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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.

memo from  
CONST. J. ALEXOPOULOS

12/4/52

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Many thanks for the  
recent "Genus Auricularia"  
which reached me this  
morning. I hope you  
will continue this work  
with other jelly fungi.

Best wishes.

Const. J. Alexopoulos

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE  
EAST LANSING

April 23, 1956

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND  
PLANT PATHOLOGY

Dear Dr. Lowy:

As a former SUI student in Mycology,  
you should be on my mailing list for  
all papers on Myxomycetes -- from  
Jamaica or elsewhere -- which issue  
from my microscope and typewriter.  
Henceforth you will receive such papers  
(good and bad) automatically.

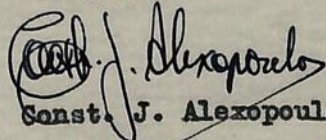
Please send me copies of all your brain  
children as they are issued.

I am getting very anxious to move to  
Iowa City. I am afraid Michigan State  
is not getting its money's worth from  
me this term.

Hope you will visit your old Alma Mater  
some day soon and drop into the Botany  
office for a chat.

Remember me to A. G. Flakidas.

Yours,

  
Const. J. Alexopoulos



"IT IS FOR US THE LIVING . . . TO BE DEDICATED  
HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK . . ." LINCOLN

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY, IOWA

May 28, 1958

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernie:

I am very grateful to you for sending me the specimen of Physarella oblonga in response to my urgent appeal. I am sorry to report however that we have been unable to obtain a culture from it. This leaves me back where I was when I wrote to you last and I am still looking for material which I can culture.

Evidently this organism loses its viability a very short time after it matures because your collection is less than a year old. If you ~~can~~ find any such material in Louisiana before you leave for South America or in Peru, I should consider it a great favor if you would send it to me by air. I shall be happy of course to pay any expenses involved.

With best wishes for a successful and pleasant sojourn in Peru, I am,

Sincerely yours,

*Alex.*

Const. J. Alexopoulos

CJA/fj

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



IOWA CITY

*Department of Botany*

April 13, 1959

Dr. B. Lowy  
College of Arts and Sciences  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernie:

It was good to get your letter of April 10 and know that you're back and hard at work!

I shall be very happy to receive any of the myxomycetes you collected in Peru and even more so, any fresh material that you happen to run across in Louisiana from now on.

I am making a comparative study of myxomycete plasmodia which develop in culture from spores and I am interested in as many recently collected strains of as many species as I can get.

In addition to Physarella oblonga, about which I wrote you some time ago, I am particularly interested in receiving specimens of Didymium nigripes, D. iridis, Physarium nutans and P. viride.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Alex'.

Const. J. Alexopoulos

CJA/fj

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY, IOWA  
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

4/15/59

Dear Bernie:

For the elegant C. elegans,  
which arrived today, my many  
elegant thanks.

Elegantly yours,

Alex

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY, IOWA  
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

~~to~~ June 2, '59

Dear Bernie:

Contribution No. 1 just received.

You are a gentleman & a scholar!

I appreciate your specimens, your trouble,

and, above all, your thoughtfulness.

Any and all fresh specimens (except  
lycosala and Curationya!) welcome at  
all times. Best regards,

Particularly happy about  
P. pezizoideum!

Alex

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



IOWA CITY

Department of Botany

July 22, 1959

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Bernie:

This will express once again my appreciation for your interest in my project expressed in concrete terms of fresh specimens. I appreciate receiving these soon after they have been collected because I find that youth is a great virtue in slime-molds as well as men (and women!).

Physarum globuliferum arrived just a minute ago. Unfortunately not a single sporangium was in place. The wood had only broken stalks on it. It had broken off its glue and had taken a beating in the mail. However whole sporangia as well as many, many fragments are in the box, so that I am sure I can use the material for culturing if not for herbarium voucher.

Sometime ago I received another contribution from you with Didymium iridis, Lycogala epidendrum and Arcyria denudata. The last two are of little interest at the moment, but the first is. Thank you for all.

I am interested in all the Stemonitales, particularly Diachea, Lamproderma, and Comatricha. Also in any of the Physarales. For the moment the Liceales leave me cold. Of the Trichiales, Arcyria cinerea is of great interest to us because we have succeeded in growing it in culture from two sources and inducing it to complete its life cycle on agar from spore to spore.

Many thanks again, and keep it up. Hope to see you at Montreal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alex".

Const. J. Alexopoulos

November 1, 1960

Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos  
Botany Department  
State University of Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Alex:

I have just seen the notice in the October number of the Plant Science Bulletin regarding the formation of a Committee on translations of the Bot. Soc.

For several years, I have had more than a passing interest in the mycological literature of Hungary, one of several geographical areas generally neglected by American mycologists because of the language barrier. Nevertheless, there is an active group of contemporary Hungarian mycologists, including Bohus, Kalmar, Feher and Voros among others, who are making some notable contributions, while the earlier workers such as Clusius, Moesz, Hazslinsky and Hollos deserve to be better known among us.

Unfortunately, my own competence in Hungarian is rather limited and although I read, speak and write the language to a certain extent, I am a long way from having the fluency needed by a good translator. I am writing only to call your attention to a foreign language area in which I believe contributions could be found that might be worthy of the Committee's consideration. If there is any way in which I might be of assistance to you in this project, you can count on my cooperation.

With best regards,

Bernard Lowy  
Associate Professor

BL:ks

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



IOWA CITY

*Department of Botany*

November 4, 1960

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
College of Arts & Sciences  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernie:

I appreciated your letter of November 1 concerning your interest in translations of Hungarian mycological papers.

One of the difficulties that faces the committee on translations is a selection of important articles and journals for translation. Unless there is a summary in English, French, or German, most of us cannot tell whether the paper is worthy of translation.

You would be of great assistance to me in this connection if you would care to make a list of mycological articles, monographs, and journals in the Hungarian language which you feel should be translated. When I have this list from you I shall be very happy to send it on to the chairman of the committee for decision.

This bears my very best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Const. J. Alexopoulos

CJA:ne

December 19, 1960

Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos  
Botany Department  
State University of Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Alex:

The following selected works by Hungarian mycologists are contributions which I think are important enough to merit consideration in the translation program.

Bohus, G. *Enumeratio Critica Boletarum Hungariae*. *Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 37: 17-65. 1944.

Bohus, G., Kalmar, Z., and Ubriszy, G. *Magyarország Kalapaspombáinak Meghatározó Kezikönyve*. 512 pp. Budapest. 1951. (Handbook of keys to the mushrooms of Hungary).

Hollos, L. *Magyarország Földalatti Gombái, Szarvaspombafelei*. (Fungi Hypogei Hungariae) 246 pp. 5 pl. Budapest. 1911.

Istvanffi, G. *A Magyar ehető és Mérgező Gombák Könyve*. (Edible and poisonous mushrooms of Hungary). 361 pp. Budapest. 1899.

Istvanffi, G. *A Clusius Codex Mycologiai Meltatasa*. (Commentaries on the Codex of Clusius). 68 pp., 85 pl. Budapest. 1900. The Codex is given, followed by an evaluation in Hungarian and French. The plates are reproduced from Clusius.

Moesz, G. *A Kárpát-medence Uszógombái*. (Ustilaginales of the Carpathian basin area) *Mezőgazdasági Tudományos Központ Kiadványai* 1. 255 pp. Budapest. 1950.

*Botanikai Közlemények* (Acta Botanica), published in Budapest is the principal botanical journal of Hungary. There is at present no separate mycological journal. The *Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* also accepts mycological papers.

With kindest regards and special wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy new year,

Cordially yours,

Bernard Lowy  
Associate Professor

STATE  
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
IOWA CITY, IOWA



*Department of Botany*

December 29, 1960

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
College of Arts & Sciences  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernie:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 19 with a list of selected Hungarian works which you recommend for translation. I shall contact the committee and see what can be done about your suggestions.

Best wishes for a happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alex".

Const. J. Alexopoulos

CJA:ne

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
Iowa City, Iowa

6-14-61

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Dear **Bernie**:

This will express my appreciation for your reprints on

*Bolivian Tremellales.*

*Busy as heck revising my  
text. Will you come to the Foras  
and meetings?*

Sincerely yours,

*Alex*

Const. J. Alexopoulos



Department of Botany

January 29, 1962

Dear Bernice:

This is highly confidential and that is the reason for the long-hand technique.

I am seriously thinking of accepting an offer from the U. of Texas to join their Botany Dept. as Professor. The situation should clear by February 10 or 15. If your student wants to work with me he may have to go to Austin to do it. I can guarantee him an assistantship there. If, on the other hand, he wants to come to Iowa and work with my successor he should apply here. There will be about 4 assistantships open here next fall.

The safe thing to do is to apply here now. If I decide to move and he wishes to follow, that can be arranged

easily. I have assurances from Texas  
that any grad. student who wishes to work  
with me — if I move to Austin — will be  
given an assistantship.

Needless to say I should like  
Mr. Reynolds to work with me wherever  
I happen to be. I am very much  
interested in what he is doing and  
I shall continue my work on *Ulysses*  
if I go to Texas even more vigorously  
than I have done here because I  
shall have no administrative duties.  
This is the main reason I am contemplating  
a move.

Please keep all this to  
yourself for the present. Advise Reynolds  
to apply to Iowa and I shall let you  
know promptly if I finally decide to move.

As ever,

Alex

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



IOWA CITY

Department of Botany

March 29, 1962

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernie:

Hearty congratulations on your summer fellowship! Don't pass up any good myxos in Mexico and Guatemala. I will need all the specimens I can get hold of in Texas in my attempt to build up a herbarium.

I, too, am glad that Don Reynolds is coming to study with me at Texas. That department is doing all it can to welcome me to my new position. They are remodelling laboratory space and getting all sorts of equipment for me. I think I shall be very happy in Austin and I hope that the students who come to study with me will benefit a great deal from their association with the entire department.

Best of luck to you on your summer trip.

As ever,

*Alex*

Const. J. Alexopoulos

CJA:ne

*Esleeck*

*Fidelity Onion Skin*

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN 12

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

2 October 1962

Dear Bernie:

just a note to tell you that I am delighted to have Don Reynolds studying with me. He doesn't wait around to be told what to do.

He has already started his work and is getting results while others are waiting for one thing or another.

I hope this first impression is a true one and that he proves to be as good as he looks at present. He certainly shows he was trained properly by a master!

All the best, amigo.

Alex

MEMO FROM  
CONST. J. ALEXOPOULOS

10-10-62

Caro amigo:

Com muito prazer  
recebi o espécime de  
Dacrymyces dictyosporus GWM

que o senhor avia a  
gentileza de mi mandar.

Estou muito obrigado!

Espero que o senhor  
me mandara no futuro  
alguns espécimes de  
Ulycomyces, recolhidos

parte do Bataon Rouge,

e ficarei muito mais  
obrigado si é possível.

Espero ainda que

o senhor pode compreender

o meu Portuguese. Depois

quero ir lá anno

espero que seja todo

que se aprenda em

Paris.

Com muitas felicidades.

O seu amigo

Constantino

CONFIDENTIAL

SYSTEMATIC BIOLOGY

PROPOSAL FOR GRANT FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
(Request for continued support of NSF Project G-6382)

B9876

Institution: State University of Iowa  
Department of Botany  
Iowa City, Iowa

Title of Project: The experimental approach to some taxonomic problems in the Myxomycetes.

Principal Investigator: Constantine J. Alexopoulos

Desired Starting Date: September 1961

Time period over which support is requested: Three years.

Proposed Budget: \$32,276

Approved by:

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
Principal Investigator

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
Head of Department

Stow S. Persons  
Dean of Graduate College

Elwin T. Jolliffe  
Vice President for  
Business and Finance

Harvey H. Davis  
Provost

Abstract of Description of Proposed Research:

A continuation of the experimental study of variation in the Myxomycetes begun in September 1958 under NSF Project G-6382.

It is proposed to continue the study along the following lines:

1. Study of plasmodial types and their possible correlation with recognized taxa.
2. Study of the morphology of fructifications under controlled conditions of artificial culture.
3. Attempts to induce heterokaryosis by mutation and by fusion of genetically different diploid protoplasts.
4. Attempts at hybridization.

A more detailed description of this proposed research together with an exposition of results already obtained is appended (Appendix A).

Facilities Available at the State University of Iowa:

1. The finest collection of Myxomycetes in the country, one of the three best in the world. This is available for comparison of specimens and also as a possible source of some experimental material.
2. An excellent library on the taxonomy of the Myxomycetes, including a fine collection of reprints.
3. Excellent optical equipment including an Ortholux microscope with apochromatic lenses as well as phase contrast accessories, photomicrographic equipment, time-lapse cinematographic equipment.
4. Micromanipulating equipment (de Fonbrune).
5. Six Lab-Line incubator-refrigerators for temperature control.
6. Usual standard equipment such as, autoclave, hot air sterilizers, Beckman pH meter, Sartorius analytical balance, etc.
7. The facilities of the University radiation laboratory will also be available for experiments with X-rays and radioactive isotopes.

Personnel:

The principal investigator will be Constantine J. Alexopoulos, who will conduct this research.

Two half-time research assistants are requested to devote 20 hours a week each to this project. Two excellent applicants are available for appointment if funds are approved.

Two laboratory helpers are requested to devote 20 hours a week each to this work.

Of four graduate students now studying with the principal investigator two are at present working on a problem related to this project. Others may wish to participate in the future.

A short biography of the principal investigator and a list of his publications on Myxomycetes is appended (Appendix B).

Budget: (\$32,276)

A. Salaries: (\$19,680)

Two half-time technical assistants at \$2000.00 each for nine months, plus \$280 for Graduate College fees, will be employed to prepare special types of media, culture a large number of species routinely, mount and label all field collections which will be used for experimental work, and assist in the experimental work itself.

Two laboratory helpers at \$1000 a year (40 weeks x 20 hours x 1.25), will be needed to keep a large supply of glassware sterilized, to prepare routine culture media, and to take care of stock cultures.

B. Equipment: (\$4,500)

Two large pieces of equipment are being requested. A mechanical dishwasher to handle large numbers of Petri dishes and test tubes has become a necessity in this project. Student help is not very reliable and in the long run more costly. If 2 students are employed 20 hours a week for 40 weeks at \$1.00 an hour, dishwashing will cost \$1600.00 a year and the job will seldom be done thoroughly or on schedule. Mechanical dishwashers have now been perfected to do an excellent job of washing laboratory glassware and are indispensable where large numbers of Petri dishes and test tubes are used. Cost, including installation: \$4,000.

The second piece of equipment needed is a hot air sterilizer. During the first three years of this project the departmental sterilizer has been used, but classroom needs and graduate student research have received priority, causing delays in culture work for this project. Cost, including installation: \$500.00.

C. Supplies: (\$1,650)

Additional glassware to balance breakage; agar media; special expensive chemicals (chick embryo extract, radioactive isotopes, etc); film, etc. will probably amount to \$1,650.

D. Travel: (\$700.00)

Travel expenses for collecting fresh specimens and for attending scientific meetings during the summers of 1961 and 1962, will amount to no more than \$700. These specimens should provide much of the experimental material for the three year project.

E. Publication costs: (\$300)

Publication costs of the results of this phase of the investigation will be confined to the cost of photographs and cost of reprints for distribution. An estimate of \$300 is probably reasonable.

F. Indirect costs: (\$5,446)

Allowance of 20% of the total direct costs for indirect costs would amount to \$5,446. This amount would be requested by the University of Iowa for administering the grant.

Summary of Budget

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
<u>Salaries:</u>			
2 Technical Assistants	\$4,560	\$4,560	\$4,560
2 Laboratory helpers	2,000	2,000	2,000
<u>Equipment:</u>			
Mechanical dishwasher	4,000		
Electric hot air sterilizer	500		
<u>Supplies:</u>			
Glassware	500		
Culture media	200	200	200
Other laboratory supplies	150	50	50
Photographic supplies	100	100	100
<u>Travel:</u>			
Automobile expenses	350	350	
<u>Publication Costs:</u>	100	100	100
<u>Indirect Costs:</u>	<u>2,492</u>	<u>1,552</u>	<u>1,402</u>
<u>Annual Budgets:</u>	\$14,952	\$8,912	\$8,412
<u>Grand Total:</u>	\$32,276		

Other sponsors:

No other agency is being approached for funds to carry out this project, and principal investigator at present holds no other grant.

## APPENDIX A

### Results Obtained and Description of Proposed Research.

#### Outline

- A. Study of Plasmodial Types.
- B. Study of the Morphology of the Fructification.
- C. Attempts to Induce Heterokaryosis.
- D. Attempts at Hybridization.
- E. Attempts to Induce Mutation.
- F. Study of Variations Induced by the Environment.
- G. List of Papers Resulting from NSF Project G-6382.

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#### A. Study of Plasmodial Types

##### 1. Results obtained up to now.

Up to the time this research was conceived, the plasmodia of the Myxomycetes were believed to be so similar as to be of little or no taxonomic significance. A study, therefore, of plasmodial structure was not included in the first proposal to the N.S.F. Nevertheless, the most significant result of this research so far is the discovery of the existence of several (at least 3) types of plasmodia in the Myxomycetes. At least two of these types appear to be linked with two of the orders of the Myxogastres, namely the Physarales and the Stemonitales. The third type, known only in one organism before this project was begun, has now been found in at least four other species and probably represents a primitive type of plasmodium which many minute species of Myxogastres have in common regardless of the morphology of their fructification and, therefore, of their position in our present taxonomic system.

One paper has been published on this aspect of the work (1)<sup>1</sup> and two more are now in preparation. One of the latter is a

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<sup>1</sup> Numbers in parenthesis refer to the list of papers at the end of this Appendix.

major paper (4), the other a shorter one extending the species range of the protoplasmodium to a new species of Echinostelium which is being described (5).

## 2. Future Plans.

It is now taxonomically important to determine how close is the correlation between the three types of plasmodia which have been established and the various genera and species in the three orders with which, at the moment, the plasmodial types appear to be linked.

