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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.



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, DC 20550

Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences

Division of Biotic Systems and Resources

(202) 357-9588

13 June 1990

Dear Systematics Reviewer and/or Principal Investigator:

With this letter we hope to accomplish two objectives, an announcement and a "thank you." First, the Systematic Biology Program announces the re-establishment of the January Panel (see enclosed yellow flyer), devoted to the review of all proposals in the area of Biotic Surveys and Inventories. The target date for the January 1991 panel is 15 September 1990. Floristic and faunistic projects have a long history of NSF support, having been reviewed in the past at regular Program panel meetings (except for a brief period when they were reviewed through the Biological Research Resources Program). Nevertheless, increased attention by the scientific community to Biodiversity issues impels us to focus review at a panel dealing exclusively with proposals for biotic surveys or inventories. We hope you will find the accompanying guidelines useful in your thinking about such projects.

Our second goal is to thank you for your contribution to the review of proposals submitted to the Systematics Program this past year. We are grateful for your comments and advice, and take this opportunity to thank you. With nearly 350 new or resubmitted proposals received in a year, and with each assigned to approximately ten reviewers, we are not able to thank each of you individually. We hope the enclosed information on submission and success rates for Fiscal Year 1989 will substitute as a token of our appreciation. If you would like a complete listing of all awards made in the Program for FY 1989, including dissertation grants, fellowships, and REU supplements, please send your name and address to our Senior Program Assistant, Ms. Gwen Hardenbergh, by mail to NSF, Systematic Biology Program, Room 215, or electronically via BITNET (ghardenb@nsf) or INTERNET (ghardenb@note.nsf.gov). The FY 1990 list will be available after mid-October. Thank you again for your continued help in managing the review process for Systematic Biology.

Sincerely,

Systematics Program Staff

enclosures

NSF's Systematic Biology Program Announces January 1991 Panel for Survey and Inventory Proposals

The Systematic Biology Program of the Division of Biotic Systems and Resources, NSF, announces re-establishment of its January Review Panel in 1991. The target date for the January, 1991 panel is September 15, 1990. This Panel will be devoted exclusively to the review of proposals for Biotic Surveys and Inventories, for which the guidelines are provided below. Survey and Inventory proposals will not be reviewed at the Program's October and April Panel meetings. Survey and Inventory proposals that are submitted to the Program's June 15, 1990 target date (associated with the October Panel meeting) will be held for review at the January Panel meeting.

Questions regarding this and other Program matters can be directed to:
Systematic Biology Program, Room 215, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20550,
or telephone 202/357-9588. Documents may be sent via fax to 202/357-7745
(please mark "Room 215" on the transmittal sheet).

Guidelines for Biotic Survey and Inventory Proposals to the Systematic Biology Program

The Systematic Biology Program supports a wide range of research activities, all of which contribute to our understanding of biological diversity. These activities include collecting organisms and sampling populations, characterizing them using a variety of approaches, determining patterns of relatedness and distribution, and applying these patterns to general problems in systematic and evolutionary biology such as phylogeny, biogeography, and functional morphology. A better understanding of biodiversity is essential for research in many other fields, such as ecology, population biology, conservation, anthropology, economics, and resource management.

Most systematists divide their efforts between field work and lab work. The allocation of support between these different but complementary components should create a productive balance between collecting efforts, which provide material for systematic study, and conceptual issues, which provide the scientific justification for new and old collections. Survey and inventory projects are devoted almost entirely to construction of a foundation on which subsequent research will be based. These efforts may involve collecting expeditions or inventories of existing collections, which may result in the production of catalogs, databases, floral or faunal inventories, identification manuals, or taxonomic keys. The following characteristics of surveys distinguish them from other types of systematic research activity and serve as criteria for merit review.

1. **Taxonomic Breadth.** Surveys involving new collections or inventories of existing collections sample a diversity of taxa rather than a limited group of closely related taxa. Therefore, proposals should specify the range of taxonomic groups to be sampled in the region of interest, along with a justification for this breadth of sampling. The current status of taxonomy of the various groups should be described, along with plans for describing new taxa or producing taxonomic revisions. Collections or other resources currently available should be indicated. Inventory of these current resources will constitute the "preliminary data" useful to reviewers in evaluating the need for additional collecting.

2. **Scale.** The geographic and logistic scale of surveys is typically beyond that of most non-survey efforts. Proposals should justify the need for a dedicated collecting or inventorying effort on the geographic and logistic scale being proposed. Why are existing collections and inventories inadequate for pursuing the problems being considered? What special research or other considerations demand this intensive collecting or inventorying effort?

3. **Urgency.** Collections of specimens may have to be conducted quickly in some cases. If appropriate, proposals should indicate why an immediate and intensive collecting or inventorying effort is required. Examples would be efforts to sample the effects of rare historical events or to take advantage of unique collecting opportunities. Justifications involving endangered habitats or disappearing resources should make specific reference to the planned collection sites and to the sampling strategy, not simply to the broad region.

4. **Project Management Plan.** Survey projects should include a plan for curation and distribution of new collection, or for the production of a catalog, computer database, manual, flora or fauna, or taxonomic key. The Investigator should describe the plan for collecting, documenting, curating, distributing, and studying the surveyed material, and production of manuals, keys, or databases, including

an approximate timetable. The description should include estimates of the number of sites to be sampled or collections to be inventoried, volume of material to be collected or inventoried, and data to be recorded at the time of the collection or inventory. If new collections are to be made, the Principal Investigator should specify the repository for them, and describe the means by which members of the research community will be given access to the survey's collections, such as via public notice, formal publication, or computer database. Investigators are encouraged to consider development of computer databases and implementation on a Geographic Information System (GIS). For surveys in foreign countries, a clear statement should be included that indicates how scientists from the host country will be involved in the project and what arrangements have been made for housing specimens. Documentation will be required prior to an award showing that the necessary collecting permits have been obtained.

5. **Conceptual Issues.** The description of research methods and potential may be less detailed in survey than in non-survey studies. Nevertheless, in keeping with NSF's criteria of intrinsic merit and utility or relevance, survey proposals should place some emphasis on the conceptual basis for the collection or inventorying effort. Ostensibly, all survey projects lead to better description and understanding of poorly known groups and geographic regions, so this cannot be the sole justification for a survey proposal. Consequently, projects that have concrete plans or provide direction for future research that will be facilitated by the new collections or inventories will be more competitive in the review process. As examples: Will resolution of phylogenetic relationships of taxa be possible with the collected material? Can explicit tests be made of hypotheses about evolutionary processes, biogeography, paleoclimatology, or extinctions? Will research be stimulated outside of systematics, in partnership with ecologists, anthropologists, conservationists, sociologists, or economists, for example?

Proposals for biotic surveys and inventories should be prepared according to the guidelines presented in "Grants for Research and Education in Science and Engineering" (NSF 83-57). These proposals will undergo merit review, including evaluation by mail reviewers and by the Systematic Biology Survey and Inventory Review Panel that meets in January.

SUMMARY OF PANEL-REVIEWED PROPOSALS IN ZOOLOGY,
SYSTEMATIC BIOLOGY PROGRAM, FY 1989

<u>Taxonomic Summary</u>			<u>Topical Summary</u>		
	Awards	Declines		Awards	Declines
Invertebrates					
Protists	3	9	Faunal surveys	2	10
Insects	9	22		(4%)	(7%)
Crustaceans	4	8	Monographs or		
Molluscs	0	12	revisions	4	12
Worms	0	6		(8%)	(8%)
Other groups	4	15	Phylogenetic		
Total	20	72	studies	16	41
	(22%)	(78%)		(31%)	(28%)
Vertebrates			Zoogeographic		
Fishes	4	12	studies	4	4
Amphibians	3	7		(8%)	(3%)
Reptiles	5	11	Evolutionary		
Birds	3	4	processes	11	23
Mammals	11	29		(21%)	(16%)
General			Functional or		
topics	6	9	developmental	5	21
Total	32	72	morphology	(10%)	(15%)
	(31%)	(69%)	Paleontology	7	26
				(13%)	(18%)
			Other (work-		
			shops, e.g.)	3	7
				(5%)	(5%)
				(100%)	(100%)

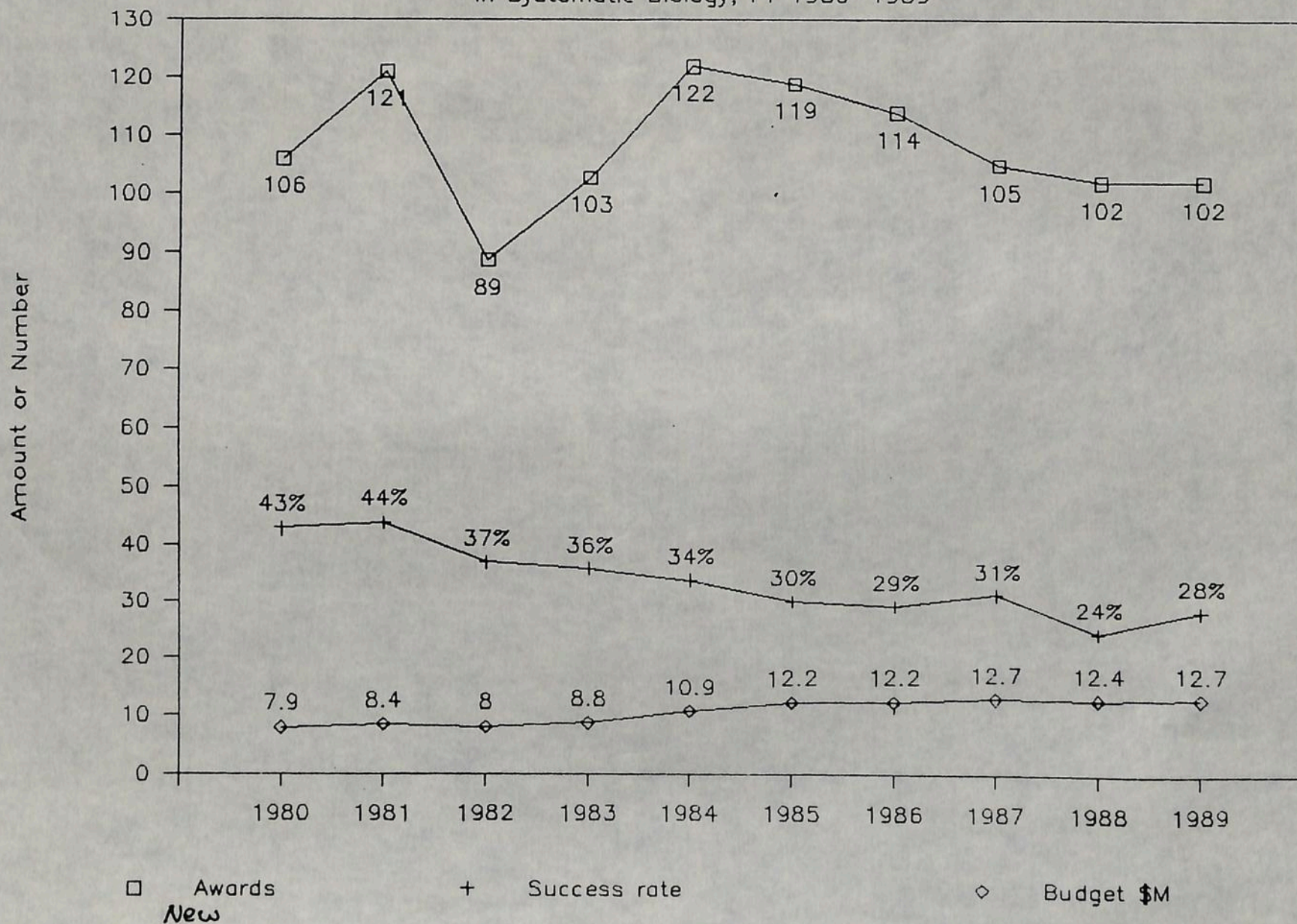
Total, Zoology	52	144			
	(27%)	(73%)			
Total, Botany	37	87	Tropical		
	(30%)	(70%)	Zoology	12	16
				(43%)	(57%)
ALL PROPOSALS	89	231			
	(28%)	(72%)			

SUMMARY OF PANEL-REVIEWED PROPOSALS IN BOTANY,
SYSTEMATIC BIOLOGY PROGRAM, FY 1989

<u>Taxonomic Summary</u>			<u>Topical Summary</u>		
	Awards	Declines		Awards	Declines
Non-vascular			Floristic		
Prokaryotes	1	3	Inventories	3	4
Algae	6	15		(8%)	(5%)
Fungi	3	15	Monographs or		
Bryophytes	2	1	Revisions	7	9
Total	12	34		(19%)	(10%)
	(26%)	(74%)	Morphological		
Vascular			Studies	7	13
Ferns	2	1		(19%)	(15%)
Conifers	2	5	Taxonomic		
Monocots	6	12	Comparisons	4	5
Dicots	9	24		(11%)	(6%)
General	6	11	Evolutionary		
Total	25	53	Processes	1	3
	(32%)	(68%)		(3%)	(3%)
Total, Botany	37	87	Molecular		
	(30%)	(70%)	Systematics	10	37
Total, Zoology	52	144		(27%)	(43%)
	(27%)	(73%)	Paleobotany		
<u>All Proposals</u>	89	231		3	12
	(28%)	(72%)		(8%)	(14%)
			Other		
				2	4
				(5%)	(4%)
				(100%)	(100%)

Awards, Budgets and Success Rate

in Systematic Biology, FY 1980-1989



Number of New and Resubmitted Proposals in Systematics Program
(and total amount of money requested)

	October	January	April	<u>Totals</u>
FY 81	106	74	83	263
FY 82	102	52	92	246 (30.3M)
FY 83	108	54	130	292
FY 84	126	91	117	334
FY 85	119 (18.2M)	101 (15.9M)	128 (18.3M)	348 (52.4M)
FY 86	129 (18.7M)	73 (9.9M)	128 (21.9M)	330 (50.5M)
FY 87	123 (19.0M)	92 (15.6M)	133 (20.5M)	348 (55.1M)
FY 88	120 (18.7M)	86 (13.8M)	129 (21.5M)	335 (54.0M)
FY 89	133 (22.9M)	54 (9.4M)	139 (27.7M)	326 (60.0M)
FY 90	133 (25.9M)	---	214 (38.9M)	347 (64.8M)

Percentage Fraction of these that are Resubmitted Proposals

FY 84	24%	25%	34%
FY 85	27%	29%	34%
FY 86	45%	36%	34%
FY 87	40%	42%	24%
FY 88	33%	42%	28%
FY 89	33%	31%	32%
FY 90	31%	--	37%

Success Rate for **New (20%) Renewal (38%) Resubmitted (33%) Proposals**

[for all FY 1989 proposals, botanical and zoological];

New (19%) Renewal (37%) Resubmitted (26%)

[for all FY 1988 proposals];

New (19%) Renewal (42%) Resubmitted (35%)

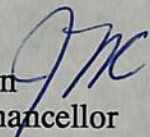
[for all FY 1987 proposals];

New (16%) Renewal (50%) Resubmitted (31%)

[for all FY 1986 proposals].

