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

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

Notes on activities associated with my talk at Harvard (12-II-1982); dedication of Wasson Ethnomycological Collection.

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Last night at 5:30 PM I arrived at Logan Airport from Dallas, and my boys were on hand to greet me. We drove to Harvard where Dick Schultes (No. 6) has reserved a room for me at the Faculty Club. I spoke to him by phone and he suggested we meet on Saturday PM at the Botanical Museum to talk over arrangements for dedication ceremony. I tentatively agreed to be there ± 3 PM. At ± 7:15 PM Maxine, Doris and I dined at the Club, and after ± half hour visit in my room, they left for home. Over night a snow storm has hit Boston, and when I awoke at ± 5:45 AM, looking out of my window I saw fine snow coming down and apparently piled high. No walks are visible. Radio reports confirm that "blizzard" conditions exist and movement will be difficult. Airports from NY to Washington are closed. Present temperature in Boston is ± 17°F (radio report) with strong winds. [American Airlines personnel are on strike.] Snow drifts in Boston have closed highways; cars abandoned; 15 inches on ground at Logan; some bus service, but most trains are running; all are advised to stay indoors; the storm is expected to diminish by ± 3 PM. Many cancellations of meetings are being reported by radio. It is a classic New England Northeaster" (7:10 AM) with ± 15 inches of snow is expected. I'll call the girls later to discuss the situation and check with Dick Schultes on plans for this evening's meeting. There is a chance that the meeting will have to be cancelled. — But no,

12-II-1983
Faculty Club
Harvard

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I spoke to Dick Schulter who says our program is on as scheduled - at 7:30 in the Botanical Museum. I had breakfast and lunch at Penny Packer [Hall,]? directly across from the Faculty Club. At lunch (12:15) I spoke to a girl from Iowa who knows the Lesansky Collection at the university. — I phoned Maxine (± 1 PM) and she expects to come to the Faculty Club ± 4 PM. At ± 4:15 PM Doris and Paul arrived and we spent 1 1/2 hrs in pleasant talk in my room before leaving for the Botanical Museum where we arrived ± 6:15 PM and were let into the building by Dick Schulter, who then gave us a tour of the Wasson Library, his office and lab (where he conducts his course in Economic Botany with 32 students, this year, the largest number to have enrolled). At ± 7:15 PM Gordon arrived and entered the library where I was browsing. We looked at each other in anticipation, and I went to him to greet him. He greeted me warmly, but obviously did not know me, since we had last met 22 years ago. I believe that he was embarrassed not to have been able to recognize me, and almost immediately turned from me to greet another unknown guest to whom he introduced himself! About 15 minutes later we all retired to the lecture room with ± 75 in attendance. Dick Schulter made an opening statement and introduced Dean Rosenberg as the first speaker. He ad-libbed appropriate

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fashion for 15 minutes, and was followed by Dr. Erickson, the library representative. Both speakers thanked Gordon in laudatory terms for his gift of the library to the university. Gordon then responded by partly ad-libbing, partly reading, reminiscing about his long life devoted to ethnomycological research. Gordon is ill and under medication (as am I!). When he mentioned the death of his wife Valentina in 1959 his voice broke with emotion and he had to pause until he could gain control of his voice again. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause. Gordon was followed by the 3 speakers, Prof. Wendy D. O'Flaherty, Bl, and Dr. Carl Ruck (in that order). Wendy spoke extemporaneously from notes, and was witty and charming. Bl ad-libbed briefly, then read his prepared remarks (± 11 minutes, as timed by Paul Zigman), and finally, Dr. Ruck also read his remarks, briefer than the other 2 speakers. Dick then declared the ceremonies over and we all returned to the library complex for more talk, & "wine & cheese". I met for the 1st time Drs. Reed Rollins & Tryon & Wasson, and talked again with Gordon, now on a more amicable terms. He was obviously pleased with my remarks, and asked that I send him a copy. He also invited me again to visit him in Danbury - now. I begged off, indicating that I had a very limited time to spend here and wished to stay with my daughters. I promised to make an effort to stay

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with him another time. I believe he was not quite satisfied with this, but accepted it. On Sunday, 13-II-'83, he phoned me at ± 10 AM from la viuda de Jacobson's home where he is staying, and thanked me again for coming. Again he asked that I go to Danbury but I replied as before, and after an amiable exchange, we agreed to continue our correspondence/phone calls as before. Gordon's paper is in press and he will send me a reprint when available. Last night, Maxi/Dori, Paul and I went to restaurant off campus and had some light food/refreshments, staying until ± 11:15 PM. Then by taxi to the Faculty Club where all stayed with me briefly before leaving for home. — MB. 14-II.

Maxine + Dori came to the Faculty Club (Dori ± 11:40, Maxi ± 11:45 PM), and I had earlier gone to the Farlow to see Don Pfister who showed me around for ± 45 min. I saw the library (no heat!) and some collections (Palaeobot. & Cryptog.) and annotated an Perisporiales misidentified (Mx.) All collections were put in new envelopes and remounted on new paper. Don was quite cordial. — At the Club, Luis and I had lunch. Then I checked out (± 2 PM) and we went to see a Japanese movie (Muddy River), after which we met Paul at Harvard Square, where I bought Bizet's and Bel Paese. Then to Maxi's for supper (Lasagna). — I called Bobo about my schedule. I'll be in NY on Fri 18-II at ± 4 PM, planning to leave on T. 22 nd. Phoned Sept. We may meet in N. Rochelle on Sunday, 20, II-'83.

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Meanwhile I have a little more time to spend with Maxine and Dori. We saw a Japanese movie together - "Muddy River" (ㅋㅋ). Maxine is disturbed by the prospect of having no job - and no place to live - when she leaves the Farm Workers Union at the end of the month (Feb. 28), but the day before I left Boston for New Rochelle, she had spoken with her landlord, who agreed to allow her to stay an additional month (at 25 Palfrey St.) while she investigates further possibilities in the Boston area, and is feeling more optimistic about her outlook. Dori baked a cake for me to celebrate my birthday when we had supper together at her house on Thursday evening (18-II-'83). On Friday at 1PM I left Boston (via NY Air) for NY with both hijos seeing me off. Bobs met me at the airport (± 2:15PM) and we drove home to New Rochelle. Saturday ± 3:05PM Syd and Marsnit came to spend the day with us, and stayed until ± 12:30AM. We had an enjoyable time together. Bobs served one of her memorable meals. We reminisced, and I got additional data from Bobs about our "family tree" in which Dori expressed great interest. On Sunday evening we went to Lincoln Center where

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we met Serena and Joe, and attended the NYC Center Ballet with a fine program including a vivid "Union Jack" in which the entire company (40 women, 30 men) danced to traditional British tunes, featuring mock-military formations danced in 7 different patterns of Scotch costumes.

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A copy of my will is
in the safe deposit box
No 101 ~~89~~ at LNB, Highland Rd.

Another is in my desk
drawer (N4 Life folder,
lower left) at home -
622 Castle Kirk Dr.

BL

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BERNARD LOWY
BOTANY DEPT LSU
BATON ROUGE, LA.
70803

Original copy in my desk drawer (in N.Y. Cit folder, lower left), 622 Castle Kirk, Baton Rouge, La./or drawer #3, metal file cabinet in my office Rm. 105. (Radioisotope Bldg.)

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

Also in Safe Deposit Box No. ~~4~~ 101 LNB, Highland Rd.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
March 4th, 1983

I, BERNARD LOWY, being of sound mind, make this my last will and testament, revoking all others.

FIRST: I leave my professional library consisting of journals and books of mycological and/or general botanical interest as follows:

1.1 I leave to my daughters, Dianne Maxine Lowy and Doris Alexandra Lowy, any portion of my professional library which they would like to keep for their personal use.

1.2 Whatever remains of my professional library, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1.1 above, I leave to the Botany Department of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the express condition that the books and journals shall be properly catalogued and that appropriate space be allowed to house them. It is my intention that these books be used by qualified students and faculty who shall have access to them under regulations designed to insure their easy access and proper care. Exercise of this particular provision of my will is to be at the sole discretion of my hereinafter named executrix who I hereby direct to notify the beneficiary of this provision, the Botany Department of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of the terms hereof and to ascertain from them whether they are willing and/or able to use the books and/or journals for their intended purpose.

1.3 Should my executrix determine that the Botany Department of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is unwilling and/or unable to use the books and journals as set forth in paragraph 1.2 above, I hereby instruct my executrix to offer the books and journals to the Middleton Library of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, under the same express conditions and for the same express purposes as described in paragraph 1.2 above.

1.4 Should my executrix determine that the Middleton Library, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is unwilling and/or unable to use the books and journals as set forth herein, I leave my entire professional library to my daughters, Dianne Maxine Lowy and Doris Alexandra Lowy.

SECOND: I leave the remainder of my library, which covers a wide range of literature, history, philosophy, travel, etc., to my daughters, Dianne Maxine Lowy and Doris Alexandra Lowy.

THIRD: I leave all of my personal papers, composed largely of my professional correspondence over a period of more than thirty years, to the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. It is my intention that these papers ~~are~~ made available to qualified historians for the legitimate purpose of historical research. At the discretion of the archivist of said institution in charge of such papers, permission may be granted to consult or copy these papers, but the original documents are to remain permanently on deposit in the archives of the Hunt Institute. In addition, my daughters and other members of my immediate family who survive me shall always have permission to consult my papers at will.

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Bernard Lowy
BERNARD LOWY

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FOURTH: I name and appoint my daughter, Dianne Maxine Lowy, as executrix of my estate, with full seizin and without bond.

FIFTH: I name and appoint Alex W. Wall, Jr., Attorney for my estate.

SIXTH: I leave the balance of my estate to be shared equally between my daughters Dianne Maxine Lowy, and Doris Alexandra Lowy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this my last will and testament in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned.

Bernard Lowy
BERNARD LOWY
Testator

Signed and declared by Bernard Lowy, testator named above, in our presence to be his last will and testament, and in the presence of the testator and of each other we have hereunto subscribed our names on this the 4th day of March, 1983.

WITNESSES:

Denise J Gould
Marguerite Rowell

Bernard Lowy
BERNARD LOWY
Testator

Alex W. Wall, Jr.
NOTARY PUBLIC

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* Please list below *
Return to Lynette
ASAP
Thanks

Campus Correspondence

From: Office of Research and Economic Development

Date: December 17, 1991

To: All Deans, Directors, and Department Heads

Re: Clarification of Memorandum Dated December 11, 1991

Please forward to us in writing the name(s) of the faculty in your college or department who serve as editors or on editorial boards of major journals and/or series during the period 1990 - 1991.

Your submission should be received in this office no later than January 21, 1992.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Ms. Gracie Williams at 5833.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Harvill C. Eaton
Vice Chancellor

B. Lowy. Currently serving on following editorial boards:

Micología Neotropical Aplicada. Veracruz, Mexico.

Anales del Instituto de Biología (Botánica), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Mexico, D.F.

Revista/Review Interamericana. Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Recino de San Germán.

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Outline of Summer Schedules LSU

1951-54 - Summer teaching LSU

1955 - Univ. Michigan Biol. Sta. Sara & Maxine to B.A.

1956-57 - Summer teaching LSU

* 1958 - Fulbright to Peru. Argentina

1959 - Summer teaching LSU

1960 - Chairman, MSA Foray LSU

1961 - Purdue Inst. Pl. Path. (NSF)

1962 - Amer. Phil. Soc. Grant Mexico. Frans Blom. SCLC.

1963 - Sigma Xi Grant Mexico (with family)

1964 - NSF Grant Costa Rica

* 1965-66 - Fulbright Brasil (w. family) Buenos Aires

1967 - Univ. Iowa w. Dr. Martin Work on "Tremellales"

1968 - Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dom. Rep. (w. family); NY, Beltsville, Boston

1969 - Mexico, Peru (Fulbright), Seattle Bot. Congress; w. Maria Sabina in Huautla

1970 - Sara's Ph.D. Columbia U. all to NY; Guatemala Mushroom Stones

1971 - Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador

* 1972 - Fulbright Peru (Piura) Iquitos

1973 - Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras

1974 - Guatemala, Mexico Yaxha, Peten w. arqueologists

* Sabbatical Leave

1975 - Portugal, Spain, France, England w. Sara
Maxine graduates Grinnell

1976 - Guatemala, Mexico

1977 - Chairman, Ethnomycol. Sect.II Internat. Mycol. Congress, Tampa, Fla. Guatemala, Mexico (w. Sara)

1978 - Guatemala, Mexico
Doris graduates Brandeis

1979 - Mexico w. Sara & Doris. July

* 1980 - Retire LSU. July. Proyecto Flora Amazonica w. NY Bot. Gard. Manaus, Acre (Sept.-Dec.)

1981 - REsearch LSU

1982 - I Congreso Nac. Micol. México. Xalapa. Budapest. Debrecen classes
Back problem begins

1983 - R.G.Wasson Ethnomycol. Library inaug. Harvard
Feb. w. Doris & Paul & Maxine

1984 - Budapest. Bohus & Babos. Szeged, Mohács, Pécs.

1985 - Budapest. Kiskunság Nemzeti Pk. Sopron with G. Bohus, M. Babos.

1986 - Proyecto Fl. Amaz. Ilha de Maracá, Brasil (Rio Branco). II Cong.Nac.Micol Oaxtepec

1987 - Budapest. Ixtapan de la Sal, México ^ w. Willie Limoges, France (Chouin).

1988 - III Congr. Nac. Micol. Cd. Victoria, México.

1989 - Mexico,D.F. & San Cristobal Las Casas with Maxine. July(6-17).

1990 - Kiev, USSR. Kholodny Bot. Inst. Lecture & lab. Budapest. June-July. Begin book project on Psycho-active Fungi. Schultes, Yale U. Press.

1991 - Huautla de Jiménez, Oax., Mexico; Cambridge, MA (Harvard); Arlington, Medford, New Rochelle.
[IV Cong. Nac. Micol. Mex. Tlaxcala - Not attended]
Oct. 16. Ms for book sent to R.E. Schultes.

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BOTANY NEWSLETTER

MAY 1989 VOL. 1. NO.7

The Department of Botany, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. 70803-1705 504\388-8485

CONGRATULATIONS TO...

Dr. Jim Moroney, who received the George H. Deer Distinguished Teacher Award for his undergraduate teaching in general biology. He will be honored with other special award recipients at reception on **8 May.** This award follows closely the NSF Presidential Young Investigator Award (upto $500,000 over five years) that Dr. Moroney recently received. What a Spring!

Dr. Bruce Williamson, who was honored along with other researchers of distinction from Louisiana State University, Southern University, and the Louisiana State Department of Education by PHI DELTA KAPPA on **March 29, 1989.** He was also reelected to a third term as Vice-President of Education of the Organization for Tropical Studies at its annual meeting in Costa Rica during the last week of March.

Nia Summitt, who was an NSF Young Scholar in Basic Sciences intern in **Dr. Moore's** laboratory last summer. She has been selected as a member of the Honor's Group in the 1989 Westinghouse Science Talent Search. Her research project was: "Freeae hardiness: Effects of cold temperatures on the phospholipid composition and organelle characteristics of Glycine max." She was one of 300 high school students from around the country so recognized. Her hometown is Steele, Montana.

Bobby Wilson, the other one of the two Young Scholars who worked in the Botany Department last summer, has also done well in science fair competition. Bobby, who worked with **Dr. Sundberg,** placed first in Botany, Senior Division, at the Louisiana State Science and Engineering Fair. He also received special awards from the U.S. Army and the Louisiana Association of Plant Pathologists and Nematologists for his project on CAM photosynthesis.

Dr. Platt has been named to an ad hoc committee to make recommendations to the USFS on the design and management of hillside bog preserves to be established in the Kisatchie National Forest.

Martin Quigley, who was one of 20 students selected to participate in the Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS) Summer Course, "Tropical Managed Ecosystems." Applicants for participation in the course included students from University of California, Berkeley, Duke, Florida, Georgia, LSU, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Carolina State, Stanford, Texas A & M, Utah, Washington University, Wisconsin, and Yale.

Tom Kantz and **Rick Zechman,** who have received Travel Awards of $400 each from the Phycological Society of America to cover part of their expenses for attending the Annual Meeting of the Phycological Society of America next August in Toronto. Tom and Rick will be giving research reports on their dissertation studies on green algal phylogeny and ribosomal gene sequences.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BOTANY ALUM BEN MARTIN!

FROM THE CAPITOL NEWS BUREAU...

"Martin gets LSU-A post:

The LSU Board of Supervisors named **Benjamin F. Martin Jr.,** 42, as the new chancellor for LSU-Alexandria.

On Friday, the board also bestowed the title of chancellor emeritus on William Hawkland, retiring chancellor of LSU's Paul M. Hebert Law Center, and authorized creation of the Albert Tate Jr. Professorship in law at the center.

Also, the board designated English professor Vance N. Bourjaily as a Boyd Professor.

Martin, who currently serves as dean of academic affairs at the Alexandria campus, replaces James Firnberg, who retired in February.

Martin began at LSU-A in 1973 as an assistant professor biology and has worked his way up through the ranks. In addition to academics dean, Martin also holds the rank of full biology professor.

He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from McNeese State University and his doctorate at LSU.

Martin was recommended for the post by LSU System President Allen Copping. He was one

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For: MAY To: Faculty + Staff (incl. Adjuncts)

Please print or type your information. Thank you.

Plz. give copies to your students as appropriate.

BOTANY NEWSLETTER

B. LOWY

Under the categories below, please submit any information appropriate for the monthly newsletter and return to RLC (when possible, pref. by 24 April).

SEMINARS/MEETINGS

Invited speaker at all three meetings of the Congreso Nacional de Micología de México. 3rd (most recent) Congress held October 1988. (papers written and read in Spanish)

FUNDED GRANTS/SPECIAL AWARDS

1988-90. Invited by New York Botanical Garden as participant in Expedition to French Guiana (Mycological Survey).

Participated in similar expeditions to Brazil (1980 & 1986 to Acre and Ilha Maracá, respectively).

PUBLICATIONS

in press 1989: Invited article in Festschrift for R.G.Wasson. Dioscorides Press.

Paper on Amazonian Tremellales in Mycologia Memoirs published by New York Botanical Garden.

1989. Editorial Board of "Micologia Neotropical Aplicada." Xalapa, Veracruz, México.

MISCELLANEOUS

1988. Published 55th new taxon, incl. 1 new fam., 3 new genera.
1988. Completed 15th year on Editorial Board of Mycologia.
1989. Appointed to Editorial Board of Anales del Instituto de Biología, Serie Botánica. National University of Mexico.
1989. Continue to serve on Editorial Board of Revista-Review Interamericana. Published by Inter American University Press of Puerto Rico.

Curator of Mycological Herbarium (Nationally identified as LSUM)

~~Reviewer of grant requests in mycology for NSF~~ x Fulbright Commission.

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References to B.L's work in ethnomycology and taxonomy in published sources. (part)

Gray, W.D. 1973. The use of fungi as food and in food processing. Pt.2. (pp. 185-188)

Dobkin de Rios, M. 1974. The influence of psychotropic flora and fauna in Maya religion. Current Anthropology 15: 147-164. (pp. 156 & 161)

, L. 1974. Molds, mildews and millennia. (Presidential Address) B Bull. 21: 103-108. (p. 104)

co, J.M. 1973. The cult of the sacred mushroom in the ancient Near st and Middle America. Revista Interamericana Review 3(3):252-257.

orth, G.C. 1976. Introduction to the history of mycology. pp. 13, 94, 303, 336-337, 344.

Karl H. 1976. Die Pilzsteine Mesoamerikas. Archiv fur Völkerkunde 9:37-73.

, E. & W. Loeffler. 1976. Mycology. An outline for science and medical students. Translated from German by Bryce Kendrick & Felix Barlocher. Fig. 1a-c Dacrymyces nigrescens Lowy (misspelled "Lowry")

Peter T. 1976. Hallucinogens and Culture. Chandler & Sharp Publishers, Inc. (pp. 79, 82)

R.C. 1977. Fungi, Man and his Environment. Longman Group Ltd. London.

(pp. 129-130; illus. Figs. 10.6 & 10.7)

JNOB IX(4): 27-30. 1977, reprint of paper in MYCOLOGIA LXIV(4): 816-821. 1972. (Mushroom symbolism in Maya codices.)

ogy and Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms. ed S.T.Chang & W.A.Hayes. Academic Press. 1978. chapter 28. Auricularia spp. 606-624.

Bold,H.C., Alexopoulos,C.J., Delevoryas,T. Morphology of Plants and Fungi. 4th ed. Harper & Row. 1980. p. 612. photo mushroom stone (BL coll.) p. 701. illus. Calocera cornea. Auricularia polytricha.

C.J. Alexopoulos & C.W. Mims. Introductory Mycology. 3rd ed. John Wiley & Sons p.4 & fig.1-1 2 mushroom stones, Guatemala. 1979. also ref. to 1971 monograph.

R.G.Wasson.The Wondrous Mushroom.McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1980. (pp. 182, 228-229) Deluxe ed. 501 copies. (Personal copy NO. 141)

Martha Singer. Sydowia Annales Mycologici, Ser. II, VIII Beiheft. 1-25. 1979. (p.18 Rolf's bibliography. 1922-1976.

Y. Kobayasi. Trans. Mycol. Ssc. Japan 21: 141-148. 1980. (143-144). Materials on ethnologic and historical mycology.

Moore-Landecker, E. Fundamentals of the Fungi. 2nd ed. 1982. (p. 515 mushrrom stone;

References to BL in "Dictionary of the Fungi" ed 6. 1971.

Auricularia. p. 51; Hymenomycetes (Holobasidiomycetes) p. 280; Metabasidiomycetidae p. 357; Phyllogloea p. 451; Pseudotulasnella p. 490.

NEOTREMELLA 1979.

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Pollack, Steven Hayden, M.D. The Psilocybin Mushroom Pandemic. Jour. Psychedelic Drugs 7(1): 73-84. 1975. (p. 73)

_____. Psilocybian Mycetismus With Special Reference to Panaeolus. Jour. Psychedelic Drugs 8(1): 43-57. 1976. (no reference to BL, but a good account of "recreational use.")

Ott, Jonathan. Psycho-Mycological Studies of Amanita - From Ancient Sacrament to Modern Phobia. Jour. Psychedelic Drugs 8(1):37-42. 1976. (pejorative reference to BL's paper on thunderbolt legend in Guatemala).

Jülich, Walter. Higher Taxa of Basidiomycetes. J. Cramer. 1981. 485 pp. Explanation and outline of BL's classification (1971) in historical perspective. (p. 42, 43).

Ainsworth & Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi. 7th ed. 1983. various ref. incl. Auricularia, Phyllogloea, Neotremella, Pseudotulasnella, Metabasidiomycetidae, Exidia, Sirobasidium, Tremiscus.

Singer, Martha. Mycologists and other taxa. 16 figs. Braunschweig. Verlag von J. Cramer. 115 p. 1984. (p. 71-74)

Torres Miguel F. in Etnomedicina en Guatemala. Utilización ritual de la flora psicotrópica en la cultura maya. p. 57 - 162. Univ. de San Carlos de Guatemala. 1984.

Bandoni, R.J. The Tremellales and Auriculariales: an alternative classification. Trans. Mycol. Soc. Japan 25:489-530. 1984.

Tedlock, Dennis. Popol Vuh. Simon & Schuster, NY. 380 p. 1985. (p. 249, note 73) (independent verification of my discovery of the double meaning of 'xukulpa')

Herrera, Teofilo & Miguel Ulloa. El Reino de Los Hongos. Univ. Nac. Auton. de México. Fondo de Cultura Económica. México. 1990. figs. 618-622 basadas en fotos de BL.

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MYCOLOGIA

EDITOR: Ronald H. Petersen, Department of Botany, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916 U.S.A.

EDITORIAL BOARD: Bernard Lowy, Edward E. Butler, Sally E. Gochenaur, Kyung Joo Kwon–Chung, Carol A. Shearer, William Timberlake, Kenneth Wells, Terrence M. Hammill, Richard T. Hanlin, J. Thomas Mullins, David McLaughlin, Darrell Weber

Mycologia, established in 1909, contains original research articles on all aspects of the fungi and, upon occasion, lichens. This highly respected international journal, one of the oldest in the field, is an invaluable source of information for professors, researchers, and students. Isozyme studies, morphology, spore ultrastructure, physiology, systematics, cytochemistry, and population genetics are but a sample of the broad spectrum of subjects covered by this journal. Each issue, averaging 160 printed pages, may also contain, in addition to the original research papers, biographies of recently-deceased mycologists, book reviews, and announcements. Instructions to Contributors appear in the first issue of each volume. Since 1931 *Mycologia* has been the official publication of the Mycological Society of America.

SAMPLES OF PUBLISHED ARTICLES

ANAGNOSTAKIS, S. L. Chestnut blight: The classical problem of an introduced pathogen.

AOKI, T. & K. TUBAKI. Cultural study of *Exidia repanda* previously unreported from Japan.

BRODIE, H. J. Constantine J. Alexopoulos, 1907--1986.

REDHEAD, S. A. & R. E. HALLING. *Xeromphalina nubium* sp. nov. (Basidiomycetes) from Cerro de la Neblina, Venezuela.

WIDDEN, P. Fungal communities in soils along an elevational gradient in northern England.

ABSTRACTED/INDEXED IN: Life Sciences Collection; Pestdoc; Ringdoc; Vetdoc; Energy Information Abstracts; Environment Abstracts; Georef; Energy Research Abstracts; Reference Sources; Biological Abstracts; Chemical Abstracts; Nuclear Science Abstracts; Index Medicus; Selected Water Resources Abstracts; Bibliography of Agriculture; Biological and Agricultural Index; Science Citation Index; Bibliography and Index of Geology

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1987

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CURRICULUM VITAE

of

BERNARD LOWY

MAILING ADDRESS

Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

HOME ADDRESS

622 Castle Kirk Dr.
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

University phone: (504) 388-8485, 2123
Residence phone: (504) ~~766-2176~~ 769-6241

PERSONAL DATA

Birthdate: February 29, 1916. New York, N.Y.
Social Security No.: 484-32-1517
See biography in "American Men and Women of Science" 14th ed. 1979.
vol. IV, p. 3074.

EDUCATION

B.S. - Long Island University, New York, 1938.
M.S. - University of Iowa, 1949.
Ph.D.- University of Iowa, 1951.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Editorial Boards - 1991 - B. Lowy, Botany Dep't.

1) Instituto de Micología Neotropical Aplicada
Veracruz, Mexico

2) Revista/Review Interamericana
Recinto de San Germán , Puerto Rico

3) Anales del Instituto de Biología, (Botánica)
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Mexico,D.F.

...c, Mycological Herbarium.

...nal de Agricultura,

...rmán, Argentina -

...nica, São Paulo,

...nal de Piura, Perú -

...1968)

The Society for Economic Botany
The American Bryological and Lichenological Society
International Association for Plant Taxonomy
Sigma Xi
Association of Southeastern Biologists

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EDUCATION

B.S. - Long Island University, New York, 1938.
M.S. - University of Iowa, 1949.
Ph.D.- University of Iowa, 1951.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Professor Emeritus of Botany, LSU. 1980.
Professor of Botany, LSU - 1964 to 1980; Curator, Mycological Herbarium.
Associate Professor of Botany, LSU - 1959-1963.
Assistant Professor of Botany, LSU - 1951-1958.
Fulbright Visiting Professor, Universidad Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Perú - 1958. (6 months)
Visiting Professor, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina - 1959 (Short Course in Mycology - 3 weeks).
Visiting Fulbright Professor, Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brazil - 1965-1966. (1 year)
Visiting Fulbright Professor, Universidad Nacional de Piura, Perú - 1972. (6 months)

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Mycological Society of America
Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (Honorary Member 1968)
Botanical Society of America
The Society for Economic Botany
The American Bryological and Lichenological Society
International Association for Plant Taxonomy
Sigma Xi
Association of Southeastern Biologists

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CHIEF PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES

Research in neotropical mycology. Taxonomy and phylogeny.
A new subclass, 4 new genera, ~~40~~ 50 new species, and 5 new varieties or combinations of fungi published in national and foreign journals (through 1980).
Ethnomycological research (interdisciplinary) in Mexico and Central America.
Founder LSU Mycological Herbarium 1954. Currently about ~~15~~ 20,000 collections. Types of Tremellales. Area of concentration: Neotropical Tremellales.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Tremellales of West Amazonian Brazil (sponsored by "PROJECTO FLORA AMAZONICA". USA-BRAZIL. 1980.)
Tremellales of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, in association with Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de la Argentina.
Mycological and ethnomycological papers in preparation, (1981).

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATION-IDENTIFICATION SERVICES (1960 to present - in part)

The following are among the institutions that have sent fungi to LSU for identification. I have personally visited all these except Lund ~~and Budapest~~ and maintain an active exchange with their curators.

Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Instituto Darwinion, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional de México, México, D.F.
Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil
Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina
Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.
Instituto Spegazzini, La Plata, Argentina
Kew Gardens, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, London, England
Lund Botanical Museum, Sweden
Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Peru
Museo Paraense "Emilio Goeldi", Belém, Pará, Brasil
Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
National Fungus Collections, Beltsville, Maryland
New York Botanical Garden, New York, N.Y.
Természettudományi Muzeum, Budapest, Hungary
University of Iowa Herbarium, Iowa City, Iowa

ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND HONORS

Chairman National Foray of Mycological Society of America held in Baton Rouge, LA., 1960.

Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia, Manaus, Brasil
Univ. Alcalá de Henares, Madrid
Shanxi Univ., Taiquan, China
Kunming Institute of Botany, Kunming, China
Peking Agricultural Univ., Peking, China.

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Member Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA, national journal of the Mycological Society of America - 5-year term beginning 1972; reappointed for additional 5-year term beginning 1978.
Consulting Editor of REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW, Puerto Rico - 1972 to present.
Chairman Ethnomycological Section, II International Mycological Congress, 1977. Tampa, Florida.
Referee for mycological papers submitted to SCIENCE and for NSF proposals in Botany. 1965 to present.
Elected Honorary Member Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (1968).
Numerous talks and seminars on mycology and ethnomycology in U.S. universities and in Latin America.

*

GRANTS FOR TEACHING/RESEARCH (other than LSU Research Council Grants)

1958 - Fulbright award to Peru (6 months)
1962 - American Philosophical Society grant to Mexico (3 months)
1963 - Sigma Xi grant for mycological research in Mexico and Guatemala (3 months)
1964 - Organization for Tropical Studies (NSF supported) Research Associate, University of Costa Rica, San José (3 months)
1965 - Fulbright award to Brazil (1 year). Teaching/Research.
1969 - Universidad de Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Perú. Fulbright award to give short course and seminars in mycology (3 weeks)
1972 - Fulbright award to Peru (6 months) Teaching/Research
1980 - Participant in Projecto Flora Amazonica, Brasil (Acre) Sept.-Dec. Joint American-Brazilian sponsorship for collection and study of Amazonian fungi.

MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH ABROAD

Panamá (1950) Hungary (1982-85)
Bolivia (1958)
Perú (1958, 1969, 1972)
México (1962, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1978)
Guatemala (1963, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978)
Costa Rica (1964) 1981
Brasil (1965-66, 1980) 1983
Argentina (1959, 1966)
Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic (1968)
El Salvador (1971)
Honduras (1973)
Extensive field experience in these countries.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Bilingual - English, Spanish
Speak competently - Portuguese?, Hungarian
Reading knowledge - French, German, Italian, Latin

* Invitational Address. Ethnomycological Section, First National Mycological Congress of Mexico. Xalapa, Mexico. October, 1982.
Invited speaker
xx Dedication of Wasson Ethnomycological Collection Harvard U. 1983

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PUBLICATIONS

A) PAPERS IN JOURNALS

1949. Hysteriales of Iowa. Iowa Acad. Sci. 56: 147-157.

1950. Climacium americanum in Iowa. Bryologist 53: 289-293.

1951. Impressions of life in tropical America. (Barro Colorado, Canal Zone) Turtox News 29. Nos. 1, 2.

1951. New evidence for typification of Auricularia. Mycologia 43: 462-463.

1951. A morphological basis for classifying the species of Auricularia. Mycologia 43: 351-358.

1952. The genus Auricularia. Mycologia 44: 656-692.

1953. Myxomycetes of Louisiana. Mycologia 45: 926-933.

1953. Auricularia in Louisiana. Proc. La. Acad. Sci. 16: 28-30.

1954. A new species of Platygloea in Louisiana. Mycologia 46: 100-104.

1954. A new Dacrymyces. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 81: 300-303.

1955. Some Louisiana Gasteromycetes. Proc. La. Acad. Sci. 18: 45-53.

1955. Illustrations and keys to the tremellaceous fungi of Louisiana. Lloydia 18: 149-181.

1956. A note of Sirobasidium. Mycologia 48: 324-327.

1957. A new Exidia. Mycologia 49: 899-902.

1958. Anamalous phalloids. Mycologia 50: 792-794.

1958. A method for obtaining soil-free Phycomycetes. Mycologia 50: 142-144.

1958. On preparing fleshy fungi for the herbarium. Mycologia 50: 442-444.

1958. Synopsis of Louisiana polypores. Amer. Midl. Nat. 62: 329-349. (with A. Welden, co-author).

1959. New or noteworthy Tremellales from Bolivia. Mycologia 51: 840-850.

1960. Some Tremellales from Finland, Sydowia, Ann. Mycol. Ser. II, XIV: 104-105.

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PUBLICATIONS (Cont.)

1962. Contribución al conocimiento de los Tremellales de la Argentina. Lilloa 31: 213-228.

1964. On Pisolithus in Louisiana. Mycologia 56: 319.

1964. New species of Tremellales from Guatemala. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 80: 65-70.

1964. A new genus of the Tulasnellaceae. Mycologia 56: 696-700.

1965. Estudio sobre algunos Tremellales de México. Bol. Soc. Bot. Mexico. 29: 1-33.

1965. The 1960 Louisiana Foray. Mycologia 57: 478-483. (with William Bridge Cooke)

1966. A new species of Stypella from Brazil. Trans. Myc. Soc. Japan. VII: 1-2.

1968. Un hongo de piedra preclásica de Mixco Viejo, Guatemala. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 2: 9-15.

1968. Taxonomic problems in the Heterobasidiomycetes. Taxon. 17: 118-127.

1969. Septate holobasidia. Taxon 18: 632-634.

1970. Keys to Neotropical Tremellales. Nova Hedwigia 19: 407-438.

1971. Some observations on ethnomycology in Mexico and Guatemala. Revista Interamericana Review 1: 39-49.

1971. New records of mushrooms stones from Guatemala. Mycologia 63: 983-993.

1972. Mushroom symbolism in Maya Codices. Mycologia 64: 816-821.

1972. A new species of Arrhytidia. Mycologia 64: 904-906.

1972. A newly discovered copy of a Maya Codex. Revista Interamericana Review 2: 405-407.

1974. Amanita muscaria and the thunderbolt legend in Guatemala and Mexico. Mycologia 66: 188-191.

1974. Heterobasidiomycetes (part) in: Mycology Guidebook pp, 240-244. R.B. Stevens, Ed. Univ. Washington Press.

1975. Notes on mushrooms and religion. Revista Interamericana Review 5: 110-118.

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PUBLICATIONS (Cont.)

1975. Additional neotropical Tremellales. Mycologia 67: 991-1000.

1976. A new Tremella from Ecuador. Mycotaxon 4: 163-165.

1976. New Tremellales from Panama. Mycologia 68: 1103-1108.

1977. Hallucinogenic mushrooms in Guatemala. Jour. Psychedelic Drugs 9: 123-125.

1977. A new Heterochaete. Mycotaxon 5: 449-452.

1977. A new Tremella with deciduous sterigmata. Mycotaxon 6: 371-374.

1977. A new species of Phyllogloea. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 11: 163-165.

1978. A new Tremella from Mexico. Mycotaxon 7: 218-220.

1978. Sándor Petöfi, 1823-1849. An Introductory Note. Revista/Review Interamericana. 8(2): 325-329. (with translation from the Hungarian of "Egy Gondolat Bánt Engemet.")

1979. A new genus and species of Tremellaceae from Mexico. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13: 223-227.

1979. Nuevos registros de Tremeláceos de México. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13: 211-214. (with Gastón Guzmán)

1980. Supplement to Neotropical Tremellales. in FLORA NEOTROPICA 6: 1-18.

1980. Ethnomycological inferences from mushroom stones, Maya codices, and Tzutuhil legend. Revista/Review Interamericana 10(1): 94-103.

1981. A new species of Dacryopinax from Brazil. Mycotaxon 13(2): 428-430.

1981. Syzygospora alba, a mycoparasitic Heterobasidiomycete. Mycologia 73: (joint authorship: F. Oberwinkler & B. Lowy)

1981. Heterobasidiomycetes. in Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms. McGraw-Hill Book Company. (in press)

1981 Were Mushroom Stones Potters' Molds? Revista/Review Interamericana XI(2):231-237.

1982. Phragmobasidiomycetes. in Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms. p. 246-248. McGraw-Hill Book Co. Inc.

Abstracts are excluded from this list of publications.

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PUBLICATIONS (Cont'd.)

1982. New Tremellales from West Brazilian Amazon. Mycotaxon 15: 95-102.

1985. Some Phragmobasidiomycetes from Acre and Amazonas. Acta Amazonica Supl., 15(1-2): 35-42.

1987. Caapi revisited - in Christianity. Economic Botany 41(3): 450-452.

1987. New Brazilian Heterobasidiomycetes. Mycotaxon 29: 11-19.

1990. Phragmobasidiomycetes. Mem. NY Bot. Gard. 59:166-168.

1990. Elements for a mycological inventory ... III. Heterobasidiomycetidae. Régis Courtecuisse & B. Lowy. Mycotaxon 39: 329-344.

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B) BOOKS

1969. Laboratory Manual for General Mycology. (mimeograph) 89 pp.

1971. Tremellales. FLORA NEOTROPICA. Monograph 6. Hafner Publishing Co., Inc. New York. 153 pp.

C) BOOK REVIEWS

1953. Introductory Mycology. C. J. Alexopoulos. 482 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1952. in The Garden Journal, New York Botanical Garden. March-April 1953.

1960. A Kárpát-Medence Üszöggombái (Smuts of the Carpathian Basin). G. Moesz. 255 pp. 102 plates. Egyetemi Könyvkiadó N.V., Budapest. 1950. in Mycologia. 57(2): 351-352, 1960.

1962. The Molds and Man. An Introduction to the Fungi. C. M. Christensen. 2nd ed., rev. 238 pp. illus. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 1961. in Economic Botany. January 1962.

1963. Mushrooms and Truffles: Botany, Cultivation and Utilization. R. Singer. 272 pp. illus. Interscience Publishers, Inc., N.Y. 1962. in Economic Botany. January-March 1963.

1964. Introductory Mycology. C. J. Alexopoulos. 2nd ed. 613 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1962. Economic Botany. January-March 1964.

1965. The Mushroom Hunter's Field Guide. Revised and Enlarged. A. H. Smith. 264 pp. illus. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. 1963. in Economic Botany. 19: 320. 1965.

1966. Guide to Common Mushrooms of British Columbia. R. J. Bandoni and A. F. Szezawinski. 179 pp. illus. Handbook No. 24, Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia. 1964. in Economic Botany. 20: 334. 1966.

1966. Thermophilic Fungi. D. G. Cooney and R. Emerson. 188 pp. illus. W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco. 1964. in Economic Botany. 20: 327-328. 1966.

1966. Synchytrium. J. S. Karling. 470 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1964. in Economic Botany. 20: 332-333. 1966.

1967. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Vol. 1. The Fungal Cell. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth and A. S. Sussman. 748 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. & London. 1965. in Economic Botany. 21: 106-107. 1967.

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1967. British Rust Fungi. M. Wilson and D. M. Henderson. 384 pp. illus. Cambridge University Press, London and N.Y. 1966. in Economic Botany. 21: 103-104. 1967.

1967. Colorado Mushrooms. M. H. Wells and D. H. Mitchel. 80 pp. illus. Museum Pictorial No. 17, Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colo. 1966. in Economic Botany. 21: 104. 1967.

1969. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Vol. 3. The Fungal Population. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth and A. S. Sussman. 738 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. and London. 1968. in Economic Botany. 23: 289-291. 1969.

1969. Soma, Divine Mushroom of Immortality. R. G. Wasson. xiii + 381 pp., 22 pl., (17 in color), 2 water-colors, 10 figs., 3 maps, 1 chart. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., N.Y. 1969. in Mycologia. 61: 849-851. 1969.

1970. The Myxomycetes. G. W. Martin and C. J. Alexopoulos. 560 pp. illus. University of Iowa Press. 1969. in Economic Botany. 4: 488-489. 1970.

1971. Wild Mushrooms of the Central Midwest. A. H. Stubbs. 135 pp. illus. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence. 1971. in Economic Botany. 25: 214-215. 1971.

1971. Rhizoctonia solani: Biology and Pathology. Edited by J. R. Parmenter, Jr. 255 pp. illus. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1970. in Economic Botany. 25: 215-216. 1971.

1972. Principles of Fungal Taxonomy. P. H. B. Talbot. 274 pp. illus. St. Martin's Press, N.Y. 1971. in Economic Botany. 26: 395. 1972.

1972. Introduction to Fungi. J. Webster. 424 pp. illus. Cambridge University Press, N.Y. 1970. in Economic Botany. 26: 396-397. 1972.

1972. Synoptic Plates of Higher Marine Fungi. J. and E. Kohlmeyer. 3rd revised and enlarged edition. 87 pp. illus. Verlag von J. Cramer, Lehre, Germany. 1971. in Economic Botany. 26: 298-299. 1972.

1972. The Physiology of Reproduction in Fungi. L. E. Hawker. Facsimile of the 1957 edition. 128 pp. illus. Hafner Publishing Company, N.Y. 1971. in Economic Botany. 26: 300. 1972.

1972. Fundamentals of the Fungi. E. Moore-Landecker. 482 pp. illus. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1972. in Economic Botany. 26: 396-397. 1972.

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1973. Flesh of the Gods: The Ritual Use of Hallucinogens. Edited by P. T. Furst. 304 pp. illus. Praeger Publishers, N.Y. 1972. in Economic Botany. 27: 446-447. 1973.

1974. Mushrooms in their Natural Habitats. A. H. Smith. Facsimile of the 1949 edition. 626 pp. illus. Hafner Press, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 28: 103. 1974.

1974. Tropical Macrofungi. Some Common Species. M. H. Zoberi. 158 pp. illus. Hafner Publishing Company, N.Y. 1972. in Economic Botany. 28: 240. 1974.

1974. The Use of Fungi as Food and in Food Processing. W. D. Gray. (Part I), pp. 1-113, 1970; Part II, pp. 115-218, 1973. Chemical Rubber Company Press, Cleveland, Ohio. illus. in Economic Botany. 28: 240-241. 1974.

1974. One Thousand American Fungi. C. McIlvaine and R. K. Macadam; with a new essay on nomenclatural changes by R. L. Shaffer. Unabridged republication of the second revised edition (1902) of the work. 729 pp. illus. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 28: 241-242. 1974.

1974. The Gasteromycetes of the Eastern United States and Canada. W. C. Coker and J. N. Couch. 201 pp. illus. Reprint of the 1928 edition. Together with: The Gasteromycetae of Ohio: Puffballs, Birds'-nest Fungi and Stinkhorns. M. M. Johnson. 82 pp. illus. Reprint of the 1929 article. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1974. in Economic Botany. 28: 344. 1974.

1975. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Volume IVA. A Taxonomic Review with Keys: Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth, F. K. Sparrow, and A. S. Sussman. 621 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 29: 97. 1975.

1975. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Vol. IVB. A Taxonomic Review with Keys: Basidiomycetes and Lower Fungi. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth, F. K. Sparrow, and A. S. Sussman. 504 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 29: 298-299. 1975

1975. The Boleti of North Carolina. W. C. Coker and A. H. Beers. Reprint of the 1943 edition. 96 pp. 65 plates. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1974. in Economic Botany. 29: 303. 1975.

1975. Fungi that Decay Ponderosa Pine. R. L. Gilbertson. 197 pp. illus. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1974. in Economic Botany. 29(4). 1975.

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1976. Molds, Mushrooms, and Mycotoxins. C. M. Christensen. 264 pp. illus. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 1975. in Economic Botany. 30: 56, 80. 1976.

1976. The Mycetozoans. L. S. Olive. 293 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1975. in Economic Botany. 30: 3. 1976.

1977. Introduction to the History of Mycology. G. C. Ainsworth. 359 pp. illus. Cambridge University Press, N.Y. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 4-5. 1977.

1977. Mushrooms, Edible and Otherwise. M. E. Hard. Unabridged republication of the first (1908) edition. 621 pp. illus. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 2. 1977.

1977. Hallucinogens and Culture. P. T. Furst. 194 pp. illus. Chandler and Sharp Publishers, San Francisco. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 91-92. 1977.

1977. Mycology. An Outline for Science and Medical Students. E. Müller and W. Loeffler; translated by B. Kendrick and F. Bärlocher. 306 pp. illus. Georg Thieme Publishers, Stuttgart. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 445. 1977(1978).

1977. Estudos sobre a Mandioca. A. P. Viégas. 214 pp. illus. Instituto Agronômico do Estado de São Paulo, Brascan Nordeste, Brasil. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 484. 1977(1978).

1978. Higher Basidiomycetes of the Steppe Zone of the Ukraine. Boletales, Agaricales, Russulales, Aphyllophorales. S. P. Wasser and E. M. Soldatova. In Russian. 356 pp. illus. Naukova Dumka, Kiev. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32: 98. 1978.

1978. Fungi, Man and His Environment. R. C. Cooke. 144 pp. illus. Longman Group Limited, London. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32(4): 440-441. 1978.

1978. The Biology of Symbiotic Fungi. R. Cooke. 282 pp. illus. John Wiley and Sons, N.Y. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32(4): 439. 1978.

1979. Toxic and Hallucinogenic Mushroom Poisoning. A Handbook for Physicians and Mushroom Hunters. G. Lincoff and D. H. Mitchel; foreword by A. H. Smith. 267 pp. illus. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, N.Y. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32: 218-219. 1979.

1979. The Mushroom Stones of Mesoamerica. K. H. Mayer. 46 pp. illus. Acoma Books, Ramona, Calif. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32(3): 217. 1978(1979).

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1979. The Road to Eleusis. R. G. Wasson, C. A. Ruck, A. Hofmann. 126 pp. illus. Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, N.Y. 1978. in Economic Botany. 32: 217. 1979.

1979. Food and Beverage Mycology. L. R. Beuchat ed. x + 527 pp. illus. AVI Publishing Company, Inc., Westport, Conn. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(3): 347. 1979(1980).

1979. Biotechnology and Fungal Differentiation. J. Meyrath (ed.) and J. D. Bu'lock (ed.). 229 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1977. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 254-255. 1979.

1979. The Filamentous Fungi. Vol. 3. Developmental Mycology. J. E. Smith and D. R. Berry (eds.). 464 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 171. 1979.

1979. Teonanácatl. Hallucinogenic mushrooms of North America. J. Ott and J. Bigwood (eds.). 175 pp. illus. Madrona Publ. Inc., Seattle. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 249-250. 1979.

1979. Mushroom poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. B. J. Rumack and E. Salzman. Ed. 263 pp. illus. CRC Press, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(3): 349-350. 1979(1980).

1979. La Batata (Camote). Estudio de la planta y su producción comercial. F. Folquer. 144 pp. illus. Editorial Hemisferio Sur, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 250-251. 1979.

1978. Atlas de Micologia Basica. M. Ulloa and R. T. Hanlin. Editorial Concepto, S. A. Mexico 13, D. F. 1978. xxix + 158 pp. 37 plates. in Mycologia. 70: 1311. 1978.

1979. Rust Fungi on Legumes and Composites in North America. G. B. Cummins. xii + 424 pp. illus. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(3): 358-359. 1979(1980).

1979. The Powdery Mildews. D. M. Spencer, ed. 565 pp. illus. Academic Press, Inc., N.Y. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(4): 456. 1979(1980).

1979. Marine Mycology. The Higher Fungi. J. Kohlmeyer, E. Kohlmeyer. xiv + 690 pp. illus. Academic Press, Inc., N.Y. 1979. in Economic Botany. 33(4): 459-460. 1979(1980).

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1979. Practical Fungal Physiology. P. M. Robinson. 123 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(4): 459. 1979(1980).

1979. Hallucinations, Shamanism and Modern Life. ed. J. Ott. in Journal of Psychedelic Drugs 11(1-2). 1-149. 1979. in Economic Botany. 33(4): 458-459. 1979(1980).

1980. The Biology and Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms. ed. S. T. Chang & W. A. Hayes. xxi + 819 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1978. in Economic Botany. 34(1): 90. 1980.

1980. Microbiology of Food Fermentations. C. S. Pederson. 2nd ed. 384 pp. illus. Ari Publishing Co., Inc., Westport, Conn. 1979. in Economic Botany. 34(1): 91-92. 1980.

1980. Biology of the Fungi. I. K. Ross. xii + 499 pp. illus. McGraw-Hill Book Co., N.Y. 1979. in Economic Botany. 34(4): 446-447. 1980.

1980. Ultrastructure of Rust Fungi. L. J. Littlefield & M. G. Heath. x + 277 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1979. in Economic Botany. 34(4): 444. 1980.

1980. Introductory Mycology. C. J. Alexopoulos & C. W. Mims. 3rd ed. sviii + 632 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1979. in Economic Botany. 34(4): 440-441. 1980.

1981. Fungi of the USSR. (in Russian). M. V. Gorlenko, M. A. Bondartzeva, L. V. Garibova, I. I. Sidorova, T. P. Sizova. 303 pp. illus. Publishing House "Misl", Moscow. 1980.

1981. The Botany and Chemistry of Hallucinogens. 2nd ed. R. E. Schultes and A. Hofmann. Foreword by H. Klüver. 437 pp. illus. Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Springfield, Ill. 1980.

1981. The Wondrous Mushroom. Mycolatry in Mesoamerica. R. G. Wasson. Deluxe ed. xxvi + 209 pp. illus. McGraw-Hill Book Co., N.Y. 1980. in Mycologia 73(4): 789-792; and in Economic Botany. 35(3): 363-365. 1981.

1981. Eesti Seente Koondnimestik. (List of Estonian Fungi). L. Järva & E. Parmasto. 331 pp. Institute of Zoology and Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R. Tartu. 1980.

1981. Atlas des Plantes Hallucinogènes du Monde. R. E. Schultes. Translated from the English by J. Joyce. 112 pp. illus. L'Aurore Inc., Montreal, Quebec.

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1981. Ethnopharmacologic Search for Psychoactive Drugs. D. H. Efron, N. S. Kline, editors. 468 pp. illus. Raven Press, N.Y. 1980.

1981. Ukranian Fungus Flora. Agariceae. S. P. Wasser. (in Russian). 328 pp. illus. Naudova Dumka, Kiev. 1980.

1981. Narcotic Plants of the Old World. An Anthology of Texts from Ancient Times to the Present. Selected, translated and edited by H. Schleiffer. 193 pp. illus. Lubrecht & Cramer, Monticello, N.Y. 1979.

1981. A Monograph of Ceratocystis and Ceratocystiopsis. H. P. Upadhyay. xii + 176 pp. illus. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 1981.

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9-III-1980

Noted chess player due for match here

An internationally recognized chess master will simutaneously play up to 60 opponents in an exhibition match in Baton Rouge March 9.

Samuel Reshevsky, an international grand master and seven-time U.S. chess champion, will appear at the Oak Manor Hotel at 1 p.m. Sunday, March 9, in a tournament sponsored by the Baton Rouge Chess Club. 925-9102

Anyone wishing to play against Reshevsky should make advance reservations. All players are expected to bring a chess set and board. There will be a charge of $15 per board.

Spectators are welcome.

For more information contact Charles Galloway, P.O. Box 14802, Baton Rouge, La. 70898, or phone (504) 293-6076.

I was one of 22 players taken on by Reshevsky. I lost to him in 40 moves and was among the last 4 surviving contestants.

BE

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CURRICULUM VITAE

of

BERNARD LOWY

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Baton Rouge, LA 70808

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Residence phone: (504) 766-2176

PERSONAL DATA

Birthdate: February 29, 1916. New York, N.Y.
Social Security No.: 484-32-1517
See biography in "American Men and Women of Science" 14th ed. 1979. vol. IV, p. 3074.

EDUCATION

B.S. - Long Island University, New York, 1938.
M.S. - University of Iowa, 1949.
Ph.D.- University of Iowa, 1951.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Professor Emeritus of Botany, LSU. 1980.
Professor of Botany, LSU - 1964 to 1980; Curator, Mycological Herbarium.
Associate Professor of Botany, LSU - 1959-1963.
Assistant Professor of Botany, LSU - 1951-1958.
Fulbright Visiting Professor, Universidad Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Perú - 1958. (6 months)
Visiting Professor, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina - 1959 (Short Course in Mycology - 3 weeks).
Visiting Fulbright Professor, Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brazil - 1965-1966. (1 year)
Visiting Fulbright Professor, Universidad Nacional de Piura, Perú - 1972. (6 months)

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Mycological Society of America
Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (Honorary Member 1968)
Botanical Society of America
The Society for Economic Botany
The American Bryological and Lichenological Society
International Association for Plant Taxonomy
Sigma Xi
Association of Southeastern Biologists

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CHIEF PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES

Research in neotropical mycology. Taxonomy and phylogeny.
A new subclass, 4 new genera, 40 new species, and 5 new varieties or combinations of fungi published in national and foreign journals (through 1980).
Ethnomycological research (interdisciplinary) in Mexico and Central America.
Founder LSU Mycological Herbarium 1954. Currently about 15,000 collections. Types of Tremellales. Area of concentration: Neotropical Tremellales.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Tremellales of West Amazonian Brazil (sponsored by "PROJECTO FLORA AMAZONICA". USA-BRAZIL. 1980.)
Tremellales of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, in association with Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de la Argentina.
Mycological and ethnomycological papers in preparation, (1981).

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATION-IDENTIFICATION SERVICES (1960 to present - in part)

The following are among the institutions that have sent fungi to LSU for identification. I have personally visited all these except Lund ~~and Budapest~~ and maintain an active exchange with their curators.

Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Instituto Darwinion, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional de México, México, D.F.
Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil
Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina
Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.
Instituto Spegazzini, La Plata, Argentina
Kew Gardens, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, London, England
Lund Botanical Museum, Sweden
Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Peru
Museo Paraense "Emilio Goeldi", Belém, Pará, Brasil
Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
National Fungus Collections, Beltsville, Maryland
New York Botanical Garden, New York, N.Y.
Természettudományi Muzeum, Budapest, Hungary
University of Iowa Herbarium, Iowa City, Iowa

ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND HONORS

Chairman National Foray of Mycological Society of America held in Baton Rouge, LA., 1960.

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Member Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA, national journal of the Mycological Society of America - 5-year term beginning 1972; reappointed for additional 5-year term beginning 1978.
Consulting Editor of REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW, Puerto Rico - 1972 to present.
Chairman Ethnomycological Section, II International Mycological Congress, 1977. Tampa, Florida.
Referee for mycological papers submitted to SCIENCE and for NSF proposals in Botany. 1965 to present.
Elected Honorary Member Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (1968).
Numerous talks and seminars on mycology and ethnomycology in U.S. universities and in Latin America.

* **

GRANTS FOR TEACHING/RESEARCH (other than LSU Research Council Grants)

1958 - Fulbright award to Peru (6 months)
1962 - American Philosophical Society grant to Mexico (3 months)
1963 - Sigma Xi grant for mycological research in Mexico and Guatemala (3 months)
1964 - Organization for Tropical Studies (NSF supported) Research Associate, University of Costa Rica, San José (3 months)
1965 - Fulbright award to Brazil (1 year). Teaching/Research.
1969 - Universidad de Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Perú. Fulbright award to give short course and seminars in mycology (3 weeks)
1972 - Fulbright award to Peru (6 months) Teaching/Research
1980 - Participant in Projecto Flora Amazonica, Brasil (Acre) Sept.-Dec. Joint American-Brazilian sponsorship for collection and study of Amazonian fungi.

MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH ABROAD

Panamá (1950)
Bolivia (1958)
Perú (1958, 1969, 1972)
México (1962, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1978)
Guatemala (1963, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978)
Costa Rica (1964)
Brasil (1965-66, 1980)
Argentina (1959, 1966)
Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic (1968)
El Salvador (1971)
Honduras (1973)
Extensive field experience in these countries.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Bilingual - English, Spanish
Speak competently - Portuguese, Hungarian
Reading knowledge - French, German, Italian, Latin

* Invitational Address. Ethnomycological Section, First National Mycological Congress of Mexico. Xalapa, Mexico. October, 1982.

