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About the Institute

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

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

Received from Don Reynolds : 14-III-1980.

2 oil paintings presumably forwarded
by Mya Thawng of Burma. Both were
rolled up and sent via mailing
tube. They cracked as unrolled, one of
them severely.

[Don Reynolds, Nat. Hist. Mus. ~~Los Angeles~~
~~County~~ 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles
Calif. 90007.]



10 October 1981

Dear Mr. Louey:

Thank you for the reprints. I appreciate having them.

What are you doing with all this free leisure time you have now?

Mya Thawng has completed his year on my NSF grant, will stay on with "private money" as we say in museum circles.

Best regards.

Wm.

William B. Lee, *Director*
Leon G. Arnold, *Assistant Director*

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History • 900 Exposition Boulevard • Los Angeles, California 90007 • tel (213) 744-3414
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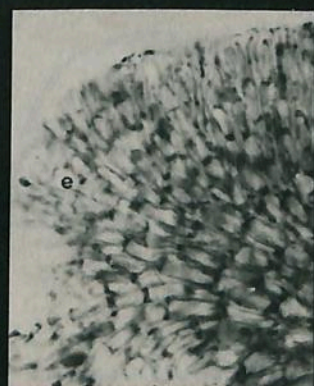
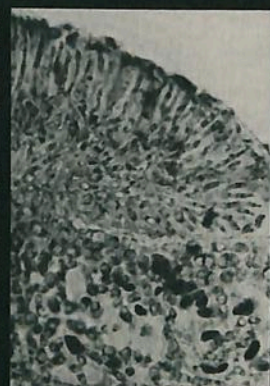
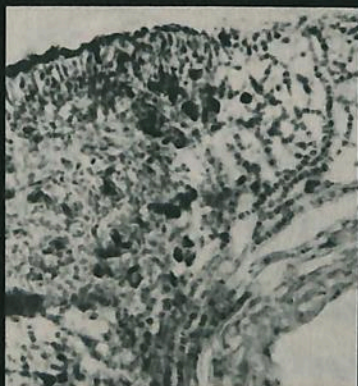
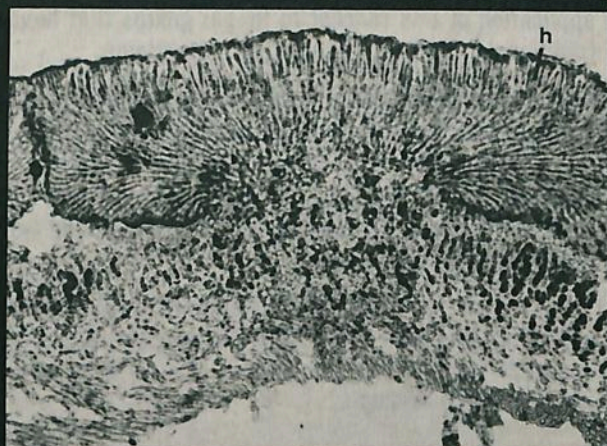
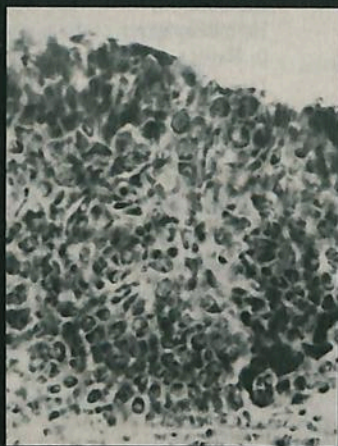
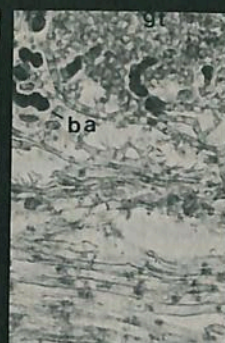
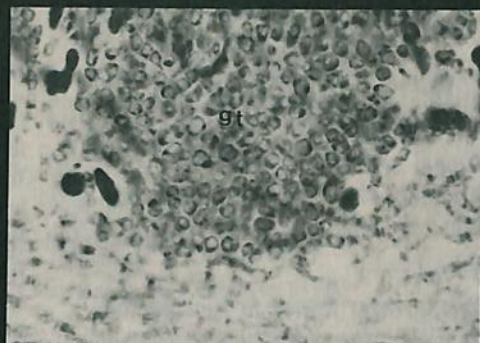
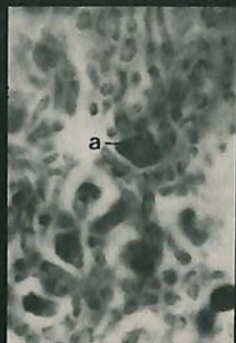
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An Examination of Fungal Taxonomy

Ascomycete Systematics

The Luttrellian Concept

Don R. Reynolds



Springer-Verlag

New York

Heidelberg

Berlin

I phoned Don 25-III-'80. He is going to
Burma next week and in May will be in
Awyomas with the NYBG Project, on Rio
Tronhetas, north of Okides. Mya Thung is
due to join him in Los Angeles later this year.

LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Botany

31-VII-1978

Dear Don,

I only recently returned from Guatemala, Mexico and find your letter requesting a recommendation to support your candidacy for the Deanship of the College of Sciences LSUNO, appointment to become effective Jan. 1979. I have an inundation of mail that has accumulated during my absence but will eventually get to writing a letter for you.

I heard from Mya Thawng - who is trying to find a job outside of Burma - that he left something in your care to send to me. Do you know anything about it? - Among other things, I'm preparing a short supplement of my 1971 monograph for Flore Neotropica.

Yours,
B. Lowrey

B - What makes you think that I have a middle initial? Have you read "The Road to Eleusis"? More interesting than "The Road to Zanibar", but not as funny.

Received: 24-VII-1978

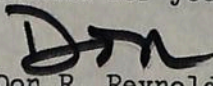


Dr. B. L. Lowy
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am throwing my hat in the ring for the job explained on the enclosed page. I request that you write a letter on my behalf concerning my professional standing.

Thanks for your help.


Don R. Reynolds
Curator and Head, Botany

Giles W. Mead, *Director*
Leon G. Arnold, *Assistant Director*
Gurdon Woods, *Assistant Director*

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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May, 1978

NOTICE OF POSITION

POSITION: Dean, College of Sciences

EFFECTIVE DATE
OF APPOINTMENT: January 1, 1979

DESCRIPTION: UNO is a young, developing state-supported institution located in New Orleans on Lake Pontchartrain. The university consists of a School of Engineering, Colleges of Business Administration, Liberal Arts, Education, Sciences, a Graduate School and various associated centers and institutes. The University enrollment consists of approximately 12,000 undergraduate and 2,000 graduate students. The College of Sciences has 180 members including teaching faculty, research associates and technicians and has 1,000 undergraduate and 180 graduate students. The B.S. degree in Computer Sciences; Baccalaureate and Masters Degrees in Biology, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Mathematics, Physics, and Psychology; and the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry are offered. From course offerings of various departments, the College of Sciences can also prepare a student for professional study in medicine, medical technology, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and other allied health fields. College support staff includes an assistant dean, a counselor and an executive secretary.

DUTIES: The Dean of the College of Sciences is expected to provide effective leadership by promoting innovation and excellence in research and teaching and by encouraging and coordinating the pursuit of external funding opportunities. The Dean is also expected to represent the College and its faculty to all levels of the University and to the public.

The functional responsibilities of the Dean include:

- 1) Preparation of the College budget and allocation of College resources.
- 2) Administration of LSU system personnel policies.
- 3) Assisting in the development of Courses and Curricula.
- 4) Supervision of the College Counseling service and student records.

QUALIFICATIONS: First and foremost the Dean is a faculty member who must be an outstanding scholar in both teaching and research in one of the disciplines within the college. Experience in procuring outside funding should allow the Dean to function as an important stimulus to the College in this endeavor. While previous experience in an administrative position is not required, a variety of managerial skills is essential. The Dean must organize and maintain effective communication channels with his various constituencies, whose competing interests will require the exercise of fair and balanced judgment.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF DON R. REYNOLDS

Biographical Sketch:

Born - 22 August 1938, Louisiana, USA

Education -

BS	1960	Texas A & M University (Major, Botany)
<u>MS</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Louisiana State University (Major, Botany)</u>
PhD	1970	The University of Texas at Austin (Major, Mycology)

Employment -

1975-present-Curator and Head of Botany, Natural History
Museum of Los Angeles County
Adjunct Professor of Biology
University of Southern California

1970-1975 Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences
Associate Professor of Biological Sciences
Florida Technological University

1963-1967 Mycologist, University of the Philippines
at Los Baños

Professional activities:

Mycological Society of America, member
Botanical Society of America, member
American Society of Plant Taxonomists, member
International Secretariat for Mycological Nomenclature,
subcommittee membership

Publications and related research reports:

Philippine related

Reynolds, D. R. 1966. Taxonomic consideration of a
mushroom under cultivation in the UPCA, Philippines.
Phil. Agric. 49:758-763

. 1966. New records of Philippine fungi.
Phil. Agric. 50:784-790.

. 1967. Taxonomic consideration II. The
Philippine Volvariella volvacea. Phil. Agric.
50:791-794.

. 1967. A key to known Philippine Gastaromycetes.
Phil. Agric. 50:268-278.

and J. D. Boromeo. 1966. Cultivation of
Auricularia polytricha. Phil. Phytopath. 2:49-52.

and H. W. Keller. 1971. A new Perichaena with
reticulate spores. Mycologia 63:405-410

Philippine related (contd.)

_____ and F. N. D. Laysa. 1967. Notes on Philippine Pilobolus. Phil. Agric. 50:779-783.

Southeast Asia

Reynolds, D. R. and C. J. Alexopoulos. 1977. S. E. Asian Myxomycetes. II Thailand and Burma. Pacific Science 25:33-38.

_____ and _____. 1978. S. E. Asian Myxomycetes. II. Philippines. Manuscript ready for submission.

_____ and Mya Thuang. 1978. Foliicolous fungi of Burma. Manuscript in progress in cooperation with Dr. Thuang in Burma.

Neotropical and related

_____. 1970. Notes on capnodiaceous fungi ^{AI}:

Capnodiopsis. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 97:253-255.

_____. 1971. Wall structure of a bitunicate ascus. Planta 97:244-257.

_____. 1971. On the use of hyphal morphology in the taxonomy of sooty mold Ascomycetes. Taxon 20:759-768.

_____. 1971. The sooty mold Ascomycete genus

Limacinula. Mycologia 63:1173-1209.

_____. 1972. Stratification of tropical epiphytes. Kalikason 1:6-10.

_____. 1975. Growth forms of sooty mold fungi. Nova Hedwigia 26:179-193.

_____. 1975. Centrum development in the sooty mold Ascomycete Limacinula samoensis. Amer. J. Bot. 62:775-779.

_____. 1977. Foliicolous Ascomycetes. 1. The capnodiaceous genus Scorias, reproduction. Natur. Hist. Mus. L.A. County Contr. Sci. 288:1-16.

_____. 1978. Foliicolous Ascomycetes. 2. Capnodium salicinum Montagne emend. in Press, Mycotaxon.

_____. 1978. Foliicolous Ascomycetes. 3. The capnodiaceous genus Scorias, taxonomy. in Press, Mycotaxon.

_____. 1978. Foliicolous Ascomycetes. 4. The genus Trichomerium. Manuscript in preparation.

_____. 1978. The Capnodiales. Lowland tropical species. Work in progress for Flora Neotropica.

Other:

_____ and K. Calhoun. 1972. Equisetum from Peninsula Florida. Rhodora 74:526-528.

_____, T. T. Ellis and C. J. Alexopoulos. 1973.

Hulle cell development in Emericella nidulans. Mycologia 65:1028-1035.

- _____, and B. R. Pohlad. 1974. Treubiomyces rediscovered. Mycologia 66:521-524.
- _____, and _____. 1974. Cyclic patterns of central Florida sooty mold fungi. Bull. Acad. Iowa Sci. 81:12-13.

Field experience:

Philippine Archipelago-1963-1967, 1976. Indo-Malaysia-1967. Hawaiian Archipelago-1963, 1973, 1976. Central and South America, Caribbean-1969-present, multiple visits.

Teaching activity:

University of Southern California - Mycology; direction of PhD student.

Florida Technological University - Mycology, Plant Pathology, Medical Mycology, General Botany.

University of the Philippines - Mycology, Plant Pathology, General Botany. Direction of MS student.

Research activity:

Reproductive pleomorphy and ecological adaptation of Ascomycetes, using foliicolous models.



March 1, 1976

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter of 24 February 1976 and the effort put forth in looking for Louisiana sooty molds.

My reprints are waiting to be mailed but I am sending a group to you under separate cover. Thank you for those you included in your letter.

L.A. is fine. Tell you about it in June.

Regards,

Don

Don R. Reynolds
Senior Curator
Section of Botany

DRR/rlh

Giles W. Mead, *Director*
C. F. Gehring, *Assistant Director*
Leon G. Arnold, *Assistant Director*

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February 17, 1976

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am currently monographing the sooty mold genus Scorias. Batista and Ciferri described S. spongiosa var. longipendunculata based on a BPI collection transmitted by Dr. C. W. Edgerton. The specimen, taken by G. C. Marckwoth, 13 February 1926, came from Bogalusa, Louisiana, and was found on leaves of Pinus glabra.

Do you have any collections of this pine in LSUM or LSU which look sootyish?

Regards,

Don R. Reynolds
Senior Curator of Botany

DRR:ct

Giles W. Mead, *Director*
C. F. Gehring, *Assistant Director*
Leon G. Arnold, *Assistant Director*

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

24-II-1976

Dear Don,

I have looked through the total holdings of Pinus glabra in the herbarium (\pm 10 sheets, several dating back to Featherman 1870) and Marchmont's collection is not among them. They all seem to be free of sooty molds.

I've alerted Dr. Lowell Umbatech, who has taken Dr. Brown's place in Taxonomy, to the possibility of finding it in the field, but apart from this - HUYTO'.

I don't remember having sent you the enclosed reprints. Please send me what you may still have for distribution. — How is LA agreeing with you?

Yours,
BL



Natural History Museum

7 May 1975

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for the wealth of information. I had not forgotten about the letter of 15 V 1973; it is the only letter missing from "your file". Somehow it got misplaced in the move to here. I guess it will turn up now that you kindly provided a copy.

I am also going to Leningrad. I see that you are not going to go on the charter. I also am scheduled to give a paper...10 minutes including questions does not mean a lot.

I am now on the ^{JMC} Program Committee as representing Ascomycetes. The foray thing was handed off to Clark T. Rogerson. Things were off to somewhat of a cumbersome start about two years ago. Strangely enough, I was involved in the initial bringing to Florida in that FTU, where I was, agreeded to offer an invitation and then at an informal gettogether of mycologists in the area others decided to offer. South Florida won. And as the attitude is now, I think most involved are sort of expecting interested persons to offer. Accordingly I am including the stationary letterhead with all the officers, etc. I sent your response to my letter concerning the foray to Dr. Rogerson.

