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

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

Ghilleen T. (Iain) and Anne E. Prance announce
a change of address, effective August 15, 1988.

Home address:
49 Kew Green
Richmond
Surrey
England TW9 3AA

Business address:
Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew
Richmond
Surrey
England TW9 3AB

Phone: 01-940 1171 • FAX: 01-948 1197 • Telex: 296694 KEWGAR

The Board of Managers and Staff
of
The New York Botanical Garden
express their deepest sorrow at the passing of

William Campbell Steere
President-Emeritus and Senior Scientist

on February 7, 1989 in Bronxville, New York

He served the Garden as an enthusiastic teacher,
dedicated scientist, and resourceful president.

We shall miss his zest for life,
outstanding leadership, and thoughtful stewardship.

The New York Botanical Garden
has established

The William Campbell Steere Fund
for Visiting Bryologists
and Bryological Research

Herbarium, New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458-5126, U.S.A.

JANUARY 1991
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DECEMBER 1990 FEBRUARY 1991
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28-XI-1989

Dear Bob,

The other day, Meredith gave me the mushroom poster you sent, and it now decorates a wall in the herbarium.

After your long, tiring trip, you must be glad to be home again. It was good to be with the both of you, even though our visit was brief, but I regret that circumstances did not allow me to extend to you the hospitality I had hoped to offer.

I hope that the small samples you took of a few *Trametes* types will be useful in your studies.

With best regards,

Bernard Lowy

Mon. 18-IX-'89

Dr. Lowy,

The Fandosins
are with me at
Beerdin. We
will go back
to my lab
by 5:00 (388-8551)
or call at 272-6968

dates. Are you free
for dinner?

Mardith

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



Mon. 10:12

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Dr. B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-1705
U. S. A.

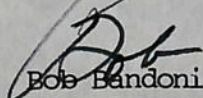
June 16, 1989
Department of Botany
#3529 - 6270 University Boulevard
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6T 2B1

Telephone (604) 228-2133

Dear Berny:

Thank you very much for your letter and for your generous offer of hospitality. We have only the vaguest of plans at the moment, but will let you know as soon as we have a definite itinerary for the return trip from Tennessee. At the moment, we definitely plan to leave Tennessee in mid-September and go to New Orleans for one or two days. The only thing that might upset this is that, if the weather is excellent for fungi, we would spend some time collecting along the way. I hope very much that it will be possible to come to Louisiana and to visit you in Baton Rouge. Thank you again.

Best wishes,


Bob Bandoni



Department of Botany
 LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
 BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

6-VI-1989

Dr. R.J. Bandoni
 The University of British Columbia
 Department of Botany
 Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6T 2B1

Dear Bob:

It is good to know that you will be coming down south later this year, and that you plan to stop in New Orleans in the latter part of September to visit the Weldens. I'll be glad to see you and your wife in Baton Rouge should you decide to come up here. Since I live alone, there is plenty of room in the house, and you will both be most welcome to stay with me.

I am fully in accord with your request to examine the type of Neotremella and other Tremella species that may interest you in the herbarium. Whatever facilities I have are at your disposal.

This year I am going to Mexico for about 2 weeks beginning in July, so I do not anticipate a conflict with your plan to be here late in September. However, to be on the safe side, it would be best to verify your arrival about 2 weeks in advance. Once you are at Arthur's, you may want to call me before coming up to Baton Rouge, so I'll give you a few phone numbers where I may be reached.

LSU Botany Dep't. - (504)-388-2123 (my office)

to leave a message

if I am out - 388-8487

home

-

769-6241 (usually after 5 PM)

With best regards, and looking forward to seeing you in September,

Bernie
 B. Lowy

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Dr. B. Lowie
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
U. S. A.

October 18, 1989

Department of Botany
#3529 - 6270 University Boulevard
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6T 2B1

Telephone (604) 228-2133

Dear Bernie:

I am sorry for the delay in writing to thank you for your kindness and hospitality to us during our visit. We both enjoyed the delicious seafood dinner (I might add that we both gained several pounds on Louisiana food in the 4-5 days that we spent there!). We arrived back in Vancouver on the 4th of this month, weary of traveling and happy to be home. Unfortunately, there were numerous things that had to be done immediately, including an application for a new 3-year research grant, winter-proofing our cabin, etc. I finally managed to get the grant application to our office yesterday and now am trying to catch up with correspondence.

We were sorry that we turned up at a time that was very inconvenient to you. As I mentioned, we had foolishly scheduled a number of visits across the country and came to Baton Rouge earlier than scheduled after finding that Arthur had gone off to Alabama. Also, we had left Vancouver on the trip east in somewhat of a state of unpreparedness. The medical problems, which resulted in my being hospitalized up to a few days before our departure, were the major cause -- I'm sure that, having undergone the same sort of thing, you know full well about this. I hope that your former wife's medical difficulties have all worked out ok.

Thank you very much for letting me examine your collections of Tremella species. During our stay at Highlands, I was able to visit Knoxville for a couple of days and managed also to see most of Olive's type collections. I now need to put in a good many hours studying the microscope preparations of all of these. I am looking forward to the coming publication that you mentioned, i. e., with extensions of ranges of many of the species.

We are shipping 2 copies of a mushroom poster to Meredith and have asked her to hand over one to you.

Best wishes,

Bob Dandoni



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

11-VIII-1989

Dr. David F. Farr
Mycology Laboratory
U.S.D.A. Agricultural Research Service
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

Dear Dr. Farr:

I recently returned from Mexico after visiting a colleague who is intensely interested in the possibility of introducing techniques for cultivating mushrooms to enclaves of natives who live in isolated tropical areas in southern Mexico. The purpose is to provide the native population with a much needed supplementary source of nutritious food.

The greatest need at the moment is for information on methods of growing one or more species that might have the best chance of success in a tropical environment, yet not requiring highly sophisticated methodology or apparatus.

If you would be kind enough to send me some of your reprints pertaining to this problem, or perhaps other publications that you might have available as well, I will forward them to my Mexican colleague.

With many thanks for your cooperation!

B. Lowy

B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
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1-VII-1989

G. Seinhorst
Institute of Systematic Botany
University of Utrecht
Heidelberglaan 2
3584 CS Utrecht

Dear Mr. Seinhorst:

I have searched the herbarium and my correspondence regarding the 20 collections of Tremellales you indicate were sent to me on 16-10-1984. I regret that I find no record of having received these specimens from you. This is most unusual, since I can not recall another occasion when a shipment has gone astray!

My regular procedure upon receipt of collections for determination is to type a list of material received (if none has been sent with the collections) and file it away until I am ready to return the material. I do not find such a list in my records.

Kindly check your correspondence with me (if any) concerning this loan, and please indicate the collection numbers on the packets, and their place of origin. Meanwhile I shall continue to look for the missing numbers.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus

INSTITUUT VOOR SYSTEMATISCHE
PLANTKUNDE EN GEOGRAFIE
RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT
HEIDELBERGLAAN 2
3584 CS UTRECHT.

Utrecht, 25-7-1989.

As shown by our records, the following material
from our Herbarium:

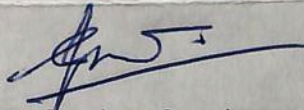
20 specimens Tremellales from TPN- and SUM-transects, Colombia.

sent 16-10-1984

as Loan no.

is still in your possession. We should like to ask you to check whether
this material is still being actively studied. If not, or if it has
been revised but accidentally not been returned, we should be gratefull
if you could return the material to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,



Chief Herbarium Cryptogams
G. Seinhorst.



24 de Julio de 1989

Estimado Dr. Arana,

Mientras espero la respuesta de un colega sobre más literatura, le mando estas separatas pertinentes al cultivo de Pleurotus ostreatus.

Hay muchas datas también sobre el cultivo de varias otras especies bien conocidas y creo que vale la pena pedir informes adicionales de INIREB (Xalapa) sobre el asunto.

Que tenga Ud. mucho éxito en su trabajo importantísimo en mejorar la salud de la gente indígena de Chiapas!

Atentamente

B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus de Botánica

Dr. Marcos Arana
Centro de Capacitación en Ecología
y Salud

Insurgentes 39 B
S. Cristóbal las Casas

Chiapas, México

Tel. 967 - 81596

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

July 14, 1989

Dear Colleague:

For the last two years, the National Science Foundation has been actively supporting research concerned with electronic submission of proposals. A mechanism has been developed to enable electronic submission of proposals to the Foundation. The next step is to develop and test means of reviewing proposals electronically. This involves electronic transmission of the proposal by NSF to reviewers and the reverse for the completed reviews. Achievement of this objective would reduce the total NSF proposal processing time with benefits to the scientific and engineering community.

As a first step toward our goal of total electronic proposal processing, I invite your participation as an 'electronic' reviewer. If you are willing to review proposals electronically, please provide the information requested below, in the format specified, via Bitnet to: (reviewer@nsf) or via Internet to: (reviewer@note.nsf.gov).

EMAIL = your e-mail address
ID = the alphanumeric ID that appears on the mailing label accompanying this letter
SSN = your Social Security Number (Optional; NSF Act of 1950, as amended; to be used as reviewer system identifier.)

Your e-mail address will not be distributed outside of NSF but will be added to the NSF reviewer data base.

The Office of Science and Technology Centers Development (STC) is taking a lead role in the first test of electronic submission and review of proposals. The STC program solicitation, NSF 89-17, offered investigators the option of submitting proposals electronically. Proposals submitted electronically will be used

in testing the electronic review of proposals. I hope that you will assist us in initiating electronic review by providing the information requested above as soon as possible.

If you have any advice or comments, please transmit them directly to the e-mail address provided above.

Sincerely,

Constance K. McLindon
Constance K. McLindon
Director, Office of
Information Systems

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D C. 20550

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BERNARD LOWY
YA0139489
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
BATON ROUGE, LA 70803



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
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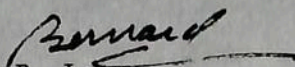
16-VI-1989

Dear Gary,

It's too bad about the news, but the decision may be reversible if you persist. "The same old clique" remark is rather surprising. The participants you included had been productive on similar projects, so why discriminate against people with experience? Of course, omitting a French mycologist was obviously not the greatest idea. I know of one excellent candidate who could be invited in the future: Dr. Régis Courtecuisse. I recently wrote a letter of recommendation for him to Pat Holmgren. Roy Halling must know about him. He did field work in French Guiana in Feb.-March, 1988, and afterward he and his wife spent a few days with me here. He works mostly with agarics but does not neglect the Ascomycetes either, and he has many publications.

I'm writing this in some haste (your letter just arrived), so that it might reach you before you leave NY. Thank you for all your good efforts! I hope you have a very successful stay in Guiana.

With best regards,


B. Lowy

P.S. Régis Courtecuisse's address:

2/35 Rue L. de Bettignies
F.-59139 WATTIGNIES
FRANCE



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

12 June 1989

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705

Dear Bernard,

Our project to prepare a mycobiota for the ^{SA}Sa₁ area of French Guiana was unanimously declined by the NSF systematics panel. The panel rated the project and the method as excellent but killed it for the following three reasons (these are from the panel summary as read to me over the phone by Dr. Rodman):

1. The mycobiota could not be considered to be comprehensive because no experts were included to cover chytrids, oomycetes, insecticolous fungi, canopy leaf inhabitants or (I think) myxomycetes. We, the people included in the project, were referred to as "the same old clique (Dr. Rodman's words)."
2. This was the fatal omission. No mycologists from France, including French Guiana, were included. No provision was made for students.
3. I apparently forgot to include a provision for the deposition of living cultures.

Dr. Rodman said that I had not followed the guidelines for biotic surveys that were published in the American Systematics Collections Bulletin. I was unaware of those guidelines.

I am upset at this report. The "same old clique" particularly upset me. The invited participants are among the most actively publishing taxonomic mycologists of our time; each of you is widely recognized to be expert in your area. I only invited those who I felt could and would produce a quality publication within four years. As for the lack of French mycologists, please suggest one to me who could contribute to this project. There is no interest in mycology in French Guiana itself. I had originally thought to ask for student and postdoctoral participation but did not so as to keep the cost of the project down (it was about \$450,000).

In my opinion this critique is based on ignorance of the "real" situation in mycology: we are short on experts in some academic and geographical areas, and reviewers could have cited the lack of "experts" to cover fungi found in many ecological niches (why just insecticolous fungi or tree canopy leaf inhabitants?). I do not know whether there is a mycologist on the NSF systematics panel.

I want to revise and resubmit this proposal but not immediately because there is not enough time now. I leave to spend about two months in Guyana in a week, and will be moving to take up a position at Beltsville (BPI) in mid September. If you have any suggestions for the next attempt, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Samuels



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Department of Botany
MYCOLOGY LABORATORY
▪ St. John Plant Science Building Room 612 B ▪
▪ 3190 Maile Way ▪ Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-8073 ▪ Cable Address: UNIHAW

June 21, 1989

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-1705

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your usual prompt reply to my questions. I, too, am not aware of any designation of lectotypes in the genus *Auricularia*. I am presently making inquiries to herbaria in which I believe the holotypes of *A. cornea*, *A. polytricha* and *A. tenuis* should be stored.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

George J. Wong
George J. Wong



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Department of Botany
MYCOLOGY LABORATORY
▪ St. John Plant Science Building Room 612 B ▪
▪ 3190 Maile Way ▪ Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-8073 ▪ Cable Address: UNIHAW

May 23, 1989

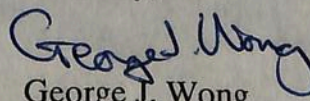
Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I guess I've been out of touch with you now for several years. I have continued working on Auricularia even though you have not heard a great deal from me in the way of publications. However, I am now working on several papers, but I need some information that perhaps you can provide for me. One of the criticisms that Ken and I received from Ron Peterson, in the paper in which we demonstrated the synonymy of Auricularia cornea, A. polytricha and A. tenuis, in concept, was that we did not look at any types before doing so. I explained to Ron that there were, as far as we knew, no existing types to the above species. In fact, I believe this is true for most of the older species name in the genus. Can you tell me if I am correct in this assumption?

I am presently working on three papers at this time. Two papers will be short articles. One will designate a lectotype for A. cornea which I'm afraid will be the correct name. I say afraid because this will probably meet a great deal of resistance from the people involved in cultivating A. polytricha. The second paper will synonymize A. eburnea Li *et* Liu with A. cornea. My last paper will be a more lengthy paper based on morphological and compatibility studies that I have been doing with A. cornea and A. fuscosuccinea. The two species are different morphologically and biologically, and I will be redefining A. fuscosuccinea in this paper as well. Hope that all is well.

Sincerely,


George J. Wong
Assistant Professor
of Botany



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
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6-VI-1989

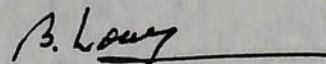
Dr. George Wong
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Department of Botany
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Dr. Wong:

When I was gathering data for my study of Auricularia (1948-50), I was able to examine most of the pertinent herbarium material then available from NY, BPI, BISH, and FH. In the interim, unknown to me, type material of the spp. in question may have been found, but I have had no occasion to inquire into this. In the absence of authentic type material, I believe that the procedures I followed in 1951 and 1952 (published in Mycologia) are still valid, and that species separation in Auricularia is quite feasible, based principally upon the internal structure of the basidiocarp.

Conservation of older but less familiar names as opposed to those long in use has commonly met with resistance, but this is hardly a valid reason for not proceeding according to the rules.

Sincerely,


B. Lowy

MYCOTAXON, LTD.

P. O. Box 264

Ithaca, New York 14851-0264 USA

Richard P. Korf
Managing Editor

Tel: (607) 273-4357, 255-3292
BITNET address: MYC @ CORNELLA

May 23, 1989

Dr. B. Lowy
The Herbarium
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
BATON ROUGE, LA 70803

Dear Bernie,

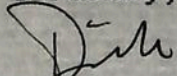
Good to talk with you today about Professor Wasser's non-visit to Cornell. I'll bet he had a profitable time in Baton Rouge, and his schedule would obviously not allow him time here in Ithaca.

In regard to the other point you raised: I pulled your records from the "drops and cancellations file" to find that on May 3, 1986, you cancelled "temporarily," "to be renewed when I return from Brasil." Apparently neither you nor I saw to that reinstatement.

As you'll see from the enclosure, I am starting you now with volume 35, which will have two issue, the Apr-Jun issue about to be mailed, and the Jul-Sep issue.

I don't know how you feel about having a complete run of a journal, but that is important to me. You will be missing volumes 26-34, nine volumes. To fill in that gap would cost you $9 \times \$21 = \181 , less the 20% discount, = a total of \$144.80. Don't know how important the run might be to you, so I'll just broach the idea. If you want those 9 volumes, just so indicate on the order form and send that plus the \$21 for volume 35.

Cordially,



Richard P. Korf
Managing Editor, MYCOTAXON

encl.

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If this box is checked you are now **more than one volume behind** in payments. Please pay *promptly*.

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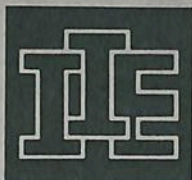
780
 | Prof. B. Lowy
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 | Louisiana State University
 | BATON ROUGE, LA 70803

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INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
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DIRECT DIAL (212) 984-

5326

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

April 14, 1989

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for assisting us in the evaluation of applications for Fulbright Collaborative Research Grants. We appreciate your careful examination of the applicants' qualifications and their proposal. Please feel free to comment on the screening process and to make suggestions for improvement.

As soon as the final selections have been made, we will inform you of the results.

I hope that we may call upon you again in the future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Lori Matia
Sr. Program Administrator
U. S. Student Programs

IIE 1919-1989: 70 Years of Leadership in International Educational Exchange

23-II-1989

In March 1988 I received a request from you for illustrations of mushroom stores that you expected to use in a book you were preparing for publication.

As a matter of record, I am interested in knowing who has used my photographs of mushroom stores, and where they have appeared. May I ask you to be ~~so~~ kind enough to inform me whether or not you have made use of the 2 photos I sent for your book? I hope that your plan has been successful.

Sincerely
RL



Šala 6.IV.1989

Professor Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.

Dear Professor Lowy:

Thank you very much for your letter you interested in about my "popular-scientific" book.

I am only sorry that I have been so long in replying, but the preparation of manuscript for the printing office is in our conditions a very long process. My manuscript is at the publishing house approximately three years already and only nowadays it will be sent off to the printing office. The author must possess a very big supply of the patience. The book will be ready by the end of this year probably.

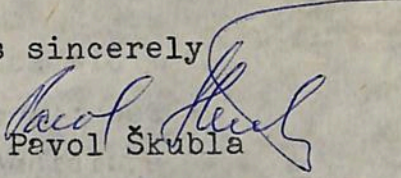
As concerns of mushroom stones it is very fascinating problem. I think, there is the connection between the beginnings of the use of mushroom with the halucinogenic properties in Mesoamerican cultures and the mushroom stones. I have tried to find the evidences for the coherence between different historical cases of the use of mushroom with halucinogenic properties /Amanita muscaria and Siberian nations, soma, neolithic pictures rockhewn in Tschukotka, berserk-gang, teonanácatl and mushroom stones/ and the worship of protective tribal gods, totemism, ceremonies of adoption of the initiates and the origin of exogamic tribal community. This hypothesis is described in one chapter of my book being prepared for publication.

Because of important element of this hypothesis mushroom stones, I want to illustrate some of them and as a consequence of this, both your photos shall be used in my book. On account of the same I want to use some detailed pictures of mushroom stones. I didn't want to ask you again, because you are busy and on account of that I made the copies from your pictures published in Mycologia. They are: 1. Human effigy. Height 34 cm, cap diameter 15 cm. Guatemala, late preclassic. 2. Human effigy/pregnancy/. Height 33 cm, cap diameter 15 cm. Guatemala, late preclassic. 3. Figurine of shamaness seated before a ceramic mushroom. 4. Human effigy. Guatemala.

I hope, the book will be ready by the end of this year and then I will be pleased to send you one copy.

Thank you very much for the reprints of your papers on ethnomy-
cology.

Yours sincerely


Dr. Pavol Škubla

J. Palárika 8

927 01 Šaľa

Czechoslovakia



Šala 6.IV.1989

Professor Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.

Dear Professor Lowy:

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I am only sorry that I have been so long in replying, but the preparation of manuscript for the printing office is in our conditions a very long process. My manuscript is at the publishing house approximately three years already and only nowadays it will be sent off to the printing office. The author must possess a very big supply of the patience. The book will be ready by the end of this year probably.

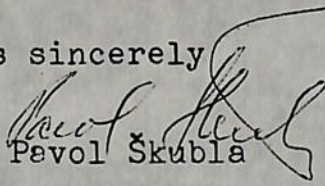
As concerns of mushroom stones it is very fascinating problem. I think, there is the connection between the beginnings of the use of mushroom with the halucinogenic properties in Mesoamerican cultures and the mushroom stones. I have tried to find the evidences for the coherence between different historical cases of the use of mushroom with halucinogenic properties /Amanita muscaria and Siberian nations, soma, neolithic pictures rockhewn in Tschukotka, berserk-gang, teonanácatl and mushroom stones/ and the worship of protective tribal gods, totemism, ceremonies of adoption of the initiates and the origin of exogamic tribal community. This hypothesis is described in one chapter of my book being prepared for publication.

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Yours sincerely


Dr. Pavol Škubla

J. Palárika 8

927 01 Šaľa

Czechoslovakia



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

15 de Mayo de 1989

Estimada Srta. Palomino:

Recuerdo todavía los días que pasé en Pucallpa durante mi primer viaje a Perú en 1958. Me quedé entonces con los Linguísticos en Yarinacocha, el lago hermoso no muy lejos de la ciudad, y conocí un poco la selva formidable y la gente indígena que allá vivía. Sin duda mucho ha cambiado en Pucallpa en los últimos treinta años!

Sigo trabajando y viajando principalmente en la parte tropical de América. Lamento que ya no tengo separatas de muchos de mis trabajos, pero te mando unos que todavía tengo a mano. Si Vd. quiere mandarme material seco de los Tremellales para identificación, lo voy a revisar en un momento conveniente.

Atentamente

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

Pucallpa 20 de Abril de 1989

Respetable Dr. Lowy

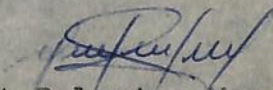
Mi nombre es Yanet Palomino Mora, soy Bachiller en Ciencias Biológicas. Hace un año tengo a mi cargo la Sección de Micología del Herbario del Museo de Historia Natural Javier Prado de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos Lima-Perú.

Recurso a Ud., respetable Dr. Lowy para solicitar su colaboración en dos aspectos:

La bibliografía de sus trabajos no esta disponible en mi país, no sé si Ud., podría enviarme sus trabajos en Tremellales publicados en Flora Neotropica, mis modestos honorarios no me permiten comprarlo y es tan indispensable para mi trabajo.

Podrá tal vez Ud., aceptar algunas muestras de Tremellales peruanos para identificación.

En espera de su gentil respuesta


Yanet Palomino Mora



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

12-IV-1989

Biol. Joel Rodriguez Melendez
Marzo #248 Col. Industrias del Poniente
Santa Catarina, Nuevo Leon, México

Estimado Joel:

Lamento mucho informarle que no tengo separatas de ningunos de los papeles que Vd. cita en su carta. La verdad es que estoy acostumbrado a consultar las revistas que me interesan en el momento que las recibimos en nuestra biblioteca.

