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5th Floor, Hunt Library  
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4909 Frew Street  
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The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

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

# INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ETHNOBIOLOGY

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ETHNOBIOLOGY KUNMING, YUNNAN, CHINA — 1990

#### AIMS AND SCOPE

The **Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Ethnobiology** aims to present the "state of the science" of Ethnobiology and to indicate horizons for new research. The scope is intended to be wide and interdisciplinary.

This publication will also provide a forum for the exploration of ethical questions relating to the appropriation of native or folk intellectual property by dominant or colonizing societies.

Both original research papers and reviews will be accepted if they contribute to our knowledge and understanding of relevant topics.

The submission of papers by authors from developing countries is encouraged.

#### PERTINENT TOPICS

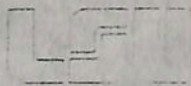
A wide selection of topics is desirable in order to permit a full exploration of the myriad relationships between nature and indigenous or folk societies. Theoretical or general conceptual papers are welcome, as are those on applied Ethnobiology. Pertinent topics include, but are not restricted to: Ethnobotany, Ethnozoology, Ethnomedicine, Ethnopharmacology, natural resource management by indigenous or folk societies, and Ethnoscience, in general.

#### PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Authors should submit three copies of their papers to the general organizers of the **Proceedings of the Second International Congress of Ethnobiology**, including figures, black and white photographs and tables. Detailed instructions for the preparation of texts can be obtained from the general organizer, but, in general, papers should conform to the standards used for the **Proceedings of the First International Congress of Ethnobiology** (Belém, Brazil: Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, vols. 1 & 2).

#### SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

Papers should be sent to Dr. Darrell A. Posey or Dr. William Leslie Overal (Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Caixa Postal 399, Belém, Pará, BRAZIL). Dr. Pei, President of the Second International Congress of Ethnobiology, will coordinate the Chinese contributions.



Department of Botany

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

504/388-8485

FAX: 504/388-6400

TELEX: 510/993-3414

BITNET: BTRUSS @LSUVM

13-XII-1991

Dr. Miguel F. Torres  
Univ. de San Carlos de Guatemala  
Fac. de CC.QQ. y Farmacia  
Edificio "T-12"  
Guatemala, C.A.

Dear Dr. Torres and Ms Matta:

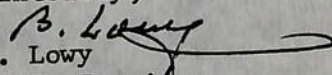
The recent increased interest in mycological studies seems to be confirmed by your inclusion of such presentations in your planned Centroamerican Meeting next year.

Last year I was invited by the Ukrainian Academy of Science in Kiev to give an address on the subject, the first time the Academy had shown some consideration for this growing discipline.

Although it is too early to be certain about the details of my program for 1992, it seems likely that I shall spend part of the summer with colleagues in Hungary during late July and August, as I have done for several years past. My command of Russian is primitive, but I have no such barrier with Hungarian.

I appreciate your invitation and wish you every success in your meetings.

Sincerely,

  
B. Lowy  
Prof. Emeritus

UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN CARLOS  
DE GUATEMALA



FACULTAD DE CC. QQ. Y FARMACIA

Edificio "T-12"  
Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12  
Guatemala, Centroamérica

Received: 9-XI-1991  
Ref. No. I.C.C.M. 110/91  
November 20, 1991

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-5705  
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

The Department of Microbiology of the Faculty of Chemical Sciences and Pharmacy, in conjunction with the Guatemalan Association for Microbiology, Guatemalan Association of Toxicology, Guatemalan Association of Dermatology and the Guatemalan Academy of Dermatology is now organizing the I Centroamerican Meeting of Micology, which will be held here in Guatemala city on August 5-8, 1992.

The scientific program prepared will included courses, conferences and simposia, about Clinical and Applied Mycology.

We know about your experience in Mycology , and we would like to invite you to give the conference titled **"Ethnomycology"** on Thursday August 6, 1992. And to participate in the round table **"Ethnomycology of Mesoamerica and its future projection"**, together with Dr. Gastón Guzmán and Dr. Miguel Torres on Friday August 7. Please let us know at your earliest convenience your response to this invitation.

Very truly yours,

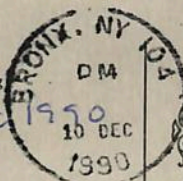
Miguel F. Torres R, Q.B., M.A.

Vivian L. Matta Rios, Q.B., M.Sc.

Coordinator, Scientific Committee

Secretary, Organizer Committee

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An Evergreen Original by Virginia Kylberg  
Printed in USA



INCLUDE YOUR

POST CARD

Buffalo Bill Cody



Dear Dr. Lowy

Happy Christmas,  
with all good  
wishes for the  
coming year.

DR. BERNARD LOWY  
BOTANY DEPT. - LSU  
Louisiana State University  
BATON ROUGE, LA 70803

Katia F Rodrigues  
New York Botanical Gardens  
Bronx, NY 10458



THE EVERGREEN PRESS, PLACENTIA, CALIFORNIA 94523-4319

Dear Dr. Lowy:

April.12, 1991

Thank you for your review of  
"Inonotus obliquus "cinder conk"

I am sure that the author(s) will value  
your comments and suggestions.

Lawrence Kaplan  
Editor, Economic Botany



ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH EH3 5LR

3/1/91

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Dear Professor Lowy,

Thank you for replying so promptly with a list of additional fungi collected on Maracá. We shall be glad to include these in our publication.

I look forward to seeing your publication (with Professor Schultes?) on psychoactive fungi when it comes out.

Yours sincerely,

William Milliken

Telephone 031-552 7171



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

20-XII-1990

Dr. William Milliken  
Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh  
Edinburgh EH3 5LR, Scotland  
Great Britain

Dear Dr. Milliken:

It was Dr. Ratter who wrote to me in 1988, and to whose request I responded on 30-XI-1988, at which time I sent you a reprint of my paper on Heterobasidiomycetes collected at Maracá.

At that time, I had not yet received the bulk of my collections (originally somewhat over 1000 numbers), since they were first processed in Manaus, then forwarded to New York. It was not until March 15, 1989 that the NY Botanical Garden forwarded the collections to me, many duplicates, including unicates having been retained according to previous agreement, by Manaus (INPA), so that I finally received 677 collections of which 596 were fungi, 69 lichens, and 12 bryophytes.

The reason I was able to send you the short list of Heterobasidiomycetes included in my paper is, that while still at Maracá I kept all tremellaceous collections separate from the rest, and carried them with me to LSU. This was technically contrary to policy, but I insisted upon it nevertheless, and I am quite sure that had I left those collections in Manaus, I almost certainly would not have had them returned intact.

As to the fate of the remaining numbers, most of these have yet to be identified by specialists. The vast majority of them, however, I was able to place within families, and many into genera, but only few (other than the Heteros) presently have species names. For the purposes of your project, perhaps you may wish to include these in your survey, since I believe they have not previously been reported from Maracá. The list (a rachitic one, I'm afraid), is appended. At the moment, I am not in a position to offer you more than this, since I have been invited by a Harvard colleague to contribute to a book on psychoactive fungi, and this is engaging much of my time.

I am glad to participate in this small way in your project. As we know, the inventory of the biota of much of tropical America is still only fragmentary, and relatively few biologists are presently actively at work in that vast territory. Consequently, I consider your forthcoming publication to be highly pertinent.

With best wishes for your success,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy

Some additional Maracá collections of B. Lowy

(1986)

MYXOMYCETES (MYXOMYCOTINA)

## Ceratiomyxaceae

Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa (Müll.) MacbrideC. morchella Welden

## Reticulariaceae

Tubifera ferruginosa (Batsch) T.F.Gmel

## Trichiaceae

Hemitrichia stipitata (Masse) MacbrideArcyria sp. (LO 1944)

## Physaraceae

Physarum polycephalum Schw. Physarum sp. (LO 1302)Physarella oblonga (Berk. & Curt.) MorganASCOMYCOTINA

## Humariaceae

Scutellinia sp. (LO 2036)

## Hypocreaceae

Hypocrea sp. (LO 2112)

## Sarcoscyphaceae

Cookeina sulcipes (Berk.) KuntzeSarcoscypha sp. (LO 1906)

## Xylariaceae

Kretzschmaria sp. (LO 1923, 1321, 1406, 1432)Thammomyces sp. (LO 2056, 2078)Hypoxyton sp (LO 2123)Xylaria sp. LO 1712, 1730, 1734, 1740, 1741, 1756, 1771, 1810, 2113, 2134, 2199)

BASIDIOMYCOTINA

## Daedaliaceae

Daedalea sp. (LO 2069, 2152)

## Ganodermataceae

Ganoderma sp. (LO 2143)

## Hymenochaetaceae

Hymenochaete damaecornis (Link) Lev.

## Polyporaceae

Favolus brasiliensis (Fr.) Fr.Polyporus hydroides (Sw.) Fr.P. trichomallus Berk. & Mont.Panus rudis Fr.Poria sp. (LO 1234, 1423, 1539, 1641, 1733)

## Tricholomataceae

Marasmius sp. (LO 1335)

## Strophariaceae

Psilocybe cubensis (Earle) Singer

## Stereaceae

Caripia montagnei (Berk.) O. KuntzeCotylidia sp. (LO 1281, 1282, 1338, 1609)Cymatoderma caperatum (Berk. & Mont.) ReidC. dendriticum (Pers.) ReidC. sp. (LO 1378)Stereum sp. (LO 1420, 1426, 1424, 1713)

## Lycoperdaceae

Lycoperdon sp. (LO 1662)

## Geastraceae

Geastrum sp. (LO 2042)

## Nidulariaceae

Cyathus striatus Pers.

C. sp. (LO 2126)



ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH EH3 5LR

EDINBURGH

Dr B Lowy  
Director  
Mycological Herbarium  
Botany Dept  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge  
LOUISIANA 70803  
USA

10 December 1990

Dear Dr Lowy

You may remember that either I or Dr Ratter (I forget which) wrote to you in 1988 asking whether it would be possible to supply determinations of the fungi which you collected on the Ilha de Maracá in 1986. At the time we were working on a preliminary Vegetation survey report for the Royal Geographical Society's Maracá Rainforest Project, and you kindly sent a copy of a paper which you had published on some of the new species there. Apparently the majority of your 1000 collections had still to be identified.

At the moment Dr Ratter and I are working on the compilation of the complete ecological survey of the island, including geology, soils, botany, zoology etc. This is to be published as a book by the Manchester University Press next year. We are preparing a substantial chapter on the island's vegetation, in which we are hoping to include as comprehensive a species list as is presently possible. Unfortunately there were relatively few mycological specimens collected during the project itself, and if you happen to have a more complete list of determinations available now and would be happy for us to incorporate it, we would be extremely grateful. Of course any such contributions will be clearly acknowledged in the book.

Each of the topics included in this publication will be treated separately by their respective authors. Should you feel that it were possible to write a more detailed account of the fungi, this would be under your own name.

We are hoping that in order to integrate the contributions and broaden the horizons of the book, each author will provide text discussing the diversity, abundance, biogeographical position, environmental preferences, seasonal changes etc of the groups which they studied - where possible mentioning inter-relationships with other plant/animal groups. In case you are interested in doing this, I am enclosing a list of all of the fungi which have (to my knowledge) been collected on the island so far.

I paid a brief visit to Maracá in February of this year, and found it little changed. The research station is still in excellent condition, and Guttenberg now has a decent salary. Amazonas and Franzinete are based in Boa Vista, working for IBAMA (the new SEMA) as driver and secretary respectively.

I hope that this request is not an imposition, and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

*William Milliken*

William Milliken

## Collector Codes

|           |                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| BLS       | B.L. Stannard & M. das G.M. Arrais |
| BN        | B. Nelson & P.A.S. Mera            |
| H         | R. Harley                          |
| HE        | A. Henderson                       |
| HO        | M. Hopkins                         |
| JL        | J.L. dos Santos & B. Nelson        |
| L         | G.P. Lewis                         |
| <u>LO</u> | <u>B. Lowy</u>                     |
| M         | W. Milliken et al.                 |
| MFS       | M.F. da Silva et al.               |
| PJE       | P.J. Edwards                       |
| R         | J.A. Ratter et al.                 |

## Habit codes

|    |                    |
|----|--------------------|
| E  | Epiphyte           |
| H  | Herb               |
| P  | Parasite           |
| S  | Shrub              |
| T  | Tree               |
| Ts | Small tree/treelet |
| Tx | Strangler          |
| V  | Vine               |
| Vw | Woody vine         |

N.B. The information has been extracted from the collecting notes of individual collectors.

## Habitat codes

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| AQR    | Flowing aquatic  |
| AQS    | Stationary aquatic                                     |
| B(*)   | Buritized  |
| CA     | Campo - seasonally wet                                 |
| CAC    | <u>Curatella americana/Byrsonima crassifolia</u> campo |
| F(**)  | Forest   |
| G      | Granitic outcrops within forest                        |
| M      | Marginal vegetation (between forest and campo)         |
| R(***) | Riverine vegetation                                    |
| Se     | Secondary vegetation                                   |
| Va     | Vazante  |

\* Subdivided geographically as follows:

- a. Station trail system environs
- b. Preguiça trail environs
- c. Fumaça and Filhote trail environs
- d. Prumama trail environs

\*\* Subdivided geographically as above and additionally, in some cases, as follows:

- D. Damp ground
- L. Low forest
- M. Marginal i.e. close to campo margin
- P. High incidence of Peltogyne gracilipes

\*\*\*

Subdivided geographically as follows:

1. East of the Casa de Maraca on the Furo de Maraca, and East of the Cach. de Tipurema on the Furo de Santa Rosa (see Fig. 1)
2. West of the above

**N.B.** The habitats listed for the species below are the ones in which they were collected. In many cases they are likely to occur in additional habitats.

## Fungi

(W, woodrotting fungus; L, leafrotting fungus)

### Ascomycotina

#### Diatrypaceae

Eutypella scoparia (Schwein.) Ellis & Everh.: W; Fa

#### Helotiaceae

Encoelia heteromera (Mont.) Nannf.: W; Fa

#### Pleosporaceae

Herpotrichia sp. (PJE2664): W; Fa

#### Xylariaceae

Hypoxylon investiens (Schwein.) Berk.: W; Ba

H. stygium (Lev.) Sacc.: W; Fa

Kretzschmaria heliscus (Mont.) Masee:; Fa

Nummularia broomeiana (Berk. & Curtis) Miller: W; Fa

Phylacia bomba (Mont.) Pat.: W; R2

P. poculiformis (Mont.) Mont.: W; Fa

Rosellinia cf. desmazierii var. acutispora Theissen: W; Fa

R. subiculata (Schwiein.) Sacc.: W; Fa

Thamnomycetes dendroidea Cooke & Masee: W; Fa

Xylaria feejeensis (Berk.) Fr.: W; Fa

X. scruposa (Fr.) Fr.: W; Fa

X. sp. (PJE2498): W; Fa

X. sp. (PJE2588): W; M

X. sp. (PJE2616):; Fa

### Basidiomycotina

#### Agaricaceae

Agaricus violaceosquamulosus Baker & Dale: L; Fa

#### Auriculariaceae

Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.: W; Fa

A. fuscusuccinea (Mont.) Farl.

A. mesenterica Pers.: W; Fa

A. polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.: W; Fa

Helicogloea lagerheimii Pat.

#### Corticaceae

Cystidiodontia artocreas (Berk. & Curtis ex Cooke) Hjorst: W; Fa

#### Dacrymycetaceae

Calocera cornea Fr.

Dacryopinax crenata Lowy

D. elegans (Berk. & Curt.) Martin

D. spathularia (Schw.) Martin

#### Hymenochaetaceae

Phellinus sp. (PJE2493): W; Fa

P. sp. (PJE2562): W; Fa

P. sp. (PJE2569): W; Fa

P. sp. (PJE2623): W; R2

P. sp. (PJE2669): W; Fa

#### Phallaceae

Phallus induslatus Vent. ex Pers.:; Fa

## Polyporaceae

- Ceriporia xylostromatoides (Berk.) Ryv.:; Fa  
Echinochaete megalopora (Mont.) Reid: W; R2  
Favolus brasiliensis (Fr.) Fr.: W; R2  
F. subcaperatus (Murr.) Sacc.: W; R2, Fa  
Funalia trichomallus (Berk. & Mont.) Murr.: W; FLDb  
Gloeoporus theleporoides (Hook.) G.H. Cunn.: W; Fa  
Grammothele fuligo (Berk. & Br.) Ryv.: W; Fc  
Hexagona tenuis (Hook.) Fr.: W; Fa  
Lentinus bertieri (Fr.) Fr.: W; R1  
L. patulus Lev.: W; Fc  
L. retinervis Pegler: W; R2  
Microporellus obovatus (Jungh.) Ryv.: W; Fa  
Rigidoporus sp. (PJE2673): W; Fa  
Trametes sp. (PJE2526): W; Fb  
T. sp. (PJE2561): W; Fa  
T. sp. (PJE2619): W; Fc  
Trichaptum perrottetii (Lev.) Ryv.: W; Fc  
Indet. (PJE2608): W; Fa  
Indet. (PJE2626): W; R2

## Schizophyllaceae

- Schizophyllum commune Fr.: W; M

## Stereaceae

- Podoscypha nitidula (Berk.) Pat.: W; R2

## Theleporaceae

- Caripia montagnei (Berk.) O. Kuntze: W; Fa

## Tremellaceae

- Exidia maracensis Lowy: W  
E. nucleata (Schw.) Burt.  
Heterochaete bodmanii Lowy: W  
Heterochaetella cystidophora Lowy  
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum (Fr.) Karsten  
Tremella fibulifera Muller

## Tricholomataceae

- Calyptella capula (Holmskj.) Quel.: W; Ba  
Collybia sp. (PJE2591) sect. Levipedes: W; Ba  
Marasmiellus ambiguus Singer:; Fa  
M. inconspicuus Murr.: W; Fc  
M. nigripes (Schwein.) Singer: W; Fa  
M. stenophylloides (Dennis) Dennis: W; Fc  
Marasmius atrorubens (Berk.) Berk.: W; Fc  
M. pallipes Speg.: L; Fa  
Mycena citricolor (Berk. & Curtis) Sacc.: W; Fa  
Xeromphalina tenuipes (Schwein.) A.H. Smith: W; Fc

## Ustilaginaceae

- Mycosyrinx cissi (DC.) Beck: P; R1-2

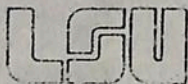
## Fungi Imperfecti

### Coelomycetes

- Aschersonia basicystis Berk. & Curtis: L; CA  
A. turbinata Berk.: L; CA

23 specimens have yet to be identified.

