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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
BOTANY

March 26, 1961

Dear Mr. Scott,

I was glad to get your letter and clipping, but sorry to hear of the sickness in your family. I can appreciate this because my wife is an asthmatic and also has difficulty with a skin allergy in winter.

Your inability to obtain help with the publication of your excellent paper illustrates the weakness of beurocracy and government support of research. Those in charge of funds stick blindly by rules which are frequently not the best to begin with and which do not allow exceptions in worthy cases. Your experience illustrates also the timidty of administrators in Universities. Tulane should be proud to give you research rank to enable you to continue your work with government support. This may be in part due to the lack of appreciation by biologists there of the quality of your work.

Our research project on studies of stream algae has been continued for another year. I guess we have been doing work of fair quality but it is probably also true that once you get a project approved it is easier to get it continued. In addition to your type of case I believe governmental agencies make the mistake of not granting a one-year provisional suport to many more young and relatively unknown biologists. Brilliant and industrious young men should be early stimulated to initiate research projects and try out new ideas. They could be more strict as to quality of work done on all projects and therefore actually save money and at the same time spread out projects among more people and thereby find potentially good investigators. You are certainly right about the amount of waste in many projects.

Dr. Schumacher is describing the variety of Staurastfium manfeldtii you determined for him as var. fluminense. He said that you should describe it of course but I believe you indicated that he should go ahead and describe it. If it is not much trouble would you send me the reference to the original species description to include in our bibliography? Please send it to me since I am checking the manuscript which will be submitted to our local journal. He is the member of the team who knows most about the desmids. My particular interest is the yellow-green plants (Xanthophyceae and Chrysophyceae). Almost every winter I turn up new or rare species and genera. Since Christmas I have collected two genera new to the state and apparently to the United States. Our paper, representing about two years collecting mostly for ecological studies, reports 98 species and varieties new to the state. It will probably be published next fall.

I wish I could get back to New Orleans for another chat with you. Even though our interests differ, it is always stimulating as well as pleasant to talk with someone working on fresh-water algae. I correspond with Prescott occasionally. He is so busy he hates to write often.

Please excuse my messy typing. It seems to get worse as time goes on, instead of better.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Whitford

L.A. Whitford

March 28 1961

Dr. L. A. Whitford,
North Carolina State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Whitford,

Staurostrum manfeldtii was described by Delponte in 1877. The reference is:

Delponte, J.B. 1876/78. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Specimen Desmidiacearum subalpinarum.
Mem. R. Accad. Sc. Torino, XXVIII, XXX.

This is an abridged citation, because the work apparently was issued in three parts, but it is sufficient for your bibliography, and for anyone who has access to Delponte's books. I do not have them.

I have just returned the second corrected proof of "Indonesian Desmids" to Prof. van Oye, and it will appear, I believe, in the next issue of *Hydrobiologia*. They have made some of the changes that I requested, with a considerable improvement in typographical appearance, though it is still far from my expectations. Anyway I hope it is now off my hands, for I'm tired of looking at it.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

February 5 1961

Dr. L. A. Whitford,
North Carolina State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Whitford,

Your letter of December 30 came as a very pleasant surprise. I have not been able to reply sooner, because my wife became seriously ill just after Christmas, was in the Hotel Dieu hospital for two weeks, then returned home in an ambulance, and had to spend another two weeks in bed. She is now much improved, I am glad to say, but it will be some time before she recovers her strength. We have no children, nor any relatives in this country, so each of us has to care for the other, and I have been kept pretty busy.

The big paper on Indonesian desmids by Scott & Prescott is now in press and will appear, probably, as the next issue of *Hydrobiologia*. They sent me a page-proof early last December, and I was so disgusted and furious at the poor typography, the many departures from the style and type indicated in my Ms., that I fired a hot letter of protest to the Editor, Prof. van Oye. In reply I had a conciliatory letter from him and another from the publishers, who have agreed to make some of the changes that I demanded, but to make all of them would require a re-setting of practically all of the text. So I am afraid that the paper when printed will be a long way from what I expected in style, and not at all what is due it as the most important paper ever published on desmids of the S.E. Asia region. Fortunately the 63 plates of illustrations have been reproduced quite nicely, and for a subsidy of \$200 the publishers have agreed to print the legend for each plate on the verso of the preceding one, instead of on separate pages preceding the plates, with the legend for each plate set in tight paragraphs, as was shown in the proof. By the time I pay for the reprints this paper will have cost me close to \$1500, and there is no hope of obtaining any reimbursement. With all the billions of dollars that have been and are being shovelled out by the N.S.F. and other Government departments, as well as private foundations, to Universities and their faculty and students, it is a pity that there are no many obstacles in the way of a private investigator like me getting a grant. I have a good friend in the Dept. of Botany at Tulane, Prof. Jos. Ewan, who is well-known for his writings on the historical aspects of botany and for his many book reviews in the *Q. Rev. Biol.*, and who has been most kind and helpful to me. He spoke to some of the heads of departments at Tulane regarding the possibility of the University standing sponsor for me on an application for an N.S.F. grant. Dr. T. T. Earle, Head of the Botany Dept. favored the idea, and thought they might handle it by appointing me Honorary Research Assistant, or some such title. But Dr. Fred H. Cagle, former Head of the Zoology Dept. vetoed it, because he thought it somewhat unethical to obtain an N.S.F. grant for the purpose of expediting publication. It appears that he has known or heard of instances where such grants have been used to obtain earlier publication of papers in such fields as physics and chemistry, where patent rights might be involved. In my case, however, I desired earlier publication because it is quite possible that I may not live for the two years which was the best promise I could get for publication in American journals without a subsidy. Also I wanted to obtain, if possible, at least a partial reimbursement for the money that I had already spent for such items as inking of my pencil drawings for the plates, preparation of Latin diagnoses, travelling and living expenses for a week that I spent at East Lansing, Mich., using Prescott's iconograph, and for the purchase of reprints, which will cost about \$2.50 each.

Then Prof. Ewan sent my Ms. and drawings to the Am. Phil. Soc. in Philadelphia, of which he is a member, and which he says is very well endowed. The Society's editor asked Dr. Ruth Patrick to review the paper, but she did not feel competent to do so, because her specialty is diatoms, as you know. She recommended Dr. Hannah Croasdale, who is a personal friend of Prescott and me and my wife. Hannah wrote a good review, recommending the paper for acceptance, and the Society paid her \$35.00 for it. The matter then had to be referred to the Board of Editorial Advisers, and by a strange coincidence I happened to be in Philadelphia on the very day of the Board's meeting to consider this and other papers, as I found by telephoning. I offered to appear before the Board and tell them about myself and my work, but the Editor said that was unnecessary. Late that afternoon I phoned again, and persuaded the Editor's secretary to tell me the Board's decision, though she said it was quite against the rules to release such information except in a formal letter. Their decision was that "they felt it inadvisable to embark on a policy of publishing purely taxonomical papers, no matter how high their quality, so they regretted, etc., etc.". Yet I have been told that the Society publishes lists of variable stars with their periods, curves of varying magnitudes, spectral characteristics, and so forth, which seems to me to be a kind of stellar taxonomy, not essentially different from botanical or zoological taxonomy.

As I was so close to New York I thought I might as well go there and talk with Dr. H. W. Rickett, Editor of the N.Y. Botanical Garden's publications, with whom I have exchanged a few letters on other subjects. He was born in England and "educated (?)", as he put it, at a prep school in London very similar to the one that I attended. However, Rickett was in Europe when I called at the Garden, so I had a nice talk with the Director, Dr. Wa. C. Steere, who is also a personal friend of Prescott. After he had listened to my story and glanced through my Ms. and drawings, of which I had taken a duplicate set along, he said he thought they could probably publish it, and might even make the application for an N.S.F. grant, but that of course the matter would have to await Rickett's return from Europe in a few weeks.

Soon after my return to New Orleans there came a letter from my Indonesian collector, withdrawing his previous objection to *Hydrobiologia* because it was published in Holland, and saying that I should send the paper to Prof. van Oye, who had worked at the famous botanical garden at Buitenzorg (now Bogor) as long ago as 1918. This agreed with my own inclination, for I have had other smaller papers satisfactorily published in *Hydrobiologia*. I wrote van Oye giving a description of the paper, its length and number of plates, and asked if he could publish it in one issue instead of splitting it into two installments, and enquiring how soon it could be printed. He replied that he could handle it in one issue of the journal, and would try to print it in about eight months after receipt, which was far better than I had expected. So I spent \$19 in airmail postage to Belgium, and received the first page-proof in only six months. But the paper is a long one, and the publisher has tried to save pages and money by compressing the text, omitting leads between paragraphs, and letter-spaces where they were indicated in my Ms., so that the paper would be difficult to read, and even more difficult to use as a reference work, as I hope it will be for the next fifty years.

So that's the story, or part of it, of my adventures with this paper. I wish now that I had sent it to Nova Hedwigia, where I think it could have been printed just about as quickly, and in far better style.

Your offer of help is most kind, and I appreciate it greatly. Perhaps at some future date I may take advantage of it, for I have several other projects on hand; in fact enough material to last me for the remainder of my life.

Have you seen the new book by Kossinskaja on Russian desmids? If not you ought to get it for the College library. It is in Russian, of course, but the botanical names and authors' names are printed in Roman type, and she gives Latin diagnoses for the new taxa. The Latin title is "Flora Plantarum Cryptogamarum U.R.S.", Vol. 5; Desmidiaceae, and it was published by the Akademia Nauk SSSR., Komarov Botanical Inst., Popov St. 2, Leningrad 22, and the price is R4.07, in the new revalued rubles, which are worth about \$1.10 each, plus about \$1.00 for postage. ~~It~~ It covers the

desmid genera up to and including *Micrasterias*, following the sequence used by Krieger. The illustrations are beautifully executed and drawn to a large scale. Many of the illustrations, and probably much of the text, are lifted bodily from the monographs of Krieger and West & West, but she also gives many of her own, and of other Russian authors who are practically unknown in this country. I believe you could order it through the Four Continent Book Corp., 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, who are advertising other Russian scientific books in the *Scientific American* of February 1961, p. 164.

Do you have in the College library the two or three volumes of "Diatomenschalen in elektronenmikroskopischen Bild", by Kolbe & Krieger? If so, would it be possible for me to borrow them, one at a time, for a week or so? I would gladly pay the transportation both ways, and if necessary put up a deposit to guarantee their safe return. I could obtain them on an inter-library loan, but the local library will not allow such loaned books to be taken away from the premises. Krieger sent me the first two papers in this series, and I was greatly astonished at the intricate structure of the valves and the elaborate pore-systems. Also as an engineer I admired the beautifully executed isometric drawings that interpret the photographs.

Prescott told me in a recent letter of the death of Fr. Irene-Marie last year, but he did not give the date nor any details. I corresponded with him occasionally, but he was unknown personally to all the desmidologists whom I know, except Prof. Jules Brunel. His death is a severe blow to N. American desmidiology, for he was an indefatigable worker.

You asked for my ideas about freshwater algae, but as you know, desmids are the only group of which I can claim an extensive knowledge. My principal interest in them, and the only thing that has kept me studying them for the last 22 years, is the discovery of new and rare and beautiful species, in which I have been exceptionally fortunate, both in my own collections from SE U.S.A. and the very rich material that I have obtained by correspondence from other countries such as Brazil, Indonesia and Australia. Though I have discovered and named several hundred new desmid taxa, I still get a thrill in finding a new species that I am sure nobody in the world has ever seen before. I have discovered two new genera, *Amscottia mira* and *Ichthodontum sachlanii*, both with unlike semicells, and have assisted in the description and illustration of two asymmetric species of *Micrasterias*, *M. sudanensis* and *M. incredibilis*, though they were first seen by the collector Dr. G.A. Prowse. Here's an almost unbelievable fact about these two *Micrasterias* species: both of them were found, in association, in the former French Congo by Mme. Gauthier-Lievre, and more recently in Lake Bangweulu in Northern Rhodesia by Kuno Thomasson. What strange set of circumstances holds these two species together? They are not related in any way; in fact *M. incredibilis* differs so much from all other *Micrasterias* species that Mme. Gauthier-Lievre named it as a new genus, *Allorgeia*, and under the nomenclatural rules this name, being of higher rank, takes precedence, though our specific name, *incredibilis*, has priority of publication by a few months. It must have been a terrible disappointment to her when she received the Sudanese paper by Grönblad, Prowse & Scott, and saw that we had anticipated her by such a short time.

Concerning the ecology of desmids I know very little, just enough to be able to recognize at a glance habitats that are favorable or unfavorable for them, and since there are so many good habitats in SE U.S.A. I have concentrated on them, to the exclusion of the poor ones. Many years ago my wife and I were driving along a road in Arkansas, between Hot Springs and Little Rock. On each side of the road was a ditch containing dirty brown water, turbid with silt, and the only macrophyte was what I call "alligator weed", which I believe to be one of the smartweeds, *Polygonum* sp. It is useless to look for desmids in such waters, but suddenly there appeared in the ditch white waterlilies, *Nymphaea* sp., which are an excellent indicator of the right conditions for desmids. I stopped the car near a sign that requested the public not to pick the waterlilies, which had been planted there by the State Highway Dept. The water here was quite clear and transparent, with no suspended silt, and there was a fair quantity of *Utricularia*, another excellent indicator for desmids. So I made a collection by

squeezing some of the Utricularia, and when I got home I found that it contained a nice assortment of desmids; in fact it might have been a typical gathering from the acid waters of St. Tammany Parish in Louisiana. The stretch of ditch with the water-lilies continued for maybe half a mile, then resumed its former character with turbid water. Apparently, therefore, the planting of the lilies and the probably accidental introduction of the Utricularia and probably other submerged aquatic plants, had changed both the physical and chemical characters of the water.

In his two papers on Newfoundland, 1934 and 1935, Wm. Randolph Taylor described a number of new and rare desmids, several of which have also been found in Canada by Irene-Marie in waters that may be covered by 10" or 12" of ice in winter. Yet I have found some of them in the vastly different climatic and soil and water conditions of the Gulf coastal plain and in Florida. It seems to me likely that these species would be found all along the Atlantic coastal plain from Florida up to Canada if environmental conditions were right, and if sufficient data were available.

A somewhat similar condition exists in eastern Asia. Several Japanese desmidiologists have found in their country numerous desmid species that were first discovered in the Indo-Malayan-Indonesian region, and which I found also in Northern Australia. I should think it likely that these species would also be found in the chain of islands extending between Borneo and Japan, but unfortunately there is very little information available, except a few isolated collections from the Philippines.

By a coincidence I received today the final installment of Minoru Hirano's "Flora Desmidiarum Japonicarum", giving more detailed information on this subject. He also gives numerous chemical analyses of water from Japanese lakes and swamps, and further has gone to a lot of trouble in presenting a long list of desmid species with the range of various chemical constituents of the waters in which they occur, such as oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, silicon, iron, etc. He does not give the content of sodium and potassium, which I believe are important factors, but I was told by a chemist that these elements cannot be accurately determined by chemical methods, but require spectrometric analysis, so far I have not had time to do more than glance through the paper to see what it contains, but I think you will find a lot of good dope in it.