Muchas veces es posible conseguir separatas directamente del autor. Pero en este caso es evidente que la mayoría de los trabajos que Vd. busca fueron publicados hace 10 o 20 años atrás, así que es algo dudoso si sea posible obtenerlos de esta manera. No obstante creo que vale la pena (por las dudas) escribir una nota a los autores pidiéndolos.

Lo único otro que podría sugerir es que Vd. consulte las revistas pertinentes en la biblioteca de UNAM. De todos modos espero que tenga Vd. éxito en su proyecto!

Muy atentamente,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy
Prof. Emérito

P.S. - Ya no hay caso ^{de} escribir a Pollock. Era asesinado en San Antonio, Texas en 1921.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON
 FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BIOLÓGICAS
 LABORATORIO DE MICOLOGÍA GENERAL

Estimado DR Bernard Lowy

MI nombre es Joel Rodriguez Melendez, tube el gusto de conoserlo durante el III Congreso Nacional de Micología en Cd. Victoria - Tamaulipas. El motivo de estas lineas es para solisitarle su ayuda si es posible,. Mi interes es obtener literatura sobre la presen---cia de los compuestos Psilosina y psilosibina en el genero ----- psilocybe y otros afines, nuestra investigacion esta enfocada a la obtencion y cuantificacion de las sustancias antes mencionadas.

Siendo UD. un especialista en este tema le ruego su ayuda.

A continuacion le envio una lista de articulos que serian utiles para nustra investigacion.

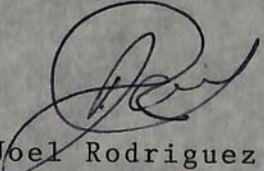
- Beug, N.W. and Bigwood, J. (1982) Psilocybin and psilocin levels in twenty species from seven genera of wild mushrooms of the pacific northwest, USA. Journal of Ethnopharmacology 5, 271-285.
- Bigwood, J. and Beug, M.W. (1982) Variation of psilocybin and -- psilocin levels with repeated flushes (harvests) of mature sporocarps of Psilocybe cubensis (Earle) Singer. Journal of Ethnopharmacology 5, 287-291.
- Catalfomo, P. and Tyler, V.E. (1964) The production of psilocybin in submerged culture by Psilocybe cubensis. Lloydia 27, 53-63.
- Heim, R., Genest, K., Hughes, D.W. and Belec, G. (1966) Botanical and chemical characterisation of a forensic mushroom specimen of the genus Psilocybe. Journal of the forensic Society 6, 192-201.
- Hofmann, A., Heim, R., Brack, A., Kobel, H., Freg, A., Ott, H., Petrzilka t. and Troxler, F. (1959) Psilocybin and psilocin, two psychoactive components of the Mexican intoxicating mushroom. Helvetica Chemica Acta 42, 1557-1572.
- Kalberer, F., Kreis, W. and Rutschmann, J. (1962) The fate of psilocin in the ret. Biochemical pharmacology 11, 261-269.
- Leung, A. (1967) Investigations on psilocybin and its analogs in certain fungi. Ph.D. Dissertation University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI.

Gracias por su amabilidad, se despide su admirador

- Ott, J. (1978) Recreational use of hallucinogenic mushrooms in--
the United States. In: B.H. Rumack and Salzman (Eds.), Mushroom
Poisoning: Diagnosis and Treatment. CRC Press. West Palm
Beach, FL.
- Pollock, S.H. (1975) The Psilocybin mushroom pandemic. Journal of
Psychedelic Drugs 7, 73-84.
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to Panaeolus. Journal of psychedelic Drugs 8, 43-57
- Woolley, D.W. and Campbell, N.K. (1962) Serotonin-like and anti-
-serotonin properties of Psilocybin and Psilocin. Science 136, 777-
778.

Marzo # 248
Col. Industrias del Poniente
Santa Catarina, Nuevo Leon
Mexico

Nuevamente se despide su mas atento
y seguro servidor


BIOL. Joel Rodriguez Melendez

Your reference:

Our reference: QA 2693B

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS
Kew, RICHMOND, Surrey, TW9 3AB, England
Telegrams: Kewgar, Richmond, Surrey
Telephone: 01-940 1171

Dr Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803-1705

3 February 1989

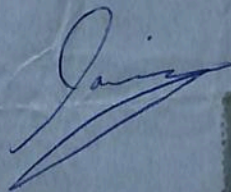
Dear Bernard,

Thank you for your letter about Margaret Mee. We were very saddened here by her death and since we currently have on exhibition her collection of 60 Amazon paintings, we are even more aware of it.

The book that is based on her diaries is beautiful; it was not actually published by Kew but by an outfit called Nonesuch Expeditions. It is available from the Kew Shop and so you can order it by writing to Mr Carl Shillito who will gladly supply it for you. The book has sold well and was out of print for a while; it is now available again in the second printing. The book costs £19.95; postage and packing for surface mail would be an additional £3.00. To send it by airmail or Federal Express would obviously cost a lot more; probably half as much again or twice as much respectively.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely



Professor Ghilleen T Prance
Director

A cell from Milton Odom⁺
recommended by
Dick Schultes - for
info on cactus halls -
emergent.

31-IV-1989

*"merita" in Texas Indian religions



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504.388-8485

25-I-1989

Dr. Ghilleen T. Prance
Royal Botanic Garden
Kew
Richmond
Surrey
England TW9 3AB

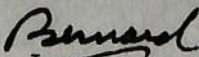
Dear Iain:

Quite recently I was surprised when on an evening nationally tele-vised broadcast an interview was presented with Margaret Mee, as it turned out, shortly before her death. I met her and have known about her outstanding work as a botanical illustrator since 1965 when I was in São Paulo on a Fulbright teaching mycology at the Instituto de Botânica. At that time, some of her paintings adorned the office of the Director.

It was by way of the broadcast that I learned of the publication of her book on the Amazonian flora, and this is the reason for my inquiry. If I am not mistaken, the volume has been published at Kew, and if this is correct, I would greatly appreciate your kindness in letting me know whether or not it is now available for purchase. I have inquired about it locally to no avail.

There is nothing much to report here, except the arrival of the first small batch of my Maracá duplicates from NY.

With all best wishes,


B. Lowy

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504388-8485

10-III-1989

Mr. E.W. Brown

Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew, Richmond, Surrey
TW9 3AB
England

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for the information regarding Margaret Mee's book
on Amazonian flowers.

I wish to order a copy, and shall follow your suggestion
to order it using my VISA card, the number and expiry date of which
are:

Kindly send the book via airmail at your quoted cost of \$57.51,
ie minus the \$9.00 bank charge.

With thanks,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

Kew, RICHMOND, Surrey, TW9 3AB, England

Telegrams: *Kewgar, Richmond, Surrey*

Telephone: 01-940 1171

Your reference:

Our reference:

Professor Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803-1705
USA

2 March 1989

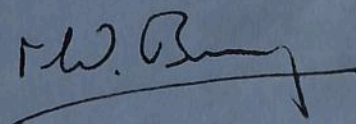
Dear Professor Lowy

Following your letter to Mr Shillito, I can confirm that we do have Margaret Mee's *In Search of Flowers in the Amazon Forest* available at £19.95. The additional cost to air mail this is £12.00 making a total of £31.95.

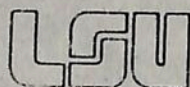
If you prefer to pay in US dollars this will be \$66.51 (includes \$9.00 bank charges), or you may prefer to quote your VISA card number and expiry date, in which case no bank charges are incurred.

I regret to have to inform you that our terms for all postal sales are payment in advance.

Yours sincerely



E W Brown
(Retail)



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504-388-8485

16-II-1989

Mr. Carl Shillito
The Kew Shop
Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew, Richmond, Surrey
TW9 3AB
England

Dear Mr. Shillito:

Following my inquiry, I have just received word from Prof. Ghilleen Prance, Director of the Gardens, that Margaret Mee's book on the Amazonian flora is now available from your shop.

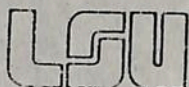
Although the price is given (£19.95), there must be an additional charge for postage and packing. Also, I would prefer to receive a copy by airmail.

Since I do not know the total cost of sending the book, would you be good enough to mail it to me together with the bill? I shall remit the cost immediately upon receipt of the book. In order to avoid misunderstanding, I would appreciate having you quote the price in U.S. dollars, and shall pay by personal check, if this is satisfactory.

With thanks for your consideration,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Prof. Emeritus



16-II-1989

Dear Jain,

Many thanks for the information on
Margaret Mee's book.

I have written to Mr. Shillito for a copy.
The handsome Christmas card you sent me is
probably an example of what I may expect
to find in the book. Mrs. Mee was extraordinary
both as a woman and an artist.

Kindest regards,

Barnard

From: Mrs. Maret Saar

Institute of Zoology and Botany

21 Vanemuise St., 202400 Tartu

Estonian SSR, USSR

Received: 10-VIII-88

With best wishes, Maret Saar -
May 30, 1988.

77

Тезисы докладов 11 Симпозиума микологов и лишенологов При-
балтийских республик и Белоруссии. Таллин, 1988. С. 77-80.

Utilization

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ AMANITA MUSCARIA НАРОДАМИ СИБИРИ И ДАЛЬНОГО
ВОСТОКА (ОБЗОР)

Siberia & Far East

М. Саар

Институт зоологии и ботаники АН ЭССР (Тарту)

Summary: (abbreviations)

СОКРАЩЕНИЯ: и - ительмены, К - Камчатка, к - коряки,
и - манси, н - лесные ненцы, р - русские, С - Сибирь, с -
селькупы, х - ханты, Ч - Чукотка, ч - чукчи, ю - икагиры.
Номером указан источник, указанный в конце обзора.

Утилитарные функции красного мухомора (КМ): средство для
уничтожения мух (С, р - 38); приманка при охоте (х - 45);
объект дарения (к, ч - 33); средство для повышения трудо-
способности или для преодоления больших физических нагрузок
(Ч - 17, 42; К - 8, 9, 37, 42; с или х - 6; р - 4; х - 42;
к, и - 4); средство для приобретения храбрости (х - 27);
предмет для обмена на пушнину и пр. (и от к - 8, 11; и от ч
- 11; р от к - 3, 5; к от к - 14; р от ю - 5; к - 16);
предмет продажи торговцам (С - 12); средство для индуцирова-
ния приятных сновидений и галлюцинаций (к - 9, 37, 42; ч -
37, 42); средство для физическо-психического расслабления
(х - 45); лекарство против бессонницы с лихорадкой (странст-
вуший проповедник лечил поляка, К - 7), против болей и
коликов в животе, при нездоровье (К - 8), при змеином укусе
(х - 36).

КМ являлся средством индуцирования психического состояния,
необходимого для выполнения религиозных и околорелигиозных
действий: общение с душами умерших людей (Ч, К - 42); обще-

Received: 10-VIII-88



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

Happy Birthday Dr. Lowy! ★ 1-III-1989

Hello, I hope everything in BR is going well.

Last week Clark R. was presented w/ a copy of the new memoir dedicated to him. He seemed to be really happy with the letters + papers dedicated to him, whereas everyone else kept gawking at the pictures of what appears to be a young Clark.

Enclosed is a Calce reprint, but mostly these days I'm working only on compositae for Steyermark's Flora of the Venezuela Guayana. I guess the Brazilian things will have to wait. I'm off to the Chimantá Massif in Venezuela for a helicopter trip all of April.

Again, happy BD. John P.

Dr Lowy,
warm regards from
John
1-III-1989

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF CALEA (COMPOSITAE: HELIANTHEAE)
FROM PLANALTINE BRAZIL

JOHN F. PRUSKI AND LOWELL E. URBATSCH

Pruski, John F. (New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458-5126) and Lowell E. Urbatsch (Department of Botany, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803). Five new species of *Calea* (Compositae: Heliantheae) from planaltine Brazil. *Brittonia* 40: 341-356. 1988.—Described from the Planalto of Brazil are: *Calea quadrifolia*, *C. heteropappa*, and *C. abbreviata* of section *Meyeria*, *C. intermedia* of section *Lemmatium*, and *C. lutea* of section *Calea*. The relationships of each are discussed and a key to the nearest relatives of each is provided. Additionally, all but *C. intermedia* are illustrated.

The genus *Calea* L. (Compositae: Heliantheae) contains about 110 species which occur at mid-elevations in both tropical and subtropical regions of the New World. Members of the genus are principally shrubs or xylopodial subshrubs of open places, but a few species are lianas of dense forests. The morphological features that characterize *Calea* are: woody habit; leaves simple, generally opposite, less commonly alternate, subopposite or whorled, generally triplinerved, less commonly pinnately veined, principally glandular, also usually charged with both moniliform and erect hairs; capitula discoid or radiate; phyllaries all striate, scarious or ca 2 to 4 outer ones herbaceous or herbaceous-tipped; corollas glabrous or glandular, never hairy, yellow, less commonly white or reddish, with heliantheous styles and yellow anthers; pappus present on both ray and disc achenes, generally radially symmetric and subequal in length, the scales distinct, rarely connate basally, ca 20, linear-lanceolate, and longer than the achenes (in section *Leontophthalmum* (Willd.) DC. sensu Baker and section *Calea*) or ca 12, lanceolate, and not as long as the achenes (in section *Lemmatium* (DC.) Benth.) or ca 12, ovate to elliptic-lanceolate, and usually very much shorter than the achenes (in section *Meyeria* (DC.) Benth.); and achenes all fertile, non-striate, usually black, prismatic to somewhat flattened with a curved carpopodium or strongly angled and stipitate.

The following five new species of *Calea* were found among collections from field expeditions of the New York Botanical Garden, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Universidade de São Paulo, Projeto Radambrasil, and Projeto Flora Amazônica submitted to the first author for routine identification and among loans of *Calea* from various herbaria sent to us for study. They are described and keyed below as part of our continuing effort to revise the South American members of this genus (the eight species occurring in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies were treated by Wussow et al., 1985). These new species inhabit the Brazilian planalto, which has been considered by Pruski (1982) and Pruski and Urbatsch (1983) as one of the three main centers of diversity for the genus. This region of upland savanna and cerrado, although moderately well collected by many botanists, including Howard Irwin and William Anderson (both former staff members of the New York Botanical Garden), and collectors involved with the Flora of Serra do Cipó and Radambrasil projects, continues to yield novelties such as those described below.

Calea quadrifolia Pruski & Urbatsch, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Herbacea vel suffruticosa ca 0.5-1.5 m alta; caules puberuli, striati, internodiis ca 2-9 cm longis; folia verticillata plerumque quaterna, sessilia; lamina subcoriacea, elliptica vel elliptico-ovata, (2.5)

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
Bronx, New York, U.S.A. 10458-5126

12/12/88

Director of the Herbarium
Mycological Herbarium
Louisiana State Univ (LSUM)
Dept. of Botany
Baton Rouge
LA 70803
Dr. B. Lowy

The herbarium specimens listed below are being forwarded to you by **Library rate** in 1 package(s) as **GIFT**.

Please verify the contents of the shipment promptly and acknowledge receipt by returning one copy of the invoice.

Correspondence and forms should be addressed to:
Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
Administrative Curator, Cryptogamic Herbarium

Specimens received in good/~~poor~~ condition

Date: 20-XII-1988

Signature: BL

Labels numbered 1200 - 2218. Moraca' collections

DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT

GIFT FOR DETERMINATION: 86 specimens of fungi

If possible, please type the determinations, and give authorities.

Collector	Number
Lowy	86

17-I-'88
I spoke to Clark Rogerson
= 1:15 PM. He will give
my messages to Gary Samuel
& Barbara Thiers (both away).
Samuel returns on 28-I
(then to Venezuela). Clark will
spend summers in Utah after
retirement in Oct., but winters
at NYBG.

9-1-212-220-8700
Code: 0029029

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
Bronx, New York, U.S.A. 10458-5126

12/12/88

Director of the Herbarium
Mycological Herbarium
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Signature:

DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT

GIFT FOR DETERMINATION:86 specimens of fungi

If possible, please type the determinations, and give authorities.

Collector	Number
Lowy	86



II
1-~~7~~-1989

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458-5126

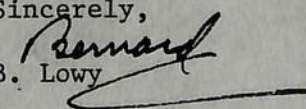
Dear Barbara:

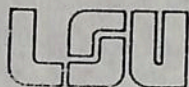
The short list of mostly partial determinations of my Maracá collections (1986) made by Katia Rodrigues baffles me somewhat, since I had made similar preliminary identifications of almost all my collections, as duly noted in my field book which was forwarded to NY (and I presume is still there) upon my return from Brazil. A copy of my list with tentative determinations is enclosed. Whereas I have the list, the bulk of the LSU duplicates (except for the 86 numbers already received) are still in NY, and these will be welcome whenever you are ready to send them.

I should make another point or two. I do not know why Katia (a very charming and friendly young lady, and most knowledgeable of the Xylariaceae which are her specialty) looked at a random sampling of my collections, making also a random number of determinations, including, I must add, a few incorrect ones. I do not wish to appear ungrateful, but I do not believe that I owe an obligation when virtually no benefit has been received. I do not deny the possibility (more likely probability) of my having made many errors in field identifications (which is what my list almost exclusively represents), but when I returned from Brazil I carried with me, with the approval of the Manaus administrators, all the Tremellales (my specialty) and proceeded to work these up for publication, which I have done. Incidentally, No. 1603 which I had tentatively field identified as Cotylidia (Katia also, apparently) turned out to be Podoscypha thoretii, identified by my colleague Arthur Welden. Nos. 1854, 1862, 2086, I determined as Hymenochaete damaecornis. No. 1328 in my list is Polyporus hydroides, but in Katia's list it is P. trichomallus. Since I do not have the collections to make a further check, I can not be sure which is correct.

With best regards,

Sincerely,


B. Lowy



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504.388-3485

30-XI-1988

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458-5126

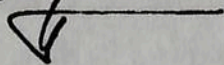
Dear Barbara:

I was quite sure that the Maracá collections were not entirely forgotten. The procedure for handling them was established some years ago under the direction of Iain Prance, and was operative when I participated in the Projecto Flora Amazonica in 1980, at which time our team was in the field in the state of Acre, Brazil. Delays are to be expected since administrative procedures demand an accurate accounting of a large number of collections and their distribution, generally among at least three institutions that are widely separated geographically. In any event, you certainly can not be faulted regarding delays that have occurred, since you inherited a system that was in operation before your arrival at the Garden.

As to what I have on hand of my collections of over 1000 numbers, it is limited to the Tremellales that I separated while I was still in Maracá, allowing me to work them up and publish. I carried these with me on my return to LSU. Duplicates of the remaining collections, except types of sp. nov. which are in Manaus and LSU (according to previous agreement), are now divided between NY and Manaus, with a final set (including labels) to be sent to LSU. I presume this is the set that Mickey refers to in her April 20 note to me (copy enclosed), and which you mention in your letter. I'll be glad to receive these whenever you are ready to send them.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy 



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-~~8700~~ 8628

April 20, 1988

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

Dear Bernard:

The last shipment from Manaus arrived yesterday. Your specimens are being frozen and since the shipment was so large it will take about a month to process it. Iain just wanted you to know that they are here in NY and you will be receiving them shortly.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Frances Maroncelli
Administrative Assistant to
Senior Vice President for Science

FM



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

22 November 1988

Dr. B. Lowy
Mycological Herbarium
Botany Dept.
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy,

The collections you made on the 1986 Projeto Flora Amazonica trip to Ilha de Maracá have been packeted and labelled. Since Dr. Prance left no specific instructions regarding this collection before he left the Garden, we are uncertain about the status. Do you already have duplicates of the specimens you want to study personally? If not, do you want a set of duplicates of all the fungi, or only selected numbers or groups? We have duplicates for most collections, and of course we have a complete set of duplicate labels. Please let us know what you need.

I'm sorry if you have previously discussed this matter with Dr. Prance. When he left, the management of the cryptogamic aspects of Projeto Flora came under my supervision, but I never completely understood the whole organization of the program, and am now trying to catch up; unfortunately it's a little too late.

Sincerely,

Barbara M. Thiers

Barbara M. Thiers
Administrative Curator

BMT/mm



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

2-XII-1988

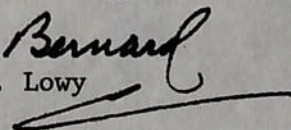
Dr. Gary J. Samuels
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458-5126

Dear Gary:

I am delighted that you have revitalized the Saul project, and would gladly participate as a member of a collecting team to work up the Tremellales for the proposed "Mycoule."

With tropical forests of the world steadily diminishing, a mycological survey of French Guiana takes on special significance. Please keep me informed of your progress in organizing this needed research.

Sincerely,


B. Lowy



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

28 November 1988

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

I am preparing a proposal to the National Science Foundation for support to prepare a "Mycoule" of the Saul area of French Guiana and I would like you to participate in the project.

Saul is a small town (pop. 40) roughly in the center of French Guiana (03 30'N, 53 10'W). The town is in the area of greatest floristic richness in the "country" (French Guiana is a Departement of France, just like one of our fifty states). The area is one that the French botanists in Cayenne are trying to set aside as a national park and one where they have done a lot of work. Consequently, the angiosperm flora is very well known, and there is one large area where all the trees have been tagged. The forest around Saul is in very good condition in spite of the fact that there are more than 100 km of marked trails. The area is the richest in French Guiana for endemic, rare, and new species. From my own experience, six weeks in 1986, the area is mycologically very interesting. It is easy to work in Saul because the French Government (ORSTOM) maintains an accommodation (not fancy by any standards) there and there is at least weekly if not bi- or triweekly air service from Cayenne. The forest itself is not more than 10 min walk from the accommodation, although you can walk in any direction for days and not meet another person.

As far as I am aware, there has never been an integrated mycota (as opposed to a flora; mycoule is a little mycota) that includes keys, descriptions and illustrations for any place. There are more or less complete lists of all fungi (Dennis for example for the Hebrides) for some places. There is Dennis' Fungus Flora of Venezuela; this has keys and illustrations but no descriptions and is based on literature (and is thus badly deficient). There are taxonomic monographs of various groups for various areas (e.g. Lennie Farr's Myxos and Bernard Lowy's jellies for the Neotropics). None of these accomplishes what I hope to accomplish for this project.

Here is my idea for the project. I will ask NSF for support to collect for four years, two trips each year. In the fifth year each participant will write up his or her group as far as they can. We will publish a single book with one format in the Memoirs series of the New York Botanical Garden. The project will pay the airfares from New York, expenses while in French Guiana for 30 days, and will provide labels for the collections. Collections will be divided three ways, where possible. The first duplicate comes to NY, the second to your institution, the third to Cayenne (the French have accepted this arrangement from me in the past). The house at Saul can manage seven people and I have twelve interested field participants. Each participant will have at least one month in the field each year, and some will have two. I want the project to begin in October, 1989. The

trips will be organized around the two rainy seasons: January and June (the wettest months are January and May, the driest is March), give or take a month or so.

I am not so naive as to think that four years collecting will bring all the fungi to light, but if everybody delivers on their part of the project we can do something that has never before been done. Those collections that don't make it into the large work will remain as part of a reservoir of collections for a part of the world that is very poorly known mycologically: you will certainly have something to write about for a long time after the five years! I think that the benefits for Mycology and Ecology are pretty obvious.