Inasmuch as the difference in structure between plasmodial types is particularly evident in the early plasmodial stages, it is necessary to extend cultural studies to a large number of species distributed in many families and orders of Myxomycetes. However, of the 400 odd known species of Myxomycetes, only about 30 or 40 have been grown in culture (2), the vast majority of these belonging to the order Physarales. Considerable difficulty is, therefore, anticipated in this phase of the research and results may be slow in coming. Nevertheless, our own previous experience is encouraging. No member of the Stemonitales or Echinosteliales had ever been grown in culture before this research was begun. Two species of each have now been induced in our laboratory to complete their life cycles on artificial media, and it was as a result of this success that our knowledge of plasmodial types has been considerably increased. It is proposed to extend our efforts to culture many more species in these two orders as well as species in the Liceales and Trichiales.

\* \* \* \* \*

## B. Study of the Morphology of the Fructification.

### 1. Results obtained up to now.

Investigations on this phase were prompted by two papers recently published on Comatricha, one by Hertel<sup>2</sup> in which C. typhoides was transferred to the genus Stemonitis on the basis of superficial characters, and one by Ross<sup>3</sup> in which it was shown that capillitial development of Comatricha typhoides was fundamentally different from that in four species of Stemonitis.

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<sup>2</sup> Hertel, R. J. G. 1954. Taxonomia de Comatricha Preuss em. Rost. Dusenya 7:341-350.

<sup>3</sup> Ross, I. K. 1957. Capillitial formation in the Stemonitaceae Mycologia 49:809-819.

The results of Donna Goodwin working in our laboratory have shown that the type of capillitial development which Ross has called the "Comatricha type" based on his study of C. typhoides alone is shared by at least three other species of Comatricha (C. nigra, C. fimbriata, and C. elegans). These results are described in a paper (3) which has been accepted for publication in the American Journal of Botany.

## 2. Future Plans.

Studies of the same type undertaken by Ross and by Goodwin should be extended to members of other genera of the Stemonitales to discover how the capillitium develops in Lamproderma, Diachea, Clastoderma, and Emerthenema. The only species in any of these genera that has ever been cultured on artificial media is Glastoderma debaryanum.<sup>5</sup> Progress in this phase of the proposed project will therefore depend to a great extent on our ability to culture these organisms successfully.

\* \* \* \* \*

## C. Heterokaryosis.

### 1. Results obtained up to now.

All our attempts up to now to synthesize a heterokaryotic plasmodium have failed. Plasmodia of the same species, but of different origin, consistently refuse to merge. These repeated failures have extended our knowledge of the existence of physiological races. Such were known to occur in Didymium squamulosum and in Physarum polycephalum. We now know that they also occur in Physarella oblonga (7), Didymium iridis (8), and Fuligo cinerea. Papers are in preparation on our investigations with these three organisms.

### 2. Future Plans.

In spite of our experience so far, it is proposed to continue this avenue of approach. It is inconceivable that an entity such as a plasmodium with literally millions of nuclei would not become heterokaryotic in nature through mutation. Unless mutant nuclei are destroyed by a cytoplasm which does not accept them, it should be possible to synthesize heterokaryotic plasmodia which can be detected by the appearance of the fruiting bodies they produce. Perhaps a more detailed comparative study of sporangia produced by a single plasmodium

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<sup>5</sup> Sister Mary McManus - Unpublished work.

may bring out such differences and provide clues needed for the successful synthesis of a heterokaryotic plasmodium. Synthetic heterokaryons have been produced in the Deuteromycetes and the Basidiomycetes by a number of investigators. Success in this phase of the work may provide much needed explanation for the intraspecific variation in the Myxomycetes.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### D. Attempts at Hybridization.

##### 1. Results obtained up to now.

Before hybridization could be attempted it was desirable to determine the type of karyallagy operating in some species. A project was, therefore, begun using Didymium iridis and Fuligo cinerea. These species were selected because several strains of each were on hand and could be used for hybridization experiments later. A graduate student, Mr. O. R. Collins, was assigned to this phase of the project and the results he obtained exceeded all expectations. In short, Didymium iridis was found to be clearly heterothallic and Fuligo cinerea clearly homothallic. A manuscript is now in the process of preparation (9) and will be submitted by Mr. Collins to the American Journal of Botany.

##### 2. Future Plans.

Clones will now be isolated from all strains of Didymium iridis on hand and hybridization experiments will be initiated. Other species such as Physarum pusillum, and P. leucophaeum will also be used and gradually the program will be expanded with the hope that it will throw some light on intermediate forms which are difficult to classify.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### E. Attempts to Induce Mutations.

##### 1. Results obtained up to now.

Ultra-violet and X-ray irradiations were used on various types of plasmodia in an effort to obtain mutations. A change in plasmodial color (from yellow to white) in Physarum polycephalum was obtained, but did not remain absolutely stable, portions of the plasmodium reverting to the original color. This may indicate that some nuclei were changed.

## 2. Future plans.

Inasmuch as no artificially induced mutants have been reported in the Myxomycetes, the field is a virgin one. It is planned to pursue this phase of the work vigorously by irradiating single cells from clones already on hand and from others to be established.

\* \* \* \* \*

## F. Study of variation induced by the environment.

### 1. Results obtained up to now.

Most of this work was done with Didymium iridis and Physarum pusillum. Briefly, results show that in D. iridis color of stalk is influenced by the environment, whereas color of columella appears to be very stable. In P. pusillum studies concerned the color of the sporangium. This proved to be stable. It was surprising to find that some small variations, which are usually considered to be ecological, appear to be stable under different conditions.

### 2. Future plans.

It is planned to continue this work repeating the experiments with the two organisms mentioned above and expanding it to others which can be grown readily in culture. Effect of temperature, humidity, and light on the taxonomic characters of several species will be studied.

List of papers resulting from N.S.F. Project G-6382Papers published:

1. Alexopoulos, C. J. Morphology and laboratory cultivation of Echinostelium minutum de Bary. Am. Jour. Bot. 47:37-43.

Papers accepted for publication:

2. Alexopoulos, C. J. The Myxomycetes II. Botanical Review. Accepted for publication.
3. Goodwin, Donna. Peridial and capillitial development in three species of Gomatricha. Am. Jour. Bot. Accepted for publication.

Manuscripts in preparation:

4. Alexopoulos, C. J. Gross morphology of the plasmodium and its possible significance in the relationship of Myxomycetes. To be submitted to Mycologia.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Two new species of Myxomycetes.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The white form of Physarella oblonga.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Physiological races in Didymium iridis and Fuligo cinerea.
8. Collins, O. R. Homothallism and Heterothallism in the Myxomycetes. Paper read before the 1960 meeting of the Mycological Society of America, Stillwater, Oklahoma. To be submitted to the American Journal of Botany.

APPENDIX B

Biographical Outline of Principal Investigator

Name: Constantine John Alexopoulos

Present Position: Professor and Head, Department of Botany  
State University of Iowa  
Iowa City, Iowa

Place and date of birth: Chicago, Illinois, March 17, 1907.

Education: Elementary school, Athens, Greece  
Secondary school, Piraeus, Greece and Chicago, Illinois.  
Undergraduate training, University of Illinois,  
B. S. 1927.  
Graduate training, University of Illinois,  
M. S. 1928; Ph. D. 1932.

Professional Experience:

University of Illinois - Instructor.....1934-35  
Kent State University - Instructor to Assoc. Prof.....1935-43  
Institute "N. Canellopoulos" Piraeus, Greece - Plant  
Pathologist (On leave from Kent State Univ.).....1938-39  
U. S. Government, Rubber Development Corporation  
Program, Amazon Valley, Brazil - Field Technician....1943-44  
U.N.R.R.A. Agricultural Mission to Greece -  
Dep. Director.....1944-47  
Michigan State University - Assoc. Professor to Prof....1947-56  
University of Athens, Greece - Fulbright Research  
Scholar (On Sabbatical leave from Michigan State)....1954-55  
State University of Iowa - Professor and Head of  
Botany.....1956-

Membership in Societies:

Botanical Society of America, Mycological Society of  
America (Secy-Treas. 1954-56; Vice President 1957; President-  
elect 1958; President 1959), British Mycological Society,  
American Society of Plant Taxonomists, Torrey Botanical Club,  
Natural History Society of Jamaica, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta,  
Gamma Alpha.

Special Qualifications:

1. Collected Myxomycetes extensively in the past 13 years  
in Michigan, Iowa, Florida, Wyoming, Ontario, Honduras, Jamaica,  
Greece.
2. Experimented with the culturing of Myxomycetes during  
the past five years.
3. Author of an invitational review article on Myxomycetes  
for Botanical Review.

Publications on Myxomycetes:A. Papers Published:

1. 1952. Alexopoulos, C. J. & Beneke, E. S. New Records of Myxomycetes from Michigan. Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts & Lett. 38:3-7.
2. 1953. Alexopoulos, C. J. Myxomycetes developed in moist chamber culture on bark of living Florida trees with notes on an undescribed species of Comatricha. Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci. 16:254-262.
3. 1954. Alexopoulos, C. J. Plant or Animal? Natural History. 63:18-23.
4. 1954. Alexopoulos, C. J. & Beneke, E. S. A new species of Comatricha from Jamaica. Mycologia. 46:245-247.
5. 1954. Alexopoulos, C. J. & Beneke, E. S. Myxomycetes from Jamaica. Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 37:306-313.
6. 1958. Alexopoulos, C. J. Three new species of Myxomycetes from Greece. Mycologia 50:52-56.
7. 1959. Alexopoulos, C. J. Myxomycetes from Greece. Brittonia 10:25-40.
8. 1959. Alexopoulos, C. J. The laboratory cultivation of Stemonitis. Am. Jour. Bot. 46:140-142.
9. 1960. Alexopoulos, C. J. Morphology and laboratory cultivation of Echinostelium minutum. Am. Jour. Bot. 47:37-43.

B. Papers accepted for publication:

10. Alexopoulos, C. J. The Myxomycetes II. Botanical Review.

C. Manuscripts in preparation:

11. Alexopoulos, C. J. Gross morphology of the plasmodium and its possible significance in the relationships of the Myxomycetes.
12. Alexopoulos, C. J. Two new species of Myxomycetes.
13. Alexopoulos, C. J. The white form of Physarella oblonga.
14. Alexopoulos, C. J. Physiological races in Didymium iridis and Fuligo cinerea.
15. Alexopoulos, C. J. Some Myxomycetes from Honduras.

D. Papers by others who have worked on this project under the direction of the writer.

17. Goodwin, Donna. Morphogenetic Studies in Comatricha. Amer. Jour. Bot. (Accepted for publication).
18. Collins, O. R. Homothallism and heterothallism in the Myxomycetes. (Manuscript in preparation for submittal to the American Journal of Botany).

## Research Grant Request

Submitted to the National Science Foundation

1. Institution:  
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona
2. Institutional Representative:  
Dr. David L. Patrick,  
Vice President and Coordinator of Research
3. Principal Investigator:  
Adelaide E. Evenson, Ph. D., Assistant Professor,  
Department of Bacteriology, University of Arizona
4. Title of Proposed Research:  
A Taxonomic and Ecological Study of the Slime Molds of Arizona
5. Desired Starting Date:  
June 1, 1960
6. Time Period for which Support is Requested:  
Three years.
7. Description of Proposed Research:

The Myxomycetes, or Mycetozoa, are a group of phylogenetically important organisms that are animal-like in their vegetative phase and plant-like in their reproductive stage. They occur typically in forests where they may be found on, or in, decaying logs, on dead leaves, or on other vegetable matter. A few species have been observed in grassy areas. Some have been cultivated in the laboratory from soils that contain abundant organic matter, from decaying plant material and from the bark of living trees.

There are a number of publications devoted to the slime molds that have been found in various countries of the world, in different states of this country, or in specified areas thereof. No systematic study appears to have been made of the slime molds that occur in desert areas anywhere in the world

nor has there been such a study in Arizona, a state in which there is a diversity of climate, vegetation, and terrain and in which approximately 42% of the total area is desert.

Arizona is primarily a subtropical region in which there are several climatic zones. The average annual precipitation varies from 3 to 11 inches in the deserts to 21 to 35 inches in the forested areas. The interior consists of mountain ranges which may reach an elevation of 12,600 feet, intermountain plains, plateaus and deserts the elevation of which may be as low as 110 feet. There is great variety in the vegetation and, of the 22 main types of plant cover that occur in the United States, ten are found in Arizona. These are listed below with their elevation ranges and average annual rainfall (Nichol, 1943)\*

	<u>Elevation range</u>	<u>Average annual rainfall</u>
<b>A. Forest</b>		
1. Douglas fir - Ponderosa pine	6000 - 12,000 ft.	21 - 35 inches
2. Pinon - juniper	5000 - 7000	12 - 15
3. Chaparral	4000 - 5500	13 - 16
<b>B. Grasslands</b>		
1. Highland grass	4500 - 6500	10 - 14
2. Desert land grass	3000 - 4500	14 - 18
3. Mountain meadows (small areas)	8000 -	
<b>C. Desert shrub</b>		
1. Sagebrush (Northern desert)	2500 - 5000	7 - 9
2. Palo verde - cactus	500 - 3500	3 - 11
3. Creosote bush (Southern desert)	137 - 3000	3 - 11
4. Mesquite bosques	137 - 2500 ft.	3 - 11 inches

\*Nichol, A. A., 1943, The Natural Vegetation of Arizona. Technical Bulletin No. 68. University of Arizona, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station.

One would expect to find myxomycetes in the Douglas fir - Ponderosa pine area where an annual rainfall of 21 to 35 inches is recorded and this has been repeatedly observed by the principal investigator in the Santa Catalina Mountains near Tucson during and shortly after the summer rainfall season. The

Occurrence of slime molds in the other types of forest and in the grasslands might also be anticipated but no observations have been made thus far nor is the principal investigator aware of any publication concerned with their presence in these regions. Since the myxomycetes are characteristically associated with the more humid areas of the world, the desert might appear to be an unlikely habitat for them. However, they have been noted by the principal investigator in the Tucson area of the Sonoran desert. Several species have developed in moist chamber cultures of soils and of desert debris such as decaying cholla or saguaro. One fruiting structure was collected from a lawn in Tucson and another was obtained from an oleander bush.

The proposed investigation would be a taxonomic and ecological survey of the Myxomycetes that occur in the different habitats and zones of Arizona with special emphasis given to the study of the desert species. A start on this problem has been made but its range of activity has of necessity been narrow. Furthermore, for various reasons, it has never been possible to pursue it during the season of summer rainfall. However, a number of specimens have been collected or cultivated in the laboratory and have been sent to Dr. C. W. Martin of the State University of Iowa for verification and possible inclusion in the Iowa collection of Myxomycetes. Under the present proposal, the investigation would be intensified and full time would be devoted to it during the three months of the summer. Dr. Martin has very kindly offered his continued assistance.

The two general methods that will be followed during the course of this study include:

1. The search for and collection of species that fruit under natural conditions. In the deserts, the period during which this approach could be pursued would be relatively brief since germination of the spores would be likely to occur only during the rainy season of July and August.

Under conditions of normal rainfall, this procedure would be useful in

the mountain areas for a somewhat longer time. It is, however, recognized that only the larger and more obvious sporangia are observable in the field and that for the detection of the minute fruiting structures that are characteristic of many of the slime molds, it will be necessary to transport living and dead plant material to the laboratory for examination under a stereoscopic microscope.

2. The cultivation of slime molds in the laboratory by the moist chamber technique. Decaying plant material and living plant tissue of various kinds, as well as soil, will be collected from the desert shrub areas, the grasslands areas and the forested areas for study in the laboratory by this method which has an additional advantage in that it frequently permits observation of the vegetative phase as well as the reproductive stage. The usual procedure of room temperature incubation will be altered in the case of the desert myxomycetes if it is found by experimentation that higher temperatures are more suitable for the cultivation of species adapted to the warmer climates.

Such an investigation would contribute to our knowledge of the myxomycetes themselves, their distribution and possibly their association with the higher plants. It would also add to our relatively scanty information of the microflora of the arid regions. The economic importance of the slime molds is not known but their constant occurrence in soils and in decaying vegetation might suggest that they function in the natural decomposition processes in a manner comparable to that of other microbes. Perhaps a realization by biologists of the widespread distribution of these curious creatures will lead to an increased interest in them and to the physiological studies that are essential to the recognition of their role in the natural economy.

8. Facilities:

The facilities of the Biological Sciences Building and especially of the Department of Bacteriology are available for this project. This includes phase and stereoscopic microscopes, equipment for photography and for field work. A good light microscope is needed as well as a supply of 150 mm. Petri dishes and culture dishes of the finger-bowl type.

9. Personnel:

The principal investigator will be completely responsible for the performance of this project. However, an assistant will be needed for the field work and in carrying out some of the routine procedures.

Biographical sketch, Adelaide E. Evenson:

a) Date of birth, October 28, 1899. Place, Granite Falls, Minn.

b) Education:

B. A. (1922) St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

M. S. (1944) in microbiology from University of Minnesota.  
Major professor, Dr. A. T. Henrici

Ph. D. (1947) in bacteriology from University of Wisconsin  
Major professor, Dr. Elizabeth McCoy

c) Professional experience:

Four years of high school teaching.

Fourteen years as a clinical bacteriologist, ten of which were spent at General Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Two years in War Wound Research at Tulane University School of Medicine.

Eleven years as Assistant Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Arizona. Courses taught include General Bacteriology, General Mycology, Public Health Methods, Immunology, Applied Microbiology, Yeasts and Molds, Higher Bacteria, Systematic Bacteriology, Physiology of Bacteria, and Medical Mycology.

d) Experience in field of proposed research:

Previous to 1952, the Myxomycetes were known to the principal investigator only from the textbook description. During one term of the

summer session in 1952, the principal investigator made a direct acquaintance with these organisms at the University of Minnesota Biological Station in Itasca State Park and made a small collection of them.