** Invitational talk. Harvard Univ. Feb. 12, 1983. Inauguration of Wasson Ethnomycological Collection.

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PUBLICATIONS

A) PAPERS IN JOURNALS

1949. Hysteriales of Iowa. Iowa Acad. Sci. 56: 147-157.

1950. Climacium americanum in Iowa. Bryologist 53: 289-293.

1951. Impressions of life in tropical America. (Barro Colorado, Canal Zone) Turtox News 29. Nos. 1, 2.

1951. New evidence for typification of Auricularia. Mycologia 43: 462-463.

1951. A morphological basis for classifying the species of Auricularia. Mycologia 43: 351-358.

1952. The genus Auricularia. Mycologia 44: 656-692.

1953. Myxomycetes of Louisiana. Mycologia 45: 926-933.

1953. Auricularia in Louisiana. Proc. La. Acad. Sci. 16: 28-30.

1954. A new species of Platygloea in Louisiana. Mycologia 46: 100-104.

1954. A new Dacrymyces. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 81: 300-303.

1955. Some Louisiana Gasteromycetes. Proc. La. Acad. Sci. 18: 45-53.

1955. Illustrations and keys to the tremellaceous fungi of Louisiana. Lloydia 18: 149-181.

1956. A note of Sirobasidium. Mycologia 48: 324-327.

1957. A new Exidia. Mycologia 49: 899-902.

1958. Anamalous phalloids. Mycologia 50: 792-794.

1958. A method for obtaining soil-free Phycomycetes. Mycologia 50: 142-144.

1958. On preparing fleshy fungi for the herbarium. Mycologia 50: 442-444.

1958. Synopsis of Louisiana polypores. Amer. Midl. Nat. 62: 329-349. (with A. Welden, co-author).

1959. New or noteworthy Tremellales from Bolivia. Mycologia 51: 840-850.

1960. Some Tremellales from Finland, Sydowia, Ann. Mycol. Ser. II, XIV: 104-105.

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PUBLICATIONS (Cont.)

1962. Contribución al conocimiento de los Tremellales de la Argentina. Lilloa 31: 213-228.

1964. On Pisolithus in Louisiana. Mycologia 56: 319.

1964. New species of Tremellales from Guatemala. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 80: 65-70.

1964. A new genus of the Tulasnellaceae. Mycologia 56: 696-700.

1965. Estudio sobre algunos Tremellales de México. Bol. Soc. Bot. Mexico. 29: 1-33.

1965. The 1960 Louisiana Foray. Mycologia 57: 478-483. (with William Bridge Cooke)

1966. A new species of Stypella from Brazil. Trans. Myc. Soc. Japan. VII: 1-2.

1968. Un hongo de piedra preclásica de Mixco Viejo, Guatemala. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 2: 9-15.

1968. Taxonomic problems in the Heterobasidiomycetes. Taxon. 17: 118-127.

1969. Septate holobasidia. Taxon 18: 632-634.

1970. Keys to Neotropical Tremellales. Nova Hedwigia 19: 407-438.

1971. Some observations on ethnomycology in Mexico and Guatemala. Revista Interamericana Review 1: 39-49.

1971. New records of mushrooms stones from Guatemala. Mycologia 63: 983-993.

1972. Mushroom symbolism in Maya Codices. Mycologia 64: 816-821.

1972. A new species of Arrhytidia. Mycologia 64: 904-906.

1972. A newly discovered copy of a Maya Codex. Revista Interamericana Review 2: 405-407.

1974. Amanita muscaria and the thunderbolt legend in Guatemala and Mexico. Mycologia 66: 188-191.

1974. Heterobasidiomycetes (part) in: Mycology Guidebook pp, 240-244. R.B. Stevens, Ed. Univ. Washington Press.

1975. Notes on mushrooms and religion. Revista Interamericana Review 5: 110-118.

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PUBLICATIONS (Cont.)

1975. Additional neotropical Tremellales. Mycologia 67: 991-1000.

1976. A new Tremella from Ecuador. Mycotaxon 4: 163-165.

1976. New Tremellales from Panama. Mycologia 68: 1103-1108.

1977. Hallucinogenic mushrooms in Guatemala. Jour. Psychedelic Drugs 9: 123-125.

1977. A new Heterochaete. Mycotaxon 5: 449-452.

1977. A new Tremella with deciduous sterigmata. Mycotaxon 6: 371-374.

1977. A new species of Phyllogloea. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 11: 163-165.

1978. A new Tremella from Mexico. Mycotaxon 7: 218-220.

1978. Sándor Petöfi, 1823-1849. An Introductory Note. Revista/Review Interamericana. 8(2): 325-329. (with translation from the Hungarian of "Egy Gondolat Bánt Engemet.")

1979. A new genus and species of Tremellaceae from Mexico. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13: 223-227.

1979. Nuevos registros de Tremeláceos de México. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13: 211-214. (with Gastón Guzmán)

1980. Supplement to Neotropical Tremellales. in FLORA NEOTROPICA 6: 1-18.

1980. Ethnomycological inferences from mushroom stones, Maya codices, and Tzutuhil legend. Revista/Review Interamericana 10(1): 94-103.

1981. A new species of Dacryopinax from Brazil. Mycotaxon 13(2): 428-430.

1981. Syzygospora alba, a mycoparasitic Heterobasidiomycete. Mycologia 73: (joint authorship: F. Oberwinkler & B. Lowy)

1981. Heterobasidiomycetes. in Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms. McGraw-Hill Book Company. (in press)

1982. New Tremellales from West Brasilian Amazon. Mycotaxon 15(1): 95-102.

Abstracts are excluded from this list of publications.

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B) BOOKS

1969. Laboratory Manual for General Mycology. (mimeograph) 89 pp.

1971. Tremellales. FLORA NEOTROPICA. Monograph 6. Hafner Publishing Co., Inc. New York. 153 pp.

C) BOOK REVIEWS

1953. Introductory Mycology. C. J. Alexopoulos. 482 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1952. in The Garden Journal, New York Botanical Garden. March-April 1953.

1960. A Kárpát-Medence Üszöggombái (Smuts of the Carpathian Basin). G. Moesz. 255 pp. 102 plates. Egyetemi Könyvkiadó N.V., Budapest. 1950. in Mycologia. 57(2): 351-352, 1960.

1962. The Molds and Man. An Introduction to the Fungi. C. M. Christensen. 2nd ed., rev. 238 pp. illus. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 1961. in Economic Botany. January 1962.

1963. Mushrooms and Truffles: Botany, Cultivation and Utilization. R. Singer. 272 pp. illus. Interscience Publishers, Inc., N.Y. 1962. in Economic Botany. January-March 1963.

1964. Introductory Mycology. C. J. Alexopoulos. 2nd ed. 613 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1962. Economic Botany. January-March 1964.

1965. The Mushroom Hunter's Field Guide. Revised and Enlarged. A. H. Smith. 264 pp. illus. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. 1963. in Economic Botany. 19: 320. 1965.

1966. Guide to Common Mushrooms of British Columbia. R. J. Bandoni and A. F. Szczawinski. 179 pp. illus. Handbook No. 24, Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia. 1964. in Economic Botany. 20: 334. 1966.

1966. Thermophilic Fungi. D. G. Cooney and R. Emerson. 188 pp. illus. W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco. 1964. in Economic Botany. 20: 327-328. 1966.

1966. Synchytrium. J. S. Karling. 470 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1964. in Economic Botany. 20: 332-333. 1966.

1967. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Vol. 1. The Fungal Cell. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth and A. S. Sussman. 748 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. & London. 1965. in Economic Botany. 21: 106-107. 1967.

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1967. British Rust Fungi. M. Wilson and D. M. Henderson. 384 pp. illus. Cambridge University Press, London and N.Y. 1966. in Economic Botany. 21: 103-104. 1967.

1967. Colorado Mushrooms. M. H. Wells and D. H. Mitchel. 80 pp. illus. Museum Pictorial No. 17, Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colo. 1966. in Economic Botany. 21: 104. 1967.

1969. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Vol. 3. The Fungal Population. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth and A. S. Sussman. 738 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. and London. 1968. in Economic Botany. 23: 289-291. 1969.

1969. Soma, Divine Mushroom of Immortality. R. G. Wasson. xiii + 381 pp., 22 pl., (17 in color), 2 water-colors, 10 figs., 3 maps, 1 chart. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., N.Y. 1969. in Mycologia. 61: 849-851. 1969.

1970. The Myxomycetes. G. W. Martin and C. J. Alexopoulos. 560 pp. illus. University of Iowa Press. 1969. in Economic Botany. 4: 488-489. 1970.

1971. Wild Mushrooms of the Central Midwest. A. H. Stubbs. 135 pp. illus. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence. 1971. in Economic Botany. 25: 214-215. 1971.

1971. Rhizoctonia solani: Biology and Pathology. Edited by J. R. Parmenter, Jr. 255 pp. illus. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1970. in Economic Botany. 25: 215-216. 1971.

1972. Principles of Fungal Taxonomy. P. H. B. Talbot. 274 pp. illus. St. Martin's Press, N.Y. 1971. in Economic Botany. 26: 395. 1972.

1972. Introduction to Fungi. J. Webster. 424 pp. illus. Cambridge University Press, N.Y. 1970. in Economic Botany. 26: 396-397. 1972.

1972. Synoptic Plates of Higher Marine Fungi. J. and E. Kohlmeyer. 3rd revised and enlarged edition. 87 pp. illus. Verlag von J. Cramer, Lehre, Germany. 1971. in Economic Botany. 26: 298-299. 1972.

1972. The Physiology of Reproduction in Fungi. L. E. Hawker. Facsimile of the 1957 edition. 128 pp. illus. Hafner Publishing Company, N.Y. 1971. in Economic Botany. 26: 300. 1972.

1972. Fundamentals of the Fungi. E. Moore-Landecker. 482 pp. illus. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1972. in Economic Botany. 26: 396-397. 1972.

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1973. Flesh of the Gods: The Ritual Use of Hallucinogens. Edited by P. T. Furst. 304 pp. illus. Praeger Publishers, N.Y. 1972. in Economic Botany. 27: 446-447. 1973.

1974. Mushrooms in their Natural Habitats. A. H. Smith. Facsimile of the 1949 edition. 626 pp. illus. Hafner Press, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 28: 103. 1974.

1974. Tropical Macrofungi. Some Common Species. M. H. Zoberi. 158 pp. illus. Hafner Publishing Company, N.Y. 1972. in Economic Botany. 28: 240. 1974.

1974. The Use of Fungi as Food and in Food Processing. W. D. Gray. (Part I), pp. 1-113, 1970; Part II, pp. 115-218, 1973. Chemical Rubber Company Press, Cleveland, Ohio. illus. in Economic Botany. 28: 240-241. 1974.

1974. One Thousand American Fungi. C. McIlvaine and R. K. Macadam; with a new essay on nomenclatural changes by R. L. Shaffer. Unabridged republication of the second revised edition (1902) of the work. 729 pp. illus. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 28: 241-242. 1974.

1974. The Gasteromycetes of the Eastern United States and Canada. W. C. Coker and J. N. Couch. 201 pp. illus. Reprint of the 1928 edition. Together with: The Gasteromycetae of Ohio: Puffballs, Birds'-nest Fungi and Stinkhorns. M. M. Johnson. 82 pp. illus. Reprint of the 1929 article. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1974. in Economic Botany. 28: 344. 1974.

1975. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Volume IVA. A Taxonomic Review with Keys: Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth, F. K. Sparrow, and A. S. Sussman. 621 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 29: 97. 1975.

1975. The Fungi. An Advanced Treatise. Vol. IVB. A Taxonomic Review with Keys: Basidiomycetes and Lower Fungi. Edited by G. C. Ainsworth, F. K. Sparrow, and A. S. Sussman. 504 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1973. in Economic Botany. 29: 298-299. 1975

1975. The Boleti of North Carolina. W. C. Coker and A. H. Beers. Reprint of the 1943 edition. 96 pp. 65 plates. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1974. in Economic Botany. 29: 303. 1975.

1975. Fungi that Decay Ponderosa Pine. R. L. Gilbertson. 197 pp. illus. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1974. in Economic Botany. 29(4). 1975.

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1976. Molds, Mushrooms, and Mycotoxins. C. M. Christensen. 264 pp. illus. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 1975. in Economic Botany. 30: 56, 80. 1976.

1976. The Mycetozoans. L. S. Olive. 293 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1975. in Economic Botany. 30: 3. 1976.

1977. Introduction to the History of Mycology. G. C. Ainsworth. 359 pp. illus. Cambridge University Press, N.Y. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 4-5. 1977.

1977. Mushrooms, Edible and Otherwise. M. E. Hard. Unabridged republication of the first (1908) edition. 621 pp. illus. Dover Publications, N.Y. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 2. 1977.

1977. Hallucinogens and Culture. P. T. Furst. 194 pp. illus. Chandler and Sharp Publishers, San Francisco. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 91-92. 1977.

1977. Mycology. An Outline for Science and Medical Students. E. Müller and W. Loeffler; translated by B. Kendrick and F. Bärlocher. 306 pp. illus. Georg Thieme Publishers, Stuttgart. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 445. 1977(1978).

1977. Estudos sobre a Mandioca. A. P. Viégas. 214 pp. illus. Instituto Agronômico do Estado de São Paulo, Brascan Nordeste, Brasil. 1976. in Economic Botany. 31: 484. 1977(1978).

1978. Higher Basidiomycetes of the Steppe Zone of the Ukraine. Boletales, Agaricales, Russulales, Aphyllophorales. S. P. Wasser and E. M. Soldatova. In Russian. 356 pp. illus. Naukova Dumka, Kiev. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32: 98. 1978.

1978. Fungi, Man and His Environment. R. C. Cooke. 144 pp. illus. Longman Group Limited, London. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32(4): 440-441. 1978.

1978. The Biology of Symbiotic Fungi. R. Cooke. 282 pp. illus. John Wiley and Sons, N.Y. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32(4): 439. 1978.

1979. Toxic and Hallucinogenic Mushroom Poisoning. A Handbook for Physicians and Mushroom Hunters. G. Lincoff and D. H. Mitchel; foreword by A. H. Smith. 267 pp. illus. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, N.Y. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32: 218-219. 1979.

1979. The Mushroom Stones of Mesoamerica. K. H. Mayer. 46 pp. illus. Acoma Books, Ramona, Calif. 1977. in Economic Botany. 32(3): 217. 1978(1979).

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PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1979. The Road to Eleusis. R. G. Wasson, C. A. Ruck, A. Hofmann. 126 pp. illus. Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, N.Y. 1978. in Economic Botany. 32: 217. 1979.

1979. Food and Beverage Mycology. L. R. Beuchat ed. x + 527 pp. illus. AVI Publishing Company, Inc., Westport, Conn. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(3): 347. 1979(1980).

1979. Biotechnology and Fungal Differentiation. J. Meyrath (ed.) and J. D. Bu'lock (ed.). 229 pp. illus. Academic Press, N.Y. 1977. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 254-255. 1979.

1979. The Filamentous Fungi. Vol. 3. Developmental Mycology. J. E. Smith and D. R. Berry (eds.). 464 pp. illus. John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 171. 1979.

1979. Teonanácatl. Hallucinogenic mushrooms of North America. J. Ott and J. Bigwood (eds.). 175 pp. illus. Madrona Publ. Inc., Seattle. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 249-250. 1979.

1979. Mushroom poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. B. J. Rumack and E. Salzman. Ed. 263 pp. illus. CRC Press, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(3): 349-350. 1979(1980).

1979. La Batata (Camote). Estudio de la planta y su producción comercial. F. Folquer. 144 pp. illus. Editorial Hemisferio Sur, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(2): 250-251. 1979.

1978. Atlas de Micologia Basica. M. Ulloa and R. T. Hanlin. Editorial Concepto, S. A. Mexico 13, D. F. 1978. xxix + 158 pp. 37 plates. in Mycologia, 70: 1311. 1978.

1979. Rust Fungi on Legumes and Composites in North America. G. B. Cummins. xii + 424 pp. illus. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona. 1978. in Economic Botany. 33(3): 358-359. 1979(1980).

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Received: 16-V-1991.

The Sacred Mushroom Seeker: Essays for R. Gordon Wasson, edited by Thomas J. Riedlinger. 1990. 303 pages. Dioscordes Press, 9999 S. Wilshire, Portland, Oregon 97225. Price, $37.95 plus $3.00 shipping.

The life and work of R. Gordon Wasson has had a significant impact on the development of mycology, not only in the U.S. and Mexico, but throughout the world. A man of independent means, he worked to a great extent outside the established mycological community, yet had the wisdom to seek the counsel of some its brightest lights, and thus produced a series of works that will have a long-term effect on mycology. He was the quintessence of businessman, scholar, scientist, author and publisher, and it is not surprising that his contributions to mycology are unique. He can be largely credited with bringing into being the field of ethnomycology, a study which is to a considerable extent still in its infancy, but which, without Wasson's impact, probably would still be largely ignored. He opened for us knowledge concerning the hallucinogenic mushrooms and their role in certain religions, and as the flyleaf of this volume states, he "inadvertently, helped pioneer the psychedelic movement of the 1960s when an article he published in *Life* magazine in 1957 made the general public aware that such mushrooms existed." He sought to know the place of mushrooms in ancient and primitive cultures, and it was this quest that led him to Mexico in the early 1950s, where he participated in the secret and sacred mushroom rites of the Mazatecs. Later, he advanced the proposition that *Amanita muscaria* was the soma of ancient vedic religions, and published a very scholarly work to support his view.

This book consists of twenty seven essays written by those who knew Wasson best. There is considerable overlap in factual matter within the essays, yet each has its own perspective and presents a special facet of the man. I particularly enjoyed Guzman's contribution, "Wasson and the Development of Mycology in Mexico," perhaps because it presents in microcosm something of the impact of Wasson's work on mycology worldwide. One essay recounts the dispute that developed between Singer and Smith, on the one hand, and some of Wasson's colleagues, on the other, over the naming of *Psilocybe muliercula* (= *P. wassonii*), some of which appeared in the pages of Mycologia.

This is an enjoyable and fitting tribute to a man who made a very unique contribution to the science of mycology and who made us aware that long before mycology existed as a science, the human race was concerned with and knowledgeable about certain fungi. Those who were active in mycology through the era of Wasson's discoveries and early writings will find some familiar stories in this book, but some new ones as well. For almost anyone with an interest in fungi and in history, it will be interesting reading.—R. D. Goos, Department of Botany, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, 02881.

El Reino de los Hongos. Micología básica y aplicada, by Teófilo Herrera and Miguel Ulloa. 1990. 552 pages. Universidad Nacional de México. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Avenida Universidad #975, México City, México. Price, 160,000 pesos ($60 US).

The proliferation of mycology textbooks that have appeared during the past two decades is testimony to the greatly increased importance, and consequent world-wide interest among students in this discipline in the biological sciences. Until now, however, students of mycology throughout Latin America have had to depend either upon translations of foreign textbooks into Spanish (the most widely used of these being Alexopoulos's popular tome), or else they have resorted to the use of French or German texts, since no original and adequate general work of this nature was available in Spanish or Portuguese.

With the publication of Herrera and Ulloa's book (*The Kingdom of Fungi*) this long-felt need has now been fulfilled in exemplary fashion. The authors are Mexican mycologists who have had distinguished careers associated with the Uni-

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versity of Mexico (UNAM) in Mexico City, and both are also Past Presidents of the *Sociedad Mexicana de Micología.* Their book has been in preparation for well over a decade, and they have lavished upon it all their professional skill and care, resulting in an eminently useful and attractive volume that should be enthusiastically welcomed by all students of mycology who have a command of Spanish. Perhaps it will not be long before translations into other languages appear.

In perusing the text, which is remarkably free of typographical errors, one is instantly impressed by the excellence of the color photographs displayed in 703 figures on 92 plates. Also in color are numerous full-page life cycle aquarelle diagrams (the work of Dr. Ulloa) of species illustrative of the major fungus groups. The classification adopted (there is a discussion of alternate interpretations) has three Divisions: Myxomycota (Protosteliomycetes, Acrasiomycetes, Myxomycetes, Plasmodiophoromycetes), Eumycota and Lichenes. An outline is provided in tabular form of all taxa mentioned, including nearly 800 genera, the great majority of which are illustrated.

The book is divided into an extensive morphological and taxonomic section of 11 chapters constituting approximately three fifths of the text, and a second part of 6 chapters on applied mycology devoted to plant, animal, and human pathogens; toxic fungi and mycetisms; edible fungi and their cultivation; and fungi of industrial importance, emphasizing their role in the making of wine, beer, cheese, and other fermented foods. Separate bibliographies to each chapter total almost 900 titles, and the work concludes with a combined index and glossary of 500 terms (with their Greek or Latin derivations), virtually all of which are further discussed and illustrated.

Legends of figures are exceptionally detailed, and in the case of life cycles are further annotated. The photomicrographs are well chosen, and are of uniformly high quality, as is the glossy paper on which the hard-cover book is printed. The page size is 27 × 19 cm.

An innovation is the inclusion of pertinent ethnomycological data with emphasis on psychoactive fungi that have played a prominent role in the rediscovery and elucidation of the mushroom *velada* (all-night agape) made famous in the 50s by the work of the Wassons and their collaborators in Huautla de Jiménez, Oaxaca.

This book is a tour de force that will be of great practical value to students, and the authors merit high praise for its conception and execution.—B. LOWY, Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

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NEW TAXA - B. LOWY

Arrhytidia involuta (Schw.) Coker var. Boliviensis Lowy, var. nov. Mycologia 51: 847. 1959.

Arrhytidia pulchra Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 64: 904. 1972.

Dacrymyces ancoratus Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 67: 992. 1975.

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PHYLLOGLOEA Lowy, gen. nov. Mycologia 51: 840. 1959.

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Pseudotulasnella guatemalensis Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 56: 697. 1964.

Stypella robusta Lowy, sp. nov. Trans. Myc. Soc. Japan 7: 1. 1966.

Tremella aurantiolutea Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 7: 218-220. 1978.

Tremella clavisterigma Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 68. 1964.

Tremella dumontii Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 3: 163. 1976.

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Tremella volcanagua Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 69. 1964.

* Tremella riobrancensis Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 15: 95. 1982.

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PERSONAL DATA

Birthdate: Feb. 29, 1916. New York, NY
S.S. No.: 484-32-1517
(For other data see: American Men and Women of Science. 15th ed. 1982. Physical & Biological Sciences.)

EDUCATION

B.S. - Long Island University, New York. 1938.
M.S. - University of Iowa. 1949.
Ph.D. - University of Iowa. 1951.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Prof. Emeritus of Botany, LSU. 1980.
Prof. of Botany, LSU. 1964-1980. Curator, Mycological Herbarium.
Assoc. Prof. Botany, LSU. 1959-1963.
Assist. Prof. Botany, LSU. 1951-1958.
Fulbright Prof., Universidad Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Perú. 1958.
Visiting Prof. Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina. 1959.
Fulbright Prof. Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil. 1965-1966.
Fulbright Prof. Universidad Nacional de Piura, Perú. 1972.

* CHIEF NON-TEACHING PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Founder of LSU Mycological Herbarium. 1954. Currently ± 20,000 collections, worldwide. Specialty: Neotropical Tremellales. International reference: LSUM.

Ethnomycological research in Mexico and Central America.

Taxonomic research in neotropical mycology.

CONSULATION-IDENTIFICATION SERVICE-FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

Alcalá de Henares (Universidad), Madrid, Spain

* Since 1990: Elected to editorial board of: Instituto de Micología Neotropical Aplicada. Veracruz, México, and Anales del Instituto de Biología (Botánica) Univ. Nacional Auton. de México, México, D.F.

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Instituto Darwinion, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional de México, México, D.F.
Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil
Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brasil
Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.
Instituto Spegazzini, La Plata, Argentina
Kew Gardens, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, London, England
Lund Botanical Museum, Lund, Sweden
Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Perú
Museo Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Para, Brasil
Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

Principal U.S. Institutions

Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
National Fungus Collections, Beltsville, Maryland
New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York

ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Chairman, National Foray of Mycological Society of America. Baton Rouge, LA. 1960.
Member, Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA, national journal of Mycological Society of America. 1972 to present (terminates 1987).
Consulting Editor, REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW, Puerto Rico. 1972 to present.
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section, II International Mycological Congress. Tampa, Florida. 1977.
Referee: mycological papers submitted to NSF for funding. 1965 to present.
Honorary Member, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología, Elected 1968.

MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH ABROAD

Panamá (1950), Bolivia (1958), Perú (1958, 1969, 1972), México (1962, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1983), Guatemala (1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978), Costa Rica (1964), Brazil (1965-66, 1980), Argentina (1959, 1966, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, & Dominican Republic (1968), El Salvador (1971), Honduras (1973), Hungary (1982, 1984, 1985). Flora Neotropica Expedition. Brazil. 1986.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Bilingual - Spanish-English
Speak competently - Hungarian, Portuguese
Reading knowledge - French, German, Italian, Latin

PUBLICATIONS (List deleted)

131 papers (incl. 1 book) in professional journals.

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Addenda - Publications since 1979

1979. A new genus and species of Tremellaceae from Mexico. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13:233-227.

1979. Nuevos registros de Tremelaceos de México. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13: 211-214.

1980. Supplement to Neotropical Tremellales. Monograph 6. Flora Neotropica 6: 1-18.

1980. Ethnomycological inferences from mushroom stones, Maya codices, and Tzutuhil legend. Revista/Review Interamericana 10(1):94-103.

1981. A new species of Dacryopinax from Brazil. Mycotaxon 13(2):428-430.

1981. Syzygospora alba, a mycoparasitic Heterobasidiomycete. Mycologia 73:1108-1115. (with F. Oberwinkler)

1981. Were mushroom stones potters' molds? Revista/Review Interamericana 11(2): 231-237.

1982. Heterobasidiomycetes. in Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms. 246-250. McGraw-Hill Book Co.

1982. New Tremellales from West Brazilian Amazon. Mycotaxon 15:95-102.

1985. Some Phragmobasidiomycetes from Acre and Amazonas. Acta Amazonica Suppl. 15(1-2):35-42.

1987. New Brazilian Heterobasidiomycetes. Mycotaxon 29:11-19.

1990. Phragmobasidiomycetes. Memoirs NY Bot. Gard. 59: 166-168.

1990. Remarks at inauguration of Tina and R.Gordon Wasson Ethnomycological Collection. Harvard Univ. in The Sacred Mushroom Seeker. Dioscorides Press.

1990. Elements for a mycological inventory ... French Guiana. Mycotaxon 39:329-344.

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Dacryopinax crenata sp. nov. Lowy. Mycotaxon 29: 11-19. 1987.

Exidia maracensis Lowy sp. nov. Mycotaxon 29: 13. 1987.

Heterochaete bodmanii Lowy sp. nov. Mycotaxon 29: 15. 1987.

Dacryopinax formosus Lowy & Courtecuisse. Mycotaxon 39: 329-344. 1990.

Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum Lowy & Courtecuisse. Mycotaxon 39: 329-344. 1990.

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Birthdate: Feb. 29, 1916. New York, NY
S.S. No.: 484-32-1517
(For other data see: American Men and Women of Science. 15th ed. 1982. Physical & Biological Sciences.)

EDUCATION

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Ph.D. - University of Iowa. 1951.

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Assoc. Prof. Botany, LSU. 1959-1963.
Assist. Prof. Botany, LSU. 1951-1958.
Fulbright Prof., Universidad Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Perú. 1958.
Visiting Prof. Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina. 1959.
Fulbright Prof. Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil. 1965-1966.
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Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil
Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brasil
Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.
Instituto Spegazzini, La Plata, Argentina
Kew Gardens, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, London, England
Lund Botanical Museum, Lund, Sweden
Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Perú
Museo Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Para, Brasil
Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

Principal U.S. Institutions

Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
National Fungus Collections, Beltsville, Maryland
New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York

ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Chairman, National Foray of Mycological Society of America. Baton Rouge, LA. 1960.
Member, Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA, national journal of Mycological Society of America. 1972 to present (terminates 1987).
Consulting Editor, REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW, Puerto Rico. 1972 to present.
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section, II International Mycological Congress. Tampa, Florida. 1977.
Referee: mycological papers submitted to NSF for funding. 1965 to present.
Honorary Member, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología. Elected 1968.

MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH ABROAD

Panamá (1950), Bolivia (1958), Perú (1958, 1969, 1972), México (1962, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1983), Guatemala (1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978), Costa Rica (1964), Brazil (1965-66, 1980), Argentina (1959, 1966, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, & Dominican Republic (1968), El Salvador (1971), Honduras (1973), Hungary (1982, 1984, 1985). Flora Neotropica Expedition. Brazil. 1986.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Bilingual - Spanish-English
Speak competently - Hungarian, Portuguese
Reading knowledge - French, German, Italian, Latin

PUBLICATIONS (List deleted)

131 papers (incl. 1 book) in professional journals.

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NEW TAXA - B. LOWY

Arrhytidia involuta (Schw.) Coker var. Boliviensis Lowy, var. nov. Mycologia 51: 847. 1959.

Arrhytidia pulchra Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 64: 904. 1972.

Dacrymyces ancoratus Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 67: 992. 1975.

Dacrymyces fennicus Lowy, sp. nov. Sydowia Ann. Myc. Ser. II, 14: 104. 1960.

Dacrymyces nigrescens Lowy, sp. nov. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 81: 300. 1954.

Dacryopinax imazekiana (Kobayasi) Lowy, comb. nov. Mycologia 51: 848. 1959.

Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 51: 848. 1959.

Dacryopinax martinii Lowy, sp. nov. Flora Neotropica 6: 127. 1971.