See you in Leningrad.

Best regards,

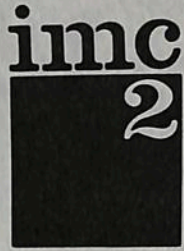
Don
Don R. Reynolds
Curator, Botany

Giles W. Mead, Director
C. F. Gehring, Assistant Director

*P.S. Santiago has to be
the unit or my will.
also can request
page 2 of the 158-73
letter?*



Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History
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second international mycological congress 1977

University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

President: Frederick K. Sparrow

Chairman: Emory G. Simmons
Department of Botany
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Secretary: Melvin S. Fuller
Department of Botany
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602

Treasurer: Leland Shanor
Department of Botany
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

13 - V - 1975

Don -

I don't know what happened to the 2nd page. Pardon the lapse - but you have most of it anyway. - About Dr. Valentin in Quincemil: He is (was) knife-why because shortly before my arrival ruffians held him at knife-point and robbed him, he says, of a considerable quantity of gold. I happened to be fixing my Buck's field knife and he snatched. Later, he told me about it. - About 50 years ago there was a gold rush in the region and Juan Zlater (= Slater - Hotel Prop.) was in on it. He says in those days lodging and food cost \pm 2 soles/day. On 23-VII-172 he asked

140 soles/day only for lodging. laughable. I
settled with him for 60 (Rn. NO 10, 2 beds -
1 comment for laying out collections).

I refused to go the Interoceanic way from
here - exorbitant. I'll try a *gaitino* from
Budapest but I won't have the flexibility I
have in Ft. Also - I may be detained in Madrid
at the *fiesta brava* - if I like it.

AD СВІДАННЯ ?

BL



Natural History Museum

29 April 1975

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Greetings from California. I am officially here now and after only a month say that I am glad I made the move. I like this museum atmosphere and hope I do not need to change my mind. It is somewhat hard to get used to how slowly things move here, but this is probably the Los Angeles County influence.

I am planning to go to Peru for field work for two months during October, November and December. Could you again give me the benefit of your excellent field experience and notes. I usually rent a car and search for the sooty molds from the road. I have excellent success this way. I would like to go into the following areas: Cuzco, including Urcos to Pto. Maldonado, and further south toward Lake Titicaca. 2. Trujillo to Mojobamba. 3. Lima to Pucallpa. I would like to also visit Iquitos and/or Leticia areas.

Any advise you can give will be appreciated. I have an introductory note you wrote for me about two years ago and I never got to go. One was to Prof. Antonio Garmendia L. and I believe the other was to Dr. Ramon Ferreyra. I have written to Dr. Ferreyra. Do you know the herbarium people at Cuzco?

In addition to sooty molds I am also looking for the Microthyriaceous things. These, by the way, should occur on the upper surfaces of Louisiana leaves and any you find would be appreciated.

Yours truly,

Don R. Reynolds, Curator, Botany

Giles W. Mead, *Director*
C. F. Gehring, *Assistant Director*

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

5-V-1975

Dear Don:

I'm glad you are satisfied so far with your new museum position in L.A. and hope the smog is not as bad as generally advertised. I was there in pre-smog days but was more impressed with San Francisco even though I dislike (ever more) most large cities that I know. In South America, São Paulo is one of the worst. Downtown Lima is terribly congested now with vehicular and pedestrian jams. Here are a few notes on collecting, travel in some of the places you intend to visit. Continued from 1973:

In Iquitos see Dr. Manuel Acosta Jurado, zoologist at the Universidad Nacional but don't expect too much. In Nov. '72 I participated there in the III Congreso Nacional de Biología and he was Pres. of the organizing committee so I saw very little of him. Ask for anyone in Botánica for orientation. One of their chief botanists, Franklin Ayala, is now at LSU taking an intensive English course because he plans to do graduate work. If you're lucky you might get someone there to drive you to Quistococha, site of an experimental fish hatchery where they concentrate on that delicious Amazonian fish "paiche" (= Arapaima gigas). From here a dirt road continues in direction of Nauta (a still unfinished project). Collect along road. Excellent possibilities for short and long collecting trips from Iquitos. ie Go down to the Canal Municipal past the Mercado (don't miss it: many "hierbas", fruits, all in gloriously unsanitary array) where sundry boats, motorized canoe to yacht size, ply the river. To Barradero de Mazán, Indiana and other points downstream toward Leticia and others going far as Pucallpa upstream. To Mazán is a good short trip, about 4 hrs by motorized canoe. This left at 3AM. It is a "colectivo" of which there are many on the river making regular runs daily. Fare to Mazán: 10 soles (about 20cents). At Mazán stay with Sr. Humberto Vilchez. Take your "mosquitero." You'll have a bed or more likely a mattress on the open porch. His house on stilts is about 150 meters from the river bank. Sr. Vilchez is quiet and modest. His wife large and domineering, uncommunicative with strangers. Both are very hard-working people. You are a guest at their house. Why you are there never comes up. You go about your business and they go about theirs. Price of course never comes up but at breakfast before leaving (colectivo comes by at about 7 AM and fare 15 soles because it takes longer returning upstream) about 75 soles/day may be forced(?) on the Sra. At least this worked out satisfactorily with me. Many trails and you should of course have a machete. If you want to get to Leticia, plane is best, but I didn't have the time. I went upriver to Nauta leaving from Canal Municipal in the yacht-sized vessel "Tupac Amaru" at 4 PM arriving Nauta 9 AM. Fare: 60 soles. Stay at Hotel Municipal on the small plaza. Good meals directly across the street at the house of Sra. Juana Freitas. No sign identifies it as a restaurant. Just walk in. The Sra. is a widow and rice farmer. She told me about some problems with the crop and may remember me. I had selected rice seed sent to her from the international center in Colombia but don't know whether she received it. If you get there, try to find out and let me know. I was there Dec. 6-9, 1972.

Either fly to Pucallpa from Lima or go by boat from Iquitos, about a week's trip which I didn't have time to do. Spending a couple of months collecting along

the river (Requena, Orellana etc.) should be of great interest to any botanist or zoologist. This could be a fine project for a couple of graduate students. At Pucallpa either try to stay with the "Instituto Linguistico" people (Wycliffe mission) on lake Yarinacocha about 1/2 hr. drive outside of town or make headquarters at a hotel such as the Mercedes and make forays into the surrounding countryside. If you have the time, the road to Tingo María (about 300 km from Pucallpa) is most rewarding, if it happens to be passable (depends on rainfall). This passes through dense humid forest up to the "ceja de la montaña" with fine collecting but many areas difficult of access. At Tingo an excellent Hotel de Turistas, the national chain.

For a short, easy, useful trip outside of Iquitos take a bus to the Nanay River dock where the road ends at the Bar-Bodega Estrella Azul. Get there about 7:30 AM and you can have a roadside breakfast of fried fish, yucca and coffee for about 14 soles or if you prefer something fancier try the Bar-Bodega where they feature real chairs and tables. Promote a canoe ride from here to Sta. María and walk. There are chacras on both sides of the road and much cultivation but for your stuff it may be very good. Returning, watch for a motorized canoe (colectivo). If economy is important try the Hotel Peru (about 100 soles/day) at 318 Jiron Lima (main drag), but if you can afford 200 soles/day (bargain for a weekly rate if you stay that long) stay at Hotel Imperial Amazonas, 154 Putumayo which is best by far. I don't recommend Hotel de Turistas where rates are inflated and the people antipático but they have the fanciest restaurant in town cum bar. The restaurant Chez Victor at the Plaza has an excellent "paiche al vapor con champignones." The Yagua Indians about an hour from town are exploited by the tour agencies. It is pathetic to see them put on their ceremonial dress and go through motions with their blow pipes while the tourists snap their pictures. But their territory is fine for collecting and without transportation you can't make it very easily. Talk to the tour agent across from the Hotel Imperial and you should be able to make a deal to go along with the tourists at a very special rate, depending on your luck and bargaining abilities.

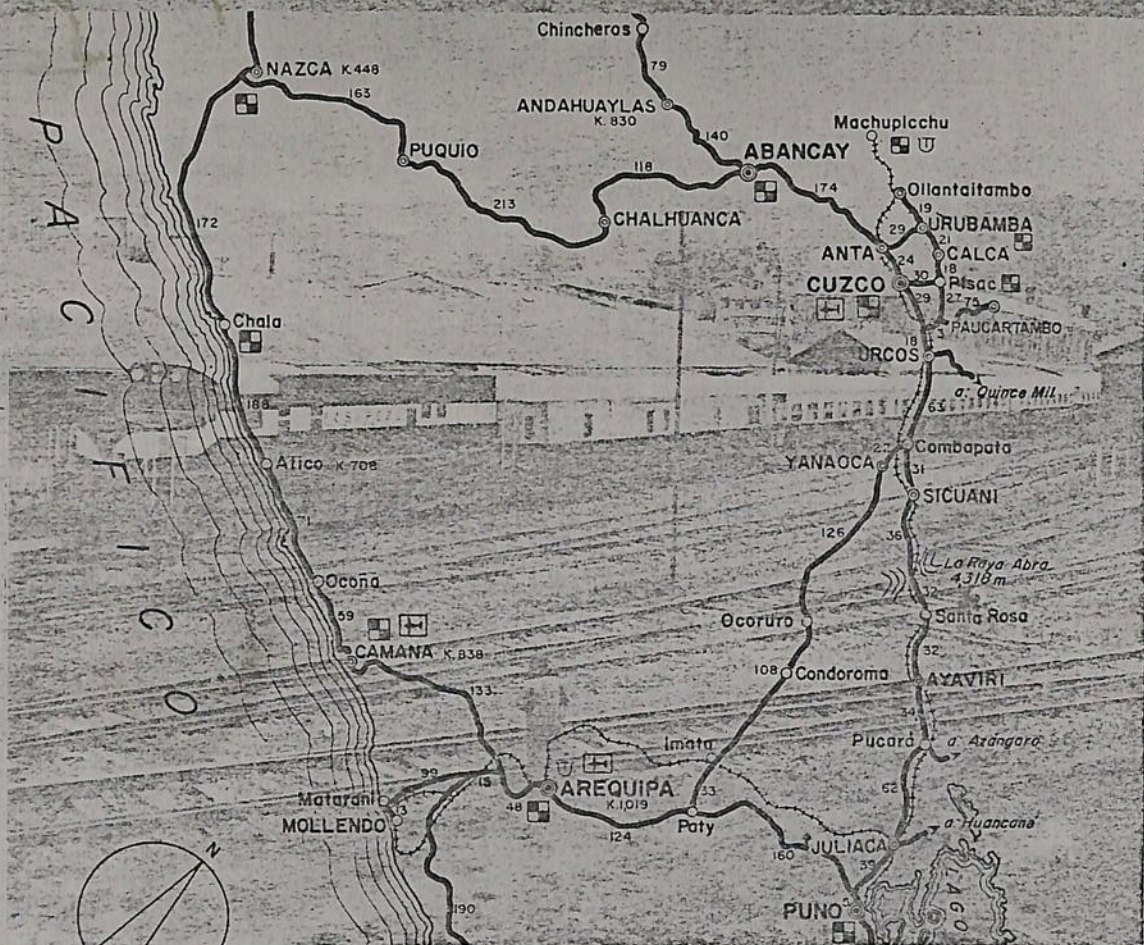
Although I was at the University in Piura in '72, I didn't get around much except to a few nearby towns in that desert region - Sullana, Talara etc. but we had a field trip to San Lorenzo, location of a big dam. I regret having missed Cajamarca. A possibility for you is to approach Moyobamba from Iquitos with vast collecting possibilities along the rivers. ie Iquitos ... Yurimaguas-on-Huallaga (I flew there from Iquitos) ... Moyobamba ... Chachapoyas ... Leimebamba ... Cajamarca ... Cajbamba ... Quiruvilca ... Trujillo.

At the end of May I'm off to terra incognita - Europe. Can't say I'm very excited about it but I'll see some colleagues I've been corresponding with for years but never met. Roughly: Lisboa ... Santiago de Compostela ... Madrid ... Alcalá de Henares (birthplace of Cervantes for whom I have deep affection) ... Córdoba ... Granada ... Barcelona ... Paris ... München ... Wien ... Budapest (birthplace of my parents) ... Leningrad (XII Bot. Cong. to give a paper) ... London. I've been brushing up on languages at which I'm not so hot; mostly Russian and I think I can handle it on a simple oral level.

Are you still on the Committee for 2nd Int. Myc. Cong.? If so, please remember that LSU should be listed as participating in some way (field trips, herbarium).

With all best wishes and lots of luck,

B. Lowrey



El tren de Juliaca a Cuzco ofrece cómodos coches-salón, donde los pasajeros pueden pedir el almuerzo o bebidas a las mesas de sus sillones.

El trayecto es muy largo —se llega al Cuzco a las siete de la noche— por lo que es aconsejable no olvidarse de solicitar el coche-salón (Buffet) al adquirir los pasajes en Arequipa. En caso contrario, se corre el riesgo de viajar parado aun en el coche de primera clase y, lo que es tanto peor, no encontrar un buen almuerzo en el camino.

Durante el trayecto de día, se disfruta del sobrio e imponente paisaje de la meseta del Titicaca.

Al ingresar al departamento del Cuzco, luego de transponer el Paso de la Raya a 4,318 m. de altura sobre el nivel del mar, se va penetrando por Sicuani a la agreste región cuna del imperio incaico, recorriendo en el camino las pintorescas ciudades de Combapata y Urcos.

La tercera ruta —Lima-Huanca-
yo-Ayacucho-Abancay-Cuzco— es un verdadero reto para los viajeros que andan en busca de emociones fuertes.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

4-III-1975

Dear Don,

In 1960 I was in charge of the MSA Foray and know how much work is needed to keep things running smoothly. If one of the pre or post-congress field trips were to be held here (Tennis Hills is good) arrangements could probably be made, including housing at Pleasant Hall and meals at the Union. I don't particularly relish the idea of going through it all again but possibly this time more cooperation would be forthcoming. If you want me to pursue the idea further, let me know and I'll make the necessary inquiries.

yours,
Bl



DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PH. (305) 275-2141

14 January 1975

Dr. B. L. Lowy
Mycological Herbarium
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Your advise is needed for a first mailing concerning the 2nd International Mycological Congress to be held at the University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida in August 1977. I am Local Arrangements Committee coordinator for pre- and post Congress field trips.