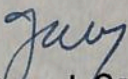
This project may be a little bit "now or never". We have all seen the reduction in the number of working taxonomists over recent years. The mean age of the participants in this project is certainly well over 40 and, worse, I don't think that there are any younger people coming along. French Guiana is one of the few countries in the area that are politically easy to work in. This is in contrast to the other two Guianas. The botanists at Cayenne are very enthusiastic about this project and have offered good support. There are no problems in obtaining visas to work in the country and there is no limit to where you can travel within the country. The countryside is safe in that there are no Independence movements--today. Who knows what will be the situation in 10 years?

So, there is the project. If you want to participate, please send me a letter today agreeing to either join in the field work or to collaborate (i.e. to receive collections) and to prepare a work with keys, descriptions, and illustrations by the end of 1994.

A list of invited participants is enclosed. I will welcome your suggestions. Let me know if you have any requests for special supplies that I may be able to buy under the grant.

The next deadline for submission of an NSF proposal is 15 December, so I hope that you will return your reply today as I want to include as many letters of participation as possible in the proposal. I apologize for springing this on you.

Sincerely,


Gary J. Samuels

Dr. Martha Christensen
Botany Department
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82071

Prof. R.P. Korf
Plant Pathology Herbarium
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Dr. Richard C. Harris
Cryptogamic Herbarium
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx Park
Bronx, NY 10458

Dr. Donald H. Pfister
The Farlow Herbarium
Harvard University
20 Divinity Ave.
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Prof. J.D. Rogers
Department of Plant Pathology
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99164

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

Dr. Paul Kirk
CAB International Mycological
Institute
Ferry Lane
Kew, Surrey TW9 3AF
ENGLAND

Dr. Robert L. Gilbertson
Department of Plant Pathology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dr. John H. Haines
Rm. 3132 CEC
New York State Museum & Sci. Serv.
Albany, NY 12230

Dr. Leif Ryvarden
Department of Biology
University of Oslo
Box 1045 Blindern
0316 Oslo,
NORWAY

Dr. Meredith Blackwell
Dept. of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dr. Amy Y. Rossman
National Fungus Collections
B 011A
BARC West
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

Roy Halling



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

27 July 1988

Dear Dr. Lowy,

I am glad that you have agreed to include the jellies in the Sulawesi manuscript. These are really hard times for monographic mycology, not to mention simple, old, alpha (Wash out your mouth Boy!) taxonomy. Maybe a work like this one will stimulate some work, but I doubt it. You just know that there are more than seven species of Heterobasids in Indonesia. Why are there so few people interested in field work? Could it be that they have developed an interest in regular meals--and this kind of work does not go hand-in-hand with employment today. I have just about had it with molecular biology and all these administrators who reckon that all they need is some bright spark in molecular biology to bring their department/university to the Nobel Awards. Crapola!

But, I guess the foregoing doesn't have too much to do with Appendix A of a Preliminary Mycota of Indonesia, does it? My offer to expand the Heterobasids to whatever lengths you wanted was sincere; I would welcome any additions of taxa, descriptions or keys. I will paraphrase the introductory material that you sent so will not bother writing to McGraw-Hill.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Samuels

Department of Microbiology
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1715
504/388-2601

29-VII-1988

Dear Gary:

Your trenchant remarks are well taken, but I'm afraid the juggernaut of PROGRESS puts us in an ever shrinking minority. To express it poetically (albeit somewhat pessimistically), one of Pope's couplets seems appropriate (as it is for much that is happening in the world today):
Thy hand, great Anarch, lets the curtain fall,
And universal darkness buries all.

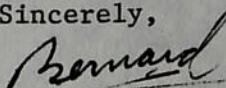
But back to matters at hand. As to additional taxa, descriptions, and keys, I refer you to Nova Hedwigia, Band 19, 1970, which is devoted to "Keys to Neotropical Tremellales." Many of the same taxa will be found in the Old World tropics as well, and the descriptions of genera are not likely to differ.

I'm sorry that I no longer have a reprint of this paper, but it should be easy to find in your vast library. Some of this material might also be included in the Memoir, but this may be a case of a very large tail wagging a very small dog!

Again, I leave it to your discretion as to what you believe may be appropriate.

With thanks,

Sincerely,



B. Lowy

Nov 1-1988

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Botany Dept.
Baton Rouge, La

Dear Dr. Lowy

I received your donation
of 35.00 for Darrell Pusey - Bayboro
Defense Fund -

It helps to know that people
like you care enough to do what
they can to help.

I am enclosing a receipt for
your contribution. Thank you

most sincerely
Henry A. Pusey

received! 15-N-'88

LOWY COLLECTION

No. 0268
Determination discarded

Projeto flaa det
4/88

04/11/88

Specialist

R. E. Halling, 1986

AGRICULTURAL AND LIFE SCIENCES
COLLOQUIUM
1987-1988

presents

Dr. Ghillean Prance

New York Botanical Gardens

discussing

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC BOTANY
TOWARDS THE SOLUTION OF THE
DEFORESTATION PROBLEMS OF AMAZONIA**

SELECTED REPRINTS OF
"IAN" PRANCE ARE IN
MY MAILBOX, FOR ANYONE
WHO WISHES TO PREVIEW
THEM. —Bruce W.

Friday, April 15, 1988
11:00 A. M.

202 Williams Hall

This seminar series is sponsored by the College of Agriculture, the College of Basic Sciences, and the Agricultural Experiment Station. For more information or to arrange an appointment, please contact Dr. Bruce Williamson, Dept. of Botany (8-2123).

Kedves Lovag Professor (1922 II 10)

Könnököm kedves levelet amely már val
Sydneyben ért el. Milyen tetszőleg megint az
Amaros vidékén utazni? Ha élek az Amaros vidékét
meretném egyszer látni. Magyarok lennek egy hónapra
Magyarország Amerikában és nyáron Cseten lennek.

~~Cseten~~

Ezt a lapot elrontottam, de
elküldöm most Sydney
mire, de Vancouver kirajzolt
mellek és az Piora is ugyan len

Did you know —
the world's first
Post Card was
issued in Vienna
on 1-10-1869 ©

bartel photography (P.O. Sydney tele 2) 389 8310



Copyright

1. Circular Quay.
 2. Opera House by night.
 3. Sydney Skyline.
 4. Harbour Bridge.
 5. El Alamein Fountain.
 6. Sydney Tower.
- 223

Kedves Lovag Professor (1922 II 9)

Könnököm kedves levelet melyet már val
Sydneyben kaptam meg. Milyen tetszőleg
megint az Amaros vidékén utazni? Ha élek az Amaros
Lont meretném még látni. Magyarok lennek ha egy
hónapra Amerikában, nyáron Cseten lennek, de a
jóvá tanévben talán megint eljutok Páris - Párizsra

Sok minélgyer idővellettel váromlataim
Endő

Did you know —
the world's first
Post Card was
issued in Vienna
on 1-10-1869 ©

bartel photography (P.O. Sydney tele 2) 389 8310



Copyright

- Sydney's most famous view, the Opera House
and Skyline.
- 386

Prof Paul Erdős

Matematikai Intézet

Reáltanoda u. 13-15

Budapest, V.

M. Intézet

Reáltanoda

from Bollabás Béla

27-XI-'87

to Prof. Paul Erdős,
Matematikai Intézet
Reáltanoda u. 13-15
Budapest

Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

1-XII-1987

Kedves Professor Úr!

Following your csodálatos presentation
at LSU on 27-XI-1987, we spoke briefly
(about the Amazon). I was deeply impressed,
not with the technicalities of your talk,
which, unfortunately, because of my ignorance
in mathematics I was unable to appreciate,
but by your profound dedication to research!

Kellemes karácsonyi ünnepeket, boldog,
békes új évet, jó egészséggel, kívánok
magának!

Sok szívélyes üdvözléssel,

B. Lowy



UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA (Spain)

FACULTAD DE BIOLOGIA

DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOLOGIA VEGETAL
(BOTANICA)

Dr. D. Rivera Nuñez

Dear Colleague,

We are starting a course on Ethnobotany for Biologists in our University.

I would be very glad in receiving some reprints of your ethnobotanical works.

We are working on Paleoethnobotany and Medicinal Plants of Southern Spain, we can send you some reprints in exchange.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

Yours sincerely

- . Agradecemos el envío de:
- . Us agraïm la tramesa de:
- . We have received with thanks:
- . Nous vous remercions l'envoi de:
- . Wir danken verbindlichts für:

*your reprints. They are very interesting.
Yours sincerely.*

D. Rivera

- Estamos interesados en recibir:
- Tenim interès a rebre:
- We are interested in receive:
- Nous sommes intéressés à recevoir:
- Wir danken Ihnen dankbar für:

REMITTE: DIEGO RIVERA NUÑEZ



DEPARTAMENTO DE BOTANICA
FACULTAD DE BIOLOGIA
UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA
MURCIA - ESPAÑA



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504-388-8485

17-I-1989

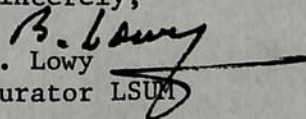
Fan Li
Department of Biology
Shanxi University
Taiyuan, China

Dear Mr. Li:

I regret that our herbarium has no collections of Calostoma to send you. For many years we have been specializing in the study of fungi of the American tropics, with emphasis on basidiomycetes of the Amazon Basin, and in particular of heterobasidiomycetes (mostly Tremellales) of the Brazilian Amazon where in recent years I have made numerous collections, including the new species described in the accompanying reprints.

An area of increasing interest among mycologists is ethnomycology, and I include a reprint for your perusal.

Sincerely,


B. Lowy
Curator LSU



SECRETARIA DO MEIO AMBIENTE
COORDENADORIA DA PESQUISA DE RECURSOS NATURAIS
INSTITUTO DE BOTÂNICA

Caixa Postal 4005
01051 - São Paulo, SP - Brasil

04 January, 1988

BERNARD LOWY

Louisiana State University

Baton Rouge - Louisiana - 70803 - 1705

U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy,

I'm very gratefull about your letter of
19 november.

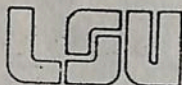
I will separate the exsicatas of Tremellales
and probably only in february I will be able to send them for you.

Sincerely,

Marina Capelari
MARINA CAPELARI

Seção de Micologia e Liquenologia
Pesquisador Científico-I

São Paulo



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

19, XI, 1987

Marina Capelari
Instituto de Botânica
C.P. 4005, São Paulo, Brasil

Dear Ms Capelari:

I have just returned from Mexico and have at hand your inquiry dated Nov. 5 (received Nov. 16).

Since my retirement in 1980, I have continued my research activities associated with the university, and still maintain my position as Curator of LSUM. Our collections of Tremellales (as well as other taxa) have grown considerably over the years, and I am always interested in having additional specimens for the herbarium, especially those from the American tropics. My Brazilian collections are from widely separated areas, dating back to my visits in 1965 (a year's residence at the Instituto de Botânica), 1980 (Acre), and 1986 (Maracá).

If you send me your Rondonia Tremellales, I shall try to examine them promptly, with the understanding that I may keep part of each collection for LSUM.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
Professor Emeritus

IDENTIFICATION	DATE	NO.
<u>Ductifera pululahuana</u> (Pat.) Donk.	16-IX-1980	180 BR
<u>Dacryopinax maxidorii</u> Lowy (sp. nov.)	16-IX-1980	190 BR
Tremellaceae	26-IX-1980	259 BR
Tremellaceae	26-IX-1980	268 BR
Fragmentary, sterile Basidiomycete	27-IX-1980	274 BR
<u>Galocera cornea</u> (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.	27-IX-1980	275 BR
<u>Exidia nucleata</u> (Schw.) Burt	27-IX-1980	280 BR
<u>Bourdolia</u> - under study	27-IX-1980	284 BR
<u>Corticium</u>	27-IX-1980	286 BR
<u>Dacryopinax elegans</u> (Berk. & Curt.) Martin	27-IX-1980	293 BR
Corticaceae	27-IX-1980	294 BR
depauperate	27-IX-1980	295 BR
Corticaceae	27-IX-1980	298 BR
<u>Poria</u>	28-IX-1980	324 BR
depauperate	28-IX-1980	327 BR
<u>Heterochaete</u> - under study	28-IX-1980	328 BR
Hydnaceae	28-IX-1980	334 BR
Homobasidiomycete	28-IX-1980	337 BR
Corticaceae	28-IX-1980	347 BR
Immature Basidiomycete	28-IX-1980	348 BR
depauperate	28-IX-1980	351 BR
<u>Exidia nucleata</u> (Schw.) Burt	28-IX-1980	356 BR
<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.	28-IX-1980	359 BR
Tremellaceae - under study	29-IX-1980	363 BR
<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.	29-IX-1980	367 BR
<u>Stypella minor</u> Möller	27-IX-1980	*281 BR

* in transit (27-XI-1987) to INPA via NY

not found

all others returned to INPA on 4-X-1981.

• 368 BR	30-IX-1980	Tremellaceae - under study
• 372 BR	30-IX-1980	Tremellaceae - under study
384 BR	1-X-1980	<u>Auricularia mesenterica</u> Pers.
396 BR	1-X-1980	<u>Auricularia fuscosuccinea</u> (Mont.) Farl.
397 BR	1-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
404 BR	1-X-1980	<u>Henningsomyces</u>
438 BR	2-X-1980	Corticaceae
451 BR	2-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
463 BR	3-X-1980	Lichen
473 BR	4-X-1980	<u>Dacryopinax spathularia</u> (Schw.) Martin
477 BR	4-X-1980	<u>Dacryopinax elegans</u> (Berk. & Curt.) Martin
483 BR	6-X-1980	Sphaeriales
? ✓ • 485 BR	6-X-1980	<u>Tremella</u> sp. - under study
502 BR	6-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
514 BR	7-X-1980	depauperate
• 521 BR	7-X-1980	<u>Exidia</u> sp. - under study
530 BR	7-X-1980	Corticaceae
542 BR	8-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
574 BR	9-X-1980	Corticaceae
575 BR	9-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
581 BR	9-X-1980	Corticaceae
582 BR	10-X-1980	overgrown - not identified
588 BR	10-X-1980	depauperate
589 BR	10-X-1980	<u>Auricularia fuscosuccinea</u> (Mont.) Farl.
601 BR	10-X-1980	depauperate
635 BR	11-X-1980	Clavariaceae
? ✓ • 646 BR	11-X-1980	<u>Ductifera</u> sp. - under study
652 BR	12-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.

653 BR	12-X-1980	<u>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</u> (Mont.) Farl.
654 BR	12-X-1980	<u>Peniophora</u>
• 655 BR	12-X-1980	<u>Exidia</u> sp. - under study
656 BR	12-X-1980	Corticaceae
661 BR	12-X-1980	Corticaceae
676 BR	12-X-1980	<u>Exidia nucleata</u> (Schw.) Burt
683 BR	13-X-1980	Homobasidiomycete
688 BR	13-X-1980	Tremellaceae
695 BR	13-X-1980	depauperate
696 BR	13-X-1980	Tremellaceae overgrown (parasitized?) with Hyphomycete
704 BR	13-X-1980	<u>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</u> (Mont.) Farl.
710 BR	13-X-1980	<u>Auricularia mesenterica</u> Pers.
720 BR	13-X-1980	?
733 BR	13-X-1980	Sphaeriales
738 BR	13-X-1980	Sphaeriales
741 BR	17-X-1980	<u>Dacryopinax spathularia</u> (Schw.) Martin
747 BR	17-X-1980	<u>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</u> (Mont.) Farl.
748 BR	17-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
755 BR	17-X-1980	<u>Peniophora</u>
756 BR	17-X-1980	Corticaceae
783a BR	20-X-1980	<u>Tremella fuciformis</u> Berk.
783 BR	20-X-1980	<u>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</u> (Mont.) Farl.
786 BR	20-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
• 787 BR	20-X-1980	Tremellaceae - under study
800 BR	20-X-1980	<u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn.
826 BR	20-X-1980	<u>Dacryopinax elegans</u> (Berk. & Curt.) Martin
827 BR	20-X-1980	<u>Calocera cornea</u> (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
827a BR	20-X-1980	<u>Tremella fuciformis</u> Berk.

Tremellales	21-X-1980	831a BR
<i>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</i> (Mont.) Farl.	21-X-1980	835 BR
Discomycete	21-X-1980	848a BR
<i>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</i> (Mont.) Farl.	23-X-1980	875 BR
<i>Poria</i>	23-X-1980	877 BR
<i>Dacryopinax elegans</i> (Berk. & Curt.) Martin	23-X-1980	880 BR
<i>Gymatoderma</i>	23-X-1980	886 BR
<i>Calvatia</i>	23-X-1980	891 BR
<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Fr.) Henn.	24-X-1980	894 BR
<i>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</i> (Mont.) Farl.	24-X-1980	902 BR
<i>Dacryopinax spathularia</i> (Schw.) Martin	24-X-1980	912 BR
Tremellaceae - under study	25-X-1980	• 962 BR
<i>Dacryopinax elegans</i> (Berk. & Curt.) Martin	25-X-1980	967 BR
<i>Exidiopsis</i> - under study	25-X-1980	• 970 BR
<i>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</i> (Mont.) Farl.	25-X-1980	974 BR
Lichen	1-XI-1980	1010 BR
SPECIMEN NOT FOUND		1037 BR
<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Fr.) Henn.	1-XI-1980	1039 BR
<i>Calocera cornea</i> (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.	1-XI-1980	1041 BR
<i>Dacryopinax elegans</i> (Berk. & Curt.) Martin	2-XI-1980	1045 BR
<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Fr.) Henn.	2-XI-1980	1063 BR
<i>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</i> (Mont.) Farl.	2-XI-1980	1068 BR
Corticaceae	3-XI-1980	1086 BR
<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Fr.) Henn.	3-XI-1980	1089 BR
<i>Calocera cornea</i> (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.	4-XI-1980	1100 BR
<i>Auricularia delicata</i> (Fr.) Henn.	4-XI-1980	1112 BR
<i>Tremella fucliformis</i> Berk.	4-XI-1980	1115 BR



10.206.158/87-DBO

Manaus, 03 de novembro de 1987

Ilmo. Sr.
Dr. B. Lowy
Louisiana State University
Department of Botany
Baton Rouge Louisiana

Prezado Dr. Lowy:

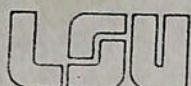
Estamos organizando a nossa coleção de fungos e nota mos que muitos destes estão emprestados fazendo falta em nossos re gistros. Solicitamos de V.Sa. que nos informe a respeito do material sob empréstimo (GR 100/80) colecionado no Estado do Acre. Caso V.Sa. tenha concluído seus estudos, solicitamos a devolução do mesmo ou re novação de empréstimo por mais 6 meses.

Contando com a sua compreensão.

Atenciosamente,

HERBÁRIO - INPA
M. F. da Silva
MARLENE F. DA SILVA Ph. D.
Curadora

Package of 10 collections sent to NYBG: 26-XI-'87. I called NY to tell Mickey they are en route. She said they would be delivered "in January," the next time someone



27-XI-1987

Dra. Marlene F. de Silva
I.N.P.A.
Caixa Postal 478 Manaus
Amazonas 69.000

Estimada Marlene:

Tengo vergüenza en darme cuenta de que hace más que siete años que algunas de mis colecciones hecho en Acre están todavía conmigo y que he olvidado mandarle noticias (hasta ahora) en cuanto a su destino. La verdad es que las estudié lo mejor que podía, pero no era posible obtener más resultados positivos y por fin puse las colecciones en una cajita con las palabras: para INPA. Desde entonces se quedaron allá - olvidados - donde las encontré en un gabinete del herbario!

Entre las doce colecciones originalmente retenidas para estudio adicional, faltan dos: los números 485 y 646. No las encuentro pero es posible que están escondidas en algún rincón del herbario. De todos modos, sigo buscándolas y si las encuentro se las mandaré. Lamento mucho la molestia que le ha causado mi lapsus memoria!

Para mejor seguridad estoy mandando las diez colecciones al NYBG y de allá alguien va llevarlas a mano directamente a su herbario.

Atentamente,

B. Lowy
Prof. Emerito

P.S. - Recibieron las separatas que les mandé' ?



10.206.181/87 - DBO

Manaus, 14 de dezembro de 1987

Ilmo. Sr.
Dr. B. Lowy
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803-1705

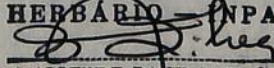
Prezado Prof. Lowy,

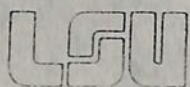
Acabo de receber sua carta de 27.XI p.p. e estou aguardando as coleções que por certo virão do NYBG. Reconheço que muitas vezes acontecem coisas assim conosco também, portanto disponha sempre que precisar.

Infelizmente não recebemos as separatas que o senhor diz ter enviado. Espero poder recebe-las principalmente se nelas constam algum material de nossas coleções.

Com estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

HERBÁRIO - INPA

MARLENE F. DA SILVA Ph.D.
Curadora



14-I-1988

Estimada Marlene,

Tengo a mano su carta del 14 de diciembre que acaba de llegar. Lamento que no llegaron las separatas que le mandé el año pasado (20-VIII-'87). Por eso, aquí tiene Vd. unas duplicadas, incluyendo las que corresponden a las Tremelaceas que colecté en Aue y Roraima, las cuales Vd. tiene en su herbario, incluso los tipos de las especies nuevas.

Sin más por el momento,

le saluda cordialmente,

B. Lowry



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

14 July 1987

Dear Dr Lowy,

We have all the specimens that you returned. Thanks! I was a bit confused, though, when I found one sheet of determinations and no apparent comment about the rest of the collections. Yesterday I looked more closely and, well, this morning I nearly completed typing out the labels. I appreciate very much that you studied these specimens, and appreciate having your determinations.

This is probably a reflection of my limited vision, but I've collected *Auricularia ~~polypa~~ delicata* many times, and have always thought it extremely attractive. I just never tried to identify it so am extremely happy to have a name for it. Have you ever noticed how *Auricularia* species, probably *A. polytricha*, attract fruit flies in the forest? I see clouds of them around *Auricularia basidiomata* as well as around the fruitbodies of one species of *Favolus*. I wonder how specific the relationship, and whether the insects are significant in distribution of these fungi.

Dr Lowy, it is absolutely no problem for me to retain a fresh part of my collections of 'jelly' fungi for you to culture. Do you think it worthwhile for me to do this?

One of the specimens that you wouldn't accept as a jelly--4255, you thought was a discomycete--turned out to be (and I am blushing) a *Hypocrea*. The fruit body-stroma looked like something corticioid but that just covered the immersed perithecia, each with asci and 16 part spores. A nice find that would probably have gone undetected had you not looked at the specimen.

I apologize for not having collected more Tremellales from Indonesia. Next time.

I hope to leave for Europe on Friday (17 July) and will resurface here in mid September after another trip to French Guiana. I am glad that you're still interested in the project there and will try to write up a proposal late this year.

Regards, (and thanks again)

Gary J. Samuels
Research
Associate



10-VII-1987

Dear Dr. Samuels:

I have just returned from Hungary, and find your 6 July letter outlining your plans for further collecting and eventually publishing on the mycobiota from diverse geographical areas.

My interest (particularly in the Fr. Guiana project) remains the same, but there appears to be little that I can contribute to the Sulawesi fungi (Tremellales) based on the material you sent me. I have noted only 4 Sulawesi collections of Tremellales (3 identified to spp.) among the 98 received, the remainder (I think) being from Fr. Guiana or from Amazonas.