Dacryopinax maxidorii Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 13: 428. 1981.

Dacryopinax yungensis Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 51: 849. 1959.

Ditiola coccinea Lowy, sp. nov. Lilloa 31: 220. 2962.

Ductifera argentinensis Lowy, sp. nov. Lilloa 31: 225. 1962.

Ductifera aurea Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 68: 1106. 1976.

Ductifera calcarea Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 51: 845. 1959.

Ductifera exidioidea Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 65. 1964.

Exidia ambipapillata Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 67. 1964.

Exidia antiguae Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 66. 1964.

Exidia compacta Lowy, sp. nov. Lloydia 18: 164. 1955.

Exidia hispidula Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 49: 899. 1957.

Ductifera elastica Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 15: 97. 1982.

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Exidia lutea Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 66. 1964.

Exidia maya Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 67. 1964.

Exidia mexicana Lowy, sp. nov. Bull. Soc. Bot. Mex. 29: 29. 1965.

Exidia panamensis Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 68: 1105. 1976.

Exidia pergamena Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 67: 991. 1975.

Exidia tucumanensis Lowy, sp. nov. Lilloa 31: 224. 1962.

Helicogloea subgen. Saccoblastia Lowy, stat. nov. Flora Neotropica 6: 31. 1971.

Helicogloea sphaerospora (A Möller) Lowy, comb. nov. Flora Neotropica 6: 33. 1971.

Heterochaetella cystidiophora Lowy, sp. nov. Flora Neotropica 6: 82. 1971.

Heterochaete maculata Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 5: 449. 1977.

METABASIDIOMYCETIDAE Lowy, subcl. nov. Taxon 17: 125. 1968.

NEOTREMELLA Lowy, gen. nov. Bol. Soc. Mex. Mic. 13: 223. 1979.

Neotremella guzmanii Lowy, sp. nov. Bol. Soc. Mex. Mic. 13: 224. 1979.

PHYLLOGLOEA Lowy, gen. nov. Mycologia 51: 840. 1959.

Phyllogloea crassa Lowy, sp. nov. Bol. Soc. Mex. Mic. 11: 163-165. 1977.

Phyllogloea javanica (Pat.) Lowy, comb. nov. Mycologia 51: 841. 1959.

Phyllogloea singeri Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 51: 841. 1959.

Phyllogloea tremelloidea Lowy, sp. nov. Flora Neotropica 6: 37. 1971.

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Platygloea longibasidia Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 46: 100. 1954.

Pseudohydnum gelatinosum (Fr.) Karst. var. paucidentata Lowy, var. nov. Mycologia 51: 846. 1959.

PSEUDOTULASNELLA Lowy, gen. nov. Mycologia 56: 696. 1964.

Pseudotulasnella guatemalensis Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 56: 697. 1964.

Stypella robusta Lowy, sp. nov. Trans. Myc. Soc. Japan 7: 1. 1966.

Tremella aurantiolutea Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 7: 218-220. 1978.

Tremella clavisterigma Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 68. 1964.

Tremella dumontii Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 3: 163. 1976.

Tremella durissima Lowy, sp. nov. Lilloa 31: 227. 1962.

Tremella mayorgae Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 6: 371. 1977.

Tremella rubromaculata Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 69. 1964.

Tremella subrubiginosa Lowy, sp. nov. Mycologia 68: 1106. 1976.

Tremella volcanagua Lowy, sp. nov. Jour. Elisha Mitchell Soc. 80: 69. 1964.

Tremella riobrancensis Lowy, sp. nov. Mycotaxon 15: 95. 1982.

Dacryopinax crenata sp. nov. Lowy. Mycotaxon 29: 11-19. 1987.

Exidia maracensis Lowy sp. nov. Mycotaxon 29: 13. 1987.

Heterochaete bodmanii Lowy sp. nov. Mycotaxon 29: 15. 1987.

Dacryopinax formosus Lowy & Courtecuisse. Mycotaxon 39: 329-344. 1990.

Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum Lowy & Courtecuisse. Mycotaxon 39: 329-344. 1990.

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Campus Correspondence LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

From: Office of Academic Affairs *Date:* March 21, 1980

To: Prof. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany

Subj: Faculty Development

Thanks, Bernard, for your thoughtful comments on the matter of personal-professional development of faculty members. I expect to keep your letter at hand and to refer to it often--possibly to quote from it--over the next few years while I am heavily involved in faculty development.

I find nothing in your letter with which I disagree, but the observation which I find most cogent is that the "scholarly productivity of the faculty" is the chief measure of the worth of a university. As one of those to whom you allude, whose major contributions to the university are probably in teaching and administration (rather than in research), I nonetheless subscribe wholeheartedly to your assessment. Would that we could recruit young scholars with the same zeal and success with which our athletic department recruits star athletes! Unfortunately, the rewards are different, and we simply cannot compete financially for the "star" scholars--not so long as our budget is tied to SCH production by the present formula. It is a kind of continuing effort on the part of the Chancellor to persuade the Board of Regents that LSU needs to be funded under a different formula from the other state universities. Thus far they simply don't recognize the worth of scholarly productivity.

Thanks for the ideas. Your retirement will be a loss to the University.

Sawch again; ie as opposed to a gain.

Paul

Paul E. Koenig
Assistant Vice-Chancellor
for Academic Affairs

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
and
Agricultural and Mechanical College

FROM: Office of Academic Affairs DATE: February 20, 1980

TO: LSU Professors

SUBJ: Faculty Development

This office and, presumably, each of us, are interested in the professional growth and development of each faculty member at LSU. That is, it is in the interests of us all to see that each faculty member develops his or her full potential to make the greatest possible contribution to the University, the discipline, and society at large.

You have been successful in academic life; you have overcome obstacles, you have "survived," you have established a reputation among your colleagues both within the University and elsewhere. In order to help younger academicians, I would like to know how you did it; what things did you do, what helped or hindered you, what mistakes did you make, what approach did you take, and what would you do differently today, to achieve your present level of accomplishment or, perhaps, a higher level than that? What could the University have done to facilitate your professional growth?

As a kind of starter I have listed some topics on the attached sheet which I wish you would consider and respond to, but most of what you can tell me is probably not on that sheet; you are the only one who knows how you did, what you did and what would have helped you to do more for yourself and the University. So I will be as interested in any personal comments you have to make as in the questionnaire.

If you would like to visit about this please let me know, and I will telephone or visit you in your office or at your convenience.

Paul

Paul E. Koenig
Assistant Vice-Chancellor
for Academic Affairs

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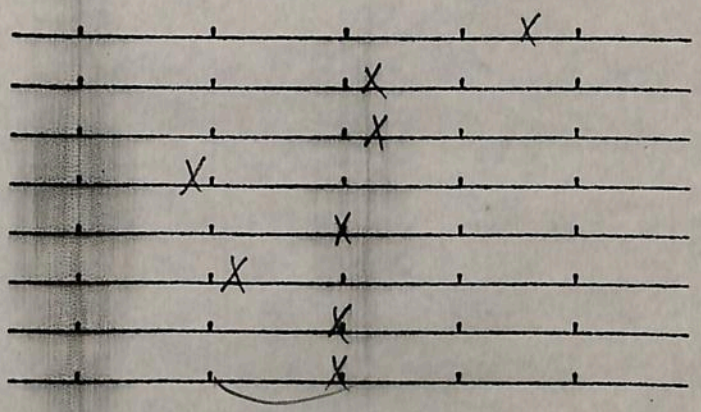
Effect on professional development as a professor

+2 Very helpful
+1 Encouraging
0 No particular effect
-1 Negative
-2 Very damaging

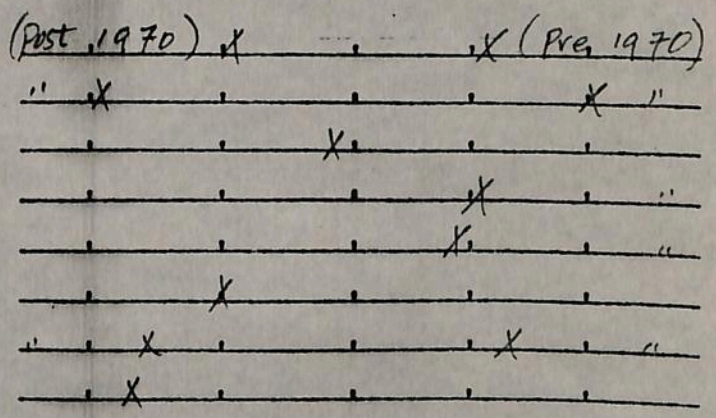
WORKING CONDITIONS

- Salary
- Office space
- Laboratory or studio space
- Library
- Computer
- Teaching assignments
- Committee assignments
- Independence



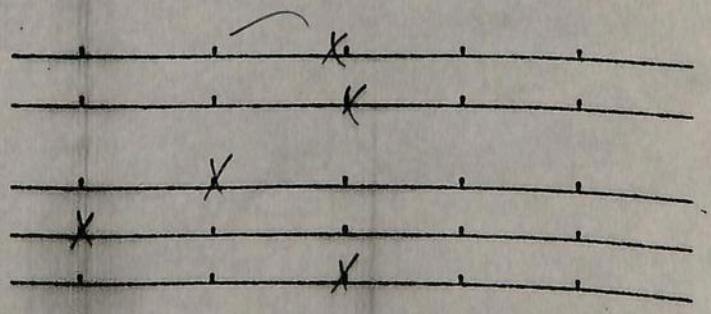
PERSONNEL

- Departmental colleagues
- Department chairman
- Extra-departmental colleagues
- Dean
- Central administration
- Non-LSU colleagues
- Support personnel
- Family & friends



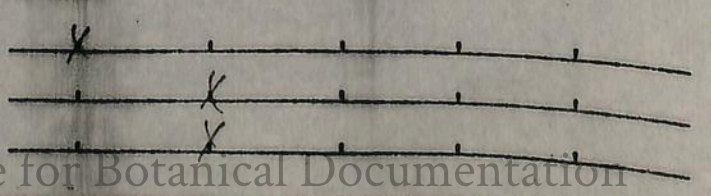
PROGRAMS

- Research seminars
- Faculty development programs
- Professional meetings & conventions
- Sabbatical leave
- Special programs (identify)



EDUCATIONAL & CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

- Graduate school experience
- Undergraduate experience
- High school
- Elementary school



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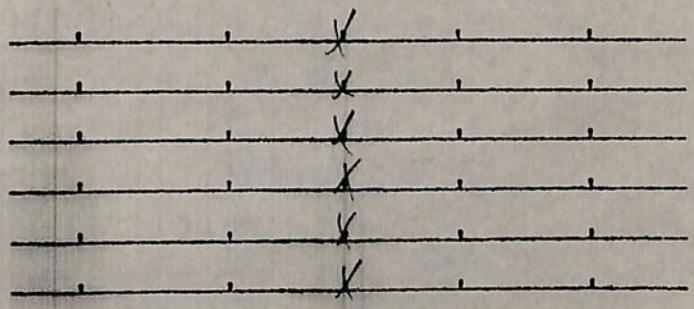
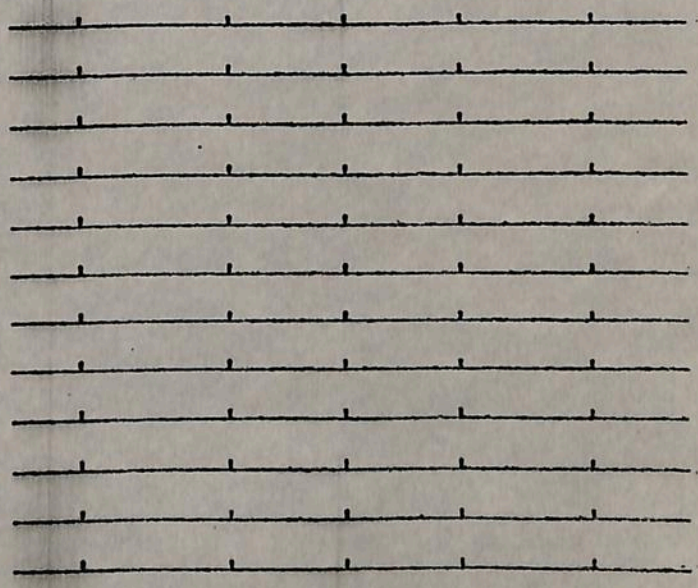
OTHER EXTRAMURAL INFLUENCES

Personal counseling
Professional counseling
Previous employment
Professional heroes
Church
Hobbies



PERSONAL QUALITIES & ATTITUDES

Desire for recognition
Intelligence
Patience
Humility
Assertiveness
Idealism
Writing ability
Speaking ability
Love of teaching
Love of research
Eagerness to excel
Fear of failure



COMMENTS:

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

College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Botany

March 15, 1980

Dr. Paul E. Koenig
Assistant Vice-Chancellor
for Academic Affairs

Dear Paul,

Your recent letter is a provocative one, and as my formal association with the university soon ends (I shall have emeritus status on July 1, 1980) I would like to address myself briefly to some of the questions you raise. Although designating items on a check list can surely result in the collection of data of interest and even validity, some matters can be more effectively dealt with in a statement. It is not my intention here to attempt a comprehensive summary of 30 years of experience as a faculty member, with all the vicissitudes this implies, but only to offer a few observations on the nature of that tenure as it relates to significant goals of the university.

The raison d'etre of our university and other similar bona fide institutions of higher learning (a phrase often indiscriminately and even frivolously applied to any university) is, as I see it, essentially twofold: the search for knowledge in all fields and its appropriate dissemination to those who seek it, these activities to be undertaken in an ambience of free inquiry conducive to their successful pursuit. Implicit in the search is the indispensable need for men and women of high competence in a multitude of disciplines who are dedicated primarily to these ends, and the attraction of students qualified to participate meaningfully in the educative process. The university should strive to improve both the quality of its faculty and student body, while maintaining such facilities as seem most likely to enhance their mutual success.

An objective criterion that indicates we have attained a commendable national scholastic standing as an institution, is the recent consent of Phi Beta Kappa to establish a chapter at LSU. In this sense, we have come of age. A continuing problem, however, is the attraction and encouragement of highly qualified undergraduate students. I am convinced that as long as we maintain a virtually unrestricted admissions policy, the level of competence of the student body will remain mediocre. Presently an unconscionable amount of time and effort is expended by some faculty in remedial teaching. It is an error for an "institution of higher learning" to teach elementary linguistic and other skills to students who

The individual responsible for this merits dismissal from the university.

"UNIVERSITY WITH A FUTURE"

(see my notes on this demeaningly risible motto:

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should already be equipped with these basic tools in order to profitably pursue a university education. Persistence in this policy leads to the erosion of academic standards and to the creation of conditions inimical to scholarly activity. A realistic approach toward a solution of this dilemma would be first to establish more stringent admissions criteria, then over a period of a few years, to phase out all remedial courses. The university should constantly move toward excellence, not merely proclaim the desirability of doing so.

The worth and ultimately the renown of a university may be measured in many ways, but chief among them is the scholarly productivity of its faculty. The principal aim of research is new knowledge, and those engaged in its pursuit should have every encouragement the university can offer. Some faculty are more inclined toward research than teaching, or vice versa, and although some balance between the two is desirable, the constraints placed upon faculty members should not be such as to prevent a good teacher or productive researcher from engaging predominantly in one or the other of these major activities. Rigid guidelines establishing minimal hour requirements for teaching and research may in some instances be counterproductive. Whereas a single formula applicable to all presents the illusion of fair and equal treatment, individual faculty needs and capacities vary greatly. Sufficient administrative flexibility should therefore allow for the appropriate adjustment of individual programs, to be determined by mutual agreement between a Department Head and a faculty member.

A few animadversions may be in order, the purpose of which is not to express petty discontent, but to offer constructive criticism. We should never lose sight of the major aims of the university, namely excellence in research and teaching. A university that is more renowned for its athletic prowess than for its academic achievements must reevaluate its goals. Although many institutions are in this unenviable position, fortunately LSU is not yet among them, in spite of the fact that at times the balance seems precarious, and there are predictable seasonal variations. "Mens sana in corpore sano" is an ancient dictum that implies a nice equilibrium that I consider to be as valid today as in the past. Neither the physically powerful but microcephalic pole vaulter nor the brainy but emaciated scholar represent desirable university types, although at present the danger of the latter contingency would seem to be rather more remote. The reason for this may be correlated with the annual frenzied drive to recruit outstanding young athletes, a ruthlessly selective process which, were it pursued with equal vigor in the search for talented faculty, would surely result in conspicuous academic gains.

A chronic problem is that of faculty remuneration. Some productive, innovative scholars eventually become disenchanted with niggardly salaries and seek outlets for their talents elsewhere. Disquietude is felt by many of the faculty as well as by some administrators in the face of existing inequities. Is the promise

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of a young scholar less worthy of encouragement and support than that of a young mail clerk or truck driver? Should a mature scholar upon whose work (together with his colleagues) the reputation of the university is built, and who often has attained international repute, be taken for granted and not even aspire to the modest "reward" of Johnson's lexicographer, which is simply to escape reproach? Much more might be said on this score. It is incumbent upon administrators who deal with these issues to adopt a more creative and humanistic approach.

These are some of the considerations that come to mind in response to your inquiry. I would be glad to discuss them or other related matters with you further, at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

vs

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA
at Louisiana State University, P.O.Box 17017, Baton Rouge, LA 70893

May 7, 1985

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Botony Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for contributing your time and skill to our seminar on Latin America. Your effort has helped to make "Politics and Development in Latin America" a successful program. I express appreciation on behalf of myself, the members of Amnesty International LSU and the participants in this seminar.

Sincerely,

Charles Sherrouse
Acting President
Amnesty International LSU

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working impartially for the release of all prisoners of conscience, fair and prompt trials for political prisoners and an end to torture and executions. It is funded by donations from its members and supporters throughout the world.

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SCHEDULE

Thursday, February 14 -"Colonial Background of Latin America"
Paul Hoffman, History Dept.

Tuesday, February 26 -"Population Growth, Environment Impact and Economic Development in Latin America" Herman Daly, Economics Dept.

Tuesday, March 5 -"The End of Military Rule in Brazil"
Stanley Hilton, History Dept.

Tuesday, March 12 -"Biological and Ecological Impact of the Land Reform Program in the Brazilian Amazon" Bernard Lowy, Botany Dept.

Tuesday, March 19 -"World System Theory and International Development"
Michael Grimes, Sociology Dept.

Thursday, March 28 -"Central Americal: The Cultural Matrix and Modern Implications"
William Davidson, Geography and Anthropology Dept.

Tuesday, April 9 -"External Constraints on Central American Political Development"
Leonard Cardenas, Jr., Political Science Dept.

Tuesday, April 16 -"The U.S. Foreign Policy and Human Rights"
Mark Gasiorowski, Political Science Dept.

Tuesday, April 23 -"Cuba and the Future of US/Latin America Relations"
Lissandro Perez, Sociology Dept.

Tuesday, April 30 - Panel Discussion - All professors will be present
Special guest: James Bolner, Political Science Dept.

Lectures begin at 7:00 p.m.
in Coates 209

1985

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Bernie - I thought you may enjoy this - A former student of mine from Montreal sent it to me!

ÇA C'EST LA VIE

PAR NITKA

Joe Bova

LE PETIT CHAPERON ROUGE

Dans le cadre du Musée Pilote, nous avons pensé que de nombreux artistes ne s'étaient jamais essayés à la bande dessinée. Grâce à notre ami Jean Ache, c'est maintenant chose faite, et nous avons le plaisir de vous soumettre les pages d'essai qu'ont réalisées ces illustres débutants. A vous de nous dire si ces essais sont concluants et si ces jeunes gens doivent être encouragés.

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Over

received: 27-V-1983
lecture given: 28-IV-'83

Bernard -

I hope you are doing better -
I wanted to express my thanks for your lecture to my grad students this spring. I appreciate it very much. Perhaps we can do it again sooner than 5 years. I'll be traveling most of the summer. I'll give you a call in Aug or 1st of September.

Thanks again

Joe Boon

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MAN AND ENVIRONMENT IN WESTERN AMAZONIA

A Symposium
Sponsored by the Department of Geography and Anthropology
and the Latin American Studies Institute

Introductory Remarks and Presiding:

ROBERT C. WEST Department of Geography and Anthropology, LSU

Keynote Speaker:

WILLIAM M. DENEVAN Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin, Madison

"Land Use Alternatives in Western Amazonia, with Particular Reference to Agro-forestry Systems"

Other Participants, in order of presentation:

BERNARD LOWY Department of Botany, LSU

"Botanical and Ecological Notes on the Brazilian Far West"

-BREAK-

JOHN P. O'NEILL Museum of Zoology. LSU

"Ethnobiological Investigations among the Aguaruna and the Huambisa-Jivaro of Northern Peru"

PETER HERLIHY Department of Geography and Anthropology, LSU

"Muscovy Domestication in Western South America"

MARTHA WORKS Department of Geography and Anthropology, LSU

"Recent Agricultural Developments in the Huallaga Valley, Peru"

APRIL 3, FRIDAY 1:30 P.M. 260 GEOLOGY

1981

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

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NEW INFORMATION PLEASE, *for*

July 31, 1967

Supplement to AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE

11th Edition

THE PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Lowy, Prof. Bernard
Dept. of Botany
La. State Univ.
Baton Rouge, La. 70803

Here is your biographical entry as it appeared in the 11th Edition of AMERICAN MEN OF SCIENCE.

Please add any **significant** changes in affiliation, address or other items of importance. **Complete biographies will not be repeated in the Supplement.**

Keep corrections to a minimum. Print or type and DO NOT ABBREVIATE.

ZIP CODE_____

Your current entry

LOWY, PROF. B(ERNARD), b. New York, N.Y, Feb. 29, 16; m. 50; c. 2. MYCOLOGY. B.S, Long Island, 38; M.S, Iowa, 49, Ph.D.(bot), 51. Tech. asst. biol, Long Island, 38-42, instr, 46-48; BOT, Iowa, 49-51; asst. prof, LA. STATE, 51-58, assoc. prof, 58-62, PROF, 62- Fulbright scholar, Peru, 58-59 & Brazil, 65-66. U.S.A, 42-46. AAAS; Mycol. Soc; Bot. Soc; Bryol. Soc. Taxonomy of myxomycetes and tremellaceous fungi. Address: Dept. of Botany, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. 70803.

New Data with Dates

11th ed.

LOWY, BERNARD, b. N.Y.C, Feb. 29, 16; m. 50; c. 2. MYCOLOGY. B.S, Long Island, 38; M.S, Iowa, 49, Ph.D.(bot), 51. Tech. asst. biol, Long Island, 38-42, instr, 46-48; BOT, Iowa, 49-51; asst. prof, LA. STATE UNIV, BATON ROUGE, 51-58, assoc. prof, 58-62, PROF. & CURATOR MYCOL. HERBARIUM, 62- Fulbright scholar, Peru, 58-59 & Brazil, 65-66; vis. prof, Univ. Tucuman, 59; Am. Philos. Soc. grant, Mex, 62; Sigma Xi grant, Guatemala, 63; res. partic, Orgn. Trop. Studies, Costa Rica, 64; mem. numerous mycol. expeds, Mex, Cent. Am, S.Am. & West Indies, 50-68. U.S.A, 42-45. AAAS; Mycol. Soc. Am; Bot. Soc. Am; Am. Bryol. & Lichenological Soc; Mex. Soc. Mycol. Taxonomy and phylogeny of neotropical tremellaceous fungi; ethnomycology of Central America. Address: Dept. of Botany, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

← 12th ed. 1972.

LOWY, BERNARD, b New York, NY, Feb 29, 16; m 50; c 2. MYCOLOGY. Univ Long Island, BS, 38; Univ Iowa, MS, 49, PhD(bot), 51. Prof Exp: Tech ... Univ Long Island, 38-42, instr, 46-48; instr bot, Univ Iowa, 49-51; from ... prof, 51-62, PROF BOT & CUR MYCOL HERBARIUM, LA STATE ... BATON ROUGE, 62- Concurrent Pos: Fulbright scholar, Peru, 58-59 & Braz... vis prof, Univ Tucuman, 59; Am Philos Soc grant, Mex, 62; Sigma X... Guatemala, 63; res partic, Orgn Trop Studies, Costa Rica, 64; mem numer... expeds, Mex, Cent Am, SAm & West Indies, 50-74; consult ed, Revista ... Interam Univ, PR, 71-; chmn, Ethnomycol Sect, Int Mycol Cong, 75-77. Mem: ... Soc Am; Bot Soc Am; Am Bryol & Lichenological Soc; Mex Soc Mycol; ... Plant Taxon. Res: Taxonomy and phylogeny of neotropical tremellace... ethnomycology of Central America. Mailing Add: Dept of Bot La State ... Rouge LA 70803

← 13th ed. 1976 14th 1979

Please return this form to The Editors, American Men of Science, Jaques Cattell Press, P. O. Box 5001, Tempe, Arizona 85281.

LOWY, BERNARD, b New York, NY, Feb 29, 16; m 50; c 2. MYCOLOGY. Educ: Univ Long Island, BS, 38; Univ Iowa, MS, 49, PhD(bot), 51. Prof Exp: Tech asst biol, Univ Long Island, 38-42, instr, 46-48; instr bot, Univ Iowa, 49-51; from asst to assoc prof, 51-62, PROF BOT & CUR MYCOL HERBARIUM, LA STATE UNIV, BATON ROUGE, 62- Concurrent Pos: Fulbright scholar, Peru, 58-59 & 72 & Brazil, 65-66; vis prof, Univ Tucuman, Argentina, 59; Am Philos Soc grant, Mex, 62; Sigma Xi grant, Guatemala, 63; res partic, Orgn Trop Studies, Costa Rica, 64; mem numerous mycol expeds, Mex, Cent Am, SAm & West Indies, 50-78; consult ed, Revista Interam, Interam Univ, PR, 71-; chmn, Ethnomycol Sect, Int Mycol Cong, 75-77. Mem: Mycol Soc Am; Bot Soc Am; Am Bryol & Lichenological Soc; hon mem Mex Soc Mycol; Int Asn Plant Taxon. Res: Taxonomy and phylogeny of neotropical tremellaceous fungi; ethnomycology of Central America. Mailing Add: Dept of Bot La State Univ Baton Rouge LA 70803

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Bernard Lowy
622 Castle Kirk
Baton Rouge LA 70808

Check your name and address carefully, both in the address box to the left and at the end of your sketch below. You may choose to withhold one or both addresses from publication by noting below the address, *"Not for Publication."*

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY | O/N | KEY CODE 279 | B | S | Y C

Lowy, Bernard, mycologist; b. N.Y.C., Feb. 29, 1916; s. Fred and Mary (Weissman) L.; B.S., L.I. U., 1938; M.S., U. Iowa, 1949, Ph.D., 1951; m. Sara Jaroslavsky, Aug. 31, 1950; children-- Dianne Maxine, Doris Alexandra. Instr. biology L.I. U., 1946-48; asst. prof. botany La. State U., Baton Rouge, 1951-58, asso. prof., 1958-63, prof., 1964--, curator mycological herbarium, 1954--; vis. prof. Nat. U. Tucumán, Argentina, 1959. Served with AUS, 1942-46. Fulbright fellow, (PERU, BRAZIL 1958, 69, 72. Mem. Mycological Soc. Am., Botanical Soc. Am., Am. Bryological and Lichenological Soc., Soc. Econ. Botany, Internat. Assn. Plant Taxonomy, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología, SIGMA XI. Author books in field. Mem. editorial bd. Mycological Soc. Am., 1972--; cons. editor Revista Interamericana Rev., 1971--. Contbr. articles to profl. jours. @Home: 622 Castle Kirk Baton Rouge LA 70808@ Office: Botany Dept La State Univ Baton Rouge LA 70803

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Please sign and date this form to assure the editors that your personal data have been checked at first hand. Signature Bernard Lowy Date Oct. 19, 1979

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION Jan. 10, 1980

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Who'sWho

200 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 U.S.A.

Who'sWho in the South and Southwest

17th Edition
1980-1981

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312: 787 2008

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Remember, by returning your sketch, you incur no obligation. In appreciation of your assistance, however, we offer you an opportunity to reserve copies of the Seventeenth Edition of WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST at special prepublication discounts available only to biographees. Although the Seventeenth Edition will list for $57.50, you may reserve as many copies as you wish for:

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Sincerely,

Louise Halenar

Louise Halenar
Editorial Director

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SW/SA

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Who's Who in the South and Southwest

17th Edition, 1980-1981

SW/DA
Biog. Ref.

Biographical Data Form

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279

BERNARD LOWY
BOTANY DEPT
LOUISIANA ST UNIV
BATON ROUGE LA 70803

MARQUIS WHO'S WHO, INC.
200 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
U.S.A.

Name Bernard - Lowy
Spell out names in full — First Name — Middle Name — Last Name

Professional Field Code 060
Please see reverse side

Occupation Mycologist
For example: Microbiologist, steel company executive, etc.