Campus Correspondence

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

From: James M. Coleman 
Executive Vice Chancellor

Date: December 5, 1989

To: Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany

Re: Recent Appointment

I was pleased to learn that you have been appointed to the editorial board of *Micologia Neotropical Aplicada*. Congratulations! LSU needs all the favorable recognition it can get, and honors such as yours make us look good.



Instituto
de Biología

August 18, 1988.

DEPARTAMENTO DE BOTANICA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTONOMA DE MEXICO

Apartado Postal 70-233
04510 México, D. F.
Del. Coyoacán
Tel: 550-58-83

Dr. Bernard Lowy, Professor Emeritus
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

The purpose of this letter is twofold. First, I want to thank you again for your thorough revision of the manuscript of the *Iconografía de Macromicetos*. Second, I want to ask your permission to put your name on a list of permanent referees of the *Anales del Instituto de Biología UNAM, Serie Botánica* (an institutional requirement I have to comply with). The inclusion of your name in that list does not mean you will be flooded with manuscripts. As I have already pointed out in a previous letter, I promise not to abuse your good disposition.

Hoping that your answer will be favorable I remain

Truly yours,

J. Chiang

Dr. Fernando Chiang
Editor de los Anales del
Instituto de Biología UNAM,
Serie Botánica

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

504388-2601

12-IX-1988

Dear Dr. Chiang:

I shall be glad to serve as a referee for papers submitted to the "Anales del Instituto de Biología UNAM, Serie Botánica." I am not so pretentious as to suggest that my competence ranges over the entire field of botany, but I am willing to be of help with mycological papers. The old refrán: "zapatero, a tu zapato!" is apropos here.

I imagine that emeritus status often implies that the retiree has limitless time at his disposal, but I am glad that you see things differently. Presently, I am still on the editorial board of Revista/Review Interamericana (Puerto Rico), receive papers for evaluation from NSF, continue to serve as a referee for Mycologia (although I just concluded 15 years on the editorial board of that journal), and am currently a consultant for Economic Botany. I mention this not to discourage you from submitting papers to me, but only to indicate that my official retirement has not resulted in complete tranquilidad. I shall certainly honor your requests whenever possible, but please write to me about 2 weeks in advance of sending a paper, to verify that I'll be on campus to receive it.

I have been invited to participate in the III Congreso Nacional de Micología, to be held on 16-19 October in Cd. Victoria. If you plan to attend, it would be good to meet you there. If not, perhaps we could arrange a meeting at UNAM after the Congress.

With best regards,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy



Instituto
de Biología

April 29, 1988.

DEPARTAMENTO DE BOTANICA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTONOMA DE MEXICO

Apartado Postal 70-233
04510 México, D. F.
Del. Coyoacán
Tel: 550-58-83

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am the present editor of the *Anales del Instituto de Biología UNAM, Serie Botánica*; I am trying to upgrade the quality of the publications issued by the Instituto de Biología and, in order to do that, one of the most important things is choosing good reviewers. You are a renowned authority in your field and, of utmost importance in our case, your knowledge of Spanish makes you the perfect reviewer. Therefore, I am asking for your help.

Would you be willing to review the manuscript I am sending you? (*ICONOGRAFIA DE MACROMICETOS DE MEXICO. I. AMANITA*, by Evangelina Pérez-Silva and Teófilo Herrera Suárez). We would be very grateful to you, and your help would be of immense value to Mexican mycology.

I can assure you that, should your review be unfavorable, it would be held in strict confidence, since I know you are acquainted with the second author (Dr. Herrera).

Hoping to hear from you soon I remain,

Truly yours,

Fernando Chiang
Editor de los *Anales del Instituto de Biología*
de la UNAM, Serie Botánica



11-V-1988

Dr. Fernando Chiang
Instituto de Biología
UNAM
A.P. 70-233
04510 México, D.F.

Dear Dr. Chiang:

I have proofread the ms. you sent me, and have indicated corrections and suggestions in the usual way. My general impression of the paper is highly favorable, both from the standpoint of organization and execution. The authors have produced a useful taxonomic contribution which fulfills the objectives stated in their prologue, and augurs well for future volumes that are planned in this series.

The fate of a work of this kind depends heavily upon the quality of its illustrations, and the authors have been most fortunate to have the collaboration of the highly talented artist Elvia Esparza. Her striking water colors are among the finest I have seen, and should insure the work's complete success. Nevertheless, a touch of artificiality has been introduced in those paintings that include a substrate, no doubt upon the insistence of the authors that no part of the mushroom be concealed. Although this insures complete fidelity for purposes of identification, it necessarily compromises the actual appearance of the mushrooms in their natural habitats. In plates 1 and 17, the artist has shown no habitat, as if to say: here is what they look like purely as specimens. Interestingly, she has suggested another approach in plate 21, *A. virosa*, in which outline drawings have also been included. In any event, the artist must be applauded for her admirable work. Much depends upon the quality of the reproductions in the final publication, and I hope these will receive the careful attention they deserve.

The main body of the text follows conventional lines of taxonomic presentation, based upon some generally accepted system of classification, in this case, adopting the outlines suggested by the prominent workers, Singer, Bas, and Jennings. I cannot account for the deletion of Singer in the bibliography, where I have inserted it in its proper place.

In the chapter beginning on p. 16 I have a few animadversions to make, since I have a special interest in mycophilia vs mycophobia. Often without being aware of it, authors may reveal their predilection or trepidation, which in either case seems to have deep roots in diverse cultures. Why do the Russians love mushrooms, and the English abhor them? (etc.) It is quite a fascinating field of study.

For example, on p. 16, l. 3-4, the authors caution the reader "...no

incluir especies de este género en la alimentación humana, a menos que ..."

This is followed by a long section on types of intoxication, indicating in considerable detail the possible harmful effects of a misidentification by mycophagists, including such symptoms as "... postración total... cianosis... estupor... delirio... espasmos convulsivos... disnea... calambres dolorosos..." and of course, "muerte." I counted 8 references to either "mortal" or "muerte" within a few pages. There is nothing in this section that is, strictly speaking, inaccurate. It is rather a matter of emphasis, which displays a degree of apprehension that approaches mycophobia. Whereas it is the responsibility of an author to call attention to potential dangers of mistakes in identification, a balance should be struck between instilling fear and counselling judicious precaution. In at least one instance, namely the possibility of confusing A. muscaria and A. caesarea (p. 25-26), I believe that the chances of this happening are in most circumstances fairly remote. Even if the squamules are washed off the cap of A. muscaria, in normal, mature specimens the absence of a sac-like volva in A. muscaria, and its presence in A. caesarea (which I have often personally verified in the field), is virtually unmistakable if carefully observed. Reference to outstanding illustrations such as are offered here, make such an error even less likely. In fact, this is mentioned almost as an afterthought (P. 26): "...pero ésta siempre presenta estípites blanco con volva anillada." Why then, all the furor? So much for mycophobia.

In view of the admonitions offered in this section, I find it curious that the authors exclude from their bibliography a book by G. Lincoff & D.H. Mitchel, "Toxic and Hallucinogenic Mushroom Poisoning." Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. 1977, in which readers can find much additional pertinent data.

On p. 16, par. 2, reference is made to Claudius (I have added the date of his demise) who, as far as mycologists are concerned, was distinguished by his presumed murder by mushrooms. The case is an interesting one, and there is still controversy concerning it. This is hardly surprising, considering that it deals with an event that occurred over 2000 years ago, and the consequent difficulty in assessing reliable witnesses. It is really not quite as simple as stated here. I realize the limitations of space etc., but readers may wish to refer to "Claudius the God," by the late Robert Graves, published by Penguin Books in 1934 (and later editions). The final pages of this work offers "Three Accounts of Claudius's Death." I question the name "Agripinila" (p. 16, par. 2, l. 4). Agrippina is the accepted name and spelling of Claudius's wife. Neither should the paper by R.G. Wasson be overlooked: "The Death of Claudius." Bot. Mus. Leaflets. Harvard Univ. 23(3): 101-128. 1972. (It is subtitled: "Mushrooms for Murderers.")

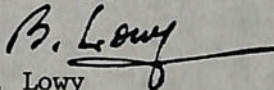
Another small point concerns the assumed aphrodisiac effect of A. muscaria, referred to on p. 22 (2 lines from bottom). This should at least be qualified. The statement as it stands perpetuates a common myth which I believe may have no basis in fact, and for veracity shares the belief in the supposed efficacy of powdered rhinoceros horn, advocated for the same reason. The latter is also a dangerous myth, since it has caused the near extinction of a species.

The key to species is quite straightforward and workable. I suggest that appropriate pagination be included beside the species names for easier reference, since the species are not arranged alphabetically in the text.

Readers will welcome the useful glossary with its Latin and Greek derivations.

These are my principal comments on the manuscript. I hope that you may find some of them to be helpful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "B. Lowy". A horizontal line is drawn across the end of the signature.

B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus

P.S. I am returning the ms. and photos under separate cover, but with some concern for their safe arrival. Kindly let me know promptly when they reach you.

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

28 February 1989

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

The herbarium specimens listed below are being forwarded to you by Library rate in 6 package(s) as Loan for det. # 4534. Please verify the contents of the shipment promptly and acknowledge receipt by signing and returning the blue copy. Return the pink copy at the time borrowed specimens are returned. When the specimens have arrived at NY, this copy will be sent to you as a record of the loan.

Correspondence and forms should be addressed to:

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
Administrative Curator

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

Loan for determination: 677 Specimens

of Lowy Projeto Flora Maraca:

596 Fungi
69 Lichens
12 Bryophytes

My Maraca' collections finally
returned to LSU M.
Duplicates to be returned to
NYBG.

Specimens received in condition on 15-III-1989
(good, ~~poor~~) (date of receipt)

Anticipated date of return of specimens: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____

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

28 February 1989

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

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Administrative Curator

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

Loan for determination: 677 Specimens

of Lowy Projeto Flora Maraca:

596 Fungi

69 Lichens

12 Bryophytes

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

Anticipated date of return of specimens: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____

SUMMARY

A preliminary survey of Phragmobasidiomycetes from the Brazilian Amazon revealed three new species: *Tremella riobrancensis* Lowy, *Ductifera elastica* Lowy, and *Dacryopinax maxidorii* Lowy. Ten other species representing the families Auriculariaceae, Tremellaceae, and Dacrymycetaceae previously unreported from Acre and Amazonas were also collected.

INTRODUCTION

In this century the higher fungi of Brazil have been the subject of numerous studies, but many taxa have scarcely been considered and are still virtually unknown or infrequently collected. The tremellaceous fungi constitute one of these groups (Tremellales sensu lato) and Möller's (1895) publication is the first comprehensive treatment of the fungi now generally classified as Phragmobasidiomycetes. For a recent survey of the taxa included within this class, together with diagnostic characteristics of orders and families, the reader is referred to the author's 1982 paper. A Flora Neotropica monograph (Lowy, 1971) is the first attempt since Möller's work to review and revise the morphology and taxonomy of neotropical Tremellales and although numerous Brazilian collections are noted, few of them are from the Amazonian region. A 1980 expedition to Acre jointly sponsored by the New York Botanical Garden and by INPA concentrated chiefly on angiosperms and fungi and the present report is a summary of Tremellales collected at that time including three new species previously described (Lowy, 1981, 1982a).

Tremella riobrancensis Lowy, Mycotaxon 15:95. 1982. (Figs. 1-2) Fructification tough gelatinous when fresh, effused, \pm 650 μ m thick, dark brown, parasitizing perithecia of a pyrenomycete; drying to a rusty brown crust; hymenium \pm 75 μ m wide with basidia arising from clamped hyphae; probasidia subglobose 14-18 (-20) μ m diam; metabasidia cruciate septate, subovoid, (20-) 23-28 (-32) X 15-18 (-20) μ m diam; sterigmata narrow-cylindrical; basidiospores subglobose 10.0-12.0 X 8.5-11.0 μ m with prominent apiculus, germi-

(*) Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA. 70803 USA.

MYCOTAXON

Vol. XXIX, pp. 11-19

July-September 1987

NEW BRAZILIAN HETEROBASIDIOMYCETES

B. Lowy

Botany Department, Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge LA 70803

ABSTRACT

Three new species of Heterobasidiomycetes are reported from the Ilha de Maracá, Roraima, Brasil: *Dacryopinax crenata*, *Exidia maracensis*, and *Heterochaete bodmanii*. Other collections of Auriculariaceae, Tremellaceae, and Dacrymycetaceae are also listed.

Ilha de Maracá, located at 3°15'-3°35' N. Lat., 61°22'-61°58' W. Long., in the State of Roraima, is one of 16 biological stations designated by the Brazilian government as an ecological reserve. The riverine island, bounded by northern and southern branches of the Uraricoeira river, is one of the largest of such islands known, measuring approximately 65 x 25 km, constituting an area of 92,000 hectares. At present, only a small section at the eastern extremity of the island has been made accessible by trails cut through the forest. The limited access to the island, which requires special permission and carefully scrutinized credentials in order to carry out biological studies there is exemplary, and establishes a model much to be desired in many other regions of Brazilian Amazonia as well.

Dacryopinax crenata Lowy, sp. nov.

Fig. 1.

Fructificatio in humido elastico-gelatinosa, stipitata et pileata, aurantio-rubiginosa, sicca cornea, succina; pileo crenata, rugulosa, usque ad 4 mm late X 1 mm crassa; caulis subcylindraceus, rugosa, 10 mm alt X 1.5 mm crassa; hyphae enodosae; probasidia cylindracea, unicellularis, 15-20 x 3.0-3.5 μ m; metabasidia aseptata, bifurcata, 20-26 x 3-4 μ m; basidiosporae curvulo-cylindraceae, 8-10 x 3.5-4.0 μ m, postremo 1-septatae.

