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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.

The Mycological Society of America

Founded December, 1931

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

October 27, 1949

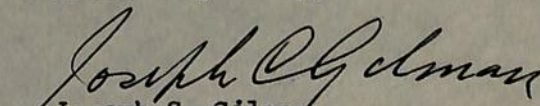
Botany Hall
Iowa State College
Ames, Iowa

Mr. Bernard Lowry
Department of Botany
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Mr. Lowry:

I enclose an application blank for membership in the Mycological Society of America for your use, as suggested by Dr. Martin. Upon receipt of your dues, \$6.00 for 1949, I will enroll you as of January 1, 1949 and have the back numbers of *Mycologia* sent to you. The Society is collecting dues for 1950 at this time so if you wish you may add them to your check and save a second mailing.

Yours very truly,


Joseph C. Gilman
Secretary-Treasurer

JCG/fk

encl.

The Mycological Society of America

Founded December, 1931

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 30, 1950

Botany Hall
Iowa State College
Ames, Iowa

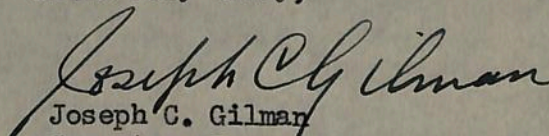
Mr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Mr. Lowy:

Thank you for keeping me informed of the non-receipt of your back numbers of *Mycologia* for 1949. The fact that you received Vol. 41, No. 6 indicates that the order left my hands in proper shape. I shall stir up the shippers and see if this matter cannot be righted promptly.

Your dues for 1950 are overdue, but I can understand your position. When you have received the back numbers of 1949 will you forward the 1950 dues? You should have received Vol. 42, No. 1 by this time.

Yours very truly,


Joseph C. Gilman
Secretary-Treasurer

JCG:s

Buenos Aires, Diciembre 3 de 1951.-

Señor Dr. B. LOWY
Botany Dep't.
Univ. Baton Rouge.

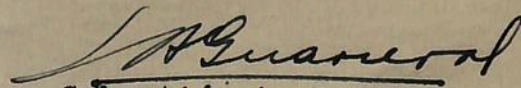
LOUISIANA
E.E.U.U.-

He recibido su atta.carta del 13 de Octubre ppdo., y le pido disculpas por no haber podido contestar antes.

Lo felicito por la designación de Profesor Asistente de Botánica en la (L.S.U) y le deseo el mayor de los éxitos. No dudo que con sus conocimientos y su juventud Vd. pueda realizar una obra útil para su gran país y para la Botánica. Aquí estamos a su disposición para todo aquello que pueda ser de su utilidad, sobretodo de algunos trabajos de hongos de Spegazzini, pués en ésta Institución, en el poco tiempo que estuvo, se ha ganado la amistad y el cariño de muchas personas.

Espero tener la oportunidad de poder saludarlo en su país algún día para agradecerle personalmente la fina atención de enviarme el libro de Smith, que acabo de recibir.

Con mis mejores recuerdos lo saluda muy afectuosamente su amigo,


Sebastián A. Guarrera

RVM.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

When I reached home from N.Y., I found your note and the generous supply of prints. I am exceedingly happy to have these, and sincerely appreciate your kindness in sending them.

I am sorry that I have only one to send you in return. My cameras were heavy so I didn't carry them much of the time, with the result that I did not bring back the photographic record of the foray which I should have liked.

It was a pleasure to meet you and the many other mycologists who previously had been known to me only by name and reputation; and I was glad to hear your paper.

Knowing the high esteem, both personally and professionally, in which Donald holds you, I shall be watching for your papers and for news of your future accomplishments.

Sincere good wishes.

Helen M. Gilkey.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
CORVALLIS, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
HERBARIUM

January 22, 1953

Dr. B. Lowy
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Since, being retired, I do not now have my daily mail regularly handled by a secretary, I am sometimes doubtful concerning the exact status of my acknowledgments. That is the case now concerning your reprint on Auricularia. If I have not previously acknowledged it, I am very sorry.

I enjoyed hearing your discussion of the subject at the Ithaca meetings, and appreciate your sending me the present paper. The genus has always interested me because occasionally we have received specimens for identification, even though we appear to have only one species. I wish I knew the others as well as you do.

If you do not have copies of my papers on Tuberales, I shall be glad to send them and hope that you may pick up some specimens for me this spring.

Sincerely,

Helen M. Gilkey

Helen M. Gilkey
Professor of Botany
and
Curator Emeritus

HMG:dmg

136 N. 30th,
Corvallis, Ore.,
Oct. 7, 1953.

Dr. B. Lowy,
Botany, Bacteriology, and Plant Pathology,
Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Your letter was of very great interest to me on several counts. But first let me express my regrets at your accident of the summer. Under any condition it was serious enough, but your many friends and fellow-mycologists have reason to be very grateful that ~~it~~ was no worse. I am glad that your graduate student, too, is able to be back at work. A few years ago I had a somewhat similar experience on a field trip, and know something of the mental strain which can exist until all possibility of complications is past.

I should certainly like to know more concerning the cultivation of truffles in Louisiana. The town of Natchitoches is familiar to me in connection with Terfezia spinosa Hk. which was collected many years ago in that locality, but which, to my knowledge, has never been re-collected. Perhaps, however, it is still known there locally. If so, I should certainly appreciate any information you can secure on it or upon whatever species is known there. I have a paper practically ready for Mycologia, and any new material may give us valuable data for it.

The so-called "Perigord truffle" is Tuber melanosporum Vitt. (or T. brumale Vitt. var. melanosporum (Vitt.) Ed. Fischer). A year or so ago I received several specimens of this species from an Italian importer in New York. They were flown to him fresh from Italy, and he flew them immediately to me; so they were fairly fresh when I received them. But I could not agree with Malencon's first adjective describing their odor as "very pleasant and very strong". The last adjective was decidedly true, so much so in fact that the other inhabitants of the herbarium practically forced me to keep the specimens outside the window! Under separate cover I am mailing you a portion of ascocarp which you may keep for your herbarium.

I shall also be very greatly interested in seeing the Iraq specimens, which have not yet arrived. I still am not too familiar with many species of other countries; but the opportunity to examine the foreign collections at the New York Botanical Garden, gave me a much better first-hand knowledge than I have been able otherwise to acquire.

Thank you most sincerely for all your kindnesses and courtesies, including your mailing to me, some months ago, an interesting paper by Donald Rogers. One of the finest experiences which came to me on my trip east last summer was that of becoming acquainted with many of you who are making mycological history. With Dr. Zeller gone, I feel very isolated here, where all emphasis is on Pathology; so I sincerely appreciate the opportunity of keeping in touch with a number of you. With all best wishes and very real regards, I am

Cordially,

Helen M. Gilkey
Helen M. Gilkey.

136 N. 30,
Corvallis, Ore.
Oct. 13, 1953.

Dear Dr. Shanon:

It is wonderful to have the opportunity to view, first-hand, specimens of truffles from Baghdad. The fungus is Terfezia, but I am not yet certain of the species. It does not key to any in Fischer, if my interpretation of spore surface is correct; but if I may, I should like to study this further after my North American paper is finished. I have had little opportunity yet to go into the study of Terfezia further than in relation to our three American species which differ radically from those of the Old World.

One question I should like to ask - would your student say that these two specimens are typical in size for the species? Fischer keys the genus on the basis of "large" and "small" fruiting bodies; and from what I know of the species of the general Mediterranean area, these would ^{perhaps} be considered small. Yet they key to nothing in that category.

I cut one specimen in two and, with your permission, will retain one of the halves until I have made a more thorough study of it. The two ascocarps so obviously were of the same species that of the second I made only a scraping in order to examine the spores, which are similar to those of the first.

I thank you sincerely for permitting me to see this material, and I hope later to have a more complete report on it.

I am mailing you today the specimens, minus the one-half ascocarp which I have retained.

Over

Cordially, Helen M. Gilkey.

In the box is also $\frac{2}{3}$ of an ascocarp of Tuber melanosporum Vitt.,
sent me by ^{Jan., 1952} P. A. Urban, Italian importer of N.Y. who received it
from Italy. You may keep this specimen for your herbarium.

Miss Gilkey obviously had Dr. Shaver in mind when she wrote this to me.
I believe he had recently sent her some truffles from Illinois.



Dr. B. Lowy,
Dept. of Botany,
University of Louisiana,
Baton Rouge, La.