N.B. The majority of the woodrotting fungi produce their sporulating bodies early in the wet season.



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

30-XI-1988

Dr. J.A. Ratter  
Royal Botanic Garden  
Edinburgh EH3 5LR  
Scotland, Great Britain

Dear Dr. Ratter:

I have just received your letter requesting a list of fungi that I collected on Ilha de Maracá in 1986. Within a few days I plan to leave for Mexico, allowing me scarcely sufficient time, unfortunately, to compile such a list. I collected over 1000 numbers on the island, and duplicates are on deposit both at the New York Botanical Garden and in Manaus (INPA). Enclosed is a reprint of a paper reporting the Heterobasidiomycetes I collected there. Of course, there are many more, including Polyporaceae, Hydnaceae, Xylariaceae, etc. some of which I was able to identify, but most are still unnamed, awaiting the work of specialists.

I regret that under the circumstances I am unable to be of more help to you at the moment. Since your report is in preparation, may I ask you to be kind enough to send me a copy (should it be available) upon its completion?

With best regards,

Sincerely,

B. Lowy  
Prof. Emeritus

B. LOWY MARACA 1986 COLLECTION

01/24/89

| No.    | Determination   | Specialist                |
|--------|---|---------------------------|
| 1206   | Melanopus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1207   | Melanopus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1229   | Phellinus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1230   | Cymatoderma sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1235   | Kretzschmaria sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1239   | Marasmius sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1240   | Kretzschmaria sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1257   | Favolus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1262   | Marasmius sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1273   | Cyathus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1276   | A Cymatoderma sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1280   | Marasmius sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1281   | Cotylidia sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1282   | Cotylidia sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1294   | Caripia montagnei (Berk.) O. K.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1305   | Marasmius sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1309   | Phellinus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1315   | Marasmius sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1322   | Cymatoderma sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| > 1328 | Polyporus <del>trichomallus</del> Berk. & Mont. <sup>hydnoides</sup>            | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1335   | Marasmius sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1338   | Cotylidia sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1390   | Schizophyllum sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1393   | Polyporus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1421   | Caripia montagnei (Berk.) O. K.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1437   | Marasmius sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1466   | Subicularium reticulatum M.L. Farr & Goos                                       | Rodrigues & Samuels, 1986 |
| 1500   | Cotylidia sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1528   | Cotylidia sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1555   | Endogone sp.  | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1577   | Ramaria sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| > 1603 | ! <del>Cotylidia sp.</del> Podoscypha Thoretii <sup>walden (my cotylidia)</sup> | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1604   | cfr. Clavaria sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1607   | B Lentinus sp.  | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1609   | Cotylidia sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1613   | Panus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1704   | Cyathus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1715   | Melanopus sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1723   | Cookeina cfr. tricholoma (Mont.) Kuntze   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1728   | Stereum sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1742   | Daedalea sp.  | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1747   | Caripia montagnei (Berk.) O. K.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1750   | Stereum sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1751   | Daedalea sp.  | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1766   | Stereum sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1769   | Cookeina cfr. sulcipes (Berk.) Kuntze   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1770   | Cookeina sp.  | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1799   | Stereum sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| > 1854 | Hymenochaete sp. <sup>damaecornis</sup>   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| > 1862 | Hymenochaete sp. <sup>damaecornis</sup>   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1883   | Cookeina cfr. sulcipes (Berk.) Kuntze   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |
| 1890   | Cymatoderma sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1986      |

|        |  |                      |
|--------|--|----------------------|
| 1900   | <i>Cymatoderma</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 1905   | <i>Cymatoderma</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 1906   | <i>Cookeina</i> sp.  | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 1913   | <i>Ganoderma</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 1923   | <i>Kretzschmaria</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 1924   | <i>Cookeina</i> cfr. <i>sulcipes</i> (Berk.) Kuntze                      | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 1935   | <i>Scortechinia</i> cfr. <i>usambarensis</i><br>(Rehm) Muller & von Arx. | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 1968   | <i>Caripia montagnei</i> (Berk.) O. K.                                   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2019   | <i>Polyporus trichomallus</i> Berk. & Mont.                              | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2025   | <i>Ramaria</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2061   | <i>Polyporus trichomallus</i> Berk. & Mont.                              | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| → 2068 | <i>Hymenochaete</i> sp. <i>damaecornis</i>                               | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2082   | <i>Polyporus trichomallus</i> Berk. & Mont.                              | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2094   | <i>Geastrum</i> sp.  | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2126   | <i>Cyathus</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2131   | <i>Caripia montagnei</i> (Berk.) O. K.                                   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2143   | <i>Phellinus</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2149   | <i>Kretzschmaria</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2159   | <i>Stereum</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2160   | <i>Cymatoderma</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2162   | <i>Caripia montagnei</i> (Berk.) O. K.                                   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2179   | <i>Stereum</i> sp.   | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |
| 2218   | <i>Polyporus trichomallus</i> Berk. & Mont.                              | K.F. Rodrigues, 1988 |

Bernard Lowy collections from Maracá, 1986

- L01216 FUN Tremellaceae Ductifera?  
L01217 FUN Auriculariaceae Auricularia fuscosuccinea  
L01218 FUN Sparassidaceae Sparasis  
L01219 FUN Stereaceae Podoscypha  
L01220 FUN Stereaceae Cotylidia  
L01221 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01222 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01223 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01224 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01225 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01226 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01227 FUN Polyporaceae Coriolus  
L01228 FUN Resupinate  
L01229 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01230 FUN Stereaceae Cymatoderma caperata ✓  
L01231 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01232 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01233 FUN Tremellales Heterochaete  
✓ L01234 FUN Polyporaceae Poria ✓  
L01235 FUN Xylariaceae Kretzschmaria  
L01236 FUN Xylariaceae  
L01237 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
L01238 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
L01239 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01240 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
L01240a FUN Xylariaceae Kretzschmaria  
L01241 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01242 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01243 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01243a FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01244 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01245 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01246 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01247 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
L01248 FUN Agaricaceae  
L01249 FUN Stereaceae ?  
L01250 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01251 FUN Resupinate  
L01252 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius ?  
L01253 FUN Stereaceae Stereum  
L01254 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01255 FUN Auriculariaceae Auricularia mesenteria ✓  
L01256 FUN Thelephoraceae Dictyonema  
L01257 FUN Polyporaceae Favolus brasiliensis ✓  
L01258 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01259 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01260 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01261 FUN Agaricaceae  
L01262 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01263 FUN Agaricaceae  
L01264 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
L01265 FUN Thelephoraceae  
L01266 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01267 FUN Agaricaceae  
L01268 FUN Agaricaceae

- L01269 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01270 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01271 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01272 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01273 FUN Nidulariaceae *Cyathus striatus*
- L01274 FUN Stereaceae *Cymatoderma*
- L01275 FUN Polyporaceae *Polyporus*
- L01276 FUN Polyporaceae *Polyporus*
- L01277 FUN Agonomycetaceae *Rhizomorpha*
- L01278 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01279 FUN Nidulariaceae *Cyphellaceae*
- L01280 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01281 FUN Stereaceae *Cotylidia* ✓
- L01282 FUN Stereaceae *Cotylidia* ✓
- L01283 FUN Xylariaceae *Xylaria*
- L01284 FUN Lycoperdaceae *Lycoperdon*
- L01285 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01286 FUN Xylariaceae *Xylaria*
- L01287 FUN Polyporaceae *Polyporus*
- L01288 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01289 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01290 FUN Tricholomataceae *Marasmius*
- L01291 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01292 FUN Polyporaceae *Poria*
- L01293 FUN Polyporaceae *Poria*
- L01294 FUN Thelephoraceae *Caripia montagnei* ✓
- L01295 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01296 FUN Ascomycete
- L01297 FUN Xylariaceae *Xylaria*
- L01298 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01299 FUN Polyporaceae *Poria*
- L01300 FUN Xylariaceae *Xylaria*
- L01300a FUN *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa* ✓

- L01301 FUN Ceratiomyxa morchella ✓  
 L01302 FUN Physaraceae Physarum sp.  
 L01303 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01304 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
 L01305 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01306 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01307 FUN Ceratiomyxa morchella  
 L01308 FUN Stereaceae Stereum  
 L01309 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01310 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01311 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01312 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01313 FUN Dacrymycetaceae  
 L01314 FUN Polyporaceae Lenzites  
 L01315 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
 L01316 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01317 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01318 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01319 FUN Clavariaceae Ramaria  
 L01320 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01321 FUN Xylariaceae Kretzschmaria ✓  
 L01322 FUN Stereaceae Cymatoderma  
 L01323 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01324 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01325 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01326 FUN Stereaceae Stereum  
 L01327 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01328 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus hydnoides ✓  
 L01329 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01330 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01331 FUN Polyporaceae Irpex  
 L01332 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01333 FUN Polyporaceae Daedalea  
 L01334 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01335 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
 L01336 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01337 FUN Polyporaceae Fomes  
 ✓ L01338 FUN Stereaceae Cotylidia ✓  
 L01339 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01340 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01341 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01342 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01343 FUN Dacrymycetaceae Dacryopinax spathularia  
 L01344 BRY  
 L01345 FUN Stilbaceae Stilbum  
 L01346 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01347 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01348 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01349 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01350 FUN Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa ✓  
 L01351 FUN Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa  
 L01352 FUN Licheales Tubifera ✓  
 L01353 LIC Parmelia  
 L01354 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01355 LIC Ascolichen  
 L01356 LIC Parmelia  
 L01357 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01358 LIC

- L01359 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01360 FUN Stereaceae
- L01361 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01362 FUN Stereaceae
- L01363 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01364 LIC
- L01365 LIC
- L01366 BRY
- L01367 FUN Stereaceae
- L01368 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01369 FUN Thelephoraceae
- L01370 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01371 FUN Trichiaceae Arcyria ✓
- L01372 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01373 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01374 FUN Stereaceae
- L01375 FUN Auriculariaceae Auricularia fuscosuccinea
- L01376 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01377 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01378 FUN Stereaceae Cymatoderma ✓
- L01379 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01380 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01381 FUN Resupinate
- L01382 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01383 FUN Corticiaceae Peniophora ?
- L01384 FUN Lycoperdaceae Lycoperdon
- L01385 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01386 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01387 FUN Thelephoraceae
- L01388 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01389 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01390 FUN Schizophyllaceae Schizophyllum
- L01391 FUN Auriculariaceae Auricularia delicata
- L01392 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01393 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus hydroides
- L01394 LIC
- L01395 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01396 FUN Stereaceae
- L01397 LIC
- L01398 FUN Clavariaceae Ramaria
- L01399 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01400 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01401 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01402 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius
- L01403 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01404 FUN Discomycete
- L01405 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01406 FUN Xylariaceae Kretzschmaria ✓
- L01407 FUN Cyphellaceae ?
- L01408 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01409 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01410 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01411 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01412 FUN Polyporaceae Daedalea ?
- L01413 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01414 FUN Polyporaceae Irpex ?
- L01415 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01416 FUN Corticiaceae

L01417 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
L01418 FUN Hypocreaceae Hypocrea  
L01419 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
L01420 FUN Stereaceae Stereum ✓  
L01421 FUN Thelephoraceae Hypolyssus (Caripia)  
L01422 FUN Stereaceae Stereum  
L01423 FUN Polyporaceae Poria ✓  
L01424 FUN Stereaceae Stereum ✓  
L01425 FUN Corticiaceae Corticium  
L01426 FUN Stereaceae Stereum ✓  
L01427 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
L01428 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01429 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01430 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01431 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01432 FUN Xylariaceae Kretzschmaria ✓  
L01433 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
L01434 FUN Sarcocyphaceae  
L01435 BRY  
L01436 BRY  
L01437 FUN Agaricaceae  
L01438 BRY Sphagnum  
L01439 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01440 FUN Auriculariaceae Auricularia fuscusuccinea  
L01441 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01442 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01443 LIC  
L01444 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01445 FUN Stereaceae  
L01446 FUN Stereaceae  
L01447 FUN Stereaceae  
L01448 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01449 FUN Polyporaceae  
L01450 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01451 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01452 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01453 FUN Stereaceae  
L01454 FUN Resupinate  
L01455 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01456 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01457 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01458 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01459 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01460 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01461 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01462 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01463 LIC  
L01464 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01465 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01466 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01467 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01468 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01469 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01470 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01471 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01472 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01473 FUN Corticiaceae  
L01474 FUN Corticiaceae

L01475 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01476 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01477 FUN Hydnaceae  
 L01478 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01479 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01480 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01481 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01482 FUN Stereaceae *Cymatoderma caperata*  
 L01483 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01484 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01485 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01486 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01487 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01488 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01490 FUN Auriculariaceae *Auricularia delicata*  
 L01491 FUN Auriculariaceae *Auricularia fuscusuccinea*  
 L01492 FUN Strophariaceae *Psilocybe cubensis* ✓  
 L01493 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01494 FUN Xylariaceae *Xylaria*  
 L01495 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01496 FUN Auriculariaceae *Auricularia fuscusuccinea*  
 L01497 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01498 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01499 FUN Stereaceae *Podoscypha*  
 L01500 FUN Stereaceae *Podoscypha*  
 L01501 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01502 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01503 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01504 FUN Sarcoscyphaceae  
 L01505 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01506 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01507 FUN Xylariaceae *Nummularia*  
 L01508 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01509 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01510 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01511 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01512 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01513 FUN Polyporaceae *Pleurotus*  
 L01514 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01515 FUN Thelephoraceae *Dictyonema*  
 L01516 FUN Dacrymycetaceae ?  
 L01517 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01518 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01519 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01520 FUN Polyporaceae  
 L01521 FUN Polyporaceae  
 L01522 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01523 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01524 FUN Polyporaceae  
 L01525 FUN Polyporaceae  
 L01526 FUN Tremallaceae ?  
 L01527 FER  
 L01528 FUN Stereaceae *Podoscypha*  
 L01529 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01530 FUN Tremellaceae *Ductifera* ?  
 L01531 FUN Strophariaceae *Psilocybe cubensis* ✓  
 L01532 FUN Polyporaceae  
 L01533 FUN Corticiaceae

L01534 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01535 LIC  
 L01536 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01537 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01538 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01539 FUN Polyporaceae Poria ✓  
 L01540 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01541 FUN Polyporaceae Irpex  
 L01542 FUN Xylariaceae Thamnomycetes  
 L01543 BRY  
 L01544 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01545 FUN Polyporaceae Melanopus  
 L01546 FUN Xylariaceae Thamnomycetes  
 L01547 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01548 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01549 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01550 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01551 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01552 FUN Stereaceae Cymatoderma ✓  
 L01553 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01554 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01555 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01556 FUN Hypocreales  
 L01557 FUN Polyporaceae Irpex  
 L01558 FUN Hymenochaetaceae Hymenochaete damaecornis ✓  
 L01559 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01560 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01561 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01562 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01563 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01564 FUN Nidulariaceae Cyathus  
 L01565 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01566 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01567 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01568 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01569 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01570 FUN Tremallaceae e  
 L01571 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01572 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01573 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01574 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01575 FUN Clavariaceae Ramaria  
 L01576 FUN Hydnaceae  
 L01577 FUN Clavariaceae Ramaria  
 L01578 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01579 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01580 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01581 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01582 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01583 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01584 FUN Clavariaceae  
 L01585 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01586 FUN Stereaceae Cotylidia  
 L01587 FUN Tremallaceae ?  
 L01588 FUN Sarcocyphaceae ✓  
 L01589 BRY  
 L01590 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01591 FUN Stereaceae

- L01592 FUN Resupinate  
 L01593 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01594 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01595 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01596 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01597 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01598 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01599 FUN Thelephoraceae ?  
 L01600 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01601 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01602 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01603 FUN Stereaceae ~~Cotylidia~~ *Podoscypha thoretii* ✓  
 L01604 FUN Clavariaceae Clavaria  
 L01605 LIC  
 L01606 LIC  
 L01607 LIC  
 L01608 FUN Agaricaceae Panus rudis ✓  
 L01609 FUN Stereaceae Cotylidia ✓  
 L01610 LIC  
 L01611 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01612 LIC  
 L01613 FUN Agaricaceae Panus rudis ✓  
 L01614 LIC  
 L01615 LIC  
 L01616 LIC  
 L01617 LIC  
 L01618 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01619 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01620 FUN Tremallaceae  
 L01621 FUN Tremallaceae  
 L01622 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01623 LIC  
 L01624 FUN Tremallaceae ?  
 L01625 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01626 LIC  
 L01627 FUN Strophariaceae Psilocybe cubensis  
 L01628 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01629 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01630 FUN Crepidotaceae Crepidotus ?  
 L01631 FUN Thelephoraceae  
 L01632 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01633 FUN Agaricaceae  
 L01634 FUN Polyporaceae  
 L01635 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01636 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01637 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01638 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01639 FUN Polyporaceae  
 L01640 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01641 FUN Polyporaceae Poria ✓  
 L01642 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01643 LIC  
 L01644 LIC  
 L01645 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01646 FUN Xylariaceae Nummularia  
 L01647 LIC  
 L01648 FUN Tremallaceae  
 L01649 FUN Corticiaceae