This acquaintance was pursued during one term of the summer session in 1955 at the same place while attending the National Science Foundation's Institute for College Teachers in Biological Science. In the summer of 1956, the principal investigator obtained a Sigma Xi Grant-in-Aid that enabled her to spend a month at the State University of Iowa in the study, under the direction of Dr. G. W. Martin, of the myxomycetes in the large and important collection at that institution. It was Dr. Martin's admonishment "not to neglect the desert" in studying the Arizona myxomycetes that led the principal investigator into preliminary studies of that area, supported for two months in the summer of 1959 by a small grant, E-3088(A), from the Public Health Service.

e) Research in progress:

1. A survey of desert soil for potential fungal pathogens.
2. An attempt to find a vector of Coccidioides immitis among the desert insects.

f) Professional affiliations:

Society of American Bacteriologists  
American Association for the Advancement of Science (Fellow)  
Mycological Society of America  
Society for General Microbiology (British)  
Sigma Xi  
Sigma Delta Epsilon

g) Publications:

Evenson, Adelaide, McCoy, Elizabeth, Geyer, Beverly R, and Elvehjem, C. A. 1946 The cecal flora of white rats on a purified diet and its modification by succinylsulfathiazole. Jour. Bacteriol. 51, 515-521.

Moore, P. A., Evenson, A., Luckey, T. D., McCoy, E., Elvehjem, C. A., and Hart, E. B. 1946 Use of sulfasuxidine, streptothricin, and streptomycin in nutritional studies with the chick. Jour. Biol. Chem., 165, 437-441.

10. Budget:

A. Salaries		
1. Principal investigator (2½ months in summer)		\$1778.00
2. Assistant (at \$1.25 per hour)		500.00
Payroll taxes and insurance (6½% of salaries & wages)		148.00
B. Permanent equipment		
1. Research microscope		1500.00
C. Expendable supplies		
1. Glassware, photographic supplies, media, etc.		1000.00
D. Travel		
1. Field investigation to different areas of the state (at rate of \$0.08/mile and \$9.00/diem)		1500.00
2. For attendance at a national meeting or for scientific consultation		350.00
E. Publication costs		
		100.00
	Direct costs	\$ 6876.00
	Indirect costs (15%)	1031.00
	TOTAL COST	\$ 7907.00
Costs: First year	\$7907.00	
Second year	6182.00	
Third year	6182.00	
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>\$20271.00</u>	

Adelaide E. Evenson  
Principal Investigator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Institutional Representative

From the desk of -  
CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

Give this to your  
librarian. He may  
want to order a copy.

~~C/A~~

January 18, 1963

Sigm K1  
National Headquarters  
51 Prospect Street  
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Attention: Committee on Awards of Grants-in-Aid of Research

Gentlemen:

Dr. Bernard Lowy of Louisiana State University has asked me to write to you in support of his application for a research grant to enable him to continue his work on the Taxonomy and Morphology of the Tremellaceous Fungi of Guatemala and Mexico. I am very happy to do this.

1. I consider Dr. Lowy to be one of our outstanding young mycologists who is rapidly developing into an authority on the tremellaceous fungi. There is no question whatsoever about his ability to use research funds in an efficient and productive manner.
2. The tremellaceous fungi probably hold the key to the whole question of the origin, evolution, and development of the Basidiomycetes. Morphological and taxonomic studies in this group are of the utmost importance if these questions are to be answered.
3. Whereas we have considerable information about the Tremellales of the north temperate zone, we lack such information about the tropical forms. Without such information, the picture will not only be incomplete, but any conclusions based on it are bound to be misleading.

I recommend strongly that Dr. Lowy's research be supported to the greatest extent possible.

Sincerely yours,

Const. J. Alempoules  
Professor of Botany

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN 12

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 29, 1963

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and  
Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernie:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 18th which included some surprising news.

I had not suspected that you were unhappy at Louisiana and that you were looking for another job.

Several mycology jobs were open earlier this year, but I understand that all, except possibly the one at the University of Alabama, have been filled. If you are unhappy at Louisiana, I doubt whether you would want to go to Alabama.

There is a job open at the University of Colorado, but they are interested in someone who wants to do genetics of fungi. I have recommended my former student, Ray Collins. However, if you wish to make inquiries, you are certainly free to do so. There will also be a position open in September, 1964 at UCLA. They were hoping to fill it this year, but budgetary considerations made it impossible. Another job that comes to mind is the one at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Joe Gilman is there this year on a temporary basis, but they are looking for someone to fill the position permanently. Feel free to use my name in connection with any applications you may make.

I am afraid that it will not be possible for me to see you in Louisiana this year. Many things have come up which require my attention here and in the East. Should you remain in Louisiana for, at least, another year, I hope to see you in the fall, winter, or spring.

Dr. Bernard Lowy

-2-

May 29, 1963

Best of luck on your central American sojourn. Don't forget to pick up all the Myxomycetes you can find for me.

Cordially yours,



Const. J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

CJA:bh



June 4, 1963

Dear Alex,

It is very generous of you to send me several leads. Since it is so close to time for my departure I shall not be able to do much in the way of pursuing these immediately. My situation is not such that I plan to leave within the next six months, but am thinking, rather, in terms of the fall of 1964. There are certain responsibilities I must discharge here first and meanwhile, I should have ample opportunity to look into any possibilities that may present themselves.

Hasta nos vemos en Amherst, se despide de Vd.  
y le saluda afectuosamente su amigo

n Skin

Permanized Onio

100% COTTON FIBRE

8<sup>th</sup> June 1963

Dear Bernie:

Prof. Saenz of Costa Rica asked me sometime ago to collaborate with him in the part of the Flora dealing with Myxomycetes. I accepted, and he has already sent some good specimens for identification. In the same letter he asked if I could recommend someone to do the Basidiomycetes with him and it was then I mentioned your name.

I am happy he took my suggestion. It will be a pleasure to contribute to the same Flora with you.

As ever,

Alx

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN 12

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

November 20, 1963

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bernie:

Have I ever thanked you for the fine specimens of myxomycetes you liberated from Guatemala? I am sure that I did not do so formally because I have no copy of such a letter, but I may have penned a little note to you. I hope I did because I don't want you to think me ungrateful. Also, because I want to keep my credit good for future specimens.

It is just possible that we may be driving to Florida Christmas time. If so, we shall try to come to Baton Rouge and stop to say hello. I am, however, toying with the idea of going to Mexico for Christmas vacation in which case we will not see you until the Botanical Congress next year. I already have my reservations to sail for Europe on June 5 and I am looking forward to a great summer.

Very best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Const. J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

CJA:bh

MEMO FROM  
CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

6-V-1964

Dear Bernie:

Happy as always to support you and increase my credit for that big French dinner in New Orleans some day.

Please clarify the following point for me. Isn't your project exactly the same as that of Ken Wells who is in the same place you want to go? How about that?

Regards. Alex

MEMO FROM  
CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

8/V/64

Dear Bernie:

OK. You've convinced me, but I hate you just the same!

You will be going to Manaus and Benjamin Constant (my bases for 13 glorious months in 1943-44) and I shall be staying here.

There ain't no justice. I shall expect many many myxo from Amazonas. Promise? O seu amigo. Alex

20<sup>th</sup> April, 1964

Mea aequo iuncto estimado:

1000 congratulations on your well-deserved and much delayed promotion. Permit me to hope that you will not, in the future, focus your sights on a headship, deanship or other position that may take you away from mycology. It is not worth it, no matter how glamorous it may appear.

Good luck on tropical heat. I do not expect to be in Colorado either. I am paying my own way to Europe and I am staying as long as possible.

As ever,

7 Petkou St.  
Zographou  
Athens 625, Greece  
July 22, 1964

Muito caro amigo Bernardo:

Saúdos de Atenas, o capital da civilização!

Your letter was received yesterday and filled me with joy, first because you took your precious time to write and second because of the news it contains. Even if you are hopelessly out of date and still call it Alursia bombardia your find is most exciting. To find it in large enough quantities to distribute is indeed wonderful! By the way, GWM has just transferred it to Tubifera and its new name is T. bombardia. This change will appear in the revision of the Manual and is now known only to GWM and me. I am letting you in on the secret just because you are a special amigo.

While I rejoice at your successful activity I bow my head in shame at my shameful inactivity. This summer I am a tourist and nothing more. All I have been able to collect are a few pieces of bark which hopefully may yield some myxos when placed in moist chambers in Orestis. The worst part of all this is that I am not in the least bothered by my conscience and I am enjoying my vacation.

In about ten days I leave Greece for Scotland to preside over a symposium on the Biology of the Myxomycetes and on August 12,

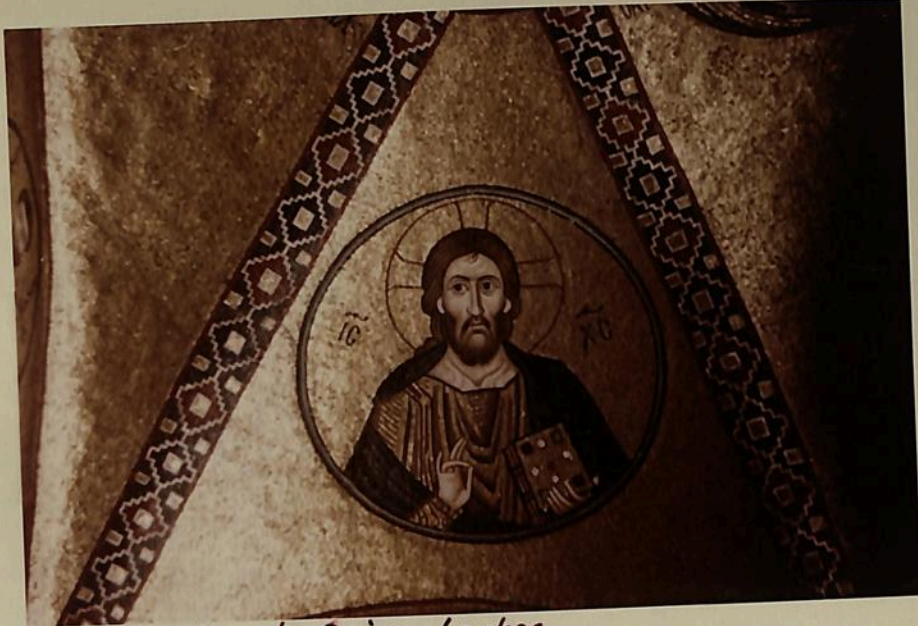
I go to Holland for the remainder of the month.  
~~Sailing back to~~ Flying back to New York from  
London on August 31 and hope to be back in  
Austin on September 3

To Dr. Sáenz and Sister Cecilia my  
very best wishes and to you caro amigo  
muitas felicidades e um abraço fortíssimo.  
And if this is not good Portuguese (which I  
suspect it is not) please pretend that it is!

Γεία χαρά σου

Alex





Mosaic at Osios Loukas



Constantine and Juliet  
Alexopoulos

MEMO FROM  
CONST. J. ALEXOPOULOS

23-II-1965

Carissimo amigo:

Muitas, muitas Felicidades  
on your Fulbright. You  
are getting to be an  
absentee professor or  
at least a commuter  
between C.A. and L.A.

Will debit your account  
with the truffe-goulash  
although I am sure you  
owe me nothing. You  
would have been appointed  
even if I had not written.

1964

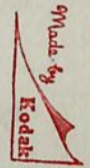
Why don't you come to the great  
West someday for a good visit?

We are only 500 miles apart.  
Do it in the New Year!

Best wishes.

Alex — Juliet

1964R

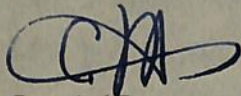


KODACOLOR PRINT

Julie and I are planning  
to attend the SW Naturalists  
Soc. meetings in N.O.  
in May. If this is  
before your departure  
maybe we can get  
together for a drink  
or two (even 3 or 4!).

Again congrats.

And don't forget I  
am expecting myxos  
from Brazil!



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN 78712

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

5<sup>th</sup> May 1965

Dear Bernie:

May 1 has come and gone and I never did reply to your good note of March 25.

I have been swamped with various and sundry items of trivia and semi-trivia and could not get away for that great N.O. dinner. Maybe we'll make it some time.

Good luck on your Washington conference. Chances are I may be in the capital about the same time but we'll never meet. This is a rat race.

Give my love to Benjamin Constant. It is an awful dump, but somehow I have fond memories of my stay there in 1943. How tempus fugit!

All the best,

Alex

August 31, 1965

Dear Alex:

Considering the length of time that I have been here - since the middle of June - I am sure that anyone with the slightest perspicacity would by now be writing the concluding chapters of a history of Brasil, its people, customs, language and geopolitics, possibly with an aside on Brazilian cockery and surely with a few well chosen lurid pages on sex life among the Amazonian Indians. In the meantime, what have I accomplished? It is really too embarrassing even to raise the question. I have traveled around the country in old clothes, burdened with dirty collecting sacks slung over my shoulders, a machete tied to my waist, hatless, ~~and~~ ill-shaven and with an acquisitive look in my eye. In a word, a vagabond such as would put to shame my illustrious Hungarian ancestors, self-respecting gypsies themselves. They, at least, while traveling about the countryside, filled their sacks with silks, precious metals and other attractive loot, while I range through the forest picking up old sticks and decaying debris.

What I have been trying to say is that I've been at work - after a fashion. The only trouble with the tropics is: too damn many polypores. But I can suffer this as long as there are jellies to be found, of which I have a bagfull. There is nothing really spectacular to report yet, only a few things that Møller found in Blumenau; Tremella fibulifera, Hyaloria pilacre, Ditiola radicata (not reported by Møller, who somehow overlooked the Dacrymycetaceae), Tremella rubro-maculata Lowy (known previously only from Guatemala) and many resupinates still to be examined, and of course Auricularias. I don't know whether Kenneth collected these (I know he has Hyaloria), but

will find out when he publishes. Among the Myxos, so far mostly run-of-the-mill: Physarum polycephalum, Hemitrichia serpula, H. stipitata, Stemonitis splendens, Lycogala epidendrum, Geratiomyxa sphaerosperma (new record?). How is your work on the Myxos coming along? Is the new book ready for publication?

Consulting the map, Benjamin Constant still seems far away, but not quite as far as before. I may not make it to that great outpost of civilization(?), but Manaus is another matter. Tentatively I plan to spend about six weeks in Amazonas with Manaus as headquarters, but I may not be able to get away before next year. I am scheduled to present a "seminar" at a school in San José de Rio Preto (about 600km NW of S.P.) in the middle of September. The course that I will give here at the Institute begins on Jan. 3 for a duration of 6 weeks. Most of the registrants are expected to be more familiar with Spanish than with English so this will be my excuse for presenting it in Spanish. My spoken Portuguese is improving somewhat and I can surely "make myself understood", but almost any idiot can do the same after a few weeks. I am aiming for a little better command than this.

Enough of this mish mash, meu amigo, there are some resupinates awaiting the phloxine and besides it is also about time for a cafezinho.

Reciba um forte abraço de

MEMO FROM  
CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

Bernardo:

This will prove  
that while I was  
suffering in the wilds of  
the Caribbean I was  
always thinking of you!  
The specimens you may  
keep, but send me your  
determinations at your  
leisure.

Felicidades.

Alyx

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN 78712

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

December 8, 1965

Dear Amigo:

Your letter from Manaus, dated December 1, arrived yesterday and brought vivid memories of my younger days. I wonder if you happened to meet any of the Arauzo (I think that is the spelling) family. They run the big armazem in Manaus and own half the town. I became well acquainted with them and even had chá at their home during which papa Arauzo criticized everything Rubber Development did and I had to sit there mum. The gathering consisted of several people and the conversation was in Portuguese which, at the time, I could understand but not speak.

I did receive your first letter from São Paulo, but it said you were leaving in a few days. That is my excuse for not replying. I did not receive any communication from Blumenau (don't even know where it is).

Your myxo collections sound disappointing except for C. morchella, but if the jelly fungi were plentiful your mission was accomplished.

We have had an unusually fruitful year here. One of my Mexican collections of debris, when placed in moist chamber, produced Physarina echinospora known only from India, and last month one of my students picked up Physarum bilgramii known only from Pennsylvania. Seek and ye shall find! We had a wet season in Central Texas and since the temperature is still in the 70s during the day all sorts of things are popping up.

On December 16 my senhora and I fly to the Caribbean for a myxo foray. Most of the collecting I have scheduled for Puerto Rico and Trinidad, but hope also to stop on Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Dominica, Granada and possibly Martinique. May even take in Caracas on the way back. Expect to return

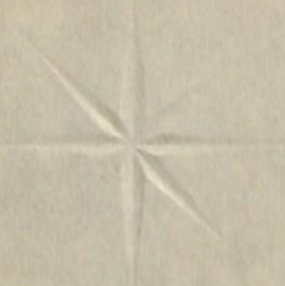
February 1. What would we do without the National Science Foundation?

I have mil coisas para fazer até o começo do viagem and I am getting jittery. However, past experience has shown that when the plane is ready to take off I am able, willing, and almost ready.

Give my regards to Dr. Teixeira and Dr. Fidalgo when you return and remind them I should like very much to spend a summer at their Instituto. I am brushing up on my Portuguese just in case.

With every good wish for the holidays I am sempre su amigo

Alex



May the Joy of  
this Christmas Season be yours  
throughout the coming year

Extremely happy to have met  
Mrs. Lowy, but sorry that  
we were unable to be more  
hospitable. Hope to do better  
next time!

6 Feb. 1967

MEMO FROM

CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

Querido amigo:

Don Reynolds is applying for an undergraduate grant-in-aid to Sigma Xi to enable him to collect Myxomycetes in tropical Asia.

I am enclosing his proposal so that you will know what it is all about. I am writing to ask you if you would send a recommendation letter for him in support of his application. Since

The Committee meets in  
March the matter is  
urgent.

Be a good boy and  
write in immediately  
or rather mais subito  
do give immediately!

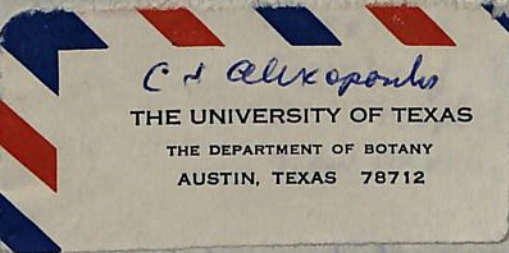
Address your letter to

Mrs. Helen B. Madigan

Dr. H. Shapley

The Sigma Xi  
street  
Connecticut

06511



C. S. Alexopoulos  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

Best regards  
and many thanks.

See amice  
Alex.