To my knowledge, all collections sent to me were returned (minus dups I kept, and so noted), together with such identifications as I was able to make, some only to genus in cases where I considered the material to be insufficient for secure identification on the species level. Would you please indicate the numbers of the collections you believe I excluded? The collections were returned to Dr. Barbara Thiers on 22-I-1987 (70 numbers), and on 17-III-1987 (28 numbers), all of which were listed with their corresponding Samuels numbers.

With best wishes for your future plans,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

6 July 1987

Dear Dr Lowy,

This is just a note to let you know that I am still alive and to give you a little information about things that we have discussed.

This has been a terribly busy year. It seems that I should have just put my sleeping bag in the waiting lounge of some airport. I will leave in about 10 days to spend a little time at CMI before going to the Botanical Congress. I'll return here on 1 or 2 Aug then go to French Guyana on 7 Aug to spend a month, back here mid September. That should round out my travels for the year.

I still hope to prepare manuscript for the Fungi of North Sulawesi before the end of the year. I hope you're still interested in the project. I would like to submit to Mem. NY Botanical Garden before the end of the year and am still thinking in terms of descriptions, illustrations and keys. Ryvardeen has finished his study of the Aphyllorphales and will prepare an annotated list. Although I would prefer the descriptions, etc, I will welcome anything you care to submit and will be grateful for it.

The plan for the Mycobiota of French Guiana is also still in the air. It has simply not been possible to write a proposal. In the next 10 days I've got to prepare a proposal to NSF for a continuation of my current grant so will not get a chance to write anything for the F.G. project until October.

Thank you for the dets that you sent back. I am, however, a little perplexed in that many collections were returned with pencilled dets written on the packets but the specimens were not included on any list. Is it possible that you did not mail one list of determinations?

I hope your summer has been going well. The MSA meeting in Ottawa was a real pleasure.

Sincerely,

Gary
Gary J. Samuels
Research Associate

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID-SPAIN

Prof. Dr. B. Lowy
Batón Rouge. Louisiana
U.S.A.

Estimado colega y amigo,
Me alegro tu ultima carta, te escribo esta vez
para pedirte si puedes enviarme por favor la foto-
copia del siguiente trabajo:

Wells, K. 1961 (1962). Studies of some Tremellaceae.
IV. Exidiopsis. Mycologia 53:317-370.

Lo necesito para determinar una rara Exidiopsis
de Abies pinsapo.

Indicame lo que deseas de intercambio o el costo
de las fotocopias.

Proximamente te enviaremos nuestros trabajos de
hongos, para tí o tu centro de investigacion.

15.3.85

Saludos

Dr. G. Moreno

G. Moreno



mandado: 29-III-1985



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

29 de Julio de 1987

Estimado colega,

Recién recibí de Hungría y encontré
en los correos los dos tomos de su Guía
que me mandaste a fines de Mayo.

¡Son magníficos! Les felicito y ojalá
que tengan gran éxito también con el público.

Un abrazo fuerte

B. Lowy



Dr. Gabriel Moreno H.,
 Universidad de Alcalá de Henares
 Dpto. de Botánica
 Apdo. 20-Alcalá de Henares
 Madrid

11-V-1987

Estimado colega,

Aquí te mando un cheque preparado por mi banco en dólares para los dos volúmenes de tu trabajo (lo vas a firmar para mi?) y de tu colega. El sumo de \$65.00 (precio un poco duro) es el equivalente (según el banco) de los 8250 Pts. pedido. También llamé los volúmenes a la atención de nuestra biblioteca, sugiriendo su compra, a pesar de que están en el momento en condiciones un poco flojo económicamente.

El 15 de Junio es el día de mi salida de B.R. Otra vez me voy a Budapest donde espero encontrarme con mis colegas Bohus y Babos quienes son agaricólogos, y con otros amigos también. Ya sabes que Hungría es la tierra natal de mis padres.

Te ruego que me mandes una palabra confirmando la llegada de esta carta. Posiblemente lo recibiré antes que comienza mi viaje.

Afectuosos saludos

B. Lowy

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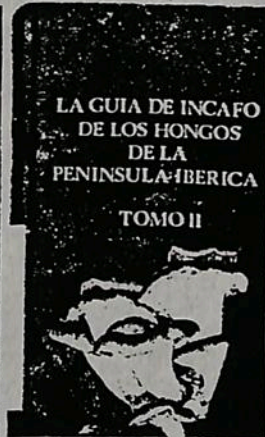
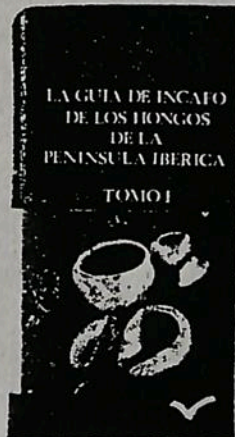
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FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
DPTO. BIOLOGÍA VEGETAL. (BOTÁNICA)

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MADRID - SPAIN

GABRIEL MORENO HORCAJADA Y JOSE L. GARCIA MANJON

INCAFO. P.V.P.: 7.500 ptas.



GUIA DE INCAFO DE LOS HONGOS DE LA PENINSULA IBERICA

Esta Ud. interesado?

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Alcalá de Henares, a 29.4.87

Atentamente
Los Autores

*Un fuerte abrazo
G. Moreno*

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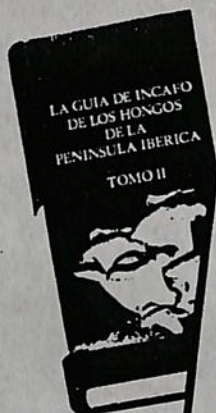
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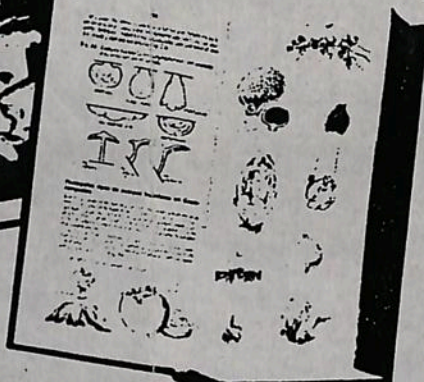
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Hoy día los hongos juegan un importante papel en la naturaleza y en la sociedad humana, heredado desde la más remota Antigüedad. Este libro está dirigido principalmente al biólogo, médico, farmacéutico, ingeniero... etc., es decir, a los científicos profesionales, y especialmente a los alumnos que cursen Botánica en sus estudios de Licenciatura y al gran público (buscadores de setas, micófilos, amantes de la naturaleza...) para que conozcan el mundo maravilloso y cada vez menos enigmático de los hongos.



1.300 páginas, divididas en dos tomos
 Más de 750 fotografías a todo color
 Más de 600 dibujos explicativos
 Formato: 19,5 x 9 cm



P.V.P.: 7.500 ptas.

GABRIEL MORENO HORCAJADA

Socio fundador de la Sociedad Micológica de Madrid (antigua Soc. Micol. Castellana). Profesor Titular de Botánica en la Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, ha creado, y sigue en esta tarea, un equipo de investigación en taxonomía micológica.

JOSE LUIS GARCIA MANJON

Profesor colaborador de Dpto. de Botánica de la Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, realizó su Tesis Doctoral en el campo de los hongos *Aphyllophorales* y en la actualidad ha descrito varios táxones nuevos para la ciencia.

ALVARO ZUGAZA BILBAO

Presidente y socio fundador de la Sociedad Micológica de Madrid, es uno de los impulsores de los estudios micológicos en nuestro país. Ha aportado sus importantes conocimientos en fitoquímica y farmacología en la elaboración de esta guía.

LA GUIA DE INCAFO DE LOS HONGOS DE LA PENINSULA IBERICA

Se caracteriza, como el resto de las guías verdes, por ser una obra de identificación de los hongos ibéricos, apoyada por fotografías en color necesarias en el mundo multicolor de las setas, realizada por especialistas hispanos en la materia y evitando así adaptaciones o traducciones de las micofloras de otros países tan diferentes en muchos aspectos del nuestro. A continuación se hacen algunas aclaraciones para una mayor comprensión de las distintas partes que componen la obra.



Fotografías:

Se incorpora la fotografía en color para complementar al dibujo en blanco y negro, y se introducen microfotografías de los caracteres más importantes (esporas, cistidios, cutícula, elementos fértiles) al microscopio óptico y electrónico de barrido, datos estos últimos muy difíciles de encontrar en una guía de divulgación científica.

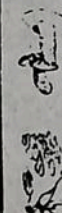
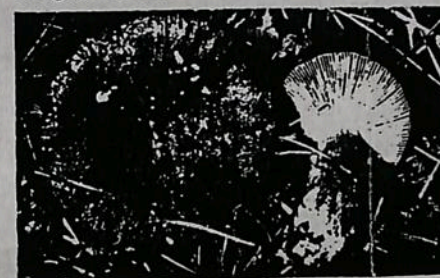


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mediocre comestible	X
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mortal	☠

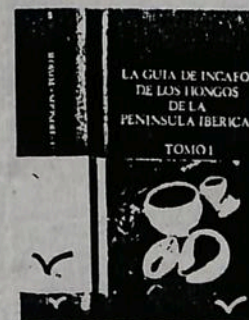
Toxicología, diagnóstico y tratamiento:

Las intoxicaciones por «Macromycetes», farmacología y tratamiento son tratadas en profundidad en esta guía, aportando innumerables referencias bibliográficas publicadas en diferentes revistas nacionales o internacionales. Razón por la que podemos considerar esta Guía de importancia en medicina de urgencia.



Descripción de especies:

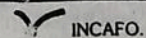
Se indican sus principales características macro y microscópicas, hábitat y distribución en España, y, a veces, según su rareza, se completa a nivel mundial. Finalmente se incorpora un capítulo de observaciones donde se compara con especies próximas y se indican sus características culinarias. Al mismo tiempo se han recopilado gran número de nombres populares de setas en gallego, vasco, catalán y castellano.



Contenido de la guía:

El libro comienza con un amplio capítulo de Historia de la Micología a nivel mundial. A continuación se describen con detalle capítulos referentes a posición de los hongos en la Botánica, ecología, características macro y microscópicas de *Myxomycetes*, *Ascomycetes* y *Basidiomycetes*, principales reactivos químicos, intoxicaciones y claves dicotómicas de separación de las 584 especies descritas en texto.

SOLICITE SU EJEMPLAR





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Mr. Bernard Lowy
Botany Dept. LSU
BATON ROUGE, LA 70803
U.S.A.

EH/an

paramaribo, March 4th, 1987

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E. Hogenboom

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

Mi estimado colega,

2-V -1985

Respondo con lo más prisa posible. Ayer regresé ~~de~~ ^{de} hongría y dentro de la montaña pequeña de correo acumulado en el mes que estaba afuera, encontré tu carta y en seguida examiné lo que ^{me} mandaste. Confirmo la identificación. La colección parece completamente típica de la sp.

Lamento que tenías que esperar tanto mi respuesta, pero como dicen mis colegas mexicanos en tal caso: "ni modo."

Un abrazo de

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID-SPAIN

Dr.B.Lowy

Dpt.Botany,Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge,Louisiana 70803-
1705 USA

Estimado amigo y colega,

Espero que te encuentres restablecido físicamente, te envío esta vez para que me confirmes un Dacrymycetaceae que utilizando tus claves creo que se trata de Guepiniopsis buccina (Pers.:Fr.) Kennedy, tiene las siguientes características macroscopia ver diapositiva (por favor devuélvemela no es mía); microscopia: Esporas alantoides a cilíndricas, hialinas sin septos, 1-3 septos en la madurez, 11-12-16 x 4-5 um. Fibulas no observadas

Pie con hifas corticales a modo de empalizada con terminación obtusa con lumen estrecho, de doble pared.

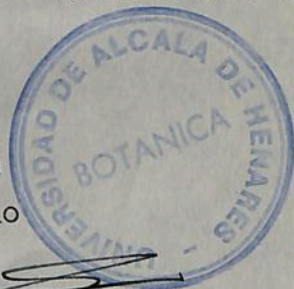
Loc. Pto. Canencia (Madrid) Leg. Sociedad Micológica Castellana

Hab. Leño de rama de Pinus sylvestris, Dat. primavera y comienzos del otoño.

Por favor necesito tu confirmación con cierta prisa

Recibe un fuerte saludo

Alcala de Henares 2/7/1985. Dr.G.Moreno



G. Moreno



deolver solo
dispositiva

LSU

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

Dr. G. Moreno
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares
Apartado 20
Alcalá de Henares, Madrid
España

25-II-1985

Apreciado colega:

Examiné la pequeña colección (con aspecto de mendrugo de pan seco) que me mandaste y estoy de acuerdo con tu determinación: Tulasnella lactea. Las esporas también corresponden a tus dibujos más que a los datos que presento en Flora Neotropica (p. 114), datos que resultaron de mis observaciones de unas colecciones neotropicales.

En cuanto a tu refrán (modismo?) cachalotesco, quizás sería en este caso una pequeña exageración. De todos modos siento mucho mejor que antes y casi listo a salir otra vez al campo, por lo menos a cazar conejos si no todavía leones, y casi sin falta buscar unos honguitos con entusiasmo.

Abrazos fuertes a todos mis amigos
de Alcalá de Henares,

B. Lowy

B. Lowy

Prof. Dr. B. Lowy
Botany Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-1705

Estimado colega:

Espero que te hallas recuperado de tu espalda y estes como se dice en España hecho un "cachalote".

Te envío material que creemos sin problemas de Tulasnella lactea Bourdot & Galzin, que tiene la espora pequeña, las hifas sin fibulas y el típico color blanco grisáceo, lo hemos determinado por tu libro. Esperamos tu contestación.

Recibe un fuerte abrazo de los micólogos de Alcala de Henares



Dr. G. Moreno

G. Moreno

Alcala de Henares 12.II.85

6-IV-1984

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID-SPAIN

Dr. B. Lowy

LOUISIANA 70803-1705

U.S.A.

Estimado colega,

Te escribo para saber como te encuentras de salud, espero que la mejoría sea total. Te necesitamos científicamente para que nos enseñes del grupo de hongos que dominas.

Si necesitas algo de nuestro país indicámelos, ahora nosotros estamos estudiando una vegetación interesante, la de *Abies pinsapo*, un endemismo muy localizado y

reducido, que está en el Sur de España, y algo en el norte de África.

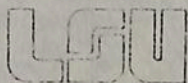
En las ramas y árboles muertos son muy abundantes este grupo de hongos gelatinosos.

Creo que el material que te enviamos como Exidiopsis laccata 2999, está mal determinado pero es interesante la capa que forman las dicariosporas por encima de las basidas y estas son de gruesa pared y color marrón.



Recibe un fuerte saludo del equipo de
Micológia de Alcalá de Henares.

G. Moreno



25-IV-1989

Mi estimado colega,

Te agradezco mucho tu atención en preguntarme por el estado de mi salud. La verdad es que el problema con mi espalda todavía no me ha dejado completamente pero poco a poco está mejorando. Según un antiguo refrán castellano: no hay bien que no acabe, ni mal que dure.

Mientras tanto permítame sugerir que consultes con un colega mío quien tiene mucha experiencia con las hongas tremelíceas. Refiero a Dr. Franz Oberwinkler. Su dirección es:

Universität Tübingen
Lehrstuhl Spezielle Botanik
D 7400 Tübingen
Auf der Morgenstelle
DDR

Mis afectuosos saludos a todo el equipo micológico de tu Departamento.

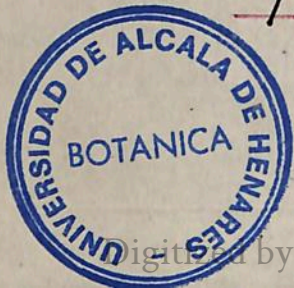
P. H. Raven

Estimado colega,

Espero te encuentres mejor de salud, y
podamos contar contigo.

Te escribo para ver si puedes conseguirme
la obra en fotocopias de:

Gilkey (N. Am. Fl. 2(1) : 1-36. 1954.



26. 6. 1984

Dr. G. Moreno

G. Moreno

20. I. 54

Estimado colega,

Después de un viaje ^{micológico} por diversos puntos de la geografía española, regreso a las actividades académicas, lamentando su accidente y en beneficio de todos esperamos volver a saber de usted que está completamente recuperado.

Muchos recuerdos del equipo
micólogos de Alcala de Henares



Dr. G. Moreno

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID-SPAIN

23-III-83

Estimado profesor:

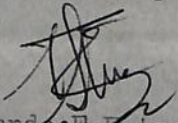
Deseamos nos confirme Vd. estas tres muestras de Tremellaceos cf.:

-Bourdotia galzinii (Bres.) Bres. & Torrend, pero con gloecistidios muy pequeños, con abundantes hifas parafisoides, conforme a mi parecer a Bourdot & Galzin: 48 y no a su descripción de Flora Neotropica.

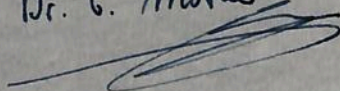
-Exidia nucleata (Schw) Burt ya que presenta en fresco al corte, gránulos blancos característicos y muy abundantes de 0,1-0,5 mm de diámetro de cristales de oxalato cálcico ya que al tratarlos con ClH desaparecen.

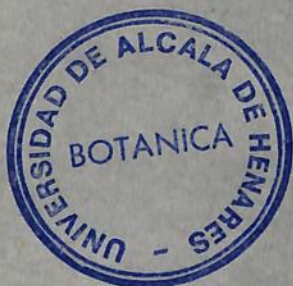
sin gloecistidios
-Exidiopsis grisea (Pers.) Bourdot & Maire, donde hemos visto una capa de dikario-parafisomas muy ramificados por encima de los basidios, pero no creemos que sea *E. laccata*.

Thank you very much for your scientific collaboration


Doctorando: F. Esteve

Director Tesis: G. Moreno

Dr. G. Moreno




Alcalá de Henares, 23-III-83

UNIVERSIDAD
DE
ALCALÁ DE HENARES
Carretera de Madrid - Barcelona Km. 23
APARTADO 20
Alcalá de Henares (MADRID)





12-IV-1983

Dr. G. Moreno
Dpto. Botánica
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares
Madrid, España

Estimado Dr. Moreno:

Acabo de regresar a la universidad después de una ausencia de una semana y examiné lo más pronto posible las tres especímenes que Vd. me mandó.

Estoy de acuerdo con sus determinaciones en casi cada particular. Considero este grupo de tremelaceos taxonómicamente entre los más difíciles de los resupinados para determinar, porque según mi experiencia se encuentra comúnmente variaciones morfológicas bastante grandes entre una colección y otra de la misma especie. Por ejemplo, su número 2893 Bourdotia galzinii para mi no muestra el color típico en seco, que en la mayoría de colecciones que conozco es bastante más oscuro o "vernissé," según B.&G. (p. 48) y otros. Pero microscópicamente conforme con la morfología normal. En cuanto a su número 2892 Exidiopsis grisea, aunque su color en seco parece "típico," esta colección es bastante más gruesa (mojada) que generalmente he visto. También Exidia nucleata tiene sus variaciones, pero su número 2891 me parece bastante típico de la especie en todos sus aspectos.

Permítame felicitar a su estudiante el Sr. F. Esteve por su interés en estos honguitos lindos, y le deseo mucho éxito en sus estudios!

Con los saludos cordiales de su colega

B. Lowy

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID-SPAIN

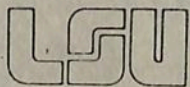
Prof. Dr. B. Lowy
Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge. Louisiana. 70803. U.S.A.
Dear Dr. Lowy,

We send you Exidiopsis effusa (Bref ex Sacc.) Möller cf. We are very grateful of you colaboration.

Alcala de Henares 14/6/1982

Dr. G. Moreno
Dpto. Botánica
UNIV. ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID - SPAIN

Dr. G. Moreno



22-VI-1982

Estimado D. Moreno,

Muchas gracias por la linda
colección de Exidiopsis effusa
junto con sus dibujos y datos.

Le mando aquí unas separatas
que posiblemente le van interesar.

Dentro de pocos días voy a viajar
a Hongría y estaré afuera de la uni-
versidad hasta los mediados de Agosto.

Le saluda cordialmente

B. Houry

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID-SPAIN

Madrid, 23.6.82

Dear Dr. B. Lowy,

Would you mind confirming our identification?

Could you say us the difference between *Exidia saccharina* Fr. and
E. glandulosa Fr.?

Please accept in advance ours best thanks.

Yours sincerely

Dr. G. Moreno



Dr. G. Moreno

You don't need to take the material back.

EXIDIA SACCHARINA Fr.

Loc. Leyre. Navarra. Spain.

Det. 24.6.80

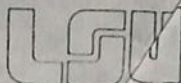
Hab. Bark of *Pinus sylvestris*

Leg. A. Losantos

Det. : A.P. Losantos

N.º 800624

DUPLO



17-VIII-1982

Dr. G. Moreno
Departamento de Botánica
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares
Madrid, Spain

Dear Dr. Moreno:

I returned from Hungary a few days ago, and have at hand your collection and note dated 23-VI-82. I have examined the material and am inclined to agree with your identification of it as Exidia saccharina Fr. (Syst. Myc. 2:225.1822.) Although I believe that most North American species so identified probably belong elsewhere, from what I see of your collection, it comes closest to E. saccharina Fr. Perhaps the chief differences between this species and E. glandulosa Fr. are the pigmentation of the basidiocarp and the substrate on which it is normally found. E. glandulosa almost always dries nearly black, whereas E. saccharina has predominantly brownish colors conspicuous even in the dried condition. With us, E. glandulosa is virtually confined to frondose wood, but E. saccharina seems to have a preference for coniferous wood. There is not much difference in spore size, E. saccharina perhaps being a trifle smaller. In your collection I found the spores measured 10-13 X 4-5 μ . These differences are admittedly not great, but I believe that the species are valid. By the way, I have never found what I consider to be E. saccharina in the American tropics.

For excellent illustrations of these species, you may want to refer (if you have not already done so) to Neuhoff's Die Gallertpilze in Die Pilze Mitteleuropas 2: 1-56. 1935-38. His color plate 2, fig. 7 shows E. saccharina. E. glandulosa is on color plate 5, figs. 3-16. Brefeld's Untersuchungen VII, 1888 also has good illustrations: E. saccharina is shown on Taf. 6, figs 1-8, as Ulocolla foliacea, and E. glandulosa is on Taf. 5, figs. 1-11, as E. epapillata and E. plicata.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Professor Emeritus

Alcala'

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803
504/388-8485

28-IV-1982

Dr. G. Moreno
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares
Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)
España

Dear Dr. Moreno:

I have just received your second collection of a tremellaceous fungus from Montejo de la Sierra, together with your good notes and sketches. Unfortunately, both specimens arrived in poor condition, mostly broken into small fragments (casi molido) as a result of handling in the mail. However, I was able to mount some of the material and examine it microscopically, and I am in general agreement with your observations. As well as I can determine, No. 2478 is closest to Exidiopsis grisea (Pers.) Bourd. & Maire, although the few basidiospores that I found were somewhat smaller (+ 16-18 X 5-7 μ m) than your measurements indicate. For a brief description of this species you may wish to consult pp. 72, 74 of my monograph in FLORA NEOTROPICA 6, Tremellales, 1971. You will find a more detailed analysis of it in MYCOLOGIA 53: 341-346, 1961, in an excellent paper by K. Wells.