The preliminary mailing to be sent out this summer will include potential areas of the country in which field trips might be conducted and will solicit an indication of interest from potential participants. The following areas have been tentatively identified:

Southern Florida/Everglades
Northern Florida/Gainesville area of Murrill's collections
Tennessee area
Washington D. C./Virginia area with visit to BPI
Upstate New York area in connection with Peek Feray and visit to NYBG
Michigan area
West coast in connection with Stuntz Feray

At this point I need to find persons who will agree to arrange the logistics in these or other areas so that eventually participants would be put in direct touch. One factor which many persons think will have bearing is that the American Botanical Society and the Plant Pathology Society will be meeting in Michigan, presumably about a week before the Congress.

I would like to have your comments on the above areas and other suggestions.

Yours truly,

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

Don R. Reynolds
Associate Professor



9 May 1973

Dear Mr. Lowry:

The trip to the Caribbean was a huge success!
Your advice was greatly utilized & appreciated.

Now - your advice is gone be asked for.

I am interested in going to the Andean
highlands. I am specifically interested
in the areas near Cuzco and the
high plateau, of which Lake Titicaca is
a part. Plus the eastern slopes toward
Brazil. Do you know of areas accessible
by foot or otherwise here and local contacts?

How is everything with you?

Regards,

Don.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

15-V-1973,

Don -

In Lima see Dr. Ramón Ferreyra, Museo de Historia Natural on Arenales, about 15 minutes by cab from downtown area. He is "Geographic Consultant" and Ex-officio Staff Committee for "Flora Neotropica." He knows his country intimately and if you're lucky enough to find him in (he travels a lot), he can give you important orientation. If not, ask for his wife, also a botanist or for Dr. Tovar. Dr. F. is short, rotund, energetic, bilingual and muy simpático. I have known him since 1958 when I first went to Peru and have been with him recently in Lima in 1969 (Dec.); Seattle 1969; Lima and Iquitos 1972 (Nov.-Dec.) A note of introduction is enclosed. I stay at the Hotel Alcázar, medium-priced, centrally located (Camaná); the Savoy is about the same category. Hotel Crillion mostly well-heeled tourists, as with the Bolivar. An excellent lomo may be had at the Cortijo restaurant on Plaza San Martín, corner Colmena - except on meatless days. Chifas abound (generic local name for any Chinese restaurant) and mostly very good. You may be able to find sooty molds on some trees in parks; try Parque de Olivos in San Isidro (take bus on Plaza San Martín) (or colectivo and ask to be let off near the Parque which is only a few blocks away from Av. Arequipa on which you'll be travelling.)

In Cuzco see Ing. Antonio Garmendia, Plant Pathologist at Univ. Nacional de Cuzco. Note of introduction enclosed. I've known him since 1958 when I gave a cursillo de micología there. Was last with him in July 1972. Ask the clerk at your hotel to phone him. He has always been extremely obliging with me. Also at the Univ. is Ing. Horacio Zamalloa, whom you might also ask to see. Dr. César Vargas is the best known botanist in Cuzco-Urubamba (where he has another house) but is retired from active work. I spent some time with him in '72. Both Vargas and Zamalloa have sent me specimens over the years. From June-August, tourism is heavy in Cuzco and competition keen for hotel rooms. There are several new hotels but try your luck first at the Hotel Cuzco which is the main tourist trap but if Rm. 233 is available, take it (you may have to do some waiting/insisting). It is a single with bath across the hall; good accommodation and fine view (partial) and same rate or less than other poorer singles elsewhere. If you can't get in, try: Hotel Sol, H. Virrey (new, on Plaza de Armas); Hotel Santa Catalina is old but OK and a few blocks from Pl. de Armas. Best is to take cab at airport (share one) and make the rounds until you find something suitable. Not much botanizing around Cuzco because of intensive cultivation, but take bus to Pisac (6:30AM - one long block from Plaza de Armas, but I forget the street name; ask any storekeeper on the Plaza) and walk. Also to Calca & Urubamba. Collecting around Macchu Picchu is good everywhere except at the ruins.

To get down the slopes from Cuzco take a bus to Urcos on the road to Quincemil (this I have been told, but have not done it). I flew to Quincemil then on to Puerto Maldonado, near the Bolivian border and collected at both localities; excellent. At Quincemil your headquarters; Hotel Tony (Antonio Slater, Prop.; a Yugoslav who is the tallest thing around Qmil. except for the church steeple). Quincemil about 800 m. alt; P. Maldonado about 200 m. At Qmil. walk up the hill beyond the plaza (stairway) and at the top, stop at the clinic to talk to Dr. Jesús Valentín Gonzalez, the only M.D. in that neck of the woods, a Spaniard. He may remember me. Regards. Don't flash a knife in his presence.

In Puerto Maldonado head for the Hotel El Moderno. Rm 18 on the second floor overlooks the río Madre de Dios, which you should cross and walk along the

road to Iberia. Fine collecting.



I hope some of this will be
useful to you. Good luck!

as ever,
BL

maps included.

— Peru

Cuzco area

Itinerary: Cuzco, Puno,
Machu Picchu

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

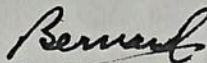
15 de Mayo de 1973

Querido Ramón:

El portador de estas líneas es el doctor DON REYNOLDS, profesor de la Florida Technological University. Es micólogo y especialista en los Meliolales, grupo taxonómico que está estudiando ya varios años con el propósito de publicar en el futuro un trabajo monográfico sobre las especies que se encuentra en la zona tropical de las Américas. Muy posiblemente aparecerá una parte de su trabajo en las páginas de la "Flora Neotropica."

Don es exalumno mío y le mando a Vd. porque no hay nadie quien pueda orientarle mejor que Vd. en cuanto a las zonas del país donde existe más posibilidad de coleccionar los hongos que él busca. Su valiosa ayuda en cualquier orientación que Vd. pueda ofrecerle, le agradeceré profundamente.

Reciba Vd. como siempre los afectuosos saludos de su amigo


B. Lowy

25% COTTON

FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
BOX 25000 ORLANDO, FLORIDA

32816



DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PH. (305) 275-2141

2 December 1974

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am going to offer a basic mycology course in the winter quarter beginning early January 1975. I wonder if you might spare some tremellaceous fungi which illustrate the basic hemibasidia. I have run into one or two things here, but they seem to be always uncooperative.

I am going to California in March. The final offer has not come yet, but I have been assured that it will soon. I have not informed the people here that I am leaving and will not do so until late January. They most likely will not hire another mycologist. The botany program here is on the losing end.

Best regards, and how are you?

Don R. Reynolds
Associate Professor

Don

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

10-XII-1979

Dear Don,

I hope you will find the Curator work in California to your liking. The trend toward establishing a 9-12 hour minimum for all full time personnel goes forward in many institutions. At Southern, where Sara teaches, their new President talks of a 40-hour week and he may now be concerned with a tasteful design for time clocks. Of course, in terms of any research program in addition to teaching, this is hardly realistic.

Enclosed is a small collection of Tremellales which should be adequate for 1 or 2 lab sessions. *Peridermata* of the Tremellaceae, *Auriculariaceae* and *Dampierietaceae* are represented, the material being predominantly from the Baton Rouge area, collected as the need arises. If you have a few duplicates of your *Cepnodiales* for the herbarium, I'd be glad to have them.



13 December 1974.

Dear Dr. Lowry:

Thank you for the specimens and the publications which arrived today.

We already have a 12 hour minimum load here; the Dean wants to go to 15 soon + looks like 18 is in the near future. In addition, the 40 hour week must be accounted for on paper (now), the Union is coming in + the Board of Regents for Florida recalled recently 2% of the salary allocation! Florida is not a place of the moment.

Thanks again -

Don.

Don R.

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

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 3, 1974

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have just received a letter from Dr. Don R. Reynolds indicating that he has applied for the position of Senior Curator of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Since I am leaving for mycological work in Central America within a few days and wish to support Dr. Reynolds's application, I am writing in anticipation of the receipt of your inquiry concerning his qualifications and have requested that this be forwarded to you in my absence.

In 1962 Dr. Reynolds received his M.S. degree in Mycology under my direction and since that time I have maintained a correspondence with him and have closely followed his professional progress. I know Dr. Reynolds as an exceptionally capable student and his publications in recent years on the sooty moulds have significantly enlarged our knowledge of these fungi. His field experience has been extensive and largely tropical, extending from the Philippines, Thailand and the Malay Peninsula to the Neotropics. I assume that Dr. Reynolds has outlined the pertinent details of his collecting tours which have given him a broad field experience of a kind that few contemporary botanists have had.

Dr. Reynolds has for some years carefully maintained his extensive collections of fungi and has had ample opportunity in the course of his travels to observe curatorial methods in diverse herbaria, including those which maintain fungi as well as higher plants. I should judge that he is now in a highly favorable position to assume the important responsibilities of Senior Curator of the Natural History Museum. I can assure you that Dr. Reynolds is an extremely competent, conscientious and enthusiastic worker and believe that he would dedicate himself completely to his curatorial duties. I unhesitatingly support Dr. Reynolds's application for this position.

Sincerely yours,

Lowy
rd Lowy
ssor of Botany
and
or of the Mycological Herbarium

IF AN INQUIRY COMES FROM THE
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF LOS
ANGELES, PLEASE ADDRESS THIS LETTER
TO THE APPROPRIATE PERSON AND
SEND VIA AIR MAIL.



DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PH. (305) 275-2141

21 May 1974

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am applying to the Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County for a position as Senior Curator. I took the liberty of listing you as a reference.

As I understand the position at this point, they want someone with 3-4 years experience. The position is for someone in cryptogams who would do full time research and is field oriented.

I do not have a clear picture of what a museum associated person would be expected to do other than the above. The teaching loads here at this University are becoming heavier. We have to teach laboratory sections of freshman courses and carry a minimum of 12 contact hours. Plus, the committee work etc. is part of a thing which has to be comparable to a 40 hour work week. Thus I accomplish what I can during the day and mostly in the evenings and at night and on weekends. If I did not stay here well into the evenings and on weekends, I would not get anything done. I do not wish to do otherwise, but if I were where research was an emphasis or a "normal" University, I could do more. Thus, I think that I would like to move on if something good comes along.

When I inquired about the position by sending a curriculum vita, I thought maybe that actual professional experience as a curator would be required. However, I have a knowledge of what should be done by management of my own collections (some 5000 from USA, the Neotropics and Asia) and having been in most of the major herbaria of the world where fungi are kept.

As always, I will appreciate your help.

Yours truly,

Don R. Reynolds
Associate Professor

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

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Dr. Reynolds has for some years carefully maintained his extensive collections of fungi and has had ample opportunity in the course of his travels to observe curatorial methods in diverse herbaria, including those which maintain fungi as well as higher plants. I should judge that he is now in a highly favorable position to assume the important responsibilities of Senior Curator of the Natural History Museum. I can assure you that Dr. Reynolds is an extremely competent, conscientious and enthusiastic worker and believe that he would dedicate himself completely to his curatorial duties. I unhesitatingly support Dr. Reynolds's application for this position.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

and
Curator of the Mycological Herbarium

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 3, 1977

Dear Don,

I have waited until the day before my departure to Guatemala to write the enclosed letter which I hope will be of some help to you.

If you are informed of a decision before June 23, drop me a note c/o American Embassy, Guatemala, C.A. After that date I'll be incommunicado for several weeks in the Peten before returning via Mexico I August 10.

Wishing you the best of luck.

Cordially,

B. Long



15 May 1973

Dear Dr. Lowry:

Thank you for your letter of 15 May. As usual
it was loaded with just the information I
need. Actually, I am trying to get to Peru
in 1974-75. In December ¹⁹⁷³ - March 1974 I
will be in Central America & Ecuador.

I am going to try to drive & visit The Panamanian
Colombian swamps by boat. I fly back.

We would appreciate travel & collection notes from
Guatemala and Honduras when you return.

Forty word efforts seem to be going well.

Best regards & good journey.

Don.

National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

LEONARD CARMICHAEL
VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH AND EXPLORATION

July 27, 1972

Dr. B. L. Lowy
Professor of Botany
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70800

Dear Dr. Lowy:

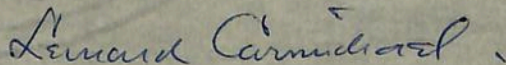
Your name has been submitted to us as a referee by an applicant for a research grant from the National Geographic Society. I am enclosing materials pertaining to this grant application.

Our Committee for Research and Exploration will be very grateful if you will appraise this proposal and give us the benefit of your comments on the enclosed evaluation form. A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Our Committee meets almost every month, so we will appreciate it if you can send us your comments as soon as possible. We hate to bother you about this matter, but your advice will be very helpful to the Committee in deciding whether or not to recommend the grant.

Thanking you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,



Leonard Carmichael

Enclosures



"AÑO DE LOS CENSOS NACIONALES"

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL TÉCNICA DE PIURA

PIURA

August 28, 1972

Dr. Leonard Carmichael
National Geographic Society
17th and m Streets
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Carmichael:

I must add this personal note of regret for the tardy reply to your Committee. The enclosures were forwarded to me from Baton Rouge on August 22 and received on August 28. I believe that the secretarial staff must have been on vacation. I hope this has not prejudiced Dr. Reynolds's application in any way.

Sincerely yours,

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

P.S. - I shall be at the University of Piura as a Fulbright Scholar until the end of the year.



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL TECNICA DE PIURA
PIURA

THE COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND EXPLORATION OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY WOULD APPRECIATE IT VERY MUCH IF YOU WOULD HELP THE COMMITTEE BY GIVING YOUR OPINION OF THE APPLICATION OF DR. DON R. REYNOLDS FOR A GRANT OF \$2,225.

PLEASE DISCUSS QUALIFICATIONS OF THE APPLICANT FOR THE PROPOSED RESEARCH, IMPORTANCE OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH, AND ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION.

Dr. Don R. Reynolds received his M.S. degree at Louisiana State University in 1962 working under my direction. In the intervening years I have observed with gratification the development of this talented young scientist who has already established himself among the few world leaders in his mycological specialty, the study of capnodiaceous fungi. During the past decade his field experience has been extensive and this has been supplemented by meticulous laboratory work, the results of which have been published in leading available mycological and botanical journals. Dr. Reynolds's work is of a very high caliber. One of the great current needs in mycological research is for monographic studies in the world's tropics. Dr. Reynolds has had the opportunity of knowing both the old and the new world tropics and with this ample experience he is in an excellent position to make a further valuable contribution to our knowledge of the sooty molds.

In view of the paucity of funds available at the moment from NSF and other national agencies, I believe that Dr. Reynolds's request merits high priority and I strongly endorse his proposal. Based upon my experience in the field, I believe his budget is a reasonable one and would urge that it be retained as closely as possible to allow for a maximum fulfillment of all phases of the proposed research.



DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PH. (305) 275-2141

17 July 1972

*Committee for Research and Exploration
National Geographic Society
17th and M Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036*

Gentlemen:

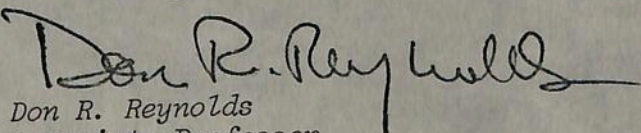
*Attached is an application for support of a project entitled,
"Field Search for Sooty-Mold Fungi: Surinam River Valley",
which I would like to request you to consider.*

*As indicated in item #6, this project would richly complement
that to be done with support from the National Science Foundation.
Unfortunately, limited resources precludes additional support
from that source for the project being submitted to you here.*

*Should there be a need for additional information or should
questions arise, please do not hesitate to contact me at
305-275-2141.*

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,


*Don R. Reynolds
Associate Professor*

Attachment.

Name of Applicant: REYNOLDS
(For Index) LastDON
FirstRUPERT
Middle

Return to:

Date: 12 July 1972

Committee for Research and Exploration
National Geographic Society
17th and M Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Applications should be typewritten on one side of page only with a heavily inked ribbon. Every effort should be made to present the project so that it may be judged on the basis of what is written on these green sheets. It is not possible to reproduce long, appended reports for the consideration of all members of the Society's Committee for Research and Exploration. If added materials seem essential to a full understanding of a project, they may be sent and will be kept in the office of the Chairman of the Committee where they may be consulted by Committee members wishing to do so.

1. Project (Give an explanatory title in ten words or less):

Field Search for Sooty-mold Fungi: Surinam River Valley

- a. Explain the proposed research and indicate the relation of what you plan to do with previous and current work on the subject, by yourself or others. Include in some detail a description of any special techniques that will be used (use additional page attached, if necessary).

Systematic studies in the neotropical Capnodiaceae (sooty-molds) are being conducted along three lines as part of an overall plan of ongoing research - - herbarium studies, field work and life histories. This proposal is concerned with the field work aspect. Field work is planned for certain areas of the Caribbean and South America in addition to that already done. The capnodiaceous collections thus established will be used in monographic work as well as in the experimental laboratory of life histories. Field work leading to a floristic study of the Capnodiaceae in the neotropics would accomplish the following objectives: a. establishment of a collection of specimens which would serve as a basis of monographic work; b. determine the geographical and ecological distribution of species; c. establishment of pure-culture isolates of sooty-mold fungi for laboratory studies; d. (page 5)

- b. Under what major field of science do you classify this project? Botany (Mycology)

2. Biographical facts about applicant:

a. Name: Don Rupert Reynolds

b. Mail address and telephone number with area code: Department of Biological Sciences,
Florida Technological University, Orlando Florida 32816.

Telephone: 305-275-2141.

c. Place and date of birth:

Shreveport, Louisiana. 22 VIII 1938

d. Education and degrees with institutions and dates:

BS Texas A & M University 1960

MS Louisiana State University 1962

PhD The University of Texas at Austin 1970

e. Present position (institution and rank):

Florida Technological University

Associate Professor of Biological Sciences

f. Personal data (marital status, number of children, etc.):

Single

Name of Applicant: REYNOLDS, DON RUPERT

3. Total amount needed in the grant requested from the National Geographic Society (in U.S.A. Currency): \$2225.

a. Budgeting of this sum to be specified in detail, e.g., equipment, assistants (name and qualification), field work, travel, etc. The Committee is very anxious to have the budget items given with precision and in detail. Two columns may be used, and one of the appended blank green pages may also be used, if necessary.

1. Subsistence for two men @25./day/man for 28 days. \$1400.

Subsistence will be needed for two men, the principal investigator and his student field assistant (please refer to page six ff). The \$25./day is to include overnight accommodations and meals for each man, locally purchased field supplies, guide fees and local employment, as well as other incidentals.

2. International airfare. 175.

This figure represents the difference between the planned round-trip air fare for the principal investigator and his student field assistant from Orlando to Georgetown, Guyana and return (please see item #6), and the same route via Paramaribo, including costs for accompanying field equipment.

3. Incountry travel. 500.

This figure represents the costs anticipated for local car rental, train fares, river transportation and rental of single engine aircraft. Car, train and river transportation would be used wherever feasible. The aircraft rental would be used at conclusion of the field work for return to Paramaribo.

4. Airfreighting of specimens. 150.

This sum would support airfreighting the shipment of the anticipated large collections of fungi from Paramaribo to FTU in Orlando for processing by a laboratory technician at the end of the field work in Surinam.

b. Person or Institution (with address) to whom payment should be made: (Please note that no charge for overhead is allowed.)

Don Rupert Reynolds
Post Office Box 927
Oviedo, Florida 32765

c. Schedule of payments desired:

One lump sum, in November, 1972.

If a grant involving travel abroad is approved, no payment will be made until the Society has the following information: (1) that a passport from the State Department can be secured and if necessary a foreign visa, and (2) that, if the work is to be done in any laboratory or library abroad, adequate access to the same has been assured and the material to be studied will be available.

4. a. Expected duration of investigation (starting date and date of expected completion):

10 December 1972 through 6 January 1973.

Name of Applicant: REYNOLDS, DON RUPERT

b. Proposed method and means of publication:

1. Scientific articles in a journal such as Mycologia.
2. As part of a monographic discourse on the sooty mold fungi of the Neotropics.

5. Amount and nature of institutional contributions toward this work (if you are receiving no aid on this project from a university or other organization or individual, please explain):

Storage facility for specimens to be obtained; laboratory space for cultivation of isolates obtained in the field; supplies and equipment necessary for experimental laboratory research, major field equipment, leave time during regular academic year.

6. Previous grants received for this work, grants now available, or *applications to other organizations which are now pending*, stating whether they are alternative with your request to the Society (i.e., if one of them is granted, will it make this grant application unnecessary?) If another request for a grant is made after this is sent to the Society, please notify the Society at once. If you have had previous grants from the National Geographic Society for any project, please list these grants first: (In all cases, state amounts granted.) I have no other grants previously received, grants now available nor under consideration by any agency for field work in Surinam. I have recently received an award from the National Science Foundation which supports field work in Guyana and the Antilles, January-March 1973, similar to that proposed here; Florida Technological University has agreed to a corresponding period of absence under the terms of the NSF contract. Field work in Surinam would richly amplify the NSF sponsored research. Additional December field work in Surinam would extend the academic year leave period by one month. No additional funding is available from NSF.

7. Names and addresses of at least three individuals competent to pass judgment upon your project. (Note: We will get in touch with the referees. The Committee has its own sources of information, and the references that you give may or may not be used in evaluating the proposal):

1. Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos, Professor of Botany, Department of Botany,
The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712
2. Dr. K. P. Dumont, Associate Curator, New York Botanical Garden,
Bronx, New York 10400
3. Dr. R. P. Korf, Professor of Mycology, Department of Plant Pathology,
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850
4. Dr. B. L. Lowy, Professor of Botany, Department of Botany,
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70800

Name of Applicant: REYNOLDS, DON RUPERT

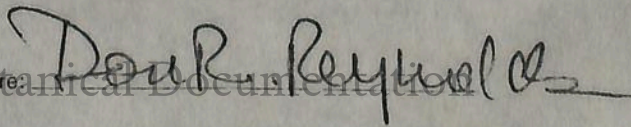
8. Books and papers published by the applicant. (A statement such as the following is satisfactory: I have published _____ books and articles (give number), but only the ones listed below are on topics directly related to my proposed research.)

I have published 20 scientific articles, but only the ones listed below are on topics directly related to my proposed research.

- 1970 Notes on capnodiaceous fungi I.: Capnodiopsis. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 97: 253-255.
 1971 Wall structure of a bitunicate ascus. Planta 97: 244-257.
 1971 Notes on capnodiaceous fungi II.: Leptocapnodium. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 98: 151-154.
 1971 On the use of hyphal morphology in the taxonomy of sooty-mold Ascomycetes. Taxon 20: 759-768.
 1971 The sooty-mold Ascomycete genus Limacinula. Mycologia 63: 1173-1209.
 1972 Stratification of tropical epiphytes. Kalikason 1: 6-10.

9. If the grant request presented here is approved, the applicant pledges himself to present a preliminary report on the project to the National Geographic Society on 1 July 1973 (give date) and a final formal report on 1 December 1973 (give date).

Typed name: Don R. Reynolds _____

Signature: 

Name of Applicant: REYNOLDS, DON RUPERT

This page and the one following may be used in explaining the project or in adding other relevant information called for on previous pages.

Continued from 1a.

cataloging naturally associated sooty-mold species to contribute to studies of pleomorphic associations.

Distributional data concerning capnodiaceous fungi are very scanty. A study of the fungi listed in the literature together with my personal examination of the specimens in various herbaria suggests that the capnodiaceous fungi are found in characteristic locales. There appears to be island distribution and mainland distribution of species in the neotropics. On both the island and the mainland there seems to be a distinct mountain distribution and a lowland distribution of capnodiaceous sooty mold species. It can be said, on the basis of incomplete geographical records in the literature that the capnodiaceous fungi have definite regional distributions. However, such a statement is necessarily tentative because of a scanty knowledge of these fungi in areas such as the Caribbean and northern South America.

The regional distribution of capnodiaceous species in the neotropics seems to follow the patterns indicated for higher plants by Asprey and Robbins (Ecological Monographs 23:359) in Jamaica. Their discussion of the migration of plants in the neotropics suggested two basic routes: 1) from Central America into the Greater Antilles via a land bridge from the Honduran "hump" via Jamaica into Cuba and Hispaniola and possibly from the Yucatan Peninsula via Cuba into the same region; 2) from northern South America toward Jamaica via the Lesser Antilles.

These migration routes could be traced in capnodiaceous fungi as indicated by known distributional records. The migration route via the Lesser Antilles could be represented in capnodiaceous sooty-mold fungi by the species distribution of characteristic taxa, including endemics, from the east coast of North America extending southward through Florida and the Caribbean into the areas of northern South America and northwestern Brasil southward. I need more data from northern South America, i.e. Surinam, Guyana and the Caribbean, to correlate with data on hand from Brasil and the western South American coast and Central America.

Plan of Work

Field work would be done in Surinam in December 1972 prior to similar field work to be done in Guyana and the Antilles January-March (See Section 6). The Surinam Valley, regionally adjacent to the great Guyanese Essequibo-Mazaruni Valley, provides a good range of lowland and mountain vegetation. The data obtained from this area would correlate with that to be obtained from Guyana and in the Lesser and Greater Antilles to the north.

It is possible to obtain adequate samples of capnodiaceous specimens in a short time in a given collection site. The sooty-mold type fungi occur in areas of several square miles when most mature. Mature fungal growths are well developed and are very obvious even to the most casual observer. It is necessary to collect these fungi during December through later March or early April as the

Name of Applicant: REYNOLDS, DON RUPERT

sexual fruit body is mature during this period. This statement is made on the basis of field data recorded on herbarium packets that I have examined, records in the literature and my own personal field experience.

In the field, operations would follow a general pattern: 1. Preliminary arrangements are being made with incountry contacts. Other information has been obtained from experienced field biologists who have done work in the neotropics and through their suggestions the Surinam itinerary has been outlined below. 2. The incountry contact, myself and an FTU student field assistant would proceed by rented vehicle or local transportation if available to the collecting area, and if necessary, proceed further on foot. 3. Specimens of capnodiaceous sooty-mold fungi and fungi in general would be taken. These would be eventually dried in plant presses. Each sooty mold specimen would be accessioned and the data recorded. This is done usually at night after collecting. Large accumulations of specimens from a given area would be airfreighted to FTU for storage. 4. Isolation of cultures would be attempted in the field with the use of techniques developed during my own previous field experience (supplemental reference). Other samples would be preserved in fixatives for light and electron microscopic studies. 5. Upon return from the field, specimens, determined in due course to species and suitably labeled, would be provided to herbaria of the host country as well as to herbaria interested in the specimens. Capnodiaceous collections should be distributed after study of individual specimens since the normally mixed colonies can vary considerably in the species actually present. Fungi that can be reasonably be taken in addition to the capnodiaceous collections would be distributed through the New York Botanical Garden to various specialists.

A tentative itinerary would be:

- 10 December - Leave Orlando for Paramaribo
- 11 December - Paramaribo
- 12 December - Paramaribo for Kadjoe and Kabel Station
- 13 - 23 December - Kadjoe and Kabel Station vicinity
- 24 December - leave Kabel Station for Maloblii
- 26 December - 3 January - Maloblii and Dahomey vicinity
- 4 January - leave Dahomey for Paramaribo
- 6 January - Paramaribo
- 7 January - Leave Paramaribo for Georgetown, Guyana.

Continued from 3a.

The FTU student field assistant would be BOBBY RAY POHLAD, currently a Senior majoring in botany. He has assisted me in the field in Florida, California and will accompany me to Guyana and the Antilles. He is proficient in culture techniques, light and electron microscopic techniques. He is currently my research assistant and plans to continue his research program on sooty mold fungi at the graduate level with me.