Fidelity Onion Skin  
100% COTTON

February 8, 1967

Mrs. Helen B. Madigan  
Secretary to Dr. H. Shaplay  
Society of the Sigma Xi  
51 Prospect Street  
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

Dear Mrs. Madigan:

Mr. Don R. Reynolds who is at present an Instructor in Botany, University of the Philippines, is applying for a Sigma Xi travel grant to enable him to collect Myxomycetes in Southeast Asia. As a former Professor of Mr. Reynolds, I am glad to make the following statement in his behalf.

In 1961, Mr. Reynolds was a graduate student and Teaching Assistant in Botany at Louisiana State University. He enrolled in the Mycology course under my direction and very soon became deeply interested in problems relating to the Myxomycetes. His Master's thesis was the work of a student of more than usual promise and he convincingly demonstrated his ability not only to assimilate old knowledge but to contribute new. He is a keen observer, a perspicacious collector and a studious and independent worker. Mr. Reynolds plans to collect chiefly in Thailand and the Malay peninsula, areas of great botanical interest but from which we have only fragmentary knowledge of the Myxomycetes. Such material as he finds is therefore quite likely to be of particular interest both for taxonomic and genetic studies. Since Mr. Reynolds expects to continue his graduate training later this year at the University of Texas under the direction of Dr. C.J. Alexopoulos, an outstanding scholar of the Myxomycetes, an opportunity for Mr. Reynolds to collect valuable material this summer would be especially useful.

For these reasons I give my strongest support to Mr. Reynolds' grant application.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany

Jg

*E. Colebeck*

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN 78712

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

February 16, 1966

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Instituto de Botanica  
Caixa Postal 4005  
Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo  
BRASIL

Dear Bernie:

Thank you for letting me in on your altercation with Jack Sharp. Although I am not likely to be involved, I am glad to have your side of the story in the event that I hear any complaints directed against you.

It is unfortunate that things like that happen and that misunderstandings occur, but in spite of best intentions they do and then it is difficult to convince the people who feel they have been wronged that it was their fault. You will forever be branded as a Yankee Imperialist who took advantage of our Mexican confreres and you might as well learn to live with it.

We returned from the Caribbean on January 27. Had a fine time and a professionally successful one. Myxomycetologically my best find was a large and perfect development of Tubifera bombarda in Puerto Rico and another of Ceratiomyxa morchella. I also found C. sphaerosperma in Jamaica, but had reported it before from the same island.

I did not neglect to collect Auricularia wherever I found it and when you return to Baton Rouge you shall have a few specimens from the West Indies. It looks to me as though all my collections were of the same species.

Give my best regards to Dr. Fidalgo, for whom I just wrote a recommendation to the Guggenheim Foundation, and offer him my best wishes too. Remember me also to Dr. Teixeira.

Espero que o senhor falla Portuguese perfeitamente agora.

Seu amigo,

*Constantino*

Const. J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

CJA:nvk

## PROPOSAL FOR A TRAVEL GRANT TO SUPPORT THE COLLECTION OF MYXOMYCETES IN ASIA

Since September, 1963, I have made collections of Myxomycetes from the major islands of the Philippine Archipelago. These collections were made because of interest stemming from a Masters Degree problem in Myxomycetes done at Louisiana State University and an intention to continue work with the group under the direction of Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos at the University of Texas. Also, a large prewar collection of fungi existed in the Philippines at the National Museum in Manila and at the College of Agriculture in College, Laguna. This reference collection of tropical fungi was completely destroyed during the war. Efforts are being made to rebuild the original collections in the UPCA with material representing the species previously described as new and to add new material. It is desirable to add to these collections with material from other parts of tropical Asia. I propose to do this on the way to the U.S.A. from the Philippines during the summer of 1967.

Myxomycetes of tropical Asia have been collected during the previous century and early 1900s from the Philippines, North Borneo, Indonesia and Ceylon. These collections are on deposit in the Mycological Herbarium, Kew Gardens, England. The Philippine Myxomycetes are recorded by only three citations, one a specific paper by G. Masee of Kew Gardens and the others incidental mention in lists of fungi from the Philippines.

There are few reports of Myxomycetes occurring in the Malay peninsula and Thailand. A few species were encountered by R. Heim of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, during expeditions in the later 1950s and by the Thai-Danish Botanical Studies 1958-1959.

### Objectives

Collections made during the summer of 1967 from the above mentioned countries

will be used for the following purposes:

(1) to contribute to a list of tropical Asian Myxomycetes.

The worked up collections would be published in lists to correlate species range and regional floras and to add to present knowledge about the distribution of species. Specimens would be deposited in the herbarium of the UPCA and at the Mycological Herbarium in the University of Texas.

(2) to provide viable spore material for research on Myxomycete genetics. Genetical studies are now underway in the laboratory of Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos in the University of Texas concerning the genetic stability of accepted species delimitation. Viable spore material representing regional strains are important. I expect to use the material on hand and that collected on the way home as a basis for a PhD dissertation.

#### Plan of Work

Access to collection areas in the countries to be visited will be arranged by previous communication. Prior arrangements will be made with contacts for living quarters, guides, specific sites of collection, etc. The Myxomycetes gathered will be glued into match boxes in the field and air freighted to the University of Texas.

#### a. Itinerary

June 1 Leave Manila for Singapore (Plane)

June 2 - 4 Collection Singapore area

June 5 Kuala Lumpur (Train)

June 6 - 10 Collection Kuala Lumpur area

June 11 - 20 Travel along Malay Peninsula with collection (Train)

June 21 Bangkok

June 22 - July 22 Thailand collection in middle and southern parts. (Local)  
(If a visa is possible several days might be spent  
in Rangoon, Burma)

July 23 Colombo, Ceylon

July 24 - 30 Collection, Colomb. (Plane)

July 31 Beirut (Plane)

August 1 London (Plane)  
August 2 - 3 Kew Herbarium  
August 4 New York (Plane)  
August 5 Shreveport, Louisiana (Plane)

#### Finances

Money for international travel will be provided from personal funds.

Grant money would be utilized for the following:

a. per diem	
60 days @ \$15/day	\$900
b. Incountry travel	
Thailand	100
c. Sundry	
(Guides, collection	
equipment, air freight	
costs)	<u>100</u>
	\$1100

#### References

1. Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos, Botany Department, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. (Major Professor, PhD (incomplete) 1962.)
2. Dr. B. L. Lowy, Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (Major Professor, MS. 1960-1962.)
3. Dr. C. E. Miller, Botany Department, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. (Mycologist during undergraduate work at Texas A. and M. University, 1958-1960.)
4. Dr. R. Korf, Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca New York. (Contact with him while was Visiting VSF Professor, University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture, for six weeks, 1966.)
5. Dr. F. Uyenco, Department of Botany, University of the Philippines, College of Arts and Sciences, Diliman, Rizal, Philippines. (Mycologist and collaborator.)
6. Dr. S. del Rosario, Department of Plant Pathology, University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture, College, Laguna, Philippines. (Coworker in the department.)

- 7. Dr. P. Zamora, Department of Botany, University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture, College, Laguna, Philippines. (Coworker in the College.)

Biodata

Born August 22, 1938 to Howard and Florine Butler Reynolds in Shreveport, Louisiana; reared and schooled in Springhill, Louisiana; graduated High School, 1956; graduated BS, Texas A. and M. University, 1960; graduated MS Louisiana State University, 1962; predoctoral, University of Texas, 1963.

Positions held:

Texas A. and M. University	Undergraduate Teaching Assistant	1958-1960
Louisiana State University	Graduate Research Assistant	1961
	Graduate Teaching Assistant	1961-1962
University of Texas	Graduate Teaching Assistant	1962-1963
University of the Philippines College of Agriculture	Instructor, Botany and Plant Pathology	1963-1967

Don R. Reynolds  
College, Laguna  
Philippines  
January 4, 1967

Happy Holidays  
Amigo mio

Alex  
18 XII 1967



Physarum bogoriense



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

September 19, 1968

Dr. Bernard# Low#y  
Department of Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernie:

Thank you so much for your letter of the 11th and the enclosed reprint; also for the identification of the Auricularia I sent you from Hawila. I have never seen any fungus as abundant as this was. There were literally hundreds of <sup>fruiting</sup> bodies almost everywhere we looked.

I have looked over your proposals for the reclassification of the jelly fungi, and I am a bit startled to see you have placed so much emphasis on the presence of a septum in the basidium, in spite of the fact that there are a number of partial septations as you mentioned. However, who am I to question your authority of these fungi. What does WGM think about this?

I saw him a few days ago when I stopped at Iowa on my way back from AIBS. He is not in the best of health, but is working as hard and as long as ever and still enjoying it. He has enough work piled up on his desk to last him for half a century. His mind is as clear as ever.

Congratulations to your wife for her appointment at Southern. It is really a very good school, and her talents will be appreciated. When I talked to her some years ago when she was visiting here, it didn't seem to me that she needed any help in translating from Spanish to English. Letting you do it for her is just her way of making you feel important!

I am still hoping that we shall get together some day, either in Austin or Baton Rouge. Don't forget you promised me a first-class dinner in New Orleans.

As ever,

*O sea amigo*

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

CJA:ks

*New typist. Please forgive errors.*



*Arcyria incurvata* from Hawaii



The Alexopoulos

C. J. Alexopoulos  
917 Calisthea Rd.  
Austin, Texas 78746

CHRIS

answered: 27-XII.

Dear friends:

Merry Christmas!

We are spending the Holidays at home this year, working a little, resting a little, reminiscing a lot, and thinking of all of you much of the time. Those of you who visited us in the spring brought much joy to our home. Please come back again soon and maybe other friends will follow your path to our door.

The highlight of 1968 for us was our trip to Hawaii in June. We spent a week on each of the four major islands of the group (Oahu, Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii) collecting fungi in the delightful company of our good friend Harold Brodie of the University of Alberta. We brought back many specimens, a Hawaiian shirt, a mumuu, and over 300 kodachromes which will take us back to the islands on many an evening.

In August we attended the science meetings at Columbus where Alex delivered his swan song -- the invitational Annual Lecture of the Mycological Society of America. We returned to Austin the long way via Michigan and Iowa. We saw good friends in Dimondale and in East Lansing Julie joined her old friends in celebrating the 20th anniversary of her bridge club. The husbands joined the ladies for dinner at the country club and the Alexopouloi found themselves to be the honored guest. We were delighted to see all our good friends. While Julie played bridge

Alex drooled over the fabulous new Plant Science Building at Michigan State and wished Texas treated its botanists as well. At Iowa City we visited with more friends. Alex had a thorough physical examination at the University Hospitals in the hope he would get some help in correcting his double vision that has been plaguing him for more than a year. He did get sympathy and good wishes but medical science cannot cure myasthenia gravis and the world is still double. After a pleasant weekend with relatives in Des Moines we returned home.

Julie is sitting at the piano regularly and Alex is continuing his teaching and research. One of the books he co-authored has just been published. Two down and one to go. Melanie is still with us. She is a teen-ager now and displays all the orneriness that comes with that status.

May 1969 bring you health and joy and to all of us peace and contentment.

Juliet and Alex

Amigo mls:

The above commercial will bring me up to date with our activities and troubles. I cannot help but feel very much discouraged as my condition is becoming progressively worse, but I do the best I can to keep going. The myxo monograph (Martin's, with me as co-author) is finally in press and we should be getting

gallyp before long. I am supposed to be revising my text but I am dropping my feet chiefly because I don't know how to handle the Beridionseles which are the weakest part of the book. Where classification do I follow? I'll keep on dragging till I am pushed out of the market by all the new books being written. I have heard of it! Juliet is in bed with the flu. All looks dark at the moment. Will

the sun  
shine again!  
Queen safe!  
Dear best to  
you and your  
Suzerida esposa  
C. J. Alexopoulos  
Constantino



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712



C J Alexopoulos  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
The Department of Botany  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

6<sup>th</sup> March 1969

Caro amigo Bernardo:

Your very kind note of 27 XII 1968 deserved a reply much sooner. Thank you for your concern and the abrazo which helped.

Unfortunately there is no cure for myasthenia gravis and all I can hope is that it will not get much worse. At the moment I have both vision and speech difficulties. The latter, fortunately do respond to medication in the form of prostigmin, which, taken about an hour before a lecture, carries me through in good shape and lasts 2 or 3 hours. The vision, however, is double most of the time and my eyes get terribly tired after an hour or two of close work. I have tried some recommended medication to no avail. Now they want to put me in the hospital for a long series of irradiations on the thymus which "could" help, but I am resisting because of possible side effects.

The disease is well-known and if anyone had a cure it would be well publicized. The neurologists staff at Iowa City put me through all sorts of tests and came out with the conclusion that yes indeed I had myasthenia gravis! Of course my own doctors in Austin had already diagnosed the trouble. What I was looking for was a cure. All I got was best wishes.

After all, I cannot grow Lycogala epidendrum in culture why blame the doctors for being unable to cure myasthenia?

Fortunately my work has now reached its climax. Our book on Biology of Myxos was published last December and the Monograph with ~~the~~ GWM is in the galley proof stage. My Annual Address manuscript is being processed for publication in the March-April or May-June number of Mycologia. I guess I've had my day. Anything else from now on is frosting on the mycological minicareer of one C.J.A.

Wish I could persuade my wife to drive with me to New Orleans for ~~the~~ Spring Vacation. Would love to see you and take you ~~out~~ and your senhora to dinner.

© seu amiso  
Constantino



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

April 8, 1969

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernie:

Thank you for your good letter of the 3rd and enclosed preprint of your scathing article. I do not think Talbot will like it but then that is his lookout. I think your arguments are well put and are hard to contradict. On the other hand, I hate to see precious space in scientific journals devoted to polemics. It reminds me somewhat of the controversy between Jan and vonStosch on the myxomycetes.

We were in Eastern Texas during spring vacation and actually crossed over into your state when we visited Hodges Gardens. <sup>even though</sup> The main purpose of the trip was to collect myxomycetes, but considerable moisture had been retained by certain substrata in a number of localities. All we could find were plasmodia. Apparently it had not been warm enough, long enough to produce fruiting bodies.

Someday we shall come your way to do some collecting. When that will be I do not know.

I do not know where you got the idea that any medication I am taking works and that my troubles continue to improve. Nothing could be further from the truth, unfortunately. No medication that I have taken has done any good for my double vision and nothing that the doctors suggest, such as a long series of X-ray treatments on the thymus, appeals to me in the least. I have therefore decided to learn to live in a double world, but sometimes this gets terribly annoying.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

CJA:ks

Please forgive typo errors. My secretary's short-hand leans much to be desired but you should see her!

29 ~~X~~ 1969

From the desk of -  
CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

Caro amigo:

If we can get away  
by Thursday noon we  
shall drive to N.O. and  
Juliet will then come with  
me; otherwise I shall  
fly alone.

Any of the 3 restaurants  
you mention sounds fine.  
I have not sampled their  
fare except for breakfast  
at Brennan's. We'll leave  
it up to you & Sarah.

I know all about

you proposed escapade to  
Perce but did not realize  
you would be leaving on  
Nov. 22. I wrote a  
recommendation letter  
for you to the Fulbright  
Committee. Just be  
sure Yankee is not told  
to go home before the  
course is over!

My lecture is at 4:00  
p.m. so I won't expect to  
see your smiling face in  
the front row. Where do  
we meet?

Votre

Constantino!



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

20 X 1969

Amigo meo:

I have accepted an invitation  
to talk to the S-C branch of the  
A S B on Nov. 21 at Tulane.

Do you attend these meetings?

If so, I thought we might  
have dinner together at  
some exotic place. We  
might even persuade  
Arthur Walden to join us.

If not, I'll come  
home the same evening.  
Let me know.

*Alux*

5 XI 1969

From the desk of -  
CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

The way of Gelf and D.P.C.  
could well be his destiny.  
Though I have not the puzzle's key \*  
I cannot say "It's Greek to me!"

\* What the hell is Gelf  
and D.P.C.?

The Commander's Palace  
it is at 7:30 pm. Do we need  
reservations?

Constantino

12 XI 1969

From the desk of -  
CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS

Be careful Bernard;  
watch your step.  
Those Peruvian students  
have lots of pep.  
Let not your lectures  
in politics roam  
For you'll be told:  
Yankee so home.

Have asked Arthur if he  
would not like to join us  
at the Palace.

Constantino

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

February 6, 1970.

Querido Alex,

My copy of "The Myxomycetes" arrived a few days ago. It is a beautiful and eminently useful book. If you could manage to publish a paperback edition it would sell by the millions!

We have finally moved to the new Life Sciences building where almost everyone thought the grass would be greener. On closer inspection, we found signs of stultation, some chlorotic streak, leaf spots and other miscellaneous "manchas" not previously visible through the misty, semiromantic haze which then surrounded our citadel.

Sara has just returned from her visit to Columbia University where, as expected, she successfully defended her thesis "in partial fulfillment ..... etc." of the Ph.D. We had a "torta" ready for her at home inscribed: "Feliz Ph.D" — a case of having your cake and eating it too. The children and I plan to attend the commencement ceremonies in June and possibly we shall all leave for Mexico directly thereafter.

I am thinking of an ethnomycological study in Mexico and Guatemala this summer. The mushroom stones interest me

deeply and there are a few clues I would like to follow up regarding the contemporary influence, if any, that these and other megalithic artifacts might still have. Tentatively, Sara might teach a course at The University of Mexico where she has taught before and the children could enroll in one of the many cultural courses offered by the University.

Un abrazo fuerte para Juliet y familia de

Bernardo



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

9 II 1970

Querido amigo:

It was awfully good of you to write me a note about THE MYXOMYCETES. Although G.W.M. denies it in speech and in writing, my contribution was minimal. It is his book and I am humbly grateful to him for inviting me to cooperate and for insisting that I be co-author rather than a footnote in the Preface.

No chance for a paper-back edition but definite plans for a publication separately, of keys and plates, without descriptions, synonymy etc.

Warmest congratulations to Sara on her doctorate. We had no doubt about the outcome but we are glad, as she must be, that it is over. Next time we are in New Orleans — and may it be sooner than expected — we'll celebrate again at the Commander's Palace in proper fashion.

