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#### *About the Institute*

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

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

10-V-1977

Phone call from Miss French

- ① Reduce budget to \$9000/y
- ② U.S. zone files?
- ③ Ecology - evolutionary significance?
- ④ Argentinian support.  
Field vehicle  
Facilities

Phone calls → 12 - V  
 1-202-632-5811 13 - V (BL)  
 10 - V  
 11 - V (BL)

Ms Coffey - Systematics

Dr. Norberto Cianopico [CONICET]

Donohoe Building), 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC. 20202. For further information contact Dr. Barry E. Katz, Grant Program Officer, Division of Media Services, BEH, U.S. Office of Education, (Room 4319, Donohoe Building), 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202, Telephone: 202-472-4640.

Funds for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

The February 14, 1979, closing date for transmittal of applications under two targeted competitions conducted under the Comprehensive Program of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education is extended. These competitions are entitled "Adapting Improvements: Better Strategies for Educating Adults" and "Examining the Varieties of Liberal Education." The new closing date is May 21, 1979. This program issues awards to institutions of postsecondary education and other public and private educational institutions and agencies to improve postsecondary education. Application forms and program information packages are available and may be obtained by writing to the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, DHEW, Attention: 13.925, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Room 3123, Washington, DC 20202. For further information contact the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, DHEW, Attention: 13.925, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Room 3123, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 245-8091.

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SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Cancer Society of Greater Baton Rouge

The Cancer Society of Greater Baton Rouge invites applications for small awards for cancer research projects. Research projects must be geographically located in the Greater Baton Rouge area. The total amount awarded will be \$6,000. Only those projects which deal with a specific aspect of cancer will be considered. Applications should include: 1) A short descriptive title. 2) A summary of the work proposed. 3) A bibliography of related work. 4) Name, title and curriculum vitae of the chief investigator. 5) The proposed budget, including explanation of other sources of support available or being applied for. 6) Applications must be submitted with the approval of hospital, school or institution. Awards will be made on May 15, 1979 to cover the succeeding twelve months. Applications must be in the office of the Cancer Society of Greater Baton Rouge, 650 Steele Boulevard, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70806 no later than April 16, 1979. If

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For further information contact Dr. Barry R. Katz, Grant Program Officer, Division of Medical Services, BHM, U.S. Office of Biotechnology (Room 419, Borchers Building), 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: 202-472-4640.

The February 14, 1979, closing date for transmission of applications under two categories...

Under the Improvement of Secondary Education

further information is needed, call 343-2838, Mrs. Mary Jane Howell, Executive Director.

National Science Foundation  
Cooperative Research with Latin America

The U.S.-Latin American Cooperative Science Program seeks to promote beneficial cooperation in scientific research between scientists of the U.S.-Latin America and the independent nations of the Caribbean. U.S. investigators may request supplemental funding to extend on-going research into cooperative efforts with qualified Latin American scientists. Workshops and short-term scientific visits to carry out or complete the planning of cooperative research projects are also supported. Cooperating foreign scientists must obtain support from other sources and submit a matching proposal to their own national science council. Proposals should be prepared according to standard NSF guidelines and describe in detail the cooperative aspects of the workplan and the mutual benefits to be obtained. Deadlines are June 1 and December 1. For further information, contact the appropriate program managers on (632-5811): Mack Gilkeson (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico); Christine French (all other countries); and Eduardo Feller (all countries), National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550.

National Science Foundation  
Mathematical Sciences Research  
Institute Solicitation Available

The project solicitation for a Mathematical Sciences Research Institute (NSF 78-77) is now available, and copies have been sent to college and university presidents, heads of mathematics departments, professional journals, and other interested persons. Those planning to submit proposals are requested to notify the Mathematical Sciences Section, NSF, by April 1, 1979, and proposals must be received by NSF by August 1, 1979. Proposals for the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute will be competitive not only with each other, but will also be compared with proposals for other options in support of mathematical research and, in particular, for those encouraging development of recent doctoral recipients. These options may consist of, but are not restricted to, more postdoctoral research support, group support of postdoctoral research support, peripatetic institutes, and special research years. Such proposals may be submitted at any time. Individual copies of the institute solicitation (NSF 78-77) may be obtained from the Directorate at National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550.

FLORA CRIPTOGAMICA DE TIERRA DEL FUEGO

Auspiciada por CONICET - P.B.I.