Life Sciences Division
Natural History Museum
900 Exposition Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90007
April 18, 1989

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

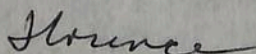
I'm happy to finally send you "Review of Mycological Studies in the Neotropics," which appeared in publication by the New York Botanical Garden in David Campbell & H. David Hammond (eds.) Floristic Inventory of Tropical Countries, March 1989.

I thank you wholeheartedly for your cooperation in responding to my initial survey (Dec. 1985-Jan. 1986) of your work and publications relating to neotropical mycology. Your help contributed greatly to the effort to depict its breadth, nature, and emphasis.

The "Table of Current & Active Mycology" I originally included had to be left out due to space constraints. That seemed to me extremely useful for neotropical workers to help locate other specimens of particular interest or locality (especially valuable for locating collections as yet unreported in publications). And, identifying people with neotropical interests might encourage those sharing interests to communicate and collaborate.

I am now updating the table for publication soon and want to include your recent work. Could you please let me know of recent (1986 to present) activities, publications, collection localities and the location (herbaria etc.) of collections so that other neotropical researchers can become aware of them. You can update the previous form (enclosed) if that's easier. Again, I would appreciate any reprints of post Jan. 1986 work, as well as your letting me know of any serious omissions you note in the present article. I did read a great many papers, but may have missed a few, trying to adequately cover the range of mycological activities in the last 200 years or so.

Sincerely yours,



Florence H. Nishida

enc.

*Your introduction
to neotropical mycology
was most helpful -
I hope I gave you
adequate credit -*

Received 17-III-89

MYCOLOGIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

RONALD H. PETERSEN
Editor-in-Chief
Department of Botany
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

CLARK T. ROGERSON
Managing Editor
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458

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

March 9, 1989

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

Would you be willing to review the enclosed manuscript for MYCOLOGIA?

If so, please prepare two copies of your comments, one an unsigned copy that can be sent to the author (reviewers who prefer not to remain anonymous may sign both copies of their review). Minor corrections and suggestions may be placed directly on the manuscript using a soft lead pencil.

The following points should be considered in your review:

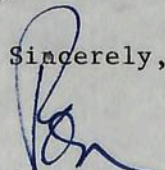
1. Is the material new and worthy of publication in MYCOLOGIA?
2. Is the presentation logical and clear?
3. Are the conclusions justified by the evidence?
4. Could the paper be shortened substantially without interfering with its merit?
5. Have the tables been prepared as clearly and concisely as possible? Could any be deleted? Combined? Added?
6. Are the illustrations adequate? Excessive? Properly grouped? Properly explained? Worthy of publication?

Any other comments or criticisms will be appreciated. Kindly return the manuscript with your review promptly.

Should you anticipate not being able to review this paper within two or three weeks, or if you prefer not to review it at all, please return all materials to me without delay so they can be sent to another reviewer.

Thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,


Ronald H. Petersen

Ref. No.: 125

Copy

ON AN UNDESCRIBED TREMELLA FROM CHINA

by

R.J. Bandoni and M. Zang

Tremella aurantia is characterized in part by its conspicuous core of fleshy-fibrous hyphae that is lacking in most species of the genus. Bandoni(1961) determined that the core was composed of the mycelium of a Stereum sp., the duplex arrangement being evidence of parasitism. Is not the Stereum parasitic upon the Tremella rather than the reverse? Subsequently, other Tremella spp. with similar internal structure were designated as parasites, and in this paper the authors extend the observation and declare that "all taxa considered to belong to the Tremellaceae s.str., are thought to be mycoparasites." (p.7, par.2)

This concept, although documented with several spp. of Tremella, has not yet been shown to extend to all Tremella spp. or to all other genera of Tremellaceae, including Bourdotia, Ductifera, Exidia, Heterochaete, and Sebacina, among others that are conventionally classified within the Tremellaceae s.str.

Referring to Naematelia (p.7, par.2), a genus also composed of elements belonging to different genera, the authors assert that Neotremella, a new genus "erected by Lowy(1979)...is undoubtedly a member of this group." However, I found no evidence of an extraneous mycelium in the type collection. Also, the internal morphology of the Neotremella basidiocarp is quite distinct from that found either in T. aurantia or T. tremelloides. The authors do not indicate whether or not they have examined the type of Neotremella.

There may be exceptions to the authors' statement that "Tremella aurantia is known with certainty only from North America." (p.6, last 2 lines.) I have seen collections so identified from Argentina and Brazil (in Flora Neotropica 6, 1971), as well as from Venezuela.

Dimensions of the basidiocarp as indicated in the Latin diagnosis (p.3, par. 2), do not correspond to those given in the English description (p.4, par.2), and in the Latin diagnosis, basidiospores are described as "globosae vel subglobosae," (p.4, par.1), but become "subglobose to very broadly ellipsoid"(p.5, par.1). The plate shows basidiospores(L) that are subglobose. The Latin diagnosis does not mention parasitism, presumably a basic consideration in this paper. Also, the habitat in the Latin diagnosis(p.4,par.1) is given as "Quercus sp." whereas in the English version, "Betula sp." is added (p.5, par.2).

Some of these points should be addressed.

B. Lowy
B. Lowy
25-11-89



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
809 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10017-3580

WRITERS DIRECT DIAL NUMBER IS (212) 984- 5326

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

February 23, 1989

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for kindly offering to participate in the selection of candidates for U.S. Fulbright Collaborative Grants for 1989-1990. We sincerely appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Enclosed are copies of the team applications for your review. To assist you, I am also enclosing some explanatory materials outlining our rating system, together with information about the nature of the Collaborative Research Program.

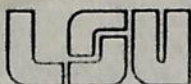
May we please have your narrative evaluation and numerical rating within two weeks. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosures



Copy

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

504/388-8485

6-III-1989

Lori Matia
Sr. Program Administrator
IIE
809 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3580

Dear Ms Matia:

The program outlined in this proposal deserves the closest attention. The efforts of the principal participants, working in cooperation with local farmers, have the potential of establishing a pattern of agronomic and social practices of fundamental importance not only in Nicaragua, but throughout Central America. In Nicaragua, where the national economy is presently in disastrous straits, a more efficient and productive approach to land use is imperative.

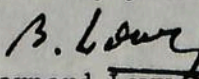
The nearly indiscriminate use of pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides on farm land has proliferated rapidly throughout the world during the past few decades, creating environmental problems of unexpected magnitude. Consequently, alternate techniques of land management, including specifically those put forward by the candidates for this grant, deserve to be vigorously pursued.

My own experience as a botanist extending over four decades throughout the American tropics, and particularly of late in the Brazilian Amazon, convinces me that the future productivity of tropical land, already in serious jeopardy, will be largely dependent upon respect for the ecosystem by the adoption of sound agronomic principles as applied to land treatment.

Drs. Hugh McGuinness and Kristen Nelson are clearly highly qualified by background, experience, and motivation, as indicated in the data that I have carefully reviewed, to make their innovative program operative, using the selective method of integrated pest management.

I fully endorse this proposal with a rating of 1.5, and strongly recommend adequate funding for its implementation.

Sincerely yours,


Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

16 February 1989

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Katia Rodrigues is on a graduate fellowship here at NY, and is required to perform 17.5 hours per week of herbarium work. One task often assigned to students is the processing (labelling, packeting etc.) of Projeto Flora collections. Since Katia is a student of mycology, and since she went on the trip you did, it seemed logical that she process your collections. She asked if she should make a note of any determinations that she could do easily as she processed the specimens, and I encouraged her to do so. We have approximately 5,000 Projeto Flora fungi for which no collector or specialist has returned even a partial determination. Unidentified specimens are a serious storage problem for us. Therefore, when I can get at least a genus name for a PF fungus, I jump at the chance. The complete determination, or re-determination, can always be added later, since we know which collections are filed under which names. Your fieldbook, with your determinations is probably here somewhere. I have never seen it, nor has Katia. I am sorry that our own internal communication system broke down here, because had we known of your field determinations much of Katia's time could have been saved for other projects.

With regard to the specimens you have not received, Katia was responsible for splitting those collections she thought they could be split. Apparently, her idea of an adequate duplicate differs from yours. We will shortly be sending the remainder of your collections (our set of "unicates") to you as a loan for determination. As is our usual policy in such loans, you are welcome to keep a portion of any collection that you think can be split satisfactorily.

It is unclear to me whether we have duplicates already of your Tremellales. If we do, then you may receive a superfluous set on loan, since I think in the interest of time we will not pull the Jelly fungi out of the set before sending it. If we do not have a set of your Tremellales, then I assume you intend to send a set to us at some later point.

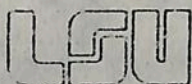
Thank you for your list of determinations and the additional ones noted in your letter. I wonder if in the future you could supply authorities for the collections you name. All of our other collaborators do so, and it greatly expedites the recording of determinations and insertion of the specimens.

Sincerely,

Barbara M. Thiers

Barbara M. Thiers
Administrative Curator

BMT/mm



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1707
504388-8485

21-II-1989

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10485-5126

Dear Barbara,

A few things are becoming clear through the haze of multiple communications for which several people have been responsible for the past two years or more. But some points still need to be clarified.

Regarding the Tremellales, there are 2 sets to consider: 1) the Gary Samuels collections from Brazil, French Guiana and Sulawesi, designated as NYBG loan No. 4207 with 98 numbers; and 2), my Maracá collections. I believe you should have no further problem with either of these, because all duplicates have been distributed, including types of spp. nov. which I sent to Manaus (INPA) by previous arrangement. NY also has a set, minus the types.

What I would hope to receive from you are the remaining numbers of Maracá duplicates specifically designated for LSUM as part of the original Proyecto Flora Amazonica agreement established under the directorship of Iain Prance. I assume these are the collections you "will shortly be sending," but I do not understand why they should be considered a "loan for determination," rather than a set separated from the original material, and representing LSUM's share of the 3-way division agreed to by all concerned: ie INPA, NYBG, LSUM. Do you not see it this way, Barbara? I hope I have not further muddied the waters!

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

PS. - Normally, I give authorities for any fungus determined to sp. I'm sorry if I missed any. If you return the list, I'll complete the data.



Instituto
de Biología

DEPARTAMENTO DE BOTANICA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTONOMA DE MEXICO

Apartado Postal 70-233
04510 México, D. F.
Del. Coyoacán
Tel: 550-58-83

19 de enero de 1989.

106
DR. BERNARD LOWY
MYCOLY HERB., DEPT. OF BOTANY
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70803
U. S. A.

Dear Lowy:

11
11
We, the staff and students of the Laboratorio de Micología of the Instituto de Biología of the National University of Mexico, would very much like to see Teófilo Herrera-Suarez in recognition of his life long service to the science of mycology appointed as Researcher Emeritus in our institute. Accordingly we have approached the concerned authorities of the Instituto de Biología.

We are sure that you are aware of his contributions to mycology spanning over a period of 44 years and we would very much like you to support his appointment. We will be grateful to you if you would write directly to the institute expressing your appreciation for his work as well supporting his appointment as Researcher Emeritus.

11
12
We would like to point out that Dr. Teófilo Herrera-Suarez continues to be very active in our laboratory sharing his vast experience and knowledge with young researchers. He continues to stimulate young minds thus.

Your letter should be addressed to:

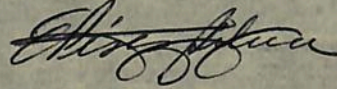
M. en C. Antonio Lot Helgueras
Director
Instituto de Biología
Apdo. Postal 70-233
Ciudad Universitaria, Delegación Coyoacán
Mexico, D.F. 04510
Mexico.

Needless to say, his appointment as Researcher Emeritus will enable him to continue with his research and to contribute to science in general.

We greatly appreciate your support.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,



Dra. Evangelina Perez Silva.

EPS/acp.



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

15 de febrero de 1989

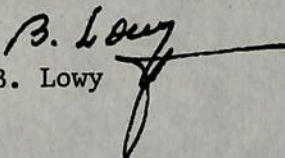
Dra. Evangelina Pérez-Silva
Instituto de Biología, UNAM
Ap. Postal 70-233
Ciudad Universitaria, Del. Coyoacán
04510 MEXICO, D.F.

Estimada Dra. Evangelina !

Con muchísimo gusto escribí en seguida una carta
(en inglés) apoyando fuertemente nuestro colega y buen amigo
Teófilo Herrera.

Ojalá que tenga éxito entre los miembros del comité
de evaluación!

Saludos cordiales


B. Lowy



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

504/388-8485

February 14, 1989

M. en C. Antonio Lot Helgueras
Director
Instituto de Biología, UNAM
Ap. Postal 70-233
Ciudad Universitaria, Del. Coyoacán
México, D.F. 04510

Dear Dr. Lot:

I am pleased to strongly support the advance of Dr. Teófilo Herrera Suarez to the status of Researcher Emeritus at UNAM.

The long, distinguished career of Dr. Herrera at UNAM has been many-faceted, intimately involved with research and teaching, and with the wise counseling of generations of students whose high regard and affection for him is well known.

Among his many academic responsibilities at UNAM for over four decades, Dr. Herrera was a pioneer in the foundation and subsequent intellectual nourishment through the years of the Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (founded in 1965), which today has attained international recognition in the mycological world. It has been through his continuous association with the Sociedad that many of his colleagues (particularly those outside Mexico, like myself) have learned to appreciate and respect Dr. Herrera's many original contributions in mycology.

It is needless to catalog the long list of Dr. Herrera's research publications (which speak for themselves), but it is pertinent to emphasize and commend Dr. Herrera's outstanding efforts in the field of etnomycology. Throughout the decades of the 50's and 60's he was directly responsible for introducing many non-Mexican mycologists to the deep cultural significance of entheogenic mushrooms among some indigenous populations of Mexico. This eventually led to numerous important scientific works, as well as to others for the layman. h/

Among my colleagues both within and outside of Mexico, I know of none who do not consider Dr. Herrera to be a leading figure in Mexican mycology today.

In conferring upon Dr. Herrera the title of Researcher Emeritus, you will not only be honoring this modest, generous and erudite biologist, but also reflecting honor upon your institution.

Sincerely,

Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus

vdh

D^r Régis COURTECUISSÉ

2/35, rue L. de Bettignies

F. - 59139 WATTIGNIES

Tél. : 20 95 45 70

Wattignies, le 7.03.1989

Dear Bernard,

I write you very shortly this time, to ask you for some more help.