Your plans for Mexico sound wonderful. We stay-at-home envy you. All we'll do this summer is go to Seattle for me to

teach mycology again. The pay is good and  
the hours short so I could not turn it down  
but I had to give up my plans to go to Greece.  
Next year I am Athens-bound for sure.

I return the abrazo fuerte to both of you.

Alex



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

20<sup>th</sup> November 1970

Caro amigo Bernardo:

For years I have been trying to obtain a fertile culture of Glomerella cingulata that would produce ascocarps on agar, but have not succeeded. Since LSU is the type locality for all petriplate work on this organism I am hoping you can send me a culture.

Where there is life  
there is hope and there

is still life in this ancient  
and dilapidated corpse of  
mine.

As ever,  
Constantino

Culture sent: 23-XI-70



*Merry  
Christmas*

and a happy new year!

*The Alkopoulos*

C. J. ALEXOPOULOS  
917 CALITHEA RD  
AUSTIN TX 78746

All good wishes to both of you.  
Sorry we don't see each other more  
often.

Bernardo, we certainly enjoyed  
your hallucinations! Also glad to  
have the photo of the signora de los  
hoyos. ~~Hasta la vista.~~ Soon I  
hope Constantino y Julieta

7 X 1970

Muito caro amigo:

You may or may not have heard that Mrs Martin died suddenly on October 3, 1970. He is reported to be taking her loss as bravely as possible.

Alex

25 XI 1970

Querido Bernardo:

Muito obrigado para a cultivação (?) da Glomerella cincolata.

Anxious to hear your story about unknown stones. Where are you publishing it?

Regards.

Constantino



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

December 14, 1970

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Caro Bernardo:

Thank you for your extremely interesting article on Ethnomycology. I shall certainly use it in a proposed new course I want to offer on Fungi and Human Affairs. In this age of "relevance," I decided a course like that should be offered to our undergraduates and I think I shall enjoy giving it if it is approved.

I don't know where you find time to do all this and your technical work besides, but I am glad you do!

Saudações,

*Constantino*

CJA:jwh



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

2 III 1970

Caro amico Bernardino:

Thank you for your excellent review of  
THE MYXOMYCETES. You have convinced me it  
is a good book and I shall buy me a copy!  
I hope everyone else who reads it is equally  
motivated. No doubt you sent a copy of  
your review to GWM. He would appreciate it.  
He is still convalescing from his second  
heart attack.

Don Reynolds is still here, assisting me  
in mycology and working on his thesis. He is  
doing an ultrastructural developmental  
study of one of the Coprodiales which he  
indeed produces ascotromata, with  
asci and ascospores, in agar culture.  
Is getting some beautiful material.

Eventually he hopes to monograph  
the Coprodiales. A formidable task!

He should be finished with his Ph. D. this summer and is looking for a job. The Florida job would be just right for him but competition is terrific this year. 40-50 candidates for each opening. If he cannot find anything here he will head for the Philippines where, he says, he is assured of a job.

Saludos to you and doctora Sara.

Constantino

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

September 3, 1971.

Querida Alex

I recently returned from my tour of El Salvador and Guatemala in pursuit of mycological and ethnomycological affairs and now that the semester is under way again, I am back at the old routine.

This is just by way of greeting and I hope that all goes well with you. Enclosed is a reprint that recently arrived. It is in slightly different form, but based on the information I sent you some time ago.

Have you heard from Dr. Martin lately? I wrote him a letter ~~to~~ when I was in Mexico but have not heard from him for about 3 months.

Abreya fuertes, como siempre

Bernardo



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

8<sup>th</sup> October 1971

Dear Bernie:

Many thanks for the most unusual slides you had the kindness to lend me. I shall go over them soon and select the ones I want duplicated, but it will be hard to resist using all of them. Will try not to keep them too long.

All the best.

Styx



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

4<sup>th</sup> October 1971

Dear Bernardo:

I am preparing a lecture on "Plants in art, design, and architecture" and need some slides to illustrate it.

I thought you might be willing to lend me some of your mushroom-stone kadachrones to duplicate for personal use in this lecture and also in a course on "Plants & Man". I am to offer for the first

time next semester (Feb. 1972).  
I am including fungi  
in plants for this purpose.

Any help you can  
give me will be much  
appreciated.

Um abraço fortíssimo  
do amigo

Constantino

P.S. If you can any pictures  
illustrating plant motifs in  
American Indian ~~etc~~  
ornamentation on buildings,  
statues, etc. please include  
them.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

October 7, 1971

Dear Alex:

Enclosed is a set of 26 slides any or all of which you are welcome to copy and retain for your private use, the originals to be returned when you are ready. Each slide has some legend giving location, identification or other pertinent data. All the mushroom stones are from Guatemala, but with the exception of the handsome tripod with the effigy of a toothy jaguar (probably), the precise locations are unknown. This one was found in a tomb in Kaminaljuyú. In a paper now in press in "Mycologia" (due to appear in the Sept.-Oct. number) I briefly review the chief historical data on mushroom stones and you might find this useful for additional orientation. The exact data on the jaguar tripod are also given in this paper. A slide of a pottery mushroom which I came across in a private collection in San Salvador this summer is included.

The slides from Huautla featuring María Sabina should also be pertinent for your purposes. I took these, obviously, just before eating my share of Psilocybe. Shortly afterwards, my interest in picture taking took a sharp drop and I was soon transported to other realms, as I indicate in the reprint recently sent to you.

The slides showing various edible species of mushrooms offered for sale in market places were taken in Mexico and Guatemala, the locations (and usually dates) given on each. The one showing Ustilago maydis held by an Indian woman in Xochimilco mercado is of special interest because it is the only example I know of a fungus pathogen that is regularly eaten (and prized) by man. Most plant pathologists never mention this because they don't know it. The spore mass is made into a kind of paste by cooking and served in a quesadilla, which is a kind of empanada. It is delicioso.

Since it is occasionally interesting to look back into the recent past, I have included a slide that will take you back about 16 years. Fairy rings have to do with mythology as well as pathology, so presumably this also might be useful. The mushroom is Chlorophyllum molybdites (= Lepiota morgani = L. molybdites ).

*un abrazo fuerte de*  
*Bernardo*





THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

November 12, 1971

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Querido Bernardo:

I too was delighted that you accepted Mrs. Blackwell's invitation to talk to the Botany Graduate Student Seminar and I am looking forward to your visit.

I was not so delighted when I heard from her that you are arriving on Friday afternoon and leaving Saturday morning. That means I shall see you for only a few minutes because the grad students usually entertain the visiting firemen after the lecture and consequently I shall not have the privilege of in part reciprocating for your hospitality at New Orleans. I shall try to get Julie to come to your lecture which should be of interest to her. She has recovered almost totally from her summer mishap and gets around fairly well.

The duplicates I ordered of your slides should be ready by next Wednesday. I shall send them to you as soon as I get them back. I hope this has not inconvenienced you unduly.

I have just been invited to give the Bessey Lecture at Iowa State on April 18. My subject will be "Recent Advances in Mycology and Projections for the Future". Will probably have to spend Christmas "vacation" working on it. In this connection, I have been trying to locate an article by Weston, "Quo Vadimos Micologicici?" and I am stymied. I thought it was his Annual Address to the Mycological Society, but it is not listed in the 58 year Index. How is your memory? Do you happen to remember such an article?

Dois abraços fortísimos do

Constantino

hab

Do you have reprints of Flora Neotropica #6? If so, don't forget me. If not, where can I get one?

ff

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

17-XI-1971

Querido Alex:

I hope that your statement of being able to see me for "only a few minutes" is not to be taken too literally. It will take longer than that just to say "hello."

I plan to use the slides on December 1, so there should be no problem about their arriving in time.

My memory of Weston's "Quo Vadimus Micologici?" is unfortunately too vague to do you any good. I thought it might have appeared in one of the MSA Newsletters, but cannot find it there. How about one of the ASB Bulletins ? All I can say is - good luck !

Clark Rogerson sent me exactly one copy of my "Tremellales" but hinted that others are available from Hafner Publishing Co., New York.

*Con el afecto de siempre*  
*Bernardo*

Austin, Texas -- Christmas 1971

Dear Friends:

As you see we managed to make it through 1971 and we decided to send you our picture to prove it. It was taken on our sister's veranda in Athens where we enjoyed many happy hours of relaxation last summer while visiting with her and her husband.

The excuse for this trip was the First International Mycological Congress at Exeter, England in September where Alex was to give a paper and chair a symposium. Instead of only 10 days in England we decided to make it a summer in Europe and took off on a Pan Am 747 to Lisbon on July 1.

We had only three days in Portugal but enjoyed Queluz, Sintra, Cabo da Roca and Estoril as well as the Portuguese capital. Transportes Aereos Portugueses required only about 45 minutes to deposit us in Madrid. We found the Spanish capital hot in July but the Prado so thrilling we forgot the heat. Besides, the sangria was always ice cold! We took a day for a pilgrimage to Greco in Toledo; it was well worth the effort and effort it was. Never have we been so tired, before or after, as when we returned to our Madrid hotel that evening. Two all too short days in Barcelona ended our Spanish visit and we flew to Rome which was hot, crowded, and expensive. Only Tivoli with its gorgeous fountains was serene and refreshing.

Athens, by comparison, was cool. Arriving in Greece on July 16 we had planned to leave a month later but the Olympians willed it otherwise. On the tiny, pine-covered island of Alonnisos where we went on August 7 to spend a few days and swim in the as yet unpoluted waters of the Aegean, Julie fell and fractured her leg. Back in Athens soon after, she had to stay in bed for three weeks for the bone to mend. As a result we cancelled our proposed visit to Switzerland and on September 2 flew directly to England to attend the Congress. Soon, Julie was feeling well enough to go shopping!

We saw many good friends in Exeter and made some interesting acquaintances among the more than 900 mycologists from all over the world in attendance. His international colleagues honored Alex by electing him the first president of the newly formed International Mycological Association.

We wish you all

Happy Holidays.

Expecting to see you  
here soon. Why don't  
you both come?

Juliet and Alex



Athens - August 1971

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation



MERRY  
CHRISTMAS

*Julius and Alex*



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

September 24, 1971

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Querido Bernardo:

I returned from Exeter on the 17th and have been going through a summer's accumulation of mail. Yesterday I came across your letter of the 3rd and the reprint for which I am muito obrigado.

You may have heard by now that Dr. Martin died on the morning of September 11. The enclosed xerox copy of a letter from Hulbary will give you the details if you do not already have them. I imagine that Bob wrote to all who were corresponding with Dr. Martin. I knew nothing about it until my return.

We missed you at the meetings. Over 900 mycologists were there and the facilities at Exeter were superb. It is going to be difficult to equal them in future Congresses.

We had an accident which marred an otherwise fine pre-Congress vacation. Six weeks ago Juliet fell and broke the small bone of her left leg while in Greece. Fortunately the fracture was small and vertical so that it seems to have healed by now. She still has some difficulty in walking but gets around with the aid of a cane. It may take another month or more to get back to normal.

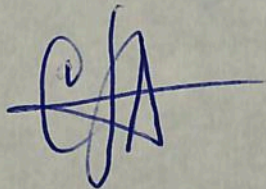
Um fortissimo abraço do amigo

*Constantino*

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

CJA:fmw  
Enclosure: 1

Did n't get  
a chance to  
xerox this before  
the machine was  
locked. Please  
return.



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

28-IX-1971

Caro Alex:

Yes, I also received a letter from Dr. Hulbary, identical with the one sent to you - except for the postscript. My last letter to Dr. Martin was sent from Mexico late in July. I told him that I had a few things that he might be able to use for moist chamber culture. In recent years, when I let him know that I would be going into the tropics, he was fond of quoting a rhyme to this effect: "Some rotted palm, the old man said, is chiefly what I need, but weathered wood or ancient bark is very good indeed." I have asked Dr. Hulbary about plans for establishing a scholarship fund at the university, as a memorial to Dr. Martin. This is something that you and I have already discussed.

Hay un antiguo refrán que dice: Para un micólogo, no hay cosa mejor que otro micólogo. Así que, con los 900 micólogos, puedo imaginar la gran alegría - o mejor dicho, el frenesí.

Mis cariñosos saludos a Juliet y que sane pronto, y para ti, como siempre, un abrazo fuerte de

*Bernardo*

---



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

February 16, 1972

Professor Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernie:

I was truly delighted this morning to receive a copy of your monograph for Flora Neotropica. It was one of the finest surprises I have had for a long time, and I appreciate it very much.

I have paged through the booklet and find it to be a truly distinguished contribution to our knowledge of the fungi you treat. I am sure it will be a long time before anything appears that will equal it, let alone surpass it.

I am sure that, knowing my abysmal ignorance about these fungi, you will not let my remarks above go to your head. I am not setting up myself as an authoritative critic, I am simply letting you know the impression I received from your work.

I must also mention that your frontispiece made me somewhat homesick. Although I do not remember Tapurucuara, the picture could well have been taken from Manaus or ~~an~~ nearby locality.

I am looking forward to seeing you in April and hearing your talk.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Alexopoulos".

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

hab



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL TÉCNICA DE PIURA

PIURA

22 August, 1972

Querido Alex:

Hace poco que llegué a esta ciudad arenosa (estamos en pleno desierto) y ya comencé enseñar un cursillo de micología. As might be expected, General Mycology is something of a novelty here since the Ingenieros Agrónomos all have an orientation which emphasizes pathology. Non-pathogens are looked upon as curiosities for the most part and not to be taken too seriously. It remains to be seen whether their ideas on this score will change much in 3 months. My first month in Peru (previous to my arrival in Piura) was spent largely in the Madre de Dios region through which flows the important river of the same name, to the east and slightly north of Cuzco. I made Puerto Maldonado my headquarters (near the Bolivian border) and ranged through the forest collecting what I could find in the dry season. This area deserves intensive study by mycologists.

My arrival at the university coincided with the ending of a 3-month strike and superficially at least everything seems normal, but there is a great deal of discontent (among students and some faculty) and the general feeling is that the crisis is not yet over. The Federal Government insists on maintaining greater control over the university, whereas the university wants complete autonomy. Of course this is an oversimplification, but essentially this is one of the most important issues and furthermore it is an old story here.

This is just a word of greeting to you and Julieta and I hope it finds you both well and rested after what I assume has been another long trip to Greece and other exotic areas.

Un abrazo fuerte para los dos de su  
amigo constante



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

September 7, 1972

Professor B. Lowy  
Universidad Nacional Tecnica de Piura  
Piura, PERU

Dear Bernardo:

You never forget to write to me from your various excursions and exalted positions and I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

I just returned from a "Meeting of Greek scientists residing outside of Greece" which was called in Athens by the Greek Government, to get our ideas on higher education, research and development and to show us the truly astounding progress that has been made in industrialization and the standard of living in the last five years. I was in Athens for 8 days but they worked us to death while spreading out the thick, red carpet with all the warmth of traditional Greek hospitality. I was delighted to have been included.

I hope that you did not forget to collect Myxomycetes as well as other organisms during your field trips and that you may send me any duplicates you can spare upon your return.

Will you be going to Madras in January? Juliet and I are planning to make a round-the-globe trip out of it. She did not come to Athens with me because the time was short and she did not think it worth the trouble and expense.

When are you returning?

Um forte abraço para voce de amigo,

*Constantino*

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
Professor of Botany

CJA:fmw

CONSTANTINE JOHN ALEXOPOULOS  
917 CALITHEA ROAD  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746

Christmas 1972

Dear Friends:

If you receive these Christmas wishes early you'll know we managed to get them in the mail before December 14 -- D-day for us -- when we fly out of Austin on the first lap of our trip to the Orient. If, on the other hand, they arrive sometime in February 1973 you will understand we did not manage to get everything done in advance.

Our destination is Madras where Alex has been invited to participate in an International Symposium on Fungi, January 15-22, but stops will be made in Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Colombo (for Peradeniya Botanical Gardens), Delhi, and Agra. The homeward trip will be made as quickly as possible to teach second semester classes at the University of Texas .... on a round the world basis (cheaper that way too!) but with no time to tour the fascinating refuelling stops of Kuwait, Rome and London. Half the world is better than none.

We are particularly excited about this trip as it will be our first west of Hawaii and are looking forward to having a bang-up time as well as a successful science meeting.

In early 1972 Alex's mother died in Athens at the age of nearly 87. We shall miss her, but her death was a blessing to her because she had been almost totally unconscious for more than a year. Except for that, 1972 has been a good year for us and we hope it has been equally good for you. Many good, warm wishes for a Happy Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year. May 1973 bring peace to the world.

Juliet and Alex



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

11 February 1974

Querido amigo:

Thank you for your very nice note of January 24. Some day when we get together in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, or Austin I shall fill you in on my troubles. The surgeons were not to correct my double vision (although unexpectedly it did that as an extra bonus) but to remove a brain tumour which was playing havoc with me ~~both~~ physically, ~~and~~ mentally and emotionally. It proved to be as big as a tennis ball (good my head is so big) and, fortunately, benign.

I was operated on on December 19 and was released from the hospital on New Year's day. I have been coming to the office for a few hours each day since last week and I am feeling better each day. Of course, I shall never catch up with the work that

has accumulated but that is of no importance.  
I live from day ~~today~~ to day and do what I can.

Best wishes and fondest regards to you and  
your ~~to~~ wife from Juliet and

Alex

P.S. The university has been most understanding  
throughout this ordeal. I am now on a  
research appointment without teaching  
duties this spring. When are we going  
to get together?

CA

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803  
College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Jan. 24, 1979

Querido Alex,

Quite by accident, I heard from Dr. Plakidas who comes to the office only rarely, that you recently underwent surgery to correct your double vision problem.

I only want to communicate with you and fervently hope that you are finally back to normal again!

Un abrazo fuerte a los dos,  
de tu amigo de siempre

Bernardo



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712



CJ Alexopoulos  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
The Department of Botany  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

15 May 1974

Querido Bernardo:

The Romans may have thought so but the Greeks knew better than to believe that a mushroom was formed by lightning! Although Aristotle is said to have believed that frogs came from mud, he wrote nothing about mushrooms so far as I know - which may have been a good thing!