Fecha iniciación VI/1971

Directores: S. A. Guarrera, I. Gamundi de Amos, D. Rabinovich de Halperin

La Plata, 20 de Abril de 1982

Dr. B. Lowy

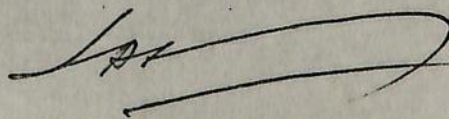
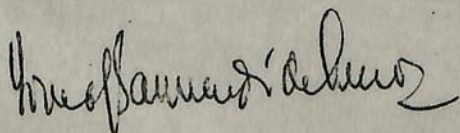
Señor Doctor

Estimado colega:

Nos dirigimos a Ud. a fin de invitarlo a participar en la elaboración de la Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego de la cual hasta la fecha han sido publicados 9 fascículos.

En el caso de que Ud. decida participar en la misma deseamos nos haga conocer su aceptación así como el tema y plan de trabajo que se propone llevar a cabo, y la fecha aproximada en que se propone iniciarlo. Estas respuestas nos permitirán elaborar el presupuesto para el año 1983 donde contemplaremos pasajes, viáticos y los fondos para materiales de consumo. Por cualquier otra indicación rogamos a Ud. escribirnos. Adjuntamos el plan de la obra y su finalidad.

Saludamos a Ud. muy atte



U right

Buenos Aires, April 30th, 1982.

Dr.  
Bernard Lowy  
Dept. of Bot. & Pl. Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
LA, E.E.U.U.

Dear Friend:

In view of the regrettable dispute in which our country has become involved with Great Britain, I would like to inform you concerning the

MALVINAS: THEIR REAL HISTORY

The authentic name of the islands known to many people in the Northern Hemisphere as Falklands, is "Malvinas" due to the French navigator Bougainville, who occupied the archipelago in 1764 and called them "Malouines". However, in view of the Spanish protest, France accepted Spain's demands and rights (A direct descendant of Bougainville recently congratulated our Government for the recovery of the Islands).

The Malvinas belonged to the Spanish Crown since 1526. In 1810 - when we cut our ties with Spain - they were inherited by the Argentine Republic, and in 1829 the first Argentine Governor, Luis Vernet, accompanied by some 100 citizens, settled in the Islands. On January 2nd, 1833, Mr. John James Onslaw, commanding the Royal Navy's sloop of war "Clio" compelled the Argentine authorities and inhabitants to abandon the Islands, dismissing them by force. One year after this usurpation, an English Governor, Mr. Henry Smith took charge and a resettlement took place with British subjects (One of the most interesting comments that witness the desolation produced in the Islands by the "Clio"'s abuse are those of Darwin on the occasion of his Patagonian trip).

The Argentine Republic did not cease to protest and claim for the restitution of the Islands during the following 149 years. Since 1833 Argentina could not reoccupy the Islands on account of the mighty English naval power ("Britain rules the waves").

The Malvinas were neglected by England (distant 13.000 km from them) and were considered but a distant wind-swept sheep station whose inhabitants were practically ignored and forgotten. These so-called "British subjects, known as "kelpers" , are not even allowed today free entry to Britain; in fact, they have always been considered second rate citizens.

The Organization of American States repeatedly acknowledged Argentine rights over the Archipelago. In 1960 the United Nations passed a Resolution by which it was decided to put an end to all forms of colonialism throughout the world. In 1964 Argentina requested the U. N. to discuss once and for all the problem of its sovereignty over the Malvinas, and in 1965 that petition was favourable accepted by 94 votes in favour, none against and 14 abstentions. Thus Resolution 2065 XX was issued, which declared that Argentina and Great Britain must find without delay a peaceful solution to the problem. Britain at first seemed to accept this proposal and informed that she would transfer the Islands to Argentina once the interests (it should be noted that the word "wishes" was carefully avoided, notwithstanding Britain's efforts to include it) of the 1800

inhabitants were definitely guaranteed on her terms. Although the latter was found unacceptable by our Government, Argentina has steadily contributed to the welfare of the "kelpers" improving ~~their~~ living conditions by such actions as founding of schools, the construction of the only local airport, bi-weekly air communication with the continent through an Argentine airline thus ending an age-long isolation, free higher education and health assistance in the continent for the islanders, supply of gas fuel, etc. We must recall that the "kelpers" were primarily dependent in every aspect of their lives on the omnipresent "Falkland Islands Company", which controlled most of the production, commerce, land, communications within and without, and even currency in the archipelago. In fact, most of the inhabitants are employees of this monopolic colonial corporation, which even controls food supply. The dependence on the Company and resulting isolation helped to create a life style typical of ages gone by. There have been reports on the British intentions to transfer people from places like St. Helena Island, or to constitute a puppet mini-state to solve, among other problems, that of the dwindling of population.