A job for a mycologist is available at the New York Botanical Garden. I am ready to send my application but, according to the letter from P.Holmgren, I have to send at the same time some letters of recommendation.

So I write you to ask if you could send me such a letter to be joint to my application. The job is for a person willing to work on the fungi represented in the Americas, with emphasis on the Neotropics. Perhaps you could mention and emphasize in your letter of recommendation the fact that I was in French Guyana last year, and that you saw the material I examined concerning the Heterobasidiomycetes.

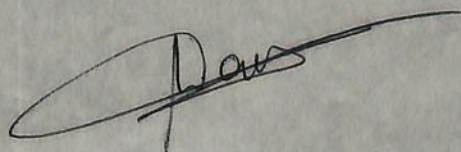
I thank you very much in advance for your help this way (the dead line for completing the applicant's file is by 30 May 1989)

On the other hand (I said you in my previous letter that some events were happening in France), one job in Lille will perhaps be available in a few months, so that I'll have to choose if several applications meet success. Here it is a job for teaching and research in the Faculty of Pharmacy. A very different job than the one in NY with only research and many opportunities for travelling. I'll see what to decide according to the final possibilities.

Roy Halling wrote me last week and said that his trip to french Guyana will be only next year. I hope to be able to find some solution to join the american expedition, if not next year, at least in the future...

Waiting for your answer and letter of recommendation (if you agree with such a request, of course you are free to decline that demand), I send you my best regards.

Régis



LSU

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Date 14-III-1929

To Dear Récipit,

I am happy to have the good news that you will be able to choose what you consider to be the best offer made to you. That is an enviable position to be in, but the choice may not be an easy one! Still, I feel sure that you will be successful no matter where you go.

The enclosed letter to Dr. Holmgren may be useful in your application to the NYBG.

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

504/388-8485

14-III-1989

Dr. Patricia K. Holmgren
Director of The Herbarium
The New York Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 10458-5126

Dear Dr. Holmgren:

Dr. Régis Courtecuisse is applying for a position as a mycologist at the New York Botanical Garden, and I am glad to write in his behalf.

Dr. Courtecuisse is a young, versatile, and enthusiastic French mycologist whose experience extends from a familiarity with the sand dune fungi of northern France to the tropical forests of French Guiana. Some of his publications with which I am familiar show that he has a great interest not only in taxonomy, but in the ecology of fungi as well. Although he has concentrated on studies of the agarics of France, he has also published on the boletes, Gasteromycetes, and Heterobasidiomycetes. He recently sent me a number of Tremellales for identification or verification which were part of his extensive collections in French Guiana made in early 1988. The material he sent me was notable for being accompanied by numerous sketches of macroscopic and microscopic characters of each species, more detailed and accurate than any I recall ever having received. Virtually all had been correctly identified.

Last year I had the advantage of meeting Dr. Courtecuisse after his return from French Guiana, when he and his charming wife spent a few days in Baton Rouge. For the past several years I had received letters from him written in very good English, and I can now also testify to his excellent command of the spoken language.

My overall impression of Dr. Courtecuisse and his work is, that he is a mycologist of the highest competence, a careful worker devoted to meticulously documenting and skillfully recording his observations, and attentive to minute detail. From personal experience, I would consider him to be gregarious and at ease with colleagues and strangers alike, and I believe he is a person who can adapt with facility to new or challenging circumstances.

I unconditionally recommend Dr. Courtecuisse to you with confidence, and am convinced that he would be a most valuable and felicitous addition to your staff.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Prof. Emeritus

May be photocopied

QUESTIONNAIRE
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER OF SPECIALISTS AND CURRENT RESEARCH
IN PLANT SYSTEMATICS, EDITION 2

The *Register* is an ongoing information-service project of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, endorsed by the International Association for Plant Taxonomy and the American Society of Plant Taxonomists. Edition 2 will be published in 1989, and the revised database will be maintained at the Institute for continuing general query and update.

The *Register* covers specialties and projects in systematic botany per se (i.e. classification, description, nomenclature, identification; e.g. floras, checklists, monographs, revisions, phylogenies, nomenclators) as well as any in related fields that have direct significance for systematics (e.g. anatomy, coevolution, phytochemistry, reproduction biology, autecology, history of botany, bibliography).

This questionnaire is designed for both individual and institutional (projects only) response. For an institution, only the relevant directing officer should respond. Please return completed questionnaire to arrive by 30 April 1989, addressed to: Hunt Institute, Attn: Register, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890 USA.

Please type or print in ink

NAME

Personal or institutional name as you wish it to appear in the *Register*. Invert and punctuate for proper alphabetization. [e.g. Smith, John G.; Smith Herbarium, The]

Mycological Herbarium, Louisiana State University (LSUM)

[Individuals only] Full name, if not given above.

Bernard Lowy

TITLE [Individuals only]

Title of address. [e.g. Dr.; Ms.; Miss; Sr.; Herr]

Dr.

POSITION [Individuals only]

Job or appointment title(s) for organization (e.g. Professor of Botany)

Curator & Professor Emeritus

ADDRESS

Postal address, including institutional and residential address and country.

Louisiana State University

Mycological Herbarium,

Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705

Number of collections now in LSUM ± 25,000.

On deposit: Types of spp. now from Tropical America. Amazonian fungi

TELEPHONE

Telephone number for professional contact at place listed under Address.

Area or routing code 504

Local number 388-2123 (personal office)

388-8487 (Botany Dep't. office)

May be photocopied

QUESTIONNAIRE
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER OF SPECIALISTS AND CURRENT RESEARCH
IN PLANT SYSTEMATICS, EDITION 2

The *Register* is an ongoing information-service project of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, endorsed by the International Association for Plant Taxonomy and the American Society of Plant Taxonomists. Edition 2 will be published in 1989, and the revised database will be maintained at the Institute for continuing general query and update.

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Please type or print in ink

NAME

Personal or institutional name as you wish it to appear in the *Register*. Invert and punctuate for proper alphabetization. [e.g. Smith, John G.; Smith Herbarium, The]

Mycological Herbarium, Louisiana State University (LSUM)

[Individuals only] Full name, if not given above.

Bernard Lowy

TITLE [Individuals only]

Title of address. [e.g. Dr.; Ms.; Mme.; Sra.; Herrn]

Dr.

POSITION [Individuals only]

Job or appointment title(s) for organization listed under Address. [e.g. Associate Professor; Keeper; Director & Professor of Botany]

Curator & Professor Emeritus of Botany

ADDRESS

Postal address, including institutional identification and country. Individuals not institutionally affiliated, give residential address and country.

Louisiana State University

Mycological Herbarium, Botany Department

Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705

TELEPHONE

Telephone number for professional contact at place listed under Address.

Area or routing code 504 Local number 388-2123 (personal office)
388-8487 (Botany Dep't. office)

***BIRTH DATE** [Individuals only]

a day; b month; c year. [all in arabic numbers]

a 29 b February c 1916

***BIRTH PLACE** [Individuals only]

a city of birth; b country of birth.

a New York, NY b U.S.A.

***NATIONALITY** [Individuals only]

Country of present citizenship.

U.S.A.

***OTHER NAME(S)** [Individuals only]

1-3: Name(s) used other than that given above. a name (inverted and punctuated for proper alphabetization); b type of name [e.g. maiden; latinized; pseudonym].

1 a _____ b _____
2 a _____ b _____
3 a _____ b _____

***DEGREE(S)** [Individuals only]

1-4: Earned higher academic degrees(s) or diploma(s). a type of degree or diploma; b granting institution; c year of award.

1 a Ph.D. b State Univ. Iowa c 1951
2 a _____ b _____ c _____
3 a _____ b _____ c _____
4 a _____ b _____ c _____

***DEPOSITORIES** [Individuals only]

Specimens. 1-9: Institutional or other major depositories for your specimens. Use *Index Herbariorum* codes as appropriate. Give city as needed. [e.g. TEX; LE; personal residence; Acme Petrochemical Ltd., London]

1 NY 4 INPA 7 _____
2 IMI 5 SP 8 _____
3 MO 6 _____ 9 _____

Archival Materials. 1-9: Institutional or other major depositories for your mss., correspondence, etc. Use *Index Herbariorum* codes as appropriate. Give city as needed. [e.g. UNAM; India Office, London; Hunt Institute, Pittsburgh]

1 _____ 4 _____ 7 _____
2 _____ 5 _____ 8 _____
3 _____ 6 _____ 9 _____

*Optional categories of data. This information will not appear in the printed *Register*, but will be included in the databank and the Institute's master biographical file.

***FIELD WORK [Individuals only]**

Specimen collection. 1-9: Localities of significant collection. [e.g. Hochland von Guiana; Sonoran Desert; Kamchatka; Normandie]

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 <u>State of Acre, Brazil</u> | 4 <u>Iquitos, Peru</u> | 7 <u>Venezuela, Panama</u> |
| 2 <u>Maraca, Roraima, Brazil</u> | 5 <u>Sao Paulo, Brazil</u> | 8 _____ |
| 3 <u>Pucallpa, Peru</u> | 6 <u>E. of Cochabamba, Bolivia</u> | _____ |

Other systematic studies. 1-9: Localities of significant field study. [e.g. Maroc de l'ouest; Bayerische Alpen; eastern Sahel; Hawaiian Archipelago; Cyprus]

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>as above</u> | 4 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ | 9 _____ |

PROJECTS

1-9: Concise descriptive title(s) of current institutional or individual research project(s) in or involving plant systematics. A given project should *not* be reported both institutionally and individually. Include information on methodology, taxon, geographical area, geologic horizon or formation, historical or theoretical subject, etc. as appropriate. Projects will be indexed in the *Register* on the basis of key words extracted directly from the descriptive titles given here.

If an institutional project, follow title with "PI:" and name of principal investigator, director, editor, etc.

Also following title, list up to 4 principal individual or institutional collaborators, if applicable, preceded by "Collab.:" Ideally, each collaborator in a project should return a questionnaire, so that each will be listed in the main entry suite of the *Register*, not just in the index.

Directors or editors of large projects involving many contributors [e.g., *Flora Mesoamericana*] should not list those persons as collaborators. Rather, each such contributor should also report his own individual contribution as a project title, followed by "Contrib.:" and appropriate identification of the overall project it is being prepared for.

- 1 Projecto Flora Amazonica; inventory of phanerogams and cryptogams in
Brazilian Amazon; esp. TREMELLALES (Basidiomycetes) of the FUNGI. PI: B. Lowy

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

SPECIALTIES [Individuals only]

1-10: Concise descriptive title(s) of specialty(ies) in or involving plant systematics. Include information on taxon, methodology, geographical area, geological horizon or formation, historical or theoretical subject, etc. as appropriate. Specialties will be indexed in the *Register* on the basis of key words extracted directly from the descriptive title(s) given here.

1 _____ 6 _____

2 _____ 7 _____

3 _____ 8 _____

4 _____ 9 _____

5 _____ 10 _____

PERMISSION FOR USE

I understand that this information is intended for databanking and publication, available for public access, and hereby give my permission for such use.

Signed

B. Lowy

Date

23-I-1989

Questionnaire

International Register of Plant-Taxonomic Databases

This project has been undertaken by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation on behalf of the International Working Group on Taxonomic Databases in Plant Science. A printed *Register* will be published in 1989, and a computer database will be maintained at the Institute for continuing information service. Subsequent printed editions or supplements will be published periodically following solicitations for updated information.

This *Register* will cover computer databases that have applications in plant taxonomy as a major purpose and that contain information of any type linked with scientific names of plant taxa.

Please complete a separate copy of the questionnaire for each database reported, and return by 30 April 1989, addressed to: Hunt Institute, Attn: Register, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA 15213-3890 USA.

Please type or print in ink

Name of database:

Owner of database:

Name, address and telephone number of database creator/manager:

Names of collaborating persons or institutions:

Scope of database (taxonomic, geographic):

Major data categories (fields) included:

Number of records:

Estimated percent coverage of subject:

Type of database (flat-file, relational, etc.):

Hardware environment:

Software environment:

Documentation available:

Types of printed output available:

Types of electronic output/access available:

Standard data formats supported:

Communication protocol used:

Completed by: _____

Date: _____
Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

28 February 1989

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

The Projeto Flora distribution schedule as I understand it stipulates that the first set stays at INPA, the second is for NY, and the third is for the collector's institution. The implication is that if there are less than three duplicates of a collection, then the collector's institution will not get one. Although certain to be distasteful to the collector, this is the rule to which all PF participants have been held.

Fortunately in your case this rule does not present much of a problem, because I have reviewed our set of your collections and find that many, if not most, can be subdivided further. Therefore, LSUM will end up with a very nearly complete set. In addition, so that you can be sure that LSUM gets as good a set as possible, we are sending all of the materials that we now hold of your Maracá collections. You already have a set of labels. You can split the collections at your leisure and eventually return the NY set to us.

Because we expect a set to be returned, the invoice will describe the shipment as a loan for determination. However, as stated above, you are welcome to take half of each splittable collection, and those that you keep will be the LSUM set.

I hope this arrangement will meet with your approval. If not, feel free to take the matter up with the Director of the Herbarium, Patricia Holmgren, or with Iain Prance (now at Kew) if you are still dissatisfied.

Sincerely,

Barbara M. Thiers
Administrative Curator

BMT/mm

P.S. recent det list returned for authorities.

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

504/388-8485

10-III-1989

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

Dear Barbara:

Following our conversation, I found your letter in my mail box. The arrangement you suggest is perfectly satisfactory, and I shall make as equitable a division of the material as possible. In view of the large number of collections, I can not hazard a guess as to how long it might take to complete the separation. I'll probably return your set of duplicates a box at a time rather than wait until everything has been divided. Presently I have no student help in the herbarium, and this will mean additional delays. However, I fully expect to get the process under way, and work on the collections as time permits.

I thank you for your successful efforts in finally having these collections returned to LSU.

With best regards,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

P.S. Only 5 of 6 boxes have been delivered to date. I am inquiring at the P.O. about the 6th.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTONOMA DE MEXICO

Apartado Postal 70-233
04510 México, D. F.
Del. Coyoacán
Tel: 550-58-83

February 23, 1989.

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Mycology Herb. Dept. of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803
U. S. A.

Dear Colleague:


The staff members of the Mycology Laboratory of the Instituto de Biología UNAM, acknowledging your prestige in the field of Mycology, invite you to contribute a paper in a special volume of The Anales del Instituto de Biología Ser. Bot. to be dedicated to Dr. Teófilo Herrera Suárez to be published the first third of 1990, commemorating his 45 years of academic work at UNAM.