136 N. 30.
Corvallis, Ore.,
Nov. 29, 1953.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

You are much too generous, but I am delighted to have the Terfezia for my collection. I hope, after the present paper on North American species is off my hands, to learn more about those of the rest of the world.

I am extremely interested in your report on the edible truffles which you have been pursuing. I certainly hope you eventually locate the long-lost Terfezia of Louisiana — or even, of course, something new! When, a few years ago, I studied collections of the late Dr. W. H. Long from New Mexico and found that a Terfezia was included. I hoped it might be the Louisiana T. spinosa Wk., collected in or before 1899 near Natchitoches, by E. Forges. However, it proved to be new, and was named T. Longii. So we are still looking for T. spinosa, and you are certainly on the right track. To my knowledge, it has never turned up officially since the original collection of it, but apparently certain laymen knew of it after that time, judging from the reports you have received. I shall of course always be interested in anything which may turn up concerning it.

Thank you again for the Terfezias and for your reports on the Louisiana situation. With all best wishes for the season and all the time, I am,

Sincerely,

Wesley M. Gilkey.

I am putting the finishing touches on the Tuberales paper for the N. A. Flora, after examining a large collection from California. I'm looking forward to the Louisiana truffles which I feel sure you are going to locate during 1954.

After my two papers are completed and I can get squared around, I'm planning to send some of our species of which I have extra material, to Donald Rogers; and if you care for it, I'd like to make up a set for you, too. It will not be large because these specimens are never found in abundance; but a few species are fairly common and I can send at least small portions which may be

useful in your classes.

All best wishes to you for
a good New Year of fine ac-
complishment.

Sincerely,

Wesley M. Gilkey.

Dear Dr. Rowy:

I appreciated your
Christmas greetings. I still
feel that one of the finest
parts of my two months in
the east last year was
the opportunity to make new
friends among the mycologists.

DR. THOMAS S. GITHENS
THE CAMBRIDGE
WISSAHICKON AND SCHOOL LANE
GERMANTOWN, PA.

Feb. 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Lowry,

I received your letter several days ago and on Saturday was delighted to receive a package of 16 packaged and labeled mosses. I thought that perhaps, as mosses are not your specialty, that they would not be identified. Your identification adds greatly to their value.

I gave your letter to Dr. Smith the curator of plants at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences,

and he is also writing to you.

We have a large collection of duplicate mosses from eastern Pa., south N. J. and Del. and would be glad to send you a representative group of these if you desire them.

I see that you use the same type of envelope as the University of Pennsylvania. We use an older, simpler type.

With renewed thanks and awaiting your reply,

Yours very sincerely,
Thomas S. Githens

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1953-1956
HORTON H. HOBBS, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
GORDON B. WOLCOTT, U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Oak Ridge, Tennessee
March 23, 1954

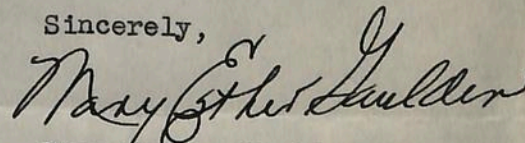
Dr. Bernard Lowy
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I had a letter from Dr. Kent concerning the place of your paper in the Demonstration Section. When the Program Committee was preparing the program, they noted that you had checked "demonstration" ~~in quotes~~ as the type paper and had listed equipment as "3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" slides". We did not have time to contact you before sending the paper to press, but in looking over the abstract, the botanists on the program ^{committee} were of the opinion that you really intended to give a demonstration paper. If, however, this does not suit you we will be glad to place your paper in one of the other sessions. I suggest you discuss this with Drs. Kent and Wheeler.

We are looking forward to our visit on your campus.

Sincerely,


Mary Esther Gaulden

MEG:lm

CC: Dr. George Kent
Dr. Harry Wheeler

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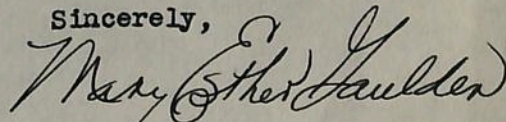
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
April 26, 1954

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

On behalf of ASB I wish to thank you for your work on the local committee in arranging for the meetings of the Association at L.S.U. I know that there is much work involved in preparing and conducting meetings and am especially grateful to you and your colleagues for the splendid job that you did.

Sincerely,



Mary Esther Gauden

MEG:lm

136 N. 30th,
Corvallis, Ore.,
Feb. 8, 1955.

To Lara, Maxine, and Bernie Lowy:

I sincerely appreciated your Christmas card and greetings, though I'm slow in acknowledging them. A rather long hospitalization in December prevented my sending out cards, but how I did enjoy reading those which came. Now I am trying to reply to all the friends who were so kind.

As soon as reprints of my Mycologia article arrive, I shall have one for you. I am still hoping that Louisiana truffles will begin to appear, and that the Lowys will be the discoverers. By the way, I am glad to know that there are three of you. In the casual meetings at scientific conferences, there is little opportunity to become as personally acquainted with the mycologists present as one would like, and I am therefore especially happy that you have included me in your personal mailing list.

I wish for you a year which is satisfying in every respect, and which will bring lasting joys.

sincerely,

Helen M. Gilkey
Helen M. Gilkey

MRS. A. F. GRAVES

1401 South Walnut Street

Tallulah, Louisiana

Oct 13, 1957

Mr. B. Lowry
Ass. Prof of Botany
L.S.U. Baton Rouge La

Dear Mr. Lowry

I thank you
so much for your prompt and clear
reply as to the method of preparing much
rooms to send for identification. A
sudden change in the weather finished
the crop by the time of receipt of your reply.

When conditions bring forth another
"crop" I shall endeavor to send some
specimens to you.

Thanking you very much

Respectfully Mrs A. F. Graves.

DR. THOMAS S. GITHENS
THE CAMBRIDGE
WISSAHICKON AND SCHOOL LANE
GERMANTOWN, PA.

April 14 1954,

Dear Dr. Lowry,

Several months ago I wrote to you asking whether you would be interested in receiving a collection of Pennsylvania and New Jersey mosses in exchange for the packages you and Ira George sent to us. Not hearing from you, I did not send them, but I would be glad to know whether a letter miscarried, or whether you were expecting a package or did

not need mosses from this region

By the way, in my letter to
Ina, I mentioned a moss from
Linn's collection thought a first glance
to be Bryum. Further study
showed it to be *Philonotis gracillima*.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas S. Githens

P.S. Since writing you I have
joined the American Bryological
Society and subscribed to their moss
exchange.

T.S.G.

136 N. 30
Corvallis, Ore.
March 3, 1957

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Belatedly, I wish to thank you for your Christmas greetings, also for the very fine monograph on the Tremellaceous Fungi of Louisiana. These fungi have always intrigued me, though I know little about them, and I have gone over your paper with much interest.

Your keys appear logical and usable, and I am looking forward to the opportunity of trying them out this summer. I am particularly impressed by your unusually fine photographs and your clear-cut line drawings. Such illustrations add much supporting value to an already valuable scientific paper.

Although late, my best wishes for a good New Year for you and your family accompany this note. And if, by any chance, you turn up some Louisiana truffles, you know that a sample will be gratefully received in Corvallis.

I should perhaps explain that two hospitalizations, one before and one after Christmas, prevented my sending out greetings or acknowledging those received. But I am back in circulation now, and trying to make up for lost time.

With appreciation, I am

Cordially yours,

Helen M. Gilkey
Helen M. Gilkey

140 West Main St,
Newark, Delaware
Sept 24, 1925

Dr. Bernard Lawry,
U. S. U. Dept of Botany,
Baton Rouge, La

Dear Dr Lawry:

This past summer while in the Botany Dept. offices, an offer was made to send me any extra or publishers complimentary copies of Botany books I might need up here.

I am taking (for refresher purposes) a course in Plant Anatomy, taught by a Dr. Pallock. He is using as a text Stover: An Introduction to the Anatomy of Seed Plants ¹⁹⁵¹. I wonder if you or your colleagues have a copy of this you can lend me until Feb 1. If you have one, I would appreciate your sending it to the above address by parcel post, labeled BOOK for postage reasons. I have a library copy I can use for two weeks until I get a copy of my own.