Your No. 2511 is almost certainly Eichleriella spinulosa (B.&C.) Burt, of which you will find a short description on p. 65 in FLORA NEOTROPICA cited above.

I am glad to have these records for our herbarium. Perhaps in future your collections might be sent in a small box in order to prevent damage to them in the mail.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus

Dear Dr. B. Lowy:

Thank you very much for your letter 21-III-80
that we sent you for identification of ^{MS} three collection of
Tulasnella . ^{X5}

We'll be very happy if you retain these collecti
tions from Spain in your herbarium.

Yours sincerely


G. Moreno

17/4/80

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
(MADRID)

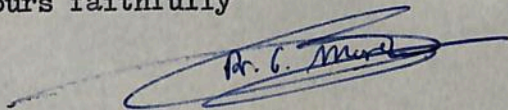
3/3/80

B. Lowy
Dp. Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge 70803 U.S.A.

Dear Professor,

We are sending you Spanish material of this kind (Tulas-
nella) (this is what we think), so you can check it and indi-
cate us, where we should send it, for its correct classifi-
cation.

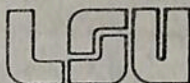
Yours faithfully



(G, Moreno)

Dr. G. Moreno
Dpto. Botánica
UNIV. ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID - SPAIN





Dr. G. Moreno
Departamento de Botánica
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares
Madrid, Spain

21-III-1980

Dear Dr. Moreno:

A short time ago I received the three collections you sent me for identification or verification. I have just examined them and offer you the following report.

1. Collection on Fagus silvatica from Segovia, 28-XI-1979.

The material is excellent, and I believe it is typical of Tulasnella violacea (Johan-Olsen) Juel. I find the basidiospores to be $\pm 9.0 - 11.5 \times 4.0 - 5.5 (-6.0) \mu$, which is a trifle larger than you indicated in your notes, but with other details similar to those you observed. I believe that in T. rutilans (which you suspect it might be) the spores are distinctly more slender, curved and narrower.

2. Collection on Pinus sylvestris from Madrid, 25-XI-1979.

The collection is in quite good condition, and I agree with your identification, Tulasnella violea (Quél.) Bourd. & Galz. I find the basidiospores to be more distinctly subglobose, but measuring as you indicate, $+ 7-9 \times 5-6 \mu$.

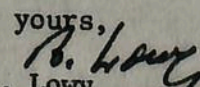
3. Collection on Pinus pinaster from Guadalajara, 23-III-1979.

The material is very scanty, but a few subglobose basidiospores are about as in No.2 (above). I would agree that this also is probably T. violea.

The best key that I am familiar with to the temperate species of Tulasnella is in G.W.Martin's "Revision of the North Central Tremellales," 1952. Univ. Iowa Studies Series No. 423. vol. 19. The excellent paper by D.P.Rogers, "A Review of the Tulasnellaceae" in Ann. Mycol. 31: 181-203. 1933, should also be consulted. I have found very few reports of Tulasnella from tropical America (the region in which I am especially interested) and these I reported in Flora Neotropica vol. 6, 1971.

I shall be glad to retain the collections for our herbarium, unless you indicate otherwise.

Sincerely yours,


B. Lowy



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

17 December 1987

Dr. B.L. Lowy
Mycology Herbarium
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy,

I'm sorry that you are not able to contribute to Clark's Festschrift, but I understand all about prior commitments and also the small amount of time allowed for preparation of something for this volume. I do thank you for sending your signature along and will be sure to get it onto the 'signature' page.

Thanks very much for sending the authority and correct spelling for *Tremella fibulifera*. I couldn't find an authority for this species in the FLORA NEOTROPICA MONOGRAPH because I was looking for a *Tremella tubulifera*!

The plan for the Mycoflora of Saul is on hold indefinitely. My own personal plans are not so very clear for the next few years. I think it far more realistic to take care of commitments that I have on hand before undertaking the Saul project. I am sorry if this inconveniences you. When I know better what I am doing, I will ask again for your participation.

I hope you have a happy Christmas and wish you all the best for the New Year. Have a good time in Mexico!

Sincerely,

Gary J. Samuels
Research Associate



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

25 November 1987

Dr. B.L. Lowy
Mycology Herbarium
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Clark Rogerson will celebrate his 70th birthday early next October. That birthday will also mark his retirement from the Garden. I think you will agree that over the thirty-five or so years that Clark has been active he has had a major and salutary impact on North American mycology in general, and on the Mycological Society of America in particular. We at the Garden want to commemorate Clark's achievements through the preparation of a volume of Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden dedicated to him. I hope that you will be able to contribute a scientific article, a personal testimony, or both.

Scientific contributions should be no more than 25 manuscript pages in addition to 5 or 6 full pages of illustrations. The format will be that of the Memoirs, and I have enclosed a set of instructions. Because I will be doing most of the editing myself, and because I will leave early in April to spend about 3 months in Guyana, I would be most appreciative if you could very carefully follow the format and, especially, check your literature citations. Please submit the original plus one copy, double spaced throughout. Please do not submit Xerox copies of illustrations, including maps, with the top copy as these will not reproduce well in the Memoirs. I would also like to suggest that you resist the urge to name new taxa after Clark; it's not that he's excessively modest, rather he thinks the name should reflect a feature of the organism.

As usually happens, this plan has been formulated a little bit late. In order to have the volume ready near Clark's birthday, we must have your contribution as soon as possible and no later than 15 February 1988. I know that that does not allow you much time and I apologize; I sincerely hope, though, that you will be able to contribute.

I will prepare a biographical sketch of Clark and welcome your suggestions on that point. I would also appreciate borrowing any photos of him that you might have that we might prepare a small "rogue's gallery". We will also include a "signature" page; for this, I would like you to send me your signature in black ink on white paper that we can cut and paste to make the page.

This planned "Festschrift" is, so far, a secret from Clark. To keep it that way, please address all correspondence and manuscripts to Dr. William R. Buck. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Samuels
Research Associate

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

[7/87]

Scientific Publications Department
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458 U.S.A.
Tel. (212) 220-8721

BASIC FORMAT AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Assembly sequence:

1. First page—Title, author(s), address(es). Include plant family name and names of authors of taxa in the title.
 2. Table of contents—begin on new page. Capitalize all words except prepositions and connectives. Entries must match headings on ms.
 3. Abstract—include name and address(es) of author(s) and summary of manuscript in one paragraph. Provide a translation in either Spanish, Portuguese, French, German or Russian.
 4. Key words—up to six, for indexing purposes.
 5. Text—begin on new page. All paragraphs indented.
 6. Acknowledgments—summarize briefly in a separate paragraph at the end of the text.
 7. Literature cited—begin on a new page (see below).
 8. Tables—each on a separate page (see below).
 9. Figure captions and legends—each plate's caption in separate, indented paragraphs, consecutively on the page, not on separate pages (see below).
 10. Figures—mount on stiff white cardboard with at least one inch (2.5 cm) margin on all sides. Use a cover of protective tissue or paper (see below).
2. Type last name(s) of author(s) and the page number at the top right-hand corner of every page, including tables and figure captions.

3. Double-space throughout the entire manuscript, including footnotes, literature cited, tables, and figure captions. Do not justify the right-hand margin. Minimize hyphenation.
4. Typescript—leave a margin of at least one inch (2.5 cm) on all sides.
5. Obtain written permissions from the publisher and/or author to use previously published material (tables, graphs, illustrations, extensive quotations) and send the permissions with your manuscript.

HEADINGS

1. Primary headings are to be centered and in caps and lowercase.
2. Secondary headings may vary, depending on the nature of the paper.

FOOTNOTES

1. Keep footnotes to a minimum, as they are difficult to typeset. Most footnote information can be worked into the main body of the text.
2. Type footnotes in paragraph form, consecutively, on a separate page.
3. Number footnotes in Arabic numerals, consecutively throughout, except table footnotes (see below).
4. Indicate on the text margin where the footnote is cited.

TEXT

1. Each figure and table must be cited in the text in correct numerical sequence.
2. Each item in the Literature Cited must be cited in the text. Double-check spellings (especially non-English) and dates. Check diacritical marks in foreign-language place names, citations, and the capitalization of words.
3. Underline generic and specific names, but not common abbreviations or foreign words (i.e., e.g., et al., stat. nov., nom. nud., nom. nov., etc.).
4. Cite authors of all specific and infraspecific taxa the first time they are used in the text.

5. Do not use a period after abbreviations of metric units of measure (um, mm, cm, km, g, kg, ml, ha), but do so for English units (in., ft., yd., mi., oz., qt., lb.).
6. Abbreviate names of months by the first three letters of the English name (Jan, Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec), not followed by a period; dates are normally sequenced day-month-year: 19 Jul 1985.
7. Do not abbreviate the words second(s), minute(s), hour(s), day(s), month(s), or year(s).

SAMPLES OF LITERATURE CITATIONS IN TEXT

1. For two authors—Belzer and Ownbey (1971), or (Belzer & Ownbey (1971).
2. For three or more authors—name only the first author, followed by et al. Thus, Mabry et al. (1970), or (Mabry et al., 1970). Full citation appears only in the Literature Cited.
3. Several different papers within a citation—(Baetcke & Alston, 1968; Levin, 1967a, 1967b, 1968; McHale & Alston, 1964). Use a and b for two or more papers published by the same author in a given year.
4. In press—(Prance, in press), or Prance (In press).
5. Unpublished research and personal communications—may be cited in the text, but should not appear in the Literature Cited. Thus, (J. L. Luteyn, unpubl.), or (G. T. Prance, pers. comm.).

LITERATURE CITED

1. List entries in alphabetical order by author, but if two or more citations by the same author or authors (in same name order) appear, arrange chronologically.
2. Use long (3/M) dash for repeated author(s), one dash per each.
3. Journal citations are to be abbreviated according to Botanico-Periodicum-Huntianum (B-P-H) (Lawrence et al., 1968). For non-serial publications,

- authors are encouraged to consult Taxonomic Literature (Stafleu & Cowan, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986) concerning matters of accurate citation, dates of publication, book title abbreviations, and other bibliographic details.
4. Citations designated as "in press" must have been accepted for publication and the name of the journal or press included.
 5. Follow the format given in "Samples of Literature Cited."
 6. There should be a period and a space after each initial of an author's name. Thus, Brown, J. B., not Brown, J.B.
 7. Underline generic and specific names only.

SAMPLES OF LITERATURE CITED (including important references):

- Allen, A. 1977. Steps toward better scientific illustrations, ed. 2. Allen Press, Inc., Lawrence, Kansas.
- Alston, R. E. 1964. The genetics of phenolic compounds. Pages 171-204 in J. B. Harborne (ed.), Biochemistry of phenolic compounds. Academic Press, New York.
- Anderson, W. R. 1976. A new species of Pterandra (Malpghiaceae) from the Guyana Highland. *Brittonia* 28: 407-409.
- CBE Style Manual Committee. 1983. Council of Biology Editors style manual: a guide for authors, editors, and publishers in the biological sciences, Ed. 5. Council of Biology Editors, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland.
- Funk, V. A. 1982. The systematics of Montanoa Cerv. (Asteraceae). Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 36: 1-133.
- & D. R. Brooks. 1981. Advances in cladistics. The New York Botanical Garden, New York.
- Giannasi, D. E. In Press. Flavonoid systematics of Dahlia (Compositae). Mem. New York Bot. Gard.

Holmgren, P. K., W. Keuken & E. K. Schofield. 1981. Index herbariorum. Part I. The herbaria of the world, ed. 7. Regnum Veg. 106.

Lawrence, G. H. M., A. F. G. Buchheim, G. S. Daniels & H. Dolezal (eds.). 1968. B-P-H: Botanico-periodicum-huntianum. Hunt Botanical Library, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Lebron, M. L. In press. Instructions to contributors. Bot. Rev. 54.

Luteyn, J. L. 1983. Ericaceae—Part. I. Cavendishia. Fl. Neotrop. Monogr. 36: 1-260.

Stafleu, F. A. Taxonomic literature. Regnum Veg. 52.

—— & R. S. Cowan. 1976. TL-2. Taxonomic literature. Vol. 1: A-G. Regnum Veg. 94.

—— & ——, 1979. TL-2. Taxonomic literature. Vol. 2: H-Le. Regnum Veg. 98.

—— & ——, 1981. TL-2. Taxonomic literature. Vol. 3: Lh-O. Regnum Veg. 105.

—— & ——, 1983. TL-2. Taxonomic literature. Vol. 4: P-Sak. Regnum Veg. 110.

—— & ——, 1985. TL-2. Taxonomic literature. Vol. 5: Sal-Ste. Regnum Veg. 112.

—— & ——, 1986. TL-2. Taxonomic literature. Vol. 6: Sti-Vuy. Regnum Veg. 115.

Takhtajan, A. L. 1980. Outline of the classification of flowering plants (Magnoliophyta). Bot. Rev. 46: 225-359.

Voss, E. G., Chairman Editorial Committee. 1983. International code of botanical nomenclature. Regnum Veg. 111.

TABLES (See sample on page 7):

1. Type each on a separate page(s). Limit the number and length as much as possible. Do not repeat tabular material in the text.
2. Number tables in Roman numerals.
3. The title should be centered.

4. The title should be complete so that the table can be understood without reference to the text.
5. Use a double rule under the title, a single rule under column headings (i.e., over the body of the table) and a single rule at the end of the table.
6. Use no vertical rules.
7. Table footnotes (paragraph form) should be indicated by superscript lower-case letters in the table and placed at the end of the table.
8. Extensive (multi-page) tables, or tables containing complex matter (e.g., chemical structural formulae) should be submitted as camera-ready materials, and should be legible when reduced to 5 X 8 inches.

FIGURE CAPTIONS AND LEGENDS

1. All figures should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals.
2. Each plate's caption in separate, indented paragraphs typed consecutively on the page.
3. Begin caption with a statement of inclusive numbers.

SAMPLES:

Figs. 1-3. Leaves of Cavendishia. 1. Terminal leaf. 2. Mature leaf. 3. Senescent leaf. (x5)

Figs. 4-6. Inflorescences of Cavendishia. 4. Cavendishia mariae (X10). 5. Cavendishia bracteata (X15). 6. Cavendishia lebroniae (X10).

4. Magnifications should be indicated as appropriate, (X1200), or, preferably with size indicated by a bar on the illustration. Reductions in size should be taken into account for magnifications given.

FIGURES

1. There are two columns per page. Illustrations should be designed to fit either a full page (5½ x 7 inch = 13.9 x 17.3 cm) or a single column

INSTRUCTIONS pg 7

(2 5/8 x 7 inch = 6.7 x 17.3 cm) after reduction. Allow enough room for the figure caption.

2. Each figure should be cited in the text.
3. Mount figures on stiff white cardboard with at least one inch margin all around and use a protective cover of tissue or paper. Use a waxer or two-sided tape, and avoid rubber cement.
4. Photographs (halftones) should be made for little or no reduction. In preparing composite plates, butt photographs together, with no space between. All edges should be trimmed square, using a straight-edge and sharp cutting tool. See sample on page 8.
5. Labeling and legends on the illustration should be neatly lettered by lettering instrument or press-on letters (not typed or freehand). Press-on letters should be securely burnished into place to prevent their falling off.
6. For maps and graphs be sure that open symbols are originally large enough that they will not close up upon reduction. Make sure that all lines are thick enough to not disappear upon reduction and that they are of equal thickness and density throughout their length.
7. Maps should include an indication of longitude and latitude.
8. Ship all illustrations flat; do not roll and ship in a tube.

*** SAMPLE: Table ***

Table I

Morphological comparison of *Cavendishia bracteata* and *C. mariae*.

Plant part	<i>C. bracteata</i>	<i>C. mariae</i>
Leaf	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
Seed	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
Flower	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx

SAMPLE

(ORIGINALS)

[ORIGINAL PHOTOS SUBMITTED TO THE PRINTER. NOTE THAT THERE IS VERY LITTLE OR NO SPACE BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL PHOTOS AND THAT THE IDENTIFYING LETTERS ARE PLACED INSIDE THE PHOTOGRAPHS.]

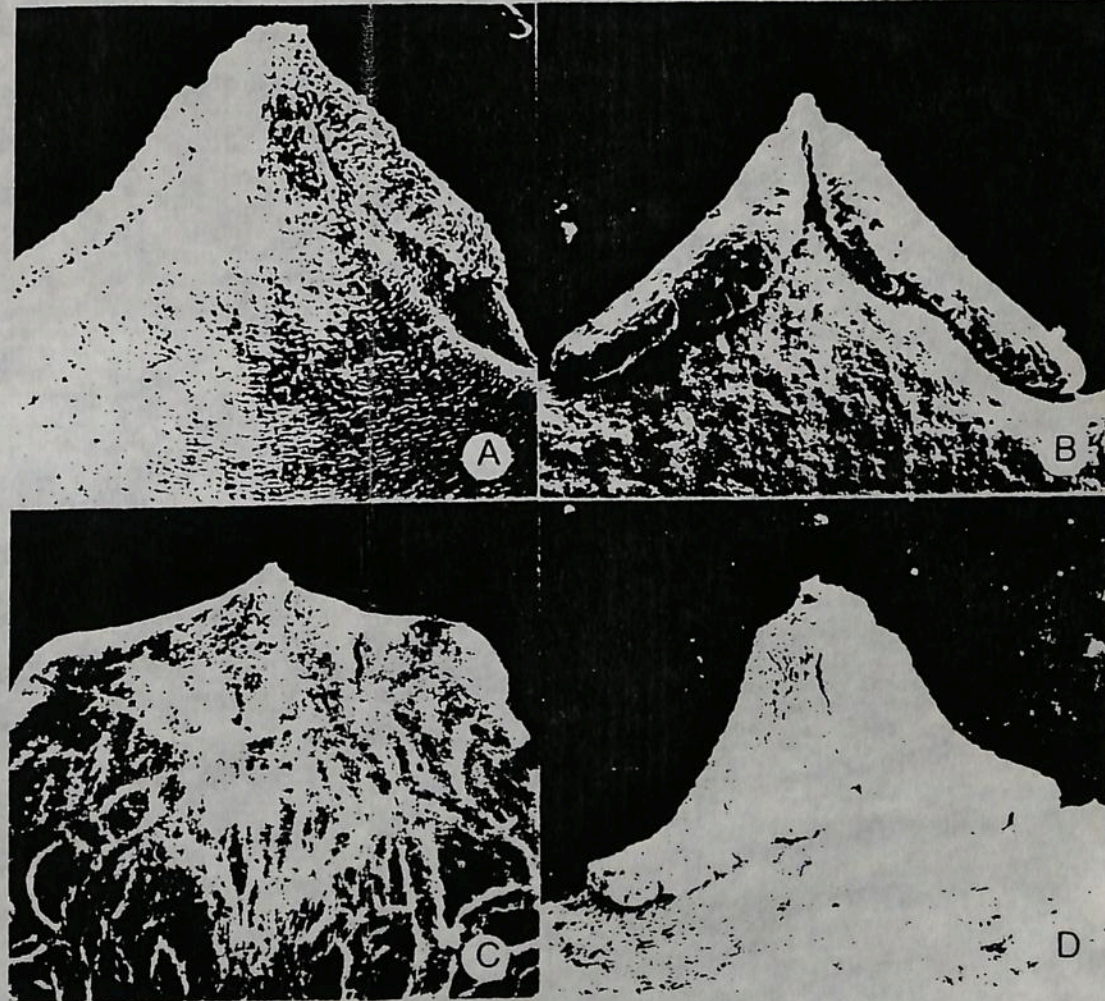


FIGURE 22 FROM: LUTEYN, J. L. 1983. ERICACEAE PART I. *CAVENDISHIA*. FLORA NEOTROPICA MONOGRAPH 35.



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

19 NOV 1987

Dear Dr Lowy -

I've finally accessioned all of those Heterobasidiomycetes that you identified for me. Thanks very much! In the end, though, there was one problem. Perhaps you can solve it quicker than I.

Samuels 3808 was determined as Tremella tubulifera. Do you have the authority for this species? I cannot locate it in recent literature.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,
Mary Simoes

Toy Lowy Flora Neotropica 6: 100.
1971.
[T. tubulifera A. Möller]

November 25/87

Dear Doctor Lowy:

I would like to thank you for the recent reprints
that you sent me.

Sincerely yours,

Ana E. Franco
ANA ESPERANZA FRANCO.



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

October 1987

Doctor
Bernard Lowy
Dept. of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
LA 70803

Dear Doctor:

I am a graduate student at The New York Botanical Garden and my advisor is Dr. Roy E. Halling.

I am studying for my Ph. D. degree in mycology specialising in Agaricales of Colombia.

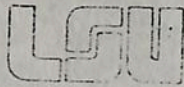
My major reason in writing you is ask you for your reprints that are available. If you help me in this matter I will be very grateful. I also would like to be in touch with you so I might receive your next reprints . I hope to acquire references for my futures studies in the field.

I shall glad to send you my reprints when they are available.

Many thanks for your help. I look forward to receiving and exchanging reprints.

Sincerely your.

Ana E. Franco M.
ANA ESPERANZA FRANCO M.



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

19-XI-1987

Ana Esperanza Franco M.
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Ms Franco:

I have just returned from Mexico, and have at hand your
October letter.

Although there are many mycologists who work almost exclu-
sively with the Agaricales, my own research is largely with the Tre-
mellales, so I am afraid that I can be of little help to you in your
project. Nevertheless, I enclose a recent reprint for your perusal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'B. Lowy'. The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus

13 August, 1987

Dear Bernie,

As you may know, I expect to retire in October. One of the areas my husband and I have been considering as possible places to live is Louisiana.

We understand the University is strong on the Arts, particularly stained glass. Also we know the weather is hot and humid, but with the extreme summer heat and pollution we have been experiencing here, I wonder if it would really be any worse in LA. Is there a lot of air/water pollution? Is the environment favorable to seniors in terms of "political clout" (local and state government support), educational, social, and recreational facilities and such?

As one "golden oldie" to another, would you recommend Baton Rouge as a place to settle?

We are, of course, inquiring to various agencies and organizations for specific details on certain topics, but if any general comments based on your experience come to your mind I would certainly be grateful to know them.

I hope all is well with you.

With best regards,

Jemie Farr

4601 Wicomico Ave.
Beltsville, MD 20705

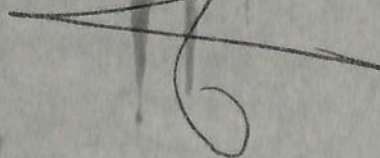
18-VIII-1987

Dear Lennie,

Welcome to the Leisure Class! Anyone who has lived here for some years could think of reasons pro and contra for making Baton Rouge their permanent home. I'll not attempt a detailed evaluation, but offer you only a few subjective observations. After about 35 years of association with the university, and life in B.R., my sentiments are mostly on the positive side. I like the semi-tropical climate throughout most of the year (quite "tropical" at the moment). Winters are generally mild; it snows here about once in a decade. The air is relatively clean, and the water supply superior, coming from deep wells still uncontaminated, but many hazardous waste dumps threaten this source.