If you wish to accept the invitation, the deadline for reception of papers will be 31 October 1989. We are sending you the editorial guidelines of the An. Inst. Biol. UNAM, Ser. Bot., with which manuscripts should comply insofar as possible.

Contributed papers should be sent to:

M. en C. Antonio Lot Helgueras
Director del Instituto de Biología, UNAM
Apdo. Postal 70-233
México, D.F. C.P. 04510.

Sincerely,



Dra. Evangelina Pérez Silva

Thomas J. Riedlinger
8514 Parkview Avenue
Brookfield, Illinois 60513

4 August 1988

Prof. Bernard Lowy
Dept. of Microbiology
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-1715

Dear Prof. Lowy:

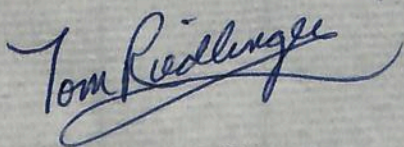
First, let me thank you, belatedly, for your fine contribution to the Gordon Wasson Festschrift. I will soon be sending it and the other contributions--about two dozen in all--to the publisher, Dioscorides Press. Once cleared by the people there I will send your essay back to you with any recommended changes (almost surely restricted to normal, minor editing) for final approval. The book will most likely be published early in 1989.

You're not the only one waiting for a copy of Gordon's last book. The trade edition has already been issued by Yale Press, but Mardersteig apparently still has possession of the limited edition. A number of us have inquired about it and Masha says she's doing her best to arrange for their release and disposition in accordance with Gordon's wishes, which were fortunately written down. Your name, I assume, is on the list to receive a copy as soon as they're available in the United States. The Europeans received their copies over a year ago. Apparently, Gordon had directed that Stamperia Valdonega send them their copies as soon as the book was printed and bound. It might be useful for you to send Masha a copy of the letter you received from Gordon confirming his intention to send you a personal copy "to join its fellows on your shelves." Her new address is:

Mary X. Wasson
111 Patio Drive
Endwell, New York 13760

In any event, I will champion your cause in attempting to arrange for distribution of Persephone's Quest as soon as possible.

With best regards,



Thomas J. Riedlinger

Thomas J. Riedlinger
8514 Parkview Avenue
Brookfield, Illinois 60513

9 December 1988

Prof. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany and Plant Pathology
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Prof. Lowy:

Your essay for the Gordon Wasson tribute has now been edited by me and the publisher. Two copies are enclosed for your review and final approval prior to typesetting, which is tentatively scheduled for January or February. Please indicate any desired corrections on one copy and return it to me as soon as possible, ideally within a week. The other copy is for your files.

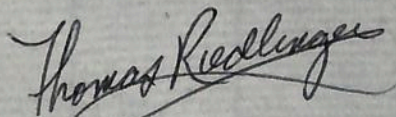
Also enclosed are two copies of a release letter. One must be signed and returned with your essay. The other is for your files.

You may find that you do not agree with all the editing changes made to your essay. These changes might include deletions, additions or rephrasing of certain sections. Feel free to suggest an alternative change in such cases. But please keep in mind that wherever a change has been made, it appeared to either me or the publisher that your original text needed clarification, "tightening up" or some other adjustment. Our goal was not simply to change your writing but to enhance it while preserving both your style and ideas.

As with any publishing venture, the publisher retains the right to make additional minor editing changes for consistency of grammar, punctuation and spelling while preparing the book's final draft for publication.

When the publishing date is set in the first few weeks of 1989, I will send all participating authors a "news letter" informing them of this and other interesting facts about the project. In the meantime, Masha (Wasson) Britten asks me to thank you on behalf of her father for your hard work and patience in helping to prepare this fine tribute to our friend and colleague.

With best regards,



Thomas Riedlinger

PERMISSION TO PUBLISH

By my signature below, I authorize publication of my enclosed essay, titled
'THE BANQUET OF HIS INTERESTS',

and all photographs, maps and other illustrations that may accompany this essay, in the "Festschrift" in tribute to R. Gordon Wasson that is being compiled and edited by Thomas J. Riedlinger. This authorization applies to the first and all subsequent editions of the Festschrift in all languages. I understand that Dioscorides Press, the publisher of the first English language edition, agrees to send me one free copy of the book when it is published as payment in full for my essay, and will sell me additional copies, if desired, at a discount price. I also understand that this agreement is non-exclusive: I may arrange to have my essay published elsewhere after it is published in the first English language edition of the Wasson Festschrift.

SIGNATURE

B. Lowy

DATE 14-XII-1988

PRINTED NAME AND ADDRESS

Bernard Lowy

Botany Department

Louisiana State University

Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705

Dec.26, 1988

Fan Li
Department of Biology
Shanxi University
Taiyuan, P.R.China

Herbarium, Department of Botany
State University, Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803, U.S.A.

Dear Curator:

Because I am preparing a word-monograph on Calostoma, so write this letter to ask you for the loan of specimens of Calostoma which deposited in your herbarium. Our herbarium (abb. MHSU) enjoy high international prestige, therefore, please believing your specimens will be return on required time and on good state which will be almost same as you mailed us. 2/

Looking forward to your helpful reply.

Sincerely Yours

Fan Li
Fan Li

PS: If you are interested in exchange of specimens on both Calostoma and Tolostoma, please write me. 1/



The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

10 July 1988

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

I am in the final stages of putting together a Mem. New York Botanical Garden that covers probably half of the 500 specimens that I collected in North Sulawesi in 1985. The volume is a multi author thing. Keith Seifert has revised all the synnematosous fungi ever reported for Indonesia (50 species); Leif Ryvarden has provided an annotated list of the 34 species of Aphyllophorales that I collected, along with a key to genera and an offer of a free copy of the Polypores of East Africa to anybody who will write to him; finally, Samuels, Doi & Rogerson have done a minifloristic monograph of the Hypocreales (about 70 species) for Indonesia.

You and Lennie Farr identified, respectively, jellys and myxos. Although there were fewer than 10 species of each, I think it is worthwhile including this information in short appendices. Rather than simply listing the few names with authorities, I decided to give the original citation, information about distribution, reference to a recent description and illustration, and the North Sulawesi collections. These appendices will be published under your names. I hope you will agree to this. In the belief that you will, I have enclosed a draft of your contribution for your approval.

I hope you will let me know soon whether you approve of the plan. Please check through the draft and be sure that I have everything straight. Feel free to add anything you want, either additional taxa, notes, an introduction, or anything you think appropriate. Space is no problem.

I think it interesting that in the whole project, half to 2/3 of the species were pantropical. The remainder were "eastern" species (Africa, East Indies, China, Japan, Hawaii, Australasia). A very few, including all 7 of the myxomycetes, were cosmopolitan. Most species were represented by only a single collection. I wanted to make some comment about speciation in the area of the Wallace line. Although it doesn't look like there has been any explosion of species there, I have no basis of comparison. This sample of 500 specimens from an area of limited extent cannot be compared to anywhere else in the tropics simply because no other tropical area has been so "intensively" studied before! Would we have found more "indigenous" species around Manaus, or Saul (French Guiana)?

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Samuels



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

504388-2601

15-VII-1988

Dr. Gary J. Samuels
The NY Botanical Garden
Bronx, New York 19458

Dear Gary,

Congratulations for getting your North Sulawesi collections in shape for publication. And thanks for planning to include the jellies and myxos, even though their numbers are very limited.

Since you invite me to add anything I want (always dangerous!), and indicate that space is no problem (*ibid!*), I believe it would be appropriate to add a few pertinent comments to the pages you sent me. I have indicated marginally or otherwise the additions and/or corrections that seem necessary, but also, I'm sending you a taxonomic outline on the Phragmobasidiomycetes published in 1982. The descriptions (all or part in red brackets) could properly serve as an introduction to the list, though it (the list) be small. To my knowledge, nothing has previously been published on these fungi from N. Sulawesi, although we may surely anticipate that more will follow your pioneering collections. The jellies are not commonly that well known, even among mycologists, so a little "advertisement" (shades of C.G. Lloyd) about them could be quite informative. I leave it to your editorial acumen as to what part (if any) should be included.

As to whether Saul or Manaus (etc.) would provide more "indigenous" spp, this would have to be tested. Before Macbride began collecting myxos in Iowa, and Martin the jellies, these were believed to be fairly rare organisms. Even I have found spp. nov. in areas infrequently collected (Guatemala, Acre, Maracá, etc.). Intensive collection is needed, but too few people are either interested or qualified, and time is running out! I am sad, angry, alarmed, frustrated, to see what is happening in Amazonas. Big commercial interests find little or no competition in mere ecologists, botanists, zoologists, who are short on "clout."

But I am writing this in something of a hurry. On Monday I plan to go down to Mexico, D.F. for a week (I'm invited again in October for the III Congreso Nacional de Micología), so if you have time to write me a note about my suggestion for the Memoir, I may get it by the time I return.

Saludos!

Bernard
B. Lowy

P.S. - I suppose permission would be needed from McGraw-Hill, since they have the copyright.



ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH EH3 5LR

Dr B Lowy
Director
Mycological Herbarium
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
BATON ROUGE
Louisiana 70803
USA

22 November 1988

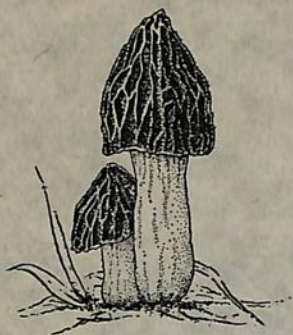
Dear Dr Lowy

We are preparing the report of the ecological survey of the Royal Geographical Society Maracá project for SEMA (Secretaria Especial do Meio-Ambiente) and are trying to compile all known records in the species lists. We wondered therefore if it might be possible for you to send us a list of your fungal collections made on the island in 1986, together with the families to which they belong and perhaps brief habitat and ecological notes. Obviously the source of your collections would be clearly acknowledged.

Unfortunately the timescale is a little short - we hope to complete the writing-up of the report in late January so we should be very grateful if you could possibly send us any information fairly quickly.

Yours sincerely

J A Ratter



Šaľa

March 18-th, 1988

Dear
Dr. B. Lowy
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
708 03
U.S.A.

Dear Dr Lowy

In publishing-house Príroda - Nature /Bratislava/ is prepared the edition of my book about the mushrooms with popular-scientific character.

I should like to give among the illustrations of my book some blackwhite photographs of mushrooms stones from Guatemala and Mexico. I will be happy for you to send me some of your photographs to reproduce their in my book on condition, what you will to wish. Many thanks for your kindness.

Yours sincerely

Dr. Pavol Škubla
J. Palárika 8
927 01 Šaľa
Czechoslovakia



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

504388-8485

4-IV-1988

Dr. Pavol Škubla
J. Palárika 8
927 01 Šaľa
Czechoslovakia

Dear Dr. Škubla:

For some years I have been interested in mushroom stones, artifacts of the Maya culture, and whenever possible have combined my mycological work with ethnomycological inquiries. These archeological objects have generally been neglected by mycologists, and many of our colleagues know nothing about them. Consequently, I believe it is useful to include information about them in mycology textbooks, and in the U.S. Drs. Alexopoulos and Moore-Landecker have used my photographs in their books.

I have enclosed for you 2 prints of mushroom stones which I photographed in Guatemala in the private collection of K.H. Nottebohm. I used them in a 1981 publication, a reprint of which is here included. I would like to suggest that you consult one of my papers (either enclosed or in the bibliographies) for any statements that you may consider appropriate for quotation in your book.

With best wishes for success in your project,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy

B. Lowy

P.S. I would appreciate receiving a copy of your work when it is published.



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

Caixa, Postal 4005
01051-São Paulo, SP - Brasil

São Paulo, November 5, 1987.

Mr. BERNARD LOWY
Botany Department
Louisiana State
University Baton Rouge
LA 70803
U.S.A

Dear Mr. Lowy,

I saw your recent papers about brazilian Tremellales published in Mycotaxon, and I would like to know if you are interested in identifying collections of Tremellales that I collected in Rondônia State in Amazonia region.

Here in the Instituto de Botânica, I work with taxonomy of Basidiomycetes, mainly Agaricales, and I don't know the group of Tremellales, unless the common species like Auricularia.

I'm looking foward to receiving your answer.

Yours

Marina Capelari
MARINA CAPELARI

Curadora do Herbário Seccional
de Micologia e Liquenologia

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA



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

Reference:

Action Officer:

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

Jan 13 1987

Dear Bernard,

Thankyou very much indeed for your letter and the paper. It very good to see new species being described from Maraca. The speed with which you are getting them into print is commendable!

I wasn't sure where your other collections were going to be sorted and processed. Of course if any determinations come directly to you, rather than through NY, I would be very grateful if you could let me have them for inventory purposes.

The Royal Geographic Society did eventually get permission to work in Brazil, after some shady contacts at a very high level, and I understand that some of them are already there. I won't be able to go until at least November though.

Back here in New Guinea I have a few weeks respite before teaching gets underway again, and I hope to have time to get some research started.

With best wishes for '87

Mike Hopkins

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
DIVISION OF BOTANY



Oslo, 7. May 1986

BOX 1045. BLINDERN
0316 OSLO 3. NORWAY
TLF. (02) 45 46 64

Dear dr Lowy!

Long, long time ago I mentioned in a letter to you something about *Stereum dichroum* Lloyd. I have no finally come around to the problem and enclose a small paper I have drafted for publication in *Mycotaxon*. Could I ask you to look thorough it and correct and emend as necessary and otherwise giver your critical comments. It may be that there are some comprehensive keys I have missed etc. My English could also be better (this is an understatement).

I hope you otherwise are by good health.

Sincerely yours

Leif Ryvarden



16-V-1986

Univ. of Oslo →
Dr. Leif Ryvarde
Department of Biology
Box 1045, Blindern
0316 Oslo 3, Norway

Dear Dr. Ryvarde:

Your paper contributes additional important data on the already enigmatic taxonomic position of some heterobasidiomycetes. It confirms how deceptive gross morphology can be among these fungi. We now have a number of genera, such as Aprpium, Eichleriella, Pseudohydnum, Tremellodendron, Protohydnum, Tremelloscypha etc which simulate homobasidiomycetes superficially, but which are good examples of convergent evolution. A few years ago, I also added a genus, Neotremella (reprint enclosed; unfortunately, illustrations are poorly reproduced) to this list. It is based on a collection sent to me as a Sparassis from Mexico.