- L01650 FUN Polyporaceae Hexagona ✓  
 L01651 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01652 FUN Tremallaceae  
 L01653 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01654 FUN Sarcocyphaceae ✓  
 L01655 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01656 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01657 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01658 FUN Polyporaceae Poria  
 L01659 LIC  
 L01660 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01661 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01662 FUN Lycoperdaceae Lycoperdon ✓  
 L01663 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
 L01664 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01665 FUN Thelephoraceae  
 L01666 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01667 FUN Pezizaceae ?  
 L01668 FUN Thelephoraceae ?  
 L01669 FUN Perichaena ?  
 L01670 FUN Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa  
 L01671 FUN Dacrymycetaceae Dacryopinax  
 L01672 LIC  
 L01673 FUN Stereaceae Cymatoderma caperata ✓  
 L01674 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01675 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01676 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01677 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
 L01678 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01679 BRY  
 L01680 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01681 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01682 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01683 LIC Usneaceae Usnea  
 L01684 FUN Stereaceae  
 L01685 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01686 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01687 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01688 FUN Polyporaceae Poria  
 L01689 FUN Tremallaceae ?  
 L01690 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01691 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01692 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01693 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01694 LIC  
 L01695 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01696 LIC  
 L01697 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01698 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01699 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01700 FUN Hymenochaetaceae Hymenochaete damaecornis ✓  
 L01701 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria  
 L01702 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01703 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus  
 L01704 FUN Nidulariaceae Cyathus striatus ✓  
 L01705 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01706 FUN Corticiaceae  
 L01707 FUN Corticiaceae

- L01708 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01709 FUN Tremallaceae ?
- L01710 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01711 FUN Polyporaceae Poria
- L01712 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria ✓
- L01713 FUN Stereaceae Stereum ✓
- L01714 BRY
- L01715 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01716 FUN Agaricaceae
- L01717 FUN Tremallaceae ?
- L01718 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01719 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01720 FUN Thelephoraceae
- L01721 FUN Thelephoraceae
- L01722 FUN Crepidotaceae Crepidotus ?
- L01723 FUN Sarcocyphaceae
- L01724 FUN Corticiaceae Peniophora
- L01725 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01726 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01727 FUN Sarcoscyphaceae Cookeina sulcipes ✓
- L01728 FUN Stereaceae Stereum hirsutum
- L01729 FUN Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa
- L01730 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria ✓
- L01731 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01732 FUN Tremallaceae Tremella
- L01733 FUN Polyporaceae Poria ✓
- L01734 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria ✓
- L01735 FUN Tremallaceae Tremella
- L01736 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01737 FUN Clavariaceae Ramaria
- L01738 FUN Fistulinaceae Fistulina
- L01739 FUN Polyporaceae Poria
- L01740 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria ✓
- L01741 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria ✓
- L01742 FUN Polyporaceae Daedalea
- L01743 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01744 FUN Xylariaceae Rosellinia
- L01745 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01746 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01747 FUN Thelephoraceae Caripia
- L01748 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01749 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01750 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01751 FUN Polyporaceae Lenzites
- L01752 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01753 FUN Xylariaceae Nummularia
- L01754 FUN Polyporaceae Fomes
- L01755 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01756 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria ✓
- L01757 LIC
- L01758 FUN Polyporaceae Favolus brasiliensis ✓
- L01759 FUN Corticiaceae
- L01760 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01761 FUN Thelephoraceae Caripia
- L01762 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01763 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01764 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01765 FUN Corticiaceae

- L01766 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01767 FUN Stereaceae Cymatoderma
- L01768 FUN Hydnaceae
- L01769 FUN Tremellales Pseudohydnum gelatinosum ✓
- L01770 FUN Sarcoscyphaceae Cookeina sulcipes ✓
- L01771 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria ✓
- L01772 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01793 FUN Stereaceae Stereum
- L01794 FUN Entolomataceae Claudopus
- L01795 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01796 FUN Xylariaceae Xylaria
- L01797 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01798 FUN Polyporaceae
- L01799 FUN Hymenochaetaceae Hymenochaete ?
- L01800 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
- L01801 FUN Corticiaceae
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- L01804 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus
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- L01960 FUN Auriculariaceae *Auricularia fuscusuccinea*  
 L01961 FUN Polyporaceae *Polyporus*  
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 L01968 FUN Thelephoraceae *Caripia montagnei* ✓  
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 L01995 FUN Sarcoscyphaceae *Sarcoscypha*  
 L01996 FUN Polyporaceae *Polyporus*  
 L01997 FUN *Ceratiomyxa* sp. nov. ?  
 L01998 FUN *Ceratiomyxa morchella*  
 L01999 FUN *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa*  
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- L02017 FUN Nectriaceae ?  
 L02018 FUN Xylariaceae Sarcoxylon ?  
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 L02022 FUN Lycoperdaceae Lycoperdon  
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 L02033 FUN Tricholomataceae Marasmius  
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 L02068 FUN Hymenochaetaceae Hymenochaete damaecornis ✓  
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- L02112 FUN Hypocreaceae Hypocrea ✓
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L02217 FUN Sarcoscyphaceae Cookeina  
L02218 FUN Polyporaceae Polyporus trichosporium

1990.  
For the May Botany Newsletter

To: Botany Faculty (including Adjuncts) and Staff.

Please print or type your information and make copies for your students as appropriate. Thank you.

Under the categories below, please submit any information appropriate and return to RLC as soon as possible during this month.

SEMINARS/MEETINGS

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FUNDED GRANTS/SPECIAL AWARDS

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PUBLICATIONS

Phragmobasidiomycetes. "Contributions Toward a Mycobiota of Indonesia." in  
Memoirs New York Botanical Garden 59. 1990.

Invited article in "The Sacred Mushroom Seeker." Dioscorides Press. 1990.  
(Festschrift for R.G.Wasson)

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MISCELLANEOUS Exchange visit to Botanical Institute in Kiev, Ukrainian SSR (headed  
by S.P.Wasser) for 2 weeks to present lecture on ethnomycology, work on Tremellales  
in herbarium, and participate in field trips. (Beginning June 21, 1990) \*  
~~About 800 duplicates of Tremellales (from Amazonas, French Guiana and Guyana) added  
to LSUM (mycological herbarium)~~  
in National Herbarium

\* will also work with mycological colleagues in Budapest, Hungary, on  
return from Kiev.

B.L.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural  
Research  
Service

Beltsville Area  
Beltsville Agricultural  
Research Center

Beltsville, Maryland  
20705

30 April 1990

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

Dear Dr. Lowy,

Thanks for sending the dets for the Guianese jellies. I appreciate your looking at them and reporting on them so fast. Thanks also for your remarks about my collecting.

I have no objection to your including the specimens collected in French Guiana (2485-4574 in an earlier lot, 5632-6193 in the recent lot), or all the Guianese collections that I have sent you (including Guyana) in your work with Dr. Courtecuisse); I do not need to be a coauthor. I think it important to get this information out, and yours is the first on a semi grand scale that is ready. It makes some sense to publish on Guianese Heterobasidiomycetes rather than a more limited sample from Saül. In any event, I respect your decision while looking forward to an eventual treatment for the Flora of the Guianas!

I do have in mind another larger project (oh, I do make great plans!). This one is for the Guayana Highland, and accounts for the collections, mainly mine, that have already been made in the region. I would like to publish some sort of "Preliminary Mycobiota of the Guayana Highland" toward the end of next year (my equivalent of mañana). Does this interest you? You have already seen most, or all of my collections, and have published on the Maguire collections, so you are already finished with your part of the project, except that I would like to include keys, descriptions, and illustrations. For your interest, and as a kind of spur, I am enclosing a compilation that Clark Rogerson, Dick Harris, and I are publishing in a special volume of Mem. NYBG that will be dedicated to Bassett Maguire. This is not a final version, as the ms is being reviewed, but is complete as far as the list goes.

I hope you have a good time in the Soviet Union. I would appreciate greatly any Hypocrea collections (in fresh, air dry condition) that you would care to collect. I will be in Rio de Janeiro for most of June teaching a course on Fungi Imperfecti. I really regret having agreed to do this, am unprepared, and have a month to prepare.

I am well off here in Beltsville. The only thing I miss about NY is the complete freedom and the relative absence of bureaucracy. I have never before worked in a system that is based upon mistrust of the individual's agreement to work 8 hours a day, and have never before seen so many bits of paper for petty things.

With best wishes,

*gary*

Gary J. Samuels

I will welcome any comments about spectra, correction, or additions or deletions you care to make about the enclosed ms.

Samuels / SBML

USDA

Rm 304

B-011A

Beltsville, MD

20705

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6-V-1990

Dear Gary,

Your list of Maguire's collection of fungi in the Ouayama Highlands is an extremely useful contribution toward a "Mycobota" that you plan to publish. It is a project worthy of your efforts, and I hope you'll pursue it with your usual vigor. For my part, at the appropriate time, I'll gladly supply keys, descriptions, illustrations for the "follies."

Regarding the taxonomy of heterobasidioids, there are, not surprisingly, many alternative proposals based upon different interpretations. After decades of study some questions have still not been resolved satisfactorily. My own preference is outlined in the enclosed summary for which my reasons are given in the 1968 paper cited.

A word about *A. ornata* Pers. (p. 27 of your ms.). The identity of the collection is open to some doubt, the separation of *A. ornata* and *A. merontica* rests heavily on internal structural differences (BL in Mycologia 44, 1952).

which were previously ignored or not recognized. The common practice, which I verified by examining large numbers of collections (including many now on deposit in NYBG) was to designate collections as A. ornata or A. mesenterica rather arbitrarily. There is a high probability that Maguire's collection was A. mesenterica which I have found to be the common species of the neotropics. I have seen no authentic specimens of A. ornata from the region.

I am returning you mine since I am not sure whether or not you intended for me to keep it for my reference. I would appreciate having a copy if one is available.

I hope you continue to get support for your investigations in rarely visited areas of the world (for mycological data). Your work is in the best tradition of botanical explorations that have contributed immeasurably to the increase of knowledge of the world's biota.

Saludos cordiales,

Bernard



7-V-1990

Dear Dr. Aldobory!

Thanks for your thoughtfulness in coming by to see me last week. I'm sorry that I was not in to welcome you, and to have a chance for us to talk about "old times" as well as about new times, and all the changes that have taken place in the world, and in our lives, in the intervening nearly four decades since you were a young student here, and I was just beginning a teaching career.

From your brief note, I am at least able to congratulate you on your retirement (!) from teaching at the George Washington University Medical School. In this sense, we now belong to the same branch of society, my retirement having preceded yours by a decade. But as you discovered, I still continue with essentially the same activities as before (at a slightly diminished pace). My mypological work goes on, including collecting trips here and there (mostly in Central & South America & Mexico). This June I'll be in the Soviet Union for the first time, invited by the USSR Academy of Sciences in Kiev to lecture on ethnomypology, and do some systematics in the herbarium.

Unfortunately, I rarely get to your part of the country, for I would enjoy reminiscing with you.

If you plan to come down here again, please be sure to call me in advance, so that we might spend a little time together. My phone number is (504) 388-2123.

Meanwhile, thanks again for your note. I hope that all is well with you, and I wish you a happy, creative retirement!

Bernard Lowy

no response



# The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

March 28, 1990

Dr. B. J. Lowy:

Dear Bernie:

You surely do continue an eventful life. It is good to know that you still combine traveling and the collecting of jellies on your agenda.

I am going to Utah for the summer where I hope to get into additional, mycologically unexplored mountains. Will come back to the Garden for the winter.

Gary's address is: Room 311, Building 011A  
Beltsville Agric. Research Center  
Beltsville, MD 20705

301 344-2275

Best wishes on your trip to Russia.

Sincerely,

*Clark*  
Clark T. Rogerson



# The New York Botanical Garden

Bronx, New York 10458-5126

(212) 220-8700

8 March 1990

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

Dear Bernie:

Gary got into a very isolated mountain in Guyana last year. He thought you might want to see the jelly fungi that were collected. Under separate cover they are being sent as a loan for identification. The entire collections is included. Please keep a part of each if you wish.

I sincerely hope that all goes well with you and your work.

Sincerely,

Clark T. Rogerson

cp  
cc Gary

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

504/388-8485  
FAX: 504/388-6400  
TELEX: 510/993-3414  
BITNET: BTRUSS @LSUVM

21-III-1990

Dear Clark:

Gary's collections have arrived, and I've sent the invoice to Barbara. Gary is a perspicacious collector, so I expect to find a few interesting things among his numbers. Would you send me his new address please, so that I can write him a note? i/

This is the second Guiana from which I've seen fungi (none yet from Suriname). Régis Courtecuisse sent me his jellies from French Guiana (1988), and a joint paper is in the works. Mycologists (also other botanists and zoologists) need to get to the Guianas before lum-bermen do their thing. e/

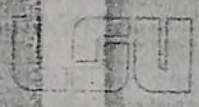
Although you're (technically) retired, I'm not surprised to find you still at the Garden, still enveloped (just surrounded?) by fungi, as always. I hope that congenial state of affairs continues - to everyone's advantage!

I maintain a regular schedule here, caring for the herbarium and examining odd lots of jellies that come my way. In June, instead of the usual Mexican foray, I'll be in Kiev at SpWasser's invitation to see whether Russian jellies differ that much from my old acquaintances. Then to Budapest for R&R, and my pals at the NATIONAL Museum. h/

With all best wishes, as ever,

*Bernie*  
B. Lowy

DATE



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

FOR CONSIDERATION BY NSF ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT  
(Indicate the most specific unit known, i.e. program, division, etc.)  
Environmental Biology Systemat

INSTITUTION CODE 504/388-8485  
FAX: 504/388-8400  
TELEX: 510/993-3414

FOR RENEWAL  
ACCOMPLISH  
REQUEST LIST

NAME BITNET, BTRUSS @LSUVM

ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION (INCLUDE ZIP CODE)  
18-IV-1990  
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

IS SUBMITTING ORGANIZATION

TITLE OF PROPOSED PROJECT

REQUESTED AMOUNT PROPOSED BY

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX(ES) IF THIS PROPOSAL

Endangered Species

Marine Mammals

PI/PD DEPARTMENT Botany

PI/PD NAME TITLE Shirley Tucker, Boyd Professor

ADDITIONAL PI/PD (TYPED)

ADDITIONAL PI/PD (TYPED)

ADDITIONAL PI/PD (TYPED)

ADDITIONAL PI/PD (TYPED)

AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATION

ADDITIONAL PI/PD (TYPED)

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ADDITIONAL PI/PD (TYPED)

Dear Gary,

I've just completed examining your Guyana and French Guiana collections of tremellaceous fungi (list enclosed) sent to me last month by NYBG. You are among the most perspicacious collectors I know, and a few of your numbers are inconspicuous enough to have evaded Holmes (Sherlock, that is) had he devoted his acuity to the jellies - instead of to Baskerville hounds and the like. Four of your collections have been found only once before (BL) when they turned out to be spp. nov.

Do you know Marie Courteillesse? He has also collected in Fr. Guiana and he too sent me his jellies (only about a dozen) which will be reported in a joint paper.

How is life treating you in Beltsville? An improvement over NY, I hope. Where will your itinerant travels take you next? Have you thought of Katmandu? Should be plenty of fungi there, but the politics may be hazardous to your health.

In June I expect to go to the Soviet Union (Kiev) for a couple of weeks, invited by a colleague, S.P. Wasser, who is Head of Cryptogamic Botany at the Bot. Institute. This is a return courtesy for his visit here last year. I hope to do some collecting (as far from Chernobyl as I can get) beside presenting a review of ethnomycology.

With best regards,

*Bernard*  
B. Lowy

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

03/08/90

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

Attention: Dr. Bernard Lowy

The herbarium specimens listed below are being forwarded to you by **Library rate** in **1** package(s) as **Loan 4676**.