CHART 1

Record of Tropical Field Experience

of Principal Investigator

DON R. REYNOLDS

Date	Locality	Total Party	Leader
7-14 September 1963	Waipo Valley, Hawaii	2	Don R. Reynolds
30 September - 4 October 1963	Serrat, Ilocos Norte, Philippines	1	Don R. Reynolds
12 October 1963	Mt. Maquiling, Laguna, Philippines Mt. Maquiling adjoining the University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture campus. I made regular trips into this area with students and other faculty members at least once every six weeks from 1963 - 1967.	8	J. V. Pancho
22 - 29 October 1963	Baguio, Mt. Province, Philippines	3	Ted Green
2 - 3 November 1963	Limay, Bataan, Luzon, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
19 - 21 November 1963	Bulason Lake, Sorsogon, Philippines	2	J. V. Pancho
22 November 1963	Mt. Mayon National Park, Tobaco, Albay, Philippines	2	J. V. Pancho
23-25 November 1963	Bicol National Park, Soot, Camarines Sur, Philippines	2	J. V. Pancho
8-14 December 1963	Zamboanga, Zamboanga del Sur, Philippines	4	Don R. Reynolds
17 December 1963	Forest Reserve, Basilan, Philippines	4	Don R. Reynolds
19-29 December 1963	Talagutan, Malita, Davao, Philippines	18	D. Rabor
1-2 January 1964	Cebu, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
10-17 February 1964	Bukao, Mt. Data, Mt. Province, Philippines	2	W. S. Stern
29 March 1964	Majayjay, Quezon, Philippines	5	J. V. Pancho
18-25 April 1964	Quezon, Palawan, Philippines	8	J. R. Mendoza
26 April 1964	Brooks Point, Palawan, Philippines	12	Robert Fox

24-26 May 1964	Inas, Iloilo, Leyte, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
27-28 May 1964	Ajuy, Iloilo, Leyte, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
29 May 1964	Taclong Island, Iloilo, Leyte, Philippines	6	Don R. Reynolds
1-8 June 1964	Tambis, Burauen, Leyte, Philippines	20	D. Rabor
9-15 June 1964	St. Cruz, Mahaplog, Leyte, Philippines	20	D. Rabor
16-17 June 1964	Calbayog, Samar, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
8 August 1964	Bataan Island, Philippines	1	Don R. Reynolds
2-4, 17-19, 24-26 October 1964	Magarao, Camarines Sur, Philippines	2	L. C. Cabalquinto
20-28 December 1964	Legaspi, Sorsogon, Philippines	2	L. C. Cabalquinto
4-10 January 1965	Baguio-Bontoc, Mt. Province, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
17 April 1965	Taal Volcano, Batangas, Philippines	12	Don R. Reynolds
11-17 June 1965	Basco, Batanes, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
21-25 June 1965	Jolo, Sulu, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
26-30 June 1965	Tarawakan National Agricultural School, Tawi Tawi, Sulu, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
17-18 July 1965	Balabag, Kidapawan, Cotabato, Philippines	10	H. A. Miller
19-23 July 1965	Mt. Apo, Cotabato, Mindanao, Philippines	10	H. A. Miller
11-12 September 1965	Mt. Banahao, Quezon, Philippines	7	B. Vergara
20 November 1966	Batangas, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
11 December 1965	Real, Quezon, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
7 March 1966	Llagan, Ilocos Norte, Philippines	9	Don R. Reynolds
8-11 March 1966	Bontoc, Mt. Province, Philippines	9	Don R. Reynolds
12 March 1966	Dalton Pass, Ilocos Sur, Philippines	9	Don R. Reynolds
13 March 1966	Pangasinan, Philippines	9	Don R. Reynolds
10 April 1966	Marinduque, Boac, Philippines	11	L. C. Cabalquinto
25 May 1966	Real, Quezon, Philippines	4	Don R. Reynolds
3-6 June 1966	Nasip, Butuan, Agusan, Philippines	3	T. Mendoza
7-11 June 1966	Bislig, Surigao del Sur, Philippines	3	T. Mendoza
12-15 June 1966	Lianga, Surigao del Sur, Philippines	3	T. Mendoza
16-18 July 1966	Aras Asan, Surigao del Sur, Philippines	3	T. Mendoza

July 1966	Nativil, Miagaro, Negros, Philippines	2	K. P. Dumont
10-11 September 1966	Mt. Banahao, Quezon, Philippines	10	Don R. Reynolds
2-10 May 1967	Macalelon, San Vicente, Quezon, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
12-15 May 1967	Boac, Marinduque, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
16-18 May 1967	Puerta Galera, Mindoro Oriental, Philippines	2	Don R. Reynolds
6 August 1967	Singapore Botanical Garden, Singapore	1	Don R. Reynolds
7 August 1967	Bukit Timha Forest Reserve, Singapore	2	Don R. Reynolds
9 August 1967	Jalan, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	2	Don R. Reynolds
10 August 1967	University of Malaya Field Station, Malaya	2	Don R. Reynolds
11-12 August 1967	Vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	3	Don R. Reynolds
13-16 August 1967	Vicinity of Bangkok, Thailand	2	Don R. Reynolds
17-20 August 1967	Gangkoy, Srabury, Thailand	2	Don R. Reynolds
24-27 August 1967	Khao Yai National Park, Thailand	2	Don R. Reynolds
29-30 August 1967	Khaopang, Kanjanabury, Thailand	2	Don R. Reynolds
2-5 September 1967	Vicinity of Rangoon, Burma	1	Don R. Reynolds
6-7 September 1967	Vicinity of New Delhi, India	1	Don R. Reynolds
5-13 February 1969	Taboga, Guanacaste, Costa Rica	25	N. Scott
14-15 February 1969	Playas del Coco, Costa Rica	25	N. Scott
17-20 February 1969	San Andreas Island, Colombia	25	N. Scott
22 February 1969	Barba, Costa Rica	4	R. Wagner
24-29 February 1969	La Selva, Costa Rica	25	N. Scott
1-13 March 1969	Rincón de Osa, Costa Rica	25	N. Scott
15-18 March 1969	San Vito, Costa Rica	25	N. Scott
19-20 March 1969	Along Pan-American Highway, Costa Rica	3	Don R. Reynolds
21-23 March 1969	Cerro de la Muerte, Costa Rica	25	N. Scott
25 March 1969	Volcan Irazu, Costa Rica	25	N. Scott
31 March-2 April 1969	Vicinity of Botaga, Colombia	4	Don R. Reynolds
4 April 1969	Honda, Colombia	4	Don R. Reynolds
5 April 1969	Ibague, Colombia	4	Don R. Reynolds
7-9 April 1969	Villavicencio, Colombia	4	Don R. Reynolds
10-12 April 1969	Lake Tota, Colombia	4	Don R. Reynolds
10-13 April 1969	Vicinity of Quito, Ecuador	2	Don R. Reynolds

17 April	São Paulo, Brazil. Instituto de Botânica		O. Fidalgo
-4 May 1969			
May 1969	Santos, Brazil	5	A. I. Milanez
8-12 May 1969	Universidade Rural, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2	Don R. Reynolds
13 May - 12 June 1969	Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. Instituto de Micologia		Luis S. Carneiro
20-21 May 1969	João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil	2	Don R. Reynolds
7 June 1969		6	J. L. Bezerra
14-15 June 1969	Vicinity of Belem, Pará, Brazil	1	Don R. Reynolds
16-19 June 1969	Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil and vicinity	1	Don R. Reynolds
20-21 June 1969	Itacoatiara, Brazil	1	Don R. Reynolds
24-28 June 1969	Vicinity of San Jose, Costa Rica	1	Don R. Reynolds
7 January 1971	Silver Gap to Clydesdale Forest Camp, Jamaica	9	R. P. Korf
8 January 1971	Woodcutters Gap, Jamaica	9	R. P. Korf
9-10 January 1971	Army Camp, Newcastle, Jamaica	1	Don R. Reynolds
13 January 1971	Cane River and Good Hope Mountain, Jamaica	9	R. P. Korf
14 January 1971	Bath Fountain and vicinity, Jamaica	9	R. P. Korf
15 January 1971	Corn Puss Gap, Jamaica	9	G. Proctor
16 January 1971	Portland Gap, Blue Mountain, Jamaica	7	P. Hunt
18 January 1971	Castleton Botanical Garden, Jamaica	9	R. P. Korf
19 January 1971	Highway from Kingston to Dolphin Head, Jamaica	3	K. P. Dumont
20-24 January 1971	Dolphin Head, Jamaica	9	R. P. Korf
18-21 July 1971	Vicinity of Santiago, Chile	2	W. Lazo
22-31 July 1971	Juan Fernandez Island, Chile	4	Don R. Reynolds
15-20 March 1972	Maraguez, Puerto Rico and vicinity	2	Don R. Reynolds
1 -5 September 1971	Northern England and Southern Scotland	1	Don R. Reynolds



24 January 1972

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter of 21 January indicating that you will support my "very unique" project. You have given me advise on the use of this common solecism before -- someday I will learn.

And, please accept my apology for lengthening your name. For some reason I have done this more than once lately-- repeating the first letter of the last name as an initial. The Dean here found this unusual also and he wanted to know what his new name was.

The address is

Dr. Harold G. Cassidy
Committee on Grants-in-aid of Research
Sigma Xi National Headquarters
155 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

Found a little Auricularia in the Georgia swamps this past weekend. Will send it on just for the record after it dries. Made my debut in the latest issue of Mycologia. Will send a copy along when the reprints come. If you happen to read the article in the latest issue of Taxon, have a salt shaker handy - that last paragraph got a little thick and I got cold feet too late.

There is a chance I may be able to go back to Juan Fernandez next August-September. Would you be in SA at that time, and if so could I visit in the middle of September on my way back home?

Thanks for your kind and continuing help.

Don Reynolds

Don



17 January 1972

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Enclosed is a copy of an application to the Society of the Sigma Xi for travel money to go into the swamps of southern Florida. I would appreciate your support of this endeavor and would like to ask that you write a letter to the Society on my behalf.

Preliminary trips into the Big Cypress area have resulted in some very interesting collections. Several of them are records for the continental North America! The Corkscrew swamp has been maintained for years and is totally undisturbed. The Fahkahatchee Strand area is being cut up for "development" by money hungry corporations -- from out of state I might add. But who is native to Florida that is rich?

I appreciate the reprints that you sent a month or so ago. I sent one to you recently on the structure of the bitunicate ascus, which appeared in Planta. I had another in the recent issue of Taxon, which I am afraid comes across too strongly. Another is due in Mycologia soon.

Would you be interested in Florida jellies? (not the edible ^{spreadable sweet} kind).

Best regards,

Don R. Reynolds
Assistant Professor

Please type or print all information

APPLICATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID OF RESEARCH

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

Name REYNOLDS DON RUPERT
LAST NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME

Address Box 927, Oviedo, Florida 32765

Age 33 Single xxx Married Number of Children 0

Present position and institution Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences
Florida Technological University, Orlando, Florida 32816

Degrees, institutions conferring them, dates

BS, Texas A&M University, 1960
MS, Louisiana State University, 1962
PhD, The University of Texas at Austin, 1970

Membership in SIGMA XI Yes

Please attach a list of titles of articles published during the last five years, with names of periodicals and dates: List of titles appended xxx No publications

Title of proposed investigation: A Periodic Survey of Selected Fungi In Two Major
Areas of the Big Cypress Swamp, Florida.

Proposed investigation, described in non-technical language: The swampy areas adjacent to the Florida Everglades are very unique in their flora. The fungi in this region are relatively unknown. Recent mycological field trips by the Investigator into this region have resulted in the collection of Ascomycete fungi which represent new records at specific, family and ordinal levels for continental North America. In addition, these records provide important links to Caribbean and South American Ascomycetes under monographic study by the Investigator. Two areas of the Big Cypress Swamp in southern Florida are least disturbed by the population expansion. One of these, the Fakahatchee Strand, is destined to become part of a National-State park area to be established adjacent to the Everglades National Park; a second, the Audubon Society maintained Corkscrew Swamp, is an undisturbed cypress swamp. An intense search for Ascomycete fungi at regular intervals during the year in these areas would provide herbarium material and pure culture isolates to be utilized in further monographic and developmental studies by the Investigator, as well as provide additional knowledge of the flora of subtropical Florida.

Locations where problem will be studied:

Fahkahatchee Strand swamp near Copeland, Florida; Corkscrew Swamp near Immokalee, Florida; Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Technological University

Nature of assistance desired and amount of grant needed, itemized: The assistance desired is related to travel and field trip expenses.

An average trip from Orlando to the Big Cypress area and return is 700 miles. I would like to visit the area six times during the year at approximate two month intervals. 700 miles @ .12¢/mile = \$84. x 6 trips = \$504.

Past experience has shown that the State of Florida official per diem of 7.50/day is adequate to cover the camping fees in state parks, and other expenses incurred on a field trip by the Investigator and at least two students. 24 days @ \$7.50/day = 180.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE REQUESTED = \$684.

Institutional support for study of problem: \$684.

Research facilities and herbarium storage.

Previous grants received from SIGMA XI and others: Sigma Xi - 1967, Field work in SE Asia (Malay Peninsula and Thailand); 1971, A Survey of Florida Foliicolous Ascomycetes. American Philosophical Society, 1971, Field work on Juan Fernandez Island, Chile. 1968, Latin American Institute, University of Texas, Field Work in Support of PhD Dissertation in Central and South America.

Other applications pending:

None

Attach a list giving name and academic biography of each assistant or co-worker, if any, engaged in the investigation: List attached [] No co-workers [xxxx]

Names and addresses of three specialists* in this field who will be asked by the applicant to send to Sigma Xi National Headquarters statements indicating (1) the importance of the proposed investigation and (2) the qualifications of the investigator.

- Dr. K. P. Dumont, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, 10458
Dr. B. L. Lowy, Louisiana State University, Department of Botany, Baton Rouge, 70803
Dr. C. E. Miller, Ohio University, Department of Botany, Athens, 45701

* If applicant is a degree candidate, one of these three must be that faculty or research staff member supervising his research.

Applicant's Signature: Don Reynolds

Date 15 January 1972

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

January 21, 1972

Dear Don:

I shall be glad to write a letter supporting your Sigma Xi application for a research-travel grant. The areas you propose to investigate certainly need to be surveyed and I suppose it cannot be done too soon. The supermarket builders and other voracious entrepreneurs have their plans and I do not doubt that they dream of great ribbons of concrete replacing those dirty, dismal swamps.

To whom shall my letter be directed? You omitted a name and address. I wish you had avoided that common solecism "very unique," in your statement, but the Committee will probably be charitable. Also, I wonder what the middle initial in my name stands for.

Monograph 6 in "Flora Neotropica" was published in November, after long delays. Also, the Keys in the 1970 "Nova Hedwigia" 19(3). This is a sabbatical year and I was recently informed that I have a Fulbright to teach again in Peru. I plan to get into the Loreto (Amazonas) region part of the time as well as into SE Ecuador. With luck, I should get some new ethnomycological data in addition to the usual collections.

As soon as I receive the necessary information from you, the letter will be sent.

Sincerely, as ever,

B. Lowry
BL

B - You might keep an eye out for the rarely collected Mytilopsis marmorata. See Mycologia 47: 891-899. 1955.



5 April 1971

Dear Dr. Lowey:

The Research Corporation grant for
some microscopic equipment was
granted in the full amount of \$10,000.

Thank you for your support.

I'm still oriented toward field for work
strongest, but the electron microscopic
endeavour keeps ahead in an interesting field.

Do you have any suggestions for a visit
to your laboratory, Chile. I may go this summer,
briefly, for collecting. I know no one there.

Regards - Don



10 May 1971

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thanks for the information in your letter of 7 V. Luis Roure and I overlapped with you about one year. I was in Jamaica in January with R. Korf. It was an extremely fruitful trip from the sooty mold Ascomycete angle. Procter does indeed know the area. We went to Corn Puss Pass together. He has been around the Caribbean area quite a bit also.

I will have the first monographic effort in the Capnodiaceae come out in the last issue of Mycologia for the year (the genus Limacinula). It is along one. I was accused of being verbose and rambling in the style by the editor of the publication. But Batista and Ciferri had so many funny tricks in their way of working that I felt it necessary to document everything, if only to show in this initial effort that I was on to them (at least I think I am).

Have you submitted a field trip-type proposal to NSF? If so, any advise in the preparation of the one now in mind would be deeply appreciated. Dr. Anderson of the systematics section gave me some encouraging advise via telephone on the preparation, but I am sure this means nothing with regard to getting the thing officially approved.

I am looking forward to your paper. I have discovered that not too many people have been exposed to the Tremellales as I was and sort of ignore them. I still use the notes you gave me in the mycology courses.