This letter was started on Feb 5th, and finished today, Mardi Gras, Feb 14th. I have enjoyed writing it, and hope you will find something of interest in it.

With my best regards,

Sincerely,

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
BOTANY

Dec. 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Scott,

We hope you and Mrs. Scott have had a very pleasant Holiday. We did not send you a Christmas card because you were on my list for a note. I try to write a short letter to a few friends during Christmas Holidays and although it is late I did get around to it.

Quite often I think of the pleasant visit I had with you last spring. I am not sure either I ever thanked you for the beautiful desmids in the collections you sent. I believe Dr. Schumacher enjoyed them most. He is the desmid man on our team of two.

I went to the AIBS meetings at Oklahoma State Univ. last August. The phycology sessions were well attended. I saw Gerald Prescott briefly. He flew in from Alaska and then went back before college opened.

Schumacher and I are having a very interesting time in our studies of stream algae but the Staurastrum variety is the most interesting desmid we have found. We did rediscover a rare Cosmarium I collected in 1934 and he turned up Roya for the first time in the state. He named the Staurastrum variety fluminense (of the river - I believe), incidentally. Our most interesting finds have been some rare diatoms plus quite a

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number of very rare Chrysophyceae and Xanthophyceae.
Early this month I found two as yet unidentified species in these
groups and a green alga I cannot identify also.

We hope to get a renewal of our N.E.C. project for a few
more years and since we plan some work on the shallows of
ponds and lakes, we may turn up some interesting desmids yet.

Have you ever got funds for publication of the
big paper you showed me when I was down there? If
you have not, would you mind writing me a few
details about it - the proposed title, area of collection,
the number of illustrations, and the number of manuscript pages?
I know of a possible source of funds. I confess it
is unlikely I can help you, but there is some chance
I can.

My interests are turning more and more toward
species ecology. I'd like to discover just what
environmental factors are most important for some of
the interesting species we have collected.

I hope you are continuing your work. If you
ever feel like it, I would welcome a note on your
work or any ideas you might have about fresh-
water algae.

Best wishes until I see you again.

Sincerely yours,

Garry A. Whitford

Virginia State College

Petersburg, Virginia

December 9, 1959

Mr. A.M. Scott
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Dr. L.A. Whitford of North Carolina State College has indicated that you have a well illustrated paper on the "Desmids from the South-eastern U. S." Is it possible for me to get a copy of your paper? I am doing a study on desmids in the state of Virginia. I am sure that your work will be a great help in my identification. I would also appreciate any other papers that you may have on the

I wish to thank you for any consideration you may give this request.

Very truly yours,
B.B. Woodson Jr.
Assoc. Prof. Biology

Virginia State College

Petersburg, Virginia

December 28, 1959

Mr. A. M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I wish to thank you very much for the reprints of your wonderful works. I must admit that I did not expect such an enormous work. I am indeed grateful and I wish also to compliment you on the results. I believe I came across some of your work while studying with Mr. Prescott.

I am trying to do something on the algal flora around this state, but my teaching duties and other obligations prevent me from doing as much as I should like.

Thank you again for the inspiring reprints. With best wishes for the yuletide season,

Very truly yours,
B. K. Woodson, Jr.

Dec 14 1959

Dr. B. R. Woodson, Jr.,
Assoc. Prof. of Biology,
Virginia State College,
Petersburg, Va.

Dear Dr. Woodson,

I have sent you the desmid paper that you asked for, and three others, but regret that my supply of reprints of earlier papers is exhausted.

You will find most of them listed in the bibliography, and it is possible that you may be able to get copies of them from Dr. Gerald W. Prescott, Dept. of Botany, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

Sincerely yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

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July 6 1959

Dr. N. Woodhead,
University College of North Wales,
Bangor, Wales.

Dear Dr. Woodhead,

Many thanks for the batch of reprints of your papers that you sent me recently. They are valuable additions to my library.

On p. 392 of your check list of tropical West African algae you mention Penium variolatum W. & W., and remark that it will require a new epithet when it is transferred to Cosmarium. Since 1951 I have been working on a large series of algal collections from Indonesia that were sent to me at various times by a correspondent in Java. About four or five years ago I found, in a Sumatran sample, a desmid that I identified from Krieger's Sunda paper as a form of P. variolatum, and I noted Krieger's statement that it belongs to Cosmarium.

So in a big paper that I have written in collaboration with Prof. Prescott describing the desmids in this material, I have made the formal transfer of P. variolatum to Cosm. peniomorphum (W. & W.) Scott & Prescott, comb. nov., and since the particular plant is considerably smaller than the type I have made it a new variety, var. latum.

Recently there have been several instances of different names having been given to the same new taxon by different authors who happen to have discovered it independently, as in the papers by Bourrelly on the French Soudan, and by Grönblad Prowse & Scott on the Egyptian Sudan, and by Mme. Gauthier-Lievre on asymmetrical desmids from Oubangi-Chari and Moyen-Congo.

Our paper on Indonesian desmids cannot be printed before some time in 1960, so if you intend to make the transfer of P. variolatum in a paper that will appear before then, I am perfectly willing to use your name for the taxon instead of ours, provided you will write me by return airmail so that I can make the change in the Ms. before it goes to the editor, which will be within the next two or three weeks.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY

May 11, 1960

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

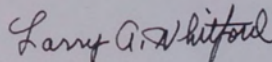
I received your letter and picture two days ago. It was a very pleasant and fitting sequel to my enjoyable visit with you in New Orleans. I will frame the picture and put it on the wall among those of my other phycologist friends.

The collections of desmids have not arrived, but I shall be very pleased to have them and expect to show them to my class before the term is over.

About the pictures of phycologists that you offered to loan me, I should hesitate to ask you to send me the only copies you have. Perhaps, if Dr. Schumacher, who is working with me this summer, is also interested, we might ask you to send us some of them by registered mail this summer. If you do this, I shall certainly handle them with great care and return them to you by registered mail as soon as we can have them copied.

I hope that I can see you again before very long, but if not, I shall remember for a very long time the pleasant evening we had together.

Very sincerely yours,



L. A. Whitford
Professor of Botany

LAW:jmg

May 7 1960

Dr. L. A. Whitford,
North Carolina State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Whitford,

It was good of you to devote one of your few evenings in New Orleans to a visit with me, and I appreciate it all the more because it is so seldom that I have the opportunity of talking with other phycologists. I wish that you could have stayed longer, for there were other subjects that I would have liked to discuss, and other desmids to show you.

My memory played me a trick when I tried to select, by its number, a specially rich collection from North Australia. The two that I showed you were not very good, so I am sending a couple of others under separate cover; also a few from Brazil, Indonesia, and Florida. Though you are not a specialist on desmids I think you will like to see some of these curious and rare species.

You mentioned that you are collecting photographs of phycologists, so I had an enlargement made of a picture of me and my microscope set-up taken about 1952. Also a smaller one (4x5") that shows the microscope and accessories in more detail. At the extreme right of the table is a vertical pillar carrying a swinging and jointed arm with a bag of lenses (reading glasses) that can be swung into position over the paper and used in "faring-up" the rough camera lucida sketch. Directly below the mirror of the camera lucida is another lens mounted on a separate stand. This is a negative lens (concavo-convex meniscus, part of an achromatic telescope lens), of about 1 1/2 diopters strength and 3" diameter. When this lens is placed between the mirror and the paper it causes the drawing to be made about one-third larger. I use it occasionally when drawing very small desmids, say 15 μ or less, when I cannot get enough magnification and definition with the microscope optics. The board leaning against the window is a calibration table for various combinations of optics, but I no longer use it, because I have found that I can set the adjusting collar on my 44x apochromatic objective so that one division of the ocular micrometer equals exactly 3 μ , so I can make the computations in my head.

I have some other photographs on hand, of Ralfs, de Brebisson, Lundell, Nordstedt, Borge, Bourrelly, Teiling, Minoru Hirano, and Krieger. Rather strangely I do not have good photos of either Prescott or Grönblad, except a 35 mm colored slide of Grönblad that I took in Finland. If you would like to borrow any of these to have them copied I shall be glad to send them. Prof. Jules Brunel of Montreal has a large collection of photos of phycologists.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
BOTANY

May 6, 1958

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thank you very much for the very interesting and valuable reprints you have been sending me. All are excellent and are being used both in my classes as well as research. I value your New and Interesting Desmids from the Southeastern U.S. so much that I have had it bound in cloth. Your work has already placed you in the distinguished company of the independent investigators of algae in this country.

As you probably know, Bailey, Wood, Wolle, and Collins were not professional botanists, although like yourself, professional men in other fields. Nevertheless their place is secure in the annals of Phycology in America.

I am sending you our latest paper reporting a few additions to the flora of North Carolina. If I did not send you a reprint of my paper on the Communities of Algae in the Springs and Spring Streams of Florida please let me know and I shall do so. My work in the future will be largely ecological in nature except for occasional additions to the state flora.

I often think of our Sunday collecting trip into Mississippi during the 1940's. Later in the same vicinity I collected a rare Chrysophycean as yet found only in North Carolina and Mississippi.

Very sincerely yours,

L.A.M. Whitford
Larry A. Whitford

New Durham, New Hampshire,
June 4, 1958.

Mr. Arthur M. Scott,
2834 Dante St.,
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am most delighted with the reprint of Swanson
Desmids which reached me this morning. It is a fine piece of work. Please
accept my best thanks therefor.

Also note that I am no longer in Schenectady, New York. A
long & rather trying illness forced me to leave there to return
to my old home here in New Hampshire. Here I hope now to
remain permanently; and to return to a state of good health.

With my best wishes and thanks,

Sincerely,
Ray M. Whelden.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE • EAST LANSING

THE BASIC COLLEGE • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE

September 26, 1957

Mr. A. M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you very much for the collection of reprints that you sent me this summer. They will be very valuable to me in my work with desmids. The Southeastern Desmid paper especially has such excellent plates and printing.

Enclosed you will find the reprint of my new Michigan desmid paper that was printed by Revue Algologique. There are several representatives included in my paper that are the same or similar to ones in your paper. The organism S. brachiatum var. major var. nov. in my paper is certainly very similar to S. brachiatum var. fa. robustum in your paper. You may remember that I discussed this specimen with you and you were kind enough to send me some of your drawings. Proper notation of this is indicated in my paper. Could these two specimens be the same?

Another specimen which seems similar is St. forficulatum var. cornutiforme var. nov. in my paper and St. magnifurcatum nov. sp. in your paper. Figs. 1 and 2 (Plate XXX in your paper) show variation in the development of verrucae. Fig. 9 of Plate 2 in my paper shows an even greater development of verrucae. The only other apparent? significant difference is the number of spines at the poles. Your specimens may have either two or three whereas mine have only two.

I would be interested in your comments on the similarity of these forms. Perhaps size differences are significant but whether this is applicable here is debatable.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. Wade
Assistant Professor

WEW:lc

Enc.

Oct 2 1957

Dr. W. E. Wade,
Dept. of Natural Science,
Michigan State University,
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Bill,

Thanks for the reprint of your paper on Michigan desmids from the *Revue Algologique*.

I had intended to exclude *St. brachiatum* fa. *robustum* from my paper, knowing that you had a very similar and perhaps identical plant in your thesis and that you intended to publish it later, and I wanted you to have the credit for it. My only excuse is that the plates were drawn very hurriedly to meet a deadline, and apparently in the rush I forgot the good intention. However your name will have the priority because your paper is dated March 1957, while mine did not appear until June.

I did exclude *St. furcatum* var. *taylorii*, which also occurs down here, and which I had also intended naming var. *taylorii*.

Your *St. forficulatum* var. *cornutiforme* does show considerable resemblance to our *St. magnifurcatum*, but there are significant differences which make me think they are not the same. One important feature is the open sinus in the Florida plant while yours is closed, which makes yours look more like the plant that we have called *St. magnottae* (= *St. maamense* fa. *atypicum* Magnotta) which also comes from Michigan. But neither *St. magnifurcatum* nor *magnottae* have the bifid apical processes nor the stout lateral spines of var. *cornutiforme*, so I believe your plant is different from both of them. *Magnifurcatum* is quite rare, and I have seen only a few specimens.

There are two others of your plants that are similar to some of mine, but with enough differences so that there can be no confusion. Your *C. taxichondrum* var. *obsoletumiforme* is like our var. *rotundatum*, which however does not have the supra-isthmian granule. Your *St. cuspidatum* var. *maximum* resembles our *St. mamillatum* var. *divergens*, which has some extra curves on the lateral margins in front and ~~in~~ top views to distinguish it.

Unfortunately there will always be such interferences when two persons are working on plants of the same region, even though they are so far apart as Michigan and Florida. I have a similar case with the paper by Scott & Prescott on Arnhem Land in N. Australia. This manuscript was written and sent to the editor in 1952 but is only now getting near publication. In 1956 Behre published a paper Die Süßwasseralgien der Wallacea-Expedition, dealing with the Philippines, Celebes and Java, and he has anticipated us in describing a few new species and varieties. In this case I was able to make the necessary changes in our manuscript, though with some trouble.

I hope you won't mind if I point out that some of your names are incorrectly formed. Var. *obsoletumiforme* should be *obsoletiforme* (cf. *cornutiforme*). *X. antibopaeum* fa. *michiganensis* should be *michiganense* (names of *formae* must agree in gender with the genus). *St. brachiatum* var. *major* should be var. *maius* (neuter). Fa. *Irenee-Marie* should be *Irenee-Marieae*, but get a confirmation on this.

Sincerely



The University of Adelaide

Adelaide
South Australia

Botany Department.

27th March, 1957.

Mr. A.M. Scott,
2824 Dante Street,
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Scott,

You will by now have heard from Ray Specht about your Arnhem Land desmid paper, and I hope your doubts are now cleared up. It is indeed a pity that there has been so much delay in printing, but at least you will be able to alter your m.s. where necessary.

The Spechts' certainly had a wonderful time in the U.S. and on the rest of their trip, but were not sorry to get back at the end. Perhaps next time I am able to visit your country I will be able to see the tropical algae near your state and visit with you.

Hoping all goes well with your m.s. from now on, and with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Bryan Womersley
H.B.S. WOMERSLEY.

March 19 1957

Dr. H. B. S. Womersley,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Adelaide,
South Australia.

Dear Dr. Womersley,

When Ray Specht with his wife and small daughter visited us in New Orleans last September, he told me that he expected to be back home in Adelaide about February 1st. So on Feb. 15th I wrote him by airmail, but he has not replied and I fully expect that this is because his return voyage was delayed by the Suez Canal closure. If this is the case I wish you would be kind enough to enquire from Mr. C. P. Mountford as to the exact status of the paper by Scott & Prascott "Some FW Algae from Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory of Australia", which is to be published in the botanical volume of the Expedition Reports.

I sent the Ms. of this paper to Mr. Mountford in October 1952, nearly 4½ years ago, meeting a deadline that was then set for Dec. 31st 1952. During the intervening time I have had a couple of letters from Mr. Mountford, telling of the exasperating delays caused by Governmental red tape, procrastination, insufficient appropriations, etc., but my last letter to him of July 1956 remains unanswered.