Place of birth New York, NY

Date of birth 29 February 1916
Add date of arrival and naturalization if applicable

Father's name Fred - Lowy (deceased)
First — Middle — Last

Mother's name Mary - Weissman (deceased)
First — Middle — Maiden surname (optional)

Education Long Island University, 1934-1938, B.S.; University of Iowa, 1948-1951, M.S. 1949, Ph.D. 1951.
Name of schools with dates of attendance, degrees received with dates, honorary degrees with names of school and dates.

Married Sara Jaroslavsky
Complete maiden name of wife or husband's name

Date of Marriage August 31 1950
Month — Day — Year

Children Dianne Maxine, July 23, 1953; Doris Alexandra, November 1, 1956.
In order of birth

Brief career summary Instructor (Biology), Long Island University, 1946-48; Assistant Professor (Botany) Louisiana State University, 1951; Associate Professor, 1958. Visiting Professor (Mycology) National University of Tucumán, Argentina, 1959.
Positions, firms, locations, and dates, in chronological order ending with current position.

Current position Professor and Curator of Mycological Herbarium, Louisiana State University.

Career-related activities Chairman, Ethnomycological Section II International Mycological Congress, Tampa, 1977.
Corporate directorships or similar positions, teaching, consulting, etc.

Civic and political activities
Include offices held and dates

Military record November 1942-February 1946, United States Army.
Dates and branch of service (active duty only) — Military decorations

Awards and certifications Fulbright scholar, 1958, 1969, 1972, Peru; 1965-1966, Brazil; American Philosophical Society grantee 1962, Mexico; Sigma Xi grantee 1963, Guatemala; Research Participant, Organization for Tropical Studies 1964, Costa Rica. Other research awards for study in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.
Professional, public service, fellowships and grants.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

Do not attach to or write on this form anything other than the information requested.

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Who's Who in the South and Southwest

Marquis Who's Who, Inc.
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Professional and Association Memberships Mycological Society of America, Botanical Society of America, American Bryological and Lichenological Society, Society for Economic Botany, International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (Honorary Member)

Affiliations: Political **Religious**
(Optional)
Clubs

Lodges

Writings and Special Achievements Over 100 research papers and reviews published; Book: Tremellales in FLORA NEOTROPICA 6. 1971. Member Editorial Board, Mycological Society of America (1972 to present); Consulting Editor, MYCOLOGIA, REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW (Puerto Rico) 1971 to present.
Research, inventions, books published, books or journals edited, major artistic or architectural works, musical compositions. Include dates.

Address **Home** 622 Castle Kirk Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808
Number Street City State Zip Code

Office Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
Number Street City State Zip Code

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Date 9-VII-1979 **Signature** BE

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MARCIA KOTH DE PAREDES
Directora Ejecútiva

MAXIMO ABRIL 599
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Teléfono 245494
Dirección Cablegráfica
Fulbright

Lima, May 10, 1976.

Dr. Bernard Lowy
622 Castle Kirk
Baton Rouge
Lousiana USA.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

We would appreciate it very much if you would fill out the attached information form and return it to us. The Commission is planning a celebration of its twentieth anniversary of activities in Perú and would like to publish information about the activities of ex-grantees.

You will notice that we ask for information about publications and your present employment. It is this information which will be published in a pamphlet about ex-grantees.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. We believe that this information will be of interest to you as well as to other ex-grantees. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Cordially,

COMISION FULBRIGHT

Marcia Koth de Paredes

Marcia Koth de Paredes
Executive Director

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Dear Profa. Tarleer, 24 May 1970.

I am enclosing this curriculum vitae for your file. You may use such data as you may require for your purposes. Underlined in red are items especially pertinent to my work in Perú. I have a great affection for your previous Director, Dr. Eduardo F. Indacochea and did not know of his retirement. I wish you every success in your important work.

Sincerely,
B. Lowy

CURRICULUM VITAE
of
BERNARD LOWY

CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS

Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

HOME ADDRESS

622 Castle Kirk Dr.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

Business telephone: 388-8485
Residence telephone: 766-2176

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Social Security Number: 484-32-1517
Birthdate: February 29, 1916; Birthplace: New York, New York
Marital status: married with two children

EDUCATION

B.S. - Long Island University, 1938.
M.S. - University of Iowa, 1949.
Ph.D.- University of Iowa, 1951.

EXPERIENCE (most recent listed first)

Professor of Botany and Curator, Mycological Herbarium: 1964 - present; Louisiana State University.

Associate Professor of Botany: 1959 - 1963; Louisiana State University.

Assistant Professor of Botany: 1951 - 1958; Louisiana State University.

Instructor of Biology: 1946 - 1948; Long Island University.

Research Assistant in Biology: 1938 - 1942; Long Island University.

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Mycological Society of America, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (elected Honorary Member 1968), Botanical Society of America, American Bryological and Lichenological Society, Society for Economic Botany, Association for Tropical Biology, International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Sigma Xi.

P.S. — I am leaving shortly for further research in Central America and expect to return to the university about mid-August. Please send all communications to me at the university address.

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COMMISSION FOR EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERU

Name Lowy --- Bernard
Last Middle First

Address Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. 70803
Street & No. City State Zip

I. Information Previous to Receipt of the Fulbright Scholarship

1) Field of Study: Botany

2) What was your occupation immediately prior to accepting the scholarship?

Teaching and research at LSU

3) In which institution did you,

Work? same

Study?

II. Information About the Scholarship

1) Dates of residence in Perú: 1958(6 months); 1969(3 weeks); 1972(6 months).

2) Field of Study or Research: Mycology and Ethnomycology

3) Field of Teaching: same

III. Information After the Scholarship

1) Date of return to the U.S.: please see enclosure

2) Occupation upon return to the U.S.: "

3) Present Occupation: "

4) Institution in which you are presently,

a) Employed: LSU

b) Position: Professor of Botany & Curator Mycological Herbarium

5) List of Publications of which you are the author or co-author. (Please attach)

enclosed

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

College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Botany

2-V-1978

Charles,

Just a word concerning my forthcoming venture into the Guatemalan hinterlands. I plan to spend some time with native curanderos to learn what I can of their knowledge and/or use of plant hallucinogens, including fungi. Because this kind of inquiry is quite foreign to certain administrators, it is considered by them to be without merit. They have a similar view on the study of fungi, which for them is just another (and less profitable) form of stamp collecting.

The field work required is often arduous and is not without its discomforts and even dangers. I deeply appreciate your continued support of these projects.

Bonner

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SGA gets back full fees

By GLENN ANGERS

The full $1.50 allocation of student fees has been restored to the Student Government Association, the Student Assembly learned at Wednesday's meeting.

Any direct allocations which may have been going to the Association of Women's Students and Residence Housing Association have been directed by Chancellor Paul Murrill to be put back into the SGA budget.

Also, passed by the Assembly was a resolution which will poll the students' opinions of a voluntary meal plan. In the upcoming SGA elections, a referendum will be put on the ballot asking whether the students are satisfied with the present meal plan.

IF STUDENTS are dissatisfied, suggestions for possible improvements will also be listed. Such tenative improvements include lowering the number of hours which make the meal plan mandatory from 45 hours to 30 hours.

Another possible improvement to be suggested is a completely voluntary meal plan with a note indicating that prices may increase with such a plan. Other improvements to be listed on the ballot will be a five-meal plan and a weekend plan of some sort.

In an executive report, Dana Robert, legislative vice president, said the impeachment article against SGA President Ted Schirmer had been declared null and void after 10 signees with-

Student Lobbyist was open to applicants and the deadline for applications had been moved back to Friday, March 25, because only three or four had submitted names.

SCOTT KAISER of the Lobby Commission indicated again that the main effort this legislative session would be securing the proposed allocation of $8.3 million for LSU Library improvements.

Other areas of needed improvement, as outlined by the Capital Outlay Needs of the summer session include $6 million for the Architecture and Fine Arts buildings, $2 million for Music School renovation, $3 million for Physical Plant improvements and modifications, and $1.4 million of French House renovation.

The lobby commission said the most important way to support its efforts is by allowing the use of students' names in support of legislation concerning the university.

In other business, Robert explained she had been appointed head of the Election Board when Schirmer refused to assume that responsibility. She added Schirmer can resume his position as head of the Election Board at any time.

Also, an Election Board member, Albert Simpson, was elected by the Assembly.

Saccharin ban

(From Page One)

Ronnie Turner, store manager of A&P in University Shopping Center, estimated a 150% increase in the sales of Sweet 'n' Low and Sugar Twin. Diet drinks, he said, were not selling quite so fast.

THE STORE manager of National Super Market at 4475 Perkins Road, Jerry Ziegler, said they sold out of saccharin products over the weekend.

IGA Foodtown Store, 1580 Nicholson Drive, and K&B, 7347 Highland Road, also reported sales increases. A K&B pharmacist said they tried to order more saccharin from a local wholesaler, but they were sold out.

After the ban was proposed, Sherwin-Williams Co., the only producer of saccharin in America, stopped production for a day. Because of the tremendous increase in sales of saccharin, the company resumed operations and is now working overtime to meet the demand.

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Botanist tells mushroom tales

By ROXANNE KEARNS

Imagine a native religious ceremony where men take hallucinogenic mushrooms to come closer to their god.

Prof. Bernard Lowy doesn't have to. He's been more than a first-hand observer to such a centuries-old rite.

His interest in ethnomicology--the study of how fungi have affected civilization--has led him to participate in this "mushroom ceremony."

Lowy is a micologist. He studies fungi. He's most interested in the fungi of the American tropics. His office has become a small museum, filled with photographs, "mushroom stones," wall hangings--all evidence of his annual summer treks to places south of the border.

THE ANCIENT ceremony is "lost in antiquity," he says. No one is quite sure when the tradition began, but Lowy says natives were engaged in the ceremony at the time of the Spanish conquest.

To the Spanish, who were there to convert the natives to Christianity, "this was heresy," he says. But from the standpoint of the natives, the Spanish were the real heretics, Lowy said.

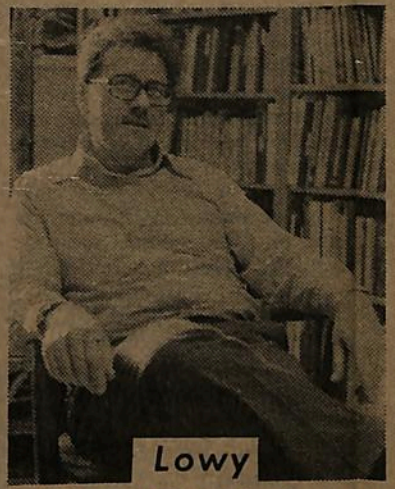
Lowy admires natives for their "persistence in maintaining tradition," despite difficulties during the time the Spanish tried to obliterate the ritual.

The botany professor has a "deep respect" for the native ritual. It is as serious to them as the Catholic mass is to Catholics, he said.

AS WITH ANY service, at is "conducted for people who believe," and has "tremendous symoblism," he said. "The meaning of the ceremony is bound up in the belief of the people," he adds.

A stranger cannot freely participate in the sacred ceremony without first gaining the confidence of the "curandero," or local doctor, by presenting him or her with a legitimate problem.

The ceremony is under the direct guidance of the curandero, who has vast knowledge of local flora. Lowy says curanderos are "not botanitsts, not zoologists. They live in and know their envirnoment intimately," he said.



Lowy

"The natives don't have psychiatrists or M.D.s," he says, "They have curanderos."

THE CURANDERA, a woman, guided the ceremony in which Lowy participated and was one of the area's best known. He shows a photograph of himself and the curandera, a small, aged woman, and says she's been taking hallucenagenic mushrooms since she was introduced to them as a child by her parents.

Because of her vast knowledge, she gained the confidence of her community and became its curandera, he says.

A Mexican colleague of Lowy's was successful in convincing the curandera that the professor had a legitimate problem, and he was allowed to join in the ceremony.

Lowy says the purpose of the ceremony is to "come close to God through our hallucinations and to enquire by God what can be done to solve our problems, Through the use of mushrooms, we are able to approach God ourselves," he said.

THE CURANDERA guided the ceremony, saying prayers and using the mushroom in a completely sacred way, he said. The rite, which began in the evening and lasted throughout the night, was a "unique experience" and "deeply impressed" Lowy.

Similar rites are ancient traditons in Siberia, India and other parts of the world. Interest in the ceremony is an "ongoing investigation" by chemists, anthropologists and medical doctors, he says.

Ethnomicology has taken him to Guatemala, the present day site of what used to be a Mayan civilization. Mushroom stones, ancient volcanic rock carvings of mushrooms, were found by archeologists in the area.

"IN ALL LIKELIHOOD, these carvings represented mushrooms and were probably associated with sacred mushroom ceremonies," he said. Although this is hypothesis, "the evidence is still building up," he says.

Lowy has a photograph of one mushroom stone over 2,000 years old, and has several mushroom stones in his office, dating anywhere from 2,500 B.C. to 800 or 900 A.D.

Last summer, Lowy found a hallucinagenic mushroom in Guatemala, the first on record. This summer, he plans to go back and find out if the local curandero uses them in ceremonies.

But, he says, this is "prying into secrets" and "requires the greatest delicacy."

If an ethnomicologist were to study present day man, he would note that hallucinagenic mushrooms are used recreationally and are "common throughout the United States," Lowy says.

LOWY WARNS users that local mushrooms are not the same as the ones taken in native rites and cannot be guaranteed against deliterious affects, as were the ones in Mexico.

Lowy has found 40 undiscovered fungi, and each finding "enlarges the concept of the entire agrregation of living things," he says. That "sounds very grandiose, but it is not at all an understatement" because there are three large categories of being: plant, animal and fungi. These are "not as great divisions as most people would think," he says.

But Lowy's work doesn't stop

CURRICULUM VITAE (Short Form)

BERNARD LOWY

MAILING ADDRESS

Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

HOME ADDRESS

622 Castle Kirk Dr.
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

University phone: 504/388-2123
Residence phone: 504/769-6241

PERSONAL DATA

Birthdate: Feb. 29, 1916. New York, NY
S.S. No.: 484-32-1517
(For other data see: American Men and Women of Science. 15th ed. 1982. Physical & Biological Sciences.)

EDUCATION

B.S. - Long Island University, New York. 1938.
M.S. - University of Iowa. 1949.
Ph.D. - University of Iowa. 1951.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Prof. Emeritus of Botany, LSU. 1980.
Prof. of Botany, LSU. 1964-1980. Curator, Mycological Herbarium.
Assoc. Prof. Botany, LSU. 1959-1963.
Assist. Prof. Botany, LSU. 1951-1958.
Fulbright Prof., Universidad Nacional de Agricultura, Lima, Perú. 1958.
Visiting Prof. Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina. 1959.
Fulbright Prof. Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil. 1965-1966.
Fulbright Prof. Universidad Nacional de Piura, Perú. 1972.

* CHIEF NON-TEACHING PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Founder of LSU Mycological Herbarium. 1954. Currently ± 20,000 collections, worldwide. Specialty: Neotropical Tremellales. International reference: LSUM.

Ethnomycological research in Mexico and Central America.

Taxonomic research in neotropical mycology.

CONSULATION-IDENTIFICATION SERVICE-FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

Alcalá de Henares (Universidad), Madrid, Spain

* Since 1990: Elected to editorial board of: Instituto de Micología Neotropical Aplicada. Veracruz, México, and Anales del Instituto de Biología (Botánica) Univ. Nacional Auton. de México, México, D.F.

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Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional de México, México, D.F.
Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo, Brasil
Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brasil
Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.
Instituto Spegazzini, La Plata, Argentina
Kew Gardens, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, London, England
Lund Botanical Museum, Lund, Sweden
Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Perú
Museo Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Para, Brasil
Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

Principal U.S. Institutions

Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
National Fungus Collections, Beltsville, Maryland
New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York

ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Chairman, National Foray of Mycological Society of America. Baton Rouge, LA. 1960.
Member, Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA, national journal of Mycological Society of America. 1972 to present (terminates 1987).
Consulting Editor, REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW, Puerto Rico. 1972 to present.
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section, II International Mycological Congress. Tampa, Florida. 1977.
Referee: mycological papers submitted to NSF for funding. 1965 to present.
Honorary Member, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología. Elected 1968.

MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH ABROAD

Panamá (1950), Bolivia (1958), Perú (1958, 1969, 1972), México (1962, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1983), Guatemala (1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978), Costa Rica (1964), Brazil (1965-66, 1980), Argentina (1959, 1966, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, & Dominican Republic (1968), El Salvador (1971), Honduras (1973), Hungary (1982, 1984, 1985). Flora Neotropica Expedition. Brazil. 1986.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Bilingual - Spanish-English
Speak competently - Hungarian, Portuguese
Reading knowledge - French, German, Italian, Latin

PUBLICATIONS (List deleted)

131 papers (incl. 1 book) in professional journals.

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Addenda - Publications since 1979

1979. A new genus and species of Tremellaceae from Mexico. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13:233-227.

1979. Nuevos registros de Tremelaceos de México. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 13: 211-214.

1980. Supplement to Neotropical Tremellales. Monograph 6. Flora Neotropica 6: 1-18.

1980. Ethnomycological inferences from mushroom stones, Maya codices, and Tzutuhil legend. Revista/Review Interamericana 10(1):94-103.

1981. A new species of Dacryopinax from Brazil. Mycotaxon 13(2):428-430.

1981. Syzygospora alba, a mycoparasitic Heterobasidiomycete. Mycologia 73:1108-1115. (with F. Oberwinkler)

1981. Were mushroom stones potters' molds? Revista/Review Interamericana 11(2): 231-237.

1982. Heterobasidiomycetes. in Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms. 246-250. McGraw-Hill Book Co.

1982. New Tremellales from West Brazilian Amazon. Mycotaxon 15:95-102.

1985. Some Phragmobasidiomycetes from Acre and Amazonas. Acta Amazonica Suppl. 15(1-2):35-42.

1987. New Brazilian Heterobasidiomycetes. Mycotaxon 29:11-19.

1990. Phragmobasidiomycetes. Memoirs NY Bot. Gard. 59: 166-168.

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NEW TAXA - B. LOWY

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CAMPUS MAIL

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

FROM OFFICE OF

BOTY

FOR REVEILLE 1978

DEPT.

BUILDING

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Mushroom man fascinated by fungi

BY KEITH JOHNSON
reporter

Bernard Lowy, a mycologist with the Botany Department, is a man of numerous interests all centered around the mushroom.

He was trained as a mycological taxonomist; in other words, he is qualified to identify and classify all types of mushrooms and other fungi.

While that work is interesting and necessary, he said he is glad he does not "have to go around putting names on things all the time. I have something that is of deeper interest and significance; something that deals with the lives of human beings."

EACH SUMMER LOWY travels

provided a direct line of communication with Latin Americans.

Field work such as this is a requirement for being a good teacher, Lowy said. "You can't be an excellent teacher unless you're constantly doing research. And you have to be deeply involved in the research," he said.

He teaches one course in mycology and occasionally general botany.

While traveling in the tropics, he has found several new species. Over a 20-year period Lowy claims to have collected about 40 or 50 new species.

LOWY SAID CIVILIZATIONS throughout history have used

he could turn his head and "rush off into space in the direction that he chose.

"I was alone, a solitary wanderer in the cosmos," he wrote later.

After the experience, he wrote a subjective article in a journal to answer the incessant question from students, "How was the trip?"

Another interest of Lowy's is the mushroom stone found in Mayan areas by archeologists. These stones are shaped like mushrooms and are of "tremendous interest" to archeologists, anthropologists

throughout the world for identification among which are samples from the New York Botanical Garden.

IF A LARGE ENOUGH SAMPLE is sent, Lowy said he keeps part of it for the permanent LSU collection which is a "tremendously important research tool."

He said ethnomycology is a new study with no one else in the country doing such work.

Lowy said colleagues "who didn't know about this sort of study have expresesed interest in ethnomycology."

HE WILL RETURN to South America this summer to continue his work.

"This work satisfies me greatly. I've broadened my outlook and gained colleagues in many fields such as anthropology and linguistics," he said.

He said the inhabitants of these areas "have a different way of looking at their environment than professionals do. Rarely do professionals consider the impact of the environment on the people living in it. These people are missing a lot."

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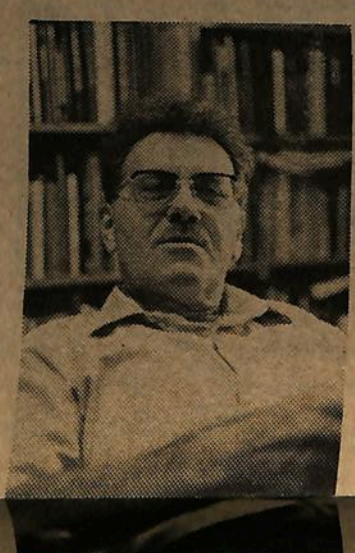
These C
You

Say what you want about the extracurricular pleasures of going to college, but few things can make a semester more pleasant than by spending some of it in the company of excellent teachers.

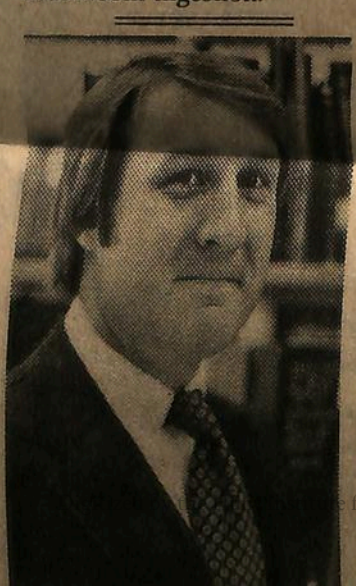
There are by no means enough of them here at LSU, but then again, we don't appreciate the good ones we have. And until Teacher Evaluation is established at LSU, word-of-mouth about who's good and who's not will have to suffice.

But here's a start, constructed by interviews from students around campus. We'll be catching up to the many other good and interesting teachers in issues to come.

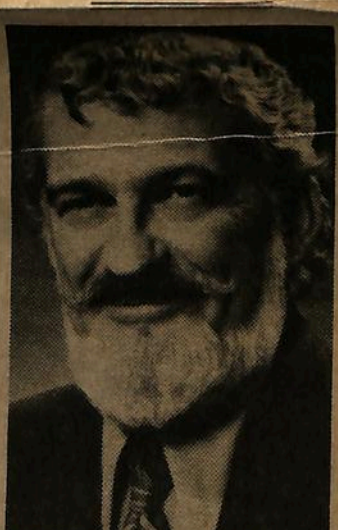


Bernard Lowy

Bernard Lowy is a mushroom fanatic. "His office is almost like a zoo," one student says. Lowy teaches Mycology, (Botany 4054), the study of fungi. He considers himself to be an ethno-micrologist, one who studies how fungi affects civilization. Lowy's travels have carried him to South and Central America, where he has participated in native hallucinigenic rites involving mushroom ingestion.



with his students. "He's a real showboat and ladies' man, but he really gets the job done," says a student. He relates to economic problems (he teaches Principles of Economics 2020 and Comprehensive Economic Systems 4020) through practical analogies like buying clothing or hamburgers. His style: entertaining and refreshing. He almost always can be found in his office.



Edwin Timmons

Edwin Timmons' switch to the Business Administration Department shocked many students who still remember the "onion skin analogy." Since 1961, his Psychology of Adjustment class (Psychology 2004) has attracted hundreds of students, one of whom adds that "it should be a required course for all students." It is being taught again this fall, despite the fact that Timmons is now adding business administration graduate courses to his teaching load. Timmons

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
(Baton Rouge)

FROM: Office of Academic Affairs

February 12, 1974

TO: The Faculty

SUBJ: Nominations for Recognition as "Distinguished Research Master"

Two years ago, LSU (Baton Rouge) initiated the award of "Distinguished Research Master" to afford formal recognition of outstanding accomplishments in research. Dr. Robert Thompson of the Department of Psychology received the 1st award, and Dr. Albert Meier of the Department of Zoology and Physiology received the second award. Selections are made by the Council on Research from nominees proposed by the faculty.

This office is once again soliciting nominations for this award. Announcement of the recipient will be made during the spring Faculty Council meeting. Guidelines for making nominations are as follows:

1. The award will be made on the basis of nominations prepared by any faculty member, submitted to this office through the nominee's department head and dean. Nominations will be due by March 15.

2. Selection of awardee will be made by the Council on Research.

3. To be considered for recognition, the research in question must have been substantially completed while the faculty member was employed at LSU, and the results must have been published within three years prior to the date of nomination.

4. One award will be made annually, provided the nominations received are, in the opinion of the Council on Research, sufficiently deserving as to warrant the conferral of the award.

5. The award will consist of the University Medal and a suitable certificate designating the recipient as a "Distinguished Research Master."

Paul W. Murrill
Provost and Vice-Chancellor

cc: Chancellor Taylor
Members of the Council on Research

not awarded

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Inter American University Press
G.P.O. Box 3255 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936
Tel. 809 – 767-4240

February 2, 1978

Prof. Charles A. Schexnayder
Chairman, Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Professor Schexnayder:

In response to your letter of January 27, 1978 I am indeed pleased to learn you wish to honor Dr. Bernard Lowy by recommending him to be named Distinguished Research Master.

In support of his receipt of this award, I wish to submit the following specific commendation:

Dr. Lowy has been a charter member of our Board of Consulting Editors since our founding in 1970.

He has given us valuable advice, evaluated manuscripts, and referred to us such distinguished authors as Nobel Prize Winner Eugene Wigner, and author-scholar John Allegro.

He has published with us several papers of originality and merit in ethnomycology and, even more important, honored our *Revista/Review Interamericana* by publishing with us his paper announcing the discovery of a new Maya Codex.

He has regularly supplied us, for referral to our library, with separata of technical articles he has published in the journals of his profession. In this connection, one of his achievements I am aware of as non-specialist, was the publication of his discovery of the occurrence of a rare mushroom in Puerto Rico, establishing thereby important implications with its occurrence on other islands in the Caribbean.

NO! I showed it to be a copy of part of the Codex Madrid!

We suggest that the sender retain a copy of his manuscript for his protection, as we cannot be responsible for any loss or damage to manuscripts while in our charge.
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His assistance to us as member of the Consulting Board of Editors -- all of whom are persons from outside our institution -- has been valuable and continuous, a welcome difference with some members of such boards who are content to permit use of their name with little participation.

In view of these many and continuous contributions I earnestly recommend to you that you bestow on Dr. Lowy this award. I am sure his contribution to our press and journal, important as it is for us, must be only a lesser part of his other activities for which he deserves the award even more.

Sincerely yours,

John Zebrowski

John Zebrowski
Director - Editor

JZ:jld

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BOTANICAL MUSEUM • HARVARD UNIVERSITY • OXFORD STREET • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138, U.S.A.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 2, 1978

Prof. Charles A. Schexnayder
Chairman, Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Professor Schexnayder:

The news that Dr. Bernard Lowy is being considered as recipient of the prestigious Distinguished Research Master honour at the Louisiana State University makes me once again realize that our academic institutions — quite unlike many of our other establishments, including the government — are still striving honestly to recognize excellence. I must congratulate you on your choice.

Dr. Lowy is a mycologist of great note. He could — like so many scientists — hide in his herbarium and peer through the microscope studying his beloved fungi. But he has ventured out into the world and has made contributions of the deepest significance in ethnomycology: that field which considers fungi in relation to human affairs.

Ethnomycology is a relatively new field, but it has blossomed out so profusely in the past 20 years! Bernard Lowy stands at the fore front of this blossoming. And I have no doubt that he will continue to make even greater contributions than those which he has already been able to give to the scientific world.

Once again, may I congratulate you on your choice. And May I say, in closing, that it is you who are being honoured by honouring him. It is a reciprocal honour — the kind that are, after all, most read.

Very truly yours,

Richard Evans Schultes

Richard Evans Schultes, Ph.D.
Director, Botanical Museum
Curator of Economic Botany
Member, National Academy of Sciences

RES:kh

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

30 January, 1978

Professor Charles A. Schexnayder, Chairman
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Professor Schexnayder:

I know few people who deserve the designation of Distinguished Research Master as much as Dr. Bernard Lowy.

It would be superfluous for me to enumerate the distinguished contributions that have made Dr. Lowy one of the World's widely respected mycologists. He is well known as an international authority on the jelly fungi and as the most respected ethnomycologist in the world today. His work in this latter discipline has attracted the attention of anthropologists and archaeologists besides that of his mycological colleagues and his contributions are widely cited.

I sincerely and enthusiastically recommend Dr. Lowy for this honor for which your department is planning to nominate him and I shall be delighted to learn that Louisiana State University has named him Distinguished Research Master.

Sincerely yours,

Constantine J. Alexopoulos
Professor Emeritus

CJA:ee

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R. GORDON WASSON
42, Long Ridge Road · DANBURY, Conn., 06810
TEL.: (203) 748:0123
1 - February - 1978

Mr Charles A. Schexnayder
Chairman, Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rougha, Louisiana, 70803

Dear Dr Schexnayder:

I am overjoyed to learn from your letter of 27 January that Bernard Lowy is a candidate for your University's award of 'Distinguished Research Master'. Of course I do not know what the competition is, but in any case he richly deserves this honor.