School started this week for me. Am attending some Bot. and zool. course lectures, and am helping a bit in Biology labs.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

Ira D. George

Drop me a card letting me know whether or not you found the book. ^{to insure}

Dec 8, 1957

Dear Dr. Levy,

again I wish to express my appreciation for your efforts to obtain a Botany text book for me. I had hoped to borrow a publisher's copy, that are usually sent to teachers especially when great numbers of the books are used. I can't manage by getting a library copy over into

The botany course on plant anatomy is very interesting. We have some nice slides, and 3 types of microscopes. Taught by a Dr. Bruce Pellock class of seven graduate students!

We are just recovering from a real snow storm - about 10 inches here last Wed. with "remains" still evident. Without snow tires or chains I got stuck in my own driveway!

Will be leaving here around Jan 20 - 24th and see you at 2nd semester registration.

With best wishes to all -

Sincerely, Ira D. George

IRA D. GEORGE

Dr. Ira D. George, 52-year old associate professor of zoology, died April 2.

A native of Montpelier, La., Dr. George joined the LSU faculty in 1935. He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from LSU, and during his student days was an outstanding member of the track team. He received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Michigan.

During the summer of 1954 Dr. George taught in the armed forces program in the Caribbean area, and more recently was on sabbatical leave to attend the University of Delaware for a semester to study and observe a new approach of combining the teaching of zoology and biology, which has been adopted at LSU.

April 13, 1959

Oct 9, 1957,
140 West Main St.,
Newark, Delaware.

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Thank you for the efforts to get me a copy of Stover - Plant Anatomy. I finally talked the library into letting me have a copy for use during the semester. I am enjoying the Class in plant anatomy, but I don't see how the students will get all the assigned work done. I put in twice as much time as they do, and I can just keep up. We are studying germinating seeds, and roots, right now. Making free hand sections of roots, staining, etc.. Each student has a project with a plant of his choice, to study various parts and tissues and prepare a term paper on same. I am working on Coleus.

I hope you can get some help on the B.S. 1, five sections. Maybe after this session, with the General Biology, all hands will share the load. Think you can last that long?

Weather here has been pleasant to COOL - down to 40°. Some rain. We have made several trips to Phila. area, once to N.J. seashore; plan on a trip to State College, Pa. this week end for the fall colors, & see friends at Penn St. U. Best wishes to all. Dr. G.

Wed. Nov 27, 1957
140 West Main St
Newark, Delaware.

Dear Dr. Lawy,

I am writing again to ask about another Botany text book you or your fellow faculty members may have on the shelves in your offices. I could use for the remainder of the semester the book "BOTANY, by Carl L. Wilson 1st Edition 1952". If you have an extra copy, or can borrow one for me and send it parcel post, marked BOOK for low postage rates, as soon as you can, I would appreciate it. Will bring it back at end of January when we return to La.

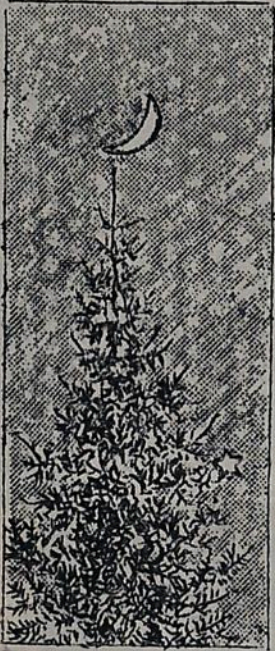
Had a snow flurry Saturday Nov 23, and temp of 24° this morning. We are enjoying the early winter season. Will have some stories to tell you when I return.

With best wishes to you, yours,
and your department.

Sincerely,

Ira D. George

136 N. 30th St.
Corvallis, Oregon
Oct. 26, 1957



To all of you at Christmas:

This is an early date for a Christmas letter. But tonight, framed in a window against a dark sky, the darker silhouette of a tall Douglas fir is topped by a brilliant young moon, with equally brilliant Venus appearing suspended from its branches. Fussy little Sputnik is nowhere to be seen or heard, and the universe to our senses is calm and still. It is a Christmas picture, for on such a night 2000 years ago the angels' song came to listening shepherds, and the first Christmas dawned.

Man has traveled far since that time. But his explorations, discoveries, and scientific achievements cannot alone save the world from devastation. It is only as these accomplishments are somehow geared to the light of a star -- the STAR -- that they become constructive rather than destructive instruments.

To us personally the year has been an interesting and, except for the knowledge of sorrows which have come to some of you, a pleasant one. We have had the joy of visits from many friends and relatives, some of you from long distances; and in late summer we made a three-week trip to California. Beulah visited in Oakland while I attended the A.I.B.S. meetings at Stanford. These were of course most worth while, my only regret being that, since I was not quintuplets, I could not listen to all the concurrently scheduled lectures of interest in my field. A superlative privilege in such a vast assemblage of biologists is that of meeting old friends and making new acquaintances. It is good, too, to find that brilliant scientists whose textbooks one has used are human and approachable.

In Oakland and Berkeley the days passed all too quickly with cousins, sister-in-law, nephews, nieces, and their children, together with friends of student days 40 years ago at the University of California. (These friends, for some reason, had seemingly grown little older.) We had, too, the pleasure of hearing our former pastor, Dr. Bulkley, preach in his Alameda church, and of having luncheon with him and his family the following day. Our relatives, determined that we should miss nothing worth seeing which could be packed into our limited time, took us to the Planetarium, Cinerama, parks and fuchsia gardens of Oakland, the museum and greenhouses at Golden Gate Park, to Petaluma for a day with previously unknown cousins, and finally to Yosemite Valley. En route to the latter we spent a happy evening with still other cousins at their summer cabin on Huntington Lake where they projected for us a series of beautiful kodachromes of the area. It was a cold night at that altitude and we had the luxury, unexpected in a summer cottage, of sleeping under an electric blanket.

In Yosemite Park we visited two groves of the Sierra Big Tree (Sequoia gigantea). In common with all other tourists we photographed the stupendous Grizzly Giant from all angles; and the famous Wawona Tree as our respective cars emerged from the tunnel cut through its trunk. These forest giants are unbelievable until seen. In fact they are still unbelievable after being seen time and again. That the lifetime of any living thing can span 4000 years, and that any tree can reach a diameter of 30 feet or more, we cannot comprehend, even with the evidence before our eyes. We returned by the Bret Harte route through the Mother Lode country. At Jacksonville we found a marker erected in memory of its earliest land-owning settler, our horticulturalist great-uncle who did not mine for gold but supplied the miners with the fresh fruits and vegetables which were to them almost worth their weight in that commodity.

Our homeward way from Oakland was by the coast, in order that we might avoid the heat which was becoming excessive. This led us through the great Coast Redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) which, though averaging somewhat less in diameter than their relatives, the Sierra Big Trees, are nevertheless of greater height, the tallest of the coast species exceeding the tallest Sierra giant by 100 feet.

We reached home in time to enjoy one of the most beautiful autumns known to the Willamette Valley. Also, upon arrival, I had the pleasure of finding that my books and research equipment has been moved into a convenient combination office and laboratory in the fine new biology building on the campus. It is with appreciation of the thoughtfulness and generosity of those responsible, that I continue under such pleasant conditions a long-time research project. Not only with such specialized activities on the part of both of us, but with home, garden, church, civic activities, and friends, Beulah and I are looking forward to a busy and interesting year.

Except from the night sky, we have as yet no hint of Christmas. But it has a way of coming upon us unexpectedly; and so, at this early date, I wish for all of you the happiness which should be inseparable from the Season.

To Sara and Bernard, Maxine
and Doris, a happy Christmas and
the best of New Years. Wish I
might have seen you at Stanford.

As ever

Helen M. Gilkey

136 N. 30th St.
Corvallis, Oregon
April 30, 1958

Dr. B. Lowy
Dept. of Botany, Bacteriology, and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Congratulations on your wonderful and most deserved opportunity to work in Peru. I almost envy you, for I have long been interested in South America as a center of mycological research. If, by any chance, you unearth any truffles, will you please remember me and give me an opportunity to examine them?

We are looking forward to a summer with the Rogers family when they come for a several months' collecting trip in Oregon.

Best wishes for a most interesting and successful stay in Peru. You will of course make slides as well as mycological collections. I am wondering if your family will be with you.

Sincerely

Helen M. Gilkey
Helen M. Gilkey

MIGUEL LILLO 205
TUCUMÁN (R. ARGENTINA)

Febrero 16 de 1959.



Mi estimado Dr. Lowy:

Aprovechando su regreso a Baton Rouge y deseando haya tenido un muy buen viaje de regreso, le escribo para hacerle algunas consultas sobre "nuestros amigos" los hongos gelatinosos. Desde ya mi agradecimiento.