The long delay in publishing his placed that Prascott and myself in a rather awkward position, for last year there was published in Germany a paper by Karl Behre "Die Süßwasser-algen der Wallacea-Expedition", in which are described some new species and varieties of desmids that we also had named as new from Arnhem Land, and under different names, of course. Behre's names now have priority, and some corrections are required in our paper, if it is not too late, or if it is too far advanced perhaps a paragraph could be added concerning the taxa involved.

In addition I am now starting on a new paper dealing with Indonesian desmids, in which will be mentioned many species that occur also in tropical Australia, including some few taxa common to both regions, so it is quite important for me to know as closely as possible when the Arnhem Land paper will appear in print.

My wife and I greatly enjoyed the Spechts' visit, and they seemed interested in inspecting my microscope set-up and workshop. We took them on a short tour of the city, which is quite an interesting place for strangers. It is a pity that you were not able to travel this way when you were in the States.

With my best regards, and thanks in advance for your efforts,

Yours sincerely,

Nov 16 1954

Dr. W. E. Wade,
Dept. of Botany,
Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Bill,

Enclosed are some sketches showing Cosmarium refringens in two different forms, as it occurs in the southern states. The one with the widely elliptical semicells seems to be more common than the form with somewhat angular and pyramidal semicells. In all of them the older semicell has a very conspicuous golden-brown internal incrassation, which also exists in the younger semicell but is then usually colorless. In some cases the incrassation seems to be formed by a separate brownish lenticular object inserted between the two layers of the cell-wall, as I have tried to indicate in the top view at the right side of the sheet.

Also I am enclosing sketches of two forms of your St. brachiatum var. major, one with the ends of the processes bifid and the other trifid. Both occur in the same collection, and I also have it from a number of other places. Another and stouter form from Fla. #247, which I have tentatively named var. robustum, has the ends of the processes divided into four or even five parts, some of which are themselves bifid.

I have sent you small quantities of the three collections containing these desmids, and I think you can find some specimens without too much searching, though they are somewhat rare.

In the collections from Quimby Lake I was rather surprised to see such a large proportion of small Cosmaria. I suppose that this water is quite acid, and I should have expected to find a larger proportion of the more highly developed genera like Staurastrum and Michasterias.

Otis Lake seems to be better in this respect. There is a 6-radiate version of what I take to be St. ankyroides, which I think has not been described. I have seen a very few specimens of the typical 4-radiate form in my southern material, but it is extremely rare. Also there is a small biradiate Staurastrum with a deeply depressed apex, prominent 'shoulders' at each side of the depression, a spine at each basal angle and another spine centered just above the isthmus, which I believe to be a new species. I have found it and two variations of it in southern Florida some years ago, but have not yet named it.

When you get a chance I wish you would send me sketches of the new species and varieties described in your thesis, so that you may be given due credit for them when Grönblad and I get around to publishing on my southern collections.

My wife and I enjoyed our visit to East Lansing very much indeed, and I was especially glad to have the opportunity of meeting you personally. It is too bad that we were unable to accept the kind invitation to your house on the night before we left. When you get down this way again, please be sure to let me know, so that we can get together.

With best regards from my wife and myself,
Sincerely,

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
EAST LANSING

THE BASIC COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE

May 7, 1954

Mr. A. M. Scott
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent inquiry about "A study of the taxonomy and ecology of Michigan Desmids", I must inform you that this work has not been published. This work was a thesis for Ph.D. in Botany completed under the supervision of Dr. Prescott. Only four copies exist one of which you may be able to acquire on an inter-library loan from Michigan State College. As it stands today, I do not believe that is sufficiently complete enough for publication. However, I have in preparation at the present time, a paper on the additions to desmid flora of Michigan based in part

on material from the Meis. It will
be primarily a listing of about 175-200
new records for the state with descriptions
of about 15 new species, varieties, and
forms. In addition, at some time in
the future, I hope also to publish
a small paper on the ecology and
distribution of leonids in the state.

I have been interested in leonids for
about the last seven years and
intend to continue my research on the
group as time and teaching duties
will permit. I know well of your
joint papers with Dr. Prescott, ^{of}
and have used them as references.

However, I would appreciate any papers
which you have published separately
to add to my reprint collection. Enclosed
you will find the only publication
that I have to date.

Sincerely yours,
W. E. Wade

May 12 1954

Dr. W. E. Wade,
Dept. of Botany,
Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Dr. Wade,

Many thanks for your prompt response to my enquiry. The fact that your paper, to which Minoru Hirano referred, was your doctoral thesis, accounts for my not having heard of it previously, and I am passing the information along to him. Thanks also for the reprint of your paper on the Algal Ecology of a Michigan Lake.

I am glad to know that you have other papers in preparation, and hope to receive copies after publication. I have published only one short paper in my own name, of which I am enclosing a reprint. The next one will be the long paper by Dr. Prescott and myself on North Australian Algae. It is now 18 months since I sent the MS to the editor, and the latest dope is that proofs of the papers to be included in the botanical volume of the Arnhem Land Report may be sent to the authors for correction about the end of this year. They seem to move even more slowly in Australia than they do in this country!

Sincerely yours,

May 1 1954

Mr. W. E. Wade,
Dept. of Botany,
Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Wade,

Dr. Minoru Hirano of Kyoto, Japan, has asked me about your book "A study of the taxonomy and ecology of Michigan Desmids", 623 pp., Mich. State Coll., 1952. This is the first time I have heard about it, and I should appreciate your asking the publisher to send me a copy together with the invoice.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P.S. One of the biology instructors at Boyle
is interested in algae. Send him your
name. G.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante St.
New Orleans 18
Louisiana

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

BOTANY
RALEIGH, N. C.

Dec. 12, 1952

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
New Orleans La.
Dear Mr. Scott;

Thank you for your latest paper on desmids.
I am pleased to have it not only for reference but
as an example of most excellent work; and for the
further indication of the opportunity and need for
work on fresh-water algae in the Southeast.
Have you collected in any slightly brown-water ponds
in La. at the border of lowlands and rolling country?
I find such ponds excellent for desmids in this state.
Yours very truly
L.A. Whitford

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

OFFICE OF
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

March 23, 1954

WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2823 Dante St.
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

It is a real pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the officers and directors of this Company, a friendly welcome to the Woolworth family of stockholders, numbering approximately 88,000 members.

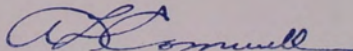
Your Management appreciates the confidence evidenced by your investment, and assures you that it is deeply conscious of its responsibility to operate the Company efficiently as well as profitably for its stockholders.

We trust that you, as a partner in this business, will now experience a feeling of special interest as you visit our stores, and we hope that you will use their facilities as often as possible.

Under separate cover we are forwarding to you copy of our booklet commemorating "Woolworth's First Seventy Five Years", and a copy of our annual report for last year. We believe you will find these interesting.

If there is anything in regard to the affairs of the Company on which you would like information, do not hesitate to make inquiry at any time.

Cordially yours,



Chairman of the Board

ALC:MP



2824 Dante St., New Orleans 18, La.
July 12 1953

Dear Mr. Womersley,

It was very good of you to write so promptly and so vigorously to the Secretary of the Royal Soc. of S. Australia. Your action added to my protest certainly ought to get some action, and I hope that the Council will decide to adopt one or other of my suggestions. If they do not, it is my intention to have the entire paper reprinted here, with full-page plates.

Prescott's reaction when he saw the paper was just about the same as mine. Here's an extract from his letter: "When I opened your envelope this morning I had the same shock that you experienced and when I read your letter I felt a little better, for I found that you were giving me company and that you had forthrightly taken the editor to task. Your letter to be sure is quite a scolding but conservatively so under the circumstances. You are offering too generously, I think, in the matter of repairing the damage and I hope that you will permit me to share with the additional expense (although actually the authors should not be called upon to invest further in this publication). The casualties are to be placed at the door of the publishers. It certainly is a disappointment and a shame to see your fine plates reduced to (not even good) text figures, and I do hope that the editor will feel that it is possible to reprint with full sized page plates!".

The additional cost of the larger plates is the least of my worries, though rightfully, of course, the Society should stand it. I am spending a lot of money on my hobby, and a few dollars more won't break me.

A couple of years ago you sent me a few algal samples, including one that you made at Mount Compass on 22/4/51. In this vial there were a few specimens of a very large and handsome diatom, *Stauroneis* sp., which I sketched because it was so unusual. In September 1951 I was in Washington, and called on Mr. Paul Conger, who is Curator of Diatoms at the Smithsonian Institution. In the course of our conversation I mentioned this diatom, and made a rough sketch from memory, and Conger was able to identify it, from Smidt's Atlas, as *Stauroneis Fulmeri* Brightwell. Apparently this is the first find since its original discovery, half a century or more ago, and Conger did not have a specimen in the Smithsonian's very large collection of diatoms, though he showed me a couple of nearly related species. When I returned home I sent him some of your material, but the diatoms is quite rare, and it is quite a laborious job to pick out one certain diatom from a mass of other stuff. So he suggested that I write you, and request that the next time you visit Mt. Compass you made some more gatherings at the same spot, and perhaps you may be lucky enough to get one that is richer in this diatom. Below I am making a rough sketch that will enable you to identify it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dec 18 1952

Dr. L. A. Whitford,
North Carolina State College,
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Dr. Whitford,

Many thanks for your congratulatory remarks on my desmid papers; similar commendations have come from other well-known phycologists, - Taylor, Brunel, Irene-Marie, Telling, Grönblad and Krieger, - and I can assure you that they are greatly appreciated.

I cannot say that I can recognise any of my collecting places in Louisiana in your description of "slightly brown-water ponds at the border of lowlands and rolling country". My best collections in this State have come from St. Tammany Parish, where you and I made a trip together, and which has the most acid soil of any part of Louisiana. The next best place is the northern part of Calcasieu Parish, and the southern part of Beauregard, just north of the city of Lake Charles. This has the second most acid soil. In Mississippi the best desmids come from the coastal plain in a belt some 20 to 30 miles wide along the Gulf Coast, and the same is true of Alabama. I have collected along most of the main highways in all three of these States, and find that the gatherings made in other parts are somewhat fortuitous, most of them poor in desmids, but an occasional one is good.

Florida is the desmid heaven in this part of the world. For the last six or seven years I have made trips there whenever I could get away from the business, three or four times a year, and visits of from four days to two weeks duration. I have travelled the State from East to West and North to South, and criss-crossed it in many directions. I deliberately seek out the secondary roads because the roadside ditches and ponds are less disturbed by the road-making and road-maintenance operations, also to get away from the heavy traffic which is irksome to me when I am collecting. But I have reached the point of rapidly diminishing returns even from Florida; my last few trips there have been rather disappointing, not as to the quantity of desmids, but in new species and varieties. So it appears that I have skimmed off most of the cream of the Florida desmid crop. Of course, there are hundred of these desmids yet to be described and published, and this work has been undertaken by Rolf Grönblad, because Prescott has so many other things to attend to. We hope to start a new series of papers next year on my USA desmids exclusive of *Micrasterias* and *Euastrum*.

For the last few years I have been trying to obtain, by correspondence, desmid material from other parts of the world, and with some success. Prescott and I have a paper in press on desmids from South Australia, and I have just sent to Australia ~~sent~~ for publication a rather lengthy paper on desmids from North Australia including some other F.W. algae.

Also I have on hand a beautiful series of collections from Indonesia, Borneo, Bali, Java, Sumatra and Singapore, on which I have done some work. These contain some of the most marvellous desmids that it is possible to imagine. Already I have seen most of those described in Krieger's "Sunda" paper, and many others including a number of new species and varieties. So I have plenty to keep my busy for the next few years.

With kind regards and best wishes for the holiday season,

Sincerely,

UNION COLLEGE
SCHENECTADY 8
NEW YORK

HASKINS LABORATORY

December 5, 1952

Dear Dr. Scott:

Walter readily do I acknowledge with sincere thanks the copy of the *Algal Flora of South Eastern United States V*. I have read it with great interest & with a constantly recurring question. Where in do you separate varieties & forms in the several species? This interests me the more as I have three partially completed manuscripts in which I am hesitating about what to do with species in which I have found really extreme variations in a single collection. After examining & drawing sometimes as many as three hundred specimens I found myself with a beautifully graded series of "forms" from one extreme to another. Your paper confuses me a bit because ~~it~~ it what is called variety in one species seems to be only a form in another. Can you offer me some help?

Sincerely,
Ray M. Whelken.

Dec 13 1952

Dr. Roy M. Whelden,
Haskins Laboratory, Union College,
Schenectady 8, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Whelden,

As I think I told you before, I am not a "Dr.", just plain "Mr.". Also I am an engineer with no training whatever in any branch of biology. The little that I know about desmids has been acquired by self-study in the 15 years since I first became interested in them, during which time I have been working entirely alone. The only help I have received is by correspondence with Prof. Prescott for about 12 years, and with Prof. Einar Teiling of Sweden and Dr. Rolf Grönblad of Finland for the last 2 or 3 years. I know nothing of the general principles of botanical taxonomy, and though I have picked up some information about the classification of desmids, I must admit that I am by no means clear as to the lines of demarcation between species, varieties, and formae. It seems to me that these lines are not hard and fast, but very largely a matter of personal opinion; also that the distinction between a variety and a forma may vary considerably according to whether the particular species is a highly variable one like Micrasterias radiata, or a relatively stable one like M. foliacea.

In general, my "system" runs something like this. If I find a desmid that shows considerable variation from previously published drawings, I consider it a new variety in either of 2 cases: 1) If it occurs in fair abundance in one collection, or 2) if it is seen only as rare examples but in several collections from different localities. If I have seen only one or a very few specimens, I generally call it a new forma, since there is not enough evidence to show whether or not it is abnormal; in such a case further evidence from additional collections may cause me to change it to a new variety. Also I use the term fa. nov. if the departure from the normal seems insufficient to justify the creation of a var. nov. even if a large number of examples is seen.

Of course, this will not apply in such a case as you cite, of a large series of continuously intergrading forms. I encountered this problem with Spinocosmarium quadridens var. louisianense and var. ~~sp. nov.~~ mississippiense Scott & Presc. (1949). One collection showed a series of intergrading dichotypical forms which puzzled me for a long time. Finally I applied the name var. louisianense to what appeared to be the typical form at one end of the series, and var. mississippiense to the typical one at the other end, and I illustrated 6 of the intermediate forms to show the gradation. Telling congratulated me on this method of presentation, saying that some authors would have created a new variety for each one of them. I suppose you will have to do something similar with your series containing hundreds of shapes, selecting, as I did, a sufficient number of the intermediates to show the gradation.

All of my identifications are checked by Prescott, and it appears that my ideas differ considerably from his, because he frequently changed my Sp. nov. to var. nov. or reduces my variety to a forma. Rarely he upgrades my determinations in the opposite sense. I have had some spirited arguments with him, by mail, but have seldom succeeded in getting him to change his opinion. I failed completely in the matter of Closterium cuspidatum vs. Spinoclosterium curvatum. Unfortunately I have met Prescott in person on only one occasion, at the AAAS meeting in New York 3 years ago, and then he was so busy with the details of the Phycol. Soc. meeting that I could not talk to him much.