After 17 years of trying transactions characterized by English stubbornness to fully comply with the U.N. Resolution, and numerous Argentine complaints in forums of the U.N. concerning the dragging of negotiations, Argentine patience came to an end and it was decided to take the action by all known. Thus the Islands were recovered deliberately avoiding casualties among the British or the "kelpers". England's reply by sending her fleet is indeed an anachronistic demonstration of XIXth century colonialistic style at its best: the "Gunboat diplomacy".

The Argentine people, whatever their political or ideological inclinations, unconditionally support the action taken by their military forces. Especially touching are the public expressions of approval produced by the numerous large foreign communities peacefully living in our country under the protection of our most benevolent Constitution, including the British (which together with their descendants, total near 100.000).

With best regards, I am  
Sincerely yours,

*Jorge*  
DR. JORGE E. WRIGHT  
DIRECTOR  
Dpto. Cs. BIOLÓGICAS

P/D: This letter was edited by members of the Department of Physics and is being sent to colleagues all over the world on a voluntary personal basis by research scientists of all the Departments of the School of Exact and Natural Sciences, University of Buenos Aires.

*Te debo una carta. Espero que te haya ido bien por Amozones. Cómo están Uds.? ¿Estás más descansado ahora que ses jubilado?*

Buenos Aires, April 30th, 1982.

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Bernard Lowy  
Dept. of Bot. & Pl. Pathology  
Louisiana State University  
LA, E.E.U.U.

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With best regards, I am  
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Department of Botany  
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

5041388-8485

17-V-1982

Dr. Jorge E. Wright  
Universidad de Buenos Aires  
Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales  
Pabellón No. 2, Ciudad Universitaria  
C.P. 1428 Nuñez, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Jorge:

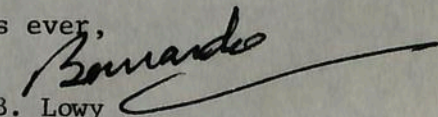
I have just received your informative communication regarding the unfortunate Malvinas dispute between Argentina and England. It certainly sets forth in succinct fashion the true historical background of which few people outside the presently belligerent countries are aware.

Since we have been friends and colleagues for so many years, and knowing as you do my deep concern for Argentina, having visited there on several occasions, I was particularly glad to have a copy of the timely statement which recounts so precisely, objectively, and convincingly, the true historical background of the Malvinas, their deplorable neglect by the British, and the valiant attempts of Argentina to bring some modicum of civilization to the suffering "kelpers."

I can only join you in the hope that Argentina may soon recover its sovereignty of the Malvinas (so perversely called the "Falkland Islands" by the British), thereby opening the way for a free and better life for the islanders, following the model of democratic government enjoyed for so many years by the brave Argentines themselves, as all the world must be fully aware.

With best personal wishes,

as ever,

  
B. Lowy

Professor Emeritus

P.S.- Your Department of Physics cannot be sufficiently praised for their keen analysis of the current deplorable situation, and for their obvious expertise, honesty, and integrity.



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

504/388-8485

The Embassy of Great Britain  
Washington, D.C.

May 17, 1982

Gentlemen:

I have just received the enclosed communication from a colleague in Buenos Aires. Undoubtedly many copies have been sent to university professors throughout the world in order to set forth the view of the Argentine government in this dispute.

Lamentably little information has been available to the public concerning the historical background of the islands, and related matters, and I would greatly appreciate receiving from your office any pertinent documentation that you may have available to send me concerning it.

With thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy  
Professor Emeritus

# Cooperative Science Programs in Latin America



- **Cooperative  
Research**
- **Joint Seminars**
- **Scientific Visits**

National Science Foundation  
Washington, D. C. 20550

CURRICULUM VITAE

of

BERNARD LOWYCURRENT MAILING ADDRESS

Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

HOME ADDRESS

622 Castle Kirk Drive  
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Business telephone: 388-8485  
Residence telephone: 766-2176

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Social Security Number: 484-32-1517  
Birthdate: February 29, 1916; Birthplace: New York, New York  
Marital status: married with two children

EDUCATION

B.S. - Long Island University, 1938.  
M.S. - University of Iowa, 1949.  
Ph.D. - University of Iowa, 1951.

EXPERIENCE (most recent listed first)

Professor of Botany and Curator, Mycological Herbarium: 1964 - present;  
Louisiana State University.

Associate Professor of Botany: 1959 - 1963; Louisiana State University.