I am glad to have received your letter today (16th), because on the 21st I am leaving for - 3 months on a Projecto Flora Amazonica expedition to Roraima, Brazil. By the way, if you have any interest in the PFA you should write to Dr. Ghilleen T. Prance at the New York Botanical Garden. Most of the people on these projects collect flowering plants. Cryptogams are usually poorly represented (esp. fungi), and I think you would find participation quite rewarding. All expenses are paid by NYBG.

You were good enough to identify many polypores from my last field trip to Brazil (1980). If you are still willing to do more of the same, perhaps I can send you a new batch of collections when I return in September. Anyway, I'll write to you after I've settled down again. You may not know that I formally retired in 1980 (I'm 70 now), and maintain the herbarium here, plus a few other little odds and ends.

The corrections I've made in your ms are mostly typographical. Your command of English is great! What if I had to write in Norwegian?? I am illiterate in your language! It is no compensation, but I do have some Hungarian. Perhaps you know my colleagues in Budapest, G. Bohus and M. Babos.. I've been with them several times during the past few years.

Now I must go. There are several things I still must do before my trip.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

PS - Yes, luckily, my health is fine. I keep in shape by weight lifting and swimming.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

HESLINGTON, YORK, YO1 5DD

TELEPHONE 0904 59861

TELEX 57933 YORKUL

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Professor W. K. Hayman, FRS

10.6.1986

Professor B. Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803
U. S. A.

Dear Professor Lowy,

Please forgive me as a stranger and a Mathematician for approaching you on behalf of a young Italian, who is a friend of my sister. Carrano has written his thesis (laurea) on ethnomycology and in it he quotes two of your articles. He is clearly a great admirer of your work. His thesis is in two parts. In the first he gives a resumé of the way that Fungi have been used by various cultures and it is here that he quotes in particular your articles in Mycologia 64 and 66. In the second part he has chosen a district of about 20 Miles Square not far from Rome and has interviewed the inhabitants in various villages to see what Fungi are gathered by them and what they think of their edible, poisonous and other qualities. He discovers surprising variations here, which may go back to ancient times. It seems that the beliefs and superstitions of these people may reflect a difference in cultural history.

Stefano Carrano is rather isolated in his interests and has explored this subject virtually unaided. It would be wonderful for him to be in touch with you and through you with other people interested in ethnomycology. Possibly he could carry his research further in an American University such as Louisiana State University or perhaps a German University. His thesis is in Italian. I read it and found it very interesting even for a layman. Of course he would be delighted to send you a copy, if you were interested. In any case I enclose an abstract in English. Carrano would also be prepared to translate his thesis into English if this was considered desirable.

Carrano speaks of you with the greatest respect and feels shy about approaching you without a covering letter from me. He is an intelligent and very pleasant young man, who speaks reasonable English. Any response that you care to make to his letter would be most gratefully appreciated and might just possibly help to further a little a subject that you have notably advanced. I have been encouraged to write to you by Prof. Schultes of Harvard University

Yours sincerely

Digitized by the *Walter Hayman* Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Stefano CARRANO
via Abbadia S. Salvatore 30
00189 Rome ITALY

Professor Bernard LOWY
Botany Department
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La. 70803
U.S.A.

Roma, 2.6.1986

I should have never had the courage to disturb you with this letter if was not for Professor W.K.Hayman of the University of York that gave me your address and the necessary encouragement to write. I would like to inform you that, being very impressed by the importance that mushrooms had for various cultures, I choosed to make my laurea degree in Ethnology about the Ethnomycological branch.

I devided my thesis into two parts. The first one is a kind of introduction to this new discipline, a summary of the developments and investigations about the theme "fungi and man" that to start with Wasson's "Mushrooms, Russia & history" has raised many interests. In this part I cited two works of yours about mushroom symbolism and the connection with the thunderbolt legend in Central America.

The second part is a field work research that I conducted on a restricted rural area of central Italy about the local traditions about fungi.

I think that is very urgent to make studies of this kind. They could find perhaps unsuspected but certainly many results, and are quite important here, in the italian "Mezzogiorno", were the local lore of traditions about mushrooms, in great part unknown, differs even between neighbouring towns and is going to be swallowed up with amazing speed by the mass-media civilization. I am eager to give you more informations, to send abstracts or the thesis itself if you ask for.

I hope you will forgive the disturb

Sincerely yours

Stefano Carrano

Abstract from : "UN'INDAGINE NELLA PIANA DEL CAVALIERE:
PROBLEMI DI ETNOMICROLOGIA"

Doctorate degree of STEFANO CARRANO
pp. 156 Roma 1985

This work is intended as an introduction to Ethnomycology for the Ethnology Department of Rome University. It is divided into two parts.

The first part is a synthesis of earlier works by R.G. Wasson, the father of Ethnomycology, and other authors, giving a historic introduction to this new scientific discipline. It illustrates various uses that earlier and primitive populations had for mushrooms, starting from tinder for fire making, fungi used for medical purposes, hallucinogenic mushrooms and so on. In connection with the magical-religious field and particularly in the puzzling case of "mushroom-madness" among the Kumas of New Guinea, a new interpretation could be found through the theories of the so called "Roman school of history of religion", as Carrano suggests.

However the main purpose of this first part is to attract anthropologists' attention to this new discipline, stressing the specific properties that every mushroom has. Long term team work could play a part in the clarification of culture dynamic "laws" for which many anthropologists are searching. So some examples are given illustrating "acculturation" or preagricultural processes.

The second part, tracing a way to further studies,

describes some field work concerning traditional mushroom knowledge in a restricted rural area. The area is the "Cavaliere" plain, with its surrounding mountain towns, that has for its centre Carsoli, on the border between the Lazio and Abruzzo regions. Mushroom knowledge here is very ancient and is described by Ovid. However the degree of knowledge and even the names of individual fungi vary from town to town.

Carrano, applying the theory of cultural materialism, tries to trace this variety to the diversity of techno-economic and technoenvironmental factors that operate in each town. In certain cases, for instance, new belief and knowledge results from temporary migrations of wood-cutters or herdsmen from other Italian regions. On the other hand the postwar period of emigration to the cities or abroad was a very poor time for mushroom hunting and knowledge. Some actual beliefs are traced back to the Renaissance and even earlier, but unfortunately our culture seems to swallow up traditional ideas with amazing speed.

In the Italian "Mezzogiorno" there is a rich but neglected traditional lore about fungi. It is urgent to record this material before it is too late and this thesis makes a start in this direction.

* * * * *

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

July 15, 1986

Professor W.K. Hayman
Department of Mathematics
University of York
Heslington, York, YO1 5DD
Great Britain

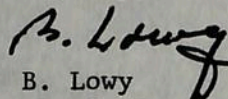
Dear Professor Hayman:

It was good of you to write an introductory letter accompanying that of Mr. Carrano, although I assure you that his inquiry would not have gone unheeded since I am interested in encouraging young, competent people to pursue ethnomycological studies.

I have written to Mr. Carrano, although I doubt that I can be of much help to him. Our Department offers no work in ethnomycology. In the past, I have given some lectures on the subject to my undergraduate classes in Biology, but even this kind of introduction is no longer offered here since my retirement from teaching in 1980. Nevertheless, in a rather informal arrangement with the university, I continue my association with the Botany Department, and have just returned from a 6-week field project in a corner of the Brazilian Amazon, hence my tardiness in answering your letter.

I hope that your friend does not lose his enthusiasm, but it is difficult to find a university in this country where ethnomycological studies are part of the curriculum. I believe that no better course is offered than at Harvard under Professor Schultes.

Sincerely,


B. Lowy
Prof. Emeritus

• included within the broader subject of ethnobotany

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

504/388-8485

15-VII-1986

Mr. Stefano Carrano
Via Abbadia S. Salvatore 30
00189 Rome, Italy

Dear Mr. Carrano:

It was a pleasant surprise to receive your kind letter, and I am delighted to know that you are pursuing ethnomycological studies in Italy. Forgive this tardy response, but it was unavoidable, since I have just returned from a 6-week stay in Brasil on the island of Maracá in northern Roraima where I made a survey of the fungi of that region.

The summary of your thesis seems most interesting, and it may very well be the first of its kind in Italy. You are following a long established tradition in your country, where many notable mycologists of the past and present have made important, even fundamental contributions - Micheli, Bresadola, Ceruti - to the advancement of the science. Ethnomycology is, of course, a new discipline and as yet has attracted relatively few investigators, beginning with Schultes, Heim and Wasson. I am convinced, however, that this field of research, which is a synthesis of many disciplines, will eventually be recognized as being most significant in terms of its potential for elucidating and expanding our knowledge of the intimate relationship between man and the world of the fungi. I was lucky enough to reveal a fragment of this relationship among the indigenous Quiche people of Guatemala, but it is only a beginning. There has been a certain resistance among mycologists to recognize the need for similar studies, which some believe should be restricted to the inquiries of the anthropologist. There is an old Spanish saying - zapatero, a tu zapato - which rather sums up their attitude, but I think it is mistaken.

I would be glad to hear about your progress, and you may be assured of my interest in your work.

With best wishes for success in your ethnomycological investigations.

Sincerely,

B. Lowy

B. Lowy
Professor Emeritus

P:S: I have enclosed two reprints - one a copy - of papers that may not have come to your attention.

TERMÉSZETTUDOMÁNYI MÚZEUM

Növénytár

Botanical Department of the
Hungarian Natural History Museum

BUDAPEST, VIII.,
Könyves Kálmán krt. 40.
Budapest Pf. 222
H-1476

Kedves Bernard!

Mindnyájunknak nagyon nagy örömet okoztál a tegnap megérkezett óriási könyvesomaggal és a korábban küldött nyári fényképekkel. Nagyon szépen köszönjük, de egyúttal meg is szidunk, hogy ennyi pénzt kiadtál! A szemüvegtartó máris a fejemen van, s így most ahányszor feltolom a homlokomra, mindig gondolok az én louisianai barátomra. Éjfél után feküdtünk le, addig gyönyörködtünk Lórivál a csodálatos fotókban. Nagyon szép a Louisiana State Univ. kiadványa és a naptárak képanyaga. Muzeumi kollegáink is megcsodálták őket. Az bánt csak, hogy sokba került ez Neked. Mellékelten kérlek fogadd el ezt a pár magyar kincs**et** bemutató képet, az érdekessége az, hogy a hátoldálán Kölcsey Himnusza olvasható 12 nyelven. Nekünk ez a Himnusz sokat jelent, s úgy gondolom, Te is ezt érzed.

Ősszel, egészen november közepéig nagyon erős gombaszezonunk volt. Most pedig a cudar hideg télben a dolgozatok írása folyik. Biztosan Baton Rouge-ban is hidegebb van a szokottnál, nálunk januárban-februárban tartósan -20 -26°C fok között volt illetve van a hőmérséklet, s nappal is -15°C fok körül. Így most én sem panaszkodhatom a melegre. Lóri a nyáron nyugdíjba megy, azért 57 éves korban, mert 20 évet dolgozott radioaktív izotóppal. Nagyon várjuk már, s reméljük azt, hogy akkor egy kicsit több időt tölthetünk gyűjtőúton.

Reméljük egészségileg jól vagy és a nyáron megint jössz Magyarországra. Tegnap reggel még munka előtt elmentem a Vásárcsarnokba, s arra gondoltam, hogy milyen szorgalmasan jártál oda a nyáron. S milyen a véletlen, délben megérkezett a csomag.

Ebben az évben Norvégiában lesz az Európai Mykologus Kongresszus. Sajnos nem tudunk menni, pedig nagyon szép lehet a fjordok világa, de mindketten írunk egy-egy dolgozatot a kongresszus alkalmával megjelenő folyóiratukba. Így legalább hallanak rólunk a kollegák.

A túloldalon hagyok helyet Gabi bácsinak is az írásra.

Sok szeretettel küldjük üdvözetünket és köszönetünket:

Kezves Bernard!

Er a Margitka. Miután mindent megírt, egy egész oldalt hagyott a többire. En is hálósan köszönöm a nagyon szép és hasznos ajándékokat. De miért is kaptam, hiszen még abban sem tudtam intézkedni, hogy teremjenek a gombák.

Joh szeretettel ölel
az János

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

Kedves Margit, Lóri és Gábor,

4-III-1985

Nagyon örültem halani hogy végre megérkezett a kis csomag. Azt hittem hogy talán a posta elveszítette, mert elküldtem innen korán novemberben. Sajnos hogy sokszor elég megbizhatatlan a mi postánk.

Ha Lóri a nyáron nyugdíjba megy, igazán érdemes lenne megünnepelni a szerencsés napot. Már most is küldöm neki a szerencse-kívánságot!

Szépen köszönöm a küldöt 12 gyönyörű magyar kincset bemutatató képeket! Akármikor megnézem a Magyar Nemzeti Múzeumban, csodálom nézni a sok kitűnő művészet. A magyar kincsek páratlanak.

Lehetséges hogy a nyáron megint leszek Magyarországon. A Mexikói kollegaim hívtak engemet, de még nem tudom mikor lesz nekem alkalom utazni.

Sok szeretettel gondolok Rajtok, és szívélyes üdvözléteket küldök!

Bernard









ΜΕΥ
(ΑΙΒ
ΕCΤΑ
ΤΙΝΕ

ΚΩΝ
(ΤΑΝ
ΤΙΝΟ)
ΑΤΟ

ΚΡΑΤ
ΟΡΟΜ
ΕΟΝΟ
ΜΟΝΟ
ΜΑΧΟ

ΚΩ
ΜΟΙΕΥ
CAIB
ΑΙC

ΤΑ
ΤΑ
ΥΓΕ
CΤΑ

Dactyopina sp. nov.

Tibet. motou, under Abies
forest. on rotten wood.

PL

HKAS: 13044.

Aff. *Dactyomyces dictyosporus*

Martin

China

中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆

Herbarium of Cryptogams
Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica
Kunming, Yunnan, China

16 VIII 1984

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

This is to thank you for your kind help to my preliminary study concerning Tibetan fungi. The specimens HKAS 13044 (Aff. Dacrymyces dictyosporus M̄tin) enclosed here again, I hope it is a valuable to you for a comparative study. The Motou, is a tropical area in Tibet. I glad to show the following drawing for you, please you know where it is.