This is about the best I can do in the way of explanation, though I'm afraid it will not be of much help to you.

Sincerely yours,



The University of Adelaide.

HBW: BMG

Department of Botany,
20th June, 1951.

Dr. A. M. Scott,
2824 Dante Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Scott,

I was very pleased to receive the manuscript of the South Australian desmid paper by Dr. Prescott and yourself. It is clearly going to be an extremely useful one, especially for students to check species they may find in this state. May I say also how extremely well executed I find your plates. Rarely have I seen clearer and better line drawings.

I shall submit it on your behalf to the next council meeting of our Royal Society (in about 2 weeks) from now) and I expect no difficulty in their accepting it. With your permission, however, I and Ophel would like to add one or two bits of information re localities etc. to the collection data on page 1.

I have approached your paper from the view point of a student who may wish to study desmids here, and the only matter I am not quite happy about is the references to the species. For instance, in the case of Closterium cornu Ehrbg. on page 2, a student here could not easily find a description of this species - no work of Ehrbg. is listed in the references. Would it be possible for you to send me:-

- (a) A brief reference to a description of each species, such as (this is made up) Closterium cornu Ehrbg. 1932, 176, and the reference in the bibliography. In some cases it might be better to give a general work which includes the species in question, such as Wests British Desmidaceae, so long as one could find a reliable description (and figures if possible) from the reference. If you could do this I could I could incorporate them in your manuscript.
- or (b) A few general references to works which include descriptions and figures of all the species. I think the first would be preferable however.

Probably in U.S.A. you are so familiar with literature that such references are not essential, but here, because of the lack of knowledge of desmids by anyone in Australia, I think they are essential. Ophel is in full agreement with this.

One other suggestion I might make is that we usually give the general name (in capitals, centered) above the species of each genus. This tends to make it easier to locate species in looking through the list. Would you be willing for us to incorporate this?

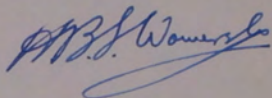
Ophel is coming in to see me in a day or two as he wishes to check on a few of the references to Australian fresh water algae he gave you for the bibliography.

However, I will submit the paper to the Royal Society with the above suggestion about references, and hope to hear from you about it as well. But may I say again how pleased I am to have the paper and how we shall look forward to its publication.

Your comment about Spirotaenia obscura with pores is most interesting, and I shall look forward to hearing more about it. Thank you for your notes on collecting localities. Unfortunately nearly all our waters are alkaline and often heavily carbonated, so we are greatly limited in localities. Mt. Compass is one of the few acid waters fairly handy. Likewise, we have an abundance of Characeae.

With kindest regards -

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P.B.S. Womersley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE
EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND
PLANT PATHOLOGY

Sept. 4, 1952

Mr. A. M. Scott
2824 Bante St.
New Orleans, 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

The citation to Cosmarium paucigranulatum Borge
is

Borge, O. 1923, Arkiv. f. Bot., 18:p.10, pl.1, fig.11.
Beitrage zur Algenflora von Schweden 3.

If there are any other references that you may need
during the absence of Dr. Prescott, please let me know
and I will gladly send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. E. S. Sargent



The University of Adelaide.

Department of Botany,
28th. June 1953.

HBSW.JSI

Mr. A.M. Scott,
2824, Dante Street,
New Orleans 18, La.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Many thanks for sending me a copy of the letter you have written to Symons about your paper in the Trans. Royal Society of South Australia.

I only saw the paper recently on my return from overseas, and rarely have I been so fed up and disgusted with high-handed editorial action. After I had asked you to publish it in South Australia, I feel very strongly over the whole business, which shows such lack of courtesy to you and Prescott.

I enclose a copy of a letter I have sent to the Secretary setting out my own views - all in agreement with yours except I see no reason why you should have to pay extra

I hope we may get some satisfaction. I will write you again when I know the reaction of the Council of the Royal Society over the matter.

Our trip to the U.S.A. was indeed a delightful and profitable one. I met most of the maring algologists, and many fresh water experts, including a delightful 5 days with Prescott in Michigan. I certainly hope it was not the last time I see your country.

With kindest regards, and sincerest apologies for the way you have been treated by the editor.

Sincerely yours,

H.B.S. Womersley

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering
of the
University of North Carolina
Raleigh

THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
BOTANY

September 24, 1952

Mr. Arthur M. Scott,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Thank you for the reprint of your latest paper on Micrasterias. The drawings, as usual, are beautifully done and that is very important in any paper on the desmids. I have worked so little recently on the group that I cannot either comment or criticize the taxonomy. I believe, however in case of the M. arcuata^{group} that I agree with your handling rather than with that in some earlier papers. A careful study of southern collections, many of which, as you know, are rich in desmids would help immensely some of our northern workers. I am very glad you are contributing to the literature on southern fresh-water algae.

I attended the AIBS meetings at Cornell University recently. The Phycological Society meetings were especially enjoyable. I hope you will be sure and go to the meeting at the University of Florida in 1954. If I am unable to attend the meetings in Wisconsin next year I shall attend the one in Florida and hope to see you again there.

Very sincerely yours,

L.A. Whitford
L.A. Whitford

Aug 23 1952

Mr. W. E. Wade,
Dept. of Botany,
Michigan State College,
E. Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Wade,

Prof. Prescott ran away to Alaska without giving me one small piece of information that I need in order to finish our paper on North Australian desmids, namely, the reference to the original publication of Cosmerium paucigranulatum Borge, which I cannot find in the literature available to me. It is not listed in Nordstedt's Index nor Supplement, so it must have been after 1908. I have several later papers by Borge, but it is not in any of them.

I wonder if you would be good enough to look it up and give me the full

citation.

Many thanks in advance.

Sincerely yours,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

March 6, 1952.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Scott,

Apparently Ray Specht forgot where we are going in this huge country - or else does not realize where New Orleans is, for unfortunately we will be restricted to the northern part of the United States. I would very much like to have got down south, but unfortunately time does not permit.

We leave here in 3 weeks, going up through Oregon to Vancouver, and across the Canadian Rockies to Chicago. Later I will spend 3 or 4 days with Dr. Prescott, and am looking forward to meeting him very much. After visiting Woods Hole and a few other places, we leave New York on May 14.

I'm glad to hear of the progress on Specht's Arabian Land desmids. I hope in my absence also that your paper on the South Australian ones is going satisfactorily, but Ophel will be looking after it as much as he can.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Bryan S. Womersley.

Jan 25 1952

Wepf & Co.
Eisengasse 5,
Basel. Switzerland.

Gentlemen,

A friend of mine in Sweden informs me that your latest catalogue lists two items that I am very anxious to obtain:

581. Bernard, Ch. Sur quelques Algues unicellulaires d'eau douce.

618. Krieger, W. Die Desmidiaceen der deutsche Limnologischen Sunda-Exp.

If you still have these books on hand, please send them to me at the above address, with your invoice, and I shall send you a remittance at once.

Very truly yours,

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

UNION COLLEGE
SCHENECTADY 8
NEW YORK

HASKINS LABORATORY

November 13, 1951.

Dr. Arthur M. Scott,
2824 Dante St.,
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Dr. Scott:

How pleasing to hear from you again. Indeed I am working on freshwater algae. I worked over four years on a large collection from some islands in the St. Lawrence Gulf, with very interesting results. The only trouble was that when finally written up it was a 180 odd pages with many plates. Getting such a bulk printed now is difficult. At present it is set aside pending revision. I don't like to attempt breaking it up. I have a second paper, this one only some twenty pages long, on some interesting variations in desmids that I collected many years ago. And a third very long paper continuing my studies of Arctic algae under way. The latter entailed some 19000 (ten thousand) measurements of cells, which is going to take a bit of time assembling. So I think I may state that I am still working on freshwater algae.

Your statement re *Micrasterias* interests me greatly. I doubt if I can match that number of kinds in one collection. I've sought the other end of the scale, and have added several collections in which I can find but a single species, one of *M. papillifera*, one of *M. radiata*, and two of *M. truncata* are among these; ^{also} ~~only~~ several collections in which one species of *Micrasterias* is present in large numbers, with one to three other *Micrasterias* species present in very small numbers in the same collection. So I think I shall stick to my original *ideas* regarding this genus.

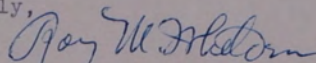
On the question of *Spinoclosterium* vs. *Closterium*, I am still inclined to consider *Spinoclosterium* a proper identity. I have examined some hundreds of specimens now, trying particularly to determine whether they could possibly be "abnormal" specimens of some species of *Closterium*. I can't see that they are. I did know of the original description and figures in Ralfs, and had considered the possibility of referring my specimens to *Closterium* using *Cl. cuspidatum* as the proper name. However, they do seem so distinctive that I ended by keeping them in *Spinoclosterium*. In the long manuscript noted above, I had tentatively labeled the many specimens included in that study as *Spinoclosterium cuspidatum*, recognizing Bailey's species name, but considering it properly placed in Bernard's genus. Now I am undecided. You have a strong point in your discussion of spines in *Pleurotaenium*, *Cosmarium*, *Staurastrum*. I would add another observation I have made on *Arthrodesmus michiganensis* Johnson - having a collection in which

this desmid was abundant. I found several specimens completely lacking spines; yet I did not hesitate in considering them only an aberration. Of course, there were normal plants with them. Very likely the Spinoclosterium may be considered comparable to this, but in reverse - here spines have suddenly appeared. They do seem very constant however, and persistent though diversive.

Incidentally, this plant seems to have an odd occurrence. I find it rather wide-spread here in the North-East; but never approaching abundance. In one small collection, I found over a hundred specimens, all quite constant in shape, but rather more variable in size than I had previously found. But even here the species was far less abundant than most of the other species occurring with it. Usually, I am able to find only half a dozen to a dozen specimens after long search through much material. So far, I have not found any specimen in any stage of cell division. You may be sure I shall continue searching.

My feeling is that you should publish your "Notes on Closterium cuspidatum Bailey". I think most workers ^{will} agree with you, and I shall be among them; at least until or unless some more pertinent reason is advanced in favor of the name Spinoclosterium.

Sincerely,



Roy M. Whelden.

Feb 16 1952

Mr. H. B. S. Womersley,
§ Dr. G. F. Papenfuss,
University of California,
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Mr. Womersley,

I had a letter from Ray Specht a few days^{ago}/in which he says
"I guess that you will be seeing Brian Womersley soon".

I surely hope this is true, in spite of the fact that you wrote me
some time ago that you did not think you would be able to include New Orleans
in your iténérery. Perhaps since your arrival in this country you may have found
that it would be possible, and needless to say that I should be extremely glad
to see you, and to show you something of New Orleans and and our surroundings.

If you will check the railroad fares, I think you will find it is
not much more expensive to vis New Orleans to Michigan, provided of course that
you do not contemplate any other stops en route. Our Mardi Gras celebration is
just getting underway and will reach its climax on Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday)
Feb 26th. So you would not be able to get a room at any hotel or boarding house
in this city until after March 1st. But we have a spare room and would be very
happy to put you up for a few days, with your wife if she is with you.

Specht tells me that Ophel found my original drawings for the South
Australian desmids, and that everything is in shape for publication of the paper.

Prof. Prescott has sent me identifications and descriptions for about
one-half of the North Australian desmids, and I have sent this part of the paper
away to get Latin translations of the diagnoses of the new species and varieties.
When you see Prescott see if you can get him to put on some speed and get the
remainder to me. But you'll find that he is a very busy man, with too many irons
in the fire at once.

With my best regards, and hoping that you will be able to visit us,

Sincerely yours,

Dec 16 1951

Dr. Roy M. Whelden,
Haskins Laboratory, Union College,
Schenectady 8, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Whelden,

My wife and I have just returned from a vacation trip through Central America, as far as Medellin in Colombia, and your letter of Nov 15th was in the large accumulation of mail that awaited us.

Your comments on *Spinoclosterium curvatum* vs. *Closterium cuspidatum* are extremely interesting, and I am glad to note that the arguments that I set forth have partially convinced you that Bailey's name as published by Ralfs is valid, and that Bernard's name should be considered a synonym. My "paper" was written in an effort to change Prof. Prescott's opinion, but I think it has been unsuccessful. Ordinarily I would leave such a question to the experts, for I can claim very little knowledge of taxonomy. But my name will appear as junior author in two papers; one by Prescott & Scott on North Australian desmids, in which Prescott has described this plant as *Spinoclosterium curvatum* Bern.; and another paper by Grönblad & Scott in which Grönblad wishes to describe it as *Closterium cuspidatum* Bail. In fact Grönblad is strongly of the opinion that Bailey's name is the correct one.

I also sent a copy of my "paper" to Dr. Gilbert M. Smith and asked for his comments. He replied that his failure to mention Bailey or Ralfs in the 2nd. edition of his "F.W. Algae of the U.S." under the genus *Spinoclosterium* was due to ignorance of the fact that it has been published in Ralfs. While he does not say so explicitly, he gives me the impression that he considers the possession of spines to be a generic character sufficient to warrant the establishment of a separate genus.

Prescott now informs me that Minoru Hirano, in a paper "Some new or noteworthy Desmids from Japan", Acta. Phytotax. et Geobot. 14(1); 1-4, 1949, has named the plant *Spinoclosterium cuspidatum* (Bail.) Hirano. I was unaware of this when I sent him a copy of my "paper" and asked for his opinion, to which I have not yet received an answer.

So the matter is still up in the air. However, Prescott is considering writing some additional notes on the subject, which he can do much better than I can, of course.

On our Central American trip I attempted to collect some desmids, but had little luck, because all the places we visited in Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, are very mountainous, with only swift mountain streams. The two lakes that I visited, Lake Amatitlan in Guatemala, and Lake Ilopango in El Salvador, are of volcanic origin, almost destitute of visible aquatic plants. I did not have a plankton net with me, so the only collections that I could make were squeezings from aquatics. But I doubt if a net would have done any better, since all I got was diatoms, accompanied by a scattering of the common green algae like *Scenedesmus* and *Achnanthes*, all well-known species.

The three species of *Microsterias* that you mention, *M. papillifera*, *M. radiata*, and *M. truncata*, are, according to my experience, some of those which can tolerate hard water with a fairly high pH, and in such waters I too have sometimes obtained collections with only one species of *Microsterias*. For instance, last week in Miami, Fla., I had several hours to spare between planes, so I rented a car and drove down into the Everglades National Park, some 45 miles SSW of Miami, and obtained some fairly good collections, including one that had a single species of *Microsterias*, *M. truncata* var. *pusilla* fa. *cuneata* P & S, which is common in southern Florida. I got this from a roadside ditch excavated from the coral rock (limestone), so it probably was hard water with a pH over 7.0. But as regards soft, acid water, I can still confirm Prescott's statement that there will usually be either several species of *Microsterias* or none at all.

Sincerely yours,

Nov 6 1951

Dr. Roy M. Whelden,
Haskins Laboratory, Union College,
Schenectady 8, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Whelden,

I am enclosing a copy of a short paper that I have written in an effort to settle an argument between Prof. Prescott and myself, on the subject of the proper name to be applied to the desmid Closterium cuspidatum Bail. or Spinoclosterium curvatum Bernard.