Please verify the contents of the shipment promptly and acknowledge receipt by returning one copy of the invoice. Please send the second copy as a notice of return shipment 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, Cryptogamic Herbarium

This copy of the invoice is being returned to NY as:

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Specimens received in good/poor condition

Date:

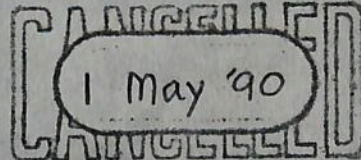
Signature:

Anticipated date of return:

**NOTICE OF RETURN SHIPMENT**

Date of shipment:

Signature:



*U. S. Lee*

**DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS**

FUNGI as requested:

LOAN FOR DETERMINATION: 58 specimens of

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

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

## Collector Number

- Samuels ✓4714-Mixed coll. Auricularia sp. (immature); Dacrymycetaceae (probasidial stages)
- Samuels \*4732-Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin = Guepinia fissa Berk.
- Samuels ✓4754-Exidia cf nucleata (Schw.) Burt (probasidial stages)
- Samuels \*4756-Exidia nucleata (Schw.) Burt
- Samuels \*4767-Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin
- Samuels \*4803-Stypella papillata Möller
- Samuels \*4851-Exidia tucumanensis Lowy
- Samuels \*4881-Tremella fibulifera Möller and unidentified agaric
- Samuels ✓4883-Exudate with mycelial fragments
- Samuels \*4920-Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- Samuels \*4982-Holobasidiomycete
- Samuels ✓5071-Mycelium in gelatinous matrix; abundant helicosporous deuteromycete
- Samuels ✓5100-Waxy-oily exudate
- Samuels ✓5137-? Tremella sp. conidial phase only
- Samuels ✓5152-as in 5071
- Samuels ✓5154-Mycelium insufficient for diagnosis
- Samuels \*5155-Dacryopinax dennissii McNabb
- Samuels \*5267-Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn
- Samuels \*5273-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels \*5325-Tremella lutescens Fr.
- Samuels ✓5419-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels x ✓5420-Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin
- Samuels ✓5457-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels ✓5490-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels ✓5499-Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.
- Samuels ✓5527-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels \*5557-Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.

x \* duplicate taken

- Samuels ✓ 5567-Tremellaceous fragments immature
- Samuels x ✓ 5569-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels ✓ 5594-Tremellaceae grossly overgrown by Deuteromycete
- Samuels ✓ 5602-? Platygløea unicellular stages only; no basidiospores found
- Samuels ✓ 5607-Dacrymyces deliquescens (Mérat) Duby var. ellissii (Coker) Kennedy
- Samuels \* 5627-Exidia tucumanensis Lowy
- Samuels ✓ 5669-? Hylaria trailii very scanty
- Samuels ✓ 5697-Tremella ?fuciformis
- Samuels \* 5721-Dacryopinax crenata Lowy
- Samuels x ✓ 5724-Tremella cf brasiliensis (Möller) Lloyd
- Samuels ✓ 5814 A -Pseudohydnum gelatinosum (Fr.) Karsten minute
- Samuels x ✓ 5841-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels \* 5938-Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin
- Samuels ✓ 5939-Tremella fuciformis Berk
- Samuels ✓ 5942-Depauperate fragments
- Samuels ✓ 5958-Depauperate polypore
- Samuels ✓ 5965-Holobasidiomycete
- Samuels ✓ 6009-Auricularia polytricha (Mont.) Sacc.
- Samuels ✓ 6152-? Ditiola conidial stage only
- Samuels ✓ 6230 A-Tremellaceae no mature basidia found
- Samuels ✓ 6238-Calocera cornea (Batsch ex Fr.) Fr.
- Samuels ✓ 6238 A-Auricularia ?polytricha immature
- Samuels ✓ 6288-Gelatinous cupulate Ascomycete single fr. found
- Samuels ✓ 6311-Tremella fuciformis Berk.
- Samuels ✓ 6510-Gelatinous pustules no basidia found
- Samuels ✓ 6527-Dacryopinax martinii Lowy
- Samuels ✓ 6537-Tremellaceae depauperate
- Samuels ✓ 6564-Tremella fuciformis Berk.
- Samuels ✓ 6568-Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Henn.

Samuels

✓ 6580 Tremella fuciformis Berk.

Samuels

✓ 6610 As in 5669



2-III-1990

Šaľa

Republic of Slovakia

Prof. B. Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, U.S.A.

Dear Prof. Lowy :

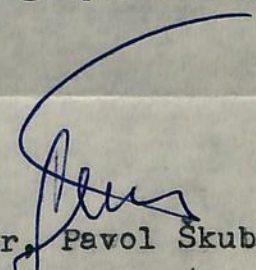
My Book "Tajomné huby" /Mysterious Mushrooms/ had been published in December 1989 and now, before several days I obtained some issues from publishing house "Príroda". I am pleased to send you one copy.

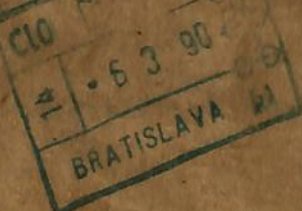
A time between the termination of the manuscript and the publishing of the book is in our conditions very long; in my case it was more than four years. On this account in book are missed new quotations.

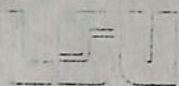
Please, if it is possible for me to receive the reprints of your new papers about mycology, mainly about ethnomycology.

With regard to my person, I am chemist and my job is chemical engineering. Mycology and taking photographs of mushrooms is my hobby.

Yours sincerely

  
Dr. Pavol Škubla  
J. Palárika 8  
927 01 Šaľa  
Czecho-Slovakia





Department of Botany

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

504/388-8485  
FAX: 504/388-6400  
TELEX: 510/993-3414  
BITNET: BTRUSS@LSUVM

9-IV-1990

Dr. Pavol Škubla  
J. Palárika 8  
927 01 Šalá  
Czecho-Slovakia

Dear Dr. Škubla:

I have just received your handsome book entitled "Tajomné huby." No doubt, like so many of your foreign colleagues, I unfortunately have no knowledge of your native language. In spite of this heavy disadvantage however, it is evident by observing references in the text, the illustrations and bibliography, that you have assembled a formidable amount of information for your readers' edification. Since the subject matter has a wide appeal in the world's scientific community as well as among laymen, it would have been most welcome to have brief chapter summaries in English which is now almost universally understood in professional circles as well as among the general reading public.

I was able to follow the general content of many paragraphs in which familiar subject matter is discussed, through references to the works of well-known authors. I wish you great success with your book among your countrymen, many of whom I believe are enthusiastic mycophiles, and regularly gather their favorite mushrooms in the forest.

Perhaps you would be kind enough to tell me the source of the striking illustrations of petroglyphs that you have reproduced, and used in a very artistic way in your text.

With thanks,

Sincerely,

B. Lowe

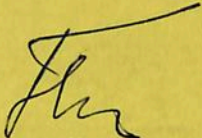
Dear Professor B.Lowy,

Šal'a 29.8.1990

thank you for your words about  
my book "Tajomné huby".

With regard to the illustrations of petroglyphs, they have the source in the article of the author Thor Dybhavn /Agarica 6, No 12, 1985/.

Yours sincerely



Pavol Škubla



academia mexicana  
de medicina tradicional, a. c.

DR. BERNARD LOWY  
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE,  
LOUISIANA 70803.

Cuernavaca, Mor., a 9 de marzo de 1990.

Distinguished colleague:

Near to the realization of the "FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL AND FOLK MEDICINE", to be held on December 10 to 14 of this year, in the Science and Art Institute of Chiapas, Tuxtla Gutierrez, State of Chiapas, México, we are pleased to announce the celebration of our 10th Aniversary in which your distinguished participating in the Analysis and Debate Forums would be of a great honor to this event.

Knowing your professional trajectory in this field study and the rich experience in traditional and folk medicine, we are requering you could put us in contact with institutions, investigators, practitioners, and drug manufacturers in this field, who could be interested in participating in this FOURTH CIMTYF, as soon as possible by sending us personal data, institutions which they represent, subject of the congress and abstract in order to mail the corresponding convocatories.

We will appreciate your kind assistance to this regard, looking forward your answer we remain,

Yours faithfully,

DR. CARLOS MARTINEZ MIER  
COORDINATOR.

DR. MANUEL MORENO ISLAS  
HONORARY PRESIDENT.

DR. CESAR E. ARIZA  
GENERAL DIRECTOR.

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

504/388-8485  
FAX: 504/388-6400  
TELEX: 510/993-3414  
BITNET: BTRUSS @LSUVM

9-IV-1990

Dr. Oscar Hutterer Ariza  
Academia Mexicana de Medicina  
Tradicional  
Salazar 215-A (Centro)  
Cuernavaca, Morelos, México

Dear Dr. Hutterer:

I regret that my response is unavoidably late to your inquiry concerning traditional and folk medicine. Your letter dated March 9 arrived on March 29!

I am unable to provide you with much data of the kind you request, but I can refer you to colleagues who may be more helpful.

Dr. Douglas Daly  
Institute of Economic Botany  
New York Botanical Garden  
Bronx, New York 10458

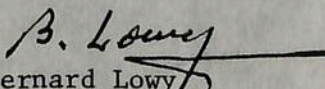
Dr. Richard E. Schultes  
Harvard Botanical Museum  
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dr. Robert F. Raffauff  
College of Pharmacy  
Northeastern University  
Boston, MA 02115

Dr. Lawrence Kaplan  
Biology Department  
University of Massachusetts  
Boston, MA 02125

I hope this may be of some use to you.

Sincerely,

  
Bernard Lowy  
Prof. Emeritus



TIMOTHY CHARLES PLOWMAN  
17 November 1944–7 January 1989

Now cracks a noble heart. Good night, sweet prince,  
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

—Shakespeare, *Hamlet*

*Ethnobotany has lost one of its most devoted disciples and beloved practitioners with the tragic passing of Timothy Plowman. A man of generosity and kindness, modesty and honour, his untimely death has cut short a remarkable career of immense promise. Already far on the way as one of the most discerning, original, and effective naturalists of our century, Tim was a gentleman, a friend of everyone, an understanding and devoted teacher, a scholar of extraordinary depth, and a tireless and demanding researcher happy to share his experience and counsel with whoever sought his advice.*

*Tim Plowman's interest in and love of plants developed as a child growing up in the temperate woodlands surrounding Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. An avid collector even as a boy, his passion for plants grew into the central metaphor of his*

life. After attending college at Cornell University he went as a graduate student to the Botanical Museum of Harvard University where he worked under the direction of Richard Evans Schultes. Such was his promise that even before enrolling in the graduate school, Tim was dispatched by Professor Schultes to the Amazon on an expedition that would define the course of his professional life. In fall 1966 Tim returned from Brazil flush with excitement and fully committed to spending the rest of his life in pursuit of the mysteries of the tropical rainforest. Having received his Master's Degree in 1970, he undertook for his doctoral dissertation a revision of the genus *Brunfelsia* (*Solanaceae*). His thesis, which included a comprehensive chapter on the ethnobotany of the genus, was based on over 15 months of continuous fieldwork in Central and South America and the Caribbean.

By the time his Ph.D. was officially conferred in 1974, Tim was already deeply involved in the project for which he will always be remembered—a 15-year effort to decipher the complex taxonomy of *Erythroxylum* and to study the ethnobotany of coca, the sacred leaf of the Andes and the notorious source of cocaine. Of Tim's 80 published scientific papers, 46 are related to his work on *Erythroxylum*; his position as the world's authority on the genus enabled him to speak eloquently and powerfully in defense of the traditional use of coca by beleaguered indigenous peoples of the Andes and the Northwest Amazon.

Tim left Harvard for the Field Museum of Natural History in 1978 where he became tenured in 1983, and was appointed curator in 1988. If Tim grew up at the Botanical Museum at Harvard, he came into his own at the Field Museum and his years there were both the happiest and most productive of his remarkable career. His interdisciplinary interests in systematics, ethnobotany, and ethnopharmacology led him to interact with an increasingly diverse group of scholars that included not only fellow botanists but also archaeologists, phytochemists, ethnographers, and pharmacologists. In addition to carrying out an active scientific research program as co-principal investigator of the National Science Foundation *Projeto Flora Amazonica*, he served on the editorial boards of numerous journals including *Flora Neotropical Monographs*, *Advances in Economic Botany*, *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, and *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. Between 1984–1988 he was co-editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* and the scientific editor of *Fieldiana*. He was vice president of the *Beneficial Plant Research Association*, a *Fellow of the Linnean Society*, and a member of many professional societies including the *American Society of Plant Taxonomists*, *Society for Economic Botany*, *Council of Biology Editors*, *Society of Ethnobiology*, and the *New England Botanical Club*. As chairman of the Botany Department of the Field Museum (1986–1988) Tim secured a substantial increase in National Science Foundation funding for the herbarium and developed a new facility for the curation of economic collections. His enthusiasm, spirit of cooperation, professional rigor, and passionate commitment to botany proved infectious; under his leadership, morale in the Botany Department soared.

Credentials alone, however, present but a shadow of the man who affected so many lives in such profound ways. For Tim, life was but a vehicle for seeking understanding and for expressing freedom. If there is a word to describe Timothy Plowman it would be freedom, and he lived with the conviction that every person had the right to pursue his or her own path unshackled of the burdens of social

convention. Equally at ease in the tranquil world of plants or amidst the society of people, Tim had a charisma hot to the touch, and those privileged to have spent time with him often developed a respect that bordered on reverence. For he was a true renaissance scholar, a man out of time, whose breadth of interests and passions went far beyond the boundaries of his beloved field of botany.

But it is as a botanist and intrepid plant explorer that Tim will be best remembered. He spent over 5 years of his life in the most remote and inhospitable regions of the Andes and Amazon, making over 15,000 collections of unsurpassed quality. Typically he always considered his time in the field as a privilege, and he never failed to remember his fellow botanists toiling away in the less romantic confines of herbaria. Tim seemed to have a roladex in his head that recorded the name of every specialist in every group of plants, and he constantly was on the lookout for specimens that might prove useful to a distant colleague. He collected everything. His voucher specimens were not only complete, but aesthetically beautiful; whenever possible he augmented them with invaluable collections of live material. Living plants, many new to science and collected first by Tim, may be found in botanical gardens throughout the world.

In the rainforests of the Amazon, Tim felt the fullness of life. He marvelled at the thousand themes, the infinitude of form, shape, and texture that so clearly mocked the terminology of temperate botany. He always travelled in the forest as a student, and his commitment to ethnobotany grew in part from his direct experience with the indigenous peoples who understood the plants in ways that he believed he could only hope to emulate. To be in the forest, he said, was to be in Eden, and to say the names of the plants was to recite the names of the Gods. He believed that all forms of life were manifestations of the sacred. Hence for Tim biological and cultural diversity represented far more than the foundation of stability: they were articles of faith, fundamental truths that indicated the way things were supposed to be.

Tim had a special affinity for Indians, and his uncanny ability to gain their trust and confidence was one measure of the deep respect he had for their way of life. He empathized with their worldview, which defined man as but one element inextricably linked to the whole of creation. It was this unique cosmological perspective, he believed, that enabled the Indians to comprehend implicitly the intricate ecological balance of the forest he loved so dearly. Tim viewed with pain, dismay, and increasing anger this other worldview, one in which man stands apart, that now threatens the forest with devastation. It was one of his fondest hopes that the lessons of ethnobotany might ultimately facilitate a dialogue between these two worldviews such that folk wisdom might temper and guide the inevitable development processes that today ride roughshod over much of the earth. The many of us who loved him as a brother and respected him as a colleague can do no better service to his memory than to continue our own struggles to make this dream of his a reality.

WADE DAVIS

FIELD MUSEUM  
OF NATURAL HISTORY

December 19, 1989

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

On behalf of the Department of Botany I wish to acknowledge your kind donation to the Timothy C. Plowman Research Fund, established to aid students of tropical botany. Through this fund we will be able to preserve the memory of Tim and his love of plants.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

*Michael O. Dillon*

Michael O. Dillon  
Associate Curator

**FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
ROOSEVELT ROAD AT LAKE SHORE DRIVE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605**

**We acknowledge with gratitude your contribution. Your generosity enables Field Museum to continue its programs of research, publication, exhibition, and education in the natural sciences and anthropology.**

0036423

**Date of acceptance:** November 20, 1989  
**For:** Tim Plowman Research Fund #196

**Amount:** \$50.00

Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Botany Department  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

**Thank You**

*William J. Boyd*  
**President**

FIELD MUSEUM  
OF NATURAL HISTORY

December 21, 1989

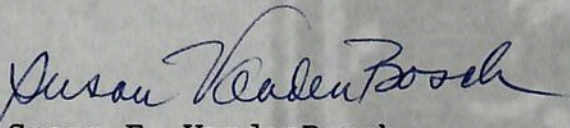
Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Botany Department  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy:

On behalf of Field Museum of Natural History, I wish to express our appreciation for your recent contribution of \$50 to the Timothy Plowman Research Fund in memory of Tim Plowman. We are most grateful for your thoughtful gesture, which will help continue the type of research Tim Plowman conducted.

Thank you and best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

  
Susan E. VandenBosch  
Director of Individual Giving  
Development Department

SEVmc

Enclosure: Receipt #0036423

# THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN BIOLOGISTS

April 4, 1990



## ENRICHMENT FUND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Department of Zoology  
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(704) 547-4061

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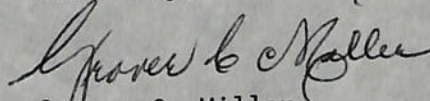
Robert L. Beckmann (ex-officio)  
ASB Treasurer  
Department of Botany  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, NC 27695  
(919) 737-3341

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

On behalf of the Trustees of the Enrichment Fund and members of the Association of Southeastern Biologists, thank you for your donation of \$50.00 to the Enrichment Fund. Your support for the objectives of ASB to expand biological literacy in our region and to encourage and support graduate students is deeply appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Grover C. Miller  
Chairman

sj

# THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN BIOLOGISTS



March 19, 1990

## ENRICHMENT FUND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Grover C. Miller, Chairman  
Department of Zoology  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, NC 27695-7617  
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Robert L. Beckmann (ex-officio)  
ASB Treasurer  
Department of Botany  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, NC 27695  
(919) 737-3341

Dear Colleague:

As part of its goal of enhancing biological teaching and research, ASB has long provided stipends and awards for meritorious teaching and research, student travel to meetings, and similar endeavors.

In order to be able to continue such activities in these days of rising costs, as well as to expand some areas, the membership recently approved the establishment of an enrichment fund (see enclosure). The initial goal was to reach \$10,000 by the time of this year's meeting and, to date, slightly over \$6,000 has been raised - but this from only 80 of our 1200 members (6 from Louisiana have contributed).