Estuve observando material de nuestro herbario correspondiente a la argentina. Encontré ejemplares de Auricularia polytricha, determinado por el Dr. Martin uno, y por el Dr. Singer otro.

Consulté sus trabajos y al comparar las dimensiones dadas por Ud. coinciden en lo que a la zona medular se refiere, pero sus pelos son decididamente más cortos.

Quisiera preguntarle si es posible que se trate de ejemplares relativamente jóvenes aunque ya tengan basidios maduros, con pelos en vias de desarrollo. Desearía conocer su opinión sobre hasta que punto estas diferencias en la medida de los pelos entran en la variabilidad de la especie.

Remito a Ud. los dos ejemplares de A. polytricha, y otro de Phlogiotis sp (?); y de parte del Dr. Singer una lista de "Fungi peruviani III". y afectuosos saludos.

Esperando su aclaración, lo saludo con mi sincero aprecio.

Rosa T. Guerrero

20 Febrero de 1959

Estimada Srta. Guerrero,

Muchas gracias por su amable carta que recién llevo. Me alegro que todavía no se ha olvidado de los hongos gelatinosos y que al contrario esta trabajando con ellos.

En cuanto a su pregunta sobre la importancia de los pelos en diferenciar las especies, puedo decir que es un caracter bastante variable y que no debiera usarlo exclusivamente para las determinaciones. Es un caracter que tiene utilidad pero en mi opinion, mucho mas importante es la estructura interna. Generalmente se encuentra una corelacion entre la zonacion interna y ~~ix~~ el aspecto superficial incluso las dimensiones de los pelos, pero no siempre. (vea Mycologia 43(3):353, parafo sobre "zona pilosa". Hay que pensar tambien en otra cosa y esto es que en muchos especimenes viejos que se encuentra en el herbario, los pelos son rotos y en estos casos es evidente que las dimensiones no son los verdaderos. El mejor metodo, en mi experiencia, es mojar el especimen totalmente y examinarlo bien de su aspecto general notando imperfecciones (si esta comido por bichos por ejemplo), despues plancharlo entre papeles absorbentes para sacar el agua excesivo, entonces hacer cortes a mano de una region representativa para verificar la clase de zonacion interna.

Cualquier momento que tenga una pregunta sobre los gelatinosos escribame y le contestare lo mas pronto posible. Afectuosos saludos a todos mis colegas y especialmente a Dr. Singer, con muchas gracias por su lista de "Fungi Peruviani". Le saluda afectuosamente,

26 de Febrero de 1959

Muy estimada Srta. Guerrero,

Acabo de examinar la coleccion de Phlogiotis que Vd. me mando y estoy convencido que pertenece a otro genero por los siguientes razones: tiene el himenio bilateral, mientras Phlogiotis siempre tiene el himenio unilateral; las basidiosporas son mas o menos semiglobosas pero en Phlogiotis son generalmente ovoides; (en su coleccion z.b. las esporas son 7.5 - 8u X 9.5 X 10u; en el especimen que le mando son mas o menos 10 X 6u).

Es una coleccion muy interesante (la suya) y me parece que tiene bastante en comun con Tremella aunque no conozco ningun especie precisamente con este aspecto. Posiblemente sera necesario describirlo como especie nuevo. Me gustaria mucho examinar mas material y si Vd. encuentralo otra vez, hagame el favor de mandarme un otro pedazito.

Afectuosos saludos,

B. Lowy

P.S. Las dos colecciones de Auricularia son A. polytricha. El mas pequeno de los dos no es tan maduro, pero no cabe duda de su identificacion.

Ministerio de Educación de la Nación
Universidad Nacional de Tucumán
Fundación Miguel Lillo
(LEY 12-935)

MIGUEL LILLO 205
TUCUMAN (R. ARGENTINA)

Marzo 18 de 1959.



Dr. Lowy:

He recibido sus dos cartas, estoy sumamente agradecida por su atención y realmente entusiasmada con el grupo de hongos que elegí, son simpátiqúisimos, mire que presentarse una especie nueva, es el colmo de lo bueno! pero me cohibe un poco (le voy a confiar algo, tengo un poquito de miedo) ésto es muy serio, aún no había pasado por mis pensamientos esta idea de enfrentarme con una nueva especie; pero ya vendrá el Dr. Singer para ayudarme; yo tengo hecho los dibujos macro y microscópicos, también las medidas que coinciden con las suyas, saqué el color natural por el M. & P., ahora sólo espero que la vuelta del Dr. Singer sea lo más rápido posible.

En estos días posiblemente viaje al valle de Santa Maria para ver si consigo más material y con mucho gusto le mandaré lo que desea.

Muchas gracias por su aclaración en lo referente a las Auricularias, voy a tener en cuenta sus indicaciones con el material seco.

El Dr. Singer y de la Sota estan en Chile yo tenía posibilidades de ir si bajaba la cotización del dolar, pero ésto no ocurrió de manera que me quedé, pero no puedo quejarme, aproveché este tiempo para rendir mis dos últimas materias.

Dr. Lowy, no voy a abusar de su tiempo, voy a despedirme de Ud, inmediatamente, reciba mi más sincero respeto.

Rosa T. Guerrero

136 N. 30th St.
Corvallis, Oregon
July 19, 1959

Dr. B. Lowy
Botany Dept.
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

The generous number and very interesting reprints arrived yesterday. I not only appreciate them, but am happy to know that you are back in this country. I trust that the time spent in the southern hemisphere was not only profitable to you professionally, but was of value and interest, in other respects, to you and your family. What a wonderful education, even for small children, such an experience can be.

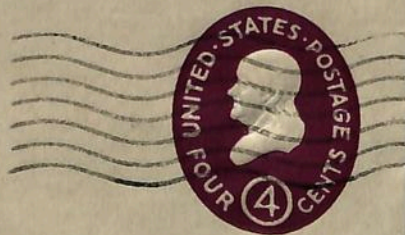
I am sorry that I shall not be seeing you and other mycologists at Montreal this August. I know that it will be an interesting occasion.

With thanks, again, and with all best wishes to you and your family,
I am

Cordially

Helen M. Gilkey
Helen M. Gilkey

136 N. 30th
Corvallis, Oregon



Dr. B. Lowy
Botany Dept.
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana

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February 9, 1959

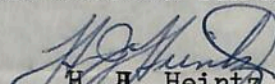
Mr. Bernard Lowy
Assoc. Prof. Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Sir:

With regards to your shipment of two cartons of books, we wish to advise same was picked up from our wharf on Sept. 26th. by Huff Truck Line and returned to you at L.S.U.

We are sorry for any inconvenience caused you, however shipment was delivered direct to our pier without instructions. After checking the various forwarders in town, we turned your shipment over to Nolan Bros. Shipping Co. to handle. He wrote you at L.S.U. but did not receive a reply. We then obtained your address in Peru from the markings on the packages and that's when he contacted you for instructions and you told him not to ship the books as you were returning to the States.

Yours very truly,
GULF & SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO., INC.


H. H. Heintz
Traffic Dept.

HJH/slf

REC'D FEB - 5 TRAF

October 9, 1958

AGH 3
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Huff Trucking Co.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Gentlemen,

I would like to ask your help in clearing up a matter of some importance to me. Late in May of this year I employed the services of your Company to transfer two cartons of books from the Botany Department of Louisiana State University to the pier of the Gulf & South American Steamship Co. in New Orleans for shipment to Peru. These cartons have not arrived here and since it is now too late for me to make much use of them, I would like to have them returned to L.S.U.

The cartons should still be in the hands of the Gulf & S.A. who for some reason unknown to me has not forwarded them. You may use this letter as authorization to your taking care of this for me in my absence. In any event, please let me know what action you have been able to take on my request.

Sincerely yours,
Bernard Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Assoc. Prof. Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

*Send Huff Trucking Co.
9/26/58*

Please send the bill for your services to me and I will immediately send you a check.

ATTENTION

Gulf Steamship - Please see if you can fulfill the request of this letter. Enclosed is a copy of the shipping order + freight bill

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Jan. 2, 1960

Dear Dr. Lowy:

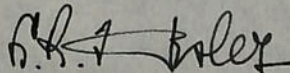
Mrs. Hesler and I appreciated your Christmas card, very much. We were flattered that you remembered us.