My field is ethnomycology. In this area his contributions have been two fold: 1) the locating of hallucinogenic mushrooms, genus Psilocyb in Guatemala; and 2) exploring the vocabularies of the Quiché in the highlands of Guatemala and of the Maya tribes in Chiapas, Mexico, for the names by which they speak of A. muscaria. In both of these discoveries Bernard Lowy has made discoveries that permit us to fill empty places in our mosaic of pre-Conquest use of hallucinogenic mushrooms in the New World.

Thank you for letting me contribute to the file of letters that you will undoubtedly receive on Professor Lowy's behalf.

Faithfully yours,

R. Gordon Wasson

P.S.- Please excuse the typing: my secretary broke her arm on the ice and I am deprived of her services. RGW

inappropriate!

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The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458 (212) 220 8700

March 3, 1978

Dr. Charles A. Schexnayder
Chairman, Dept. of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Dr. Schexnayder:

Thank you for your letter of January 17, 1978. It may be hard to believe but it was only received in my office in yesterday's (March 2nd) mail. I am not sure what the cause for this delay is, but I am particularly concerned since you have indicated a March 1st deadline. In hopes that this letter may still be of use in supporting Dr. Lowy's case. I submit it herewith.

I have known Dr. Bernard Lowy for more than 10 years as a result of our mutual interest in mycology and more specifically tropical mycology. As a result of Dr. Lowy's many important publications on certain groups of tropical fungi, he is the recognized world authority on these fungi. His scientific work and publications are held in high esteem by his peers and fellow mycologists, and are always original, of the highest quality and well presented.

As far as ethynomycology is concerned, Dr. Lowy is a pioneer in this field of endeavor. In fact the term ethynomycology was virtually unknown in this country until Dr. Lowy began his important contributions in this area of research. Last year the International Mycological Association held its Second International Mycological Congress in Tampa, Florida, and the program committee from that Congress asked Dr. Lowy to organize a symposium on that subject, certainly a credit to his work. The symposium was a great success and represents a very important step forward in the development of ethynomycology.

In summary I enthusiastically support without reservation your department's desire to honor its distinguished faculty member for his outstanding contributions to mycology and ethynomycology. Dr. Lowy has brought a great deal of credit to your department and to Louisiana State University. I would consider it a pleasure to be on the same faculty with him.

Sincerely,

K. P. Dumont

KPD/jlb

K. P. Dumont
Curator, (FUNGI)

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The outline I suggested. Not used.

XII-1977

STUDENT EVALUATION OF INSTRUCTOR

This brief questionaire will give you an opportunity to indicate frankly what you think about your instructor. If you respond as honestly as you can, your answers might serve as a useful guide, giving your instructor your appraisale of some of his strengths and weaknesses.

To maintain complete anonymity, your evaluation is not to be signed, but for statistical purposes please indicate (circle one) whether you are male or female. How many semesters of university work have you completed(including this one)? _____

Circle the appropriate choice(s). If none seem applicable, briefly indicate your opinion in the space provided.

I - COMPETENCE (Mastery of subject)

A- Highly competent B- Above average C- Average D-Below average

E- Incompetent

II - EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESENTATION (Consider such factors as: general attitude toward his work, clearness of diction, vocabulary, technique, gestures etc.)

A- Unusually good B- Above average C- Average to mediocre

D- Below average E- Boring and unsatisfactory

III - ATTITUDE TOWARD CLASS

A- Tries successfully to arouse student's interest B- Is moderately successful

C- Does not try very hard D- Obviously cares little about students

IV - SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS

1- Presents a shabby appearance in class yes no

2- Has annoying mannerisms, such as no

3- Wish he would follow the textbook yes no

4- Expects too much of students yes no

5- Preparation for class seems inadequate yes no

6- Can he be heard in back of room? yes no

7- Talks down to students yes no

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8- Treats students like adults yes no

9- Talks too fast yes no

10- Exams are unfair yes no

11- Is writing on blackboard legible? yes no

12- Would you have taken this course if you had known what the instructor was like? yes no

13- Would you in future avoid taking any course given by this instructor? yes no

14- Would you go out of your way to take a course offered by this instructor? yes no

15- Do you think it would be a better university if there were more instructors of this kind? yes no

16- Would you warn other students not to take a course taught by this instructor? yes no

17- Is the instructor the kind of person you admire? yes no

18- Does the instructor arouse feelings of animosity in you? yes no

19- Do you generally feel indifferent about the instructor's performance in class? yes no

20- Do you generally look foward to class time? yes no

21- At the end of class, do you generally feel that you could have spent the hour more profitably doing something else? yes no

22- Do you think that going to class is a waste of time because you could have learned as much by reading the book? yes no

23- Do you feel the instructor has anything to offer that you cannot get from the book? yes no

24- Would you prefer to dispense with the book entirely and be content with getting all the information from the instructor's lectures? yes no

V - OVERALL ESTIMATE OF INSTRUCTOR

A- Superior B- Very good C- Average D- Below average

E- Should not be teaching

VI - ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

(over, if needed)

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V-1982

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am keenly aware of the significant role played by the Voice of America, through whose facilities millions of people outside the United States are informed of world events that deeply concern their lives. It is fitting that they should also be apprized of the inhumane and unjustified conduct of certain governments toward their citizens, conduct that has repeatedly been documented and condemned by Amnesty International in numerous countries, including Iran. Khomeini's brutal regime is currently among the world's most repressive, and the torture of dissidents there is a common occurrence. This is a plea for the Voice of America to join in this condemnation by making it clear to their listeners that the United States does not condone acts of barbarism from heads of state, and that it will not tolerate or support regimes that terrorize their citizens as a matter of national policy.

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V-1982

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BL

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National Council of Resistance
For
Independence and freedom of the
Democratic Islamic Republic of Iran

شورای ملی مقاومت
برای
استقلال و آزادی جمهوری دمکراتیک اسلامی ایران

Date July 30, 1982 — تاریخ :

N° A-1855 — شماره :

Mr. Barnard Lowy
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

N.C.R.,
B.P. 18,
95430 Auver-Sur-Oise
France

Dear Sir,

At the start of the second year of the activities of the National Council of Resistance, we are pleased to inform you that the Chairman of the N.C.R., Mr. Mas'ud Rajavi, wishes to express his sincere regards and conveys the warmest greetings.

Mr. Rajavi wishes to further express his gratitude for your solidarity and for your message of support. At the same time, we hope you would overlook any delay that might have arisen in this respect.

As you are well aware, the reactionary dictatorship of Khomeini has been in a full campaign of war, with its maximal efforts and using every available means, against humanity and democracy, the reply to which has nevertheless, been a remarkable resistance that has surpassed historical boundaries stretching far beyond.

Your support for the National Council of Resistance does indeed speak of the respect that you hold for the Iranian people's just and democratic struggle, while being also indicative of the faith you maintain for the realization of justice and democracy in our homeland. In fact, deep in their hearts and in their thoughts, our people will always cherish your support and solidarity.

With profound gratitudes and best wishes,

National Council of Resistance

Secretary

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Lesson Plan For Creationism

When God created night and day
Then Adam and Eve from some dull clay,
He rested to refresh His powers
And contemplate His idle hours.
With pride He'd made a perfect world
By rebellious angels to be spoiled,
Led by an Arch-Fiend called the Devil
Who lusted after all things evil.
With guile the Serpent's honeyed tongue
Deceived poor Eve from whom we sprung.
All her descendants since that day
Have had a heavy price to pay.
This ancient tale, my children dear
Will surely wring from you a tear.
But don't believe in evolution
It's all a theory,
Sprung from darkest mind's pollution
I know you'll all agree.

So rise and sing with praises lusty
Our saviors: Messers Keith and Richey.

Isaac Bickerstaff

BL

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Regular Session, 1981

SENATE BILL NO. 86

BY MESSRS. KEITH AND RICHEY

REENGROSSED ?

AN ACT

To amend Title 17 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 by adding thereto a new Chapter, to be designated as Chapter 30, comprised of R.S. 17:3701 through R.S. 17:3707, relative to balanced treatment of creation-science and evolution-science in public schools, to permit such balanced treatment, to bar discrimination on the basis of creationist or evolutionist belief, to provide definitions and clarifications, to declare the legislative purpose, to provide relative to inservice teacher training and materials acquisition, to provide relative to curriculum development, and otherwise to provide with respect thereto.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. Chapter 30 of Title 17 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of Sections 3701 through 3707, is hereby enacted to read as follows:

CHAPTER 30. BALANCED TREATMENT FOR CREATION-SCIENCE AND EVOLUTION-SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL INSTRUCTION

§3701. Short title

This Chapter shall be known as the "Balanced Treatment for Creation-Science and Evolution-Science Act."

§3702. Purpose

This Chapter is enacted for the purposes of protecting academic freedom.

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§3703. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, unless otherwise clearly indicated, these terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Balanced treatment" means providing whatever information and instruction in both creation and evolution models the classroom teacher determines is necessary and appropriate to provide insight into both theories in view of the textbooks and other instructional materials available for use in his classroom.

(2) "Creation-science" means the scientific evidences for creation and inferences from those scientific evidences.

(3) "Evolution-science" means the scientific evidences for evolution and inferences from those scientific evidences.

(4) "Public schools" mean public secondary and elementary schools.

§3704. Authorization for balanced treatment; requirement for nondiscrimination

A. Commencing with the 1982-1983 school year, public schools within this state may give balanced treatment to creation-science and to evolution-science. Balanced treatment of these two models may be given in classroom lectures taken as a whole for each course, in textbook materials taken as a whole for each course, in library materials taken as a whole for the sciences and taken as a whole for the humanities, and in other educational programs in public schools, to the extent that such lectures, textbooks, library materials, or educational programs deal in any way with the subject of the origin of man, life, the earth, or the universe.

B. Public schools within this state and their personnel shall not discriminate by reducing a grade of a student or by singling out and publicly criticizing any student who demonstrates a satisfactory understanding of both evolution-science or creation-science and who accepts or rejects either model in whole or part.

§3705. Clarifications

This Chapter does not require any instruction in the subject of origins but simply permits instruction in both scientific models (of evolution-science and creation-science) if public schools choose

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to teach either. This Chapter does not require each individual textbook or library book to give balanced treatment to the models of evolution-science and creation-science; it does not require any school books to be discarded. This Chapter does not require each individual classroom lecture in a course to give such balanced treatment but simply permits the lectures as a whole to give balanced treatment; it permits some lectures to present evolution-science and other lectures to present creation-science.

§3706. Funding of inservice training and materials acquisition

Any public school that elects to present any model of origins may use existing teacher inservice training funds to prepare teachers of public school courses presenting any model of origins to give balanced treatment to the creation-science model and the evolution-science model. Existing library acquisition funds may be used to purchase nonreligious library books as are necessary to give balanced treatment to the creation-science model and the evolution-science model.

§3707. Curriculum development

A. Each city and parish school board may develop and provide to each public school classroom teacher in the system a curriculum guide on presentation of creation-science.

B. The governor may designate seven creation-scientists who shall provide resource services in the development of curriculum guides to any city or parish school board upon request. Each such creation-scientist shall be designated from among the full-time faculty members teaching in any college and university in Louisiana. These creation-scientists shall serve at the pleasure of the governor and without compensation.

Section 2. If any provision or item of this Act or the application thereof is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, items, or applications of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provisions, items, or applications, and to this end the provisions of this Act are hereby declared severable.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

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DIGEST

The following digest was prepared by Diane Burkhart of the Senate staff. It constitutes no part of the bill.

Keith Act SB No. 86

Permits, commencing with the 1982-1983 school year, balanced treatment of creation-science and evolutionary-science in all modes of instruction, taken as a whole, used in public elementary and secondary classrooms to present information on the subject of the origins of the universe, earth, and life forms. Provides legislative purposes, definitions, and clarifications, and provides for in-service training of teachers and materials acquisition. Prohibits grade reduction or public criticism by any school personnel of any student who demonstrates a satisfactory understanding of both evolution-science or creation-science and accepts or rejects either model.

(Adds R.S. 17:3701-17:3707)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Education to the Original Bill

1. Restates legislative purpose.

2. Eliminates statements of legislative findings of fact.

3. Adds definition of "balanced treatment."

4. Deletes all references to religion.

5. Adds provision permitting use of local funds to acquire materials and provide in-service training for teachers.

6. Adds provision permitting local school boards to develop curriculum guides.

7. Adds provision authorizing governor to select seven creationists to serve as a resource panel to local school boards in developing curriculum.

8. Changes substantive provisions of bill from mandatory to permissive.

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Letters

to us on the basis of the most important thing in His eyes — our choice.

His way was to let His Son Jesus pay with His life the penalty which we would otherwise have to pay according to His own provisions. The Scripture indicates that He only accepts those who, on the basis of available information, have specifically chosen to be with Him. He's also provided for those who either choose to be with Him or make no choice at all.

He revealed through Jesus more about the way He feels and wants us to feel so that we may know more fully what to do and expect. He does everything short of coercion to make us choose rightly since that's what He started out to do.

Anyone who chooses wrongly or makes no choice at all is total loss to Him since He honors our decisions. He even enlists the aid of those who have made their choice in His favor to help Him bring everyone into His family.

This is a Christian's first and most important job.

This matter is finally decided, either by decision or lack of one, by the time of physical death. therefore it behooves each of us to either choose now or do everything in our power to prepare for the decision as quickly as possible.

Eternal life with Him begins when the decision is made. We don't have to wait for it.

Evolutionary Smokescreen

Editor:

Judging from the various editorials you have written, it seems that you are largely uninformed about what scientific creationism really says.

the earth were cut out of God.

In "the" beginning is not in the original. The definite article "the" is not there (see also John 1:1 in the Greek). Without the definite article, it cannot mean the beginning in the absolute sense. It is better translated "a beginning".

"The earth was without form and void..." (Gen. 1:2). The English rendering of the passage makes it nonsensical. How can one create something "without form and void"? The proper word for "was"in this passage is "became."

The earth became without form and void. Isaiah 45:18 says, "For thus says the Lord who created the heavens (he is God!), who formed the earth and made it (he established it; he did not create it a chaos, he formed it to be inhabited!) RSV.

"Chaos" in the Hebrew means waste, desolation, desert, worthless thing. It is translated at times "without form". God did not create the earth without form or a waste, it became that way. Further, Jeremiah 4:23-26 says, "I looked on the earth and lo, it was waste and void; and to the heavens, and they had no light.

"I looked on the mountains, and lo they were quaking, and all the hills moved to and fro. I looked and lo, there was no man, and all the birds of the air had fled. I looked, and lo, the fruitful land was a desert, and all the cities were laid in ruins before the Lord, before his fierce anger" (RSV).

The phrase "waste and void" is only used twice in the Bible. The other time, it is translated "without form and void" (Gen. 1:1). This passage in Jeremiah indicates a catastrophe that can only find one literal Biblical time period. It does not refer to the end of this present age, which is consumed with fire.

There is strong evidence in the Bible to believe many

of God(s) is highly probable.If you would like to suggest belief in God and the existence of God are two different things, you would be applying the aforementioned definition loosely.

It is true that the human senses cannot directly ascertain an ontological God but that might also be said of atoms, quarks, forces, energy, and all the spectra of waves outside the human senses. Our only basis for such things must come from secondary observation (ex., You see leaves blowing in the wind, not the wind itself).

I would like to make it very clear that in this letter I am not speaking for science or for God as so many have. I'm just offering an alternative to the views we've already heard on this issue.

MARK R. DREHER

Poetry Lessons

Editor:

Because of the recent enlightened legislation regarding the teaching of evolution, instructors will need guidance in formulating lesson plans. Enclosed is my version of what many of them will be saying, in effect.

Lesson Plan for Creationism

When God created night and day
Then Adam and Eve from some dull clay,
He rested to refresh His powers
And contemplate His idle hours.
With pride He'd made a perfect world
By rebellious angels to be spoiled,
Led by an Arch-Fiend called the Devil

Rothschild of the English Department. Both of these concerned international affairs and political geography, and a reading of them sufficed, in our informed opinion, to show that Professor Rothschild has little effective knowledge of either.

As a matter of fact, the ignorance and naivete of Professor Rothschild on the subjects of alliances and national survival seem to be exceeded only by his willingness to display them.

As political geographers, we urge any serious thinker on these subjects to ignore Rothschild's benighted comments and avail themselves of adequate education and factual material on the subjects to form a basic, working knowledge of these matters — something that Rothschild obviously lacks.

We also urge Professor Rothschild to further his scholarly efforts in the field of English. For our part, we will promise that, in exchange, we will never use public meetings and the media as a means to advance the causes of bad grammar, incorrect spelling, or improper punctuation.

E. S. EASTERLY
J. E. JOHNSTON
M. B. NEWTON Jr.,
Chairman, Department
Of Geography and Anthropology

Iguanas And Bondage

Editor:

Despite a pervasive feeling of being compared to a pet iguana wearing a pith helmet, the unpleasant nature of certain loud discussions involving Geography

science and culture from those whose besotted ignorance approaches the simian end of the intellectual spectrum.

If a mere mortal (i.e., and illiterate) is fortunate enough to discriminate between the beneficent and the wolf-in-sheep's clothing varieties of literary-spiritual wardens — those whose ideas and activities protect flesh and blood, as opposed to those whose stratagems and diplomatic charades encourage the measurement of the value of live people in terms of bushels of avocados, sacks of sugar, and bunches of bananas — in that unlikely event, it is quite probable that some not-so-ignorant campesinos (as in Central America) will (1) become refugees in order to avoid strife and death, (2) join the guerilla in the realization that obedience to unjust law is immoral and that it will eventually cause the number of live births per square kilometer to decrease exponentially (thanks to American agricultural "assistance") or (3) climb aboard the yacht of pseudo-literary camouflage and proceed to gently exterminate the capacity for reason in the unwary.

In this "Dream State" and "Sportsman's Paradise" of the mind, the "gods" obliquely stupefy us into believing that we ourselves (i.e., the mere mortals) are so clever as to have engineered the probability of our own destruction, because we are hypnotized by our own subjectivity and not by theirs: we ourselves wish to protect the technological clout of the information processing corporations which control the press (which are merely business entities, not living people; we ourselves wish to protect only the freedom of the owners of the press — and not that of the public (i.e., living people) — re Tornillo

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evidence for special creation (catastrophism) is called solely from the first 3 chapters of Genesis, and has no basis in the fossil record. I have sent this copy of a partial listing of source materials which I encourage you to follow-up with and do some digging into.

Your concepts of creationism seem to be largely derived from the straw-horse smokescreens of evolutionists; I would encourage you to look at the whole picture with an open mind.

I can understand your skepticism, for I was once an evident supporter of evolutionism (my father teaches Animal Evolution here at LSU, Dr. D. A. Rossman) until I reconsidered what had been shoved down my throat all through junior high and high school.

I feel that after you have objectively studied some of this material you will see that the theory of evolution isn't as sound and scientific as everyone makes it out to be, and that creationism is not just a scientized myth but a valid theory that is supported by the fossil record and much other data.

Gish, Duane T. Evolution, The Fossils Say NO!, San Diego: Institute for Creation Research, second edition, 1973.

Wysong, R.L. The Creation-Evolution Controversy. East Lansing, Mich.: Inquiry Press, 1976.

CHARLES E. ROSSMAN

Biblical Explanations

Editor:

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Gen. 1:1). "Created" is translated from a Hebrew word "Bara". It means, "to cut" (Strongs Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary, word 1,254). The Hebrews used to use the word "Bara" when they referred to cutting a tree down in the woods. The Bible never once says God made the universe from nothing. It says the heavens and before Gen. 1:1. Jeremiah speaks of cities laid waste. The end of that age seemed to have been marked by a great flood. Gen. 1:2 states, ". . . and the Spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters."

This could account for the age of the earth set by science. Lately many have offered their opinions about what the Bible says or doesn't say without discovering for themselves what it actually says. Evolution and Creation don't have to take sides with humanism and theism, except perhaps in the minds of small people.

I would also like to address myself to another related concern of this issue. I went home and dug out my freshman Chemistry book. It says, "A scientific law is a description of the orderly behavior of Nature. To be useful a law summarizes past observations and predicts future behavior of nature . . . A hypothesis is an attempt to account for or explain laws and facts." (Chemistry: Principles and Applications, p. 3).

The foundation of science is to observe nature and try to predict regularly occurring patterns. I've read many articles supposedly discounting God on the basis of science. Would the person who appeals to science as the end all consider my next point: Science observes nature.

We would be very lopsided to discount human nature from nature. From the beginning of recorded history up to, and including, now, man can clearly be observed to be a religious animal. This simply means the vast majority of the masses has always believed in God(s) (right, wrong, or indifferent). It would be safe to say this is a naturally occuring phenomenon in human nature.

We could call this observation a scientific law according to the previous definition. The hypothesis would be who and what God is, according to this definition.

A person who appeals to science as a means of establishing validity must by his own criterion admit the existence with guile the Serpent's honeyed tongue

Deceived poor Eve from whom we sprung.
All her descendants since that day
Have had a heavy price to pay.
This ancient tale, my children dear
Will surely wring from you a tear.
But don't believe in evolution
It's all a theory,
Sprung from darkest mind's pollution
I know you'll all agree.
So rise and sing with praises lusty
Our saviors: Messers Keith and Richey.

ISAAC BICKERSTAFF

Stick to English, Please

Editor:

We would like to express our distress at the July 21st article about, and letter by, Professor members in the hallway near my office compels this protest on the nature of academic and pseudo-literary prerogative, with reference to the stay-in-your-own-backyard nature of political discussion, which functionally equates political literacy with political divinity:

"To wish to teach all men the truth about the gods causes the foolish to despise, because they cannot learn, and the good to be slothful, whereas to conceal the truth by myths prevents the former from despising philosophy and compels the latter to study it." (Sallustius)

In effect, the super-literate (the political elite, the corporate elite, the clerical elite, the technological elite) create their collective security by increasing the insecurity of the relatively illiterate.

These illiterate "mortals" (as they are led to believe they indeed are), in legitimate response to the exploitation of the verbally indigent by the bogus "gods", have perpetually been spiritually terrorised by the aforementioned elites who profess to guard art, There is an analogy here with the academic freedom of professors vs. their students.

For the exponential encroachment of technocratic communications corporations to occur, people must become increasingly servile and easily manipulated: each must be equipped with an individualized zip code number and telephone number so that he or she may be located as needed, at least until such time as people become expendable commodities or when genetic engineers perfect the infant who thrives on paper and coffee.

Perhaps there is some likelihood that the First Amendment, for starters, could be reworked. In Red Lion Broadcasting Co. vs. FCC, Justice White's opinion was, "It is the right of viewers and listeners, not the right of broadcasters, which is paramount." If there were a way to make a similar decision stick in the world of print, we could read our own ways (plural) out of bondage.

EDITH KLEINPETER

Final Exam Schedule

EXAM TIME	MONDAY, AUGUST 2	TUESDAY, AUGUST 4	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5
7:30-9:30 a.m.	Accounting 2001 English 006, 1001, 1002, 1004, 1005	Management 3115 Math 1021, 1050, 1052	7:30 a.m. classes
10 a.m.-noon	9:50 a.m. classes	8:40 a.m. classes	12:10 p.m. classes
1:30-3:30 p.m.	1:20 p.m. classes	Math 1031	3:40 p.m. classes
4-6 p.m.	11 a.m. classes	2:30 p.m. classes	No Testing

Commencement Instructions

Candidates for degrees must pay all fees and fines before graduation, including the diploma fee, parking fines and library fees. Those in doubt about their obligatons should consult the Office of the Treasurer.

Students must report to the ground level of the Assembly Center under the concourse near their assigned corridor (northeast or southeast corridor) at 9 a.m., Aug. 7. Signs at the Assembly Center will the show the appropriate staging area for each college.

Men should wear a necktie and long trousers under their gowns and should remove their caps during the invocation, benediction, National Anthem and alma mater. Women should not remove their caps during the ceremony.

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I was invited to contribute the Jeans on Phragmobasidiomycetes (attached). A black & white illustration was also included.

EC

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Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms

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PHRAGMOBASIDIOMYCETES

B. Lowy

Basidiocarps are waxy to gelatinous or arid. Probasidia may or may not be persistent. Metabasidia are variously divided or aseptate and form enlarged or inflated sterigmata notably distinct from the shorter, more uniform, acuminate structures found in the Hymenomycetes. Basidiospores typically germinate by repetition, a process whereby mature spores form short sterigmata upon which smaller, secondary spores are borne. Basidiospores may also germinate by germ tubes or by conidial formation, as commonly occurs in the Dacrymycetaceae. Basidiocarps vary from inconspicuous resupinates on wood, as in some *Tulasnella* and *Heterochaete* species, to large, pigmented, sessile, foliose to stipitate forms, as in most species of *Tremella*, *Exidia*, *Phlogiotis*, and *Auricularia*. Almost all species are saprobic. This class comprises 2 subclasses (Heterobasidiomycetidae and Metabasidiomycetidae), 3 orders, and 9 families.

The interpretation of the basidium and its importance in attempting to establish a uniform system of classification for the Basidiomycetes has long been a matter of dispute. The first significant innovation was made by N. Patouillard (1887) and O. Brefeld (1888), who, working independently, used microscopic structure as a basis for separating the Basidiomycetes into those with septate basidia and those with aseptate basidia. Patouillard's terms Hétérobasidiés and Homobasidiés (respectively for those with and without septation) are still in use. As early as 1853, however, L. R. Tulasne studied the morphological variations in basidia and spores of Heterobasidiomycetidae, and these were later meticulously illustrated by his brother C. Tulasne. Recent controversy has centered on what criteria should be adopted in defining a heterobasidium (also called phragmobasidium) and a holobasidium, and the terminology to be employed in describing the basidium and its parts. The problem must take into consideration not only gross morphology but cytology as well. Different interpretations have led to the introduction of diverse taxonomic proposals.

References. B. Lowy, *Taxonomic problems in the Heterobasidiomycetes*, *Taxon*, 17:118–127, 1968; R. F. R. McNabb, in G. C. Ainsworth, F. K. Sparrow, and A. S. Sussman (eds.), *The Fungi: An Advanced Treatise*, vol. 4B, pp. 303–316, Academic Press, New York, 1973; D. P. Rogers, The basidium, *Univ. Iowa Stud. Natur. Hist.*, 16:160–182, 1934; P. H. B. Talbot, Towards uniformity in basidial terminology, *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.*, 61:497–512, 1973.

HETEROBASIDIOMYCETIDAE

Basidiocarps typically have a gelatinous to waxy texture, but some are arid. Probasidia are subspherical to cylindrical and unicellular. Metabasidia are uniseptate to multiseptate, but are always completely divided into two or more cells. Sterigmata are notably enlarged, and may be lateral, terminal, or both. Generally, the basidiospores are forcibly discharged (ballistospores) and then disseminated by air currents.

The subclass Heterobasidiomycetidae includes 2 orders, Eutremellales and Septobasidiales, and 6 families. All of the members are predominantly saprobic.

References. M. A. Donk, Check list of European hymenomycetous Heterobasidia, *Persoonia*, 4(2):145–335, 1966; B. Lowy, Septate holobasidia, *Taxon*, 18:632–634, 1969; B. Lowy, Taxonomic problems in the Heterobasidiomycetes, *Taxon*, 17:118–127, 1968; N. Patouillard, *Essai taxonomique sur les familles et les genres de Hyménomycètes*, Lons-le-Saunier, Paris, 1900; P. H. B. Talbot, The controversy over septate holobasidia, *Taxon*, 19:570–572, 1970.

EUTREMELLALES

Basidiocarps have metabasidia that become transversely, cruciately, or obliquely septate. Most have a gelatinous texture when wet; hence they are known (together with some members of the Metabasidiomycetidae) by the common name jelly fungi, although upon drying many basidiocarps become rigid or horny. Eutremellales are predominantly gymnocarpous (with the hymenium exposed at maturity), but a few are either angiocarpous *(Hyaloria)* or hemiangiocarpous *(Phleogena, Xenolachne)*. The hymenium is composed of a well-formed zone of basidia, with or without distinctive sterile elements, and may be unilateral or amphigenous (fertile over its entire exposed surface).

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idiospores germinate by repetition or by germ tubes. igmata are enlarged and of indeterminate length, de- nding upon the degree of gelatinization of the basidi- carp (as determined by humidity in the environment). The order includes 5 families, distributed throughout tropical and temperate regions: Auriculariaceae, Hyaloriaceae, Phleogenaceae, Sirobasidiaceae, and Tremellaceae. Almost all members are saprobic.