In your 1942 and 1943 papers you described it under the latter name, but there is a possibility that you may not have known of the earlier publication in Ralfs' British Desmidiaceae in 1848.

Would you be kind enough to read through my dissertation, and then tell me your opinions as to the validity of Bailey's name, and also the generic value of the spines in creating a new genus. I am also sending copies of the paper to Dr. G. M. Smith, and to Dr. Minoru Hirano to get their opinions.

Do you remember writing me some years ago regarding Prescott's statement that as a general rule there are either several species of Micrasterias in a collection, or none at all? Last year I found in Florida no less than 13 different Micrasterias in one collection from a small roadside pond! There were 11 species and two varieties. Something of a record I should think.

Are you doing anything with desmids nowadays? I shall be very glad to hear from you.

With my best regards,

Sincerely



The University of Adelaide.

HBSW:EMG

Department of Botany,
17th October, 1951.

Dr. A. M. Scott,
2824 Dante Street,
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Scott,

I should have written to you some time ago, but I have been waiting for the final acceptance of your paper by the Royal Society. This has at last come through. The delay was caused by financial uncertainty for the Society (i.e. re the Government grant), but all is now ready to go ahead.

Thank you for the list of references which arrived a few days ago. They are just what I think will enhance the paper and make it a most useful one. I will look forward to receiving your original drawings and passing them on to the editor.

Specht was very pleased to hear you have completed the drawings on the Arnhem Land desmids. We will be looking forward to seeing this in print.

I have to thank you most sincerely for the copy of "Manual of Phycology" which you sent me. This is indeed a most useful book, and it is most generous of you to send it.

I shall be in the United States with my wife for about 5½ months shortly, on a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. We arrive in California early in December, and I will be working with Papenfuss at Berkeley for about 4 months. We will be travelling through U.S.A. for a month or so, and will be seeing Prof. Prescott, before leaving New York in May 1952. Unfortunately we shall be in the central and northern parts of the U.S.A. and I don't think we can get down south much at all, so I'm afraid that I won't have the chance of visiting New Orleans and meeting you, much though I would like to. However, if you are in the more northern states at all we may be able to meet.

Have you been able to find anything more about the Spirotaenia you mentioned in your previous letter, with pores in the walls?

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

H.B.S. WOMERSLEY.
Senior Lecturer in Botany.

Oct 7 1951

Mr. H. B. S. Womersley,
Adelaide, S. Australia.

Dear Mr. Womersley,

Here is the list of references for the paper on South Australian Desmids, by Prescott & Myself, together with some additions to the bibliography made necessary by the references cited. As I thought, there were a good many cases where I was unable to find the original references in my small supply of desmid literature, so I had to wait until Prescott's return. After finishing the summer course at the Univ. of Montana Biological Station, he flew to Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, to do some work for the U. S. Navy, and only returned to Michigan a week or so ago.

There is one change we would like to make in the paper. In the text the name

Cosmarium pyramidatum var. transitorium Heimerl. f.

should be changed to

Cosmarium pachydermum f. transitoria Heimerl.

This is not exactly an error, because the plant in question seems to be a transition form between C. pyramidatum and C. pachydermum; in fact one author has described it under the name first written above. However, as it is not clear from his text whether this was an intentional transfer, it is better to write it as Heimerl did.

I am sending you by surface mail, registered, the original pen-and-ink drawings of the plates for the paper, and hope they will arrive safely in due course.

Some time ago I received the vial of material that you collected at Mt. Compass last April, and wish to thank you for sending it. However, I am sorry to say that the desmids are not of very great interest, all of them being well-known species. But it contains a large and handsome diatom that seems to be quite rare. I was in Washington, D.C., recently, and called on Paul S. Conger who is Curator of Diatoms at the Smithsonian Institution. From memory I drew a rough sketch of the diatom, which Conger was able to identify from Schmidt's Atlas as Stauroneis Fulmer Brightw. The Smithsonian has a very large collection of permanent type slides of diatoms from all over the world, but this particular species was not among them, so I have sent Conger some of the material from which he will make a permanent slide. I have also sent him some of your other collections, and many of my own, but he is too busy to be able to make any promises about writing them up. If you get any considerable number of diatoms in your marine gatherings you might send him some of the material. He is a member of the Phycological Soc. and you can get his address from the directory.

Please tell Mr. Specht that I have completed all of the 21 plates illustrating his Arnhem Land desmids, and the last batch of my original drawings will be sent to Prescott in a couple of weeks for his checking of my identifications and determining those which I was unable to place. This was an extremely interesting lot of material, the first truly tropical desmids that I have worked on, and I am looking forward to receiving more material from him when he is able to get it.

Sincerely yours,

Address: Filip Woytkowski
Francisco Zela 1067
Letra "L", Lima - Peru.

July 9, 1951.
Hotel Plaza, Lima.

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante St.,
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you very much for your instructive letter of June 16. - I have left Talara on the 26th of June. Now I am revising my correspondence, purchasing the collecting kit and packing.

I was sure I supplied all the data, packing # of vial: the vials. I cannot find any record! But I know for sure 1-2 (?) that: (1) one or two vials were from the pool in the Lima Botanical Garden: Nymphaea, Ceratophyllum, Sagittaria, Juncus, Eichornia etc.

3 (?) (2) probably one vial from Laguna Villa, 15 km. south of Lima: abundant Eichornia, Sagittaria, Typha (domingensis?), Utricularia etc.

4 - - (3) from Pampa del Sacramento (on the way to Pucallpa on river Ucayali shores), Department of Loreto; 150 m. a. sea level; tropical jungle; \pm 800 km. away from Lima.

This lot must be the best, as the tepid, soft water in ditches along the road ^{was} were full of reeds, Ceratophyllum and rushes. Cattails were cut low and the cottony growth of algae there was squeezed into the jar.

I am almost sure that vials 3 and 4 are from Pampa Sacramento.

Really, this lot does not matter. But now I am sure I can collect Desmids for you. When I collect - as professional collector - my work is honest and perfect. From now on I may offer you my services. In any Department, I shall make a full, real, representative collection of Desmids - upon a large scale. To illustrate my words, I may state that f.eg. from a little over 100 species of thrips - known from Peru - I have collected 95 species; the same occurred in many other groups of insects.

Please most kindly inform me how much a year you may spend for my work for you here. You will not be disappointed. - This I should like to know, as breaking away from the International Petroleum Co., - I must see how I stand as far as the financing of my work will go. Only very few orders as for Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Tipulidae, Thysanoptera do help to cover the collecting, travelling and living expenses. Other insect groups as: stoneflies, caddisflies, etc. etc. bring in very small sums of money. Common, large beetles and butterflies and moths - are all classified - times ago - and very few specialists - if any - order them.

You have most kindly offered to recommend me to some eventual insect purchasers: please do it; except Dragonflies (Odonata), Tipulidae (Crane-flies), Aquatic and semi-aquatic Hemiptera (bugs) - I may accept any orders - with many thanks.

Ref. collecting of Desmids: If you want me to make a valuable collection for you, I would keep a register of each vial. I would start from No. 1. - I would take

a soil-sample from each collecting spot; I would make a herbarium of the water-plants from each collecting spot.
 a) Vial, b) soil-sample and c) plant-species from each - such - collecting spot would bear the same number.
 Each set (a, b, and c.) would bear ample locality data and date of collecting.

I always use corks for vials and melted paraffin wax.

I bought a book: "A Manual of Aquatic Plants" by Norman C. Fassett. It helps - but Peruvian plants growing in water - have not been properly collected and studied. There is no monography on them.
 A small herbarium would help much.

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Ann Leonard H. Floyd, who helps to raise some funds, necessary for starting my work, writes in her June 12th. letter: "I shall do my best to raise some funds for you - I already have a small amount pledged by two men at the Survey." -

Her home address is: 510 S. State Street, Champaign, Illinois. - She was for many years at the Museum of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, - then at the Chicago Scientific Society, where her husband (herpetologist) was President. I collected for her during 17 years.

Resuming collecting is for me like jumping into the "unknown".

Hoping - things will occur - so that I will be able to collect for a good few years,

Dear, Sir,

yours most gratefully
 Filip W. Skorski.

Address: Filip Wajtkowski
Fransesco Zela 1067
Letra "L.", Lima - Peru.

July 9, 1951,
Hotel Plaza, Lima.

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante St.,
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you very much for your instructive letter of June 16. - I have left Talara on the 26th of June. Now I am revising my correspondence, purchasing the collecting kit and packing.

I have for 2 supplies at the date of packing

of vial: the vials. I cannot find any record! But I know for sure

1-2 (?) that: (1) one or two vials were from the pool in the Lima Botanical Garden: *Nymphaea*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Sagittaria*, *Juncus*, *Eichornia* etc.

3 (?) (2) probably one vial from Laguna Villa, 75 km. south of Lima: abundant *Eichornia*, *Sagittaria*, *Typha* (*domingensis?*), *Utricularia* etc.

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This lot must be the best, as the tepid, soft water in ditches along the road ^{was} were full of reeds, *Ceratophyllum* and rushes.

Cattails were cut low and the cottony growth of algae there was squeezed into the jar.

I am almost sure that vials 3 and 4 are from Pampa Sacramento.

Really, this lot does not matter. But now I am sure I can collect Desmids for you. When I collect - as professional collector - my work is honest and perfect. From now on I may offer you my services. In any Department, I shall make a full, real, representative collection of Desmids - upon a large scale. To illustrate my words, I may state that f.eg. from a little over 100 species of thrips - known from Peru - I have collected 95 species; the same occurred in many other groups of insects.

Please most kindly inform me how much a year you may spend for my work for you here. You will not be disappointed. - This I should like to know, as breaking away from the International Petroleum Co., - I must see how I stand as far as the financing of my work will go. ^{Only very few orders as for Odonata, Hemiptera, Tipulidae, Thysanoptera do help to cover the collecting, travelling and living expenses. Other insect groups as: stoneflies, caddisflies, etc. etc. bring in very small sums of money. Common, large beetles and butterflies and moths - are all classified - times ago - and very few specialists - if any - order them.}

You have most kindly offered to recommend me to some eventual insect purchasers: please do it; except Dragonflies (Odonata), Tipulidae (Crane-flies), Aquatic and semi-aquatic Hemiptera (bugs) - I may accept any orders - with many thanks.

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a soil-sample from each collecting spot; I would make a herbarium of the water-plants from each collecting spot.
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Each set (a, b, and c.) would bear ample locality data and date of collecting.

I always use corks for vials and melted paraffin wax.

I bought a book: "A Manual of Aquatic Plants" by Norman C. Fassett. It helps - but Peruvian plants growing in water - have not been properly collected and studied. There is no monography on them.
 A small herbarium would help much.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Some time ago, Mrs. Eliza W. Elmer, who has secured some funds, necessary for starting my work, writes in her June 12th. letter: "I shall do my best to raise some funds for you - I already have a small amount pledged by two men at the Survey." -

Her home address is: 510 S. State Street, Champaign, Illinois. - She was for many years at the Museum of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, - then at the Chicago Scientific Society, where her husband (herpetologist) was President. I collected for her during 17 years.

Resuming collecting is for me like jumping into the "unknown".

Hoping - things will occur - so that I will be able to collect for a good few years,

I am, Sir,

yours most faithfully
 Philip W. Skottschi.

July 30, 1951,
Hotel Plaza, No. 30,
Lima - Peru.

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

As in your letter of June 16, you have expressed your continued interest in my work here and your earnest hope for my success, I allow myself to write once again to you.

I have been waiting at this Hotel since June 26th for some financial help from the United States. Mrs. Floyd assembled 20 or 30 dollars, and promised to remit this sum some time in August. The ~~Professors~~ Professors at different Universities and Institutions are very hard up. They do order material, but they can pay for it upon receipt, mostly from the Treasurers of the respective Institutions.

Mrs. Floyd applied to several dealers in Natural History items, asking them to advance funds for collections they order. - During the 36 days of my waiting at Lima no money from anyone reached me here.

I may state here that my collecting in Peru is always directed to almost unexplored regions. That during each expedition, I do collect in thousands of different spots, localities and habitats. You may most kindly ask Doctor Hungerford (whose letter I enclose), and he will tell you that my services are really valuable, for any one who contracts them.

The present situation is as follows:

- ①. I have already 22 clients, who will purchase collections from the present expedition. They are all of them first class scientists. (See list enclosed).
- ②. My collecting kit is almost complete. Please see the enclosed equipment-papers.
- ③. Letters from Dr. Hungerford, Doctor F.M. Brown, - copies of Mrs. Floyd's letters - prove that backing up my work here - is quite worth while. The corresponding advertisements shall be run in several professional Journals and Publications.

I have already spent nearly all of my money, purchasing collecting items and paying Hotel bills. I am cooking most of my meals upon a Karosere stove in my room.

When I will leave Peru, they do not know me, the kind and generous Mr. Hermann Deutsch - promised, while in Lima, to help me start the collecting work; the needed sum was then some \$500.00. I obtained from the hands of Mr. Allen Jr. of the Panagra about \$160.00. - Mr. Allen then promised to assemble \$1000.00. - but I never got any of the offered amounts. Waiting and waiting brought my scant resources to an end - and I had to go to the Talara International Petroleum Co.!

I owe you \$50.00, to Mrs. Deutsch \$100.00. - and cannot square these shameful debts - as I cannot go into the interior. (Mr. Deutsch wanted colorful butterflies from Peru).

Please help me. Dr. Hungerford may inform you that my Aquatic- and Semi-aquatic Hemiptera collection is one of the best ever made. - I shall do the same as regards

the Desmids - for you. My collecting always embraces vast-lands from "paras-paramos" right down to flat lands of tropical jungles. My data are tip-top.

Please help me out of the present situation. If you do so, I shall collect for you Desmids during two following years - without any charge. As Dr. Hungerford shall publish a separate paper on Peruvian Hemiptera, basing his work mostly upon my material, I shall complete collecting for him in numberless water-bodies, of all kinds; you will consequently receive Desmids from all these habitats.

You are my last hope. - If you decide to ignore my appeal, then I shall have to liquidate all the acquired equipment - and to return again to my gardening, underpaid job.

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Sincerely yours
Feliz Weytkowski.

Enclosures.

Aug 3 1951

Dr. Felix Woytkowski,
Hotel Plaza, No. 30,
Lima, Peru.

Dear Dr. Woytkowski,

Several days ago I received a letter from Mrs. Gloyd asking if I could advance about \$250.00 to enable you to purchase equipment and supplies for your expedition. This morning I wrote her, from my office in the business district, that I could not do so, and that the most I would be willing to pay was another \$50, and that I should like to see some results from the first \$50 first.

Tonight when I came home, I found at my residence your well-documented and desperate appeal for help. I don't know why you selected me. I am not a rich man; Hermann Deutsch is probably worth ten times as much as I am. Though I am 64 years old I still have to work for a living, and if I stopped working I should soon have to stop eating. Many years ago I promised myself that I would retire when I was 60; then it was put off until 65; and now it is postponed until 70, if I live to that age, which is rather unlikely.