I would not count on much local or state support for "seniors," but presume that your resources make you independent of such considerations. Politically, Louisiana has swung from radical (the Huey Long era - he was assassinated in 1935) to conservative (today). My impression is, that the people have benefited little, and poverty is presently widespread. Because of its dependence on oil as a major source of income, LA is suffering the economic consequences. I believe we now have the highest unemployment rate in the U.S. - about 12% average, with "pockets" of 15% or more. But a little money goes a longer way here than up North. As a guess, I'd say that a couple with an annual income of about \$30,000 should do quite well here. The cost of living, property taxes (and others) are relatively low etc. But rather than trying to catalog other factors, I'll gladly give you my impressions and such other information as I can if you would like to call me some time at home, most evenings after 6PM: (504) 769 - 6241. Meanwhile, I've enclosed some miscellaneous data relating to life here, largely centered around the university, where I still work, 7 years after "retirement." This may give you some preliminary orientation, and raise a few questions. I'll gladly be of such help as I can to you-all!

With best wishes,

Bernie Long

Rhododendrons in the Mary Prentice Huntington Grove at the
 Norte Coast Redwoods State Park. From early May through June
 the native rhododendrons blossom in the undergrowth of the Red-
 wood forest, adding springtime beauty to the silent, stately
 Redwoods. Many Redwoods exceed 1,000 years of age and 300
 feet in height.

© Save-the-Redwoods League

26
 2008
 27 AUG
 1987



Photograph by Howard King

Dr. Bernard Lowy
 Mycology Herbarium
 Dept. of Botany
 Louisiana State University
 Baton Rouge
 LA 70803

Dear Bernice
 Many thanks for your help -
 your letter & all the SA literature
 I certainly appreciate your
 efforts & wish you success in applying
 them to our organization. I hope
 you will let me know how to
 help in any way I can. The Editor - it reflects
 our very sentiments!
 Sincerely
 Denise

MS. MARIE L. FAIR
 4801 WILSON AVENUE
 BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705

Redwoods League
 1000 WILSON AVENUE, ROOM 605
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704

26 VIII 87



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

30-VII-1987

Dr. Regis Courtecuisse
2/35 rue L. deBettignies
F. 59139 Wattignies
France

Dear Dr. Courtecuisse:

You are quite right! I clearly overlooked the previous use of the binomial by Berkeley, in spite of the fact in my 1952 paper (*Mycologia* 44:673), and again in 1971 (*Flora Neotropica* 6:25), I listed it as a synonym of Auricularia polytricha(Mont.) Sacc.

Consequently, my binomial is a later homonym, and contrary to the Rules(Article 64). The solution is to rename my species, which I may do at a later date. Meanwhile, for your record (and mine) my combination must be listed as a later homonym.

Thank you for calling this error to my attention. Since you are keeping a nomenclatural record, I am enclosing a list of my spp. nov. that have been published over the years. The 3 spp. nov. from Brazil should be published shortly, and I shall send you a reprint when the article appears.

With kindest regards,

B. Lowy

D^r Régis COURTECUISSÉ

2/35, rue L. de Bettignies

E. - 59139 WATTIGNIES

Tél. : 20 95 45 70

Wattignies, le 23;07.87

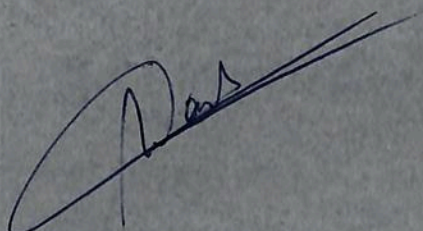
My dear colleague,

While enclosing Wojewoda's "Mala Flora Grzyby" (1981) ~~XXXXXX~~ in my card-index, I found an "Exidia hispidula Lowy 1957 Mycologia 49:899" (p.120) which I did not possess in my card-index. But I have another card with this binomial "Exidia hispidula Berk. 1838 Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. II,3:396" (= Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.). So your binomial appears to be antedated by Berkeley's one.

Did you give some nomenclatural correction to this fact in the past. It is possible because your species is rather old, at the time being, but I have no data about a possible new name.

I hope that this little note could be useful to you. Maybe nobody did raise your attention to that, until today. ? Anyway, I hope that you will write me the solution of this little problem, in order to keep my card-index as up-to-date as possible.

I thank you in advance, and send you my sincere and best mycological regards.



QUEENS COLLEGE

of THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
FLUSHING • NEW YORK 11367-0904

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

TELEPHONE: 718-520-7418

July 8, 1987

Bernard Lowy
Bot. Deptt.
Louisiana State Univ
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

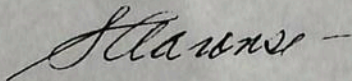
Dear Colleague:

I am tracing the origin and antiquity of the human use of microorganisms: bacteria, algae (including seaweeds), fungi (including mushrooms, rusts, smuts, truffles, yeasts, etc.) and lichens as food or medicine. I would appreciate information, references, etc. More specifically, I am looking for:

1. ancient illustrations or sculptures of mushrooms or seaweed.
2. ancient references to the use of microorganisms for food or medicine.
3. ancient uses of fermented foods and drinks.
4. earliest evidence for the distillation of ethanol.
5. evidence for the use of hallucinogenic fungi in ancient medical or religious practices.
6. evidence for the use of ergot for medicine.
7. evidence for the use of fungal parasites of cereals as sweetening agents, food or medicine.
8. evidence for the ancient use of fungally-infected and uninfected Paspalum scrobiculatum as food or medicine.

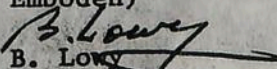
Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



S. Aaronson
Professor of Microbiology

For numerous references to one or more of the above categories, see (among many others) works of: R.G.Wasson, R. Heim, R.E.Schultes, A. Hofmann, G.C. Ainsworth, S.A.Borhegyi, C.Ruck, W.O'Flaherty, W. Emboden, T. Herrera, W.H. Mayer, B.Lowy; extensive bibliography in: Schultes, R.E. & A. Hofmann, The botany and chemistry of hallucinogens. 2nd ed. 1980. (also W. Emboden) C.W.Hesseltine.



B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

24 June 1987

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

In response to your query concerning the Acta Amazonica reprints, I can only tell you that reprints are just now being received by authors in the United States, and that it is probably a problem with the mail being slow. If the reprints have not arrived within three weeks of the date you receive this letter, please contact us again.

We do have on hand copies of the Volume 15 Supplement; you were to receive one of these as well. If you have not received one of those either, we can send you one right away.

Sincerely,

David M. Johnson



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

Manaus, 28

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

Bruce Nelson
A/C INPA-Botânica
C.P. 478
69.000 Manaus, AM
BRASIL

Dear Bernard,

Iain Prance has informed me that you never received reprints of your article published in Contribuições do Projeto Flora Amazônica Parte 02. These were sent to you by registered air mail some time ago. I enclose copy of the postal receipt. Unfortunately there are no more reprints available, so I hope that the reprints do eventually reach you. Meanwhile I am sending you a copy of the volume in which your article was published.

Sincerely,

Bruce Walker Nelson
Proj. Flora Amazônica - NYBG

EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE CORREIOS E TELÉGRAFOS

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NATUREZA VALOR DECLARADO

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A SER PREENCHIDO PELO REMETENTE SEM RASURA

NOME DO DESTINATÁRIO... *DR. B. LOWY*

BOTANI DEPARTMENT

ENDEREÇO... *LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY*

CEP... *70803* CIDADE *BIJON ROUGE - LA. U.S.A.*



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

13-VIII-1987

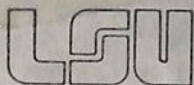
Dear Bruce,

I appreciate your attention to the overdue reprints of my paper. The day before I received your note, a parcel of reprints arrived, and I now also have the copy of the journal you sent me. Muito obrigado!

Soon, I should receive reprints of my recent paper (in press in MYCOTAXON) reporting 3 spp. nov. from Maracá. I'll send Marlene a copy for the INPA herbarium where the types are on deposit.

With best regards,

B. Lowy



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

March 17, 1987

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458-5126

Dear Barbara:

The remaining 28 collections (Samuels) of loan No. 4027 are being returned to you under separate cover, the previous 70 having been sent on 22-I-1987.

Those still undetermined to species are either too scanty or beyond my poor powers to name them.

Sincerely,

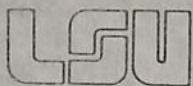
B. Lowy

Returned To
 NYBG
 17-III-1987

- SAMUELS ... 100 - Tremellaceae
- SAMUELS ... *252 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
- SAMUELS ... *256 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lév.) Karst
- SAMUELS ... *380 - Ditiola coccinea Lowy
- SAMUELS ... *382 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. ellisii (Coker) Kennedy
- SAMUELS ... *419 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS ... 435 - Dacryopinax sp.
- SAMUELS ... 447 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ... 493 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ... 528 - Dacrymyces punctiformis Neuhoff
- SAMUELS ... 660 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
- SAMUELS ... 700 - Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy
- SAMUELS ... 1027 - Tremellaceae
- SAMUELS ... 1029 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS ... 1279 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ... 1408 - Dacryopinax sp.
- SAMUELS ... 1583 - Tremella compacta Möller
- SAMUELS ...*1705 - Dacryopinax yungensis Lowy
- Sulawesi — SAMUELS ...*2073 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS ...*2229 - Dacrymyces palmatus (Schw.) Bres.
- Sulawesi — SAMUELS ...*2166 - Holtermannia damaecornis (Möller) Kobayasi
- Sulawesi — SAMUELS ...*2263 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lév.) Karst
- Sulawesi — SAMUELS ...*2372 - Tremella fimbriata Fr.
- SAMUELS ... 2842 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ...*3979 - Ditiola radicata Fr.
- SAMUELS ...*4009 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS ...*4389 - Heterochaetella cystidiophora Lowy
- SAMUELS ...*4437 - Ditiola radicata Fr.

NYBG Loan No. 4207. Samuels Collections

- SAMUELS ... 100 - Tremellaceae
- SAMUELS ... *252 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
- SAMUELS ... *256 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lév.) Karst
- SAMUELS ... *380 - Ditiola coccinea Lowy
- SAMUELS ... *382 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. ellisii
(Coker) Kennedy
- SAMUELS ... *419 - Exidia sp.
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- SAMUELS ... 447 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ... 493 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ... 528 - Dacrymyces punctiformis Neuhoff
- SAMUELS ... 660 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
- SAMUELS ... 700 - Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy
- SAMUELS ... 1027 - Tremellaceae
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Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

22-I-1987

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458-5126

Dear Barbara:

Under separate cover I am returning part (70 collections of a total of 98) of your loan No. 4207, and am holding for further study 28 numbers, as indicated on the enclosed list, a copy of which is included with the collections.

I have written separately to Dr. Gary Samuels.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy

see box in her 6
Samuels coll.

Loan no. 4207: LOAN FOR DETERMINATION
jelly fungi for study by Dr. B. J. Lowy

copy!
list ok

- SAMUELS 28 - Peniophora sp.
- SAMUELS * 84 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- fs SAMUELS * 100 - Tremellaceae, Heterochaete gelatinosa Bodman
- SAMUELS * 105 - Auricularia pelytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 131 - Corticiaceae
- SAMUELS 133 - Agaricaceae
- SAMUELS 213 - depauperate
- SAMUELS 247 - Lichen
- fs SAMUELS * 252 - Dacryopinax dennissii McNabb
- fs SAMUELS * 256 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lev.) Karst.
- SAMUELS 304 - immature Tremellaceae fragment
- SAMUELS 318 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. deliquescens Kennedy
- SAMUELS 350 - Deuteromycete
- fs SAMUELS * 380 - Ditiola coccinea Lowy
- fs SAMUELS * 382 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. ellisii (Coker) Kennedy
- SAMUELS 405 - Campanella sp. (Agaricales)
- fs SAMUELS ↓ * 419 - Exidia sp.
- fs SAMUELS * 435 - Dacryopinax sp.
- fs SAMUELS * 447 - Dacrymyces ^{taceae} sp.
- SAMUELS 456 - ? Tremellaceae (no basidia or spores found)
- fs SAMUELS ✓ 493 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS 498 - ? Dacrymyces (no basidia found)
- fs SAMUELS 528 - Dacrymycetaceae
- SAMUELS 598 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- fs SAMUELS * 660 - Dacryopinax dennissii McNabb

- fs SAMUELS 700 - Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy
- SAMUELS * 705 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS * 724 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 730 - Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin
- SAMUELS * 741 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 997 - Calocera cornea (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
- SAMUELS 1011 - Corticiaceae
- fs SAMUELS * 1027 - Tremella ceae
- fs SAMUELS * 1029 - ~~Sebacina~~ Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS * 1048 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS 1051 - Auricularia mesenterica Pers.
- SAMUELS * 1106 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 1194 - Auricularia fuscosuccinea (Mont.) Farl.
- SAMUELS 1221 - Tremellaceae (insufficient for det.)
- fs SAMUELS * 1279 - Dacrymyces sp. nigrescens Lowy
- fs SAMUELS * 1408 - Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin
- SAMUELS * 1500 - Auricularia fuscosuccinea (Mont.) Farl.
- SAMUELS 1501 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- fs SAMUELS 1583 - Tremella compacta Möller
- SAMUELS 1661 - Tremella fimbriata Fr.
- SAMUELS 1667 - Tremella fibulifera Möller
- fs SAMUELS * 1705 - Dacryopinax yungensis Lowy
- SAMUELS 1722 - Tremella fibulifera Möller
- SAMUELS * 1764 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. deliquescens Kennedy
- SAMUELS 1923 - Guepiniopsis buccina (Pers. ex Fr.) Kennedy
- SAMUELS 1930 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS 1973 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS 1989 - Tremella sp.

- SAMUELS 2049 - Deuteromycete fragment
- SAMUELS 2060 - ? Tremellaceae. conidial phase only.
- fs SAMUELS ✓ * 2073 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS 2097 - Auricularia fuscusuccinea (Mont.) Farl.
- SAMUELS 2083 - Calocera cornea (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
- SAMUELS 2113 - ? immature Auricularia
- fs SAMUELS 2229 - Dacrymyces palmatus (Schw.) Bres.
- fs SAMUELS * 2166 - Holtermannia damaecornis (Möller) Kobayasi
- SAMUELS 2246 - sterile
- SAMUELS 2254 - Corticiaceae + immature Tremellaceae?
- fs SAMUELS * 2263 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lev.) Karst.
- fs SAMUELS * 2372 - Tremella ~~sp.~~ fimbriata Fr.
- SAMUELS 2396 - Calocera cornea (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
- SAMUELS 2402 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS * 2635 - Tremella tubercularia Berk.
- SAMUELS 2668 - depauperate. parasitized Exidia?
- SAMUELS 2713 - Corticiaceae
- SAMUELS * 2763 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS * 2777 - Deuteromycete
- fs SAMUELS * 2842 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS 3053 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc. (prob. coll. minute)
- SAMUELS * 3188 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 3350 - Tremella sp.
- SAMUELS * 3435 - Poria sp.
- SAMUELS * 3711 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 3742 - Dacryopinax martinii Lowy
- SAMUELS * 3797 - Tremella fibulifera Möll.
- SAMUELS 3808 - Tremella fibulifera Möll.

- SAMUELS 3841 - Tremellaceae fragment.
- SAMUELS * 3906 - Deuteromycete
- fs SAMUELS * 3979 - Ditiola radicata Fr.
- fs SAMUELS * 4009 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS 4099 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 4108 - ?Discomycete
- SAMUELS 4110 - Deuteromycete
- SAMUELS * 4135 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 4136 - Corticium sp.
- SAMUELS 4140 - Corticiaceae
- SAMUELS 4195 - Corticiaceae
- SAMUELS 4234 - Peniophora sp.
- SAMUELS 4255 - Discomycete
- SAMUELS 4271 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- fs SAMUELS * 4389 - Heterochaetella cystidiophora Lowy
- SAMUELS * 4335 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- fs SAMUELS * 4437 - Ditiola radicata Fr.

fs = held for further study

* = duplicate taken

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
Bronx, New York, U.S.A. 10458-5126

12/11/86

Director of the Herbarium
Mycological Herbarium
Louisiana State Univ (LSUM)
Dept. of Botany
Baton Rouge
LA 70803
Attention: Dr. B. J. Lowy

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the time borrowed specimens are returned. When the specimens have arrived
at NY, this copy will be sent to you as a record of the loan.

Correspondence and forms should be addressed to:

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
Administrative Curator

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

LOAN FOR DETERMINATION: 98 specimens of jelly fungi

Specimens included are listed on attached sheet(s).
Please use one copy of the list to record determinations --
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Where material is ample, you are welcome to keep a portion of each
collection as a gift for determination. Please indicate which
numbers are kept.

Specimens received in _____ condition on _____
(good, poor) (date of receipt)

Anticipated date of return of specimens: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____

70 coll. returned. 23-1-87

- SAMUELS ✓100 - Tremellaceae
- SAMUELS ✓*252 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
- SAMUELS ✓*256 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lév.) Karst.
- SAMUELS ✓*380 - Ditiola coccinea Lowy
- SAMUELS ✓*382 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Merat) Duby var. ellisii (Coker) Kennedy
- SAMUELS ✓*419 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS ✓435 - Dacryopinax sp.
- SAMUELS ✓447 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ✓493 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ✓528 - ~~Dacrymycetaceae~~ Dacrymyces punctiformis Neuhoff
- SAMUELS ✓660 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
- SAMUELS ✓700 - Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy
- SAMUELS ✓1027 - Tremellaceae
Exidia
- SAMUELS ✓1029 - ~~Sebacina~~ sp.
- SAMUELS ✓1279 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ✓1408 - Dacryopinax sp.
- SAMUELS ✓1583 - Tremella compacta Möller
- SAMUELS ✓*1705 - Dacryopinax yungensis Lowy
- SAMUELS ✓*2073 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS ✓*2229 - Dacrymyces palmatus (Schw.) Bres.
- SAMUELS ✓*2166 - Holtermannia damaecornis (Möller) Klobayasi
- SAMUELS ✓*2263 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lév.) Karst.
- SAMUELS ✓*2372 - Tremella fimbriata Fr.
- SAMUELS ✓2842 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS ✓*3979 - Ditiola radicata Fr.
- SAMUELS ✓*4009 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS ✓*4389 - Heterochaetella cystidiophora Lowy
- SAMUELS ✓*4437 - Ditiola radicata Fr.

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
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Baton Rouge
LA 70803
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Correspondence and forms should be addressed to:
Dr. Patricia K. Holmgren
Director of the Herbarium

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

LOAN FOR DETERMINATION: 98 specimens of jelly fungi

Specimens included are listed on attached sheet(s). Please use one copy of the list to record determinations -- please do not write on the labels.

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Specimens received in _____ condition on _____
(good, poor) (date of receipt)

Anticipated date of return of specimens: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____

Loan no. 4207: LOAN FOR DETERMINATION
jelly fungi for study by Dr. B. F. Lowy

- SAMUELS 28 - Peniophora sp.
- SAMUELS * 84 - Auricularia polytricha(Mont.) Sacc.
- fs SAMUELS 100 - Tremellaceae
- SAMUELS * 105 - Auricularia polytricha(Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 131 - Corticiaceae
- SAMUELS 133 - Agaricaceae
- SAMUELS 213 - depauperate
- SAMUELS 247 - Lichen
- fs SAMUELS * 252 - Dacryopinax dennissii McNabb
- fs SAMUELS * 256 - Femsjonia peziziformis(Lev.) Karst.
- SAMUELS 304 - immature Tremellaceae fragment
- SAMUELS 318 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var deliquescens Kennedy
- SAMUELS 350 - Deuteromycete
- fs SAMUELS * 380 - Ditiola coccinea Lowy
- fs SAMUELS * 382 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. ellisii (Coker) Kennedy
- SAMUELS 405 - Campanella sp. (Agaricales)
- SAMUELS 419 - Exidia sp.
- fs SAMUELS 435 - Dacryopinax sp.
- fs SAMUELS 447 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS 456 - ? Tremellaceae (no basidia or spores found)
- fs SAMUELS 493 - Dacrymyces sp.
- SAMUELS 498 - ? Dacrymyces (no basidia found)
- fs SAMUELS 528 - Dacrymycetaceae
- SAMUELS 598 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- fs SAMUELS 660 - Dacryopinax dennissii McNabb

- fs SAMUELS 700 - Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy
- SAMUELS * 705 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS * 724 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 730 - Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin
- SAMUELS 741 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 997 - Calocera cornea (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
- SAMUELS 1011 - Corticiaceae
- fs SAMUELS 1027 - Tremella ceae
- fs SAMUELS 1029 - ? Sebacina sp.
- SAMUELS * 1048 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS 1051 - Auricularia mesenterica Pers.
- SAMUELS * 1106 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 1194 - Auricularia fuscusuccinea (Mont.) Farl.
- SAMUELS 1221 - Tremellaceae (insufficient for det.)
- fs SAMUELS 1279 - Dacrymyces sp.
- fs SAMUELS 1408 - Dacryopinax sp.
- SAMUELS * 1500 - Auricularia fuscusuccinea (Mont.) Farl.
- SAMUELS 1501 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- fs SAMUELS 1583 - Tremella compacta Möller
- SAMUELS 1661 - Tremella fimbriata Fr.
- SAMUELS 1667 - Tremella fibulifera Möller
- fs SAMUELS * 1705 - Dacryopinax yungensis Lowy
- SAMUELS 1722 - Tremella fibulifera Möller
- SAMUELS 1764 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Merat) Duby var. deliquescens Kennedy
- SAMUELS 1923 - Guepiniopsis buccina (Pers. ex Fr.) Kennedy
- SAMUELS 1930 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS 1973 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS 1989 -- Tremella sp.

- SAMUELS 2049 - Deuteromycete fragment
- SAMUELS 2060 - ? Tremellaceae. conidial phase only.
- SAMUELS 2073 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS 2097 - Auricularia fuscosuccinea (Mont.) Farl.
- SAMUELS 2083 - Calocera cornea (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
- SAMUELS 2113 - ? immature Auricularia
- fs SAMUELS 2229 - Dacrymyces palmatus (Schw.) Bres.
- fs SAMUELS * 2166 - Holtermannia damaecornis (Möller) Kobayasi
- SAMUELS 2246 - sterile
- SAMUELS 2254 - Corticiaceae + immature Tremellaceae?
- fs SAMUELS * 2263 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lev.) Karst.
- fs SAMUELS 2372 - Tremella sp.
- SAMUELS 2396 - Calocera cornea (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
- SAMUELS 2402 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- SAMUELS 2635 - Tremella tubercularia Berk.
- SAMUELS 2668 - depauperate. parasitized Exidia?
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- fs SAMUELS 2842 - Dacrymyces sp.
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- SAMUELS 3350 - Tremella sp.
- SAMUELS 3435 - Poria sp.
- SAMUELS 3711 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 3742 - Dacryopinax martinii Lowy
- SAMUELS * 3797 - Tremella fibulifera Möll.
- SAMUELS 3808 - Tremella fibulifera Möll.