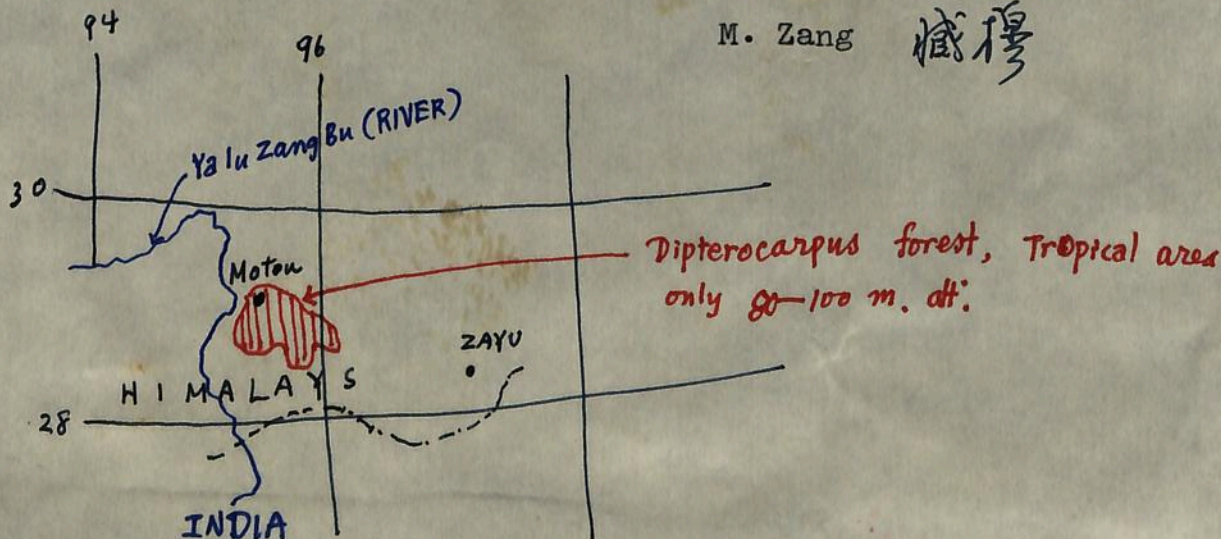
I also have greatly enjoyed watching on T V about Chinese sporters both Main land and Taiwan perform at the Olympic gamea in Los Angeles.

With my best wishes.

Cordially yours,

M. Zang

臧穆



26th September '84

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

Thank you very much for your unparalleled guidance and help for me. It is my pleasure according to your kindness urge to do my fungal study. The poor and primary manuscript enclosed here, please find the paper "NOTES ON THE GENUS DACRYOPINAX FROM CHINA" pl-p. 7 and 2 figures. If it possible, I hope that you to correct for me and make recommend it to publish in《Mycologia》 or《Mycotaxon》or others in anytime.

What troubles me is it, I can't repay you somehow for your kindnedd help.

With my best redards,

Your student

M. Zang

Zang Mu

*I hope that you like the Chinese
Stamp here enclosed. in back*



International Student Office
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1201

504-388-3191
388-5350

December 7, 1987

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Botany Department
Louisiana State University

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you very much for your participation on our Fulbright Committee for the 1988-89 Fulbright competition. The Fulbright applicants and the International Student Office are very appreciative of the time you have given us. If our office can ever be of any assistance to you please let us know.

Thank you again for your expertise and assistance. May you have a very happy holiday season.

Sincerely,

Erin L. Schmidt, Director
International Student Office

ELS:bh



Office of the Dean
College of Basic Sciences

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1802

(504) 388-4001

March 30, 1987

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
508 Life Sciences Bldg.
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Dear Bernard:

The College of Basic Sciences will hold its Twelfth Annual Arthur R. Choppin Memorial Honors Convocation this spring. Dr. Choppin was a former Head of the Department of Chemistry and served with great energy and leadership as Dean of The College of Chemistry and Physics from 1944 to 1968. In his memory we are recognizing the undergraduate honor students of 1987.

We will celebrate the occasion with a wine and cheese party at the LSU Faculty Club from 4:30 to 6 p.m. on Thursday, April 9, 1987, and we would be especially pleased if you would be one of our honored guests.

Please call Melanie Amrhein at 388-4006 and let us know whether you will be able to join us.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Henry, Dean
College of Basic Sciences

RJH/jw
2-a

formula repeated



Office of the Dean
College of Basic Sciences

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1802

AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
(504) 388-4001

April 4, 1986

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
305 Life Sciences Bldg.
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Bernard:

The College of Basic Sciences will hold its Eleventh Annual Arthur R. Choppin Memorial Honors Convocation this spring. Dr. Choppin was a former Head of the Department of Chemistry and served with great energy and leadership as Dean of the College of Chemistry and Physics from 1944 and 1968. In his memory we are recognizing the undergraduate honor students of 1986.

We will celebrate the occasion with a wine and cheese party at the LSU Faculty Club from 4:30 to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, April 23, 1986, and we would be especially pleased if you would be one of our honored guests.

Please call Melanie Amrhein at 388-4006 and let us know whether you will be able to join us.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Henry, Dean
College of Basic Sciences

24-IV-1986

Dear Ron,

Thanks for the invitation. I plan to be in Brazil shortly, to participate in a botanical expedition as part of a team of botanists surveying the flora (and fungi - my responsibility) of northern Roraima. Incidentally, it should result in the addition of significant numbers of new collections for the mycological herbarium. My last trip with PFA (Project Flora Amazonica) in 1980, added over 1000 numbers, including 3 new species.

With best regards,

Bernard

(copy of invitation enclosed)

UNIVERSITETET I OSLO



BOTANISK LABORATORIUM

BLINDERN, 6 Aug. 1981

POSTBOKS 1045, BLINDERN
OSLO 3
TLF. (02) 46 68 00

Dear dr. B. Lowy

Thanks for your letter of 17th July with a note that the boxes with polypores had arrived safely in Louisiana.

I have not yet been able or have had time to do anything with the Lloyd collection, but could I suggest that we could do something together with you as senior author. You know this group of fungi very well, I am still only a student as such in this group and will probably never have the time available to really know the group.

Thus, I suggest that I send you a copy of my drawings and my notes together with my description. This will give you an idea about the whole matter and you can then loan the collection from Beltsville to check the data and make yourself acquainted (is this the correct expression? - seems a bit doubtful, if not please excuse my bad command of your language) with the species. Then we can proceed from that.

I am leaving for Australia within 2 days, so I have to delay the text and the drawing until I am back at 11 September, but this matter has no hurry.

With best regards

Leif Ryvarden

Peking Agricultural University
Peking,
China

Oct. 16th, 1981

(received: 26-X-'81)

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Thank you very much for your letter. It was a pleasure to hear from you for your kind proposal and help which is suitable for me, and I am greatly indebted to you.

Enclosing here my curriculum vitae preparing for the request. If the list is incomplete, tell me as soon as possible, please.

I enclose here also two little slices of Auricularia. No. 170 from Kweichow Province may be somewhat typical specimen of A. fuscosuccinea as your former descriptions, but as for No. 183 from Beijing, I can't distinguish it exactly, would you like to examine it? and I hope that you may mail me a little slice of typical specimen of A. auricula from your country simultaneously.

I expect that all the collections of Auriculariales (more than one hundred) and Tremellales would be examined and revised under your directive in Louisiana.

Look forward to hearing from you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

L. H. Lou

L. H. Lou

A. polytricha



State of New Jersey
GLASSBORO STATE COLLEGE
GLASSBORO, NEW JERSEY 08028

LIFE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

March 9, 1982

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I appreciated the photograph of the mushroom stone that you sent to me for use in my mycology textbook which has just been published. As you requested, the original photograph will be returned to you as soon as I receive the materials from the publisher.

Inadvertently, the wrong box was checked on the permissions form that was sent to you, and the publisher requests exclusive distribution rights throughout the world in the English language so that the book may be marketed abroad. A corrected permissions form is enclosed, and I would appreciate it if you would sign it and return it.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Moore-Landecker

Elizabeth Moore-Landecker, Ph.D.
Chairperson

EML/ehd
enc.

New Jersey Is An Equal Opportunity Employer

Dear Dr. Lowy

We send you Exidiopsis cf. We are very grateful of you
colaboration.

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

Dr. G. Moreno
26/3/82

Alcala de Henares(Madrid), 16-4-82

Dear colleague:

We send you this material of Tremellales that we have
not been able to classify due to our lack of bibliography about this
family. We believe that it could be near Protohydnum or Pseudohydnum,
but the apex of the spines is not fertile but it is covered by skeletal
hyphae.

We send you our microscopical study.

Thank you very much for your scientific collaboration

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



received 22-IV-1982



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES

Department of Botany
220 Biological Sciences Center
1445 Gortner Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
(612) 373-2211

July 14, 1982

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Mycological Herbarium
Dept. of Botany
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I have been studying some additional species of Auricularia to confirm and extend the ultrastructural results that I obtain for A. fuscosuccinea. I have encountered a problem in identifying a collection obtained in Australia last summer and would appreciate it if you would check the identification. The collection appears to be either A. mesenterica or A. polytricha and seems closest to the latter species. However, I can not clearly distinguish a medullary layer and the spores seem to agree with A. mesenterica (15-18 by 5-6 μ m). The material consists of dried basidiocarps and spore prints on slides. If you can check the identification for me, would you like a slide of spores as well as basidiocarps? Should I also send a copy of my notes on the specimens?

Sincerely yours,

David J. McLaughlin
Professor

DJMjm

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH

"UNIVERS"

PHONE 76661

MONA, KINGSTON 7

JAMAICA.



14th December, 1982.

OUR REFERENCE

Professor B. Lowry,
Department of Botany,
Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge,
Louisiana 70803
U.S.A.

Dear Professor Lowry,

I teach a short course in Mycology here at the University of the West Indies. However, my research experience has been mainly in Plant Nematology and Plant Pathology. Nevertheless, I have received several requests this year for identification of various mushrooms - at times rather urgently when infants unwittingly take a few mouthfuls! At other times information on commercial production is needed.

Dr. Bretting, the Botanist at the Institute of Jamaica, has suggested that you may be able to give me some sources of information on tropical mushrooms and toadstools - both edible and poisonous. Therefore, I should be grateful if you were able to supply me with any helpful information.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "P. L. Coates-Beckford".

Phyllis L. Coates-Beckford (Dr)
(Lecturer in Botany).

DPTO. BOTÁNICA
UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA DE HENARES
MADRID-SPAIN

Dr. L. Lowy
Herbarium, Dpt. of Botany
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Estimado Profesor,

En primer lugar le agradecemos su colaboración científica con nosotros, y seguimos enviándole material para precisar una serie de taxones, que no conocemos nada más que por bibliografía.

duple 2992 *Hexidiopsis lacenta* (Bourd.) & Galzin Luck-Allen.

,, 2997 *Hexidiopsis* sp. Esta recolecta la intenté determinar por su libro y el Bourd. & Galzin, he observado interesante que los dicariofisos no forman una capa por encima del basidio, son \pm ramificados x1 um. aproximadamente y las esporas son alantoides (12) 13-16 x 4-5 um. Es notorio el color negro de esta colecta macroscópicamente. ¿Que le parece a Vd., y a cuál podíamos asemejarla?.

Una vez más gracias por su colaboración científica.
Alcala de Henares 22/6/1983


Dr. G. Moreno

Dpto. Botánica

UNIV. ALCALA DE HENARES

MADRID-SPAIN

Dr. G. Moreno

 Fondation
Universitaire
Luxembourgeoise

Association sans but lucratif

Daniel THOEN

Nos réf.

Vos réf.

B - 6700 Arlon novembre, 3, 1983
Rue des Déportés 140
Tél. (063) 21.66.80

Prof. B. Lowy

Dept. of Botany, Louisiana State
University; Baton Rouge
Louisiana 70803-1705
U.S.A.

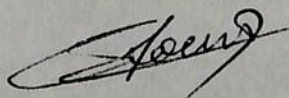
Dear Doctor Lowy,

I send you, by separated cover, a
few Tremellales from central Africa for determination.
Please, send material back when you have finished to
study it.

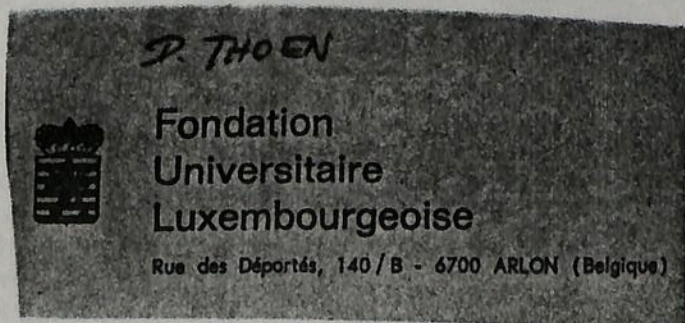
If you publish new papers about ethno-
mycology, I should be happy to receive reprints.

Thank you for your courtesy

Sincerely yours



Dr. Daniel Thoen



Dr. B. Lowy
Dept. of Botany,
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

10th. Feb. 1983

Dear Dr. B. Lowy:

Will you please check my english letter inclosed?
I'm now hoping to publish the voluminous book on
ethnologic and historical myeology until IMC 3.
On that occasion, I'm willing to invite you to my
home to show my collections.

Sincerely yours

Ayusio Kobayasi,



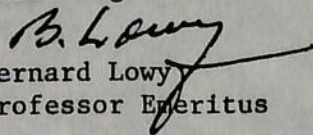
23-VI-1983

Dr. Yosio Kobayasi
5-3-1 Muruyama-cho
Funabashi City
Chiba Ken
Japan

Dear Dr. Kobayasi:

Thank you very much for your kindness and generosity in sending me an autographed copy of your new book. I am delighted to have it! Your book is a highly significant and original contribution to the growing field of ethnomycology since it concentrates on the heretofore little known literature of Japan and China. The icones of Part 3 are of special interest, and I believe they have rarely, if ever, been seen outside of Japan. Together with many other parts of your book, I also find your figure 83 (p. 147) fascinating because it associates the Buddha with mushrooms! For English readers the contents listed on p. 9-16 is indispensable, and serves as a fine summary of the many and varied topics that you discuss. I congratulate you on this outstanding contribution to ethnomycology!