But at that I am making probably twice as much as the college professors who are your principal clients. Today by a coincidence (lucky for you) I received a check for my share of the monthly profits of the small company in which I am a partner, so that my bank account is temporarily larger than usual. The banks are closed tomorrow and Sunday, but on Monday, Aug. 6th, I will send you a draft for \$300.00 which will enable you to buy the remainder of your equipment and supplies.

When I sent you \$50 a year or more ago it was my idea that this would be the first and last payment. All I wanted was a dozen or so gatherings; I had no wish for an exhaustive series of collections that would require 10 or 15 years even by an expert, and I shall not live that long. So please note that the present payment is the last that I can make; further, that I regard the greater part of it as a loan, to be repaid if and when you can. If it proves to be impossible to repay it, it will not break me, and I shall not ~~grieve~~ grieve, and you need not either.

I have been trying to get some more clients for you, by speaking and writing to some of my acquaintances, but so far without results. However, most of the colleges are closed for the summer and will not reopen until September, so it is possible that my letters have not reached my friends yet. Please let me know to what address I should send correspondence while you are away on the expedition.

Please change my address to 823 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La. My wife reads all my correspondence, and she would be angry (and justifiably so, I think) if she knew that I was sending you this sum of money.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mrs. Gloyd so she may know what I am doing.

Good luck and good hunting, from your friend

June 30 1951

Mr. H. B. S. Womersley,
Adelaide, South Australia.

Dear Mr. Womersley,

There is not the slightest objection to the small typographical change which you suggest in our paper. Every editor of every journal has his own ideas about typography, and it seems that no two of them agree. Some editors seem to be rather touchy on this subject; no doubt they have plenty of worries with careless contributors.

I shall gladly comply with your request for a reference for each species, giving the name of a book or paper where a good description and illustration can be found. Where possible I shall refer to general works, and to the original paper for the rare species. Closterium cornu Ehrbg. which you mention, was described by Ehrenburg in 1830. His papers, of course, are now unobtainable except by chance, and anyway they probably have only a historical value. But there are many other descriptions and illustrations of the plant available, for instance in Wests' Mon. Brit. Desm.

It is easy for me to understand your request. Fourteen years ago, when I first became interested in desmids, I had no literature on them, and did not know where to find it. Enquiry at the local libraries revealed only Wests' Monograph and a very few other papers. By extensive correspondence and the expenditure of a good deal of money I have now acquired merely the beginnings of a desmid library, but many important works are lacking because they are out of print or too expensive for me. My friend Prof. Prescott has what he calls an iconograph, which is a collection of illustrations of desmids, either clipped or copied from the original sources, that he estimates now includes something like 95% of all the desmids ever published. It has taken him 25 years to accumulate it, but it is invaluable for a rapid determination of a specimen.

It will take a little time for me to compile the list of references, and it is quite possible that from my own library I may not be able find them all. In such cases I shall have to refer to Prescott, who is teaching at the summer school of the University of Montana, and does not have all of his reference works with him. So the completion of the list may have to wait until his return to the Michigan State University early in September.

If you could send me a list of the general works on desmids that are in your library it would be helpful. Do you, for instance, have Krieger's monograph "Die Desmidiaceen Europas", in Rebenhorst's "Kryptogamen-Flora von Deutschland, Oesterreich und der Schweiz"? This is the most comprehensive work, since it attempts to include the desmids of the whole world, not merely Europe as its title would indicate. Unfortunately its publication in installments was interrupted by the war in 1939, and has not yet been resumed, though Krieger is now working on the next part and writes me that he begins to see a possibility of its being published. He lives in the Russian zone of Berlin!!! Up to the present the genera from Spirotaenia to and including Microsterias have been published, in the same sequence as that in Wests' Monograph. The five parts that appeared up to 1939 are still in print, but the publishers are in Leipzig which is also in the Russian zone of Germany. For a year or more I have been trying to get another set, but it seems to be impossible to get it out of the Russian zone.

Some time ago I asked Mr. Ophel if he could furnish some additional information, edaphic or ecological, on the habitats and localities from which he made the collections, and I am glad that you and he are now going to do it. Also I told him that a few of the citations in the bibliography were incomplete and that the missing information should be supplied, if possible.

By surface mail I have sent you a reprint of a paper by J. S. Zenefeld, "A review of three centuries of phycological research and collectors in Indonesia", which I believe will be of interest to you. Please acknowledge receipt direct to Dr. Zenefeld, whose new address is given in the reprint, and ask him to place your name on his list for future publications. You might also write to:

Dr. K. M. Vaas,
Laboratory for Inland Fisheries,
Tjikeumeuh 99,
Bogor, Java, Indonesia.

and ask him for reprints of his papers. His most recent one is on Eichhornia crassipes in Indonesia, where it appears to be as much of a nuisance as it is in South Australia and in southern U.S.A. Naturally, both of them will be glad of reprints of any papers published by you or your department.

With my best regards and wishes,

Sincerely yours,

June 16 1951

Dr. Felix Woytkowski,
Oficina de Correos Negritos,
International Petroleum Co. Ltd.,
TALARA, Peru.

Dear Dr. Woytkowski,

I must confess that I had been wondering what had happened, since I did not hear from you for so long. I am glad to see from your letter that you are at least in good health, though you evidently have a hard and discouraging time working under such unsatisfactory conditions. If the cost of living in Peru is anywhere near what it is in this country, I cannot understand how you could even exist on the salary you mention.

Let us hope that things will improve when you resume collecting; at any rate the work will be much more to your liking. I do not know anything about entomology, and have no friends who are interested in that science. Nevertheless, I have some acquaintances among the botanists of some of the large universities here, and perhaps I could obtain one or two clients for you, from their entomological conferences. Naturally, you will be obligated to Mrs. Gloyd for the Odonata, and to her friends for other insects, but there may be other orders of insects that you could collect. If you will let me know what they are, I shall gladly see what I can do.

Your four samples arrived last night, and I immediately made a preliminary examination of them. The collections are prepared in exactly the way I want them, and the only small criticism that I have to offer is that I would like to have a somewhat greater quantity of material in each tube, so that I can distribute samples to other desmidiologists. The cigarette tin in which you packed them was slightly flattened, no doubt from the weight of the other packages in the postal bag, but the tubes were safe. I have found from sad experience that tins and cardboard boxes are not strong enough; a number of samples that were sent to me from Australia, Japan and Indonesia were broken in transit, owing to the boxes not being strong enough. The only safe way of packing them is in a wooden box, with plenty of cotton or other soft material like shredded paper. As regards the tubes, most of my correspondents use corked vials, but in that case the corked end of the vial must be dipped in melted paraffin wax to prevent leakage.

Now as to the contents of your samples. Numbers 1, 2 and 4 are almost devoid of desmids; I think there are only about four species in all three tubes. They do, however, contain numerous diatoms, and I shall send some of the material to a specialist on diatoms, who will be glad to have them. Evidently the water from which these were collected was unsuitable for desmids, probably hard water, containing a good deal of calcium and magnesium carbonates or bicarbonates.

Tube No. 3 is much better, though a large proportion of the material consists of microscopic particles of sand, which makes it difficult to examine. However, there is no way of telling this in advance, and I can get rid of most of the sand by a process of repeated stirring and partial sedimentation. I should judge that there are something like 30 species of desmids in this tube, a good many of them cosmopolitan and well-known species; others I can recognize as being Brazilian species; and a few are strange to me. It will require some research to ascertain if they have been described before. I do not think there are any new species, but there may be a few new varieties. Altogether, this is a nice collection, and I should be much pleased if you can get more like it.

If you can ~~remember~~ remember the characters of the habitats where these four tubes were collected, perhaps you may be able to distinguish some features in which No. 5 differed from the others, which might help you to determine in future whether a habitat is likely to be favorable for desmids. Such characters might be the kind of soil, whether sandy (silicic) or calcareous; the kind of rocks, whether limestone (unfavorable) or granite, quartz, sandstone, etc., (favorable). Also the genera of the aquatic plants, both emergent and submerged, or floating, like water-lilies (*Nymphaea*, *Nymphoides*, *Brasenia*, *Selvinia*, etc). *Myriophyllum* and *Utricularia* are always favorable; *Ceratophyllum*, *Cabomba*, *Chara* and *Nitella* somewhat less favorable.

You did not send a list of the places where the collections were made. I should like to have this, giving the name of the body of water if it has one, the nearest town or village, the name of the province, and the approximate distance and direction from the nearest large town. Also, if you know it, the names of the plants from which the material was squeezed.

I know nothing about the physiography of Peru, but it seems to me that Cusco is at a considerable altitude above sea-level, in which case aquatic habitats may be scarce. Perhaps there may be some "paramos" (high-altitude swampy moors) like those near Bogota in Colombia, which I should think ought to contain plenty of desmids. But I imagine that you would find more opportunities for collecting desmids, and a greater number of species, in the hot and humid jungle regions at lower altitudes, if you get a chance to visit them.

Just now I am working on a series of about 20 plates which will illustrate a paper on desmids from the almost unexplored region of Arnhem Land in North Australia, collected during a Government expedition in 1949. This paper will be published in the official account of the expedition, in a couple of years. From five tubes I obtained about 245 different species and varieties of desmids, many of which are new or extremely rare.

Please be assured of my continued interest in your work, and my earnest hope for your success.

Sincerely yours,

June 6 1951

Mr. H. B. S. Womersley,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Adelaide,
South Australia.

Dear Mr. Womersley,

At long last, here is the MS of the desmid paper on Mr. Ophel's collections that he sent me some three years ago. It has taken a long time to get it out, but some of my own material from the U.S. has been waiting much longer than this, and it will still be a year or more before it is published.

In accordance with the suggestion in your letter of Feb. 5th, I should be very much obliged if you would submit the paper to the Royal Society of South Australia. If they accept it I shall, of course, send the original pen and ink drawings for reproduction; in the meantime I am enclosing blue-print proofs of the five plates which you can show to them. I hope the editor will excuse the numerous corrections in the text; they show, at any rate, that I have checked it carefully. Nearly half a century ago I was an expert stenographer and typist for a large export firm in London, but now my fingers are unable to keep up with my thoughts, especially when I am trying to make small rearrangements from the rough draft.

The paper is typed in the same way that I would use for submission to any American journal, and I think the editor and printer will have no trouble in setting it up. Of course, every journal has its own particular style, which might require minor modifications. For convenience, I am enclosing a yellow sheet issued by the Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc., giving the signs for correcting proofs.

Would it be possible for you or Ophel to read and check the galley proof? I should be glad to do it, but ordinary mail takes two months or more from Australia.

If the paper is accepted, Prof. Prescott would like to have 200 reprints, and I should want 75 for myself (these figures include the 50 free copies). All of the reprints can be sent to me, and I shall remit as soon as I receive the invoice.

I suppose Mr. Specht has shown you the letter I wrote him a couple of weeks ago, regarding the two tubes of material that you sent. There is one very strange desmid that I have found in one of them, a *Spirotaenia obscura* which has numerous projections from the wall that at first sight look like small spines. Closer examination with a high power shows that they are not spines, but probably are tiny threads of mucus exuded through the pores, such as are not infrequently seen in other desmids. But here's the strange feature: *Spirotaenia* is one of the saccoderm desmids, which according to all the authorities, HAVE NO PORES IN THEIR WALLS. What it means I don't know, and I shall have to submit it to Prof. Prescott, who will, I think, be considerably puzzled also.

Your two tubes, together with three others that I have recently received from Tasmania, will, I hope, form the nucleus of another series of collections for a future paper. Here's a tip on desmid hunting. The best collections, containing the largest number of individuals and the greatest variety ~~and~~ of species, are made from slightly acid waters, with a pH of 4.5 to 6.5, or occasionally 7.0. Such waters are found on soils that have been derived from the disintegration of acid rocks, such as granite, gneiss, quartz, sandstone, etc. Desmids are calciphobic, so limestone regions are unfavorable for them. While driving along the roads on my collecting trips, I can pretty well judge the character of the water by the aquatic plants, both submerged,

floating, and emergent. Your Australian plants no doubt are different from ours, but there are certain ones of world-wide distribution that are indicators of good desmid conditions. Such are: *Nymphaea alba* and *N. odorata*; *Brasenia*; *Nymphoides*; *Sphagnum* and other mosses; *Myriophyllum* and *Utricularia*. *Ceratophyllum* is not so favorable; neither are *Chara* and *Nitella*, because they usually grow in hard water containing a considerable quantity of calcium and magnesium.

It is quite possible that in South Australia such regions where the surface waters are acid, may be quite rare, as they are in large areas of the U.S., almost the whole of the island of Cuba, and such parts of Mexico as I have explored. But if you can find such places, you are almost assured of good desmid collections.

With my kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Department of Botany,
University of Adelaide,
South Australia.
Feb. 5, 1951.

Dear Dr. Scott,

I have just returned from a field trip, and am answering your letter of Jan. 5 without further delay.

Thank you very much for explaining the situation as it affects you. Had I known that you were so far advanced ~~with~~ with the paper on Ophel's desmids, and that you had been put to some expense over it, I too would have agreed - as I do now - that it will be better for you to publish the paper without further delay.

The position here for publishing is that if you care to send the paper to me I will submit it to the Royal Society without delay, and I should be able to advise you within a month of receiving it whether they are able to print it. At present papers are printed about a year after being received, and \$ 50 reprints are given free to the author, others at cost price. It would help if you could indicate with the paper how you wish it to be set up, headings etc. *(sometimes less)*

I expect that by now the other tubes of desmids that I sent you will have arrived, and I trust you will find them of interest.

Many thanks for the reprints that you are sending me. I am looking forward to seeing them.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

H. B. S. Womersley

H. B. S. Womersley.

Department of Botany,
University of Adelaide,
South Australia.

Dec. 11, 1950.

Dear BR. Scott,

Since I wrote to you last (May 8) I have been able to visit Mt. Compass and make a good collection of desmids. These, together with a tube of material from Waterfall Gully, near Adelaide, I have posted to you by surface mail.

I hope you find material of interest in this collection. It seems rich to me, with the genera Closterium and Cosmarium in abundance, and also Pleurotaenium, Euastrum, Micrasterias, Staurastrum, Hyalotheca, Netricum and Spirotaenia. These were in such abundance that I have been able to make a series of nicely stained and permanently mounted slides of most of them.

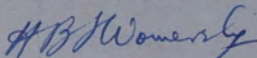
In my last letter I suggested that you should consider publishing your report on previous South Australian collections in America. However, on further consideration I would like to suggest the following. Over the next few years Ophel and I intend to make collections of desmids whenever and wherever possible, and these will be sent to you. Both Ophel and I would like to see the report(s) published in Australia, and if you are agreeable it might be best to publish a large combined report of past collections and any future ones we can send you in, say, 2 or 3 years time. I think that such a report would be accepted without difficulty by our Royal Society of South Aus. journal, which has become more up to date in recent months. One large report seems to me to be better in many ways than several small ones.

However, I will be glad to hear how you feel about this.