- 4
- SAMUELS 3841 - Tremellaceae fragment.
- SAMUELS 3906 - Deuteromycete
- fs SAMUELS * 3979 - Ditiola radicata Fr.
- SAMUELS 4009 - Exidia sp.
- SAMUELS 4099 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 4108 - ?Discomycete
- SAMUELS 4110 - Deuteromycete
- SAMUELS 4135 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- SAMUELS 4136 - Corticium sp.
- SAMUELS 4140 - Corticiaceae
- SAMUELS 4195 - Corticiaceae
- SAMUELS 4234 - Peniophora sp.
- SAMUELS 4255 - Discomycete
- SAMUELS 4271 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- fs SAMUELS * 4389 - Heterochaetella cystidiophora Lowy
- SAMUELS 4335 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- fs SAMUELS * 4437 - Ditiola radicata Fr.

fs = held for further study

* = duplicate taken

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
Bronx, New York, U.S.A. 10458-5126

12/11/86

Director of the Herbarium
Mycological Herbarium
Louisiana State Univ (LSUM)
Dept. of Botany
Baton Rouge
LA 70803

Attention: Dr. B. L. Lowy

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Correspondence and forms should be addressed to:

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
Administrative Curator

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

✓
LOAN FOR DETERMINATION: 98 specimens of jelly fungi

Specimens included are listed on attached sheet(s). Please use one copy of the list to record determinations -- please do not write on the labels.

Where material is ample, you are welcome to keep a portion of each collection as a gift for determination. Please indicate which numbers are kept.

CANCELLED
2 April 87

2-14-87

Specimens received in _____ condition on 23-XII-1986
(good, poor) (date of receipt)

Anticipated date of return of specimens: I III-1987

Signature: B. Lowy Title: Prof. Emeritus

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
Bronx, New York, U.S.A. 10458-5126

12/11/86

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DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

LOAN FOR DETERMINATION: 98^v specimens of jelly fungi

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please do not write on the labels.

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collection as a gift for determination. Please indicate which
numbers are kept.

70 coll. returned to
NYBG - 27-II-1987.

ack. receipt
of 70 specimens
2/19/87

Specimens received in _____ condition on _____
(good, poor) (date of receipt)

Anticipated date of return of specimens: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____

Tremellales - Samuels' Collections - Brasil, Fr. Guiana, Sulawesi-1987

- 1764 - Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. deliquescens Kennedy
1279 - Dacrymyces nigrescens Lowy
2252 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
660 - Dacryopinax dennisii McNabb
1408 - Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin
1705 - Dacryopinax yungensis Lowy
4437 - Ditiola radicata Fr.
3979 - Ditiola radicata Fr.
380 - Ditiola coccinea Lowy
256 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lev.) Karst.
Sulawesi — 2263 - Femsjonia peziziformis (Lev.) Karst.
435 - Dacrymycetaceae
4389 - Heterochaetella cystidiophora Lowy
100 - Heterochaete gelatinosa Bodman
2166 - Holtermannia damaecornis (Möller) Kobayasi
3797 - Tremella fibulifera Moll.
2372 - Tremella fimbriata Fr.
2635 - Tremella tubercularia Berk.
4419 - Exidia sp.
1027 - Tremellaceae
705 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
1048 - Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
1500 - Auricularia fuscosuccinea (Mont.) Farl.
84 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
105 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
724 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
1106 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
2763 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.

- 741 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
4335 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
3188 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
3711 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
4135 - Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
2842 - Dacrymyces sp.
2073 - Exidia sp.
419 - Exidia sp.
1029 - Exidia sp.
4009 - Exidia sp.
4009 - Exidia sp.
2073 - Exidia sp.
3435 - Poria sp.
3906 - Deuteromycete



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

Dra. Marlene Freitas da Silva
INPA Botânica
69.000 Manaus, AM
Brasil

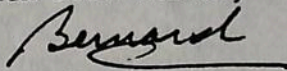
20-VIII-1987

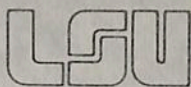
Dear Marlene,

Enclosed are a few copies of a reprint just received from MYCOTAXON describing the 3 spp. nov. I collected on Ilha de Maracá in 1986.

This summer I spent about a month in France and Hungary, visiting friends and colleagues, and making several field trips. The Hungarian National Museum in Budapest is quite large, but suffered many losses during the 1956 revolution. I expect to return there from time to time for additional field work.

With best wishes,


B. Lowy



March 5, 1987

Dra. Marlene Freitas da Silva
Curadora do Herbario, INPA
INPA Botanica
Caixa Postal 478
Estrada do Aleixo
69.000 Manaus, AM
Brasil

Dear Marlene:

When I left Manaus last July, I took with me a number of collections of Tremellales (or those suspected of belonging to this group) for study here at L.S.U. I have now described 3 of these as spp. nov., to be published in Mycotaxon in August.

I sent the types of these to Dr. Prance at the NYBG, with the request that they be forwarded to you, carried by hand to Manaus. The reason for this precaution is that I have previously lost type collections in the mail, so I prefer having someone carry them personally to Manaus.

The remaining 36 numbers on the enclosed list are being sent to you by mail from L.S.U. When I have received reprints of the paper describing the spp. nov., I shall send you copies for your herbarium.

It is always a pleasure to visit you at the herbarium, and hope I may have other opportunities to do so again in future.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy



10.206.054/87-DBO

Manaus, 04 de junho de 1987

Ilmo Sr.
Dr. B. Lowy
Louisiana State University
Department of Botany
Baton Rouge - Louisiana

Prezado Dr. Lowy,

Com agradecimentos por sua comunicação de 05/03 fi
camos felizes por sua descoberta de 03 novas espécies e mais ainda
pela precaução tomada com o envio do material. Lamentavelmente mui-
tas perdas tem ocorrido. Estamos aguardando o material e as sepa
ratas da publicação.

Com agradecimentos e contando com a sua colaboração.

Atenciosamente,

HERBÁRIO - INPA
M. F. da Silva
MARLENE F. DA SILVA Ph.D
Curadora



Manaus, 12 de maio de 1987

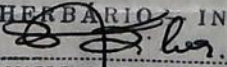
Dr. B. Lowy
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Department of Botany
Baton Rouge - Louisiana - 70803-1705

Prezado Dr. B. Lowy,

Recebemos e agradecemos o envio dos exemplares tipos
de Tremellales da Ilha de Maracá. Agradeceríamos também se
pudéssemos obter 2 ou 3 cópias ou separatas do artigo que contem as descrições das
espécies em Mycotaxon, logo que publicadas.

Com agradecimentos por sua atenção.

Cordialmente,

HERBÁRIO INPA

MARLENE F. DA SILVA Ph. D.
Curadora



PLANTENZIEKTENKUNDIGE DIENST

POSTBUS 9102 6700 HC WAGENINGEN

GEERTJESWEG 15
TELEFOON 08370-96 342
TELEX 45163 PD
Afdeling Mycology

The Director of the
Department of Biological Sciences
Louisiana State University at
New Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana 70122
U.S.A.

Uw kenmerk:	Uw brief van:	Kenmerk P.D.:	Behandeld door:
		87/8623	M.E.C. Hamers

Onderwerp:

Bijlagen:

Datum: 11-12-1987

Dear Sir,

We should be very pleased to have on loan the type specimen of Colletotrichum lilii Plakidas from your herbarium (accessio no. 4709), described in *Phytopathology* 34: 568. 1944.

Thank you in advance for your kind co-operation,

M. E. Noordeloos

Afdelingshoofd



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

12-II-1988

M.E.Noordeloos (?)
Plantenziektenkundige Dienst
Postbus 9102
6700 HC Wageningen
Netherlands

Dear Mr. Noordeloos:

Your request for a type specimen has just been forwarded to me from New Orleans.

I regret that the type of Colletotrichum lilii Plakidas is not among our collections. To my knowledge, Dr. Plakidas never gave this material to the herbarium, and after his death any record of it is presumed to be lost.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus

&
Curator, Mycological Herbarium



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural
Research
Service

Beltsville Area
Beltsville Agricultural
Research Center

Beltsville, Maryland
20705

May 7, 1987

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705

Dear Lowy:

Thank you for your prompt attention to the mixed bag of jelly and associated *Neblina* non-fungal material as well as the eloquent letter concerning them. Your expertise and willingness to persevere through poor collections is appreciated.

Sincerely,

AMY Y. ROSSMAN
Research Leader
Systematic Botany, Mycology
and Nematology Laboratory
Biosystematics and Beneficial
Insects Institute

cc:
T. Iturriaga



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

29-IV-1987

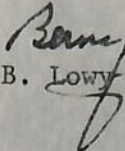
Dr. Amy Rossman
BARC-WEST
Bldg. 011A, Rm. 312
Beltsville, MD 20705

Dear Amy:

Your collections, and T. Iturriaga's are being returned with such limited identifications as I was able to make. I am awarding you the honorary title P.C., perspicacious collector, because from what I have seen of your efforts, few things indeed, even those within barely visible range, escape your sharp eye and sure grasp. An inadvertent sneeze, cough or sigh (of exasperation, for having insufficient material for diagnosis), might, in a few cases, have dispersed the scant evidence to the winds, but with some restraint I was able to save the precious fragments that may cause some future myopic mycologist to muse.

I have no Latin American project this summer, so in June it's back to my ancestral home- Hungary.

With best regards,


B. Lowy



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural
Research
Service

Northeastern Region
Beltsville Agricultural
Research Center

Beltsville, Maryland
20705

March 27, 1987

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

Dear Dr. ^{Berny} ~~Lowy~~:

Recently Mrs. Teresita Iturriaga sent a box of jelly fungi from Venezuela asking that I forward them to you for identification. The specimens are from Cerro de Neblina in southern Venezuela. I assume that she has written to you about them.

I have taken the liberty of adding specimens which I collected from the same area. These specimens belong to the Instituto Botanico (VEN) in Caracas, therefore, if the specimen cannot be divided, the unicate must be returned to Caracas. If the specimen can be divided, please feel free to retain a portion for your herbarium. If there is a third portion, that will be placed in the U.S. National Fungus Collections (BPI).

In addition to those collected by T. Iturriaga, the following specimens collected by A. Rossman are enclosed:

AR 1967, 2048, 2150, 2177, 2204, 2228, 2271, 2286, 2287, 2308, 2389, 2403, 2418, 2440, 2447, 2456, 2457, 2509, 2511, and 2521.

Please return the portions for VEN and BPI to me. I hope these fungi prove exciting to you!

Sincerely,

Amy

AMY Y. ROSSMAN
Research Leader
Systematic Botany, Mycology
and Nematology Laboratory
Biosystematics and Beneficial
Insects Institute

cc. T. Iturriaga

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

79
BBII, SBMNL
Rm. 313, #011A
BARC- West

Collections received: 7-IV-1987



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504388-8485

20 de Marzo de 1987

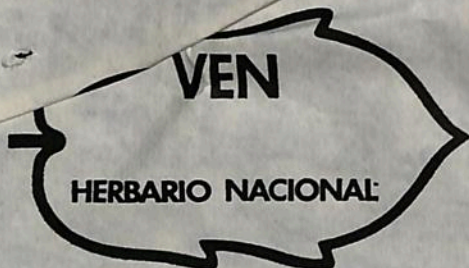
Director del Instituto Botánico, MARNR
Apartado 2156
Caracas, Venezuela

Estimado colega:

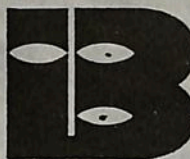
Hace unas semanas que recibí su "Descripción del Envío"
de nueve muestras botánicas colectadas en Cerro de La Neblina.
Presumo que son muestras de hongos tremeláceos, pero hasta la
fecha no ha llegado el paquete. Cuando llegue lo revisaré con
mucho gusto.

Atentamente,

B. Lowy
Director, Herbario Micológico,
LSUM



Toda correspondencia debe ser dirigida a:
All correspondence should be addressed:



Director
Instituto Botánico, MARNR
Apartado 2156
Caracas, Venezuela

Sent to: _____ Destinatario: _____

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Mycology Herbarium
Dept. of Botany Louisiana State
University Baton Rouge, LA 70803

FECHA: 22-1-87

NUMERO DE PAQUETES: 1

NUMERO TOTAL DE ESPECIMENES: 9

Preparado por: _____ Autorizado por: _____

Miriam Colella

Jillito D. Moillo

DESCRIPCION DEL ENVIO:

FUNGI

Att. Dr. Bernard Lowy

Envío de nueve muestras botánicas que son UNICATAS MONTADAS en calidad de préstamo, las mismas han sido colectadas en el Cerro de La Neblina. Col. T. Iturriaga 607, 318, 153, 523, 483, 429, 298, 117, 296.

Este material ha sido enviado como:
This material has been sent as:

- (1) Préstamo: Loan
- (2) Regalo para identificación: Gift for identification
- (3) Donación: Gift
- (4) Intercambio: Exchange
- (5) Devolución de Préstamo: Return of loan
- (6) Otros, como se describe: Other as described

Recibido en buen estado.
Received in good order.

Fecha:
Date:

Firmado:
Signed:

Original (Copia Blanca) Para Archivo del Destinatario
Copia Azul: Para Archivo del Instituto Botánico
Copia Rosada: Debe ser Firmada y Devuelta por Destinatario
Copia Amarilla: Debe Permanecer con Especímenes

Original (White Copy) For Records of Receiving Institution
Blue Copy: For Instituto Botánico Records
Pink Copy: Should be Signed and Returned
Yellow Copy: Should Stay with Specimens at all Times



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

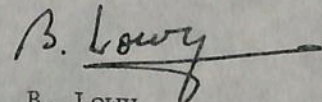
May 5, 1987

Dr. Lois Brako
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Lois:

Thanks for the labels that belong with my tremellaceae collections from Maracá. I have retained duplicates, but on March 5 the bulk of the identified collections were returned to Marlene Freitas da Silva, who is in charge of the herbarium at INPA. I do not yet have acknowledgement of their receipt. As I suggested in my note to you dated 25-VIII-1986, I don't know how the remainder of over 1000 of my collections will be distributed by Manaus, but I presume that eventually some disposition of them will be made, and both NY and LSUM should receive a share, together with the pertinent labels.

Sincerely,


B. Lowy



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

27 April 1987

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

Dear Dr. Lowy

Enclosed are labels for the Maracá
collections which you have on loan.
Let me know if you need additional labels.

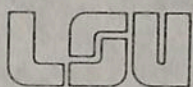
Today, I forwarded 3 complete sets of
your labels to INPA.

Sincerely,

Lois Brako

Lois Brako

*returned
to
INPA!*



February 27, 1987

Dr. Ghilleen T. Prance
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Iain:

The 3 enclosed packets contain type collections of new species of Tremellales from Ilha de Maracá, Roraima.

Instead of trusting them to the mail going to Manaus, I prefer to send them to you with the request that they be carried by hand to Manaus at some early opportunity. During the past 5 years I have lost 3 type collections in the mail (to Canada), and wish to avoid this happening again, if possible. Descriptions of the 3 spp. nov. are in press in Mycotaxon.

With best regards,

Bernard
B. Lowy

I spoke to Minney in N.Y. The types have arrived and will be forwarded to Manaus. (27-III-'87)
Minney was saddened by deaths in her family; her daughter had a miscarriage. Que' más? Nevertheless, she tries to be cheerful.



Bruce

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

27-III-1987

Dear Bruce:

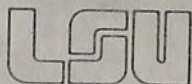
The editor of Economic Botany has asked me whether I would submit an article for a new section of the journal: "Notes on Economic Plants." The *Colonia Daimé* (Acre, 1980) I believe would be a good candidate for this. I don't know whether you have published anything on this. If so, would you send me a reprint? Proper acknowledgment will be made of anything you may have published about the cult.

The 3 type collections (*Maracá*) are in NY. I spoke to Mickey who told me they would be forwarded to you by the next person going down your way.

I hope that all is well with you. Please take a minute to respond to this inquiry as soon as you can.

Saludos,

Bernard



Bruce Nelson
A/C INPA Botanica
C.P. 478
69.000 Manaus, AM
Brasil

24-II-1987

Dear Bruce:

I am glad to have your letter confirming the correct number of fungi on loan from INPA to LSU as 47. Important also, is your list of the 9 numbers already at INPA, making 38 collections the total to be returned. Yes, I believe registered air mail will be the best way to handle these, except for the 3 types which I'll send separately to Iain in NY for eventual hand delivery to Marlene in Manaus, no doubt through you.

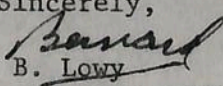
After the paper for Mycotaxon is published, I'll send Marlene reprints that may be kept with the type collections. The LSUM types of spp. nov. that I have described are pasted on herbarium sheets along with the reprints pertaining to them, and kept in the herbarium in appropriately labeled genus covers. Curators handle this differently, but I believe this procedure makes pertinent information about spp. nov. immediately available to anyone making reference to them.

Thanks for your corrections. Since the paper is in press, however, I'm not sure that changes can still be made in the ms. The 2 misspellings should certainly be corrected, but "Brasil" may be admissible over "Brazil" since Ilha de Maraca is not translated. The abbreviation "Sr." (from the Latin soror) means Sister, not Señor or Señora. Our computer could not handle accent marks and the μ symbol, which I added by hand before sending the paper to the editor. Would its publication in Acta Amazonica be appropriate again?

I am not clear as to who will receive duplicates. If my collections were divided into only 2 parts (many could be further divided), and INPA retains 1, either NY or LSUM will be without some dups (não é?).

Because I have no project in Latin America this summer, I plan to return to Hungary, to visit colleagues in Budapest. I also expect to stop briefly in Paris. I have not set exact dates yet, but I'll probably be away from mid-June to early August.

Sincerely,


B. Lowy



21-I-1987

Bruce Nelson
A/C INPA Botanica
C.P. 478
69.000 Manaus, AM
Brazil

Dear Bruce:

Thanks for forwarding a copy of your letter to Lois Brako at the Garden. I have been working on the Tremellales collected at Maraca, and a paper is in press reporting 3 spp. nov. I enclose a prepublication copy for your personal use. I also sent a copy to Mike, who asked me for a list of identifications.

I have a few questions that require your diplomatic advise, since (god forbid), I inadvertently offend some of our Brazilian colleagues. 1) When I return the collections, should they be sent directly to Manaus (if so, to whom should they be addressed?), or to NY? 2) The 3 types, I assume, go to INPA (with 1 set for LSUM). 3) I hesitate to send the types directly to Manaus by mail because I have already lost several (going elsewhere) in this way. I could send them by registered mail (less chance of loss?) to NY, then Iain could probably find someone to entrust them to who is going down to Manaus. Would this be OK? 4) In your letter to Lois you indicate that "62 of the B. Lowy collections are on loan to Bernard at LSU," but according to my record (confirmed by the enclosed document you sent me) I have only 47. Any other discrepancies I'll try to clear up when the labels reach me. I hate all this bookkeeping, and am sorry that you constantly have to deal with it! But I understand the need for it.

I can think of no other problems at the moment.

Saludos cordiais,

B. Lowy

P.S. Did my paper for Acta Amazonica ever appear?



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

002:f

Manaus, 07 Feb 87

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

1391R - *Auricularia delicata*
1526R - ? Tremellaceae
1587R - ? Tremellaceae
1620R - Tremellaceae
1627R - *Psilocybe cubensis*
1929R - *Auricularia delicata*
1959R - *Auricularia delicata*
1960R - *Auricularia fuscusuccinea*
2053R - Tremellaceae

Numbers retained by INPA

Dear Bernard,

Thanks for your letter with the copy of the paper for Mycotaxon. I did indeed make a mistake in my letter to Lois Brako. There are only 47 plants on loan to LSUM. Furthermore, of the 47 on loan the following nine apparently were split by you before taking a share "on loan". Since INPA already has specimens of these numbers you need not return them. These nine collections are B. Lowy Nos 1391-R, 1526-R, 1587-R, 1620-R, 1627-R, 1929-R, 1959-R, 1960-R, and 2053-R. The other 38 collections should be returned to Marlene Freitas da Silva, Curadora do Herbário, INPA. I suggest registered air mail. Regular mail is not reliable. If you do not trust the mail at all, send them to Lois with instructions to have them hand carried to Manaus. Certainly for the three holotypes you should do this.

Last month we finished separating your Maracá collections. They were simply split into two parts or left as unicates for INPA when splitting would diminish the quality of the specimen. Unfortunately I cannot attend to processing other collections for a while due to reams of paperwork, so I won't be sending these fungi to NY until about May.

Believe it or not, your article for Acta Amazônica is being published next week. Monday I am scheduled to look at the offset plates. This second Proj. Flora volume was delayed at the University press here as they had their own priority work to do during this time. You will receive 50 reprints and a complimentary copy of the volume directly from INPA via registered mail.

I enclose some corrections to the article for Mycotaxon.

Sincerely,

BRUCE NELSON
PFA-NYBG

Remetente:

Bruce Walker Nelson
A/C INPA-Botânica
Caixa Postal 478
69.000 Manaus, AM

BRASIL

cc. Lois Brako

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA



P. O. BOX 320
UNIVERSITY
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
TELEPHONE: 253900
TELEX: NE 22366

Reference:

Action Officer:

15 JAN 87

Dear Bernard,

While I was entering your new species and identifications on my list of Maraca collections I noticed a few inconsistencies in the numbering. It is quite possible that these are slips of my fingers rather than yours, but just in case I thought I would give you them to see if they need correcting.

Holotype of Exidia maracensis: on my list 1723 is down as a Sarcocyphaceae. Could the right number be 1732 which I have at a Tremella?

#1255 is recorded as both Auricularia mesenterica and Exidia nucleata.

#1497 recorded as Auricularia fuscosuccinea, should this be #1496? Corticisaceae

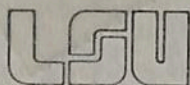
I didn't notice any other typos etc on the paper, and I ma certainly unqualified to check the latin, but I did notice an inconsistency in the spelling of Brazilian versus Brasil.

Thankyou again for the paper,

Best wishes,

Mike Hopkins

copy returned to Mike : 2-II-1987



6-I-1987

Dr. George E. Fay
College of Arts and Science
University of Northern Colorado
Greeley, Colorado 80639

Dear Dr. Fay:

For the past two decades I have been a subscriber to KATUNOB, and am distressed to learn that in the near future you may have to discontinue its publication, for various administrative reasons. I have always considered KATUNOB to be a most valuable adjunct to similar current journals such as AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST and AMERICAN ANTIQUITY. Though of a less formal nature than these journals, KATUNOB's standards have been consistently high, and comparable to them in quality, I believe, despite its modest appearance.

The demise of KATUNOB would be most regrettable, a distinct loss to anthropologists and americanists, and I urge you to make every effort to continue providing this important service to fellow members of the profession.

With best wishes,

Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus

Colleagues:

For the past 26 years (usually behind schedule!), I have been publishing KATUNOB: a Newsletter-Bulletin on Mesoamerican Anthropology, plus its companion series: Occasional Publications on Mesoamerican Anthropology.

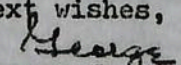
The current university administration terminated the Department of Anthropology about 3 years ago, reducing the faculty from 11 to 3, did away with successful M.A. and A.B. programs, and terminated the Museum of Anthropology. I luckily survived at that time, although certain administrators are now encouraging me to retire (with very little positive incentives, and the word is that my position will be abolished)! PLEASE do NOT write to the administration condemning their action! I am simply now trying to survive, as I am not ready to retire (as I have two children in college somehow financially to get through their educational process, plus I still enjoy teaching anthropology and college students).

But the current administration has created a new evaluation scale, so as to "award" some faculty, or negatively to "get rid of other faculty". For two years now, I have been "punished" with low evaluations because I waste my time ~~so~~ such unprofessional endeavors as publishing KATUNOB, and other such journals!! That "I should be publishing worthwhile material in juried journals, as self-generated programs (such as mine) are not considered professional endeavors!!" The fact that I have tried to provide a publication service to my colleagues (regardless of my limited operational space and funds) is currently used to penalize me rather than to be considered as an enhancement to my professional life (I'm in my 32nd year of university teaching).