References. B. Lowy, *Tremellales*, Flora Neotropica Monogr. no. 6, Hafner, New York, 1971; G. W. Martin, Revision of the North Central Tremellales, *Univ. Iowa Stud. Natur. Hist.*, vol. 19, 1952.

Auriculariaceae. Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, and gelatinous or waxy when wet. Some are inconspicuous and resupinate (adhering closely to the substrate), others substipitate to stipitate and pileate or foliose. Most species are saprobic. Probasidia are aseptate, and cylindrical to subclavate. Metabasidia are elongate-cylindrical to subclavate or somewhat curved; and most finally become transversely three-septate, each cell at maturity bearing an acuminate or, more commonly, a long, cylindrical sterigma terminating in a spiculum which bears the spore. The hymenium (the fertile layer which produces basidia) is unilateral or amphigenous. Some species are roughly ear-shaped to orbiculate, pileate, substipitate, rubbery-gelatinous when wet (drying rigid and horny), and up to 6–10 cm or more broad; and grow on wood.

There are about 20 genera and over 100 species in this family. Among the most frequently encountered are *Eocronartium* and *Jola* (both parasitic on mosses), *Auricularia*, *Helicogloea*, and *Platygloea*. *Auricularia*, with 11 species, is extremely common in the tropics, but a few species also occur in temperate climates. Three species, *A. delicata*, *A. fuscosuccinea*, and *A. polytricha*, are commonly used as food in the tropics. The latter two are a staple in oriental cooking and are dried and exported worldwide from Hong Kong or Taiwan, where they are cultivated on logs. They are generally known by the trade name black fungus and are used in Chinese-style soups and a variety of other dishes.

References. G. E. Baker, A Study of the genus *Helicogloea*, *Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard.*, 23:69–128, 1936; H. M. Fitzpatrick, The life history and parasitism of *Eocronartium musciocola*, *Phytopathology*, 8:197–218, 1918; B. Lowy, The genus *Auricularia*, *Mycologia*, 44:656–692, 1952.

Hyaloriaceae. Family represented by the single genus *Hyaloria*. Basidiocarps are angiocarpous, stalked, capitate, and cartilaginous-gelatinous when wet, and dry horny; growth is scattered or in small caespitose clusters on wood. Probasidia are ovoid and aseptate. Metabasidia become longitudinally to cruciately septate with highly modified filiform or narrowly cylindrical sterigmata. Basidiospores are sessile, are symmetrical, have gelatinous walls, and are not forcibly discharged. There are 2 species, known only from Brazil. Both species are about a centimeter or less in height and have been found growing only on rotten palm wood.

References. B. Lowy, *Tremellales*, Flora Neotropica Monogr. no. 6, Hafner, New York, 1971; A. Möller, Protobasidiomyceten, *Bot. Mitth. Trop.*, 8:1–179, 1895.

Phleogenaceae. Basidiocarps are hemiangiocarpous, gelatinous or arid, stipitate, and capitate, with or without a peridium, and are usually less than 1 cm high. Probasidia are aseptate and cylindrical. Metabasidia become transversely three-septate, and are straight to slightly curved. Basidiospores are unicellular, thin- or thick-walled, and sessile or on minute sterigmata; and are not forcibly discharged.

The family includes 2 genera, *Phleogena* and *Hoehnelomyces*, the latter with a single species known only from Brazil. *Phleogena* has 1 common species, *P. faginea*, widely distributed throughout the tropics, and in temperate regions.

References. B. Lowy, *Tremellales*, Flora Neotropica Monogr. no. 6, Hafner, New York, 1971.

Sirobasidiaceae. Family with a single genus *(Sirobasidium)* comprising about 5 species, known mostly from tropical regions. Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, gelatinous, and pustulate to tuberculate or cerebriform. Probasidia are aseptate, basipetally formed, catenulate (in short chains), and subspherical to ovoid. Metabasidia become cruciate-septate or two-celled, and produce aseptate, deciduous sterigmata that become broadly elongate-ovoid to fusiform. The hymenium is amphigenous. Basidiospores are unicellular and subspherical; they germinate by repetition or by germ tube.

The formation of basidia in chains in this family is unique among the Heterobasidiomycetidae, and underscores the pattern of morphological variability associated with the subclass.

References. R. J. Bandoni, The spores and basidia of *Sirobasidium*, *Mycologia*, 49:250–255, 1957; B. Lowy, *Tremellales*, Flora Neotropica Monogr. no. 6, Hafner, New York, 1971.

Tremellaceae. Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, gelatinous to waxy or arid, resupinate to substipitate, and lobate to cerebriform. Probasidia are aseptate, and mostly subspherical to spherical. Metabasidia become subspherical to ovoid or fusiform, and are two- to four-celled; they are typically cruciate-septate (the two septa cross at more or less right angles). Sterigmata are cylindrical-inflated to subulate and are of variable length, depending upon environmental factors, notably humidity. Basidiospores germinate by repetition or by germ tube.

There are about 20 genera in the family with over 100 species distributed throughout tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions. Tremellaceae are the largest family of Eutremellales and include an assemblage of genera that display great diversity in macroscopic and microscopic characteristics. Opposing theories have been defended concerning evolution in the Basidiomycetes, but the extraordinary variability of the heterobasidium is a strong indication favoring the interpretation that a heterobasidiomycetous prototype preceded the holobasidium. The presumably ancestral basidium may have been a multiseptate, unstable structure which through loss of septa gave rise to the unicellular, relatively stable holobasidium.

Among the more common genera are *Exidia*, *Ductifera*, *Heterochaete*, *Phlogiotis*, *Pseudohydnum*, and *Tremella*. White to orange or reddish pigments are frequently produced by the basidiocarps. *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*, *Phlogiotis helvelloides*, and *Tremella fuciformis* are among the species known to be edible. The last-named is foliose and dull white when fresh. It is considered salubrious in Malaysia, where it is called the snow fungus.

References. B. Lowy, *Tremellales*, Flora Neotropica Monogr. no. 6, Hafner, New York, 1971; G. W. Martin, Revision of the North Central Tremellales, *Univ. Iowa Stud. Natur. Hist.*, vol. 19, 1952.

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SEPTOBASIDIALES

Order comprising a single family (Septobasidiaceae) and a single genus *(Septobasidium)* with about 200 species in tropical and temperate regions. Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, mostly resupinate, and arid to spongy; a delicate, complex relationship is carried on with scale insects. They grow as easily recognizable epiphytes on stems and leaves of woody plants, including trees. Metabasidia are cylindrical to curved, transversely one- to three-septate (with a few exceptions) as in Auriculariaceae; a persistent probasidium may be present or absent. Hyphae lack clamp connections.

Scale insects (mostly of the genus *Aspidiotus*) are sheltered beneath a mycelial mat, and may pass their entire life-[illegible] within a minute fungus-covered chamber from which th[illegible] feed on medullary tissue of the host by thrusting sucking mouthparts into living cells. The mycelium penetrates the insect's body and absorbs nutrients from the hemocoel, but the invading hyphae do not kill the insect, which, buried within the fungus, is protected from the vicissitudes of the environment and natural enemies such as wasps.

References. J. N. Couch, *The Genus Septobasidium*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1938.

METABASIDIOMYCETIDAE

Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, predominantly gelatinous to waxy, with incompletely divided or, more commonly, aseptate basidia having notably enlarged or swollen, apical sterigmata of variable length. The hymenium is generally amphigenous. Basidiospores are unicellular to septate, and germinate by repetition, germ tube, or conidial formation. The species are saprobic.

Taxa included in this subclass have defied traditional taxonomic arrangements because their basidia are intermediate in morphology between the Heterobasidiomycetidae and Hymenomycetes. The subclass was established for these fungi since their inclusion within one or the other of the two mutually exclusive categories does not adequately reflect their unique taxonomic position. The taxa are of special phylogenetic interest.

The subclass includes 1 order (Metatremellales, with characteristics of the subclass) with 3 families, Ceratobasidiaceae, Tulasnellaceae, and Dacrymycetaceae, distributed throughout tropical and temperate regions.

References. B. Lowy, *Tremellales*, Flora Neotropica Monogr. no. 6, Hafner, New York, 1971; R. F. R. McNabb, in G. C. Ainsworth, F. K. Sparrow, and A. S. Sussman (eds.), *The Fungi: An Advanced Treatise*, vol. 4B, pp. 317–322, Academic Press, New York, 1973.

Tulasnellaceae. Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, waxy to gelatinous, and effused. Probasidia are aseptate and subspherical. Metabasidia are aseptate to partially septate, producing subspherical, sporoid protosterigmata. Sterigmata become inflated and terminate in an acuminate spiculum; they are cut off at their bases by septa. Basidia may collapse after basidiospore discharge. Basidiospores germinate by repetition or by germ tube.

The basidial morphology of *Pseudotulasnella* and *Metabourdotia*, characterized by the formation of partial or fragmentary septa in the metabasidium, is clearly intermediate between heterobasidial and homobasidial types.

There are 3 genera in the family: *Tulasnella* with about 30 species, occurring in tropical and temperate regions; *Pseudotulasnella* with a single species, known only from Guatemala; and *Metabourdotia* with a single species, known only from Tahiti.

References. B. Lowy, A new genus of the Tulasnellaceae, *Mycologia*, 56:696–700, 1964; G. W. Martin, The Tulasnelloid fungi and their bearing on basidial terminology, *Brittonia*, 9:25–30, 1957; D. P. Rogers, A taxonomic review of the Tulasnellaceae, *Ann. Mycol.*, 31:181–203, 1933.

Ceratobasidiaceae. Family with a single genus *(Ceratobasidium)* containing about 5 species known from tropical and temperate regions. Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, waxy-gelatinous to arid, and resupinate. Probasidia are aseptate and subspherical. Metabasidia are aseptate, and ovoid to spheropedunculate. Sterigmata are inflated-elongate, and fusiform to cornuate, and they are not cut off by septa at their bases. Basidiospores are unicellular and germinate by repetition.

References. B. Lowy, *Tremellales*, Flora Neotropica Monogr. no. 6, Hafner, New York, 1971; D. P. Rogers, Notes on the lower Basidiomycetes, *Univ. Iowa Stud. Natur. Hist.*, 17: 1–43, 1935.

Dacrymycetaceae. Basidiocarps are gymnocarpous, gelatinous to arid, and stipitate or substipitate to cerebriform. Probasidia are aseptate, and cylindrical to clavate. The unique metabasidia are aseptate and become deeply bifurcate. Only two sterigmata of indeterminate length are formed; they become inflated-elongate, and apically attenuate when mature, and they are not cut off by septa at their bases. Basidiospores are unicellular to multicellular, are transversely septate to muriform (septa horizontal and vertical), and germinate by germ tube or by conidia. Many have brilliant yellow or orange to reddish pigments.

The family includes about 10 genera and 70 species found in tropical and temperate regions.

References. L. L. Kennedy, The genera of the Dacrymycetaceae, *Mycologia*, 50:874–895, 1958; D. A. Reid, Monograph of the British Dacrymycetales, *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.*, 62:433–494, 1973.

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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

CLASS - TELIOMYCETES

ORDERS - UREDINALES, USTILAGINALES

CLASS - HYMENOMYCETES

SUBCLASS - HOMOBASIDIOMYCETIDAE

ORDERS - APHYLLOPHORALES, AGARICALES

CLASS - GASTEROMYCETES

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14-17-1979

COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Dr. John Loos (History) is chairing an ad hoc committee which will study the possible development of a program on the "History and Philosophy of Science and Technology." Consonant with the inter-disciplinary nature of this topic, representatives from the Colleges of Agriculture, Chemistry and Physics, and Engineering have been invited to join the committee. In addition to Dr. Loos, the following faculty have agreed to serve on this committee: Dr. Stephen A. Farmer (History), Dr. Bernard Lowy (Botany), Dr. Husain Sarkar (Philosophy), Dr. Robert A. Godke (Animal Science), Dr. Robert V. Nauman (Chemistry), and Dr. Ralph A. Kinney (Electrical Engineering).

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Fall 1979

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...LIKE READING YOUR BIRTHDAY CARDS!

Happy Birthday!

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ABSTRACTS

of the papers presented at the

XI INTERNATIONAL BOTANICAL CONGRESS

August 24–September 2, 1969

and the

INTERNATIONAL WOOD CHEMISTRY SYMPOSIUM

September 2–4, 1969

Seattle, Washington

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Lowy, B. Bot. Dept. La. State Univ., U.S.A. NEOTROPICAL TREMELLALES. The Tremellales constitute a heterogeneous assemblage of fungi that has traditionally been separated from the homobasidiomycetes since the studies of Patouillard (1887) and Brefeld (1888), although the morphological diversity of tremellaceous basidia was first elucidated by Tulasne (1853). A new subclass, Metabasidiomycetidae, is established for taxa with incompletely divided or aseptate basidia, notably inflated sterigmata and basidiospores that germinate by repetition. It includes the Tulasnellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae and Ceratobasidiaceae. The subclass Heterobasidiomycetidae is interpreted as a primitive group with highly diversified basidia embracing types from which the more stable holobasidium may have been derived and the subclass is reserved for taxa having completely divided basidia such as characterize the Auriculariaceae, Hyaloriaceae, Phleogenaceae, Sirobasidiaceae and Tremellaceae. The Homobasidiomycetidae has taxa with undivided basidia which also lack notably inflated sterigmata; basidiospores do not germinate by repetition. The subclass includes the Aphyllophorales, Agaricales and Gasteromycetes. One hundred forty-four species are reported from neotropical America, 76 of which are restricted to the tropical zone. The geographical distribution of all species has been mapped and drawings showing pertinent microscopic details of representatives of the eight families treated are also presented.

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NOTE: Attach this Rider of Increase to your Life Insurance Certificate

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE IN GROUP NO. 196 (PAN-AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY), THE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE UNDER THIS CERTIFICATE NO. 2837 IS INCREASED FROM $ 29,500.00 TO $ 31,000.00 EFFECTIVE 7/1/73

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8/2/73

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LSU Baton Rouge

For Your Information

An Administrative Report to the Faculty and Staff Vol. 30, No. 43 August 6, 1979

This public document is published at an annual cost of $15,415, or 5.1¢ per copy by Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, to inform faculty and staff of LSU, under authority of the Louisiana State Constitution. This statement is made in accordance with provisions of R.S. 43:31 and special exceptions to R.S. 43:31 granted by the State Division of Administration.

FYI Schedule

The last issue of FYI before the start of the Fall semester will be published on August 13—deadline for which is 1 p.m., Tuesday, August 7.

No FYI will be published August 20. On August 27, the Calendar for the Fall semester will be printed; deadline for insertion of items is 1 p.m. Monday, August 20.

Deadline for the regular issue of FYI —Vol. 31, No 1, August 27—is 1 p.m. Tuesday, August 21.

Board of Supervisors

Several Committees of the LSU Board of Supervisors met in Baton Rouge on July 27, and made the following recommendations that directly affect the Baton Rouge campus:

¶ Adoption of a Systemwide budget of $245.716 million for 1979-80, including $77.961 million for LSU in Baton Rouge (see chart).

¶ Appointment to Alumni Professorships of Drs. Hubert S. Butts (Department of Mathematics), Robert W. Heck (Department of Architecture), and Donald E. Stanford (Department of English).

¶ Establishment of piano scholarships with funds generated through adult piano lessons taught by School of Music faculty members under the Division of Continuing Education.

¶ Authorization to reduce from 30 to student to live off campus.

¶ Authorization to execute lease of a campsite in Slidell for use by the Center for Wetland Resources.

The full Board, meeting in subsequent special session, approved the budget and degree awards for summer commencement. Other Committee recommendations will be considered by the full Board at its regular meeting in Baton Rouge August 10.

Board members were also presented with a list of capital outlay projects authorized and funded by the 1979 Legislative session, which include correction of deficiencies in the chemistry building ($1 million); equipment for the College of Engineering and the Sea Grant Program ($900,000); construction of parking lots on this campus ($500,000); repairs and renovation of the food-service area of the Union ($300,000); planning for renovation of the gym armory and new natatorium ($600,000); planning for a Center for Continuing Education ($2 million); conversion of the heating system for the West Nicholson Apartments ($1.245 million); renovation of Coates Hall ($2.2 million plus $4.1 million in state funds previously authorized); construction of an architecture-fine arts and landscape architecture building ($7.2 million plus $600,000 previously authorized); renovation of Hill

1979-80 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
Baton Rouge Campus

	UNIVERSITY	VETERINARY MEDICINE	TOTAL
REVENUES:			
State Appropriations			
1979-80	$48,489,325	$5,368,724	$53,858,049
1978-79	42,365,140	4,659,851	47,024,991
Amount of Increase	6,124,185	708,873	6,833,058
Percent Increase	14.46	15.21	14.53
Federal Appropriations			
1979-80	390,170		390,170
1978-79	446,800		446,800
Amount of Decrease	(56,630)		(56,630)
Percent Decrease	(12.67)		(12.67)
Self-Generated			
1979-80	22,338,967	1,374,077	23,713,044
1978-79	20,145,370	1,134,240	21,279,610
Amount of Increase	2,193,597	239,837	2,433,434
Percent of Increase	10.89	21.15	11.44
EXPENDITURES:			
Salaries			
1979-80	41,551,124	3,984,266	45,535,390
1978-79	37,278,675	3,295,953	40,574,628
Student Wages			
1979-80	4,254,574	30,053	4,284,627
1978-79	3,520,109	35,341	3,555,450
Overtime & Trans. Wages			
1979-80	806,266		806,266
1978-79	800,484		800,484
Staff Benefits			
1979-80	5,290,272	540,056	5,830,328
1978-79	4,930,282	451,703	5,381,985
Travel			
1979-80	535,697	25,710	561,407
1978-79	396,773	22,186	418,959
Supplies & Expense			
1979-80	14,647,713	2,017,257	16,664,970
1978-79	13,264,868	1,938,033	15,202,901
Eqpt., Cap. Imp. & Debt. Serv.			
1979-80	4,132,816	145,459	4,278,275
1978-79	2,766,119	50,875	2,816,994
Total 1979-80	**71,218,462**	**6,742,801**	**77,961,263**
Total 1978-79	62,957,310	5,794,091	68,751,401
Total Increase	8,261,152	948,710	9,209,862
Percent Increase	13.12	16.37	13.40

Published weekly by the Office of Publications, T. D. Boyd Hall. Items should be submitted in writing BEFORE 1 P.M. ON TUESDAYS. Calendar notices are published from the Official University Calendar, maintained by the Tower Information Center • LSU Is An Equal Opportunity University

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Memorial Library ($2.5 million plus $300,000 previously authorized); continuation of improvements to the physical plant ($3.5 million); renovation and expansion of the Middleton Library ($9.75 million plus $750,000 previously authorized); equipment for the Fire Training Institute ($425,000).

Also on the list are $1 million for a Law Center planning and feasibility study, and the following projects for the Center for Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development on this campus: construction of a forestry-wildlife and fisheries building ($7.3 million plus $600,000 previously authorized); construction of an agronomy building ($6.8 million plus $410,000 previously authorized); continuation of construction and renovation of dairy facilities ($2.3 million plus $2.5 million previously authorized); improvements to the Department of Agricultural Engineering building ($330,000); addition to Knapp Hall ($610,000).

Woodin Discusses Salaries

On July 27, Dr. Martin D. Woodin, President of the University System, made the following comments to members of the Board of Supervisors regarding LSU salaries:

"The most critical problem existing at the time of our budget deliberations related to the level of faculty and staff salaries. Last year, we only were able to devote funds to salary and wage increases of about 4.5 percent of payroll. At the same time, other Southern institutions with whom we compete in attracting and retaining talented faculty averaged about 8 percent in salary increases, creating for us a gap of some 3 to 4 percent. I should point out that our actual salary levels to which these percentages applied were lower than many of the better Southern public institutions.

"On top of the 3 to 4 percent lag in rate of increase we anticipated that Southern institutions would increase salary levels by about 7 to 8 percent this year. Actually, this is what is happening.

"Therefore, in our budget planning we provided for a 12 percent overall salary and wage increase for this year, which you approved, and our budget request to the State included this amount.

"A similar problem existed at budget development time last fall concerning wage and salary rates for classified employees. Civil Services rates simply were not competitive with private employers or Federal and municipal governmental agencies. . . .

"We were pleased, and we have expressed our appreciation to Governor Edwards and the Legislature, for the adjustment in Civil Service pay rates for certain categories effective May 1, and a general pay increase for all employees effective September 1 of this year.

"While the general pay increase will raise salary and wage levels 10 percent, it will apply to 5/6 of the year and has a minimum and maximum limitation of $800 and $2,200 respectively. While the average salary and wage level will be increased by 10 percent, the actual realized increase for 1979-80 will average 7.3 percent. . . ."

For Temperature "Exceptions"

Any department with special situations that would seem to call for an exception to the temperature-control guidelines should contact the Office of Physical Plant, 388-3186. If need for special consideration is thus determined, such requests should then be routed in writing through proper administrative channels, including the appropriate Vice-Chancellor, to Mr. Quinn Coco, Vice-Chancellor for Business Affairs and Comptroller, 217 Thomas Boyd Hall.

Blood Needed

Jody Mixon, son of Dr. Harold Mixon, Associate Profesor of Speech, needs 19 pints of blood donations—nine of which must be donated at the Oschner Foundation Hospital in New Orleans, and the remainder of which may be given at the blood bank of Our Lady of the Lake Hospital in Baton Rouge. Details are available from Jean Jackson, 388-4172.

Job Opportunities

Any qualified, interested University employee must apply to the Office of Personnel Services, 304 Thomas Boyd Hall, Monday through Friday, 9-11 a.m. or 1-3 p.m., for the following vacant positions:

Steno Clk. III. Typist Clk. III. Typist Clk. III (part-time, 20 hrs. SWW). **Clk. IV. Painter. Maint. Supv. I. Oper. Engr. I. Acct. Clk. II. Vet. Lab. Tech. I. Cashier. Secretary. Carpenter. Sheet Metal Worker. Print. Fin. Spec. II. Mag. Keybrd. Oper. II. Sci. Res. Tech.**

Applications are also being accepted for the following positions:

Assistant Football Coaches (anticipated, part-time): High-school or college-level coaching exp. req. Apply by Aug. 13 to Charles McClendon, Head Football Coach, Athletic Dept.

Research Associate: B.S. or M.S. (physiol., biol., nuc. sci.); exp. in radioimmunoassay tech. Avail. Sept. 1. Send bio. data, 3 letters of rec. to R. A. Godke, Animal Science Dept., 388-4012.

Instructor (anticipated, part-time, Fall sem.): Deg. from accredited law school essential; teach Finance 3201 (Bus. Law). **Instructor** (anticipated, part-time, Fall sem.): Deg. from an accredited law school pref.; teach Finance 3351 (Real Estate). For both positions, contact John Lewis Davidson, Finance Dept.

Research Associate: B.S. w/ emph. on microbiol. req.; exp. w/ assay of antibiotics, disinfectants, mycotoxins pref. Apply by Aug. 31 w/ resume & 3 letters of rec. to E. A. Epps, Jr., P.O. Box 16390-A, Baton Rouge, LA 70893, 388-2755.

Assistant or Associate Professor (anticipated): Ph.D., exp. in ecology, hydrology, engr., conduct res. on hydrodynamics of coastal systems. Avail. January 1, 1980; non-tenured position. Contact Director, Coastal Ecology Lab, by October 15.

CALENDAR

Monday, August 6-Monday, August 13

MONDAY, AUGUST 6-TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

No Events Scheduled

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8

12:05 p.m. New Testament Discussion, 320 Thomas Boyd Hall

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9-MONDAY, AUGUST 13

No Events Scheduled

CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, ETC.

Academic Services, Louisiana Boys and Girls State, August 6, Cotillion Ballroom, Union, 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; Governor's Ball, 8:30 p.m.-midnight.

Louisiana Geological Survey, Institute of Gas Technology, August 8, Ouachita Room, Union, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Cooperative Extension, Builders and Lenders Meeting, August 9, Colonnade & Royal Ballroom, Union, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

EXHIBITS

ANGLO-AMERICAN ART MUSEUM—MEMORIAL TOWER
"New Orleans-Made Silver and Other Pieces from the Permanent Collection," & "A Sampler from the Permanent Collection." Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m., weekdays; 9 a.m.-noon, 1-4:30 p.m., Saturday; 1-4:30 p.m., Sunday.

MUSEUM OF GEOSCIENCE
Geography-Anthropology Section. Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m., weekdays. Geology-Paleontology Section. Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m., weekdays.

NATURAL SCIENCE MUSEUM—FOSTER HALL
Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m., weekdays; closed, Saturday; 2-5 p.m. Sunday.

RURAL LIFE MUSEUM—BURDEN RESEARCH CENTER
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m., weekdays. Adults only. Call for an appointment—766-8241.

LIBRARY — MIDDLETON ROOM
Hours: 7:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., weekdays; 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Saturday; closed, Sunday.

LIBRARY — LOUISIANA ROOM
"Vanishing Louisiana." Hours: 7:30 a.m.-4 p.m., Monday-Friday; 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Saturday; 7-9 p.m., Sunday-Thursday. "Paperback Cover Art: The First Twenty Years (1933-1953)"; Collection of David Madden, Writer-in-Residence, English Department, LSU. Hours: 7:30 a.m.-10:30 p.m., Monday-Thursday, 7:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturday; 2-10:30 p.m., Sunday.

ART GALLERY — UNION
Smithsonian Exhibition, "Blacks in the Westward Movement," 9 a.m.-9 p.m., daily, through August 19.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE STUDY IN

BOTANY

1976-77

LSU offers studies in botany leading to the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. The Master of Natural Science, a non-research degree, is available to those in secondary education. Individual programs are planned to give a sound foundation in botany with specialization in a particular area. Prospective students are encouraged to consider the following special faculty interests.

Ecology — S. A. Whipple, Ph.D., Colorado State University. Vegetation structure and dynamics; plant population dynamics; quantitative techniques of vegetation analysis; niche and biogeographic theories.

Marine Sciences — J. G. Gosselink, Ph.D., Rutgers University. Estuarine and marsh ecology, systems ecology, and physiology. (In conjunction with the Department of Marine Sciences).

Morphology and Anatomy — S. C. Tucker, Ph.D., University of California, Davis. Developmental anatomy of floral and vegetative shoots; determinate meristems; tendril and thorn ontogeny; lichen distribution in the gulf states.

Mycology and Ethnomycology — B. Lowy, Ph.D., University of Iowa. Systematics and phylogeny of fungi; neotropical Tremellales; ethnomycology of Mesoamerica.

Palynology — M. H. Lieux, Ph.D., Louisiana State Univeristy. Systematic and applied Holocene pollen studies in the Gulf of Mexico region; melissopalynology.

Phycology and Cytology — R. L. Chapman, Ph.D., University of California, Davis. Ultrastructure of algae; eukaryotic algal viruses and nuclear inclusions; epiphytic and parasitic algae.

Plant Physiology — R. Parrondo, Ph.D., University of Florida. Mineral uptake; effects of water stress on rate of mineral absorption and retention; physiology of adaptation of saltmarsh vegetation.

Systematics — L. E. Urbatsch, Ph.D., University of Georgia. Biosystematics and phylogeny of flowering plants; biochemical systematics; cytotaxonomy; compositae.

Viruses, Genetics — C. A. Schexnayder, Ph.D., Louisiana State University. Viruses of sugarcane; biology of the Pontederiaceae.

Among the studies in allied fields offered at Louisiana State University are: agronomy, biochemistry, geosciences, microbiology, zoology, entomology, plant pathology, nuclear science, landscape architecture, horticulture, forestry and wildlife management, and others.

Teaching assistantships in Botany are available for graduate student support at a stipend of $3100 for nine months. Summer assistantships are also available.

Students interested in applying for admission to graduate work in the Department of Botany should write to:

Chairman, Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

In their inquiries, applicants should include a brief summary of their educational experience, the names of three references, and their interest in a particular area of botany. The chairman will direct the Graduate School to send applicants a graduate catalog and the necessary application forms.

Louisiana State University adheres to the principle of equal educational and employment opportunity without regard to race, sex, color, creed, or national origin.