I recently discovered a note Dr. Martini left about a Chinese gentleman who mentioned "Demon's droppings" back in the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD. G.W.M. thought this reference was probably to a plasmodium. I am having a member of our Oriental Languages department research the subject for me. If she comes up with an authentic reference I may break into print about it and dethrone Mr. Pankow as the first who made

reference to the Myxomycetes. I should love  
to prove the Russians did not invent  
the myxos!

Needless to say I enjoyed your note  
on Amanita muscaria and the Thunderbolt  
legend and I thank you for the reprint.

Um abraço forte  
de su amigo  
Constantino.

Alexopoulos

Don Rogers

E. A. Bessey

Bernie;

Thanks @ million.

Where have the years  
gone? Happy Holidays.

All Good Wishes of the Season

*from the Alexopoulos*

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS 1974

Dear Friends:

This has been quite a year for us. Alex successfully recovered from two major, but unrelated operations, the first of which corrected a number of disabilities that, for several years, had been mis-diagnosed as "myasthenia gravis", and believed to be incurable. What a joy it is for him no longer to be afflicted with double vision! With renewed vigor, Alex is now back at the University teaching as usual, and I still practice and teach piano at home.

Love and Best Wishes to all of you,

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation *Jeelie and Alex*



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

23 Nov. 1977

The Department of Botany

Dear Bernie:

This is to remind you that you promised me some glossy prints of mushroom stones or whatever I illustrate my statement in the new edition:

"The role that mushrooms play in the religions and mythology of Mexican and Guatemalan Indian tribes (Fig. ) is well ~~illustrated~~ documented by Lowy (1971, 1974)

..

I am ready to insert these illustrations in my chapter I. When may I expect them?

Thanks a million

'Altx,

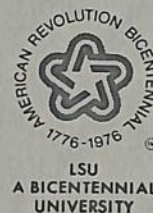
Please supply legends with the pictures.  
Happy Thanksgiving!

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



September 6, 1977

Dear Alex:

I hope this finds you back to normal after your unscheduled, "restful" stay in Tampa. I'm glad that Julietta also seemed greatly improved when I last saw her. You undoubtedly have had enough reports on the meetings, so I won't bore you with any more, except to say that the ethnomycology sessions were okay. I was afraid that the Friday evening meeting would not materialize because of the rain, but a capacity crowd turned out. Menos mal.

The enclosed photos of effigy mushroom stones and a tripod are among those I have not published. They date from about the Late Pre-Classic ( $\pm$  300 A.D. -  $\pm$  300 B.C.), as defined in my paper in MYCOLOGIA (p. 987 footnote). Ainsworth in his "History" (p. 195) gives no dimensions for his figures, but they would correspond roughly to those I have indicated on mine. If you choose, you are welcome to use these (or one of them) for your 3rd edition. They illustrate the two principal types: tripod and single base. I have published statements on the interpretation of mushroom stones in: REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW 1(1). 1971; 5(1). 1975, and in MYCOLOGIA 63(5): 983-993. 1971. I'm sorry that I no longer have reprints of these but another ethnomycological note just received is enclosed.

Afectuosos saludos de

Bennett

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DEPT. OF BOTANY  
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AUSTIN, TX 78712

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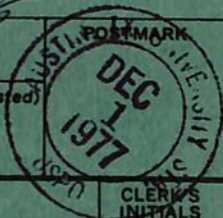
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MAILING OFFICE

FROM

*B. Lewy**Dept of Botany**B. R. Lu*

TO

*Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos**Dept of Botany Tex @ Austin**Cushin Tex**4 brew prints mushroom stones & reprint*

G.P.O.: 1974-563-269

R

Constantine John Alexopoulos  
917 Calithea Road  
Austin, Texas 78746  
Telephone A. C. 512 327 1277

1<sup>st</sup> December 1977

Caro amico Bernardo:

This time they came! Copy of your September letter has convinced me absolutely that I never received the others. I don't know whose fault it is. If they were lost in the mails this is the first time ~~is~~ in my experience that the U.S. mails have lost anything. They are generally slow, inefficient and expensive but they almost always deliver eventually.

Your photos are beautiful and I shall use one of the two plates. I am trying to resist the temptation of making the 3<sup>d</sup> edition of a "picture book" and I am sure the publisher will cut down on the number of illustrations to keep costs down.

I have had many health difficulties since I last saw you in Tampa but I finally seem to be on the mend. The last day or two I am feeling just about

P.S. I do come to the office daily but we don't receive & direct  
not to use university stationery for personal letters. Hence the  
personal letterhead.

up to far given my age and past ordeal the last 12 years.

As for the progress on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, if it were not for the last two months of hospitalization, recuperation and general weakness, I might have met the publisher's tentative deadline of Christmas for receiving the manuscript, but that is out now. I'll just do the best I can to catch up. We have several chapters completed but some of the most onerous ones remain to be done. Chytridiomycetes, Zygomycetes, Ascomycetes and Deuteromycetes have not been touched yet. The others are either finished or in the process, so you see we have made progress but there is a lot to be done.

Charlie Minus is carrying his load adequately and is actually ahead of me. He is fine to work with. Writes well and knows his literature. Also is great help in getting illustrations. I hope we'll have a good book.

Muito obrigado por as ottimas fotografias.

As ever yours,

Alex<sub>1</sub>

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

5-IV-1978

Dear Alex,

I have just received the unpleasant news that my candidacy for the award of Distinguished Research Master was rejected by a University Committee.

My disappointment is intensified by the knowledge that I was disapproved in spite of your strong support. But I shall not allow the decision to interfere with my future investigations in mycology and ethnomycology.

I am very grateful for your efforts in my behalf.

Con un abrazo fuerte como siempre,  
Bernardo



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

6 XI 1978

Caro Bernardo:

Nossa biblioteca não tem a 7 edição do Dictionario dos Hongos, infelizmente. O nosso libro não menciona os Metabasidiomycetidae. Que lastima!

I guess my students will go through life not knowing "what a fine reticulum some Auriculariées can whip up." because I say "Auricularia is so called because it somewhat resembles a human ear (Fig. —)." I do have a kodachrome that fits that description but b/w prints from kodachromes are not fit to print, so I guess I'll have to have our draftsman make a drawing from the kodachrome if he can.

My taxonomy of the Basidiomycetes is  
as follows:

- ~~Sub~~ subclass - Holobasidiomycetidae
- " - Phragmobasidiomycetidae
- " - Teliomycetidae

That goes for Introductory Mycology, as  
well as Morphology of Plants & Fungi. I guess  
I've lost another customer!

However, muito, muito obrigado  
para as fotografias. Quelle dommage  
that they don't show ear-like Auricularias.

Muitas felicidades.

Constantino

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

2-XI-1972

Caro Alex,

Je suis le regret beaucoup. — Of course, it depends on how literally one takes it, but I really think that at least 1 of the 2 Amicularia basidiocarps I sent you "somewhat resembles" a human ear. It is closer, for example, to an ear than the "bean's head" fungus is to the real thing!

Our classifications are not greatly in disagreement, as you can see from the enclosed outline that I submitted to the McGraw-Hill people.

Un abrazo forte de  
amigo invariable

Barnes



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

20 December 1978

Carissimo Bernardo:

A great calamity has occurred  
which only you can correct.

The legends for the illustrations  
of our Chapter 1 of Intro. Mycol. have  
been lost. Among them is the legend  
for your mushroom stone photo  
(copy enclosed). Could you give us the  
details? How should the legend  
read?

To save time, please send the  
information directly to Charlie Miles  
who is responsible for the illustrative  
material.

Dr. C. W. Miles  
Biology 3003  
(Stephen F. Austin State) S. F. Austin State University  
Nacogdoches, TX 75962

Sorry to bother you. Would greatly  
appreciate your help.

Boas Festas a você  
~~e~~ a vossa senhora.

Constantino

P.S. I know that the data are in back  
of the picture but we do not have  
the picture; it is with Wiley and  
I would rather not have it  
returned to me or ask them  
to construct a legend from  
the data thereon.

~~CA~~

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

22-XII-1978

Dear Charlie,

I have just received word from Alex who asks me to forward to you the last data for the mushroom stone figures. The legends are enclosed.

I hope you finally get all the rest that is missing together.

Best wishes,

Bennie

Figs. 1-1. Mushroom stones. Human effigy (left). Preclassic, 300 B.C. - 300 A.D. Height 32 cm. Jaguar effigy (right). Preclassic, 1000 - 300 B.C. Height 36 cm. National Museum of Archeology and Anthropology. Guatemala City. Photos B. Lowy.

22-XII-1978  
B.R.

Caro Alex,

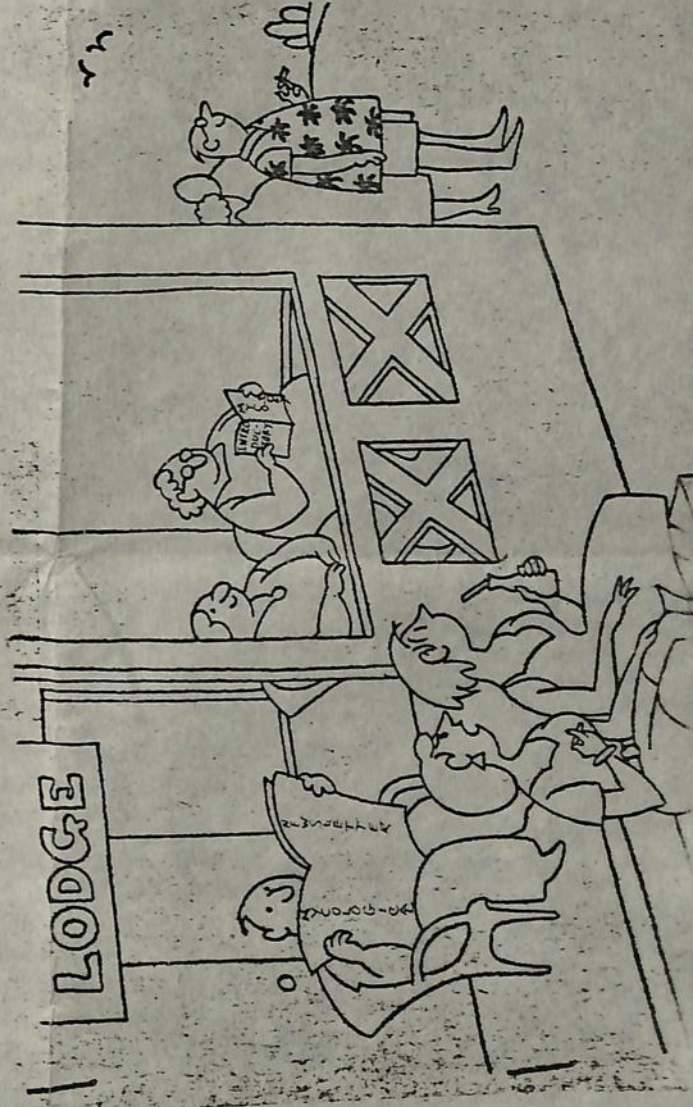
Charlie will have the  
legends by the time  
you

see

THIS →  
Boas Festas!

Abrigos,

Bonards



6 VI 1979

Caro Bernardo:

Muchísimas gracias!

I am sending the photo  
to New York today and they  
better not lose this one!

Um abraço forte.  
Constantino.

[Cabeceira]

CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS  
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY  
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712  
12<sup>th</sup> April 1978

Caro Amigo Bernardo:  
I am so sorry to hear the University  
did not select you for the honor your colleagues  
in Botany nominated you. When they asked  
me to suggest that nomination I felt good  
that there was at least one place in this country  
where myology was not considered to be an  
inferior discipline, that obviously I was  
wrong. Let us face it - we cannot compete  
with the physicists and the astronomers!  
Although it would have been nice to have the  
honor you so richly deserve, to reward the  
fact that your colleagues at LSU and  
elsewhere appreciate your contributions.  
In honor which I worked for a long time  
came to me this year with my election as  
corresponding member of the Academy of Athens.  
I believe I am the only botanist who has  
been elected to that organization in recent  
years. Professor Petric of the University of Athens  
was a member for a year or so before he is dead.  
He was already an old man when I met him  
there in 1954 on my flight which I spent  
in Greece and used Petric's lab as my  
headquarters.

C. J. ALEXOPOULOS  
911 CALITHEA RD  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746

The revision is coming along well but slowly. I am now working on the *Armiacomycetidae* and I am having troubles. The yeasts are not my favorite fungi although their products are much to my liking. I am ~~not~~ a heavy bread eater and I do like my wine once in a while if it is good! Charlie Mims is doing beautifully. He is ahead of me inspite of his heavy teaching load. Of course, he is a young man whereas I have just had my 71<sup>st</sup> birthday last month.

Precisa muito ~~coragem~~ coragem para escrever um livro de micologia. A literatura escrita desde 1962 é enorme! I need to go back to the Amazon. I am forgetting my Portuguese.

Back to the Spermophytales. Why do we have to have so many intermediate forms? I just finished the Protomycetales and I've pulled out all my hair.

Um abraço fortissimo  
como sempre.

Constantino

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

19-IV-1978

Caro Constantino,

Muito obrigado por suas palavras generosas!  
A verdade é que muitos não por longe  
mais regressam tranquilizados. — Well, concern-  
ing the Portuguese, maybe we should both  
return to Amazonas — something I would  
not mind doing in the least.

I know nothing about The Academy of Athens,  
(que conhece o caboco de chocolate?) but my  
guess is that it is not you alone who should  
be congratulated, but The Academy as well.

Are you sure that all your hair is gone  
because of the Protomyxetaks? You should have  
left a tuft or two for The Proto-Hetero-Meta-  
Phragmo-Paridiomyxetidae!

Happy 71<sup>st</sup>!

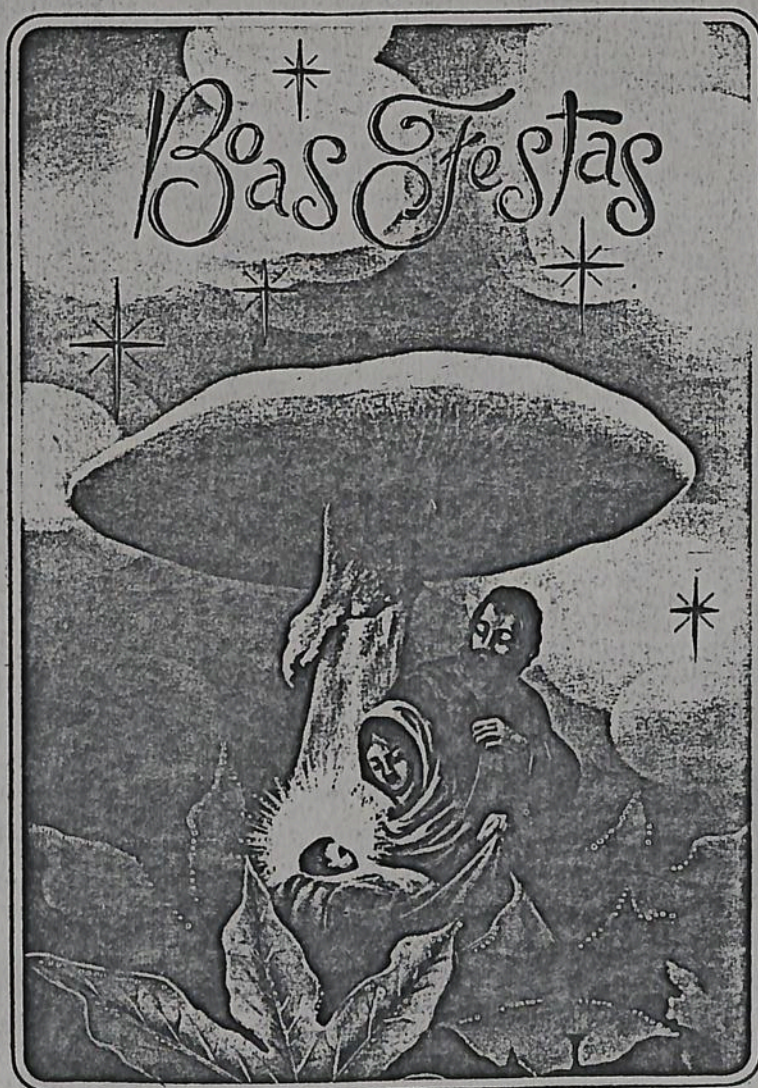
Um abraço quente de  
Bernardo

"UNIVERSITY WITH A FUTURE"

6 reprints incl. '75-'77

Ethnomycology comes of age!

(brace yourself!)



Pare meu grande amigo Constantino

Fortes abraços de

Bernardo

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
917 Calithea Road  
Austin, Texas 78746  
Tel. (512) 327-1277

21<sup>st</sup> October 1978

Muito obrigado, caro amigo Bernardo:

Having finished my Introductory  
Mycology revision with the help of  
Charles Miles I am now revising  
the chapters on fungi for Bold's  
Morphology of Plants (4<sup>th</sup> ed.) which  
he has invited me to co-author under  
the new title Morphology of Plants and  
Fungi. This job is not nearly so  
tough as the other and I am just  
about through with it except for  
some illustrations of Basidiomycetes.

I am writing in the hope you  
may have some to send me - preferably  
unpublished so that I won't have to  
write for permission - of some of  
the following organisms. My own  
are all koeberomes which do not  
reproduce well in t/w. I need

P.S. What is the large white Tremella? Is it T. faciformis? Cannot find the authority. Also do you have a photo?

Mutinus revelii  
Phallus cupuleus  
or similis stuebelii

glossy plants of the following:

- ✓ Calocera cornea
- ✓ Auricularia any species
- Clavicornia psixidata or other coralloid clavariaceous sporoph
- Polyporus sulphureus
- ✓ Hericium coralloides (caput-ursi)
- Boletus edulis or other bolete
- Amanita verna or virosa
- ✓ Amanita muscaria (conica)
- Calvatia gigantea

The manuscript is about ready to submit except for the basidia illustration. I am also using one of your mushroom stoves pictures for this book as well as for the Intro. Mycol.

Please send your reply to my office. Juliet joins me in sending the best to you and your senhora.

Um abraço forte, de  
Constantino.

P.S. I shall also like to include a good photo of a fairy ring.