This is a strange place to mention the following, but I have been thinking about it and so here goes. Should there ever be a need for another mycologist at LSU, I would like to know of it -- I don't mean in the next year or so, but in years to come.

Thanks again,

Don



21 May 1971

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter of the 19th. I am sending under separate cover, some stems of plants covered with "sooty mold" growth. This is the habit of Limacinula. It really gets thick in some tropical areas. I have a desire to take the whole tree when I find it. One of the hazards of working with these things is having to take a plant press because of the leaves.

Good
~~The~~ specimens are usually found on Mango, Guava, and Citrus. However, wherever scale insects excrete, the sooty mold grows. Does this make them coprophilous?

Here's hoping you can give my regards to the Prince of Serendip.

Regards,

Don R. Reynolds



DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PH. (305) 275-2141

27 April 1971

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I sent a ^{outline} letter to the person in charge of the NSF Systematic Section and he actually called me on the telephone to say that my proposal would be considered. No more, no less, i.e. no indication of approval. However, he told me some rather exact things that should be included in the proposal.

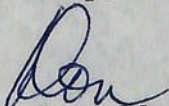
I would like to complete a monograph of the Capnodiaceae as a contribution to Flora Neotropica. I have the collections from Central and South America and the duplicates from the Batista herbarium. I would like to go into some of the Caribbean Islands and British GuYana. I am particularly interested in the Antilles.

Could you please give me some more of the valuable advise that you provided before I went to South America? Also, where is Luis Rouré (spelling is not correct I am sure).

There is an outside chance that I might be going to Juan Fernandez Islands for about one week this summer. And if that gets funded, I am going to stop in Venezuela to join a mycologist from the NYBG (K. P. Dumont) who will be there for two months this summer.

Any advise will be more than welcomed.

Yours truly,


Don R. Reynolds
Assistant Professor

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

BRONX • NEW YORK 10458



212/933-9400

December 29, 1970

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter of 23 October 1970 to Dr. C. T. Rogerson, in which you indicate a willingness to look over my South American collections of Tremellales and to examine specimens gathered by Dr. Korf's recent expedition into Dominica and Puerto Rico.

Under separate cover I am sending you one package containing these specimens. You will note that two loan forms are enclosed. Loan C-1567 are all unicates and should be returned to the Garden if possible. All of the specimens of loan C-1587 are duplicates and are to be retained by you for deposit at your institute.

Unfortunately, I have not as yet been able to segregate out my collections of Tremellales from Asia and hope to do so sometime in February after my return from Jamaica. I will forward them to you as soon as they are in proper form. I hope this material which I am sending will be of use to you in your studies of South American Tremellales.

All specimens retained by you are to be considered a gift from the Herbarium of the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University via The New York Botanical Garden.

Cordially,

K. P. Dumont
Associate Curator
Cryptogamic Botany

KPD:JT
Encs.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

January 22, 1970

Dr. Clark T. Togerson
New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Clark:

I have taken advantage of the relatively quiet time of inter-session to examine the Dumont and Korf collections and the identifications are enclosed, with the 2 exceptions noted. A package with the 16 unicates is being returned under separate cover.

I am disappointed in having no word from Hafner on the status of the remaining part of the Tremellales manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

Berne
B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

7-V-1971

Dear Don:

Your proposed monograph of Capnodiaceae should be quite a job and I know it will be a good one by the time you get through with it. You're lucky to have the Batista collections. I imagine that a few nomenclatural change may be needed there.

Here are a few more or less random suggestions relating to your planned travels. My acquaintance with the Antilles is limited only to the larger islands (except Cuba). In Kingston, contact Dr. George R. Proctor, botanist at the Science Museum on East Street. He knows the island intimately and can be very helpful. I identified such tremellaceous things as he had there, which were few, in July 1968. The best thing you can do is to rent a car for the duration of your stay. It helps if you get used to driving on your left immediately. In Kingston stay at the Sandhurst Guest House (many other botanists have preceded you there, which may or may not be a recommendation) 70 Sandhurst Crescent. There are a couple of nice specimens of Blighia sapida (akee) in the back yard beside the swimming pool. Fruit available in July. Ask the management to serve it (fried). It is delectable. Ask Proctor for permission to stay at the Field House in Green Hills, just beyond Hardwar Gap. There is very good collecting in the environs. Possibly even Capnodiaceae. The House is at about 1050 meters. Watch the curves as you drive up. The House is set back from the road (hard top) about 30 m, beyond a marker announcing: 22 mi. to Kingston. Introduce yourself to Simpson, the young Negro factotum. Proctor will probably give you a note to Simpson, who, as likely as not, will not be there. No matter. Make yourself at home. There is a small charge for the facility: 10/6 without bedding; 12/6 with. Judging from the bedding, it's a tossup. (Monetary system English: shilling = 12 cents, so 8/4 = \$1.00, called "8 and 4" i.e. 8 shillings, 4 pence). From the Field House, a number of forays are possible, including a walk up to Catherine's Peak and environs. On this walk I found what I think is Protuberana maracujá, a Gasteromycete, supposedly not known outside of Brasil. Collected by Möller in Rio Grande do Sul circa 1898. Castleton Gardens is worth a stop. Discretely brush aside the "guides", although there was one fairly knowledgeable young man among them when I was there. You may even escape without having to buy a bamboo "vase". At the herbarium, Mrs. Lená Green is very helpful. (Regards).

I bypassed Haiti on the advice of colleagues. At the time, Papa Doc was in one of his deeper psychotic moods and all foreign visitors were being discouraged. I stopped only at the airport on my way to Sto. Domingo. It may be different now, superficially. You will probably be welcomed, but I am convinced that nothing has changed as far as the people are concerned.

Rent a car in Santo Domingo. Several good places to stay. I was at the Hotel Jaragua under Holiday Inn management. Try to get into the old facility, not the new. Rm 223 at \$8. is really too good for botanists; should be reserved for mycologists. Drive to Baní and through the Cordillera Central, collecting along the way to La Vega. There are police check points along most roads (watching for people who may want to overthrow the government some odd Tuesday; this is their method of "control".) Have some identification ready and forget your Spanish, or just possibly the best thing you can do is to "speak" it as most Americans do. They will let you pass fast. If you get

to Constanza, stay at the Hotel Nueva Suiza, particularly if you want to be alone, with a nice view from a big stone veranda off your room. I was one of 3 guests in the place, which was in the process of closing down. Very good for contemplation but most indifferent for collecting. I collected a lot of Stereocaulon (as in Jamaica), a handsome and abundant lichen at about 1000m. The road to Jayaco and El Rio is good collecting ground. The University is poor and depressing. Dr. J. Marciano was extremely cordial, but it may take you a while to find either him or the Botany Dep't.

Puerto Rico is too well known to need special comment, but go to "El Yunque" for excellent collecting in the Bosque Experimental de Luquillo. Get permission to stay at the Field House from Profesora Belén Cestero de Rivera at the Biology Dep't in Rio Piedras. She knows where the key is. Say hello to Dr. Raul Otero, Head of Biology. The Yunque area is rich and a few days stay in the forest should not be missed. The House is along the road beyond the tourist restaurant (which is good - and the only one around). In Mayagüez, stop at the University and introduce yourself to Dr. Luis Roure (best regards), my former student (Ph.D. thesis "Rusts of P.R.") who can give you all the orientation you need. Go to Maricao forest, Toro Negro for collecting. Also down to San Germán. Since Dr. Vélez died I don't know who is in the Botany Dep't. In San Juan, if you have nothing better to do, you might stop at the Inter American University at Hat0 Rey. I don't know anyone there in Botany, but I think you'll be cordially met by Dr. John Zebrowski, Director of the Editorial de La Universidad, of which I am a Consulting Editor. Zebrowski led me to a collection of Tremellodendron schweinitzii in his garden.

I plan to leave for El Salvador - Guatemala-Mexico during the first week in June, so will be incomunicado (Spanish spelling) until late August.

Best wishes,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

RESEARCH CORPORATION

6075 ROSWELL ROAD N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30328

GRANTS PROGRAMS
JACK W. POWERS
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

April 1, 1971

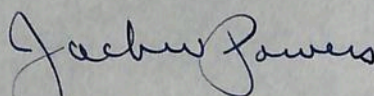
Dr. B. L. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Lowy:

We greatly appreciate the helpful comments which you provided for the guidance of our Advisory Committee in their evaluation of the proposal submitted by Dr. Don R. Reynolds at Florida Technological University.

You will be pleased to learn Dr. Reynolds' application for a Research Corporation grant has been approved.

Sincerely yours,



Jack W. Powers

JWP:ds

RESEARCH CORPORATION

6075 ROSWELL ROAD N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30328

GRANTS PROGRAMS
JACK W. POWERS
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

November 18, 1970

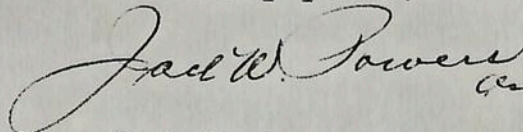
Dr. B. L. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Lowy:

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A response at your early convenience should allow us to schedule the application for review this winter. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Jack W. Powers

JWP:ds
Enclosures

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR Don R. Reynolds
 ACADEMIC RANK AND DEPARTMENT Assistant Professor, Biological Sciences
 INSTITUTION AND LOCATION Florida Technological University, Orlando, Florida
 SHORT TITLE OF PROPOSED RESEARCH Wall Structure of the Bitunicate Ascus

PROPOSED DATE OF INITIATION OF RESEARCH

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE (Degrees, when and where received; principal previous employment; pertinent publications)

B.S. Texas A&M University 1960
 M.S. Louisiana State University 1962
 Ph.D. University of Texas 1970 (anticipated, Dec.)

PROPOSED BUDGET

TOTAL REQUESTED \$ 6,943..

a. Equipment, supplies (List apparatus and supplies not available normally in laboratory or stockroom, with costs)

Porter-Blum ultramicrotome assy. incl. MT2B ultramicrotome unit,
 compound microscope head, and accessories..... 4,334
 Diamond knife and holder..... 575
 Chemical fixatives and embedding media (approx. one year supply)..... 400
 Photographic equipment incl. Durst enlarger, Carriers, Exp. meter & phototimer.... 1,442
 Photo paper, film, development chemicals (approx. one year supply)..... 450
 Zeiss Universal Research microscope #40-1062..... 3,242
 10,443

Florida Technological University contribution
 TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM RESEARCH CORPORATION 3,500

3,500
\$ 6,943

b. Predoctoral fellowships, scholarships (Academic status, rate, periods of appointment)

OTHER SUPPORT (Department or other local contributions to this work; concurrent or prospective applications to other sources)

Florida Technological University - Matching Funds.....3,500
 Access to, and maintenance of, Electron Transmission Microscope, Florida Technological
 University, Engineering Mechanics & Materials, and Biological Sciences Department
Culture Supplies and Laboratory Space, Fla. Tech. Univ., Biological Sciences Department

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES (Names and addresses of four, not more than one of whom is at applicant's institution; include one who is expert in field but not personally known to applicant)

- Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos, Department of Botany, The University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712
- Dr. B. L. Lowy, Department of Botany, Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- *Dr. E. S. Luttrell, Department of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens,
Georgia
- *Dr. James W. Kimbrough, Department of Botany, University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

LITERATURE REFERENCE (Recent authoritative summary, review paper or other publication bearing on the proposed research)

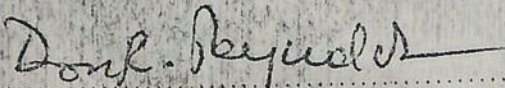
Kimbrough, James W. 1970. Current trends in the classification of the
 Discomycetes. Bot. Rev. 36:91-161.
 Luttrell, E. S. 1951. Taxonomy of the Pyrenomycetes. University of
 Missouri Studies 24:1-120.
 Luttrell, E. S. 1965. Classification of the Loculoascomycetes. Phyto-

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPOSED RESEARCH (In language understandable to one not necessarily expert in this field)

The structure of the ascus wall is a fundamental characteristic in determining systematic relationships of Ascomycete fungi. Interpretation presented in the literature so far is based on light microscopy observations. Two basic types of asci are recognized: (1) unitunicate with one layer in the wall, and (2) bitunicate with two layers. Some basic questions on actual differences in ascus wall construction between these two types need further clarification. The study of representative species with the transmission electron microscope would provide micrographs of ascus wall structure with resolution far superior to that possible with the light microscope. Models of ascus wall structure would be proposed that could be correlated with light microscope images.

PLAN OF PROCEDURE

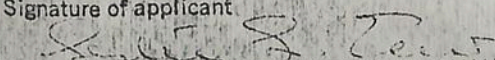
1. Ascus wall structure would be investigated in a bitunicate species, Sporomia intermedia, in addition to one previously studied.
2. The ascus wall structure would be investigated in two unitunicate species, Gelasinospora tetrasperma and Sordaria fimicola.
3. Each species is being maintained in agar culture as a unifungal isolate.
4. Stages of ascus wall formation would be obtained from developing and mature asci in each species.
5. Fixation and embedding procedures would be those used in previous ultrastructure research on a bitunicate species.
6. Cross and longitudinal thin sections would be made with a diamond knife on an ultra-microtome according to standard biological electron microscope technique.
7. The thin sections would be examined with a HU-11-E Hitachi transmission electron microscope. Low level magnification (5,000X to 25,000X) electron micrographs would be obtained.
8. Photomicrographs would be taken of developing and mature asci with a light microscope at the upper limits of resolution (6,000X to 10,000X).
9. The images from the electron micrographs and the photomicrographs would be correlated. Models of ascus wall structure of the bitunicate ascus and the unitunicate ascus with apical thickenings would be proposed.



Signature of applicant

Date

9 Nov 70


Signature of endorsing administrative officer

Date

Nov. 9, 1970

Leslie L. Ellis, Director of Research and Graduate Studies

Please type name and position of administrative officer

10 October 1970

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Enclosed is a specimen I've been trying to send you for several years. It disappeared & now that I have it in hand - I'll send it on - no speculation. It is from the Philippines. If no good - I not what I hope - toss it. I hope it is interesting.

Saw your article in taxon & just read Smith's statement in Mycologia 60: 742 which concerned Basidiomycete syst. I agree! Seems like you stepped on a toe & that someone yelled. I think that man was a bit penny over your exclusion ".....". It did not change a thing for me to have those few names reinstated. In fact they seemed abit redundant anyway.

Regards.

Don R.

2 October 1970.

Dear Dr. Lowry:

Greetings from Florida. I'm settling in OK. My teaching is in General Botany, Plant Morphology + Mycology at various times throughout the four quarters of our school year.

The enclosed is a reprint of the article on the attempts to cultivate Curculionia under more ~~sophisticated~~ sophisticated conditions than the Asian log culture. I'm not sure much was found out.