We have been asked to contact you to remind you of the fund and its goal and to solicit your help in reaching the desired amount. To paraphrase Dr. Albert Schweitzer, "A successful life is one spent on something which will outlive it." Much good will come from the Enrichment Fund for many years beyond us.

Please help! Any contribution, large or small, would be greatly appreciated. Contributions should be sent to:

Dr. Grover Miller, Fund Chairman  
Department of Zoology  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, NC 27695-7617

Fraternally,

*Beryl C. Franklin*

Beryl C. Franklin  
School of Nursing  
Grambling State University

*Charles E. DePoe*

Charles E. DePoe  
Department of Biology  
Northeast Louisiana State

mjd  
Encl. 1

OK \$50.-

30-11-1990.

## ASB ENRICHMENT FUND

### ARTICLE IX. Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund

*Section 1.* The Association of Southeastern Biologists (ASB) shall establish and maintain, pursuant to the terms and conditions outlined below, an Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund to support educational activities of the ASB. The Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund shall support several types of educational activities including the following:

- A. Scholarship awards to graduate and/or undergraduate students;
- B. Externships and summer research opportunities for undergraduate and/or graduate students;
- C. Research prizes for especially meritorious papers presented at the Annual Meeting by students and by senior scientists;
- D. Awards to encourage excellence in graduate research and teaching;
- E. Meritorious Teaching Award for an outstanding contribution to biology, especially in service to young people;
- F. Travel awards to assist graduate students with expenses at the annual ASB meeting;
- G. A biology lecture series;
- H. Other educational activities of the ASB.

*Section 2.* Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund shall be managed by a Board of Trustees which shall be responsible for the prudent investment of all endowment funds of the ASB. The Board shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer as an ex officio member. Three (3) of the Board members shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years each and two (2) Board members shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years each. Each year, the board shall elect one of its members to serve as Chairperson. The Chairperson shall be eligible for re-election. Board members shall be eligible for reappointment to one (1) additional term on expiration of their term. The Board of Trustees shall report their actions to the ASB at the Annual Meeting. No board member shall receive compensation from the Fund.

*Section 3.* The Board of Trustees shall receive and administer, as part of the Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund, bequests and any other kind of property that may come to them from any source. The Board shall have the power to buy, sell, exchange, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, with respect to the Fund. Bequests and gifts received for specific purposes shall be administered in accordance with the wishes of the donors. Those bequests and gifts without specific designations shall be added to the General Fund of the Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund, described in Section 4.

*Section 4.* Contributions to the Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund shall be received in three categories as follows:

- A. General Fund—Contributions and annual earned income shall be available each year to meet educational activities and objectives as listed in Section 1.
- B. Restricted Funds—These are funds given to meet a specific educational activity and/or objective for a period of one or more years.
- C. Endowments—Endowments are established to provide long-term support to meet specific educational objectives and activities with only the annual earnings of each endowment expended to meet the objectives for which each was established.

Named Endowments may be established in honor, or in memory, of a distinguished colleague or family member.

Endowments may be established to meet educational activities and objectives as listed in Section 1 and others approved by the Board of Trustees.

*Section 5. Income Allocation*—The General Fund, Restricted Funds, and Endowments shall be allocated income based on the average balance of each Fund's participation of the total amount invested for the Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund for each fiscal year.

*Section 6. Investment Policy*—In order to protect the funds contributed and entrusted to the trustees of the Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund by donors to meet short and long-range objectives, funds shall be invested in government agency securities offering the highest interest rate at the time of purchase. Since changes in the economy and other factors greatly affect interest rates and earnings on securities, funds shall be invested in securities up to a period of five years unless otherwise approved by the Board of Trustees.

*Section 7.* An audit of the Association of Southeastern Biologists Enrichment Fund shall be made at the close of each fiscal year by the ASB Auditing Committee. The auditor's report shall be presented to the Association of Southeastern Biologists at each annual meeting.



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

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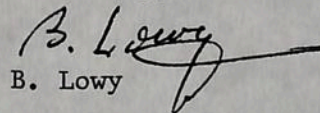
Dear Dr. Parmasto,

Today's mail came as a reminder of your kindness in sending me a copy of the abstracts of the 10th Congress in Tallinn together with the photo album of a few regions of your beautiful country.

These are memorable days especially affecting the lives of millions of people throughout Eastern Europe and the USSR, and I join you in enthusiastically welcoming the great political changes taking place throughout the area.

I send you my friendly salutations with best wishes for your continued success not only in your scientific endeavors, but in all other aspects of life as well!

Cordially,

  
B. Lowy



21-XII-1989

Dr. Noel Vietmeyer  
National Research Council  
2101 Constitution Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20418

Dear Dr. Vietmeyer:

Publications on African fungi are relatively few compared with those of some other large geographical areas, and are scattered throughout the literature. Since your interest is centered on indigenous edible fungi, the field is still further narrowed. Perhaps the following suggestions may be of some use.

In 1950 a large compendium of South African fungi and lichens listed all the taxa known to have been published up to 1945. Many edible fungi are found among the Agaricales and Gasteromycetes. Your problem will be to sort them out. This is not as difficult as it sounds, but it is time consuming. See: E.M.Doidge. 1950. The South African Fungi and Lichens to the End of 1945. in Bothalia V. Gov't. Printer, Pretoria. (1094 p.) Doidge gives no data on edibility, but this may be found elsewhere. For example, p. 552-591 of Doidge lists the Agaricaceae alphabetically. Among them are many known edible spp. Which ones? Consult Singer (below) and/or one or more of the good, easily available, illustrated mushroom guides (A.H.Smith, O.K.Miller, G.H.Lincoff, etc.) for data on edibility. See: Singer, Rolf. 1986. The Agaricales in Modern Taxonomy. 4th Ed. Koeltz Scientific Books, Königstein. (981 p.) This is the definitive work of its kind to date. It gives a wealth of information on agarics world-wide.

Nothing comparable to Doidge's work has been attempted for the rest of Africa, but the following short list of works may be helpful.

Heim, Roger. 1942. Nouvelles Études Descriptives sur Les Agarics Termitophiles D'Afrique Tropicale. Archives de Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle. (p. 117-166). Editions du Muséum. Paris. The genus Termitomyces is indigenous in the parts of Africa treated, and has some highly prized edible spp. See also: Singer (op. cit.) on the genus.

Romagnesi, Henri. 1979. Les Rhodophylles des Forêts Cotières du Gabon et de la Côte d'Ivoire.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1967. Les Russules d'Europe et d'Afrique du Nord.

Bottomley, A.M. 1948. Gasteromycetes of South Africa. Bothalia IV, Pt. III. Gov't. Printer, Pretoria. (p. 473-810)

The little book by Zoberi (Nigerian Agaricales), in spite of my animadversions (in *Economic Botany* 28: 240. 1974) concerning the author's lamentable tendency toward plagiarism, is useful for your purposes. ie Zoberi, M.H. 1972. *Tropical Macrofungi*. Hafner Pub. Co. New York.

An interesting paper on African ethnomycology: Oso, B.A. 1975. Mushrooms and the Yoruba People of Nigeria. *Mycologia* 67: 311-319.

For pertinent information on agarics (African or otherwise,) the following individuals may be willing to help:

Rolf Singer. Field Museum of Natural History. Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr.. Chicago IL 60605-2496. (Tel. 312-922-9410) (Prof. Emeritus)

Donald H. Pfister. The Farlow Herbarium. Harvard University. Cambridge, MA 02138. (Tel. 617-495-2368)

Roy E. Halling. The New York Botanical Garden. Bronx, NY 10458-5126. (Tel. 212-220-8700)

Harry D. Thiers. Dep't. of Biology. San Francisco State University. 1200 Holloway. San Francisco, CA 94132. (Tel. 415-469-2439)

This is quite fragmentary, but it may be enough to give you a start in the right direction.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy  
Prof. Emeritus

PS. Thanks for the fine book on Inca Crops.  
Incidentally, when I was in Cochabamba  
(1958!) Dr. Cárdenas was revered as  
"El Sabio de Bolivia".

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
BOARD ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418 USA  
TELEPHONE: 202/334-2633  
Office: 2001 Wisconsin  
Phone: 202/334-2692

TELEX: 353001 BOSTID WSH  
Cable Address: NARECO  
Fax No. 202/334-2660  
BITNET=MDAFFORN@NAS  
DialCom=NRC 2200

December 13, 1989

Bernard Lowy  
c/o Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Dr. Lowy,

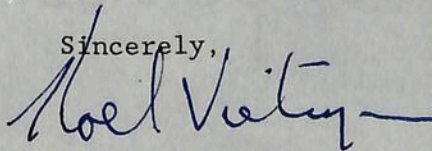
We're engaged in a project to resurrect interest in Africa's indigenous food plants. A summary and our initial questionnaire are attached (as well as our most recent publication).

Now I'm wondering if Africa might contain promising indigenous edible fungi. I've run across the attached few items in Uphof (1968) and Jardín (1967), but I suspect there are many more examples. Is this the case? How could I run them down?

I've seen your book reviews in Economic Botany and hope you'll be able to get me started. I don't know where else to turn.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,



Noel Vietmeyer

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
BOARD ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418 USA  
TELEPHONE: 202/334-2633

TELEX: 353001 BOSTID WSH  
Cable Address: NARECO  
Fax No. 202/334-2660  
BITNET=MDAFFORN@NAS  
DialCom=NRC 2200

November 1989

Dear Colleague,

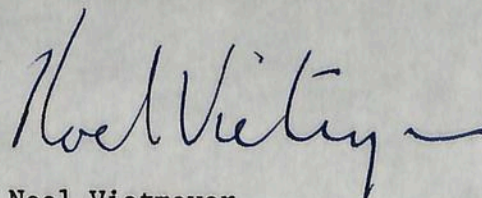
As you may know, this office was set up to publicize innovations that could help developing countries. Over the past 20 years, we have published books on many topics, particularly on underexploited crops, trees, and animals. Our next project will draw worldwide attention to what we're calling the "lost crops of Africa." Although sub-Saharan Africa is rich in natural resources, nearly 90 percent of its major crops are foreign: maize, tomatoes, vanilla, and cacao from Mexico; groundnuts from Brazil; manioc, pineapple, cocoyams, and sweet potatoes from the Caribbean; and potatoes and peppers from the Andes. These now major crops have been in Africa only since the time of Columbus. In addition, common rice, bananas, and plantains originated in Southeast Asia, and wheat in the Middle East.

Although the greater part of African agriculture relies on introduced species, at least 2,000 indigenous food plants exist in various parts of the continent. Many have been used for thousands of years, but are now little-appreciated. Some may have the promise to become major crops, but their modern potential is not being seriously assessed and they are receiving scant research, development, or promotion.

Our project aims to catalyze actions that will vastly increase the use of the most promising of these traditional resources. Could you help us? Attached is a preliminary list of African native foods that seem to us to have modern promise. Do you know any of these? Are they truly promising? What others should we consider?

We'd be most grateful for your views, as well as for information on particular species. Scribbled observations would be fine. We will integrate all the information into draft chapters for the book, and send them back for your review. Please feel free to also share this questionnaire with colleagues, and if you know of individuals with special expertise please send along their names and addresses.

Many thanks for your time and help. When the project is completed, contributors will receive a copy of Lost Crops of Africa, which we expect to be a large and influential book.



Noel Vietmeyer  
Senior Program Officer

"LOST CROPS OF AFRICA" QUESTIONNAIRE

Possible Candidates for Inclusion in African Crops Study

To get your views on the plants most worthy of inclusion in this study, please scan the following list and mark any species you know with:

- \* \* \* three stars if it is truly valuable and should definitely be included
- \* \* two stars if it is okay but not outstanding
- \* one star if it is worth little or no further attention at this time

GRAINS

African rice (Oryza glabberima)  
Other Oryza

Hungry rice (Digitaria exilis)  
Other Digitaria

Finger millet (Eleusine coracana)  
Other Eleusine

Pearl millet (Pennisetum glaucum)  
Other Pennisetum

Proso millet (Panicum laetum)  
Other Panicum

Other millets  
Echinochloa  
Paspalum  
Setaria

Sorghum (Sorghum bicolor)  
Other Sorghum

Teff (Eragrostis tef)

ROOTS & TUBERS

African yam bean (Sphenostylis stenocarpa)  
Other Sphenostylis

Guinea yam (Dioscorea x cayenensis)  
Other African Dioscorea

Hausa potato (Solenostemon rotundifolius)

Livingston potato (Plectranthus esculentus)

Sudan potato (Solenostemon parviflorus)

Potato yam (Dioscorea esculenta)

## FRUITS

- African pear (Dacryodes edulis)  
Bur Gherkin (Cucumis sp.)  
Desert Date (Balanites aegyptiaca)  
Icacina (Icacina oliviformis)  
    Other Icacina  
Kei Apple (Dovyalis caffra)  
    Other Dovyalis  
Marula (Sclerocarya schweinfurthiana)  
Marula plum (Sclerocarya birrea subsp. caffra)  
Mock Tomato (Solanum aethiopicum)  
Monkey apple (Anisophyllea laurina)  
Muskmelon (Cucumis spp.)  
Natal plum (Carissa grandiflora)  
Natal Orange (Strychnos cocculoides)  
Tree Strawberry (Nauclea spp.)  
Pama (Imbe) (Garcinia livingstonii)  
Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa)  
    Other Hibiscus  
Tamarind (Tamarindus indica)  
Tsama melon (Acanthosicyos horridus)  
Vangueria (Vangueria madagascariensis)  
Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)

## NUTS

- Africa walnut (Coula edulis)  
Dika nut (Irvingia gabonensis)  
    Other Irvingia  
Shea butter nut (Vitellaria paradoxa)  
Yeheb (Cordeauxia edulis)

OILS

- Argan (Argania sideroxylon)  
Beni-seed (Polygala butyracea)  
Egusi (Watermelon) (Colocynthis citrullus)  
Mongongo (Manketti) nut (Ricinodendron rauteaneni)  
Other Ricinodendron  
Nug (Guizotia abyssinica)  
Sesame (Sesamum spp.)  
Vernonia (Vernonia galamensis)

SPICES, SWEETENERS, AND BEVERAGES

- Ashanti pepper (Piper guineense)  
Other Piper  
Geranium (Camel) grass (Cymbopogon schoenanthus)  
Katemfe (Thaumatococcus daniellii)  
Melegueta pepper (Aframomum melegueta)  
Miracle fruit (Synsepalum dulcificum)  
Other Synsepalum

Please feel free to attach to this list other commendable species with which you are familiar, and to share this questionnaire with colleagues.

Have we got your name and address right?

Complete Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Department: \_\_\_\_\_  
Institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE to:

Dr. Noel Vietmeyer HA-476  
"Lost Crops of Africa" Study  
National Academy of Sciences  
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20418, USA

A return mailing label is enclosed for your convenience. Thanks for your help.

*Marasmius oreades* (Bolt.) Fr. (syn. *M. caryophyllus* (Schäffer) Schröt.) (Agaricaceae). - Fungus. Basidiomycete. The small mushrooms are used as condiment in soups and sauces. Too large quantities of these mushrooms may prove to be poisonous, due to cyanic acid. Occasionally sold in markets. Also *M. collinus* Fr. sold in Switzerland; *M. piperatus* Beeli and *M. dulcis* Beeli from Trop. Africa; *M. esculentus* (Wulf.) Karst. sold in Austria. *M. helvelloides* Henn. and *M. venosus* Henn. and Nym.

*Mycena fasciculata* Beeli. (Agaricaceae). - Fungus, Basidiomycete. The fruitbodies are consumed in some parts of the Congo. *M. pura* Quéf. (*Agaricus purus* Pers.) is occasionally eaten.

*Lepiota congolensis* Beeli (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete, Fungus. Trop. Africa. The fruitbodies are consumed as food by the natives of the Congo.

*Lepiota madagascariensis* Duf. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. The mushrooms are consumed as food in some parts of Madagascar. Also *L. excoriata* Sch. var. *rubescens* Duf.

*Lepiota Morgani* Peck. (syn. *Chlorophyllum molybdites* (Mey) Mass.). (Agaricaceae). - Fungus. Basidiomycete. Throughout warm regions. Fruitbodies are sometimes considered poisonous, yet they are consumed in some parts of Madagascar and Guinea.

*Lepiota procerea* (Scop.) Quéf. (syn. *Agaricus procerus* Scop.) Parasol Mushroom. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Temp. zone. The large fruitbodies are consumed as food and are of excellent quality. Also *L. mastoidea* (Fr.) Quéf., *L. rachodes* (Vitt.) Quéf. and other species.

*Lepiota spec.* (Agaricaceae). - Fungus. Basidiomycete. A mushroom known as *Ola bala* which has not been properly identified, is one of the finest edible species in Madagascar. It belongs probably to *Lepiota* or *Hiatula*.

*Lactarius congolensis* Beeli (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete Fungus. Trop. Africa. Fruitbodies are consumed by the natives of the Congo. *Lactarius deliciosus* (L.) Gray. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Temp. zone. Fruitbodies are consumed as food. With *L. sanguifluus*, it is the most used mushroom in Catalonia. Sold in Markets. Much consumed in Europe, Siberia and Japan. Also *L. sanguilius* (Paul) Fr.; and *L. subpurpureus* Peck from North America.

*Lactarius helvus* (Fr.) Fr. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete Fungus. Northern temp. zone. Fruitbodies when pulverized are used for flavoring soups and salads in some countries of Europe. Also *L. camphoratus* L.