I had not heard that the 1960 MSA Foray was to be held in Baton Rouge. I note you say the dates are August 22-25. For several months Mrs. H. and I have been planning a trip to Europe this coming summer. Our present itinerary calls for us to leave New York Aug. 17. We shall be either in Paris or Lyon on the Foray dates. Sorry!

I had hoped to get back down to Louisiana before this. I am so tied to a schedule on some things for publication that I do not now see when I can make it.

The best of everything for the New Year!

Sincerely yours,



L. R. Hesler

Antonio Garmendia Lorena
Sra. é hijos

Desean a Ud. y familia felices Pascuas
y Próspero Año Nuevo.

Cuzco, Diciembre de 1959.

Dec. 30, 1960

Dear Bernard and Sarita:

It was a pleasure to receive your Xmas message and we wish you'd let us know a bit more about your doings. I'm not sure, Sarita, we have congratulated you on your appointment to the University. Do you like teaching?

The main purpose of this short note is to ask a big favor from you Bernard. I have completed all the steps, quizzes, applications, pledges, etc. involved in becoming a U.S. citizen and now "Big Brother" wants to know about my whereabouts for the last five years. Would you be kind enough to fill out the enclosed form and return it to me? As you'll see in the instructions, it must be sworn to before a postmaster or a notary public. Please let me know if there are any expenses involved. - If at all possible, please return this form by the end of next week, since I'm going abroad for about a month and would like to travel on my new passport.

As we told you before in occasional cards, I switched horses (although still within the big octopus) and am now with one of the operating affiliates. We conduct business in all of Central America, Guianas, Bahamas, Trinidad, all the Antillas and Bermuda. Headquarters in beautiful Coral Gables. We love Florida (Iris misses the snow, of course) and particularly the Gables. However, we don't relish the idea of an extended assignment in Central America; it's a pretty awful place to live in. Iris is going to school at night and taking

mostly Spanish. She can manage very well now.

Please give our regards to Maxine and Iris. Let us hear from you and how about coming for a vacation? We'd love to have you. Please think about it. Best regards from Iris & myself for

Love,
Bernard & Iris

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

136 N. 30th St.
Corvallis, Oregon
Nov. 28, 1960

Dear Friends:

When we were children, "Christmas came but once a year", and the year was a long, long one. Now, however, we seem hardly to have cleared away the gift wrappings and the ribbons, to have recorded the names and addresses for next year's mailing list, and written our thank-you notes, before the store windows, the newspapers, and even the postoffice, are reminding us that the happy season is again upon us.

In our home, the past year has been an interesting, though scarcely an exciting one. The first eight months were, for me, a continuation of a term of service at the college, as part-time filler-in and assistant to LaRea Dennis, Acting Curator of the Herbarium. On September 1st of this year, a new permanent Curator arrived, Dr. Kenton Chambers, previously of the Yale Botany staff. The selection has proved to be a happy one for the department and -- we hope -- for him, his attractive wife, and adorable baby daughter, Elaine.

It was my pleasant duty to assist La Rea in completing the research project upon which the late Dr. Albert Steward had spent much time and planning. The result, the 184-page manual entitled Aquatic Plants of the Pacific Northwest will, we hope, fulfil Dr. Steward's dream of a work which will be useful not only to Fish and Game students, but to any others interested in the fascinating and abundant plant life of marshes and streamsides.

Later, another interesting task came with the opportunity of helping read manuscript for the second edition of Dr. M. E. Peck's Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon. The responsibility of editing this work, which will consist of approximately 1000 printed pages, fell to the Herbarium after Dr. Peck's death a year ago. Though my part was minor, the experience was interesting and educative. At the time of his passing, Dr. Peck had practically completed extensive revision of the book, bringing it up to date, but its publication has been delayed. Since it is the only recent complete flora of the state, and since it is greatly needed as a textbook for advanced taxonomy students throughout Oregon, we are happy that the O.S.C. Botany Department and the Publications Office have assumed responsibility for publishing the second edition.

More recently, there has been the editing of an interesting Master of Science thesis of one of my former students. It consists of a diagnostic key and descriptions of the non-evergreen trees and shrubs of Northwestern Oregon, in their winter aspect. Pat did careful work on the subject, and the bulletin which we hope will result, will be illustrated by her beautiful pen drawings of twigs of the 76 species included.

Now imminent is a revision of my own text book, of which the second edition is exhausted. After its completion, there will still be interesting projects; but Beulah and I both hope by that time to slow our pace and, as she says, "really live". Unfortunately, during my rather full schedule, she has had to carry, more largely than I wished, the responsibility of home and garden; though we had good help in both, which relieved her burden somewhat.

In our church, which has been technically pastorless for a year, we have been privileged to have, for several months each, two outstanding preachers as interim pastors. Dr. and Mrs. Robert McLean, and Dr. and Mrs. Paul Calhoun with their daughter, Eileen, have given significant service to the church and entire community. Now we are looking forward to welcoming our newly-appointed permanent pastor, with his wife and family. We are grateful to our associate ministers and their wives, Dr. and Mrs. Benbow and Dr. and Mrs. Frutiger, who helped so largely in keeping the church activities on an even keel during the past year.

To all our friends we wish a happy Christmas, and a New Year which may somehow find the world nearer to the Christmas -- and therefore the Christian -- goal of "peace on earth, good-will to men".

Sincerely

Helen Gilkey
Helen M. Gilkey

Greetings and warm good wishes to the Rowy family

In the past two weeks, I have received three collections of *Dicentra* by ~~some~~ ^{one} ~~very~~ ^{large} ~~from~~ ^{near} ~~Portland~~ ^{near} ~~numbering~~ ^{approximately} 100 ascocarps. Wish they could always come

San Miguel de Tucumán, 18 de enero de 1961.

Dr. B. Lowy
Dept. of Botany. L.S.U.
Baton Rouge, LA.

Estimado Dr. Lowy:

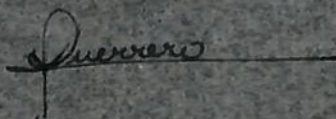
He recibido su tarjeta de fin de año, muchísimas gracias por sus buenos deseos y de la misma manera quisiera para Ud. un año pleno de satisfacciones.

Dr., en estos días pensaba escribirle, estaba esperando que pasaran un poco las fiestas, podría estar Ud. de vacaciones de fin de año y yo quería pedirle un favor, no crea que me acuerdo de Ud. en estos momentos únicamente, siempre lo recuerdo gratamente, pero más aun cuando "estoy frita" y necesito de su ayuda, también cuando recorro los lugares que hicimos en su compañía por los cerros de San Javier, o cuando recorro a sus trabajos para salir de alguna duda. Bueno, mi pedido es el siguiente: Tengo material de la Patagonia argentina del género Guepiniopsis y para determinarlo completamente me falta consultar Guepiniopsis minuta de L.S. Olive; en los Mycologia que yo tengo a mi disposición y que tienen algunos trabajos de él no está tratado este tema, además pienso que debe ser muy reciente o que está publicado en una revista que no llega a nuestra Biblioteca porque en nuestros ficheros no figura y como el Dr. Olive trabajó en B. Rouge, creo que allí Uds. tendrán todos sus trabajos, Dr. Lowy, sería demasiada molestia para Ud. no digo una copia sino un pequeño resumen con las características esenciales de esta especie? se lo voy a agradecer enormemente. Otra cosa, en esta misma carta le envío material que yo no puedo determinar, podría Ud. orientarme? y un último pedido: en nuestras colecciones no figura el género Ditila, si alguna vez Ud. ^{colecciona} alguna de las especies, podría darnos parte? se trata de un género con características tan propias que es una lástima no lo tengamos aquí representado aún.

Ahora quería hablarle sobre el trabajo que le envié al Dr. Singer para su publicación, éste saldrá en marzo o abril, lo leímos con el Dr. Singer antes de entregarlo, le aseguro que para mí fué ininteresantísimo, luego, cuando salga la publicación voy a hacerle algunas consultas.

Del Dr. Singer tengo carta reciente, está escrita en Leiden, dice que pronto vendrá, que está muy bien y contento, que en todos lados fué recibido muy bien.

Dr. Lowy, para terminar, díjale afectuosos saludos de esta tucumana lilloana.