I was wondering if I could persuade a number of you to write to me (to build a dossier of professional accomplishments), a letter of positive attestation to the value of my endeavors? So at the end of the academic year, I can turn in an impressive dossier that my meager publications program has some merit? It would certainly help to build up my ego, that my years have not totally been wasted!

I am sorry to have to ask this favor of you, but I do seriously need some help! (Also, please don't forget that I need some manuscripts for publication to get the next issue of Katunob out; Vol. XII, No. 1 is being mailed out now, as soon as I scrounge up sufficient money to pay for postage.) Who knows, maybe I'll be looking for a job soon!!

Best wishes,


George E. Fay
Professor of Anthropology



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220-8700

26 Jan 1987

Dr B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-1705

Dear Dr Lowy,

Thanks for your letter of 20 Jan and for your comments about my collections. I am really glad that some of the collections are unusual and that they are in good condition. I also appreciate that you have been able to get through them so quickly. It shames me in that I am so slow in getting through my own material.

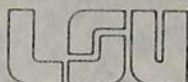
I have not yet written a proposal for the Saul/French Guiana project and, as I will explain below, I will not write one for three months. It will take 4-6 months for the National Geographic Society to consider the proposal so the earliest that the work could begin is early 1988.

The reason that I cannot prepare the proposal now is that I will leave for Guyana (formerly British) on 4 Feb and will remain there, collecting, until late April or early May. I was planning to go there this year but had not expected to go before late Feb or into March. I have been caught flat-footed in a number of projects (including the Sulawesi publication that you agreed to join: I will obviously not meet my own deadline of 1 April) by this early departure, but I wouldn't miss the chance for the world! We will get into some biologically very interesting, and remote, areas (Mt. Ayanganna and the Imataka Mts.). As far as I am aware, there has never been extensive mycological exploration in the country before now: for this I am quite excited. Of course, I will collect jellies as before and, of course, you shall have them.

Thanks again for looking at the collections.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Samuels



20-I-1987

Dr. Gary J. Samuels
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458

Dear Dr. Samuels:

Under separate cover I am returning the bulk of your collections sent to me for study (loan 4207) in December. Most have now been identified to species, or at least to genus, where possible. In some cases I have indicated the genus, with the species undetermined. These represent collections for the most part too scanty or in too poor condition for positive identification. Occasionally, insufficient material was available for me to identify securely beyond the family level. You will note that a number of collections are designated "fs" and/or "*." Those marked "fs" are being held for further study, and the asterisk indicates collections from which duplicates were taken. A number of the "fs" collections are identified to species, but I have retained them for possible photography, and/or the drawing of microscopic details which may be useful for subsequent publication. Others in the "fs" category I am still uncertain of, and these will need closer scrutiny. Several collections are quite scanty, and I hesitate to name them definitively. Also, a few puzzles remain. One or more may eventually turn out to be new taxa. A number of the Tremellales in the list have been very infrequently reported, including a few known only from the type collection. I commend you again for your perspicacity!

At the moment I am considering plans for the summer. I may return to Hungary for further work with colleagues in Budapest (possibly in June-July), but before making firm commitments I would like to know more about the status of the French Guiana project. If it is likely to begin this year, I would give it preference, but I must know by mid-March, so that I can make necessary arrangements.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705
504/388-8485

29-XII-1986

Dr. Gary J. Samuels
The NY Botanical Garden
Brønxx, NY 10458

Dear Dr. Samuels:

In answer to your recent letter, I can presently see no reason why the plans you have outlined should not be possible of fulfillment. I would be glad to participate in the French Guiana project and expect to hear from you regarding further details when these become available.

Your collections arrived only a few days ago, and their examination is under way. From what I have seen so far, you must be a perspicacious collector, since several of the collections would easily have been overlooked by all but the most careful observer.

With respect to the Maracá project in which I participated this summer, a paper is in press reporting 3 spp. nov., in addition to previously unreported Tremellales from the island.

I hope that our collaboration may result in some useful additions to the fungus flora of both Indonesia and French Guiana.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

(212) 220 8700

4 Dec 1986

Dr B.L. Lowy
Mycology Herbarium
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LOUISIANA 70803

Dear Dr Lowy,

I finally got my collections of Heterobasidiomycetes together for mailing to you. They should leave here within the next week. The specimens are from Brazil (Serra Araca), Venezuela (Pico de la Neblina), French Guiana and Indonesia (North Sulawesi).

I am obligated to deposit a portion of each collection (where possible) of the Indonesian specimens in Bogor. Because I did not divide the collections in the field, I am asking you to divide a portion that I can send to them. I am also obligated to deposit all holotypes of Brazilian, Venezuelan and Indonesian collections in the respective national herbaria. Although I have previously divided and deposited part of each collection in VEN and INPA, if any of these specimens represent new taxa, I would appreciate it if you would divide off a portion to send to the proper herbarium. This saves the problem of requesting material from them for you to study just so we can say that you saw the holotype. There is no problem with French Guiana, the type can remain in NY.

In many of the packets you will find a second packet, often wrapped in newspaper, with the notation "AD". These portions have been air dried, not heat dried as was the larger part of the collection. With luck, and some inclination, you might get these bits to grow for you.

I mentioned earlier that I am working toward a semi-mycoflora based on the Indonesian collections that I made. This will include keys, complete descriptions and illustrations of new taxa and brief descriptions of old stuff. I hope that you will join me in this and am sort of aiming toward early April as the time for submitting to Mem. NYBG.

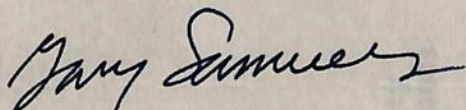
Clark Rogerson and I have also been talking, in a remote sort of way, of preparing a work on the fungi of the Guayana Highlands--this will include the fungi collected during the Neblina expedition, My serra Araca specimens and things I collected in Roraima near the boarder with Venezuela in 1977. It seems to me that your recent trip to Maraca would also fall into this region, no? Would you be interested in joining us in this work?

Finally, yet another project. Did I mention to you the idea of a mycoflora of the Saül area of French Guiana? This is a pretty well undisturbed area in the interior of French Guiana where the French have a research station--really good infrastructure for field work (along with some 200 km of marked trails). The french want to have the area designated a National Park and Scott Mori, here at NY, is working on a Florule for the area. I would like to prepare a similar florule for the fungi--some thing that will provide keys, descriptions and illustrations to the fungi. I am thinking of requesting support from someplace like the Nat. Geographic Society to cover around 4 years. During 3 years we would do field work, maybe a couple of trips a year. In the 4th year we write up what we've got. Obviously we wouldn't get everything but we would

get the most common things. I have in mind people like Rywarden, Rogers, Marie Farr, you--people who are far enough along with their groups that they can realistically plan to write something within a finite period of time. I really think we can do a work that will include the most common and conspicuous fungi and I think if we prepare a single work, it will be the first 'first hand' (as opposed to Dennis' lit. survey) mycobiota for the tropics and one of very few for the world (Dennis' Brit. Ascomycetes is the closest I can come to off the top of my head). I really hope you'll consider this project--perhaps you can suggest others who would be interested, either in field work or in working up the collections made by others.

With best wishes for the season,

Sincerely,



Gary J. Samuels
Research Associate

SAMUELS, GARY J., DSIR, Plant Disease Division, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand. Tel. 893-660, ext 839. Tax.-Morph.



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

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Dr. Gary J. Samuels
The NY Botanical Garden
Bronx, NY 10458

Dear Dr. Samuels:

In answer to your recent letter, I can presently see no reason why the plans you have outlined should not be possible of fulfillment. I would be glad to participate in the French Guiana project and expect to hear from you regarding further details when these become available.

Your collections arrived only a few days ago, and their examination is under way. From what I have seen so far, you must be a perspicacious collector, since several of the collections would easily have been overlooked by all but the most careful observer.

With respect to the Maracá project in which I participated this summer, a paper is in press reporting 3 spp. nov., in addition to previously unreported Tremellales from the island.

I hope that our collaboration may result in some useful additions to the fungus flora of both Indonesia and French Guiana.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

its reputation has improved since the notorious penal colony, associated with the name of Devil's Island (Île du Diable), was closed in 1945, the territory has undergone few other changes since that time. What roads exist are found only in the coastal region, and communication with the largely uninhabited interior is by river transport. Despite mining, forestry, and an increasingly important fishing industry, French Guiana still remains economically dependent upon France.

Physical and human geography

THE LAND

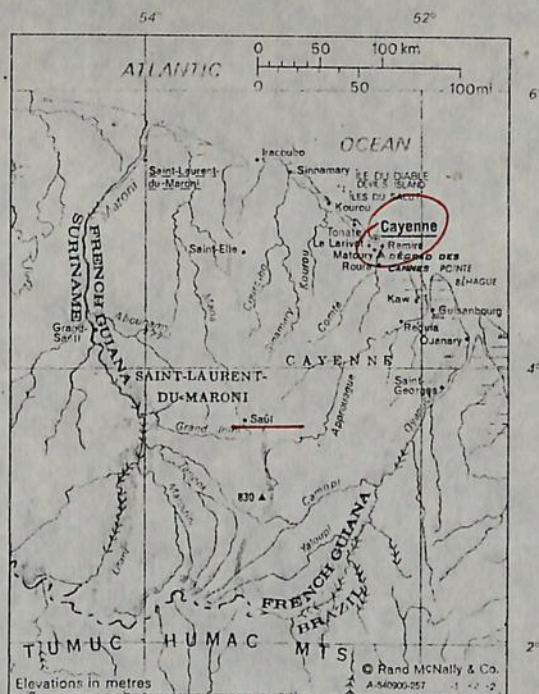
Relief. Geologically, the rock underlying French Guiana forms part of the Guiana Highlands, which is a crystalline massif (a large elevated block of rock) that lies to the north of the Amazon Basin and dates from the Precambrian Period (from about 4,600,000,000 to about 570,000,000 years ago). French Guiana's many rivers, most of which flow generally northeastward to the sea, have greatly eroded the rocky massif, so that no mountain ranges worthy of the name remain in the area. Along the watershed that forms the southern frontier with Brazil, some peaks rise as high as 2,300 feet (700 metres). Parts of the coastal plain, which is formed of alluvium deposits, reach heights of about 650 feet. The underlying Precambrian rock nevertheless crops out on the beaches of Cayenne and also forms the Îles du Salut, consisting of the islets of Royale, Saint-Joseph, and the Île du Diable, all of which lie offshore in the vicinity of Kourou. To the southeast of Cayenne, more recent marine alluvial deposits have formed a swampy coastal plain, constituting a region dominated by mangroves and grasses. To the west of Cayenne most of the plain consists of older alluvial deposits, which form a savanna (grassy parkland) region. The remainder of the territory is covered with dense tropical evergreen forest, the character of which varies according to the type of soil and the amount of water.

Drainage. From east to west, the principal rivers of French Guiana are the Oyapock (with its tributary, the Camopi); the Approuague; the Orapu; the Comté; the Kourou; the Sinnamary, which is joined by the Courcibo; and the Iracoubo; the Mana; and the Maroni, which in its lower reaches forms the border with Suriname and into which flow the Tampoc, Inini, and Abounamey, all from French Guiana territory.

Climate. French Guiana is situated between 2° and 6° N, and the climate is characterized by high temperatures, with monthly averages at Cayenne varying between 77° to 80° F (25° to 27° C). Rainfall is heavy from December to July; at Cayenne the yearly average is approximately 150 inches (3,800 millimetres) and has been known to surpass 157 inches in places that lie farther to the southeast. In the northeast rainfall is less plentiful, amounting to 98 inches a year, but it is more evenly distributed. The northeast trade winds blow constantly inland from the sea. Storms are rare and there are no hurricanes.

Plant and animal life. The vegetation of French Guiana is primarily tropical rain forest, which covers almost 90 percent of the land surface. The trees are almost all hard-wood species. Only a few species of larger wild animals are found; among them are the tapir, the caiman, and the ocelot. Among the more exotic animals are the sloth, the great anteater, and the armadillo. There are many kinds of birds, fish, snakes, rodents, and insects. Flocks of parrots and several kinds of monkeys are common.

Settlement patterns. Rural settlements are divided into communes (the smallest of French territorial divisions), the most important of which are supplied with running water and electricity. Most of the houses are constructed of wood and are usually covered with corrugated iron roofs. Each house usually has a garden attached in which coconut, mango, lemon, and orange trees are grown, as well as vegetables and spices, such as pimento. Poultry is also raised. Crops, primarily cassava, are usually grown by methods of shifting cultivation at some distance from the settlements; agriculturists often live near their holdings or else live there temporarily in small shelters called carbets. Blacks live in African-style villages composed of wooden



FRENCH GUIANA 5-4 5-2

MAP INDEX

Political subdivisions	Coordinates
Cayenne	4 00n 52 30w
Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni	4 00n 53 30w

Cities and towns

Cayenne	4 56n 52 20w
Grand-Santi	4 19n 54 24w
Guisanbourg	4 25n 51 56w
Iracoubo	5 29n 53 13w
Kaw	4 29n 52 02w
Kourou	5 09n 52 39w
Le Lariot	4 54n 52 22w
Macouria, see Tonate	
Maloury	4 51n 52 20w
Ouanary	4 13n 51 40w
Régina	4 19n 52 08w
Rémire	4 53n 52 17w
Poura	4 44n 52 20w
Saint-Elie	4 50n 53 17w
Saint-Georges	3 54n 51 48w
Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni	5 30n 54 02w
Saul	3 37n 53 12w
Sinnamary	5 23n 52 57w
Tonate (Macouria)	5 01n 52 29w

Physical features and points of interest

Abounamey, river	4 24n 54 26w
Approuague, river	4 38n 51 58w
Atlantic Ocean	6 00n 53 00w
Béhague, Pointe, point	4 40n 51 54w
Camopi, river	3 11n 52 20w
Comté, river	4 39n 52 20w
Courcibo, river	4 53n 53 00w
Dégrad des Cannes, astronomical site	4 52n 52 17w
Diablo, Île du (Devil's island), island	5 17n 52 35w
Grand Inini, river	3 39n 54 00w
Kourou, river	5 00n 52 40w
Litani, river	3 40n 54 00w
Mana, river	5 44n 53 54w
Maroni, river	5 45n 53 58w
Marouini, river	3 18n 54 03w
Oyapock, river	4 08n 51 40w
Salut, Îles du, islands	5 17n 52 35w
Sinnamary, river	5 27n 53 00w
Tanpok, river	3 27n 54 00w
Tulumuc-Humac Mountains	2 20n 55 00w
Yaloupi, river	2 47n 52 28w

cabins, which are often artistically decorated. Indians form small groups located on the upper reaches of rivers or in the northeastern coastal region; they live in carbets without walls and sleep in hammocks.

In Cayenne wooden buildings are slowly giving way to modern houses, although the past still predominates. The town is well laid out, although it has spread beyond its original boundaries, requiring the establishment of new districts on the outskirts. Traffic has increased, and stores carry on a thriving trade. A modern town was established in 1968 at Kourou, northwest of Cayenne, in conjunction with a base for the European satellite launch vessel *Ariane*.

THE PEOPLE

The majority of the country's population is Creole (mulatto), forming different groups according to their origins (e.g., local, French Antilles, Saint-Lucia). The Creoles stem from the continual ethnic and social intermixture of the groups that entered the country from Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as from other parts of South America. Following a European style of life for the most part, the Creole groups of French Guiana have preserved a number of African social patterns, principally in regard to the

Forest areas

family structure. They speak an Antillean Creole dialect, as well as French.

The Indians, who are the original inhabitants of Guiana, number only about 3,000 in the 20th century, as compared with 15,000 at the end of the 17th century. They are divided into the Caribe (Galibi), Arawak, and Palicour (Palikour) tribes, who live on the coast, and the Wayana, Oyampi, and Emerillon tribes, who make their homes in the hinterland. All of the tribes participate in the cash economy to some extent, although hunting, fishing, and shifting agriculture continue to be the centre of their economic life. The black ethnic communities of Boni, Djuka, and Saramaka, all of them the direct descendants of slaves who escaped during the 18th-century, are located in the vicinity of the Maroni River. They have preserved an African tribal way of life, although their language, Taki-Taki (Sranan), has absorbed some English, Portuguese, Dutch, and American influences. Both the black and the Indian populations of French Guiana have increased rapidly; about 75 percent are French citizens with the right to vote.

Among other minorities, ethnically separate communities are formed by the metropolitan French (most of whom remain only a few years), the Lebanese, Chinese, Laotian refugees, Haitian mulattoes, and Brazilian caboclo. During the late 20th century Hmong refugees from Laos settled in French Guiana despite opposition by many Guianese. Many of the Brazilians and Haitians perform hard labour at low wages. Religious affiliations are varied, with blacks and Indians observing their traditional religions, as do the Chinese and Indonesians. French Guiana is about 90 percent Roman Catholic.

THE ECONOMY

French Guiana has an economy that is sustained by aid from France. Economic and social legislation requiring that salaries match those paid in France has hindered economic development. An economic program Plan Vert emphasizes the development of agriculture, stock raising, and lumbering, partly through immigration of French settlers. The fishing industry, largely shrimp fishing, has increased in importance since the mid-20th century; plantation products (sugar, manioc, rum, bananas, and cocoa), fish, and timber make up the bulk of exports. There are significant mineral resources, and extractive industries are being developed in gold, bauxite, and columbite.

The space centre at Kourou, begun in 1968 under the auspices of the European Space Agency, makes a major contribution to the economy of French Guiana, primarily in terms of employing Guianese, but also in the development of high-tech industry and the installation of computer systems in governmental, financial, and educational institutions. This has enabled French Guiana to become one of the largest users of computer technology in Latin America.

The country's road network is concentrated in the coastal region; a road links Cayenne with Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, from which a ferry provides passage across the Maroni River to Suriname. Road connections to the interior are underdeveloped, and the primary access to the hinterland is by river or by air. Rivers are easily navigable for the first 10 or 15 miles, after which rapids are encountered. A private air service maintains several airports for domestic flights. From the international airport at Rochambeau, near Cayenne, there are regularly scheduled flights to France (via Martinique and Guadeloupe), Peru, and Brazil. There is a port at Cayenne, as well as landing places at Le Larivot on the Cayenne River, Kourou, and Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni. A port to accommodate larger ships is located at Dégrad des Cannes on the Mahury estuary. Shipping arriving in French Guiana consists almost entirely of cargo vessels.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

As a French overseas département, French Guiana is administered by a prefect and has an elected council-general. It is also represented in the French Parliament through one deputy each in the National Assembly and Senate. Education, justice, public health, and social security services

are patterned on those provided in France. A number of students travel to French institutions in the Caribbean, or to France itself, for further education.

CULTURAL LIFE

Radio and television programs are broadcast in French and Creole; cinemas, libraries, museums, and tropical research institutes, including the Institut Pasteur, are located in Cayenne. Arts and oral literature have been preserved by the Indians and blacks. Creole culture includes carnivals, dancing, and music.

History

Vicente Yáñez Pinzón, an associate of Christopher Columbus, first explored the Guianan coast in 1500. He was later followed by a host of adventurers who were seeking the mythical El Dorado (City of Gold) that was believed to be located somewhere in the region. Financed by Henry IV of France, a French nobleman named La Touche de la Ravardière chose the site of Cayenne in 1604; the town itself was founded by a company of merchants from Rouen in 1637. The first French attempts at colonization failed, partly because of the other European competitors, and partly because of continued conflicts between the would-be colonists and the Galibi Indians. The Dutch established themselves at Cayenne but were evicted by the French in 1664. The Guiana settlement was then sacked by the English in 1667 and by the Dutch in 1676. A frontier dispute between the French and the Portuguese appeared to have been settled in 1700 when the Portuguese accepted the Amazon River as the southeastern boundary of the settlement; but in 1713, under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht, the frontier was moved 37 miles (60 kilometres) to the north. In the 50 years that followed, French Guiana was administered by a series of governors of differing capacities and grew slowly in both population and prosperity. Upheavals occurred, however, such as the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1762, accompanied by the dispersal of Indians associated with the Jesuit missions. The Kourou expedition (1763 to 1765) was an abortive attempt at colonization; due to poor planning and tropical disease, about 14,000 people, many recruited in Europe, died. Under governors such as Pierre Victor Malouet (governor from 1776 to 1778), however, the colony again grew prosperous.

The French Revolution had relatively little effect; after slavery was abolished in 1794, a kind of forced labour was introduced until the reestablishment of slavery once more in 1802. Throughout the period from 1794 to 1805 political deportees were sent from France to Guiana, which was nicknamed the "dry guillotine" because of the heavy death toll that ensued among the deportees. In 1809 the colony was seized by the Portuguese but was restored to France in 1817. In the years that followed, a degree of prosperity ensued, and the interior of the country was explored. From 1827 to 1846, Mother Anne-Marie Javouhey, superior of the community of Saint-Joseph de Cluny, organized a flourishing colony for freed slaves at Mana. The final abolition of slavery in 1848 brought ruin to the plantations. Several different immigrant groups were introduced to provide labour, but only Asian Indians were at all effective. The situation worsened when gold was discovered in 1855, after which labour was lured away from agriculture to the mines, while an influx of a variegated population of adventurers also occurred. In 1852 the first of several convict settlements was established at Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni; the one on Devil's Island, which was to become the most notorious, was the least important of the prisons. Although the European convicts proved unable to work in the tropical climate and quickly died, the penal colonies were continued for more than 90 years, bringing French Guiana into disrepute. The penal system was not abolished until after the end of World War II in 1945.

The inhabitants of French Guiana have had full French citizenship and the right to vote since 1848 and have been represented in the French Parliament since 1870. They rallied to France in the wars of 1870 and in World War I, and, after the fall of France in World War II, joined the

Free French cause in 1943. The territory became a French département in 1946. (Je.-M.B./P.Gd.)

Since the mid-20th century various groups in French Guiana have advocated autonomy and independence. The independence movements have been too limited, however, to mount a serious threat to French Guiana's status as a département of France. (Ed.)

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The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458

9-1-(212) 220-8700

3 October 1986

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

Dear Dr Lowy,

I am writing to ask whether you would like to study some collections of tropical jelly fungi.

Since 1984 I have collected in Brazil (Serra Araca), Venezuela (Cerro de la Neblina), French Guiana and Indonesia (North Sulawesi). On all of these trips I collected everything that I thought was a Heterobasidiomycete (along with all other groups of fungi) in the hope that somebody could use them in their research. You are the logical choice for the jellies.

I am vaguely planning to prepare a volume of the Memoires of the NYBG about the fungi that I collected in North Sulawesi, or about other collections from Indonesia. I've really got two volumes in mind. The first will include contributions that are almost ready now: the Xylariaceae, the Hypocreales and some fungi imperfecti. The second volume would deal with the Aphyllorphorales, Jellies, some pyrenos, perhaps the myxos and maybe some dung fungi. All pretty loosely organized for the second. What I am trying to say is that I would like you to consider preparing something for publication and maybe the proposed second Memoires will eventuate and be a good place should you agree.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Samuels

Research Associate

*I phoned on 10-X and spoke to Samuels. He will send me
trematocarpous collections from S. Ar*

*Plant Division
Ar. K. Land, N. Z.*

THE SCHEXNAYDER FUND ...

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