This is a wonderful area for mycology. The notes I have from four courses are proving valuable - as they have elsewhere.

Best Regards-

FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
P. O. BOX 25000
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32816

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
P. O. BOX 25000
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32816

annuity to your Florida topica
remittance. in NYBG.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

19-X-1970.

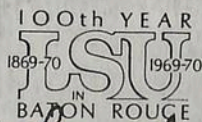
Dear Son,

I'm glad that you seem to like Florida - and Orlando. I lived in Florida for about a year, under rather special circumstances. I was in the army, stationed in St. Pete (1942) and occasionally (for R.R.) would take a bus to Ocala, where I first saw the wonders of Ross's snake pit - and the glass-bottomed boats.

You are probably not far from Lake Hamilton and if you don't know the Couards, you should introduce yourself. Dr. H. S. Couard (see his "How to know the masses and lichens," 1944. Wm. B. Brown Co. Iowa) is not only an outstanding "general botanist" but a wonderful person. His wife, the former Louise Sargent of Grinnell College (like her husband), is also an excellent botanist. Dr. Couard is now about 95 years old - and I hope still in good health, as he was when I heard from him last year. I was lucky to take the last course in masses that he offered in Iowa in 1949.

With best wishes,

B. Lowry



P.S. You apparently forgot to enclose the reprint!

Do you still plan to work with the Coprinaceae?



19 October 1970.

Dear Dr. Lowry:

This is what I hoped it was. *A. peltata*.
And this material is from the type locality in
Los Banos (am I correct about the locale of the type?)
Philippines. The date was 1966 - I have had this

then, in sight on & off trying to send it to you.
I thought I had done so while in Austin, but
you found only a collection of air contaminants
on whatever bits of wood were forwarded. When I
got ready to send it, it somehow disappeared & then
reappeared at odd times - Bits put in a locked box.

Sorry I can do no better with a date.

Yes, definitely I am making up *Cephaelis* species.
I am even seeing up of *Flora neotropica*.
Dr. Alex. told me he heard S. J. Huber "kates
my guts": seems as if he wants to double
in *Sosty* male *esomycetes*. I hope to dissway
him shortly of some monographic efforts.



Page two..

I also am sending out a few proposals
and hope to include you as a reference
when they ask for these. Hope there are
no objections.

The reprint was from that thesis I sent
you on culture of Quercularia. Has it
come yet. It also may be another 4 years
doing so.

Dr. Conrad is leaving. Harry A. Wilby is
Chairman of this department now (Hones).
and we hope to go out for a unit.

Regards -

Don.

P.S. How about a note on Quercularia
for the Philippine Agriculturist? mention in
other papers too esp. then plus a note on their
collection. I can send the coll. if you want. Material of this
ant is needed too.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

22-8-1970.

Dear Don,

Auricularia faltata Lloyd was based on a collection made by Ferrand on dead Cordia myrs, Oct. 3, 1920, Mt. Maguintay, Luzon. He gave it to Reinking who sent it to Lloyd. The type, which I examined when working on the genus, is in Belleville.

I am preparing a paper on mushroom stones. My interest in them has led me into a controversy with Wason, who considers himself to be the world's (if indeed not the universe's), authority on this subject — as well as on almost any other that he touches.

A note on Auricularia is not a bad idea. Why don't you (and/or Miss(?) Borrower) do it? By the way, the transliteration of the Chinese common name for edible auricularias (木耳) is "mu erh" in the Peking dialect. One of them lay @ want to rewrite the Auricularia paper.

For *Flora Neotropica* I cut it to bare essentials, as I
have with other genera, perhaps not too wisely, in
retrospect. — "Ghost ear" and "rat's ear" are among
the vernacular epithets for edible succulancies in the
Pacific.

Writing a proposal means asking for a grant. You
may submit my name as a reference whenever you
like.

Regards to the Council when you see them.

Yours,

RL

3 May 1970

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I accepted the position with Florida Technological University in Orlando. I am glad to report that I was their first choice from the 70 some odd that applied and the final 7 they interviewed.

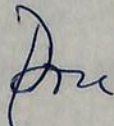
The University is only two years old. They plan to emphasize mycology and phycology in a botany department to be organized within the next year. It was something new to be involved in curriculum planning on the day of interview.

Please tell Miss B for the Bot Pot. I think my title will be Assistant Professor of Botany.

But, I am beginning to worry that I will be drafted. I go 1-A next month. I have heard of several here just finishing the PhD at my age that have been taken in. Maybe I will wind up at the Mycological Laboratories in Bangkok. This would stifle any complaints for a while.

Thank you for your many letters of support. I hope to be doing some field work in Florida and no doubt will run across a jelly or two. I hope they turn out to be more than the curios you receive from Brasil such as I sent to you once before.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Dru' or similar, written in a cursive style.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Department of Botany

JORDAN HALL

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

AREA CODE 812—337-5822

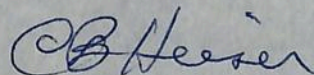
8 April 1970

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you very much for the letter of reference for Mr. Don Reynolds.

Sincerely,



Charles B. Heiser, Jr.
Professor of Botany

CBH/dh





THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

Division of Biological Sciences

10 March 1970

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thanks for the specimen; I presume that I can keep it.

There are three species, two of them on the leaves and another on the stem. I cannot put a species name on the asexual form on the leaf - Microxyphium is a venture. The work of Batista on this group is highly suspect and I am going to give Dr. Hughes about 10 more years before I attempt to do something with it. (He is dabbling in the Capnodiales now).

The second species on the leaf is one that I put into Scorias as S. brasiliense in a paper I just sent off to the Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. It was originally described by Puttemans as Limacinia brasiliense and Batista and Ciferri put it into Leptocapnodium. In doing so they gave it paraphyses which do not form in this species.

On the stem is a good growth of the aerial branches of what S. J. Hughes calls Acrogentheca elegans. However there are no fruit bodies that I could find.

I am playing the job game. I anticipate being finished in September. It seems that there are few places for mycological endeavors and where places are announced there are 6000 and one applicants.

How was adventure in Chile? I was disappointed in Lima; somehow I had pictured the city as something exotic. I wonder if Santiago was the same.

Regards
Don

DON REYNOLDS - UNIV. TEXAS, AUSTIN

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

College of Arts and Sciences — Agricultural Experiment Station

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

12-III-1970.

Dear Don,

I am glad to have a name for the
Sao Paulo collection. Polar dudas, I just put
Scorriae brasilianae (Puth.) Reynolds on the jacket, +
"unidentified sp." Your comment about Batista's work
in this group being "highly suspect", appears to
express a consensus regarding much of what he
published. I recall that at the Instituto de
Botânica in 1965-66, his reports were not even
given the dignity of a place on the shelf. They
went directly into the trash heap, generally
accompanied by a derisive gesture. But Batista was
an impressive person. He had charisma — with a
vengeance. He dominated the scene wherever he went,
helped in part of course by his massive frame. Some
time you might remind me to tell you about his
interview with the Governor of Amazonas, Arthur Reis,
in Manaus, at which I was present.

A letter supporting your application to Orlando, Fla., was
sent 12 weeks ago. I don't know what happened.
Yours, DL

3 April 1970

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am begging again.

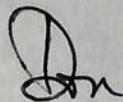
I just found out about a position at Indiana University. It seems that Dr. S. Dick is not going to be given tenure. (Lets hope he does not kill himself as the one before him did.) At any rate I would appreciate a letter on my behalf from you.

I have not heard a word from that thing in Florida. I think if I had a choice between Indiana and Florida it would be Florida.

The person in Indiana is

Dr. Charles B. Heiser, Jr.
Department of Botany
Jordan Hall
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Thanks,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
PERSONNEL DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

MAY 13, 1970

Qualifications Inquiry

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

Position:
Botanist

Name of Applicant:
Don R. Reynolds

The person named above has applied for the position indicated. To evaluate his qualifications properly, we need information from those who have first-hand knowledge of his education, training, and experience. Since he has indicated that you may have such knowledge, we are requesting that you complete this form.

Your careful appraisal of the applicant's qualifications is of the utmost importance to us in making an accurate evaluation of his qualifications.

We would appreciate your completing and returning this inquiry as soon as possible. The information you furnish will be available only to Civil Service examiners and other Federal officials who may consider the applicant for appointment. If you are unable to provide the information requested, please indicate this. An addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mamie G. Crafford

Staffing Specialist

Don not applying for this.

BROWN-HAZEN GRANTS
IN THE BIOLOGICAL-MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Brown-Hazen Grants Program is named for Rachel Brown and Elizabeth Hazen, inventors of nystatin, the first antifungal antibiotic to be proved safe for human use. Financial support for the program is provided by royalties on the nystatin invention which Drs. Brown and Hazen donated to Research Corporation in 1951.

RESEARCH CORPORATION
A Foundation for the Advancement of Science
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

November 25, 1970

Dr. Jack W. Powers
Regional Director, Grants Programs
Research Corporation
6075 Roswell Road N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30328

Dear Dr. Powers:

I have at hand the research proposal for which Dr. Don R. Reynolds has requested support. In recommending this for favorable action by your Committee on Grants, I would stress both the excellent qualifications of the investigator and the merit of the proposed research.

Dr. Reynolds received his M.S. degree under my direction. He is an exceptionally capable student. I recall that he showed a high degree of originality and self reliance in his approach to research problems as well as a rare capacity to concentrate on essentials. I am confident that he could successfully carry out the program he has outlined.

The problem that Dr. Reynolds has chosen to investigate is one of fundamental importance in mycological taxonomy. The dichotomy "unitunicate" vs "bitunicate," referring to the structure of the ascus, is at present the critical factor in the classification of some 35,000 species of fungi, yet the ultrastructure of the ascus wall, upon which this separation rests has thus far been very inadequately studied. The comparative approach suggested by Dr. Reynolds, utilizing both light and electron microscopy would in my opinion be most fruitful. The budget requested seems to me to be reasonable on all counts. Nevertheless, should the Committee find it absolutely necessary to slightly reduce the funding of this proposal, I should think it not inappropriate to suggest that the cost of such items as chemical fixatives and photographic paper (\$850.) might be borne by the University.

This is a significant, carefully planned, solid research program and I am glad to give it and its investigator, Dr. Reynolds, my unqualified support.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

RESEARCH CORPORATION

6075 ROSWELL ROAD N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30328

GRANTS PROGRAMS
JACK W. POWERS
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

November 18, 1970

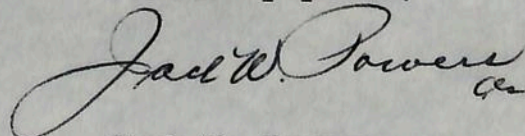
Dr. B. L. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

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A response at your early convenience should allow us to schedule the application for review this winter. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Jack W. Powers

JWP:ds
Enclosures

A FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR Don R. Reynolds

ACADEMIC RANK AND DEPARTMENT Assistant Professor, Biological Sciences

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION Florida Technological University, Orlando, Florida

SHORT TITLE OF PROPOSED RESEARCH Wall Structure of the Bitunicate Ascus

PROPOSED DATE OF INITIATION OF RESEARCH

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE (Degrees, when and where received; principal previous employment; pertinent publications)

B.S.	Texas A&M University	1960
M.S.	Louisiana State University	1962
Ph.D.	University of Texas	1970 (anticipated, Dec.)

PROPOSED BUDGET

TOTAL REQUESTED \$ 6,943..

a. Equipment, supplies (List apparatus and supplies not available normally in laboratory or stockroom, with costs)

Porter-Blum ultramicrotome assy. incl. MT2B ultramicrotome unit, compound microscope head, and accessories.....	4,334
Diamond knife and holder.....	575
Chemical fixatives and embedding media (approx. one year supply).....	400
Photographic equipment incl. Durst enlarger, Carriers, Exp. meter & phototimer....	1,442
Photo paper, film, development chemicals (approx. one year supply).....	450
Zeiss Universal Research microscope #40-1062.....	3,242
	<u>10,443</u>
	3,500
	<u>\$ 6,943</u>

Florida Technological University contribution
TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM RESEARCH CORPORATION

b. Predoctoral fellowships, scholarships (Academic status, rate, periods of appointment)

OTHER SUPPORT (Department or other local contributions to this work; concurrent or prospective applications to other sources)

Florida Technological University - Matching Funds.....	3,500
Access to, and maintenance of, <u>Electron Transmission Microscope</u> , Florida Technological University, Engineering Mechanics & Materials, and Biological Sciences Department Culture Supplies and Laboratory Space, Fla. Tech. Univ., Biological Sciences Department	

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES (Names and addresses of four, not more than one of whom is at applicant's institution; *include one who is expert in field but not personally known to applicant)

- Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos, Department of Botany, The University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712
- Dr. B. L. Lowy, Department of Botany, Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- *Dr. E. S. Luttrell, Department of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens,
Georgia
- *Dr. James W. Kimbrough, Department of Botany, University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

LITERATURE REFERENCE (Recent authoritative summary, review paper or other publication bearing on the proposed research)

- Kimbrough, James W. 1970. Current trends in the classification of the
Discomycetes. Bot. Rev. 36:91-161.
- Luttrell, E. S. 1951. Taxonomy of the Pyrenomycetes. University of
Missouri Studies 24:1-120.
- Luttrell, E. S. 1965. Classification of the Loculoascomycetes. Phyto-
pathology 55:828-833.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPOSED RESEARCH (In language understandable to one not necessarily expert in this field)
The structure of the ascus wall is a fundamental characteristic in determining systematic relationships of Ascomycete fungi. Interpretation presented in the literature so far is based on light microscopy observations. Two basic types of asci are recognized: (1) unitunicate with one layer in the wall, and (2) bitunicate with two layers. Some basic questions on actual differences in ascus wall construction between these two types need further clarification. The study of representative species with the transmission electron microscope would provide micrographs of ascus wall structure with resolution far superior to that possible with the light microscope. Models of ascus wall structure would be proposed that could be correlated with light microscope images.

PLAN OF PROCEDURE

1. Ascus wall structure would be investigated in a bitunicate species, Sporomia intermedia, in addition to one previously studied.
2. The ascus wall structure would be investigated in two unitunicate species, Gelasinospora tetrasperma and Sordaria fimicola.
3. Each species is being maintained in agar culture as a unifungal isolate.
4. Stages of ascus wall formation would be obtained from developing and mature asci in each species.
5. Fixation and embedding procedures would be those used in previous ultrastructure research on a bitunicate species.
6. Cross and longitudinal thin sections would be made with a diamond knife on an ultra-microtome according to standard biological electron microscope technique.
7. The thin sections would be examined with a HU-11-E Hitachi transmission electron microscope. Low level magnification (5,000X to 25,000X) electron micrographs would be obtained.
8. Photomicrographs would be taken of developing and mature asci with a light microscope at the upper limits of resolution (6,000X to 10,000X).
9. The images from the electron micrographs and the photomicrographs would be correlated. Models of ascus wall structure of the bitunicate ascus and the unitunicate ascus with apical thickenings would be proposed.