Assistant Professor of Botany: 1951 - 1958; Louisiana State University.

Instructor of Biology: 1946 - 1948; Long Island University.

Research Assistant in Biology: 1938 - 1942; Long Island University.

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Mycological Society of America, Sociedad Mexicana de Micología  
(elected Honorary Member 1968), Botanical Society of America,  
American Bryological and Lichenological Society, Society for  
Economic Botany, Association for Tropical Biology, International  
Association for Plant Taxonomy, Sigma Xi.

### ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Member Editorial Board of Mycologia, national journal of the Mycological Society of America - 5 year term beginning 1972.  
 Consulting Editor of Revista Interamericana Review, published by Inter American University of Puerto Rico. Appointed 1972.  
 Referee on mycological papers to editorial staff of Science. 1965 to present.  
 Chairman Ethnomycological Section, II International Mycological Congress (1975 - 1977).  
 Fulbright Scholar: Peru (1958, 6 mo.; 1972, 6 mo.); Brazil (1965, 1 yr.).

### MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXPEDITIONS

Panama (1950); Bolivia (1958); Peru (1958, 1969, 1972); Mexico (1962, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1974); Guatemala (1963, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976); Costa Rica (1964); Brazil (1965-1966); Argentina (1959, 1966); Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic (1968); El Salvador (1971); Honduras (1973).

These expeditions in the American tropics, beginning in 1950 and continuing through the present, at first had as their chief aim the extension of our knowledge of some fungus groups. Thousands of specimens were collected and subsequent study revealed many new species among them. These are now deposited in the LSU Mycological Herbarium with numerous duplicates distributed among other herbaria including some of those listed on the following page.

A second and parallel activity, particularly during the past decade and presently continuing, has had as its aim the search for ethnomycological information (an interdisciplinary field) and has resulted in the finding of new data (anthropological and archeological) in Mesoamerica. The Program Committee of the II International Mycological Congress (Tampa, Florida, 1977) invited me to organize a symposium in ethnomycology, the first of its kind to be held on an international level.

### PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATION-IDENTIFICATION SERVICES (1960 to present - in part)

The following are among the institutions that have sent specimens for identification often in large numbers. The New York Botanical Garden, for example, sends hundreds each year. I have personally visited all these except Lund and maintain active exchange with their curators.

My taxonomic investigations to date have resulted in the finding and publication of a new subclass, 2 genera, 37 species and one variety of fungi.

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATION-IDENTIFICATION SERVICES (1960 to present - in part)  
(cont'd.)

New York Botanical Garden, New York, NY  
 Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Kew Gardens, London, England (Commonwealth Mycological Institute)  
 Lund Botanical Museum, Sweden  
 University of Iowa Herbarium, Iowa City, Iowa  
 National Fungus Collections, Beltsville, Maryland  
 Herbario, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional de México,  
 México, D.F.  
 Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.  
 Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina  
 Instituto Spegazzini, La Plata, Argentina  
 Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
 Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Peru

FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Bilingual (read, write and speak) - English, Spanish  
 Conversational ability - Portuguese, Hungarian  
 Reading ability - French, German, Italian, Latin and those listed above.

RELATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Founder of LSU Mycological Herbarium (see Appendix I); Chairman,  
 National Foray Mycological Society of America (1960, Baton Rouge);  
 Research grants received from: Sigma Xi (National), American  
 Philosophical Society, National Science Foundation, LSU Research  
 Council, Fulbright Commission.

Numerous invitational talks on mycology-ethnomycology at universities  
 at home and abroad including (since 1972): University of Texas (Austin);  
 Grinnell College, Iowa; LSU Shreveport; Univ. Southwestern LA, Lafayette;  
 University of San Carlos, Guatemala; University of Mexico, México, D.F.;  
 United Fruit Company Division of Tropical Research, La Lima, Honduras;  
 National University of Piura, Peru; Universidad Nacional de Tucumán,  
 Argentina. Also invited to speak locally to LSU Chapter of Sigma Xi,  
 Clubs, High Schools and TV appearances.

INVITATIONAL PAPERS PRESENTED AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

- I International Congress on Biota of the Amazon. Belém, Pará, Brazil -  
 June 1966.  
 II Congreso Nacional de Biología. Lima, Perú - Nov. 1969.  
 III International Symposium on Amazonian Biology. Iquitos, Peru - Dec. 1972.

Travel to these meetings was made possible by Fulbright Grants.

PUBLICATIONS

BOOK

Tremellales. Monograph No. 6, Flora Neotropica. Hafner Publishing Co., Inc. New York. 153 pp. 1971.