With kindest regards,


Bernard Lowy
Professor Emeritus



instituto nacional de investigaciones sobre recursos bióticos

APDO. POSTAL 63 (INIREB)
KM. 2.5 ANTIGUA CARRETERA A COATEPEC
91000 XALAPA, VERACRUZ
TELS. 75090 75366
75084 75285
75085 75299
TELEX: 015542 INRBME

NIEVE No. 232
PEDREGAL DE SAN ANGEL
01900 MEXICO, D. F.
TELS. 5687141 6520690

Xalapa, Ver., November 4, 1983

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Time ago I was thinking in to write to you, to ask if you are interesting in to study a specimen of Tremella sp. that I pick up in Brazil last May. This material is very rare for me, because seems a ^{hard} white gall, collected on a orange tree. I am interesting to know the species.

Today I received your letter on Oct. 24, about your question if I collected Amanita muscaria in Yucatan peninsula. No, but I think that I grows in the Pinus forests that grow in the south of the Quintana Roo. A. muscaria is commom in all the pine forests of Mexico.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Gastón Guzmán
I N I R E B
Apartado Postal 63
Xalapa, Veracruz
91000 MEXICO



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Department of Botany
St. John Plant Science Laboratory
Room 101 • 3190 Maile Way • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-8369 • Cable Address: UNIHAW

December 14, 1983

Dear Dr. Lowy:

You probably do not remember me, but I wrote you several years ago while I was still a graduate student at the University of California, Davis working under Ken Wells. I wrote to you about April 1980, as I recall. At that time I sent you several collections of Auricularia from Hawaii to identify. I thought that the collections sent to you were referable to A. fuscusuccinea and A. polytricha, but was not satisfied with either species for the following reasons:

1. Those specimens I thought to be referable to A. fuscusuccinea generally had abhymenial hair that were much longer than 60-80 um. In fact, they reached lengths as long as those found in A. polytricha.
2. The ones referable to A. polytricha typically had a medulla that was much narrower than 250 um. I believe you measured them to be about 160-180 um.

However, you felt that despite these differences, the overall internal structure of the basidiocarps were still referable to either A. fuscusuccinea, or A. polytricha. The reason I am writing to you now about this matter is that presently, I am the mycologist at the University of Hawaii, Manoa and am working on intersterility studies in the genus Auricularia. Since my arrival in August I have collected a number of specimens of Auricularia and have examined the Hawaiian collections of Auricularia from the Bishop Museum. The collections of A. fuscusuccinea and A. polytricha that I've examined are consistent with the characteristics mentioned above. Do you think that because the Hawaiian collections differ from the typical A. fuscusuccinea and A. polytricha normally observed, that the Hawaiian collections should be given a varietal status, or do you think that perhaps a revision of the species concept is in order here to take into account these variations in the above species? In either case, I would like to know if I have your permission to quote you on your determination of these variants. Another thing that I wondered about is what magnification do you normally measure the internal structures of the basidiocarps of Auricularia?

If you can help me with any of these questions I would greatly appreciate it. Thank you for any help you can give me.

Sincerely

George Wong
George Wong



Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht

Vakgroep bijzondere plantkunde

Heidelberglaan 2 3584 CS Utrecht
Corr. adres: Postbus 80.102 3508 TC Utrecht
Telefoon 030-53

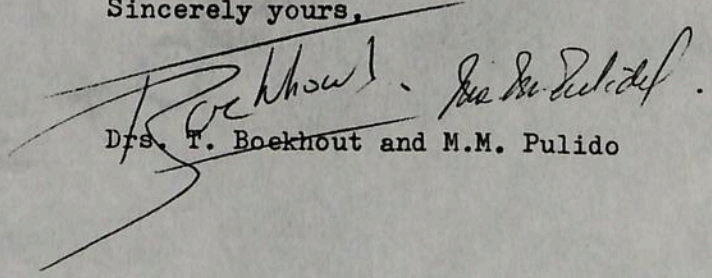
Dr. B. Lowy,
Louisiana State University, Botany,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803.

Datum 17th of September 1984
Uw kenmerk
Ons kenmerk
Onderwerp

Dear Dr. Lowy,

It is already more than a year ago that you determined some Tremellales and Dacrymycetales from the Colombian Central Cordillera. Recently some more material became available for study. I hope that you want to investigate them also. Within some weeks I will send you some collections. Please let me now if you don't can determine them.

Sincerely yours,


Drs. T. Boekhout and M.M. Pulido



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural
Research
Service

Northeastern Region
Beltsville Agricultural
Research Center

Beltsville, Maryland
20705

August 24, 1984

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

As I told you on the telephone, we will be computerizing the specimens in the Tremellales soon. Prior to inputting the data, we edit the specimens as well as we can. Your book on the Tremellales from the Neotropics has been particularly helpful. However, can you suggest if the following species are synonymous: Auricularia auriforme, A. cornea, A. emini, A. ornata and A. rugosissima. Any ideas regarding the validity of these species will be helpful.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

AMY Y. ROSSMAN
Chief, Mycology Laboratory
Plant Protection Institute



instituto nacional de investigaciones sobre recursos bióticos

APDO. POSTAL 63 (INIREB)
KM. 2.5 ANTIGUA CARRETERA A COATEPEC
91000 XALAPA, VERACRUZ
TELS. 75090 75366
75084 75285
75085 75299
TELEX: 015542 INRBME

NIEVE No. 232
PEDREGAL DE SAN ANGEL
01900 MEXICO, D. F.
TELS. 5687141 6520690

Xalapa, Ver., January 25, 1984

Dr. B. Lowy
Dept. of Botany
Louisiana State Univeristy
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
E.U.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

By separate I am sending a little box with three specimens of Tremellaceous fungi, one from Brazil, and two from Mexico, as I show in the following list:

Neotremella (?), Nieves 94 (Mexico)
Tremella, Guzmán-Dávalos 1398 (Mexico)
Tremella, Guzmán 23140 (Brazil)

I would appreciate very much you can study them and let me know the identifications. All of them are duplicates of this Herbarium (XAL), then you can keep them. I am preparing 2 papers, one on some fungi from Brazil, and other on some fungi from Jalisco State (Mexico). Your help will be very useful and acknowledgement.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Gastón Guzmán
I N I R E B
Apartado Postal 63
Xalapa, Veracruz
91000 MEXICO

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES
SOBRE RECURSOS BIOTICOS

Dr. Gastón Guzmán Huerta
SUBDIRECTOR
PROGRAMA FLORA DE MEXICO

DIRECCION POSTAL:
APDO. POSTAL 63 (INIREB)
XALAPA, VERACRUZ
91000, MEXICO
TELEX : 015542 INRBME

OFICINAS:
KM. 2.5 ANTIGUA CARRETERA A COATEPEC
XALAPA, VERACRUZ
TELS : (261) 75090 75085 75285
75084 75366 75299

中国科学院昆明植物研究所隐花植物标本馆

Herbarium of Cryptogams
Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica
Kunming, Yunnan, China

8th Nov. 1984

Dear Prof. B. Lowy

I am glad to read that you made some excellent and important corrections and retyped my paper and am delighted at the paper will appear in 1985. Thank you very much for your help.

Concerning the reprints, I prefer the best one is sent to the author at no cost, I have to request you, please don't go to any expense for it.

Some new stamps of China enclosed here, I hope that you interesting it.

With best wishes,

Yours Sincerely

Zang Mu

臧穆



From M. Zang



FACULTAD DE CC. QQ. Y FARMACIA
 ESCUELA DE QUIMICA BIOLÓGICA
 Edificio "F"
 Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12
 Tels. 460321-25 y 460611-12, ext. 391
 Guatemala, Centroamérica

Querido Bernardo: Espero que ya hallas recibido el libro. Estoy seguro que pronto de enviará Gastón Guzmán una copia de "El uso de los hongos en Mesoamérica", en: Ciencia y Desarrollo nov.-dic. 1984, No. 59, año X. Espero que en el futuro cercano puedas venir de nuevo a Guatemala. Hasta entonces un abrazo de:

Guatemala, 30 de noviembre de 1984.

Miguel

Dr. Bernard Lowy, Ph.D.
 Herbarium
 Department of Botany
 Louisiana State University
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 U.S.A.

Querido y recordado Bernardo:

Espero que cuando recibas ésta te encuentres muy bien de salud. Hace ya mucho tiempo que no te escribo, pero siempre tu recuerdo está presente al hablar o escribir de Etnomicología. No había querido escribirte hasta que no saliera publicado el libro que te adjunto: "Etnomedicina en Guatemala", del cual yo escribí el capítulo "Utilización Ritual de la Flora Psicotrópica en la Cultura Maya". Por favor leer al final del capítulo una dedicatoria especial para tí con respeto y admiración. Te agradecería que me escribieras al recibir este libro, con tu opinión sincera y comentarios; también te agradecería que me enviaras la dirección del Señor Gordon Wasson para enviarle un ejemplar del libro. Por favor escríbeme a mi casa: 1ra. calle 16-97, zona 15, Colonia El Maestro, Guatemala ciudad, C.A.

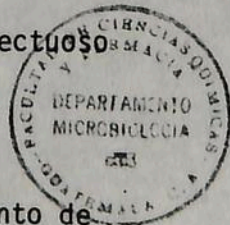
Según podrás leer en el capítulo, que escribí ya hace dos años, traté de plasmar tus teorías y ahondar en el tema que es tan extenso. También te agradecería que me enviaras los artículos que hayas escrito recientemente.

Hemos establecido contacto científico con el Dr. Gastón Guzmán del INIREB en México. Hace 3 meses vino a darnos un curso de Micología General, el primero en impartirse en Guatemala, el cual fue muy provechoso. Pronto te enviaré el reporte de un hallazgo interesante: Morchella guatemalensis, sp. nov., Guzmán, 1984; de este hongo te envié muestras varios años. Estamos trabajando en equipo para empezar a describir la micoflora de Guatemala, un arduo trabajo!

¡Felices Pascuas! Espero ansioso tus comentarios. Un abrazo afectuoso de tu amigo:

Miguel Torres

Dr. Miguel F. Torres, Q.B.; M.A.
 Catedrático titular del Departamento de Microbiología.



THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LA.

2-1-1985

(Date)

one

(No. of packages)

TO Dr. T. Boekhout
Instituut Voor Systematische Plantkunde
Heidelberglaan 2
3584 CS, Utrecht
Netherlands

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE FOR IDENTIFICATION GIFT LOAN RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 809 - insufficient for diagnosis | 1298 - ? Thelephoraceae |
| 847 - insufficient for diagnosis | 1331 - <u>Tremella finbriata</u> Fr. |
| 862 - <u>Dacrymyces</u> sp. (scanty material) | 1513 - <u>Tremella</u> sp. (no basidiospores seen) |
| 871 - <u>Stypella minor</u> Möller | 1645 - Corticiaceae |
| 923 - closest to <u>Dacrymyces punctiformis</u> Neuhof ^f
(no basidiospores seen) | 139 - Corticiaceae |
| 976 - immature Dacrymycetaceae | 162 - <u>Auricularia delicata</u> (Fr.) Henn. |
| 1020 - prob. <u>Tremella fuciiformis</u> Berk. | 220 - no fungus found |
| 1187 - mycelium only | |
| 1192 - <u>Ductifera pululahuana</u> (Pat.) Donk | |
| 1207 - no fungus found | |
| 1210 - <u>Dacrymyces deliquescens</u> (Merat) Duby var.
<u>deliquescens</u> Kennedy | |
| 1294 - closest to <u>Tremella fuciiformis</u> Berk.
(no basidiospores seen) | |
| 1295 - <u>Tremella</u> sp. (immature basidia; no
basidiospores seen) | |

~~Return of the specimens is expected by~~ _____
(Date)

Address all correspondence to:
THE CURATOR

Please return the blue form and retain the white one for your record.

The specimens listed above were ^{examined by} ~~received in good order.~~

B. Lawry
(Signature)

2-1-1985
(Date)



David Grimaldi
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY

Cornell University

COMSTOCK HALL
ITHACA, NEW YORK 14853

13 May, 1985

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

I would be most grateful if you could identify for me several Auricularia that I collected in Panama and in Peru. Dick Korpff mentioned to me that you were retired, but that he really didn't know anyone else better to look at the specimens. The specimens are dried, and several have spore prints and color slides to accompany them. There are also some duplicates that you can keep either for your collection or for LSU.

My interest in these fungi is because I am making very modest beginnings at surveying neotropical mycophagous insects. Even more specific, though, is that drosophilids (the insect group on which I specialize, for my Ph.D.) swarm about these Auricularia. Since they are feeding and are found almost exclusively under the pileus, I assume that the abundant spores and the honey-colored exudate Auricularia produce are the food for the flies.

Again, I would be most grateful for your help. Also, can I get your reprints on fungus identification and systematics?

Sincerely,

David Grimaldi
David Grimaldi

New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences/A Statutory College of the State University



The
University of Texas
at
Arlington

Office of Sponsored Projects
P.O. Box 19145
Arlington, Texas 76019
(817) 273-2105

May 17, 1985

Professor Bernard Lowy, Emeritus
Mycology Herbarium
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Dear Professor Lowy:

This letter is a request for any information about publications that treat the mycological biota of Guatemala. I would be interested in the full literature citation and I will take it from there. To the best of my knowledge there are no published records of Myxomycetes from Guatemala. The Myxomycetes are my primary interest although I would like to know just how intensively the fungi have been collected in Guatemala.

Dr. Jonathan Campbell, who has met you, suggested that if anyone knows what fungi have been collected in Central America - Bernard Lowy knows. Dr. Campbell and I are planning a trip to the cloud forests of Guatemala, namely the Sierra de las Cuchumatanes and Sierra de las Minas, and a proposal to support this expedition will be submitted to the National Geographic Society.

I do not remember having met you but Dr. Martin spoke of you many times. The Martins were like a second family to me. I was proud to be Professor G. W. Martin's last student. My doctoral dissertation was a monograph of the Myxomycete genus Perichaena.

If you know of any botanists in Guatemala, or anyone else for that matter, that could identify trees from leaf specimens, then I would greatly appreciate their names.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Harold W. Keller
Director of Sponsored Projects
Associate Professor of Biology



HWK:mc

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**Canadian Journal of
Botany**

**Journal canadien de
botanique**

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

1 August 1985

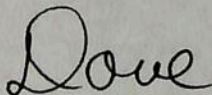
Dear Dr. Lowy:

I would appreciate it if you would review the enclosed manuscript by R.J. Bandoni.

We are trying to keep the time between submission and publication of papers to a minimum. I shall, therefore be grateful if you could return the manuscript, together with your comments, within the next two weeks.

Thanking you in advance for your help.

Sincerely yours,



D. Malloch
Associate Editor

r
Encls.

Department of Botany
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5S 1A1