# LSU



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

26-X-1978

Caro Alex,

Lamento muito que não tenho todos os  
fotos que vossê necessita mais possibil-  
mente vai encontrar aqui algo de utilidade.  
I wish I had more than this poor offering to  
send you but almost all my fotos of fungi  
are also on color slides.

It's good to know that you are completing  
the 3rd edition of Introductory Mycology and am  
happy that my mushroom stone will have a  
place in it.

I've been asked to write brief descriptions of  
the Phragmobasidiomycetes to the family level  
for a McGraw-Hill project on the taxonomy of  
"living organisms," the approach to be "semitechnical."  
I am also working on a supplement to the Truett  
atlas for Flora Neotropica and will include the spp.  
nov. I have described since 1971, with revised keys  
and additional collections.

Abracos fortes para  
vossê e Julietta de  
nosso amor  
Bernardo

30 X 1978

Caro Bernardo:

Muito obrigado para as fotos,  
mas don't you have an Auricolaria  
that looks like an ear? I was  
counting on you for that one.  
Will use most of what you send.

Thanks a lot.

Hlx..

Caro Hlx,

3-XI-1978

This is as easy as I can get. I draw  
the line at your rejecting this because  
it doesn't resemble a Jew's ears. You  
readers will have to go through life  
without knowing what a fine structure  
some auricularias can whip up.

Pura!

Bernardo

PS - Have the Metatrichia been relegated  
to a footnote - or are they off the page?  
Remember - Answorth & Biskin's 6th ed. has  
room for them.

incl: brw A. poltrona + Metatrichia

29 XII 1978

Cara Bernardo:

Thanks much. I think  
you should submit that cartoon  
to the MSA Newsletter; it's priceless!

Bon Anno Novo.

Atcosos.

Constantino

Alex phoned this Am <sup>4-VI-1979</sup> to tell me  
that my photo of Calceola cornuta ↓  
sent him for his 3rd ed. is lost.  
I mailed another copy (mounted)  
today.

1979

NOTICE

DR. CHARLES MIMS WILL GIVE A SEMINAR DEALING WITH THE  
ULTRASTRUCTURE OF RUST FUNGI ON OCTOBER 25 (THIS THURSDAY)  
IN ROOM 401, LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING AT 3:00 P.M.  
EVERYONE WHO IS INTERESTED IN EITHER FUNGI OR ULTRASTRUCTURE  
IS INVITED AND ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND.

I took him to lunch  
(Plantation Inn); with  
Jones & colleague

\* Think she would be from near on to Centerville -  
(more samples) (more)

Department of Botany  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

504/1388-8485

2-V-1980

Case #12  
\*  
So since Delana has accompanied

a separate. - Beginning July, my

retirement from the university because

of this. I expect to continue my research

and am retaining both my lab and

office. In late August-October (through

Dec.) will be in Anglin Amerson or

a participant in the Project Three Amerson-

is sponsored by the N.Y. Bot. Gard, and

I hope to find more fungus homoceros.

I just received a note from Harper & Row

indicating that you have asked them to send

me a copy of the article of Morphology of Plants

and Fungi. Much obliged! But I have

not received your 2nd of. I anticipated

Myology which I expect to receive for homoceros

Botany.

fortes abraços do

Bernardo

---



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*The Department of Botany*

*Dictated* 7 May, 1980

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Botany Department  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Caro amigo:

Many thanks for the reprint of your Flora Neotropica Tremellales article.

We almost stopped in Baton Rouge to say come vai on our way back from Florida in late March, but decided to push ahead and get home as soon as possible.

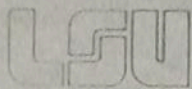
I hear you are retiring this year. A young man like you? For shame! Who is going to be the new mycologist? Tell the chairman of your department that Meredith Blackwell is available. She is good!

Ate logo.

Constantino

Constantine Alexopoulos  
Professor Emeritus

CJA:ee



15-V-1980

Estimadísimo amigo,

Can you tell me what the hell  
is so "young" about 64+? And  
the "shame" about having more  
time than ever to devote to  
mycology?

No replacement is anticipated  
until the fall of '81 - at the  
earliest! ¡Allá veremos!

Abracos,  
Bernardo

25 V 1980

Carissimo amigo:

Uly, my, but we are sensitive!

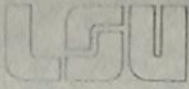
When you get to be my age (73) you will know "what the hell is so 'young' about 64." And the "shame" is that so many young people will be deprived of your excellent teaching and guidance. I heard you give a number of seminars and reports and I know from experience what a fine teacher you are. Also, Don Reynolds thinks you are maravilloso! But you do deserve a rest, so:

Enjoy your retirement and

don't work too hard at it

Muchos abrazos

Constantino



28-V-1980

Caro Constantino,

Thanks. You deserve a medal for your diplomacy, so I am sending you the nicest thing I have to offer you, which is a color photo of a new genus of "jellies" from Mexico. - Also a reprint in which it was published, but the bus said about the photographic reproductions, the better!

Abramos Fuentes

Bernardo

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
917 Calithea Road  
Austin, Texas 78746  
Tel 512-327-1277

3 June 1980

Carissimo amigo Bernardo:

Only one thing could please me more than the fine picture of your new jelly fungus — a picture of you holding it! Thank you very much; it is a fine photograph. Too bad it did not reproduce better on the printed page, but such is life in Latin America.

I am busy writing a chapter for Harry Aldrich's book on "The Biology of Physarum and Didymium" being edited for Academic Press. He asked me to write chapter 1 on "Morphology, Taxonomy and Phylogeny." Morphology and

Taxonomy I can handle, but Phylogeny  
is tough — See para 2, col. 2, p. VII  
in the Preface of Alex and Ulms and  
also para 1, col. 2, p. 36 of same  
book. Phylogeny, in my opinion,  
is an exercise in futility. Evolution,  
like old age, is irreversible and  
we better stop playing games  
when we can never find out who  
wins!

Please excuse the Filosofia!

If you are going to Tucson  
this summer by car, why not stop  
in Austin on your way to say Hi.  
We'd love to have you.

*Abacos miutos e fortes.*

Constantino

P.S. Did you get a complimentary  
copy of each book (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Intro.  
Mycol. and Morphology of Plants & Fungi)?

14-VII-1980

Caro Constantino,

I just saw your list of errata for the 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. One that I detected also merits change for the 2<sup>nd</sup> printing: p4, col. 2, lines 6-7. Read: "... religious rites ..." instead of "... religious rights ..."

I leave for Amazonas August 25. Most of the field work will be in Acre, near the Peru/Bolivia border.

Até logo y  
Abraços fortes

B - Lamento que não posso Bernardo  
viajar a Tucson; demasiadas  
coisas que fazer aqui no  
momento.

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
917 Calithea Road  
Austin, Texas 78746  
Tel 512-327-1277

16 July 1980

Caro Bernardo:

Thank you for your note just received. That was a very bad error and I should have caught it when proofreading. I am surprised the Editor did not catch it.

Unfortunately your note is too late for the second printing. Because of a batch job on some of the photographic illustrations the publishers decided to put out a second printing immediately and recall the first. So, any

more corrections will have to wait for  
the third printing. The success of  
the book on the marketplace will  
determine how soon it will become  
necessary to have a third printing.  
I shall, of course, send your correction  
to Wiley immediately.

Muito obrigado meu amigo.

Abracos fortes

Constantino

I envy you your trip to Amazonas  
and I am sorry you will not be  
passing through Austin this  
summer.

~~CA~~

BLUE JAY (*Cyanocitta cristata*)  
Art by Chuck Ripper

Season's  
Greetings

Wishing you  
health and joy  
for the New Year.

Alex & Juliet  
(Alexopoulos)

Dec. 1980



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Use this holiday postcard  
to promote conservation of  
America's priceless wild heritage



Dr. & Mrs B. Lowy  
622 Castle Kirk  
Ave.  
Baton Rouge, LA  
70808

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
917 Calithea Road  
Austin, Texas 78746  
Tel 512-~~237~~-1277  
327

I Phoned Alex 9-I.

Julia

August 17, 1982

Caro Bernardo:

How does retirement suit you? It does not suit me one bit, but that may be because I am so crippled I spend my life reclining in my easy chair and I am absolutely useless for anything or to anyone.

I suppose you are somewhere in Central South America and you will not get this until you return. There were two things on my mind primarily when I picked up the pen to write to you: 1. I should like to know how you are faring. I heard you had family troubles and that you are separated or divorced.

If that is true I am truly sorry. 2. I should like to know if George Plekidas is still alive. I last heard from him last Xmas and he told me he was in his 80's and suffering from Parkinson's disease. Is he still with us? If so, I'll drop him a note around Xmas.

No doubt you have become acquainted

504-343-  
6834

with my student Meredith Blackwell at L.S.U. She is a good gal and a hard working one. I hear she likes it very much down there, but she is a native of Louisiana and has always wanted to settle there. I hope she gets tenure at LSU. She richly deserves it.

I heard also that you are looking for a chairman for your department. Sorry you did not offer the post to Henry Aldrich who was very much interested for a while. He even came for an interview, but it was not to be. He would have been perfect for the job.

They tell me it's been raining daily at Baton Rouge. I wish you would blow some of your clouds this way. We are bone dry here and everything is withering or drying up. I think I'll do a rain dance or two, but they tell me it doesn't count unless you do it in the nude and I am no stripper! What do your mushroom stores or your codices say?

I've given up my lab, of course, and I am slowly moving out of my office. I go there about once a week to bring some books home each time. Soon I'll be out of there altogether. My messasa is anxious to have every square inch of space I've been occupying and has moved many of my things out in the hall. But let's not get into that.

Write when you can, or phone. My telephone is right next to my easy chair!

Yours, as always

15-X-1922

Querido Constantino,

Fate has been cruel to you, but I know of none in our profession who has done more in spite of it! You have done wonders in the face of great adversity, and your unflinching courage is as remarkable as it is admirable. I think of you often, wishing profoundly for your improvement, and you must know that you have my constant support.

Please don't worry about sending me a copy of the Arabic edition of your textbook. It can wait!

Concerning your question about Gladys Baker, she was in Iowa before my time (1948-'51), and believe that her Ph.D. thesis was her long paper on "A study of the genus *Helicogloea*", in Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 23: 69-128. 1936. Yes, I think you are right about her M.S. thesis: "A comparative morphological study of the myxomycete fructification, in Univ. Iowa Stud. Nat. Hist. 19(8): 1-35. 1933. But apart from Camp and Howard, whom you mention as myxomycete taxonomists (among Martin's students I can only think of E.W. Elliot, whom I do re-

member (tall, skinny, with very thick glasses, and always wearing a battered lab coat) and who published a paper on "The swarm-cells of Myxomycetes" in *Mycologia* 41: 141-170. 1949. I think it was his Ph.D. thesis, but am not sure.

I am getting my talk ready for the 1<sup>st</sup> National Mycological Congress (Mexico) that meets in Xalapa from 26-30 October. It will be on ethnomycology. I have enclosed a copy of the symposia scheduled. Rolf Singer is the only other foreigner invited. Luckily, I am much improved, although the right sciatic nerve constantly reminds me of its presence. I am trying to work out the wrinkles by light exercise, instead of just lying in bed, and it seems to be working.

All my best wishes, and a gran abrazo,  
Bernardo

My love to Juliet!

PS - I am enclosing a copy of my version of what I think constitutes the Phragmobasidiomycetes. I don't recall having sent this to you.

CONSTANTINE J. ALEXO<sup>0</sup>PULOS  
917 CALITHEA ROAD  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746  
TELEPHONE 512-327-1277

October 11, 1982

Dear Bernie:

I have thought of you many times since our telephone conversation, but have not picked up the pen & Tellyne so. Yesterday I was reading an article on Hungary in a recent issue of the National Geographic and resolved to write to you today, so here I am.

I have not forgotten my promise to send you the Arabic edition of my textbook, but have done little about it because in my condition very little alone looms tremendous. You cannot conceive of this situation until you see me. I live in a world of feet! When I sit up from my easy chair and stand, I am so bent over I cannot look up to find a book in the book case or to see anything at a higher level than my nose. And even so, I must turn so that I can see it with my left eye because my right eye, as you know, is blind. All this means that I have to call on Juliet to do every little thing for me and I wear her out.

Anyway, I asked her to see how many copies of the Arabic edition I have. She found only two. What has happened to the others I do not know. I remember giving two to two students in the department, one from Egypt and the other from Kuwait; but the publishers

had sent me a dozen. Of course, when I closed my laboratory and people could enter my office next door at will, my library was at the mercy of anyone who was interested in any of my books. To get back to you, I shall keep one of the two copies for myself and will send the other to you, but that means packing it, addressing it, and taking it to the post office, five miles from here. Juliet would have to do this on a special trip. Again I hate to impose on her to make a special trip on my business, and so I keep postponing until time goes by and not much is done. Well, someday...

I hope your back is in good condition by now and that you are feeling as well as ever. I had a few other things I wanted to discuss with you but I used up all the paper on the Arabic edition of my book and there is no room left except for one or two items.

1. Were you at Iowa at the same time as Gladys Baker? Do you happen to know what her Ph. D. thesis was about? I believe her long paper on myxomycete sporophores was her Master's thesis, or am I wrong?

2. Do you know of any of Martin's students who became a myxomycete taxonomist? Outside of Jennie Farr, of course. Except for Lamp and Howard, all the rest of you took up the Basidiomycetes. How come? Of course it's the same with my students. Of the 28 or so Ph. Ds. I put out only two stuck with the myxo - Aldrich and Blackwell.

So long amigo. Keep well. "Aly."

29-XI-1982

Dear Alex,

One of the most provocative and unconventional, but not necessarily the most precise definition of taxonomy is still that of Dennis, who wrote: "Taxonomy is not a science, but an art, for its triumphs result not from experiment, but from disciplined imagination guided by intuition." In spite of its shortcomings, this expresses more than a grain of truth, as every working taxonomist can testify — not counting those who rely solely on computers today, since I largely share your view of the use of those instruments for such purposes. I have used the class *Phragmobasidiomycetes* as defined on p. 246 (the first page) of the paper I sent you. There is nothing very revolutionary about it, since the subclass has been recognized for some time now. As you know, I do not subscribe to the inclusion of the *Tulasnellaceae*, *Ceratobasidiaceae*, and *Doerymyretaceae* (all of which I have defined in my paper) in the *Holobasidiomycetes* complex, for reasons that I have given elsewhere, and which I first discussed in my

1968 paper (Taxon 17: 118-127). Ancient history perhaps, but I think pertinent, nonetheless.

At the moment I am preparing an invitational lecture to be given at Harvard in the spring of 1983 for the dedication of the Wasson Ethnomycological Collection. I have been in close touch with Wasson, who is now 84 and in declining health. He is, however, still at work, and is presently writing a paper in which he will incorporate some of my findings in Guatemala. I had hoped to return to Guatemala this past summer, but the unstable political situation there would have made field work hazardous to the health, so I went to Hungary instead, truly a sentimental journey to the birthplace of my parents, where I spent 5 happy weeks, and considerably improved my spoken Hungarian. Also, I visited my colleagues G. Bohus and M. Babos at the mycological herbarium in the Museum of Natural History in Budapest.

Un grand  
Bernard

CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS  
917 CALITHEA ROAD  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746  
TELEPHONE 512-327-1277

14<sup>th</sup> November 1952

Carissimo amico Bernardo:

I have a letter, a reprint, and two books of reviews from you and I thank you for all. I have not been feeling too well (~~understatement~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~circumstances~~ of the Cenozoic) recently and was waiting for a better moment to write you, but in vain; I feel rotten today also, but decided to take pen in hand and go ahead. Lest you start feeling too sorry for me I must emphasize that no pain is involved in my condition; just extreme weakness and great difficulty in seeing, even with my "good" eye!

I do not remember having previously received a copy of your "Phragmobasidiomycetes," and I want to know on what basis you have elevated them to class status. Obviously you consider them to be Basidiomycetes (I should I read the reprint once more before I go on). When you have a few idle moments to devote to me, please comment on the above. Do you think of them as a ~~sub~~ subclass?

Your compilation of your reviews was most welcome, and I went through the tables of contents and read a few this morning. Naturally, I turned to those of my own book first and I am humbly grateful for your good words. In one of the other reviews I read I noticed that you are subscribing to the idea that the Myxomycetes are closer to the animals than to the fungi.

I see Olive's influence on my caro amico. The myxos are fungi until proven otherwise de Bary, Bessey and Olive notwithstanding!

The chemists of the young wall of Phyvarum polycephalum says they are neither fungus or protozoa, they are Myxomycetes. New Kingdom? Who was it that said taxonomy is futile? I don't think taxonomy is futile; it is very useful. BUT phylogenetic discussions can never be anything but speculative until we can reverse evolution. Maybe biotechnology will show us how to do this. In the meantime, I shy away from computers; I am afraid of the d — things. I am almost glad I am at the end of my life so that I won't live in the technological age that has just arrived. My brain is too tired to start learning to operate computers now. One of my students with two kids asked me last Christmas (1981) whether I had solved the rubic cube. At that ~~that~~ time I did not even know what it was! I am no longer up to date because I don't watch TV except for "the evening blues" and read no newspapers. I do go through two weekly newsmagazines (U.S. News & World Report, and the Economist), but they stay ahead of me and discuss such things long after they have become common knowledge to the TV teenagers.

I am becoming too philosophical, so I better quit. Besides, I hear noises in the kitchen and I believe lunch will be coming soon to my recliner.

Un fortissimo abrazo para <sup>o meo</sup> amigo Bernardo  
do  
Constantino

CONSTANTINE J. ALEXOPOULOS  
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AUSTIN, TEXAS 78746  
TELEPHONE 512-327-1277

4 December 1982

Carissimo Bernardo:

The only quarrel I had with your *Phragmobasidiomycetes* paper was that you did not make it clear you regarded them as a ~~sub~~ subclass of the Class Basidiomycetes or that you had split the Basidiomycetes into two classes the Phragmo- and the Holobasidiomycetes. However, if that is the case, why did you omit a discussion of the rusts (Teliomycetidae)? This is what confused me.