2 de Febrero de 1961

Mi muy estimada amiga:

Le mando aqui los datos que Vd. me pidio sobre Guepiniopsis minuta Olive. La fotocopia es de la revista Torrey Bot. Club 81(4):329-339. 1954, con el titulo "New or noteworthy species of Tremellales from the southern Appalachians. III" En un articulo publicado en 1958 (The lower Basidiomycetes of Tahiti, en Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 85(2):109) Olive ofrece este comentario: "Guepiniopsis minuta, with its small, nearly sessile to distinctly stipitate fruiting bodies may be the species most closely related to Dacrymyces intermedius in that genus." Segun los criterios que usamos para distinguir los generos de Dacrymycetaceae, se encuentra en el cortice de Guepiniopsis pelos gelatinosos los cuales no "debiera" encontrar en Dacrymyces. Pero hace varios anos que he encontrado en Dacrymyces palmatus estos mismos pelos. (Vea L.L. Kennedy, Mycologia 48(2):311-319. 1956, sobre Dacrymyces palmatus). Ahora Olive tambien se encuentra un Dacrymyces (o Guepiniopsis ?) con pelos en el cortice. De esta manera entendemos mejor las relaciones entre los generos y especies y especialmente la importancia de variabilidad en los Tremellales en general. O posiblemente mejor dicho, podemos apreciar nuestra falta de conocimiento de este grupo de hongos. He examinado la coleccion Singer No. M 1760. Creo que es mas cerca a Dacryopinax spathularia aunque no es tipico. Tiene lo "inconveniente" de un himenio anfigeno, algo que he notado en otras colecciones de esta especie. Tambien las esporas son 1-3 septadas y mas largas que normalmente se encuentra. Realmente yo debiera poner en la clave de las especies de Dacryopinax : basidiosporas 1-3 septadas ! (Podria Vd. hacer este arreglo para mi ?) Le mando aparte unas colecciones que posiblemente tengan algun interes para Vd. Me alegro que Vd. todavia mantiene su interes en estos hongos fascinantes.

Reciba mis afectuosos saludos y le ruego que entregue Vd. un abrazo fuerte a Dr. Singer cuando le vea.

B. Lowy

The only other species which has been placed in the genus *Seismosarca* is *S. stratosa* Viegas, which should never have been so classified in the first place. An examination of this resupinate fungus reveals that it has a spongy-coriaceous texture somewhat like that of certain non-gelatinous species of *Sebacina* such as *S. incrustans* and *S. helvelloides*. Its fructifications, however, are thinner and the hymenium contains numerous yellow gloecystidia. The species is therefore transferred to the *Bourdodia* section of the genus *Sabacina* as follows: *Seismosarca stratosa* Viegas = *Sebacina stratosa* (Viegas) comb. nov.

Two fine collections of *Exidia fragilis* were recently sent to the writer by F. T. Wolf (1953), who found them in central Tennessee. These are the only specimens of this fungus known outside the type collection.

Guepiniopsis minuta sp. nov. (figs. 49-51, 52B). Fructificationes minutae, 0.8-3 mm. lat., breviter stipitatae vel subsessiles, obscure aurantiacae vel splendide aurantiaco-aureae, pileo pulvinate vel turbinato et superne applanato vel depresso. Hyphae conspicue nodosae; cellulae corticales stricte clavatae vel ample ovaes vel obovatae, tunica crassa gelatinosa, 5.4-10.8 x 11.7-38.7 μ . Probasidia matura sublutea, 5-6.3 x 33-50 μ ; basidia sterigmatibus duobus praedita; basidiosporae subluteae, cylindraceae, curvulae, denique triseptatae, 4.3-6.7 x 13.5-18.5 μ , germinatione tubulas emittentes vel parva conidia.

Fructifications small, 0.8-3 mm. in diameter, dull orange to bright orange-yellow, firmly gelatinous, cap pulvinate to turbinate and flattened on top, often depressed in center, occasionally irregular, nearly sessile or attached by a short stalk which tapers towards the base, stalk rarely up to 3 mm. long, drying to small reddish orange to orange-brown bodies. Hyphae with distinct clamp connections; cortex covered with narrowly clavate to broadly ovate or obovate cortical cells with gelatinous walls, 5.4-10.8 x 11.7-38.7 μ ; mature probasidia yellowish, 5-6.3 x 33-50 μ ; basidia 2-sterigmate; basidiospores yellowish, cylindric, slightly curved, becoming 3-septate, 4.3-6.7 x 13.5-18.5 μ , producing germ tubes or small conidia.

On decorticate hemlock log, Highlands, North Carolina, August 18, 1953 (type); on decorticate twigs, along Eastatoe River near Eastatoe, South Carolina, July 25, 1951; on corticate hemlock twigs attached to tree, Highlands, July 22, 1953.

In a recent publication the writer (1953) pointed out that Brasfield (1938) based his description of *Guepiniopsis torta* (Fr.) Pat. primarily on a number of specimens which could not be that species, since the fructifications of these are smaller and the vesicular cortical cells occur singly rather than in chains as in *G. torta*. Most of the specimens identified by Brasfield as *G. torta* and which occur on coniferous wood are probably identical with *G. minuta*. A study of the literature on the Daermycetaceae has failed to reveal any species whose description fits the specimens at hand. During the course of this study two collections identified by Lloyd as *G. occidentalis* were obtained for purposes of comparison from the mycological herbarium

of the United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland. This fungus proved to be distinct from ours. Brasfield listed it as a questionable synonym of *G. alpinus* (Tracy & Earle) Brasf., but he must not have examined it, as it is clearly not that species. *G. alpinus* has basidiospores that become 3-4 septate and which measure 5-6 x 15-17.5 μ . The writer finds that *G. occidentalis* has basidiospores that commonly become 7-septate and measure 4.6-6.3 x 7-22.5 μ . The cortical cells are much swollen and have thick gelatinous walls that are externally smooth; they taper apically into blunt beak-like extensions. *G. occidentalis*, therefore, appears to be a distinct species rather closely related to *G. chrysocomus* (Bull.) Brasf., which also has multi-septate but broader basidiospores.

TULASNELLA PRUINOSA Bourd. & Galz. (figs. 23-28). Our first collection of this fungus had thin, grayish to tan, soft-gelatinous to mucous-gelatinous fructifications, very much like a *Gloeotulasnella*. The collection was further characterized by having hyphae without clamp connections, 1.8-5.5 μ in diameter; basidia borne on broad, relatively short-celled vertical hyphae and measuring 4.5-6.3 x 6.3-10.7 μ ; epibasidia at first pyriform to clavate, 3.3-4.2 x 6.3-9 μ , later becoming unusually slender as the basidiospores are produced; basidiospores short-oblong, 3-4 x 4.5-6.3 μ . Both the basidia and hyphae have a faint yellowish tint. The germinating epibasidia sometimes produce distinct sporogenous filaments as in *Gloeotulasnella*, while at other times they taper without demarkation to the spore-bearing tip.

The species was found growing on a resupinate telephoraceous fungus, Highlands, North Carolina, August 20, 1953; also on frondose limb, Highlands, September 8, 1953.

The second collection had very thin, whitish, waxy-gelatinous fructifications that were almost powdery white when dry and basidiospores that measured around 3.2-3.8 x 5-6.3 μ .

It appears that *T. pruinosa* is an intermediate species between *Tulasnella* and *Gloeotulasnella* as those two genera are defined by Rogers (1933). The first of our two specimens, which has very soft-gelatinous fructifications and epibasidia that often produce sporogenous filaments, would fit better into the genus *Gloeotulasnella*, but the second collection is more characteristic of *Tulasnella*. The species is readily recognized by its relatively large subbasidial cells and elongate epibasidia. It has been previously reported in Wisconsin and Iowa in the United States and in Germany.

Gloeotulasnella papillata sp. nov. (figs. 30-39). Fructificationes expansae, tenues, resupinatae, molliter gelatinosae vel mucoso-gelatinosae. Hyphae enodosae, 1.6-4.5 μ diam.; gloecystidia nulla; basidia clavato-capitata, oblonga, ovata, vel pyriformia, uno latere papilla distincta ornata, 5.9-9.5 x 9-19 μ ; epibasidia clavata vel cylindracea, interdum ovata, filamenta distincta sporogena producentia vel ad acumen directe fastigiantia,

Universidad de Buenos Aires
Facultad de Ciencias Exactas
y Naturales

Carlos E. Gómez
Dept. de Botánica
Florida 656 - 4 piso -
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Buenos Aires, marzo 7 de 1962.