In your last letter I see that you offered me copies of your reprints on Micrasterias (1943) and Euastrum (1945). I should be very glad indeed to have copies of them. Thank you also for the reprint on Staurastrum ophiura which arrived the other day.

With kind regards and best wishes for
Christmas.

Sincerely yours,



H. B. S. Womersley.

Jan 5 1951

Dear Dr. Womersley,

Your letter of Dec. 11th arrived, by coincidence, on the very day that I was putting the final corrections on the rough draft of a paper on the desmids sent me a couple of years ago by Mr. Ophel. I had expected to write a fair copy, and then forward it to the editor of Botaniska Notiser in Sweden. My friend Lektor Einar Teiling had approached the editor and had received his assurance that the paper would be carefully considered, and that it was quite probable that it would be accepted.

The proposal for deferring publication of the paper for 2 or 3 years, in order to include additional desmids in collections that you and Mr. Ophel expect to send, was therefore quite a surprise. I have put in quite a lot of time, work, and not a little expense on this project, as you may judge from the following account. When Ophel wrote that you and he would like to have all of the desmids illustrated, I drew 8 plates showing all of them, and had the plates inked by a young lady of my acquaintance, since my hand is no longer steady enough to draw smooth curves in ink. When you wrote that you thought it inadvisable to publish in Australia, Prescott and I resolved to have it published either in this country or Europe. But he thought that as many as 8 plates would cause some difficulty in getting such a comparatively short paper accepted, so he suggested that I reduce the number of plates to 5, which I did by redrawing them and eliminating some of the common and well-known species, and had these plates inked, for which I pay \$5.00 per plate.

I sent a copy of your last letter to Prescott, and here is his reply:

"Both my first thought and my second thought on Mr. Womersley's suggestion is that we urge him to agree upon a divided report on his collections. Conditions being what they are (time; publication possibilities; financial factors, etc.) it would seem to me to be better to get into print what there is ready or what can be prepared within the very near future, and not defer for two or three years. This is especially true when one takes into account the expense to which you have gone in preparing plates, etc. But leaving that angle out of the picture altogether, I still think it better to capitalize on what you have done. When and as another report is prepared it can be named or numbered so as to synchronize with the earlier report. I hope that Dr. Womersley might agree to this, but of course he has some good arguments for delayed publication with which I would sympathize. I vote for early publication of material on hand".

This expresses accurately my own sentiments. I fully realize that it would be much better to have one long paper than two short ones, and if it were not for the work already done and expense incurred I would have not the slightest hesitancy in agreeing to your proposal. In any event I like the idea of publishing in the Journal of the Royal Society of South Australia, and I am not under any obligation to the Botaniska Notiser. Please give some further consideration to this matter and tell me your opinion.

I have sent the two reprints on desmids that you asked for, and have also sent two papers on marine algae for which I have no use.

With my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dec 17 1950

Prof. Jadwiga Wołoszynska,
Institut Botanique,
ul. Krupnicza 16, parterre,
Krakow. Poland.

Chere Mlle. Wołoszynska,

Veillez agréer mes remerciements sinceres pour le separate de votre article sur les Desmidiées fossiles, que j'ai reçu il y a quelques jours.

C'est dommage que je ne sois rien du polonais, et le resume en anglais est trop brief pour donner beaucoup de renseignement sur l'etendu de vos recherches. Néanmoins, j'ai examiné avec un grand interet vos belles microphotographies, dans lesquelles vous avez pu démontrer non seulement l'ornementation de la membrane, mais jusqu'au systemes de scrobiculations et pontonnations.

La liste que vous presentez de plus de 140 especes est tres forte pour un lac contenant du "lake-chalk", et qui doit étre, par consequent, riche en calcium et d'un pH eleve, et de l'eau dure. C'est prouvé, a mon avis, par la preponderance des Cosmaria en comparaison avec les autres genres, Steurastrum, Xanthidium, Arthrodesmus, Micrasterias, qui simez mieux les eaux molles et acides.

La region dans le sud-est des Etats-Unis, ou j'ai collectionné pendant les douze années dernières, est, par contre, d'un sol generalement sablonneux et silicieux, avec les eaux acides d'un pH entre 5.2 et 6.3. Le plus grand nombre des especes et varietes de Desmidiées que j'ai compte dans une seule recolte est circa 140 (Prescott & Scott 1942), mais c'est possible que quelques de mes collections recentes de la region sous-tropicale de la Floride, qui est d'une richesse surprennante en Desmidiées curieuses et étranges, peuvent avoir un nombre plus eleve.

Par la poste recommandee je vous ai envoye quatre de mes separata (en collaboration avec Dr. Prescott), et je regrette que le premier (1942) est epuise.

Ci-dessous je vous donne les adresses de quelques desmidiologues des Etats-Unis et Canada. S'ils ne sont pas parmi vos correspondants, je vous prie d'envoyer la bonte de les envoyer copies de votre article, et j'en suis sure qu'ils seront heureux d'échanger reciproquement.

Dr. Gerald W. Prescott,
Dept. of Botany,
Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Mich. USA.

Dr. Clarence E. Taft,
Dept. of Botany,
Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio. USA.

Dr. Elwyn O. Hughes,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Oklahoma,
Norman, Okla. USA.

Dr. Jules Brunel,
Directeur de l'Institut Botanique,
4101 est, rue Sherbrooke,
Montreal, Que. Canada.

Frere Irenee-Marie,
Maison Principale des FF. de l'Inst. Chret.
La Pointe-du-Lac, Que. Canada.

Dr. Gilbert M. Smith,
Dept. of Botany,
Stanford University,
Stanford, Cal. USA.

Sans doute, vous connaissez les adresses des desmidiologues europeens,
Teiling, Gräbeld, Nygaard, Krieger, Helms, Ven Oye, Skuje, Messikommer, Fott,
Lhotsky, Bourrelly, etc., mais si vous ne les connaissez pas, je serai heureux de
vous les communiquer.

Veuillez recevoir, Mademoiselle, l'expression de mes sentiments les
meilleuzs.

P.S. Si, par hasard, vous desiriez repondre, vous pouvez ecrire en anglais,
francais, ou allemand, a votre commodite.

P.P.S. Je puis suggerer que vous inseriez dans vos separata une petite note comme
celle de Lektor Teiling, ci-inclus.

April 26 1950

Dr. H. B. S. Womersley,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Adelaide,
South Australia.

Dear Dr. Womersley,

Thanks for your card acknowledging the reprint of "*Spinococcurium quadridens*". In accordance with your request I have placed your name on my mailing list to receive copies of my future papers. I have collaborated with Prof. G. W. Prescott on three previous papers on desmids, namely, *Desmids From Mississippi* 1943, *Microsterias* 1943, and *Eusstrum* 1945. If you do not have these I should be glad to send reprints of the last two, but my supply of the first one is exhausted. You can probably get a copy from Prescott who still has some left. If you know of any papers published in Australia on fresh-water algae, particularly desmids, I should be grateful if you would tell me about them, and where I can secure reprints.

Last November Mr. Ray L. Specht sent me five vials of algal material collected on the Arnhem Land expedition, which I received in January. I have just about completed my examination of this material, which has been a highly interesting task, since it is the first lot of desmids of the Indo-Malayan-Australasian type that I have worked on, and it has proved to be much richer than I thought on a preliminary examination. I told Mr. Specht in my acknowledging letter that I thought there might be as many as 100 different desmids, but I now have about 240 species and varieties. About half of them have been identified as I went along; some I could name at sight, and others were easily found in my small supply of literature on the desmids of Australia, the East Indies and India. The remainder will necessitate a good deal of research, and the borrowing of several pieces of literature which I do not possess, and which are not available elsewhere in this city. There are many strange and rare forms in the lot. One of them that I thought to be a new species, and was going to name *Microsterias Spechtii*, turns out to be *M. ceratophora* Josh., the first record since its discovery by Joshua in 1886. This plant is so entirely different from any other species of *Microsterias* that Krieger, in his monograph, rejects it as being "wohl teratologisch". Another, that caused me some trouble, is "*Docidium*" *australianum* Borge 1896. This was transferred to *Triploceras* by Krieger, presumably because of Borge's somewhat poor drawing and because he called all his *Triploceras* "*Docidium*". But it is undoubtedly a *Pleurotenium*, and will now have to be named *Pl. austroaustralianum* (Borge) Scott, comb. nov. A rare find, which very few people have seen, is *Streptonema trilobatum* Wall., the only monospecific desmid genus.

Mr. Specht told me that the Australasian Government would publish an official report embracing papers on all the sciences represented by members of the expedition, and I asked him to tell me, whenever he could find out, the name of the editor who will assemble and edit this material, but I have not yet heard from him. I am most anxious to ascertain the size of the printed plates that will be used for illustrations; if I knew this I could be working on, or at least planning, my plates. Most of the scientific journals in this country use a 6x9 or 6x9½ page, with the printed plate about 4½x7½, and I arrange my plates for reduction to this size on a scale of 2, 2½, or 3 to 1, depending on the size of the plants being illustrated. But I should be very happy if this report were to be published in the quarto format, since the illustrations can be made much better, more accurate and more attractive in the larger size. If you can get this information will you please let me know?

About three years ago I was in correspondence with Mr. Ivan L. Ophel, who seemed to think that I was indirectly (and somewhat remotely) helpful in his securing a scholarship at the University of Oklahoma. But my last two letters to him at Norman, Okla., are unanswered, and I am wondering if he has returned to Adelaide, since his two-year scholarship expired about the end of 1949, unless he was able to have it extended. If you hear from him please ask him to drop me a line. Mr. Ophel sent me eight tubes of algal material from Kangaroo Island, a reservoir near Adelaide, and the Mt. Compass Swamp. I finished my study of this material a year or more ago and sent it to Prof. Prescott together with eight finished plates of illustrations of the desmids. But he thought he would have difficulty in getting it published with as many as 8 plates, because all the scientific journals in this country are hard-pressed financially because of the tremendous increase in printing costs. So I redrew the plates, reducing the number to five by omitting some of the common and well-known forms. These plates, together with Ophel's material, and a list of identifications, are now in Prescott's hands, waiting until he has time to write it up for publication. Prescott has suggested that since this paper will be the first on South Australian desmids (and the only one in 35 years on desmids from any part of Australia as far as I know), it might be appropriate to have it published in an Australian journal, such as, for instance, the Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. If you know of any editor who might like to publish it, perhaps you would approach him on the subject. There will be five plates, as mentioned, and about 20 to 25 pages of text.

Among the tubes that Ophel sent me there was one from Mt. Compass swamp which unfortunately was broken in transit, and this of course contained the most interesting and richest collection of the lot. I was able to salvage a very small quantity by washing the cotton in which the tubes were packed, but I should like very much to get some more collections from this region. Perhaps you may know someone visiting Mt. Compass who would be willing to make some gatherings for me. What I want are not plankton collections, but squeezing from aquatic plants with finely divided leaves such as Utricularia and Myriophyllum (which are the best), Cabomba and Ceratophyllum (not quite so good) and Chara and Nitella. The last two usually grow in here, calcium-rich waters that are not too favorable for desmids, but occasionally I have obtained some fairly good material from them.

I shall be very glad to hear from you at any time, and if there is anything that I can do for you in this country, for instance procuring literature, please let me know your wants.

Sincerely yours,

Department of Botany
University of Adelaide
South Australia.
May 8, 1950.

Dear Dr. Scott,

Many thanks for your interesting letter which arrived the other day. I was very pleased to hear of your excellent progress with Specht's Arnhem Land desmids, and also those of Ophel from South Australia.

I have asked Specht to let you know about the size of the plates, and at present he is trying to ascertain this and will let you know as soon as possible. I also wrote to Ophel the other day -- he is still in America - and said you would be glad to hear from him.

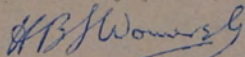
Much as I would like to see anything on Australian algae published in Australia, I think you would probably do better to have it done in America, as few of our journals are anything like up to date, and most do not realise how taxonomic papers need to be printed. I know that this is a poor state of affairs, but I'm afraid it does exist.

One thing I would ask in connection with any of your papers on Australian forms is that you should figure as many species as possible, especially those which are not figured adequately in common monographs. This will make the position much easier for future students in this country, and help to stimulate more interest.

Thank you very much for your offer to do anything you can for me. My algal library has grown greatly over the last few years, but any reprints by American workers are always welcome.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



H.B.S. Tomersley
Senior Lecturer.

Address:

August 14, 1951.
Lima - Peru.

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
823 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you very much indeed for your kindest letter of August 3rd, and for the \$, 300.00. check, which I have received yesterday.

The above mentioned sum shall be repaid in installments, according as my clients go on squaring their accounts - for the received material.

I will re-open my dollar account at the Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada, 38 William Street, New York, - and will send you my dollar checks until the whole sum is paid up.

God bless you for your kind heart, and believe me

ever your most sincere and grateful friend

Felix Wzytkowski.

ADCRO Company

P. O. BOX 428 • BERKELEY 1, CALIFORNIA

Please do not return!

An. su. ad. 10/7.51.

(Standing order for 1951)
July 2, 1951

Felix Woytkowski
Avenida General Garzon 1004
Lima, Peru

Gentlemen:

We are interested in the purchase of large quantities of brightly colored butterflies.

Kindly send us a list of the species you can supply and quote prices (IN U.S. Dollars) per 100 of each type. Please give instructions on methods of payment.

*U.S. \$ 100.00. per one thousand:
large and small ones.*

Yours truly,

ADCRO COMPANY

Gordon S. Crowell
Gordon S. Crowell

GSC/s

This morning we further discussed possibilities for the sale of any insects you might collect. Dr. Sanderson is of the opinion that the outlook is excellent now for more entomologists than ever before are showing a keen interest in the Mexican and Central & South American fauna. [I might add, Arctic also] If you decide to make another trip we shall be glad to spread the word around and to do all we can to put you in touch with prospective buyers.

From Mrs. L. K. Gloyd's letter.

4/11

July 10, 1951

Mr. M. Michaeli
7415 Third Avenue
Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

*Address of
old friend.*
Mr. M. Zappalanti
123 - Madronette St.
Charleston 13, Staten Island, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Michaeli:

Several of us for whom Mr. Felix Woytkowski has collected insects in the past several years are doing what we can to make it possible for him to resume his collecting activities in Peru. He is an excellent collector and should be in the work he loves. It is for this reason that I am writing to you now.

Mr. Woytkowski has written me that in 1948 you wished to buy butterflies, moths, beetles, and large spiders from Peru. Are you still interested, and if so, what prices can you offer for such material? He hopes to start collecting again in August or September. Heretofore his collecting has been done primarily for specialists in certain groups of insects, but now that he has decided to make a profession of collecting he also needs to have a market for larger quantities of material than most scientific workers can afford.

If you wish to place an order would you be willing to advance part (or all) of the amount due? Mr. Woytkowski needs to buy supplies and equipment before he can start collecting.

You may write directly to Mr. Woytkowski, Hotel Plaza, Lima, Peru, (via Air Mail) in regard to this matter. An early reply would be greatly appreciated.