LSU Graduate Study

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Louisiana State University
and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Baton Rouge

Faculty Salaries 1978-79*

Academic Rank	No.	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median
Professor & Dept. Head/Chairperson					
AY	22	$22,500	$38,700	$30,254	$29,350
FY	19	27,000	39,949	33,946	35,696
Professor					
AY	198	$20,053	$45,150	$26,611	$25,495
FY	40	24,548	39,100	30,721	29,943
Associate Professor					
AY	205	$16,936	$28,500	$20,379	$20,044
FY	44	19,290	32,700	24,428	23,898
Assistant Professor					
AY	201	$13,100	22,500	$16,622	$16,400
FY	29	16,900	37,029	20,737	20,000
Instructor					
AY	126	$ 9,800	$19,700	$12,982	$12,500
FY	10	13,000	20,300	16,914	17,500
Sub-Total					
AY	752				
FY	142				
TOTAL	894				

*Excludes Veterinary Medicine

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A Comparison of National, Regional and LSU Average Faculty Salaries by Selected Disciplinary Areas 1977-78

Rank	Disciplinary Area A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Professor									
National	$24,252	$25,911	$27,977	$24,444	$27,032	$25,681	$24,922	$26,646	$26,626
Regional	24,061	25,782	27,133	23,897	26,113	24,343	24,787	26,336	26,323
LSU	24,574	24,884	26,466	23,001	25,269	22,469	24,497	29,414	27,686
Associate Professor									
National	$18,994	19,539	$21,767	$19,205	$20,456	$19,698	$18,163	$19,423	$19,244
Regional	19,216	19,404	21,824	18,937	20,342	19,816	17,898	19,190	18,902
LSU	18,761	18,269	22,443	19,324	21,256	18,177	19,097	19,207	19,451
Assistant Professor									
National	$16,128	$16,449	$18,261	$15,962	$17,190	$15,875	$14,905	$15,754	$15,558
Regional	16,425	16,196	18,158	15,732	17,229	15,876	14,246	15,475	15,298
LSU	15,689	15,287	18,816	16,661	17,810	15,001	15,243	15,416	15,496
Instructor									
National	$12,330	$12,332	$13,284	$12,673	$12,747	$13,167	$11,437	$12,830	$13,264
Regional	12,686	11,741	12,589	12,052	12,611	13,058	11,641	12,651	12,438
LSU	13,079	12,160	13,890	14,695	12,950	12,051	11,684	12,484	14,253

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Louisiana State University
and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Baton Rouge

Mean Faculty Salary Levels - AY Basis*
1973 - 1979

Academic Rank	Mean Salary By Year					
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Professor & Chairperson	$22,467	$23,741	$25,993	$27,083	$29,301	$30,254
Professor	20,238	21,553	23,170	23,904	25,674	26,661
Associate Professor	15,497	16,567	17,638	18,061	19,635	20,379
Assistant Professor	12,573	13,363	14,436	14,782	16,059	16,662
Instructor	9,667	10,534	11,177	11,489	12,872	12,982
All Ranks	14,935	15,963	17,198	17,662	19,140	20,065

*Excludes Veterinary Medicine

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Louisiana State University and A&M College

Comparison of Sources of Variation in Salary
Full-Time Faculty 1974-78

Source	Percentage of Variation 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Academic Rank	49.3	55.0	59.8	47.5
Discipline-College	39.3	32.2	29.7	38.8
Years in Rank	3.5	5.2	6.6	6.0
Department in Discipline-College	2.8	4.0	3.3	3.3
Degree	2.1	1.6	.6	.1
Years of Service	.8	.4	.1	.1
Sex	.7	.1	*	*
Race	.4	.8	.6	.3
Tenure	.1	.2	.1	3.8
Pay Basis	.5	.3	.2	.1
Other Factors	.5	.4		
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
R^2	.859	.879	.874	.647

*The differences are less than 0.01%

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY DATA — ACADEMIC/UNCLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY,BERNARD — SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 09/01/79 — LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 28,950 ANNUAL TO 31,150 ANNUAL

FISCAL
PERCENT OF TIME 100
100 PERCENT LEVEL 31,150

BUDGET-CODE	107-10-0000	15,576
	107-10-0100	7,786
	107-10-0200	7,788

PAUL W. MURRILL

CHANCELLOR

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17-7x-1979

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY DATA

ACADEMIC/UNCLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY,BERNARD

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 07/01/79

LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 28,000 ANNUAL TO 28,950 ANNUAL

FISCAL
PERCENT OF TIME 100
100 PERCENT LEVEL 28,950

BUDGET-CODE	107-10-0000	14,475
	107-10-0100	7,237
	107-10-0200	7,238

PAUL W. MURRILL

CHANCELLOR

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Louisiana State University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

August 2, 1978

Dr. Bernard Lowy:

This is to inform you that the following salary has been approved for you for 1978-79.

---------- Academic Year
[ ] basis

$ 28,000

---------- Fiscal year
[XXX] basis

Academic year salaries are effective with the beginning of the academic year 1978-79. Fiscal year salaries are effective from July 1, 1978.

Charles A. Schumaker
Signature

IAB:kcc

cc: Dean of the College
of Arts & Sciences

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Sara $18,800. (VIII-'78)

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY DATA

ACADEMIC/NON-CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY,BERNARD

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 07/01/78

LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 27,300 ANNUAL TO 28,000 ANNUAL

FISCAL
PERCENT OF TIME 100
100 PERCENT LEVEL 28,000

BUDGET-CODE	107-10-0000	14,000
	107-10-0100	7,000
	107-10-0200	7,000

PAUL W. MURRILL

CHANCELLOR

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY INCREASE

ACADEMIC/NON-CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY,BERNARD

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 07/01/77

LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 25,300 ANNUAL TO 27,300 ANNUAL

FISCAL
PERCENT OF TIME 100
100 PERCENT LEVEL 27,300

BUDGET-CODE 107-10-0000 20,424
107-10-0200 6,876

PAUL W. MURRILL

CHANCELLOR

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY INCREASE

ACADEMIC/NON-CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY, BERNARD

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 07/01/77

LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 25,300 ANNUAL TO 27,300 ANNUAL

FISCAL
PERCENT OF TIME 100
100 PERCENT LEVEL 27,300

BUDGET-CODE 107-10-0000 20,424
107-10-0200 6,876

PAUL W. MURRILL

CHANCELLOR

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Louisiana State University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

August 8, 1977

Dr. Bernard Lowy:

This is to inform you that the following salary has been approved for you for 1977-78.

---------- Academic Year basis
[ ]

$ 25,300

---------- Fiscal year basis
[XXX]

Academic year salaries are effective with the beginning of the academic year 1977-78. Fiscal year salaries are effective from July 1, 1977.

Charles A. Schumaker Jr.
Signature

IAB:kcc

cc: Dean of the College
of Arts & Sciences

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Louisiana State University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

July 30, 1976

Dr. Bernard Lowy:

This is to inform you that the following salary has been approved for you for 1976-77.

---------- Academic Year basis
[ ]

$ 25,300

---------- Fiscal year basis
[xxxx]

Academic year salaries are effective with the beginning of the academic year 1976-77. Fiscal year salaries are effective from July 1, 1976.

Charles A. Schumaker Jr.
Signature

IAB:kcc

cc: Dean of the College
of Arts & Sciences

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY INCREASE — ACADEMIC/NON-CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY, BERNARD — SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 07/01/76 — LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 24,500 ANNUAL TO 25,300 ANNUAL

FISCAL
PERCENT OF TIME 100
100 PERCENT LEVEL 25,300

BUDGET-CODE 107-10-0000 18,925
107-10-0200 6,375

PAUL W. MURRILL

CHANCELLOR

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY INCREASE

ACADEMIC/NON-CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY, BERNARD

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 01/01/75

LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 22,500 ANNUAL TO 23,500 ANNUAL

FISCAL
PERCENT OF TIME 100

BUDGET-CODE	107-10-0100	11,750
	107-10-0000	5,875
	107-10-0200	5,875

3-IV-'75

PAUL W. MURRILL

CHANCELLOR

Received: 3-IV-'75

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Louisiana State University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

August 6, 1975

Dr. Bernard Lowy:

This is to inform you that the following salary has been approved for you for 1975-76:

---------- Academic Year basis
[ ]

$ 24,500

---------- Fiscal year basis
[xxx]

Academic year salaries are effective with the beginning of the academic year 1975-76. Fiscal year salaries are effective from July 1, 1975.

Charles A. Schumaker
Signature

IAB:ajs

cc: Dean of the College
of Arts & Sciences

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

NATURE OF ACTION - SALARY INCREASE

ACADEMIC/NON-CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYEE NAME LOWY,BERNARD

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 484-32-1517

EFFECTIVE DATE 07/01/74

LSU TITLE CODE A713

STATE POS NO 901004

SALARY RATE FROM 21,839 ANNUAL TO 22,500 ANNUAL

DEPT CODE 107-10-0000

CECIL G. TAYLOR

CHANCELLOR

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Louisiana State University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

August 8, 1974

Dr. Bernard Lowy

This is to inform you that the following salary has been approved for you for 1974-75:

[ ]	Academic Year basis

$ 22,500

[xxx]	Fiscal year basis

Academic year salaries are effective with the beginning of the academic year 1974-75. Fiscal year salaries are effective from July 1, 1974

Charles A. Talman
Signature

IAB:ajs

cc: Dean of the College
of Arts & Sciences

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Professor
Department of Botany

January 25, 1974

Dear Dr. Lowy:

As a result of the recent 5.5% salary increase authorized by the state, the following salary has been approved for you effective January 1, 1974:

$21,839, Fiscal year basis

CAS

Charles A. Schexnayder
Chairman, Department of Botany

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Received: Aug. 8, 1973

Louisiana State University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

August 7, 1973

Dr. Bernard Lowy, Professor
Department of Botany

Dear Dr. Lowy:

This is to inform you that the following salary has been approved for you for 1973-74:

[ ] Academic year basis

$ 20,700

[xxxxx] Fiscal year basis

Academic year salaries are effective with the beginning of the academic year 1973-74. Fiscal year salaries are effective from July 1, 1973.

Charles A. Schumaker
Signature

IAB:lmr

cc: Dean of the College
of Arts & Sciences

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POSTMARKED: AUG. 21
RECEIVED: SEPT. 27.

Louisiana State University
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Professor
Department of Botany

Dear Dr. Lowy:

This is to inform you that the following salary has been approved for you for 1972-73:

[_____] Academic year basis

$ 19,700

[xxxx] Fiscal year basis

Academic year salaries are effective with the beginning of the academic year 1972-73. Fiscal year salaries are effective from July 1, 1972.

Charles A. Schumaker
Signature

IAB:lmr

cc: Dean of the College

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Botany Dept Salaries

1978-79

Schexnayder	28,400.—
Tucker	23,100.—
Luke	19,000.—
Chapman	18,600.—
Dickey	13,000.—
Lowy	28,000.—

Selected Salaries LSU 25-XI-'77

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H. J. Walker - Boyd 32000. 18yrs.

D. H. Kupfer - 26,600 - 23 yrs.

M. H. Levin - 15,780 - 7½ yrs.

R. E. Chumbley III - 16,305 - 9½ yrs.

W. B. Stichle (Zoology) - 16,500 - 6 yr.

W. J. Herman - 29400 - 17 yr

S. B. Hilliard (Anthro) - 25,750 - 7½ yr.

R. D. Anderson - 38,000 - 22 yrs.

Lamar Jones - 34,636 - 11½ yr.

Sean P. McGlynn - 38,775 - 21 yrs. Boyd 47 Age

Jack Haynes - 27995 - 6½ yrs. Asst. Dean

P. Dufour - 22,843 - 20½ yr. 56 age

J. Burke - 22,141 - 14½ yr. 43.

N. & G. Levan - 33,182 - 7½ yr. 44.
(Law)

B. J. Weist - 36,819 - 8½. 57
(Dean Soc. Wel.)

J. G. Traynham - 44,800 - 25 yrs. 52.

BL - 27,500 - 27 yrs.

Selected Salaries LSU 25-XI-'77

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List of Available Reprints

B. Lowy

1950. Climacium americanum in Iowa. The Bryologist 53(4):289-293. (11)

1951. Impressions of Life in Tropical America. Turtox News 29(1,2): 14-17, 54-55. (86)

1963. New Suggestions for Preparing Fleshy Fungi for the Herbarium. Mycologia 55(1):128-130. (1)

1965. The 1960 Louisiana Foray. Mycologia 57(3):478-483. (32)

1965. Estudio Sobre Algunos Tremellales de Mexico. Boletin de la Sociedad Botanica de Mexico (29):19-33. (58)

1966. A New Species of Stypella from Brazil. Transactions Mycological Society of Japan 7(1):1,2. (16)

1969. Septate Holobasidia. Taxon 18(6):632-634. (120)

1972. A New Species of Arrhytidia. Mycologia 64(4):904-906. (78)

1972. A Newly Discovered Copy of a Maya Codex. Revista Interamericana Review 2(3):405-407. (114)

1974. Amanita muscaria and the Thunderbolt Legend in Guatemala and Mexico. Mycologia 66(1):188-191. (72)

1975. Additional Neotropical Tremellales. Mycologia 67(5):991-1000. (69)

1976. New Tremellales from Panama. Mycologia 68(5):1103-1108. (96)

1976. A New Tremella from Ecuador. Mycotaxon 4(1):163-165. (30)

1977. A New Heterochaete. Mycotaxon 5(2):449-452. (39)

1977. A New Tremella with Deciduous Sterigmata. Mycotaxon 6(2):371-374. (171)

1977. A New Species of Phyllogloea. Bol. Soc. Mex. Mic. 11:163-165. (76)

1978. A New Tremella from Mexico. Mycotaxon 7(2):218-220. (212)

1978. Sándor Petőfi, 1823-1849. An Introductory Note. Revista/Review Interamericana 8(2):325-326. (9)

1979. A New Genus and Species of Tremellaceae from Mexico. Bol. Soc. Mex. Mic. 13:223-228. (37)

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1979. Nuevos Registros de Tremellales de México. Bol Soc. Mex. Mic. 13:211-214. (54)

1981. Syzygospora alba, A Mycoparasitic Heterobasidiomycete. Mycologia 73(6):1108-1115. (58)

1981. The Wondrous Mushroom. Mycolatry in Mesoamerica. Mycologia 73(4): 789-792. (1)

1981. Were Mushroom Stones Potters' Molds? Revista/Review Interamericana 11(2):231-237. (51)

1982. New Tremellales from West Brazilian Amazon. Mycotaxon 15:95-102 (94)

1982. Phragmobasidiomycetes.in Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms. McGraw Hill. 246-248. (165)

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Summary of

AMERICAN SCIENCE MANPOWER, 1968

NSF 70-5, JANUARY 1970

NATIONAL REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20550

A Special Report for 1970 Registrants

This report summarizes the background and operations of the National Register and the uses made of the information supplied by individual scientists. Three tables present examples of 1968 registration data for approximately 300,000 scientists: The salaries and characteristics of U.S. scientists (table 1); the median annual salaries of scientists in different disciplines, by highest degree and type of employer (table 2); and median annual salaries of scientists located in the 25 metropolitan areas with 2,000 or more registrants, by type of employer (table 3). These tables provide the information most frequently requested from the National Register. More detailed information will be published in *American Science Manpower, 1968.* An example of such detailed information is presented in the section Federal Government Support, as reported by 1968 registrants.

Table 1. Characteristics and median annual salaries of U.S. scientists: 1968

Characteristics	Number	Percent	Salary
Registered scientists	297,942	100	$13,200
Men	270,109	91	13,500
Women	27,833	9	10,000
Field of science:			
Chemistry	93,788	32	13,500
Earth and marine sciences	23,746	8	12,900
Atmospheric and space sciences	5,745	2	13,400
Physics	32,491	11	14,000
Mathematics	24,477	8	13,000
Computer sciences	6,972	2	14,100
Agricultural sciences	12,740	4	11,000
Biological sciences	46,183	16	13,000
Psychology	23,077	8	13,200
Statistics	2,639	1	14,900
Economics	11,510	4	15,000
Sociology	6,638	2	12,000
Political science	5,176	2	12,000
Anthropology	1,219	---	12,700
Linguistics	1,541	1	11,500
Highest Degree:			
Doctorate	111,206	37	15,000
Professional medical	7,455	3	20,000
Master's	86,717	29	12,000
Bachelor's	89,141	30	12,000
Less than bachelor's	353	---	14,000
No report	3,070	1	12,400
Employment status:			
Full-time employed	258,536	87	-----
Civilian	251,555	84	13,200
Military	6,981	2	-----
Part-time employed	17,476	6	-----
Not employed	12,707	4	-----
No report	9,223	3	-----
Type of employer:			
Educational institutions	117,746	40	-----
Academic year	-----	---	11,000
Calendar year	-----	---	13,500
Federal Government	29,666	10	13,500
Other government	10,031	3	11,200
Nonprofit organizations	11,204	4	14,700
Industry and business	95,776	32	14,700
Self-employed	6,462	2	18,000
Military	7,155	2	-----
Other	1,729	1	12,600
Not employed	12,707	4	-----
No report	5,466	2	14,000

Characteristics	Number	Percent	Salary
Age (median age 38):			
24 or under	9,759	3	$7,900
25-29	51,661	17	9,600
30-34	51,751	17	11,500
35-39	47,199	16	13,400
40-44	43,162	14	15,000
45-49	35,336	12	16,000
50-54	24,459	8	16,400
55-59	15,971	5	16,200
60-64	9,919	3	16,200
65-69	4,748	2	16,000
70 or over	3,050	1	14,000
No report	947	---	11,400
Primary work activity:			
Research and development	96,036	32	13,400
Basic research	46,177	15	13,000
Applied research	38,841	13	13,800
Management or administration	62,870	21	17,000
Management or administration of research and development	28,568	10	18,400
Teaching	62,087	21	11,000
Production and inspection	16,847	6	12,000
Consulting	12,334	4	14,400
Exploration, forecasting, reporting	14,365	5	12,500
Other	8,416	3	12,000
Not employed	12,707	4	-----
No report	12,280	4	14,400
Years of professional experience:			
1 or less	11,312	4	9,000
2-4	44,308	15	10,000
5-9	55,645	19	11,700
10-14	42,590	14	13,800
15-19	39,352	13	15,100
20-24	22,729	8	16,200
25-29	17,030	6	17,000
30-34	12,294	4	17,200
35-39	6,458	2	17,000
40 or more	5,422	2	16,300
No report	40,802	14	14,000

Note: Percents may not add to total because of rounding. All median salaries were computed only for full-time employed civilian scientists.

Source: National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, 1968.

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"Time" sheet of activities (This report begun: 12:06PM)
?

A - RESEARCH & RESEARCH RELATED PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

I. Additions to Tremellales of the American tropics.
II. Revision of monograph on "Neotropical Tremellales."
III. Linguistic evidence for influence of fungi in contemporary Mayan culture.
IV. Collaboration with New York Botanical Garden: Identification of tropical fungi sent for identification. (Hours not counted)
V. Recent publications
Papers previously indicated and 10 reviews since 1972. Other papers and reviews in preparation.

B - EDITORIAL DUTIES

I. Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA.
II. Consulting Editor of REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW. (Puerto Rico)

C - INSTRUCTION in MYCOLOGY.

D - CURATING MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM (See enclosed statement)

E - RECENT INVITATIONAL TALKS ON FUNGI AND/OR ETHNOMYCOLOGY

April, 1973 - USL
June, 1973 - Tropical Research Div. United Fruit Co., La Lima, Honduras
Nov. 1973 - Grinnell College
April, 1974 - Sigma Xi LSU
June, 1974 - University of San Carlos, School of Microbiology, Guatemala City
Oct. 1974 - WAFB TV "Morning Show" (20 minutes on fungi)
Oct. 1974 - LSU Anthropology Club
Nov. 1974 - Baton Rouge Garden Club
Nov. 1974 - LSU Shreveport Biology Club

General Comment

In my 23 years of service at LSU I have never been very good at counting hours of work and it is too late for me to start now. My watch is not that reliable, anyway.

I believe that the administration is on the wrong track if it concerns itself more with equalization of hours than with stimulating, attracting and rewarding good people and requiring higher standards of excellence from both faculty and students. Regarding any individual's contribution to the university as a whole, it must be evident that many factors (dedication, effectiveness, reliability etc) cannot be weighed solely in terms of hours spent. In any case, some documentation is needed for a meaningful evaluation. Recent examples are enclosed.

(concluded: 1:21 PM)
?

B. Lowy

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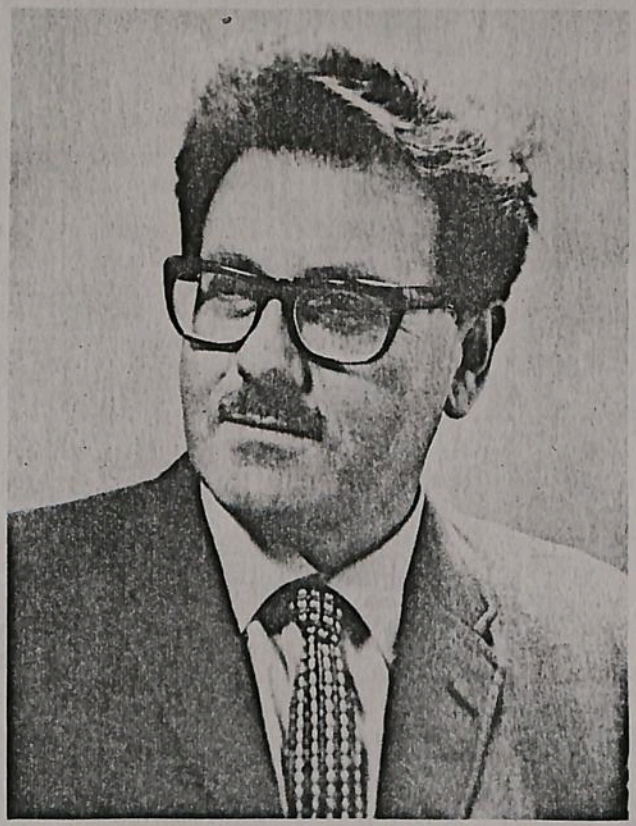
FLORA NEOTROPICA NO. 6
1971.



Bernard Lowy, born Feb 29, 1916, New York, N.Y. Present position: Professor of Botany and Curator, Mycological Herbarium, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. B.S. Long Island University, 1938; U.S. Army, 1942–1945; M.S., Ph.D. University of Iowa, 1949–1951; Investigator, Barro Colorado, Panama, 1950; Assistant Prof. Botany, Louisiana State University, 1951; Fulbright Scholar to Peru (taught at Universidad Nacional de Agricultura, Lima and Universidad de Cuzco, 1958); Visiting Prof. Universidad de Tucumán, Argentina, 1959; American Philosophical Society grantee, Mexico, 1962; Sigma Xi grantee, Guatemala, 1963; Research Participant, Organization for Tropical Studies, Costa Rica, 1964; Fulbright Scholar to Brazil (taught at Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo), 1965–1966.

Published 35 papers. Collected fungi extensively in Latin America where he has also taught and lectured on mycological subjects.

Membership in professional societies include: Mycological Society of America, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología, Botanical Society of America, Association for Tropical Biology, International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Sigma Xi.

Mycological expeditions: Panama (1950), Bolivia (1958), Peru (1958), Argentina (1959, 1966), Mexico (1962–1963, 1969), Guatemala (1963, 1970), Costa Rica (1964), Brazil (1965–1966), West Indies (1968).

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FLORA NEOTROPICA

Published for the *Organization for Flora Neotropica*, this series is designed to present taxonomic accounts of all tropical plants growing spontaneously in the Western hemisphere. Geographic, ecologic, cytologic, anatomic, morphologic, chemical, and economic data are considered in each monograph. A bibliography, citation of specimens, and index facilitate the use of each work.

The monographs of *Flora Neotropica* are issued separately without regard to taxonomic sequence. Authors are responsible for their own contributions, subject only to the general form and style of the series. The Staff Committee for the *Organization for Flora Neotropica* consists of Ghillean T. Prance, *Chairman*, Enrique Forero, K.P. Dumont, and Alvaro Fernández-Pérez, *Ex Officio*. The Editorial Committee comprises Clark T. Rogerson, *Editor*, Richard A. Howard, Peter H. Raven, Paul C. Silva, Frans Stafleu, and William L. Stern.

Monograph 1
COWAN, RICHARD S.
Swartzia **(Leguminosae)**

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			315,000 (Cultivated Plants)
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		1919	1,000,000 (Farlow Herbarium)
		1923	18,000 (Economic Herbarium)
		?	95,000 (Orchid Herbarium)
National Fungus Collections	Beltsville, Md.	1869	675,000
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University of California	Berkeley	1872	1,225,000
University of Iowa	Iowa City	1870	200,000
University of Illinois	Urbana	1869	420,000
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Komarov Botanical Institute	Leningrad, U.S.S.R.	1714	5,000,000
Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle	Paris, France	1635	5,000,000
Royal Botanic Gardens	Kew, England	1841	6,500,000
Commonwealth Mycological Institute	Kew, England	1921	93,000
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HERBARIA OF THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

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Ag. & Mech. College of Texas	College Station	----	75,000
Auburn University	Auburn, Alabama	1856	1,100
Clemson College	Clemson, S.C.	1926	10,000
Duke University	Durham, S.C.	1899	15,000 (Mosses)
		1932	275,000
Emory University	Atlanta, Ga.	1920	12,000
Fla. State Univ.	Tallahassee	1925	73,000
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge	1869	20,000 (Vascular Plants)
Louisiana State University Mycological Herbarium	Baton Rouge	1954	15,000 (Fungi)
Mississippi State Univ.	State College	1878	6,000
Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	1895	50,000
Univ. of Arkansas	Fayetteville	1875	55,000
Univ. of Florida	Gainesville	1940	147,000
Univ. of North Carolina	Chapel Hill	1902	300,000
Univ. of Tennessee	Knoxville	1888	145,000
Univ. of Texas	Austin	1890	200,000
W. Virginia Univ.	Morgantown	1889	105,000

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The Mycological Herbarium of LSU was organized in 1954 as an aid to teaching and research and originally included only the fungi of Louisiana. When collections had reached sufficient numbers, identified specimens were offered to other herbaria on an exchange basis, and subsequently a continuous program of collection, identification and exchange was established. At present, (1977) there are deposited in the Mycological Herbarium about 15,000 specimens from 38 states in the U.S. and from 52 foreign countries. This material constitutes the permanent collections securely housed in steel cabinets. The specimens include representatives of all the major fungus groups and are arranged in systematic order based upon current interpretations of classification.

Among the services that have been offered for some time by the Mycological Herbarium is the loan of specimens for special study to universities and other institutions, domestic and foreign, under conditions specified by the curator and the identification of specimens submitted by interested persons or institutions within the state, from other states or from foreign countries. The Mycological Herbarium (designated by the international code LSUM) serves as an important adjunct in the teaching of mycology, botany, and plant pathology at the University, and special collections are maintained solely for this purpose. A growing number of type specimens, unique collections upon which new taxa (genera, species, etc.) are based are also deposited in the herbarium.

Among the herbaria extant today throughout the United States are many that were founded before 1900. The following data have been selected and compiled from "The Herbaria of the World" 6th ed. 1974. Utrecht, Netherlands. The list includes virtually every university herbarium to be found in the southern U.S. together with a few herbaria from other parts of the country and from abroad, for purposes of comparison.

The LSU Mycological Herbarium has on hand one of the largest collections extant of Amazonian fungi and a world-wide collection of tremellaceous fungi, the taxonomic specialty of the Curator.

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See my lab manual

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM

Professor Bernard Lowy

Department of Botany, LSU

A herbarium is a systematic collection of plants in somewhat the same sense that a library is a systematic collection of books. The analogy is useful to a degree, since scholarly research may most effectively be carried out by a proper use of the facilities available in both library and herbarium. It would be absurd to conceive of a modern university operating successfully without the resources of a library, but it is apparently very easy for many to believe that a Department of Botany may function efficiently without the resources of a herbarium. The following succint statement was made by one of the participants in a recent symposium: "The herbarium is the oldest, most essential, and most difficult to develop of all facilities for the study of systematic botany." Out of a total of 1,058 accredited colleges and universities in the U.S., there are only about 175 academic herbaria, 108 of which are in tax-supported institutions, and 67 in privately supported schools.

A good herbarium strengthens other disciplines of biology by providing the resources for classification, identification and documentation which are necessary not only to taxonomy but also to other pure and applied fields. Research is indispensable for the maintenance of high standards in a herbarium, and a competently organized herbarium often becomes an important center for the exchange of ideas among scientists on a local, national or international level. A conspicuous example of a way in which herbaria are being used today may be found in the renewed interest in plants, including fungi, that may have economic importance. In the search for ways to feed, clothe and house a too rapidly growing and hungry world population, plants are being assayed for a broad spectrum of possibly useful products including among others, antibiotics, drugs, dyes, fibers, oils, resins, anticarcinogens, hallucinogens, oral contraceptives, wood and cellulose products and of course food supplements. Important clues frequently come from the herbarium and many long-established and large herbaria of the world are presently making inventories of their fungi and plants in an effort to discover possibly long neglected species which may prove on analysis to yield some useful product. In addition to the search for these kinds of products, the herbarium in many universities has become a center of research and teaching where specialists in different disciplines pool their skills in an effort to solve some common problem. For example, the economic botanist, ethnologist, anthropologist, biochemist, and mycologist have recently collaborated successfully in elucidating the nature and significance of hallucinogenic mushrooms, which in the first instance were found deposited in a mycological herbarium and annotated in such a way as to give a vital clue to the major discoveries that followed.

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