Signature of applicant

Date

Signature of endorsing administrative officer

Date

Digitized by the Director of Research and Graduate Studies
Please type name and position of administrative officer

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

April 7, 1970

Dr. Charles B. Heiser, Jr.
Department of Botany Chairman
Jordan Hall of Biological Sciences
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Dr. Heiser:

Mr. Don R. Reynolds, who is applying for a position on your staff, has asked me to write in support of his application.

Mr. Reynolds was a student in my advanced class in mycology and in 1962 he received the M.S. degree under my direction. I had ample time to come to know him and have followed his development since with more than ordinary interest. Mr. Reynolds is a mature, serious and exceptionally capable student who is also possessed of an ingratiating personality. His ability to grasp a problem and work on it independently is outstanding and he is one of those rare individuals who is as willing to learn as he is to teach. One of the notable traits of his character is self-reliance yet he always had harmonious relationships with fellow students and faculty. His scientific training is tempered by a broad acquaintance with the humanities. I do not wish to imply that Mr. Reynolds is a paragon of virtue, but I truthfully feel that he has more than his share of commendable traits. On the professional side, I believe that his teaching experience in the Philippines and his acquaintance with the American tropics have given him the important advantage of enlarging his botanical outlook.

I am glad to recommend Mr Reynolds to you with confidence and enthusiasm in the firm belief that he is highly qualified to accept the responsibilities of a teacher as well as to direct and execute programs of meaningful research.

Sincerely yours,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

February 24, 1970

Dr. George E. Allen; Chairman
Department of Biological Sciences
Florida Technological University
P.O.Box 25000
Orlando, Florida 32816

Dear Dr. Allen:

I am glad to write in behalf of Dr. Don R. Reynolds whose application for a position on your staff you now have under consideration.

Dr. Reynolds was a student in my advanced class in mycology in 1961 and in 1962, under my direction, he completed his studies which led to the M.S. degree. I had ample time to come to know him and have always thought of him as a mature, serious and exceptionally capable student possessed of an ingratiating personality. His ability to grasp a problem and work on it independently is outstanding. One of the notable traits of his character is self-reliance, yet he always had harmonious relationships with fellow students and faculty. I can say little about his "administrative" ability per se since his situation as a graduate student did not require any conspicuous use of that kind of skill. Nevertheless it is my opinion that Dr. Reynolds is extremely adaptable and I do not doubt that he could acquit himself favorably on that score as well. His teaching experience in the Philippines and his acquaintance with the American tropics have given him the important advantage of enlarging his botanical outlook.

I recommend Dr. Reynolds to you with confidence and enthusiasm, in the firm belief that he is highly qualified to accept the responsibilities of a teacher and to direct and execute programs of meaningful research.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

23 March 1970

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I notice in the latest issue of "Bot-Pot" that Dr. Clair Brown is retiring this coming June. Is there to be another taxonomist to take his place.

There are three students of Dr. B. L. Turner who are finishing PhDs this summer and one in particular has expressed an interest in the possibility of applying to LSU should there be a position available.

At any rate, I have been asked to write to you for additional information. They know I am your student.

Don

P. S. No word yet from Florida.



FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

P.O. BOX 25000
ORLANDO 32816

ALAFAYA TRAIL

February 19, 1970

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

REF: Dr. Don R. Reynolds

The individual named above has shown an interest in joining our faculty and has given your name as a reference. Your comments concerning him will be greatly appreciated and will, of course, be treated as confidential.

It would be most helpful if you would discuss not only his professional competence but also his administrative ability. Information concerning his ability to get along with associates and students, his success and potential as a teacher and researcher, his family and community life, his strong points and his areas of weakness, and any other subjects that you think might aid us in our evaluation of this applicant will be most welcome.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

George E. Allen
Chairman
Department of Biological Sciences

GEA:jl



FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
BOX 25000 ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32816

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
P. O. BOX 25000
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32816

DON R. REYNOLDS
UNIT. TEXAS, AUSTIN

7-I-1969

Dear Don,

I meant to write to you during the Christmas recess but most of my waking hours were spent with the ms on neotropical Tremellales, now in its final stages of preparation. Congratulations on your acceptance in the Costa Rican OTS course in tropical biology and your decision to go to Brazil. Both should be highly rewarding. What follows will be some ramblings, part of which may be of some use to you. Regarding the OTS program in Costa Rica, collecting places and related information, the enclosure will answer quite a few questions. If you already have a copy of this, please return it; if not take it with you to C.R. if you like and return it when you are ready. I think that as long as you are with the course you will have very little opportunity to choose the places where you may want to go. It is all prescribed and from what I understand, you will be busy from dawn till dusk, mostly in the field, in nice places like the Península Osa, Cerro de la Muerte, Finca La Selva, Guanacaste - all fine collecting grounds. If you have a choice as to where you can live in San José, try Mr. Balser's emporium called the Pensión Canadá. Get to know Balser, a kind of benign Sydney Greenstreet, whose "office" is something to behold. Among many other things he is an amateur archeologist, very knowledgeable in several languages and can be communicative when he is in the right mood. If you feel like getting a really good meal after putting up with Balser's (or other Pension) fare, try the restaurant at the Royal Dutch Hotel, the Costa Rican "Rainbow Room". A genuine Hungarian goulash (pron. goo-yash) and other Hungarian delicacies (try dios teszta - pron. dee-awsh taste-uh- a kind of nut roll) are available at Helados Hungaros, which is right off the main plaza - not far from the Soda Palace, I think. The Teatro Nacional, when functioning offers ballet and orchestral diversion. Get to the Museo Nacional and introduce yourself to Dr. (?) Alfonso Jiménez a factotum of that institution, who might show you around. You will not find what you expect here but it is a fine example of what a hopelessly entrenched bureaucracy can do to an institution. (Ask to see the "library" and "ornithological" collections, for example). I stayed a few days at La Georgina, a hostel (Cerro de la Muerte in the Cordillera de Talamanca) at 2900 m is in a good collecting area - including a fungus-filled ravine back of the house; cold at night, 10°C not uncommon; dress accordingly, if you go there. National currency is the colon (6.62 = \$1) and has been very stable for years. At C.U. (Ciudad Universitaria) introduce yourself to Drs. Zeledón and Sáenz - parasitology & botany respectively. I went on a field trip with the latter to La Uvita de Heredia where you can find Morchella. If you have nothing to do(?) some Sunday and feel like getting off into the woods by yourself, take a bus to Tres Rios (not far out of town, after Curridabat) and climb the Cerro de Carpintera and take a collecting bag. Try to make the train trip to Limón, just for the ride; inexpensive and scenic, especially after Turrialba. If you stop at Turrialba introduce yourself to Dr. Eddie Echandi (my regards) but not really necessary (I was there in '64). There are a couple of good trails back of the Instituto, leading down to the river. On the Instituto grounds there is some easy collecting under the coffee shrubs which are shaded by Erythrina. At Limón the Park Hotel is OK (22 colones daily without meals in '64; Rm. 16 gives you a fine view of the Gulf)

It might be interesting to climb (but a jeep will take you almost to the top) Irazu as an exercise in ecology. It was erupting almost continually when I went up and quite successfully stifling the surrounding vegetation for some miles around. A lot of coffee was lost; not too good for the cattle either, not to mention the annoyance to people when it would rain ashes. No use in going on this way; its of no help to you. In São Paulo your main problem will probably be transportation. The Instituto has a camioneta (the one they had in '65-'66 broke down - I know because we were on a trip and had to take a bus back) I mean a new(?) one and you may be able to arrange for a few all-day trips to some good fairly nearby collecting places. Ask about the following: Serra da Mar, along the old road from São Paulo to Santos; Horto Florestal in the Serra da Cantareira; Paranaíacaba (Serra do Mar); Estação Experimental de Ubatuba. To get anywhere with the camioneta you need the good will of Dr. Oswaldo Fidalgo, Chief of the Cryptogamic Section. Fidalgo returned last year after a 3 yr leave of absence mostly at the NYBG and in Europe (Kew etc.) João Furtado was in charge when I was there; he is now on leave to get his Ph.D. with Oláve at N.C. The 3 principal people in the cryptogamic section & (Dr. Alcidea Teixeira, Fidalgo & Furtado) are polyporologists. Your best bet for help in orientation etc may be Fidalgo and my guess is that he will be cooperative & within the limitations of prevailing circumstances (economic and political problems are numerous). Introduce yourself to Dr. Boris Skvortzov, an extremely interesting old gentleman (circa 70 yrs.) who now shows up (he writes to me) at the Instituto 3 times a week. I don't think he has any official status there since funds for him were cut off (he is supported in part by a daughter who is a botanist (grasses) also at the Inst.). He collects "everything" and sends me packages (of "everything") quite regularly. If you tell him you were a student of mine I think he will be glad to help; he can orient you on the Picada Gardner (Gardner trail) an excellent place to get started on the Inst. grounds itself. My warm regards to him and to the rest of the staff. (The Bicudos are algologists - trained in Michigan - and might help you. Dr. E. George Eiten is another one-time stateside botanist you will probably meet, an ecologist-taxonomist who has gotten around quite a lot. It might be a good idea to check in at the U.S. Consulate (Avenida Paulista, in a building called the Conjunto Nacional - the "j" pronounced as the "s" in treasure; ask anyone(?) for it by this name; it is better known than the Consulate). See: Mr. Alvin Cohen, Cultural Affairs Officer (or Mr. Fred Becker, another bigshot whom it won't hurt to know. (If you have a housing problem or something similarly unimportant, you might get a few leads from the Consulate. (The Consulate took care of the financial end of my Fulbright grant. For a good smorgasbord: Top of the Excelsior Hotel (Avenida Ipiranga, opp. Praça da Republica, the center of downtown São Paulo); Good German food & beer: Zillertal (Av. Brigadeiro Luis Antonio); best pork you ever ate in your life: Churrascaria Augustus (ask for "lomo de porco") (this is on Rua Augusta). If you like Chinese style food don't bother with the Kinkon restaurant (across the street from the Conjunto Nacional); it is just ma-ma fu-fu hau and the best thing I found there was Auricularia fuscosuccinea in a soup which I ordered for this purpose.

I take leave of you now and wish you the best of everything in your travel

Cordially,

B. Lowy



HILTON
PALACIO
DEL RIO

200 SOUTH ALAMO STREET • SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78206
TELEPHONE AREA 512 222-2481

9I69

Dear Dr. Lowry:

Thank you for the travel notes. This is exactly the sort of information I am looking for.

One more question. Do you suggest I try to send agar etc to Sao Paulo. Is it obtainable there? I want to isolate some early molds & send them in from Brazil.

My other concern is trying to find some places from Belém to Manaus. I am going to Recife to see Batista's collection.

Fidalgo and I corresponded about two years ago. I sent him a big box of Philippine polypores.

Thanks again for your advice.

Don.

24 November 1969.

Austin.

Dear Dr. Lacey:

Greetings from Texas. Dr. Alexopoulos came back

"5 pounds heavier" and in good spirits.

He told me you did not receive any correspondence from me while in S.A. Somebody is stealing stamps at LSU or I am extremely forgetful. Miss B's got cards. I am aware of a recent notice (I recognize) in recent Bot. Pat. Seriously I wrote to you from Recife & later he & I think - at least my records show it - concerning a certain person who is slated to take over Batista's lab. He wants to do a taxonomic PhD, has avid in the process of describing a new *Hamelloascus* fungus and I encouraged him to write to you.

As for specimens, I thought the specimens from the Philippines I sent turned out so disastrously I hesitated to send "a lot of something" - I met ^{the} Dr. who sends you material from São Paulo.

Your travel hints were most valuable.

The total trip was extremely good. I have enough material
to last for some time & can make some of the
Batista screw up. What a mess!

Best regards and hope you enjoy (and?) your latest
South American venture.

Don

3 February 1968.

Dear Dr. Sauer:

Thank you for your letter of January 31. and your help.

I have some *Penicillaceae* material from the Philippines which finally arrived. One in particular - on Curculionia - I hope is what I think it is.

From the Mt. Mayaguiling area. However I have only one fruit out of four in my possession now - 3 others are on route from Louisiana.

The girl who helped me with the collection just before I left took me literally and divided the collection by splitting the fruit bodies with a razor blade and filing away the remaining half under a separate number.

So, I am disappointed with what I will have to offer you. Am working up my myco collection now.

Thanks again for your help.

Don -

D. Keay
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

2 April.

Dear Dr. Lowry:

Please do keep the specimens and the Chinese article. And the Thesis if you need it. It is supposed to be published in the Philippine Agriculturist, but who knows when it will come out.

I was not accepted for Costa Rica. It seems that I had already had a "tropical experience"; and others have not. Thanks again for your help.

I had an Aureicularia with the fungal patches - "somewhere" - I have not gone through my junk fully.

Am in the process of working up Myxomycetes for Philippines, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand and Ceylon. Some are real losses & straddle - Have one or two new ones - plus Dichymin leonum in culture. Don -

P.S. A kilo of dried fruit bodies makes a lot of Chinese meals!

19 December 1968
Botany Department
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am very happy to inform you that I was accepted for the Organization for Tropical Studies course in Costa Rica in February-March. In addition, the Institute for Latin American Studies of this university is going to support collections of sooty molds in Brazil for two months.

I plan to be in Sao Paulo at the Botanical Institute for about one month and then to see the Bautista collection in Recife. I would greatly appreciate any suggestions for collection places, field work or advise.

Please give my regards to Miss B. Thank you again for your recommendation.

Yours truly,

DR.

Don R. Reynolds



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

The Department of Botany

23 January 1968.

Dear Mr. Lowy:

May I please trouble you with another request
for a reference letter.

This time I am applying to the organization
for tropical studies to participate in a "Reproduction
in tropical Plant Ecology" in Honduras and Costa Rica.

would you please send a short note to

Organization for Tropical Studies, with American office
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

USA.

The application is due February 10th.

Hope is all OK with you

Yours truly,

Ron.

January 31, 1968

Organization for Tropical Studies
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Gentlemen:

Mr. Don Reynolds, presently a graduate student at the University of Texas has asked me to support his application for participation in the OTS Program for July-August, 1968.

Mr. Reynolds was a student in my advanced course in Mycology and in 1962 under my direction he completed his studies which led to the M.S. degree. Mr. Reynolds is a mature, serious and highly capable student who has had some introduction to tropical botany in the Philippines and who is keenly interested in the problems of tropical biology in general. In my opinion he would profit greatly from the OTS summer program for which he has applied.

I am glad to be able to recommend Mr. Reynolds with confidence and enthusiasm for a place in the OTS Graduate Program.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

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