*Lactarius piperatus* (Scop.) Gray. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Temp. zone. The acrid fruitbodies are consumed in several countries. Were used as drug by the Chinese in Yunnan. Considered by French physicians as an antibleorrhagic when taken internally.

*Lactarius torminosus* Schöff. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Temp. zone. The fruitbodies are much consumed as food, either fried or boiled, esp. in Sweden and Russia.

*Lactarius scrobiculatus* (Scop.) (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Temp. zone. Fruitbodies are consumed when pickled or salted in various parts of Russia. Also *L. repraesentaneus* Britz., *L. vellereus* Fr. and *L. rufus* (Scop.) Fr.

*Lactarius volemus* (Fr.) Fr. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete Fungus. Temp. and subtrop. zones. Fruitbodies are eaten, they have a mild flavor. Sold in markets of Europe. Also *L. luteolus* Peck from N. America; *L. hygrophoroides* B. and C., from Eastern Asia and America; *L. flavidulus* Imai from Japan and *L. lignyotus* Fr. from the temp. zone.

*Lentinus cubensis* Berk and Curt. (syn. *Collybia Boryana* (Mont.) Sacc.) (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Neotropics. Young fruitbodies are consumed in different countries.

*Lentinus Djamor* Fried (syn. *Crepidopus Djamor* (Fries) van Overeem, *Pleuroutus flabellatus* Berk.) (Agaricaceae). - Mushroom. Tropics. The fruitbodies are consumed as food by the natives, esp. in Indonesia where they are known as *Djamoer manis*.

*Lentinus edodes* (Berk) Sing. (syn. *Cortinellus shiitake* Henn.) (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Eastern Asia. Fruitbodies are much consumed among the Japanese and Chinese. Known among the Japanese as shiitake. Sold in markets when fresh and dry. Canned in Japan. Cultivated in various parts of China and Japan. Also exported.

*Lentinus exilis* Klotz. (Agaricaceae). - Trop. Asia, esp. Malaya. Fruitbodies are consumed as food in the Philippine Islands.

*Lentinus Goossensiae* Beeli (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Congo. Fruitbodies are consumed by the natives. Also *L. lividus* Beeli and *L. piperatus* Beeli.

*Lentinus rudis* (Fr.) Henn. → *Panus rudis* Fr.

*Lentinus sajor-caju* (Fr.) Fr. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Fruitbodies are much consumed in China, Indochina, Philippines and East Indies. Called *sajor caju* in Malayan. Also: *L. connatus* Berk., *L. djamor* Fr. and *L. Araucariae* Pat.

*Lentinus squarrosulus* Mont. (Agaricaceae). - Fungus. Basidiomycete. Tropics among which India, Philippine Islds., parts of Africa etc. The fruitbodies, mushrooms are consumed as food in various parts of the tropics, among which in the Philippine Islds. Also *L. connatus* Berl. and *L. leucotrichous* Lév.

*Lentinus tuber-regium* Fr. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. The sclerotia, known as *Pachyma tuber-regium*, are consumed by some races in Africa. Used as medicine, esp. for fever, in the Malay Archipelago.

*Lentisk Pistache* → *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

cot juice, brandy, liqueur, cordials. Varieties are: Blenheim, Royal, Moorpark, Tilton. Seeds are source of Apricot Kernel Oil, semi-drying, edible, used in toilet creams, pharmaceutical preparations. Sp. Gr. 0.9158; Sap. Val. 190.2; Iod. No. 108.7 Unsap. 0.7%.

*Armeria vulgaris* Willd. (syn. *Statice Armeria* L., *A. elongata* Koch) Sea Pink, Gilli Flower. (Plumbaginaceae). - Perennial herb. Europe, Asia. var. *maritima* Willd. the herb, *Herba Armeriae maritimae* is used for treating excessive fatness.

*Armillaria bulbifera* (A. and S.) Quél. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Fruitbodies are consumed as food. Sold in markets of Sweden.

*Armillaria gymnopoda* Bull. (syn. *Clitocybe tabescens* (Scop. ex Fr.) Pres., *Armillariella tabescens* (Scop. ex Fr.) Sing.) (Agaricaceae). - Fungus. Basidiomycete. Fruitbodies are edible, having a mild taste when eaten raw. *A. distans* Pat. is an edible species from the Congo.

*Armillaria matsutake* S. Ito and Imai. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Japan. *Matsu Take*. Fruitbodies are consumed as food in Japan. Sold in markets.

*Armillaria mellea* (Vahl.) Quél. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. Cosmopolite. Fruitbodies which have, when raw, an unpleasant taste, are eaten after being cooked, pickled or salted. Are consumed in some parts of Austria, Czechoslovakia and of Eastern Europe.

*Armillaria ventricosa* Peck. (Agaricaceae). - Basidiomycete. Fungus. N. America and Japan. Fruitbodies are consumed as food. Sold in markets.

*Armoracia rusticana* Gaertn., Mey. and Scherb. → *Cochlearia Armoracia* L.

*Arnebia hispidissima* DC. (syn. *Lithospermum hispidissimum* Lehm.). (Boraginaceae). - Annual. Trop. Africa, Egypt, Arabia, N. India. Roots are source of a red dye.

*Arnica* → *Arnica montana* L.

*Arnica fulgens* Pursh. (syn. *A. pedunculata* Rydb., *A. monocephala* Rydb.) Compositae). - Perennial herb. Colorado to Montana, N. W. of the United States. The properties of this species are found to be better than those of *A. montana* L. Large quantities were marketed during World War II.

*Arnica montana* L., *Arnica*. (Compositae). - Perennial herb. Europe, Asia, Western N. America. Dried flower heads are used medicinally, as vulnerary, irritant, tonic. Contains a bitter compound, arnicin and an ess. oil. *Arnica Root* is composed of the dried rhizomes and roots; used for the same purpose as the dried flower heads. Used in many home remedies. A tincture is used for sprains and bruises.

*Aromadendron elegans* Blume, *Ki lunglung*. (Magnoliaceae). - Tree. Malayan Penins. to Java. Wood light, whitish; used for furniture and construction of houses.

*Arracacia xanthorrhiza* Bancr., *Arracha*, *Apio Arracacia*. (Umbelliferaeae). - Herbaceous perennial. Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador. Cultivated in S. American countries. Important plant food among the péons. Roots resembling parsnip are eaten as vegetable; used in stews and soups, also boiled and fried, has a strong flavor.

*Arracacha* → *Oxalis crenata* Jacq.

*Arracha* → *Arracacia xanthorrhiza* Bancr.

*Arrack* → *Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb.) Merr.

*Arrayán* → *Eugenia foliosa* DC.

*Arrhenatherum avenaceum* Beauv. (syn. *A. elatior* Beauv.), *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*. (Graminaceae). - Perennial grass. Europe, Cultivated. Valuable pasture grass, produces a heavy yield of hay.

*Arrowleaf* → *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd.

*Arrowleaf Balsamroot* → *Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Pursh) Nutt.

*Arrow Poisons* → *Adenium*, *Amorphophallus*, *Antiaris*, *Buphane*, *Callicarpa*, *Chondodendron*, *Colocasia*, *Dioscorea*, *Diospyros*, *Epipremnum*, *Erythrophleum*, *Euphoria*, *Hippomane*, *Indigo*, *Lophopetalum*, *Malauetia*, *Paullinia*, *Rhaphidophora*, *Roucheria*, *Sapium*, *Sebastiania*, *Strophanthes*, *Strychnos*, *Urechites*.

*Arrowroot* → *Maranta arundinacea* L.

*Arrowroot, African* → *Canna edulis* Ker-Gawl.

*Arrowroot, Bermuda* → *Maranta arundinacea* L.

*Arrowroot, Brazilian* → *Ipomoea Batatas* Poir.

*Arrowroot, Brazilian* → *Manihot esculenta* Crantz.

*Arrowroot, Chinese* → *Nelumbium speciosa* Willd.

*Arrowroot, East Indian* → *Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb., *C. leucorrhiza* Roxb.

*Arrowroot, False* → *Curcuma Pierreana* Gagn.

*Arrowroot, Fiji* → *Tacca pinnatifida* Forst.

*Arrowroot, Florida* → *Zamia integrifolia* Ait.

*Arrowroot, Guiana* → *Dioscorea alata* L., *Dioscorea Batatas* Decne., *Musa paradisiaca* L.

*Arrowroot, Guinea* → *Calathea Alluaia* (Aubl.) Lindl.

*Arrowroot, Hawaiian* → *Tacca hawaiiensis* Limpr. f.

*Arrowroot, Japanese* → *Pueraria Thunbergiana* Benth.

*Arrowroot, Pará* → *Manihot esculenta* Crantz.

*Arrowroot, Portland* → *Colocasia antiquorum* Schott.

*Arrowroot, Queensland* → *Canna edulis* Ker-Gawl.

*Arrowroot, Sago* → *Cycas circinalis* L.

*Arrowroot, Sierra Leone* → *Canna edulis* Ker-Gawl.

*Arrowroot, St. Vincent* → *Maranta arundinacea* L.



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

504/388-8485

19-XII-1989

Dr. Patricia K. Holmgren  
The New York Botanical Garden  
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Dr. Holmgren:

The six boxes of my Maraca' collections are being returned to you, duplicates having been taken for LSUM.

The boxes are numbered 1-6 to correspond with the inventory of numbers as indicated on the LSUM blue and white forms enclosed.

Theoretically, there should be an unbroken series of consecutively numbered packets, but Manaus apparently took many unicates (their prerogative according to PFA regulations), accounting for the interrupted enumeration. Also, some numbers may have been lost or discarded.

The collections have not been identified beyond the indications given in my original field notes, a copy of which is on file with the Garden, consequently, the provisional determinations have not been repeated on the enclosed lists. Tremellales were separated from other collections before I left Manaus, and these were subsequently studied and published, with duplicates sent both to NY and Manaus.

Sincerely,

*B. Lowy*  
B. Lowy

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

---

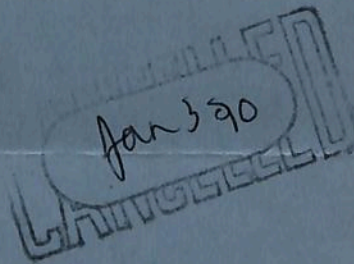
DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

Loan for determination: 677 Specimens

of Lowy Projeto Flora Maraca:

596 Fungi  
69 Lichens  
12 Bryophytes

acknowled 3/27/89



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

Anticipated date of return of specimens: ?

Signature: B. Lowy Title: Curator



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

504/388-8485

19-XII-1989

Dr. Patricia K. Holmgren  
The New York Botanical Garden  
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Dr. Holmgren:

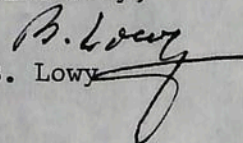
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The collections have not been identified beyond the indications given in my original field notes, a copy of which is on file with the Garden, consequently, the provisional determinations have not been repeated on the enclosed lists. Tremellales were separated from other collections before I left Manaus, and these were subsequently studied and published, with duplicates sent both to NY and Manaus.

Sincerely,

  
B. Lowy

LSUM COPY

13-X-'89

Box 1  
1

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers  
New York Botanical Garden  
Bronx, New York  
10958-5126

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1256 | 1395 | 1612 |
| 1289 | 1511 | 1614 |
| 1330 | 1515 | 1615 |
| 1349 | 1517 | 1617 |
| 1353 | 1523 | 1623 |
| 1355 | 1527 | 1626 |
| 1356 | 1537 | 1632 |
| 1358 | 1573 | 1637 |
| 1363 | 1582 | 1643 |
| 1364 | 1598 | 1644 |
| 1365 | 1600 | 1647 |
| 1368 | 1605 | 1661 |
| 1376 | 1606 | 1672 |
| 1387 | 1607 | 1683 |
| 1395 | 1608 | 1687 |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

Box 1

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO  
Dr. Barbara M. Thiers  
New York Botanical Garden  
Bronx, New York  
10958-5126

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|                 |      |      |
|-----------------|------|------|
| 1691            | 2133 | 1212 |
| 1693            | 2161 | 1251 |
| 1694            | 2171 | 1925 |
| 1696            | 2181 | 1797 |
| 1697            | 2191 |      |
| 1757            |      |      |
| 1815            |      |      |
| 1851            |      |      |
| 1872            |      |      |
| <del>1891</del> |      |      |
| <del>1897</del> |      |      |
| 1896            |      |      |
| 1937            |      |      |
| 1938            |      |      |
| 2059            |      |      |
| 2092            |      |      |

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Address all correspondence to:  
THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

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

LSUM COPY 13-X-'89 Box 2

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1658 | 1707 | 1802 |
| 1664 | 1710 | 1804 |
| 1666 | 1711 | 1807 |
| 1677 | 1716 | 1809 |
| 1680 | 1718 | 1811 |
| 1681 | 1719 | 1812 |
| 1682 | 1720 | 1893 |
| 1685 | 1724 | 1901 |
| 1686 | 1725 | 1903 |
| 1688 | 1726 | 1904 |
| 1692 | 1731 | 1911 |
| 1699 | 1733 | 1914 |
| 1702 | 1736 | 1915 |
| 1705 | 1737 | 1917 |
| 1706 | 1739 | 1919 |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Box 2

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers

New York Botanical Garden

Brnx, New York 10458-5126

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

- EXCHANGE
- FOR IDENTIFICATION
- GIFT
- LOAN
- RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

1898

1899

1920

1921

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:

THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Box 2

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1502 | 1540 | 1629 |
| 1506 | 1538 | 1630 |
| 1512 | 1541 | 1631 |
| 1513 | 1547 | 1634 |
| 1514 | 1548 | 1635 |
| 1519 | 1551 | 1639 |
| 1520 | 1552 | 1640 |
| 1522 | 1557 | 1641 |
| 1524 | 1560 | 1642 |
| 1525 | 1561 | 1649 |
| 1529 | 1566 | 1650 |
| 1531 | 1569 | 1651 |
| 1532 | 1571 | 1653 |
| 1533 | 1572 | 1655 |
| 1536 | 1575 | 1657 |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Box 2

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

- 1722
- 1745
- 1746
- 1748
- 1749
- 1755
- 1758
- 1759
- 1762
- 1765
- 1767
- 1768
- 1772
- 1793
- 1795

1797A  
1797B  
1800  
1801

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Box 3

(LSUM copy)

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE    FOR IDENTIFICATION    GIFT    LOAN    RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|                       |      |      |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| 1308                  | 2102 | 2195 |
| 1967                  | 2104 | 2197 |
| 2015                  | 2105 | 2198 |
| 2074                  | 2106 | 2202 |
| 2079                  | 2107 | 2203 |
| 2080                  | 2110 | 2204 |
| 2084                  | 2114 | 2205 |
| 2086                  | 2115 | 2206 |
| 2087                  | 2116 | 2208 |
| 2089                  | 2123 | 2209 |
| 2090                  | 2125 | 2214 |
| 2091                  | 2126 | 2216 |
| 2093                  | 2127 | 2216 |
| 2100                  | 2189 |      |
| 2101 - <i>Thiers?</i> | 2194 |      |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Box 3

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

Green Boxes

1901

1937

1973

2212

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
**THE CURATOR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

Box 3

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

- EXCHANGE    FOR IDENTIFICATION    GIFT    LOAN    RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1228 | 1406 | 1556 |
| 1236 | 1417 | 1567 |
| 1237 | 1418 | 1574 |
| 1238 | 1427 | 1596 |
| 1247 | 1428 | 1633 |
| 1283 | 1432 | 1645 |
| 1286 | 1433 | 1646 |
| 1324 | 1441 | 1656 |
| 1359 | 1465 | 1660 |
| 1362 | 1479 | 1665 |
| 1370 | 1494 | 1675 |
| 1377 | 1508 | 1678 |
| 1389 | 1535 | 1684 |
| 1396 | 1542 | 1708 |
| 1401 | 1554 | 1712 |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers  
New York Botanical Garden  
Bronx, New York  
10958-5126

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

- EXCHANGE
- FOR IDENTIFICATION
- GIFT
- LOAN
- RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |
|------|------|
| 1721 | 1887 |
| 1725 | 1897 |
| 1730 | 1909 |
| 1740 | 1910 |
| 1741 | 1912 |
| 1743 | 1934 |
| 1743 | 1942 |
| 1753 | 1963 |
| 1756 |      |
| 1760 |      |
| 1763 |      |
| 1771 |      |
| 1876 |      |
| 1880 |      |
| 1884 |      |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
**THE CURATOR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

LSU copy Box 4

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |                 |                 |      |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| 1211 | 1958            | 2119            | 1997 |
| 1300 | 1971            | 2128            | 1371 |
| 1334 | 1993            | 2129            | 1503 |
| 1360 | <del>1993</del> | 2134            |      |
| 1381 | 1999            | 2140            |      |
| 1436 | 2076            | <del>2140</del> |      |
| 1435 | <del>2076</del> | 2153            |      |
| 1438 | 2081            | 2176            |      |
| 1543 | 2085            | 2193            |      |
| 1589 | 2088            | 2196            |      |
| 1610 | 2095            | 2207            |      |
| 1679 | 2103            | 2210            |      |
| 1714 | 2111            | 2211            |      |
| 1806 | 2113            | 1350            |      |
| 1933 | 2117            | 1351            |      |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:

THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

---

 (Date)
 

---



---

 (No. of packages)
 