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

Estimado Dr. Lowy:

Resulta difícil suponer que por mi nombre y apellido pueda Vd. ubicarme. En la actualidad trabajo con el Dr. Wright en la Cátedra de Celulares en la Facultad de Ciencias y me dedico a Thelephoraceas; me inicié en micología en el laboratorio de Fitopatología del Ministerio de Agricultura, lugar donde tuve la oportunidad de conocer a Vd., en ocasión de su viaje a Bs.As. El Dr. Wright supone que Vd. debe recordarme; en base a ello me animo a escribirle.

Motiva la presente el hecho de haberme presentado como candidato a una beca de la Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Son mis deseos trabajar con el Dr. Paul Lentz en Beltsville, quien ya ha dado su consentimiento en caso de obtener la beca. Uno de los requisitos exige el informe de por lo menos 7 personas de la especialidad; el Dr. Wright consideró que Vd. podría ser uno de los informantes, y a pesar de que Vd. no conoce mis trabajos nos atrevemos a solicitar su colaboración.

Mis trabajos en el tema comprendieron en un principio, estudios de cepas aptas para ensayos de durabilidad natural de maderas argentinas y ensayos de toximetría de preservadores de madera. Posteriormente comencé el estudio de cultivo de hongos xilófagos y las pudriciones por ellos causadas. Actualmente he encaminado mi trabajo al estudio taxonómico y biológico del género Stereum, género ampliamente representado en nuestro país pero de sistemática muy compleja. La necesidad de consultar material tipo y contar con la guía de un especialista en el grupo, me ha movido a solicitar la beca de la Guggenheim.

Sin otro particular y agradeciendo desde ya su atención, saluda a Vd cordialmente:

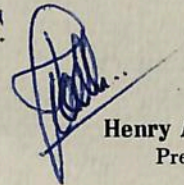
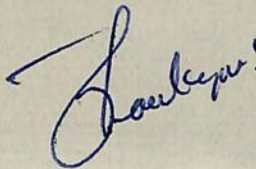
P/D: La Sta. Guerrero, que ahora trabaja con nosotros en Bs.As., le envía un cordial saludo.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N • Y •

I beg to acknowledge, with the thanks of the Foundation,
the receipt of your confidential statement concerning

Lic. Carlos E. Gomez



Henry Allen Moe
President

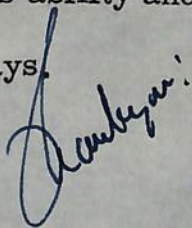
JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

April 9, 1962

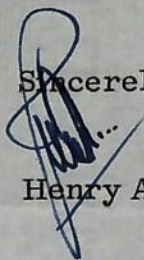
Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany and Plant
Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I have just received a request from
Lic. Carlos E. Gomez, asking that I make
reference to you in the matter of his application
for a Guggenheim Fellowship. This note is to
say that I shall be delighted to get your opinion
if his ability and promise -- confidentially, as
always.



Sincerely yours,



Henry Allen Moe

M:n
encls.

SYSTEMATIC AND BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE GENUS STERGIUM,

WITH SPECIAL REGARDS TO XYLOPHAGOUS SPECIES.

The object of this research is to study the floristic distribution, the behavior in culture and the effects on wood of the Southern South American species of the genus Stergium, considered in its broad sense. It is part of a more comprehensive and ambitious project comprising the whole family of Thelephoraceae, which appears to be of considerable economic importance in the area under study.

The proposed program of study would eventually consist of a three-fold approach; 1) a systematic investigation of the species concerned which will involve the major portion of the time available, and which necessitates a comparison with type or authentic collections (mostly deposited with the National Fungus Collections at Beltsville, Md.) in order to correctly identify the species; 2) a simultaneous study of cultures -many already obtained from Argentine materials, and others from several laboratories in the U.S. and elsewhere- ; this part will also include monosporous culture work which has proven of importance in the delimitation of species of Polyporaceae, according to the work of Nobles in Canada and of Davidson et alia in the U. S., as well as the research carried out by Boidin in France on the Thelephoraceae, and 3) a study of wood rots caused by members of the genus considered, particularly those that may be of importance due to the decay produced on merchantable timber.

The main place of sojourn shall be the National Fungus Collections, under the guidance of Dr. Paul Lentz, Mycologist, who has already kindly accepted to supervise the work in the event of obtaining a fellowship. Dr. C. R. Benjamin, Head of the N. F. C. has unofficially granted his consent for a permanence of several months there, where working space will eventually be reserved. This site offers the facility of being near the Forest Pathology Laboratory, where all the culture work can be undertaken with modern facilities. Short sojourns at the Farlow Reference Library and Museum, Harvard University, the New York Botanical Garden, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, will also be necessary.

The applicant has been working in this line for the past five years, and has been mainly concerned with the wood decays. It has become obvious during the course of this investigation, that a more complete systematic work is needed in order to gain a better knowledge of the species involved, since these are very poorly known or have been confused in the past. Very few workers have indulged in the study of the South American species of Stergium or, indeed, of any of the other genera of Thelephoraceae. Furthermore, this project fits into one now currently being developed in the Mycological Laboratory of the Dept. of Botany, School of Sciences, University of Buenos Aires, and dealing with the xylophagous species of Polyporaceae, which has been sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON CANDIDATE FOR FELLOWSHIP

Name of Candidate **Lic. Carlos E. Gomez**

Report Requested of **Dr. B. Lowy, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

REPORT:

I am glad to support the application of Mr. Carlos E. Gomez for a grant from The Guggenheim Foundation. For the past decade, an interval corresponding to the arrival of Dr. Rolf Singer in Tucuman, there has been a notable increase in mycological activity in Argentina. This accelerated pace of research has resulted in important contributions to systematic mycology and with the further encouragement of young mycologists this trend may be expected to continue. Mr. Gomez is one of a group of students being trained under the competent direction of Dr. Wright at the University of Buenos Aires. Mr Gomez's project on Thelephoraceae is especially timely because other specialists have for the past few years concentrated their attention on the tropical species of Africa, Asia and Australia, while there is little known as yet about these fungi throughout the American tropics. Under Dr. Lents's direction, Mr. Gomez should get the training and experience needed to expand his research in Argentina, eventually leading toward a larger contribution to our knowledge of the fungi of South America.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Department of Botany & Plant Pathology - Louisiana State University
April 17, 1962

17-IV-1962

**JOHN
SIMON
GUGGENHEIM
MEMORIAL
FOUNDATION**

**BECAS DE INTERCAMBIO
ENTRE LAS REPÚBLICAS
DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA
Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA**

1962

A Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year

to the Howy family.

Helen M. Gilkey

We hope to see you at the meetings in
Corvallis in 1962.

Dr. B. Lowry ^{and} Family
Botany, Bacteriology ^{and} Plant Path.
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge 3
Louisiana

136 N. 30
Covallis, Ore.

With every good wish

for Christmas

and

a Year of Happy Days

Helen M. Gilkey

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS 10, OHIO

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Resident Instruction—Research—Extension

BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY
BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY BUILDING
1735 NEIL AVENUE

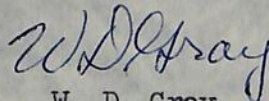
April 25, 1963

Dr. B. Lowy
534 Highland Park Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me a copy of your paper on the myxomycetes of Louisiana which you published in Volume 45 of *Mycologia*.

Sincerely yours,



W. D. Gray
Professor of Botany

WDG:so

1511 Filhiol Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana
January 8, 1964

Dr. Benard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am a high school senior and am very interested in chemistry and the life sciences. This summer I participated in the NSF Summer Science Training Program. My plans are to enter LSU next fall. In previous years I have completed several projects in the physical sciences and would like now to do something in biochemistry.

I have recently become interested in slime molds and would like to know of the possibilities of biochemical research in this field. Any general topics and references would be appreciated.

Thank you very much for any assistance.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Gore

William E. Gore



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK
P.O. BOX 456, KAHULUI,
MAUI, HAWAII 96732
August 31, 1964

IN REPLY REFER TO:

P72

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Dept. of Botany & Plant
Pathology, Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Lowy:

The person named on the enclosed confidential inquiry form is being considered for employment with the National Park Service in the position indicated.

This is one of the entrance level positions in our career uniformed service. Employees in our uniformed service perform the largest part of the public contact work for the National Park Service. To provide high quality service to the public, these individuals should be mature, friendly, knowledgeable and capable in communications skills. They should be able to deal effectively with groups and individuals from all walks of life and be genuinely interested in the people they meet. Therefore, we are particularly interested in the written comments you may care to make as well as in the information specifically requested in the form.

In your written comments, we hope you will give your evaluation of the applicant in terms of our need for persons with excellent potential for public contact work, indicating both his strong and weak points. We will also appreciate specific mention of any other factors which you believe would be important for our consideration.