I suppose you have done this elsewhere and that a thorough scholar — which I am not — would have seen the paper in which you split the class. If you have ~~an~~ extra reprints of such a paper please send me one for my own information. As I wrote you before, I don't ever expect to write another line for publication, but I am still interested in mycology — naturally, and when Charles Miles decides to produce a fourth edition of our book I will urge him to study your work carefully before he writes the basidiomycete chapters, if I am still among the living. In fact, I shall do so soon if I receive a reprint from you. I am, of course, in no condition to do library work. By the way, what did our mutual friend and mentor G.W. Martin think of the idea?

My eyes are bothering me today. The good one is tired and the bad one hurts for some reason.

I hope your talk at Harvard goes as well as I think it will. Write me about it. In the meantime, how about the talks you gave in Mexico? Splendid no doubt.

I wish you could take a trip to Austin some weekend. I would speak Greek to you and you could answer in Hungarian. What a conversation that would be!

Dois forte abraços de  
Constantino

9-XII-1982

Mi querido Alex,

The enclosures may help demystify the problems confronted by anyone who is intrepid enough (you may prefer some other adjective here) to tackle them. In any event, some of the matters discussed should be taken into account by those contemplating new proposals concerning these old fungi. — GUM was careful, as always and though he did not reject it, neither did he accept it. He thought that my *Metabesidiomyetidae* may not be the definitive answer. Maybe not, but I only maintain that it serves a useful purpose — until something better comes along.

Alex - Have you used one of those magnifiers  
with a built-in light for reading? Try  
The one enclosed. If it's useful, keep it, if  
not, throw it away. I hate to think of  
you straining your good eye, so I've  
written in a "big, round, hand." - Maybe  
I'll be made "Captain of the Queen's Navy,"  
as in "Pinafore."

Um gran abraço  
para Ti e para  
Julia também.  
Bernardo

21-XII-1982

Muito caro amigo meu Alejandro!

My classification is not as daedalian or maze as it may seem at first sight. Enclosed is my outline — prepared just for you! Apart from the metabasidium which you find it difficult to "swallow" (it has nonetheless been tasted, chewed, swallowed, and digested by many), the chief (perhaps only) cause for your confusion is the entry in my 1971 paper in Nova Hedwigia on p411 where I included nests and smuts in the Heterobasidiomycetidal. But since then, I have thought it unjustified, hence the deletion of these taxa in my 1982 outline. But the rest stands — segundo o meu humilde opinião!

Almost everyone now seems to have accepted the metabasidium (since the days of Donk — and including Alex & Mims!) consequently, I believe it is logical also to accept my Metabasidiomycetidal (sensu Lowy 1982), não é? — As to whether Dacrymyces (and

all other members of the family) has swollen sterigmata, I have no doubt whatever. Naturally, it depends upon the definition of a sterigma. — I hope you will allow me to make an animadversion here. Speaking of Dacrymyces, I have rarely (if ever) seen a Dacrymyces basidium that looks like Scheetz's sketch on p. 422 of Alex. v. Mims! The mature basidiospores shown there are perched upon I know not what but surely not upon a recognizable apiculus which should be near the spore's apex. I mean this as constructive criticism, and hope that you will accept it in that spirit. —

Well, it is good to have a lively discussion like this, and I'm very glad that you have entered into it with enthusiasm. But as for your being "pasee" etc and leaving these problems to "youngsters" like me, you should remember, meo amico, that I'm a fairly creaky 1916 model, only 9 yrs. later than yours!

Glams for the news about Don Reynolds. He is not the greatest correspondent (with me), so I rarely hear from him. Yes, he is very capable, and I also wish him luck. Abraces fortes do Reynolds

what happened  
the class  
Basidiomycetes?  
is same as  
referred to the  
class Phycomycetes!

DIVISION - EUMYCOTA  
SUBDIVISION - BASIDIOMYCOTINA  
CLASS - PHRAGMOBASIDIOMYCETES  
SUBCLASS - HETEROBASIDIOMYCETIDAE  
ORDER - EUTREMELLALES  
FAMILIES - AURICULARIACEAE, HYALORIACEAE, PHLEOGENACEAE,  
SIROBASIDIACEAE, TREMELLACEAE  
ORDER - SEPTOBASIDIALES  
SUBCLASS - METABASIDIOMYCETIDAE  
ORDER - METATREMELLALES  
FAMILIES - CERATOBASIDIACEAE, DACRYMYCETACEAE, TULASNELLACEAE

these are  
omitted from  
of 1982  
outline  
cause I  
was asked

CLASS - TELIOMYCETES  
ORDERS - UREDINALES, USTILAGINALES  
CLASS - HYMENOMYCETES  
SUBCLASS - HOMOBASIDIOMYCETIDAE  
ORDERS - APHYLLOPHORALES, AGARICALES  
CLASS - GASTEROMYCETES

write only on the Phragmobasidiomycetes.

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15<sup>th</sup> December 1982

Carissimo amigo Bernardo:

I have your letter and reprints and I am now thoroughly confused. Please send me an outline showing how you subdivide the Basidiomycetes if you still recognize them as one class. If not, send me an outline of the different classes you now recognize. I have never been able to swallow the metabasidium. It seems to me that a splitter has been at work. Also in my view a basidium is either whole or divided. The incompletely divided basidium is obviously a stage in the evolution of the basidium and should be classified with divided basidia. But who am I, a mere myxomycetologist to express an opinion on the "higher" fungi. Besides, I must not forget I am passé, caput, gone or whatever the Hungarian equivalent is.

As for putting the rust in the Heterobasidiomycetidae (sensu Lowy, Nova Hedwigia, 1970), who has ever seen enlarged or swollen sterigmata in Puccinia?

Does Dacrymyces really have swollen sterigmata? I have never seen them. But then, we have the great controversy as to what a sterigma is and what is an epibasidium. Oh, well, it's for you youngsters to figure these things out. Me, I am now passé as I said before.

As a result of these discussions with you I am beginning to feel alive again and wish I could get back in mycology and work on the revision of my book when the time comes

Charles Mims will have that chore now, but then that is why I asked him to coauthor the third edition. Now he knows what it is all about and I am sure he is up to it. Have you heard that Henry Aldrich and Jim Kimbrough have accepted to review THE FUNGI (Ainsworth et al)? They are both good men and should do a very acceptable job, but I suggest you give them a lecture on the Phragmotaxidiomycetes.

I must not forget to thank you for the photomagnifier. I had not seen one of these before. It comes in very handy when the print gets too small to read comfortably. Thank you very much.

Do you remember our student Don Reynolds? He is applying for a Guggenheim to find fossil asci and ascospores and try to find out something about the ancestral ascomycetes. He has formulated an interesting hypothesis which is worth pursuing. Don has developed remarkably well and I am real proud of him. I hope he gets the fellowship.

Dois forte abraços do  
Constantino

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17-I-1983

Mi caro Constantino,

It may be useful to try to summarize the most pertinent points that we have been discussing by defining what I believe to be the critical characteristics of a basidium and its parts. So here goes:

Basidium - The spore bearing structure in Basidiomycotina in which karyogamy and meiosis occurs.

Probasidium - The developmental (phase or) stage of a basidium in which karyogamy occurs.

Metabasidium - That stage of a basidium in which meiosis occurs.

Sterigma - The basidial structure between a metabasidium and basidiospores, through which post-meiotic nuclei migrate prior to spore formation.

Spiculum - The apex of a mature sterigma upon which basidiospores are borne.

Note: The Uredinales (Teliomycetes) would not be in the Metabasidiomycetidae because: 1) Rust (and smut) basidia typically become septate, as opposed to being partially septate to aseptate). 2) Sterigmata are not swollen or conspicuously enlarged. 3) All are parasitic. This is also valid for smuts, except Tilletiaceae which do not conform with No. 1.

As for putting it all into a computer, forget it! I would not deny that the machine is useful in elucidating certain problems, even taxonomic ones, but there are still matters of judgment that presently cannot be built into the most sophisticated gadget so far devised. Since complete robotization has not yet been achieved, we must, I firmly believe, continue to rely upon the experienced human cortex for a multitude of decisions, including some taxonomic ones. So I turn out to be as "conservative" as you claim to be in this sense. Viva el conservatismo!

Congratulations on the new honors!  
And why not? I don't know  
of anyone who could deserve them  
more!

Keep well, strong, high-spirited  
You are precious to many!

Abrazos fortisimos,

Bernardo

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January 13, 1983

Querido Bernardo:

I wanted to write sooner but my spine has been bothering me and I did not feel friendly to the world.

Your explanation about what happened to the Basidiomycetes (same as for Phycomycetes) is understandable except that the basidiomycetologists have not come out with a clear cut statement to that effect a la Sparrow who divided the Phycos into so many "galaxies" which I adopted as classes

in my second edition. As for the metabasidium I was mixed up when I wrote you last. I had the idea that a meta-

basidium was a divided basidium or septate basidium. Obviously this is not an adequate definition of it. As I understand it now it is the connecting structure between the lower part of the basidium and the stroma (~~per~~ sporangia?)

whether it is septate or not. Please correct me if I am wrong. Alex & Minis say it is that portion of a basidium in which meiosis takes place. That would make the "promycelium" of the rusts a metabasidium. Right? And the Uredinales would be in the Metabasidiomycetidae. I have never liked the

usual definition of a basidium (see glossary in our book), but obviously I cannot think of a better one. I guess it is the "basidium" of the rusts that bother me. Maybe they are not

Basidiomycetes. Didn't Royal T. Moore have some other designation for them? Would be happy to have some comments on this. Why

don't you put all the data in a computer and see what it comes up with? Have you learned how to program one of those damn things? I don't even want to see one, let alone play with them. Of course I am ultraconservative in all things. You, being younger must be much more liberal in all things.

By the way the British surprised me by electing me an Honorary Member of the British Mycological Society! And here I thought they didn't think much of me or my work. I was also nominated as Honorary President of the International Mycological Association by the Council of the ~~IMA~~ IMA. Maybe my crippling arthritis is doing me some good internationally! "The poor old man won't be with us much longer, giving him a title or two before he goes!" Excuse my cynicism, but that's the way I feel today.

It is 3:45 pm and time for my siesta.

Até logo meo amigos.

Dois fortes abraços

do

Constantino

Mycologia 47: 408-415. 1955

McNabb

Science 217: 42. 1982

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August 3, 1983

Caro amigo Bernardo:

I just received the latest issue of *Mycotaxon* and read Setfitt's article on Aporpium. I find it to be very interesting and I wonder what you think of it. I wish I had access to the article he quotes in *Science* 217: 42-43, 1982, by Lewin.

After all, if we can transfer genes artificially from bacteria to "higher" organisms, why can't fungi do it in nature? And where does this leave our taxonomy? Organisms that straddle the subclass fence? That is not the kind of mycology I taught my students, which shows how ignorant we all are. How have you

classified Aporpium up to now? I have given my whole set of *Mycologia* to Charles Whims and cannot look up the Teixeira & Rogers article in which they described the genus. I have great respect for Donald and I wonder if he really made such a gross error.

All is not well with me - as usual, my legs are getting weaker by the day, but I can still get around on my wife's arm or

one side and my cane on the other, but life is hardly worth living this way. However, I guess I'll have to wait patiently for Charon to row me across the Styx and must be sure I have a drachma\* in my mouth to pay the passage.

I hope all is well with you. How did your talk go at Harvard?

Dois forte abraços do seu amigo  
Constantino,

\* It only used to cost an obol but I must take inflation into consideration!

6-VIII-1983

Miguelo Alex,

Lewis's concept of jumping genes has, I think, been devised provisionally to account for behavior in an organism so bizarre as to defy current taxonomic arrangements. Still, Hamlet's observation that there are more things in heaven and on earth etc. is invoked from time to time, especially when the pundits are stumped by what they consider to be some inexplicable perversity in Nature. Taxonomists are certainly not immune to this practise. But to the jumping genes, another old saw comes to mind: "Nature non facit saltum," and I imagine a future rebuttal (with comic intent) to Lewis's thesis might be so entitled.

I am on record as putting Asporium where I think it still belongs — in the Tremellales —

on the solid evidence of its cruciate-septate  
 basidia. If Aporium is retained transferred to  
 The Polyporaceae, why not remove Pseudohydnum  
 from the Tremellaceae as well, and place it with  
 the Hydnaceae? By similar reasoning, Eichleriella  
 must go into the Thelephoraceae - or some other  
 "suitable" taxon of the Aphyllophorales. And there  
 are others that would have to suffer a similar  
 fate. NO. I think Don Rogers was quite right in  
 his assessment of that problem. So was Don!  
 I hope you will not be unduly influenced by  
 Lewis in this matter. His idea is only conjectural.  
 Something like this might be worthy of a footnote  
 in your next edition. So is my Metabasidiomycetida  
 for that matter!

As to Charon, I must ask a great favor of  
 you. Will you lend me a drachma? I would  
 hate to have to swim the Styx! For the past year  
 I have been quite miserable, suffering almost con-  
 tinuously from a wrenched back (since August 1982  
 when I returned from Hungary) and sciatic pain. I  
 am not as Spartan as you! I am presently being

healed as an out-patient at the famous (?)  
 Behner Clinic in New Orleans. So far they  
 have done nothing for me. Only a series of  
 costly tests, including an EKG, which I  
 need like another foramen magnum! I  
 think I might have better chances with  
 Maria Sakina, but she is aging too. I'll  
 have to make up my mind about this soon.  
 In February I dragged myself to Embury  
 to speak (with 2 others) at the inauguration of  
 the Warren Ethnomyological Library of Harvard. A  
 few hours after my arrival in Boston the airport  
 closed because of a heavy snow storm, but by then  
 I was safely housed at the Harvard Faculty Club  
 where I was conducted by both my dear dear  
 givers. The affair went smoothly enough.

Wanda Pflaehly of the U. of Chicago (translator  
 of part of the Rig Veda for Penguin Books), and  
 Carl Ruck, a classical scholar from Boston, were

9

The other speakers. Considering the wretched weather, a large audience attended ( $\pm 75$  invited guests). This was <sup>only</sup> the second time I had met Wasson. The first was when he gave his invitational address to MSA at Bloomington in August 1960. We have corresponded since then. He is 85 yrs. old and has a cardiac problem but he appears to be fairly energetic, and is working on a book about the Buddha, Buddhist thought, and the influence thereon of certain fungi. In one chapter he plans to quote my ethnomycological findings on the mythology of the Tzutujil Indians of Guatemala (so his book can't be all bad!).

I don't relish being a valetudinarian, and haven't given up fighting yet, but this year I had to refuse an invitation from Argentina to begin a study of the Tramellales for the "Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego." I suppose

we must take refuge in the Spanish proverb  
"De cosas de este mundo no te apures,  
porque no hay bien que no acabe, ni  
mal que dure."

Afortunadamente tu  
amigo irascible

who

P.S.



"I am in a holiday mood!"

Northcote

This is the way I feel lately,

Constantine J. Alexopoulos  
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I phoned Alex 25-X-  
and spoke to him and  
Julietta.  
'83

August 10, 1983

Cariissimo Bernardo:

Sorry to have upset you with my jumping genes letter, but regardless of Aporpium, whether it is in the Tremellaceae or not, the transfer of genes from one fungus to another is no longer as far fetched as it used to be when such things are done almost routinely artificially. Anyway, thank you for the discussion which I enjoyed as usual. As for a footnote in the fourth edition, you will have to pass the suggestion to Charles Minus because if there is a fourth edition the Shropshire name will probably not be on it. I can no longer contribute anything to the book. Certainly not from my recliner, and the chances of my ever getting up and moving around from now on are absolutamente nada!

By the way, someone I correspond with who seems to be suffering from the same ailment as you can write me that he was cured by ultrasound treatment. He says the results were utterly amazing. He wrote me about it hoping it would help my condition. But in my case the vertebrae are fused and my spine is curved. My doctor says he doesn't think ultrasound would help and he will not prescribe it. Maybe

P.S. Do you happen to know a good reference on luminous mushrooms? Would like to know.

Your doctor might be persuaded to prescribe it for you. Then you would not have to go to New Orleans for treatment. The LSU hospital is no doubt equipped with ultrasound. By the way, there seems to be an orthopedic surgeon there who performs spinal column operations routinely and successfully. I almost came to him for one except that the surgeon I consulted had told me such an operation would help me if successful but he would not recommend it because of the great risk involved. He said if something went wrong I may remain paralyzed. If it was a matter of life and death I would take the chance, but paralysis, no thank you.

Your Spanish proverb was lost on me. My Spanish is non-existent. I can still remember some Portuguese but I am losing that too. I did enjoy the cartoon. That was in English! But I can't say I am in a holiday mood ever.

Next time you feel up to it, jump in your car and come see us. We have a comfortable bed waiting for you.

Will be glad to lend you a drachma. Maybe we can reserve two seats in the same rowboat across the Styx. Maybe there will be some Aporpium growing on it too.

*Apocryphamente, sa amiso compite.*  
Constantino



16-VIII-1983  
Baton Rouge

Overdo Alex

I'll certainly ask the neurologist's opinion about the use of ultra sound when I see him later this month. Many thanks for your kindness in thinking about me, and for suggesting this possibility, of which I was unaware. I have considered acupuncture, but there is no specialist here in this still exotic art, and a therapist I consulted at the Ochsner Clinic was not enthusiastic about it.

The entry on "Luminescent fungi" in Answorth & Bisby (xerox enclosed) includes reference to a short article by Berlinc in Mycologia (1967) which I have a hand, so I am sending you a xerox copy since you no longer have the journal on your shelf. There is an article in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN 207: 76-89, 1967 entitled "Biological luminescence." It is by M. Elrod & H.H. Seliger. I have not seen it. There is a brief presentation (also enclosed) in R.C. Cooke's slender volume (144 pp.). This is all I could dig up on short

notice. I have not attempted to search the literature, but if you want or need more information I'll see what I can find.

I knew that you would generously lend me a drachma since any other currency would be anathema to Charon. I can imagine the reception I would get were I to offer him a franc, a peso, a cuzeiro, or a dollar! I hope his row boat is in good repair, but if it has any fungus attached, let it be an undescribed Acantharia, ringed, perhaps with a curious, luminescent Laniproderma. That would give us both something to do besides admiring the scenery. Don't you agree?

Um abraço forte  
de  
Bernardo

6-I-1986

I spoke to Julia Hoxopoulos by phone.  
Many medical problems with Alex