---

TO

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1690 | 1835 | 1980 | 2052 |
| 1734 | 1843 | 1982 | 2062 |
| 1796 | 1846 | 1985 | 2056 |
| 1796 | 1852 | 1985 | 2070 |
| 1805 | 1855 | 1991 | 2078 |
| 1808 | 1855 | 1992 | 1546 |
| 1810 | 1863 | 1995 |      |
| 1816 | 1869 | 2003 |      |
| 1819 | 1871 | 2007 |      |
| 1820 | 1873 | 2014 |      |
| 1823 | 1874 | 2017 |      |
| 1829 | 1876 | 2018 |      |
| 1834 | 1972 | 2029 |      |
| 1837 | 1977 | 2036 |      |
| 1837 | 1979 | 2050 |      |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:

THE CURATOR

---

 (Signature)
 

---

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

---

 (Date)
 

---

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

| DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS |      |      |      |      |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| a                        | d    | b    | e    | c    |
| 1813                     | 2028 | 1859 | 2063 | 1936 |
| 1817                     | 2030 | 1860 | 2064 | 1943 |
| 1818                     | 2031 | 1861 | 2065 | 1945 |
| 1821                     | 2032 | 1864 | 2069 | 1946 |
| 1822                     | 2034 | 1865 | 2077 | 1947 |
| 1824                     | 2035 | 1867 | 2130 | 1948 |
| 1825                     | 2037 | 1868 |      | 2005 |
| 1826                     | 2041 | 1875 |      | 2006 |
| 1828                     | 2044 | 1877 |      | 2011 |
| 1836                     | 2045 | 1878 |      | 2012 |
| 1840                     | 2046 | 1881 |      | 2016 |
| 1842                     | 2047 | 1882 |      | 2020 |
| 1844                     | 2051 | 1886 |      | 2023 |
| 1856                     | 2054 | 1926 |      | 2024 |
| 1857                     | 2057 | 1932 |      | 2026 |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

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Address all correspondence to:

THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|                  |      |      |      |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| 1949             | 2166 | 1983 | 2137 |
| 1950             | 2167 | 1984 | 2139 |
| 195 <sub>1</sub> | 2169 | 1987 | 2141 |
| 195 <sub>2</sub> | 2172 | 1988 | 2142 |
| 1955             | 2174 | 1989 | 2145 |
| 1956             | 2175 | 1990 | 2146 |
| 1957             | 2177 | 1996 | 2147 |
| 1962             | 2183 | 2000 | 2148 |
| 1964             | 2185 | 2001 | 2150 |
| 1965             | 2186 | 2002 | 2154 |
| 1969             | 2188 | 2004 | 2155 |
| 1970             |      | 2071 | 2156 |
| 1975             |      | 2072 | 2158 |
| 1976             |      | 2073 | 2164 |
| 1981             |      | 2075 | 2165 |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:

THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

15-XII-89

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

TO

Dr. Barbara M. Thiers  
New York Botanical Garden

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

10458-5126

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1202            | 1246            | 1286            | 1329            |
| 1208            | 1249            | 1288            | 1331            |
| 1209            | 1250            | 1290            | 1332            |
| 1213            | 1252            | 1291            | 1333            |
| 1223            | 1253            | 1292            | 1334            |
| 1224            | 1259            | 1293            | 1336            |
| 1225            | 1264            | 1295            | 1339            |
| 1226            | 1265            | 1314            | 1340            |
| 1227            | 1269            | 1317            | 1341            |
| 1231            | 1271            | 1318            | 1342            |
| 1232            | 1275            | 1319            | 1345            |
| 1234            | 1276            | 1323            | 1346            |
| 1241            | 1279            | 1325            | 1347            |
| <del>1242</del> | <del>1284</del> | <del>1326</del> | <del>1348</del> |

Return of ~~1248~~ specimens is expected ~~1285~~ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date) 1327

The specimens ~~1284~~ above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:

THE CURATOR

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |
|------|------|
| 1360 | 1442 |
| 1361 | 1443 |
| 1367 | 1445 |
| 1369 | 1446 |
| 1201 | 1448 |
| 1383 | 1449 |
| 1385 |      |
| 1386 |      |
| 1388 |      |
| 1398 |      |
| 1400 |      |
| 1429 |      |
| 1430 |      |
| 1431 |      |
| 1439 |      |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:  
**THE CURATOR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
BATON ROUGE, LA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(No. of packages)

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

The specimens listed below are being sent to you as:

EXCHANGE  FOR IDENTIFICATION  GIFT  LOAN  RETURNED LOAN

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMENS

|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1373 | 1416 | 1458 | 1487 | 1620 |
| 1374 | 1419 | 1460 | 1493 | 1622 |
| 1380 | 1420 | 1461 | 1496 | 1625 |
| 1382 | 1422 | 1462 | 1576 |      |
| 1401 | 1423 | 1466 | 1579 |      |
| 1402 | 1424 | 1469 | 1580 |      |
| 1403 | 1425 | 1471 | 1583 |      |
| 1407 | 1426 | 1473 | 1585 |      |
| 1408 | 1450 | 1474 | 1586 |      |
| 1409 | 1451 | 1475 | 1587 |      |
| 1410 | 1452 | 1476 | 1593 |      |
| 1411 | 1453 | 1477 | 1595 |      |
| 1412 | 1455 | 1481 | 1597 |      |
| 1414 | 1456 | 1482 | 1601 |      |
| 1415 | 1457 | 1484 | 1602 |      |

Return of the specimens is expected by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

The specimens listed above were received in good order.

Address all correspondence to:

THE CURATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

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

Prof. Erast Parmasto, D. Sc.  
Institute of Zoology and Botany  
21 Vanemuise St., 202400 Tartu  
Estonian SSR, USSR

November 3, 1989

Dear Prof. Lowy,

I thank you very much for your letter and the "New Yorker" I received yesterday. David K. Shipler's "A Reporter at Large" is an interesting story - how an American Reporter understands Estonian problems. I have read a number of shorter stories, published mainly in newspapers ("New York Times", "Washington Post" - I was three months in the USA last year <sup>I received</sup> as a Hesler foundation grant ~~feetsetw~~), and sometimes I have read the same newspapers in this country). The picture given by Shipler is more or less objective except he (as well as other USA journalists) overestimates somewhat Estonian nationalism. However, I am ~~am~~ sorry you did not have the possibility to participate in the Tenth Congress of European Mycologists in Tallinn. Incidentally, the congress members (or some of them) had the possibility to see on Aug. 23 the northernmost end of the more than two-million's demonstration (human chain) there, and they were most surprised how peaceful the demonstration was. No incidents at all!

In a separate mail I am sending you the Congress Abstracts and a small picture book on Estonia. Do not read the stupid text of the booklet; the photos give some aim about Estonian nature.

With best wishes,

Yours cordially

*Erast Parmasto*



Department of Botany

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

504/388-8485

5-X-1989

Dear Dr. Parmasto,

This issue of the New Yorker has an article on Estonia which I found to be quite informative. Of course, it is hardly likely to have anything in it that is new to you, but most Americans (including me) know next to nothing about your country, and I thought it might be of some interest to you to evaluate the kind of information offered to us about such an exotic (!) place as Estonia. The New Yorker, by the way, is generally considered here to present the most reliable, well written accounts on a great variety of subjects, both national and international.

With kindest regards,

Cordially,  
B. Long

New Yorker  
Sept. 18, 1989

Prof. Bernard Lowy  
Botany Department  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge  
LA 70803  
USA

Prof. Erast Parmasto, D. Sc.  
Institute of Zoology and Botany  
21 Vanemuise St., 202400 Tartu  
Estonian SSR, USSR

February 21, 1989

Dear Prof. Lowy:

I am glad you are coming to visit our Congress. Your lecture which obviously is not very much connected with the problems of European mycological studies will be included in our program as a special (evening) lecture. I hope you will devote some minutes to the general tasks of ethnomycology, too.

May I ask you a courtesy? One of my young(er) colleagues here has compiled a paper entitled "Ethnomycological data from Siberia and North-East Asia on the effect of Amanita muscaria" to be published in the "Journal of Ethnopharmacology". I should be glad if you could revise it, or give some advices her. We are sending you the manuscript after some weeks. However, if you will not find time for this ~~task~~, or if you find it to be uninteresting or inferior, do not waste your time.

With best wishes and in hopes to meet you in Estonia,

Yours sincerely

*E. Parmasto*

Erast Parmasto

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

504388-8485

9-III-1989

Prof. Erast Parmasto  
Institute of Zoology and Botany  
21 Vanemuise St. 202400 Tartu  
Estonian SSR, USSR

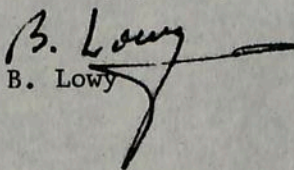
Dear Prof. Parmasto:

Thank you for your courtesy in including my paper on your program. I realize that Mayan ethnomycology is not quite a flourishing branch of study in Europe, nevertheless the central theme is fungi, and perhaps our colleagues, regardless of their geographical origins or specialization, may show some curiosity about the ways in which an ancient civilization in the Americas was influenced by certain fungi, and where the descendants of that civilization continue to adhere to religious beliefs intimately associated with the ritual use of some agarics. I propose to concentrate on Middle America where I have had long personal experience throughout that region, and am able to document (with appropriate color slides) some aspects of ethnomycological lore that have governed the magico-religious practices of those people, past and present. In this connection, I would like to ask you about the availability of a projector for standard transparencies (5 cm square).

Finally, although I would be very pleased to appear on your program, and to meet many colleagues whom I know only through correspondence, my trip in August is dependent upon the receipt of a grant for which I have applied to cover the considerable expenses of travel. Possibly by the end of May I should know whether or not this will be forthcoming, and I shall let you know of the result as soon as I have been notified.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

  
B. Lowy

First circular

January 1988

**X CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN MYCOLOGISTS**

**in the USSR**

**20-25 August 1989**

From : Organizing Committee, 10 CEM  
Institute of Zoology and Botany  
21 Vanemuise St.  
202400 Tartu  
Estonian SSR, USSR

We have the honour to inform you that according to the decision of the IX Congress of European Mycologists, the X Congress will be held in Tallinn (Estonian SSR, USSR) from 20 to 25 August 1989. The Congress will be organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences (Institute of Zoology and Botany).

Central themes: Protection of fungi; "Higher" fungi in biotechnology; Taxonomy of Agaricales and Discomycetes; Personal computers in mycology.

Only a few lectures (25-30 min, preferably in English) will be held on main topics of the Congress; however, the number of posters will be unlimited, enough time for discussion is planned and four symposia on preferential topics indicated above will be held. The abstracts of the lectures, posters and short symposium communications will be published preliminarily. The deadline for submitting 1-page abstracts to the Organizing Committee is February 1, 1989.

Simultaneous translation of lectures etc. will not be available.

#### PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

##### Sunday 20 August

Arrival in Tallinn, registration

Reception

##### Monday 21 August

Registration

Opening ceremony

Lecture session

A visit to the Exhibition of fungi

Poster lectures

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM BEFORE 1 AUGUST 1988

Preliminary registration form (NOT BINDING)

I wish to attend the Congress of European Mycologists

Lowy (Surname)

Bernard (First name(s))

Title Prof. Mr / Mrs / Miss

Institution LSU

Country USA

Mailing address \_\_\_\_\_

**BERNARD LOWY**  
BOTANY DEPT LSU  
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70803

Speciality in mycology Tremelloles - Ethnomycology

I wish to attend the Congress 20-25 August 1989

I wish to attend the following foray:

Foray no. 1

Foray no. 2

Foray no. 3

Foray no. 4

I wish to receive more information about the "Intour-ist" tours in the USSR  after the Congress,

after tours 3 or 4. Special interests (Moscow,

Sochi, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

For Haequale, presentation (with slide, ± 40 min. required).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to give a lecture. Preliminary title Ethnomycology in Precolumbian Mexico and Guatemala

I wish to present a poster. Preliminary title \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to have a short (5-10 min) contribution in the symposium

Protection of fungi

"Higher" fungi in biotechnology

Taxonomy of Agaricales

Personal computers in mycology

I wish to demonstrate a programme for a personal computer compatible with (type) \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to exhibit

mycological literature

a collection of illustrations of fungi

a collection of postal stamps

other (indicate) \_\_\_\_\_

Date 30-I-1988

Signature

B. Lowy

This circular was reserved only 10 days ago, consequently, the late submission.

Tuesday 22 August

All-day congress excursion to the Lahemaa National Park

Wednesday 23 August

Lectures and poster lectures

Symposium: Protection of fungi - environment protection

Thursday 24 August

Symposia: "Higher" fungi in biotechnology

Taxonomy of Agaricales

Personal computers in mycology

Closing session

Friday 25 August

Excursion to the Tallinn Botanical Garden

Departure for post-congress forays

Leave of the participants

Pre-congress forays in the forests of South and West Estonia

15 August: arrival in Tallinn, registration

16 August: departure for forays

20 August: arrival in Tallinn

Foray no. 1: Agaricales and Discomycetes (on base of a hotel in Viljandi)

✓ Foray no. 2: Aphyllophorales and Agaricales (on base of a hotel in Pärnu).

Post-congress forays in the forests of South and West Estonia

25 August: departure for forays

29 August: arrival in Tallinn, leave from Tallinn

Foray no. 3: Agaricales and Discomycetes (on base of a hotel in Viljandi)

Foray no. 4: Aphyllophorales and Agaricales (on base of a hotel in Pärnu).

Congress members have the possibility to book 5-7-days tourist tours of the All-Union Travel Agency "In-tourist" to the cities and tourist resorts of the USSR (Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Yalta, Sochi, Tbilisi, Erevan) beginning with 25 or 29 August.

Preliminary fees and expences:

Congress fee: 200 sFr (about 89 roubles)

Hotel prices (breakfast included): 40 roubles per day per person in a twin-bedded room with bath, 62 roubles per day in a single room with bath.

Pre- or post-congress foray (transport, accommodation in twin-bedded rooms, 3 meals daily): about 250 roubles for a 5-day foray.

The Organizing Committee asks all who intend to participate in Congress to fill the attached (not binding) registration form and send it to the address indicated below BEFORE 1 AUGUST 1988. A second circular (invitation) will be forwarded in autumn 1988 to those who return the filled formula.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: Chairman - M.V. Gorlenko (Moscow);  
Vice-chairmen - E. Parmasto (local organizer, Tartu),  
L.N. Andreev (Moscow); Secretaries - V.P. Prokhorov  
(Moscow), U. Siitan (Tartu).

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

Organizing Committee, 10 CEM  
Institute of Zoology and Botany  
21 Vanemuise St.  
202400 TARTU Estonian SSR, USSR

ENSV TA rotaprint. 1.1988. 750.

**THE TENTH CONGRESS OF EUROPEAN MYCOLOGISTS**

**Tallinn, Estonian SSR, USSR**

**20th August - 25th August**

**1989**

**Second circular**

Tourist tours of the All-Union Travel Agency "Intourist" to the cities and tourist resorts of the USSR (Moscow, Leningrad, &c.) may be booked in your Travel Agency (together with booking CEM-10 voucher).

COMMITTEE

- . Gorlenko (Moscow)
- E. Parmasto (local organizer, Tartu)
- L.N. Andreev (Moscow)
- . P. Prokhorov (Moscow)
- . Siitan (Tartu)

Congress Secretariat

of Zoology and Botany  
it.

USSR  
, Tartu, Estonian SSR

ist, 1989:

USSR  
-10. HOTEL VIRU, Tallinn, Estonian SSR

INVITATION

Dear Colleagues,

We are pleased to send you the Second Circular of the Tenth Congress of European Mycologists to be held in Tallinn from 20th to 25th August, 1989.

Central themes of the Congress are: Protection of fungi; "Higher" fungi in biotechnology; Taxonomy of Agaricales and Discomycetes; Personal computers in mycology.

We look forward to seeing you in Tallinn.

PARTICIPATION

in the Congress requires the filling out of the registration form. The form must be received by the Organizing Committee not later than June 20, 1989.

TRAVEL TO THE USSR

To attend the Congress, as well as to arrange a trip to the Soviet Union, the participants are kindly recommended to contact a travel agency (company) dealing with our official travel agent VAO (All-Union Travel Agency) "Intourist" in their country. This agency will help obtain an "Intourist" voucher and ease the formalities of getting a visa. All the necessary formalities must be complied before June 20, 1989; after this date the fees indicated below will increase 10 %, and after July 20, 1988 - 20 %.

> To arrive in Tallinn one has to travel by air (or by train) via Moscow or Leningrad, or by ship via Helsinki (Finland).

ACCOMMODATION

Congress members will be accommodated in the VAO "Intourist" Hotel "Viru" situated in the centre of Tallinn, 4 Viru Väljak Square. Hotel prices are 48 roubles per day per person in a shared twin-bedded room with bath or shower-bath and 66 roubles per day in a single room with bath or shower-bath. The price

includes: hotel accommodation; breakfast in the hotel; transfers upon arrival and departure by car or coach, including portage of 2 pieces of hand luggage; an excursion by motor-coach on an "Intourist" programme with a guide-interpreter.

All the members of the Congress arriving in Tallinn by air or by ship will be met by the representatives of either VAO "Intourist" or of the Organizing Committee at the Tallinn Air Terminal and Tallinn Passangers' Port on 15th, 20th and 21st August, 1989. The Hotel "Virus" is situated only a few kilometres from the terminal and port and may be reached easily by a bus or taxi. Please inform the Organizing Committee of your arrival in due time (especially when arriving by train).

#### CURRENCY EXCHANGE

Foreign currency acceptable by the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR may be changed into roubles at the present rate of exchange at any exchange counter in Moscow, Leningrad or Tallinn (situated also in the "Intourist" hotels incl. "Virus").