If you do not know the applicant well enough to make this appraisal, we will appreciate it if you will sign and return the form with a notation to that effect. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you for your help. Information furnished will be kept confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Neal G. Guse
Superintendent

Enclosures
FL 10-61
(2/64)

August 11, 1965

Dear Dr. Glassman,

I have recently returned from a field trip to Brasilia and word has reached me concerning the jeep accident in which Gomez lost his life and as I understand it, you had a very narrow escape. The accounts I have heard are various and somewhat garbled, which is to be expected since most of it is based on hearsay. In any event, all seem to agree that you have survived and that you suffered "minor injuries" only. I sincerely hope that this is accurate, as far as it goes, on both counts. It is a great pity that you had to end your tour in this way but I hope you were able to salvage something from it in a professional way. Before my trip to Brasilia an Institute-sponsored trip also came to an abrupt though less spectacular end. The perua conked out on the road halfway to Belo Horizonte and after about a 12 hour delay we made our way back to São Paulo by bus. As an extra added attraction, the bus itself broke down before we reached the city and this accounted for an additional 2 hours delay.

I recall meeting you one morning on our way to the Institute by bus and my impression is that you have another 40 or 50 years of field work ahead of you. So I congratulate you for having survived to collect another day, an example I shall try to emulate.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

B. Lewy
Bernard Lewy
(Prof. Botany LSU)

11 October 1965

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter of August 11. I am sorry I didn't answer your letter sooner, but I have no legitimate excuse.

The accident in which Gomes was killed was indeed unfortunate. It was ironical because we had gone over much worse roads at night prior to the accident. It was a beautiful morning, but I think Gomes took his eye off the road for a split second and did not slow down enough to make the curve. At any rate, we went off a 50 foot cliff, and I was thrown out of the jeep before it crashed into a rock. Gomes was at the wheel and apparently hit his head against the windshield and was killed instantly.

I was lucky to escape without any broken bones, but I had an assortment of flesh cuts and bruised bones. I returned to my teaching duties on September 27, but I still have a bad knee and a hematoma on my back.

We completed about one-half of the proposed itinerary. All of the specimens we collected were sent back to the Instituto Botanica. I also shot several rolls of film which came out satisfactory.

I have written Dr. Teixeira two letters about sending me my collecting books and specimens we collected. So far I haven't heard from Dr. Teixeira. If you see him, would you



PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA
CONSELHO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS DA AMAZÔNIA
Rua Guilherme Moreira, 112—Caixa Postal, 478
MANAUS—AMAZONAS

November 3, 1965

Manaus, Amazonas

Dear Dr. Glassman:

I have just received your October 11 letter, forwarded to me from São Paulo. I am glad to know that you suffered only comparatively minor injuries in the jeep accident in Espírito Santo and that you are now back to your usual teaching schedule. The incidental hazards that those of us who are frequently in the field routinely face have sometimes been exaggerated, generally in proportion to the distance from home and especially by those who know little about field work, but it is always the unexpected that catches us unaware. When I return to São Paulo around the first week in December I shall ask about your collecting books and specimens. Perhaps by that time you shall have had some response from Teixeira but in any case I'll make a discrete inquiry.

I am making forays in the Manaus area and further afield. I spent ten days up the Rio Negro at Tapurucuara where no mycologist has been and few phanerogamic botanists to do any systematic work. When I left there Bassett Maguire, Murça Pires and Steyermark passed through on their way to the Neblina on the Venezuelan border where they plan to collect for a month or so. At the moment there are two German limnologists here at INPA and I shall be traveling with them for a while through the lower reaches of the Rio Negro, gathering my material for study.

My greetings to Wayne MacIlrath if you see him and best regards to you.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

November 16, 1966

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

This is in response to your letter of November 7, 1966 to Dr. Hodge. Dr. Hodge is on a 2-year leave from this Program and is presently Head, Science Liaison Staff, NSF, Tokyo.

I gather you have had conversations with Dr. Hodge about your work. In any event, we shall be glad to have you submit a proposal to support your continuing work on neotropical Tremellales.

The brochure, NSF grants for scientific research, enclosed will guide you in the preparation of a proposal. If you have specific questions do not hesitate to address them to us.

Sincerely yours,



R. K. Godfrey
Program Director for
Systematic Biology



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TROPIC TEST CENTER
FORT CLAYTON, CANAL ZONE

4 January 1966

Bernard Lowry
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

Dear Dr. Lowry:

Please send me a reprint of your publication entitled " SOME NEW FUNGI
AND OTHERS INFREQUENTLY COLLECTED IN AMAZONAS.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George W. Gauger".

GEORGE W. GAUGER

GG:rk

January 9, 1967

George W. Gauger
P.O. Drawer 942
Tropic Test Center
Fort Clayton, Canal Zone

Dear Mr. Gauger:

"Some new fungi and others infrequently collected in Amazonas" was the title of a paper which I presented at the Symposium on the Biota of the Amazon Basin, held in Belem last June. The paper has not yet been published but I shall place your name on my mailing list. Meanwhile, I am enclosing such papers as are still available on fungi from other parts of the American tropics.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany



STETC-RE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TROPIC TEST CENTER
FORT CLAYTON, CANAL ZONE

19 January 1967

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you very much for the fine reprints of previously published papers which you published on fungi from other parts of the American tropics. I also look forward to receiving your publication on other fungi collected in the Amazon area.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. GAUGER
Microbiologist

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Mr. George W. Gauger
US Army Tropic Test Center
P. O. Drawer 942
Fort Clayton, C. Z.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



NORTHEAST LOUISIANA STATE COLLEGE
MONROE, LOUISIANA

SCHOOL OF
PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES
Department of Biology

November 29, 1967

Dr. B. Lowe
Dept. of Bot. & Plant Path.
L.S.U.
Baton rouge, La.

Dear Sir:

I am currently engaged in writing a thesis concerning the fungi of Northeast Louisiana. My problem is ecological - in that differences have been found to occur in the alluvial and coastal plain soils of Northeast Louisiana. In conducting my literature review I have found no references for work done in Louisiana concerning the ecology of fungi.

I have contacted one of your former students, Dr. Russell Normand, a faculty member here. He informed me of your work and suggested that I write to you. Therefore, I would appreciate any information that you could give me, including any of your own publications. Specifically, I would like information concerning mycological work done in North Louisiana. If you have any of your own reprints available, I would like to obtain a copy of them.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth C. Gremillion
Kenneth C. Gremillion

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109

DIVISION OF BIOLOGY

April 15, 1969

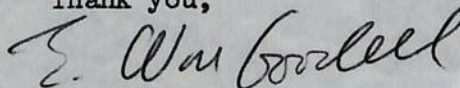
Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany and
Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

The purpose of this letter is to ask you if you have any strains of Phycomyces blakesleeanus or nitens that have been isolated locally. We have been studying the phototropic response of the sporangiophore of Phycomyces and have obtained mutants which do not respond to light. However, our strains (NRRL 1554 and 1555) produce zygotes which are dormant for at least four months and this makes the study of these mutants a slow process.

We hope that strains isolated from localities with a uniformly warm moist climate would not need this long dormancy period and would not have it. If you have such strains or strains whose zygotes dormancy you have not tested we would appreciate it very much if you could send them to us.

Thank you,



E. William Goodell

P.S. We have just completed a review of Phycomyces which will appear in the March issue of Bacteriological Reviews. If you are interested in it we will gladly send it to you.

EWG me

April 18, 1969

Dr. E. William Goodell
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91109

Dear Dr. Goodell,

I regret that I have no isolates of Phycomyces to offer you but would welcome a copy of your review of the genus.

So that it will not be a total loss to you. I am enclosing two of my recent reprints.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

P. S. Have you asked Leland Shanor, University Florida, Gainesville?



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TROPIC TEST CENTER
FORT CLAYTON, CANAL ZONE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2 January 1968

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Mycological Herbarium
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Please send me a reprint of each of your following scientific publications:

1. "A New Species of Stypella from Brazil". Trans. Mycol. Soc. Japan. Vol. VII, No. 1, May 1966.
2. "New Species of Tremellales from Guatemala". Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society. Vol. 80, No. 2, Dec. 1964.
3. "New or Noteworthy Tremellales from Bolivia". Mycologia, Vol. LI, No. 6, pp. 840-850 Nov. - Dec. 1959.

Sincerely

George W. Gauger
Microbiologist