Note:

Non like Zappalanti, (Standing order for 1951-1952).
Adcro Company, P.O. Box 428, Berkeley, Calif.,
(Standing order): Robert S. Wind, Rt-145 Buena Vista, Livermore, Calif., do buy
butterflies for Nat Work. They pay good prices!
(Mrs.) Leonora K. Gloyd
For 20 years they have been ordering butterflies from me, but I never
sold them any. I did prefer to donate them to some Specialist
for scientific study.
Now I need them, but - seems - I am not "persona grata"
with them. of course, now, I shall change my policy and shall
become more Business-like.

*Mrs. L.H. Gloyd's copy of letter to Doctor
R.E. Ryckman, who once wrote to me in 1948. -*

*As - then - he decided to contact several insect-order "whole sale",
Mrs. Gloyd contacted him. There was no answer - perhaps
he moved away from Richmond, Calif.*

July 10, 1951

Dr. Raymond E. Ryckman
733 South 43rd St., Apt. 2-B
Richmond, California

Dear Dr. Ryckman:

Several of us for whom Mr. Felix Woytkowski has collected insects in the past few years are doing what we can to make it possible for him to resume his collecting activities in Peru. He is an excellent collector and should be in the work he loves and does so well. Heretofore his collecting has been done primarily for specialists in certain groups of insects (Odonata for me), but now he needs to have a market for larger quantities of material and in more groups. It is for this reason that I am writing to you now.

According to your letter of January 26, 1949 you were interested in obtaining Hemiptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Homoptera, and Diptera from Peru. Some of these groups, in part, have already been promised, mostly to old clients, but the rest would be available if you can make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Woytkowski. His material has always been first class and not padded with huge series of undesirable species or imperfect specimens. If you tell him what you want (giving characters by which the special group can be recognized or send a sample) and the best known method of collecting and preserving he will not only follow instructions but often improve on the technique. His data is accurate and for those who especially desire it and are publishing scientific papers, he often adds notes on life-history, habits, etc., which he has observed. He is interested in making the insect life of Peru better known to the scientific world. Such a collector is unusual and should have top prices for his material. He has always been fair and honest with me and has been very reasonable in regard to the price of certain things which were easily caught in considerable numbers. Most collectors now, even in the U.S., are asking eight to ten cents a specimen with higher prices for rare and difficult to catch items. But it will be best for you to take up the matter of price for bulk material with Mr. Woytkowski.

If you wish to place an order would you be willing to pay something on it in advance? He hopes to begin collecting in August and needs to purchase supplies and initial equipment. You may write to me or, preferably, directly to him at the Hotel Plaza, Lima, Peru (via Air Mail, please). An immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely, L.H. Gloyd.

Entomological Commission of Kansas

OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

22/7.51. answered

~~Do not return!~~

Michigan Biological Station
Cheboygan, Michigan
July 17-1951.

My dear Mr. Woytkowski:

Your letter has been forwarded to me here where I am spending my 29th summer teaching Entomology. I refer to your letter of June 30th.

I would indeed be happy if you can cover the departments of Peru in which you have not collected. I have planned to publish a paper on the Neotropical & Semi-neotropical Hemiptera of Peru when a fair sampling of the entire country has been made.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Since prices for everything have advanced I can assure you that I will pay 10 cents for specimens. I want to see all the water bugs but if a series is longer than I want to keep will send duplicates to John Lutz or to others who can be depended upon to really pay you or pay me to transmit to you. I think you have been cheated by some to whom you have sent material and received no pay. You had me send collections on to other workers. Did you ever get your money for them? How about the Dragonflies that went to Dr. Kennedy? I think also you should also add transportation charges. If you will tell us in U.S. money what each shipment costs

we should pay that sum as well as the price
agreed upon for the specimens - I am going to write to
several people to see if they will purchase certain
groups of insects from you. When I get back to Kansas
I will try to revive the project of more financial
support for your work - Since I have always gotten all
of the water bugs they may look upon it as supporting
my research in a study of Peruvian water bugs and they
have always been generous with me - I have spent
some of my own money at times - Am getting to
the place where this is not so easy.

If you have buyers for all the other orders of insects
you ought to be able to carry on very well.

I'm sure Dr. McChesner of my department will
buy your bees - Alexander wants your Crane flies.
Perhaps Dr. Herbert Ross on the Natural History Survey
at Urbana, Ill. will take your Trichoptera & possibly
some other groups - I should think that Dr. J. Fred Rogers
of Zoological Museum at Ann Arbor, Michigan should
buy dragonflies and be interested in other insects
such as Orthoptera.

Sincerely yours -

H. B. Murphy Jr.

(Ex. President of Am. Entomological Society.)

(Have been collecting for him since 1933.)

Let me know what prices you want on the above. Better still send me a list of your price by families per 100 so I can put a note in the advertisement column of the LEPIDOPTERIST'S NEWS something like this:

Southeast

BUTTERFLIES FROM SE PERU- Mr Felix Woytkowski is again in the field! Anyone interested in getting material from this little collected area get in touch with F.M. Brown. Priority will be given to buyer who want all of a family that Mr Woytkowski collects. Other orders of insects collected upon request.

Do not return!

F.M. Brown

Fountain Valley School, Colorado Springs, Colo.

I look forward to your next letter with great interest.

Sincerely

Brown

June 16, 1951.

Mr Felix Woytkowski

~~of Calle de Carracas Negritas~~

will buy the GEOMETRIDAE that you collect at \$50.00 per 1000. He has a good credit rating. It would be best if you send your shipments directly to him and have him send his remittances directly to you. That will eliminate any delays.

I have a few others for small quantities of butterflies that I can supply from the shipments as you make them - certain genera of ERYCINIDAE and THECLINAE.

You are right that all butterflies should be collected - especially HESPERIDAE since most collectors overlook them. In one year collecting I doubled the known fauna of Ecuador for that family. I think that I can get a purchaser for the Hesperidae. I am going to go after some of the museums to see if they will buy representative catches from each locality.

Note: only for butterfly material

I wish that I could see my way clear to say I agree with your suggestion of \$500 for the catch from each area. I am not a wealthy man as Frank Johnson was! I have to earn my living! I'll do the best I can to get enough orders for you to make the trip profitable.

\$50.00 per hundred

There is considerable interest in moths, particularly Saturnidae and Sphingidae. I know nothing about them nor about their fair value. Any inquires about these I will have to pass on to you. I will be glad to act as your agent for getting orders, reshipping and collecting what is owed to you. I want no payment for this, it is for our long friendship.

Both groups are my speciality especially Saturnidae - most of which are very rare. (Some have sold in the 8-500.00)

Sincerely

F. MARTIN BROWN
FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Mr Felix Woytkowski
c/o Sra E. de Tausend
Calle Francisco Zela 1067
Dept. Letra "L", Lima, Peru

size prevailing color

Fountain Valley School
Colorado Springs, Colo
23 July 1951

Do not return!

Dear Felix,

Your letter of the 7th was here when I got back from a collecting trip into the mountains of Wyoming, I will place the advertisement in the LEP NEWS and in several other entomological journals for you. I will have them send their requests to me and will send them on to you promptly.

Here is one now:

Mr John L Sperry
3260 Redwood Drive
Riverside, California

will buy the GEOMETRIDAE that you collect at \$50.00 per 1000. He has a good credit rating. It would be best if you send your shipments directly to him and have him send his remittances directly to you. That will eliminate any delays.

I have a few others for small quantities of butterflies that I can supply from the shipments as you make them - certain genera of ERYCINIDAE and THECLINAE.

You are right that all butterflies should be collected - especially HESPERIDAE since most collectors over look them. In one year collecting I doubled the known fauna of Ecuador for that family. I think that I can get a purchaser for the Hesperidae. I am going to go after some of the museums to see if they will buy representative catches from each locality.

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\$50.00 per hundred!

There is considerable interest in moths, particularly Saturnidae and Sphingidae. I know nothing about them nor about their fair value. Any inquires about these I will have to pass on to you. I will be glad to act as your agent for getting orders, reshipping and collecting what is owed to you. I want no payment for this, it is for our long friendship.

Both groups are my speciality especially Saturnidae - most which are very rare. (Some have sold at the 9,500.00)

Sincerely

F. MARTIN BROWN
FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Mr Felix Woytkowski
c/o Sra E.de Tausend
Calle Francisco Zela 1067
Dept. Letra "L", Lima, Peru

Sible
previously sold

Copy: Mr. Arthur M. Scott.

(Note: this list shall be greatly increased within a few months.)

List of standing orders:

<u>for:</u>	<u>from:</u>	Approximate payment for each trip's material: U.S.\$.
1. Aquatic & semi-aquatic Hemiptera	Doctor H. B. Hungerford	250
2. Tipulidae (crane-flies)	Doctor Charles D. Alexander	150
3. Odonata (dragon-flies)	{ Doctor Clarence H. Kennedy Mrs. Leonora K. Gloyd	100
" "		100
4. Desmidae	Mr. Arthur M. Scott	
5. Orthoptera	Doctor Theodore H. Hubbell	100
6. Phyllophaga (june-beetles)	Doctor Milton W. Sanderson	20
7. Thysanoptera (thrips)	Doctor L. J. Starnard	100
8. Trichoptera (caddisflies)	Doctor Herbert H. Pass	100
9. Clavicorn-beetles	Doctor Edwin W. King	25
10. Apoidea (solitary bees)	Doctor Charles D. Michener	10
11. Lepidoptera	Doctor F. Martin Brown	200
12. Plecoptera (stoneflies)	Doctor John F. Hanson	15
13. Elateridae, Cetoniidae & Pselaphidae	Mr. E. D. Cuirsfeld	40
14. Cicindelidae	Mr. John H. Robinson	15
15. Cleridae	Mr. W. F. Barr	15
16. Gyrinidae	Doctor Per Brinck	20
17. <u>Diptera</u> : Sarcophagidae, Syrphid, Nemestrinidae, Acanthomeridae, Tachinidae, Dexiidae,	{ Messrs.: Harold R. Dodge, Fz. M. Hull, P. H. Arnaud Jr., Doctor Theodore H. Hubbell.	50
18. Hemiptera -		Mr. John C. Lutz
19. Isopods	Mr. Stanley Mulaik	25
20. Geometridae	Mr. J. L. Sperry	50
21. Trematodes	Doctor J. M. Edney	
22. Gasteropes, Bolboceras, Stenaspidius	Mr. Henry F. Howden	10

July 27, 1957.

Three trips a year:

U.S. \$. 1'335.00. x3 =

(marked - are old clients)

U.S. \$. 4'005.00.: better than the Internat. Petrol. Co.

Earning in three months: \$ - 1'335.

Items of the collecting equipment, necessary to collect $\pm 20,000$ specimens of entomological material and the Desmond-plants:

	Price in dollars:
<u>1. Collecting camp:</u>	
1 tent 8 ft. x 8 ft., ropes and stakes mattress and blankets	\$ 103.00
6 rubber bags and 1 rubber "poncho"	12.00
carpenters' and mechanic's tools, wire	16.00
provisions for 3 months	11.50
30 gallons of Kerosene and wooden boxes medicines	4.80
3 Kerosene cooking-stoves	150.00
<u>2. Collecting kit items:</u>	
1 linen-cloth screen 9 ft. x 9 ft. for night collecting	7.00
1 linen beating-cloth 5 ft. x 5 ft.	2.00
1 water-net	2.20
1 sweeping-net	1.80
4 butterfly-nets of different sizes	8.00
20 cyanide-jars of different sizes	6.00
4 pairs of forceps, different types	4.10
5 gallons of alcohol	14.00
preservatives: formalin, Dr. Stannard's preservative etc.	0.80
200 different jars, 200 vials and tubes, corks	7.50
paraffin, wax, naphthalene, droppers, cotton-wool	1.80
hand-lens 14x magnification, small herbarium set	2.50
hand-printing-set, cellulocotton, camel-hair brushes	6.00
2 Coleman Pressure Lanterns of 500. candle power each	36.00

U.S. \$ 425.00.

P.T.O.

Carried forward	\$.	425.50.
10,000 wax-paper folders for Lepidoptera, Odonata, beetles		15.00
10 kg. carbide to dry material in damp weather		3.00
ply-wood planks for making mail-boxes		10.00
4 hermetic tin boxes for drying upon carbide		1.20
8 wooden boxes for mule transportation		5.50
1 tin and wooden box for the collecting outfit		13.00
30 tin and wooden boxes; each kind of material has its own one, labelled		4.00

③

Other expenses:

Air plane fare to Cusco and to Tiramata by rail	}	50.00.
Luggage by truck to Cusco		
further trip by mules to Marcapata via Ollaheca		

Total: \$.

527.20.

Note: I have everything ready except:

provisions for 3 months	\$.	150.00
30 gallons of Kerosene		7.00
2 Coleman Pressure Lanterns of 500.c. per.		36.00
Fares to Cusco - Tiramata - Marcapata		50.00
<u>Short of</u> →	\$.	<u>243.00.</u>

Fel'j Woytkowski
Jorge Chavez 508, Dept. bot.
Lima - Perù.

May 12, 1950.

Mr. Arthur M. Scott
2824 Dante Street
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 31, and
I thank you very much indeed for the sent vials.

Have visited "Laguna Villa", some 25 kms.
south-east of Lima; this lake covers the surface of some 200 acres,
but there are very few water-access, as it has been gradually
filled by deep ^{at times} mud-plant, in a thick ^{of the} bog-plants.

There I have collected two vials of the sediment from
roots of mud-free plants. Full data will be supplied with the mentioned
material.

I shall collect more material in and around Lima,
and shall forward the lot by Air Mail on Monday the 14th inst.

Upon receipt of said material please most kindly
inform me whether its condition is good enough for microscopic
study, and please do not hesitate to criticise severely this first
trial-lot. Once I learn to obtain the perfect material for you, - I shall
go to "Lago Jarin", where interesting desmists should be found in
number. - As the nearest human settlement is \pm 5 miles away from this
highland lake, I will have to camp close to it, in order to have
plenty of time for collecting.

Yours most gratefully
Fel'j Woytkowski.

July 3 1950

Dr. Felix Woytkowski,
Jorge Chavez 508, Dept. 401.
Lima, Peru.

Dear Dr. Woytkowski,

I received your airmail letter dated May 12th, saying that you would send a few samples by airmail on May 14th.

When they did not arrive within a week, I assumed that probably they were too expensive to send by air, and that you might have forwarded them by ordinary mail. So this is merely to tell you that nothing has arrived up to this date.

Your friend Hermann Deutsch is now travelling in Germany and Austria, perhaps he has written you from over there.

He tells me that you know several languages, and I wonder if you happen to know anything of the Lettish language. I have received a book from Prof. H. Skuja, "Zur Süßwasseralfgenflora Burmas", on which he has written the following (as nearly as I can make it out)

Dr. A. H. Scott' em
arsveicienu un (or nu) wasnigu paldies
Autors.

It evidently means something like "With the author's compliments". Prof. Skuja was formerly at the University of Riga, but moved to Uppsala in Sweden when Latvia was occupied by the Russians, so I suppose the inscription is in Lettish. In addition to French and German, I have a slight acquaintance with several other western European languages, but know nothing at all of the Slavic ones. If you could give me the exact translation I should be very much obliged.

With by best regards,
Sincerely yours,