#### TRANSPORT

The cost of one trip (dependless of duration) by bus, trolley-bus or tram amounts to 5 kopecks in Tallinn; tickets are sold in your hotel, Airport information desk, in special stands, &c. You may book a taxi via the Administration desk or Service bureau of your hotel (20 kopecks per km).

#### CONGRESS SITE

The meetings and symposia of the Congress will take place in the House of Political Education, 12 Lenin Ave., which is located in the distance of only 5-10-minute walk from the Hotel "Virus".

#### WEATHER, CLOTHES

The Congress will be held at the end of summer, when the weather in Estonia is usually fine but sometimes rainy. The average temperature is 14-15 degrees C (usually 18-22 degrees in the daytime, 6-10 degrees at nights). A raincoat, umbrella and sweater may be urgently needed. Those who wish to take part

in forays must take into account that after rains the sites which will be visited may be wet. Resin boots are needed for those who wish to study high bog fungi in their habitats.

#### REGISTRATION

On 15th, 19th and 20th August Congress participants will be registered in the Congress Secretary Office located at the Hotel "Virus". Registration desk is also opened 21st August from 8 to 10 AM in the plenary session rooms (in the House of Political Education).

#### PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE

Sunday, 20 August. - Arrival in Tallinn, registration. Reception.

Monday, 21 August. - Registration. Opening ceremony. Lecture session. A visit to the Tallinn Museum of Natural History exhibition of fungi. Poster lectures.

Tuesday, 22 August. - All-day congress excursion to the Lahemaa National Park (about 90 km East of Tallinn).

Wednesday, 23 August. - Lectures and poster sessions. Symposium A: Protection of fungi - environment protection. Business meeting of the European Committee on the Protection of Fungi.

Thursday, 24 August. - Symposia: B - "Higher" fungi in biotechnology; C - Taxonomy of Agaricales; D - Taxonomy of Discomycetes; E - Personal computers in mycology. Closing session.

Friday, 25 August. - Excursion to the Tallinn Botanical Garden. Departure for post-congress forays. Leave of the participants.

#### CONGRESS FORAYS

will be organized by the Organizing Committee in cooperation with the All-Union Travel Agency "Intourist". Please, make your reservation of a tour in your travel agency simultaneously with booking your "Intourist" voucher. Full payment of fares is necessary to secure your reservation. The fee of forays (tours) covers: hotel accommodation in a shared twin-bedded room (when single rooms will be available, additional payment will be cashed); 3 meals daily; transfer by motor-coach; individual transfers upon departure abroad (when leaving after a foray).

"Intourist" reserves the right to make partial amendments to the programme of forays. Unused services will not be refunded. All expences (hotel accommodation, tours, &c.) are to be paid in convertible currency at the effective rate of exchange set by the USSR Bank of Foreign Trade on the day of payment.

#### PRE-CONGRESS FORAYS

- 15 August. - Arrival in Tallinn. Registration. (Tour service begins with an evening meal.)  
16 August. - Departure for forays.  
20 August. - Arrival in Tallinn.

Foray no. 1: Agaricales and Discomycetes (on base of a hotel in Viljandi). - Tartu (Tartu State University, Botanical Garden, Institute of Zoology and Botany); Viljandi; Loodi (spruce forest, old larch stand); Heimtali (old lime forest, broad-leaved forests); Nigula State Reserve (damp pine forest, high bog, mixed forests); Surju (pine, spruce and mixed forests); Rannametsa (dry pine forests, high bog). - Fee per person: ~~219~~ roubles.

239

Foray no. 2: Aphyllophorales and Agaricales (on base of a hotel in Pärnu). - Pärnu; Surju (pine, spruce and mixed forests); Rannametsa (dry pine forests, high bog); Nigula State Reserve (damp pine forests, high bog, mixed forests); Kalli (forest-meadow with oak); Mikhli (alvar pine forest, oakwood); Märjamaa (old alvar pine forest). - Fee per person: ~~207~~ roubles.

227

#### POST-CONGRESS FORAYS

- 25 August. - Departure for forays. (Tour service begins with a breakfast in Tallinn.)  
29 August. - Arrival in Tallinn.

Foray no. 3: Agaricales and Discomycetes (on base of a hotel in Viljandi). - See pre-congress Foray no. 1. Fee per person: ~~219~~ roubles.

209

Foray no. 4: Aphyllophorales and Agaricales (on base of a hotel in Pärnu). - See pre-congress Foray no. 2. Fee per person: ~~207~~ roubles.

200

#### CONGRESS EXCURSIONS

During the Congress one-day excursion is planned to the Lahemaa National Park. This will include a foray through Viru high bog

Registration form

Please complete this form, and after booking your travel in a travel agency, send it by June 20, 1989 to:

CEM-10  
c/o Institute of Zoology and Botany  
21 Vanemuise St.  
202400 Tartu  
Estonian SSR. USSR.

Please type or write in block letters

=====

Surname \_\_\_\_\_ Mr / Ms\*

Given name, middle name \_\_\_\_\_

Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address \_\_\_\_\_

Country, Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Congress member / Accompanying person\*

Forays (see circular)\* 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 !!! Please, mark one tour only. Two different tours for one person not available !!!

My particular interests are Symposiums A/ B/ C/ D/ E \*

Abstract of my paper / poster / short symposium contribution\* was / will be\* sent to the Organizing Committee \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

Title of lecture / poster / short contribution in the symposium\* \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to exhibit \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to demonstrate a programm for a personal computer compatible with \_\_\_\_\_

I have booked an "Intourist" voucher / and made a reservation in a travel agency \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

\* Delete as appropriate

(along a boardwalk), in dry pine forests and mixed spruce forests. Lunch will be served in Viitna tavern.

Sight-seeing tours will be arranged during the Congress for accompanying persons.

#### SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITIONS

Several small exhibitions will show illustrations of fungi, postal stamps illustrating fungi, mycological books, &c. during the Congress.

For demonstration of programs IBM PC (XT) compatible, Apple II and Robotron 1715 personal computers will be available. Please inform us about the type of PC you need for demonstration.

TO FACILITATE FORMALITIES an official letter will be sent you by the Organizing Committee (to be produced to the Custom officers when arriving in the USSR) if you send us before May 1, 1989 a short message with indication of the kind of items you are going to exhibit/demonstrate.

#### PRESENTATION

Papers may be read and discussions held in any European language (as it is foreseen by the present Congress Regulations). However, English is urgently recommended. No translation service will be provided.

A projector for 50 x 50 mm (24 x 35; 35 x 35) slides and an overhead projector will be available for speakers on lecture and symposium sessions.

#### POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Poster demonstrations will be available for viewing over a 3-day period (Monday-Wednesday). Authors are required to set up their posters until 4 PM 21 August, and remove 24 August. The poster area will be 86.5 x 61 cm (34 x 24"); vertical or horizontal disposition. Materials may be fixed to the board with tape or thumbtacks. It is desirable to attach the author's photo in the upper left-hand corner of the poster board. Authors are requested to be present for at least two hours for free individual discussion with visitors.

## ABSTRACTS

Please send abstracts of papers to be presented, posters and short symposium communications ready for offset-print by 15th March at the latest. English is recommended for abstracts. - Congress members will receive one volume free at the Congress. Extra copies may be purchased from the Congress Secretariat.

### Preparation of abstracts

Use white paper. The typed area must be within a rectangle 25.0 x 17.0 cm (ruled in very light blue pencil). Type the title of your paper at the top (in CAPITALS). Leave the next line blank. Type on the third line author's name(s): family name first (in CAPITALS), then the initial(s). After a dash type the name of the institution, city and country. One more blank line should be used before the main text body.

All text must be typed single-spaced. An electronic typewriter with a carbon or nylon ribbon is preferred. Use correcting paint if necessary. Use a 12-pitch type face (Pica size).

Each abstract is limited to one page. The abstract will be reproduced as presented. Any abstract which does not meet its minimum standards will be rejected.

### EXAMPLE:

THE IMPORTANCE OF SPORE MORPHOLOGY IN SPECIES DELIMITATION IN  
USTILAGINALES

GOVOROVA, O.K. & AZBUKINA, Z.M. - Institute of Biology and  
Pedology. Vladivostok, USSR.

The structure of sori is the main morphological character used  
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5-VUI-1991

# 'Giant Star of the God'

## Observers Believed Profoundly Influenced By Dazzling Appearances of Supernovas

By Susan Okie  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The legend of a brilliant new star that suddenly blazes forth in the heavens to augur the dawn of a new age is a potent image, intimately linked with the annual celebration of the birth of Jesus.

But the "guest star," as such phenomena have been called, is not an exclusively Christian symbol. The appearance of a mysterious new star has been recorded several times in history. Dazzled observers in many ages have taken such celestial fireworks to portend a major new era in their own cultures.

Astronomers now know that about half a dozen "guest stars" recorded during the last millennium were supernovas—cataclysmic stellar explosions that are believed to occur about once every 30 years in our galaxy, the Milky Way. A supernova is the spectacular death agony of a star at least four times as massive as the sun. In less than a second, the star's center collapses into a dense ball no bigger than Washington, D.C., then explodes, spewing out enormous quantities of energy in the form of subatomic particles, rapidly expanding gases, and radiation, including visible light.

The timing of a supernova is determined by physical conditions deep in a star's core, not, of course, by any connection with events on Earth. But witnessing such a cosmic explosion can profoundly influence human observers. There is evidence to suggest the nearest known supernova, and perhaps the brightest, may have inspired the ancient Sumerians, people who lived in Mesopotamia on the shores of the Persian Gulf about 5,000 years ago, to develop the beginnings of astronomy, mathematics and writing.

That supernova exploded about 1,500 light years from Earth, in the vicinity of Vela, a constellation in the southern sky. Known as the Vela X supernova, it left behind a cloud of visible, expanding debris and a pulsar—a source of intense, rhythmic bursts of radio waves—

that radio-astronomers discovered in 1968.

At the time of the pulsar's discovery, astronomers had trouble dating the original explosion, and initially concluded it could have happened any time from 15,000 to about 6,000 years ago. They suggested that archaeology might help pinpoint the date, if a record of human observation of the Vela supernova could be found.

### Nearest Known Supernova

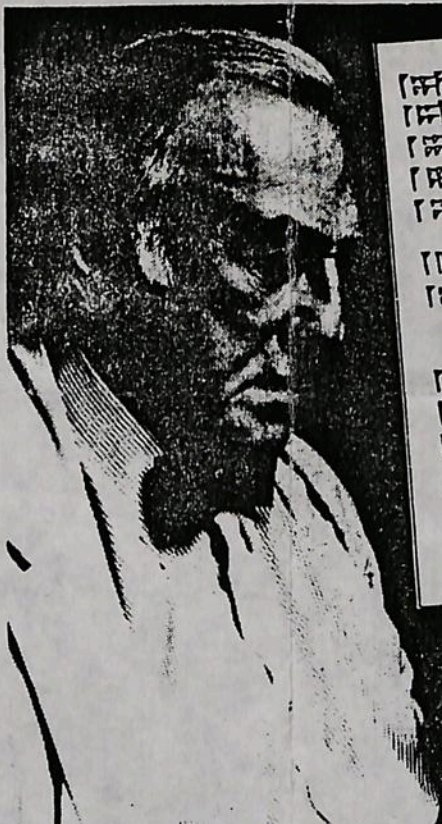
That challenge fired the imagination of George Michanowsky, a New York independent scholar and historian of ancient astronomy who has been fascinated for most of his life by the Sumerians and by supernovas.

"What was so fantastic about the pulsar in the constellation Vela was that it is by far the nearest supernova that science has any knowledge of," he said. If humans had indeed watched a star explode so close to their own solar system, it seemed to Michanowsky that there ought to be a record somewhere.

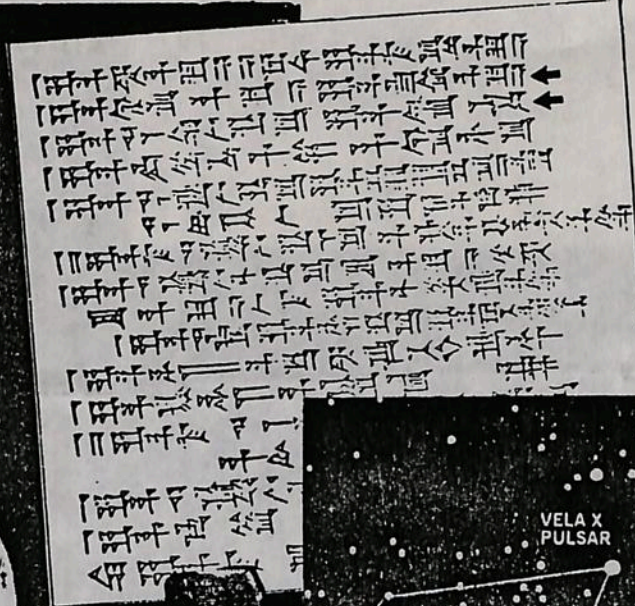
Such a "guest star" would probably have shined brighter than the moon. It would have been visible by day. It would have blazed for months, perhaps as long as a year, before flickering out. Except for the sun, "it was the brightest thing we have any historical knowledge of," Michanowsky said.

In the writings of earlier Sumerian scholars, Michanowsky saw frequent references to a star or constellation called "Mul Nunki," the old name for the southern constellation Vela. The region of the sky containing Mul Nunki was sacred to the Sumerians, who associated it with their god Ea, a water deity who befriended humans and was a forerunner of the Prometheus figure in Greek mythology.

Michanowsky found the clue he was looking for in the early 1970s, when he made a new translation of a small Mesopotamian clay tablet now in the British Museum. Thought to date from about 1500 B.C., it contains 40 lines of cuneiform, the form of writing developed more than 4,000 years ago by

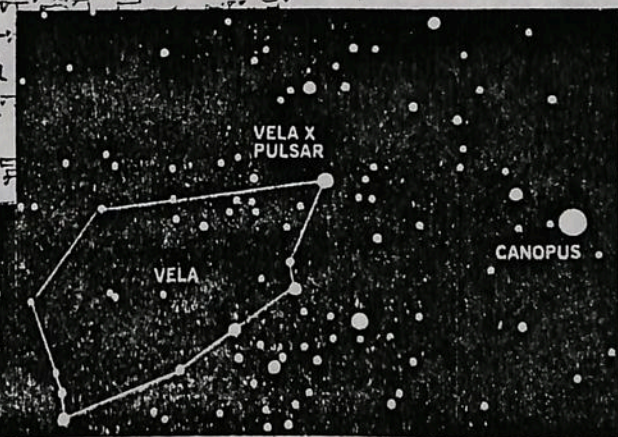


George Michanowsky holds an ancient clay tablet, part of which is transcribed and translated above, citing what may have been a supernova sighting. The supernova remnant, a pulsar, lies in the southern sky near the constellation Vela.



"... The giant star of the god Ea in the constellation Vela. The star or constellation immediately to the north is the star Exalted Lady."

Translation of second and third lines of cuneiform



BY JOHNSTON QUINN—THE WASHINGTON POST

the Sumerians and passed on to later inhabitants of Mesopotamia.

The tablet was probably "a votive offering put together by a pious temple scribe," Michanowsky said. It contained "a compendium of much earlier astronomical observations."

The second and third lines, as translated by Michanowsky, refer to "the giant star of the god Ea in the constellation Vela of the god Ea. The star or constellation immediately to the north is the star Exalted Lady." Exalted Lady is a constellation now called Puppis, which the Sumerians associated with their mother-goddess, Nin-Mah.

Vela, the constellation where the supernova exploded, contains no especially bright star today. By describing a "giant star" in Vela and near Puppis, Michanowsky said, the Sumerians pinpointed the area of the sky where the Vela X supernova exploded.

To ancient people, a new and unusually bright star bursting into view on the southern horizon—it would have been visible just above the waters of the Persian Gulf—would have been an awe-inspiring sight. Michanowsky said the star's association with Ea suggests that the Sumerians revered it, since Ea was the giver of knowledge, including mathematics, astronomy, canal irrigation and writing. He speculates that the Sumerians developed cuneiform, the first known writing system, and were the first to name the constellations because they were inspired by the spectacle of the supernova.

"This gigantic star, which eventually disappeared, was considered the star of the culture hero and the source of wisdom, knowledge and science," said Michanowsky. "It was expected to return again."

Michanowsky's theory, described

in his 1977 book "The Once and Future Star," earned praise from Sumerian experts, but many astronomers argued that the Vela X supernova had come and gone long before the Sumerians appeared.

Recently, however, astronomers have refined their estimate of the supernova's age, making it a plausible player in Michanowsky's scenario.

### An Asymmetrical Explosion

Earlier estimates of the supernova's age depended on measuring the rate of expansion of the cloud of gas and debris blasted out by its explosion. In 1989 Australian astronomers used a different method.

A pulsar travels through space like a spinning soccer ball because of the "kick" provided by the explosion. Australian astronomers used the pulsar's velocity and direction to trace its path backward through time.

They showed that the supernova had exploded asymmetrically, one side of the gas cloud expanding faster than the other.

That asymmetry means that previous estimates, which assumed a symmetrical burst, would have been off by a factor of two, said Richard N. Manchester, chief research scientist at the Australia Telescope National Facility. In an article in *The Astrophysical Journal*, Manchester and other astronomers calculate that the supernova occurred between 4,500 and 8,000 years ago, a range that overlaps the time of the Sumerians.

"These things are very uncertain," he said. But he said it was "possible" that the Sumerians witnessed the Vela supernova. If so, they appear to have launched the enduring tradition of linking the appearance of a bright new star to the rise of a new era in history.

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