PAPERS IN JOURNALS

- Lowy, B. 1949. Hysteriales of Iowa. Iowa Acad. Sci. 56:147-157.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1950. Climacium americanum in Iowa. Bryologist 53:289-293.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1951. Impressions of life in tropical America. (Barro Colorado, Canal Zone) Turtox News 29. Nos. 1, 2.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1951. New evidence for typification of Auricularia. Mycologia 43:462-463.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1951. A morphological basis for classifying the species of Auricularia. Mycologia 43:351-358.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1952. The genus Auricularia. Mycologia 44:655-692. (Monograph).
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1953. Myxomycetes of Louisiana. Mycologia 45:926-933.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1953. Auricularia in Louisiana. Proc. La. Acad. Sci. 16:28-30.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1954. A new species of Platygløea in Louisiana. Mycologia 46:100-104.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1954. A new Dacrymyces. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 81:300-303.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1955. Some Louisiana Gasteromycetes. Proc. La. Acad. Sci. 18:45-53.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1955. Illustrations and keys to the tremellaceous fungi of Louisiana. Lloydia 18:149-181.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1956. A note of Sirobasidium. Mycologia 48:324-327.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1957. A new Exidia. Mycologia 49:899-902.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1958. Anomalous phalloids. Mycologia 50:792-794.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1958. A method for obtaining soil-free Phycomycetes. Mycologia 50:142-144.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1958. On preparing fleshy fungi for the herbarium. Mycologia 50:442-444.

PUBLICATIONS (cont'd.)

- Lowy, B. 1958. Synopsis of Louisiana polypores. Amer. Midl. Nat. 62:329-349. (with A. Welden, co-author).
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<sup>32</sup>  
~~25~~ book reviews in national journals: 1965-197<sup>7</sup>.

FLORA CRIPTOGAMICA DE TIERRA DEL FUEGO

Auspiciada por CONICET - P.B.I.

Fecha iniciación VI/1971

Directores: S. A. Guarrera, I. Gamundi de Amos, D. Rabinovich de Halperin

La Plata, 1<sup>o</sup> ~~de~~ AUGUST ~~de~~ 1979.-


Dr. Bernard Lowy  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge,  
LOUISIANA, U.S.A.

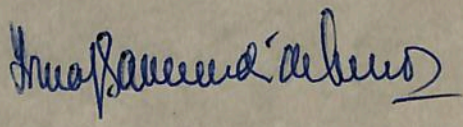
Dear Dr. Lowy,

As Co-Directors of the Flora Cripto-  
gámica de Tierra del Fuego we are inviting you to participate in ---  
this project as contributor to the Vol. XI, Basidiomycetes (Tremella-  
les and Dacrymycetales).

Please, let us know as soon as possi-  
ble about your acceptance and the taxonomic group your will study.

Yours sincerely

  
Dr. Sebastián A. Guarrera

  
Dra. Irma J. Gamundi de Amos

IGA/lfc.-



UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS Y NATURALES

CONSEJO ACADEMICO

Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas,  
II Pabellón, 4º piso,  
Ciudad Universitaria (Núñez),  
1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

March 15th, 1979.

Dr. Bernard Lowy,  
Dept. of Botany,  
College of Arts & Sciences,  
Louisiana State University,  
Baton Rouge, La. 70803, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Many thanks for your kind letter of February 21st, informing me of your future plans to participate in the PROYECTO DE FLORA CRIPTOGAMICA DE TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

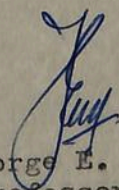
Although I am not a member of the executive committee - in this regard I would urge you to communicate with Dr. (Mrs.) Irma Gamundi de Amos at the Spegazzini Institute, La Plata - we are very interested in the project, and have participated in it. We have already worked in the Aphyllophorales (Fistulinaceae, Polyporaceae and Mucronoporaceae), and the corresponding fascicle has already been published.

Since our Laboratory, together with the Spegazzini Institute of La Plata University, can offer support in what concerns laboratory space with optical equipment and a fair bibliographic assistance, I am sure your stay in this country, complemented with the indispensable field trips, will be most profitable.

I therefore wish to extend you an invitation to work at our Laboratory during your stay in Buenos Aires. Furthermore, we would be glad to assist you in the logistic aspects of your field trips as far as our means may go. I would be extremely happy to cooperate personally and thus avoid many of the usual shortcomings that may retard or otherwise affect foreign scientists working abroad.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

  
Dr. Jorge E. Wright  
Professor



UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS Y NATURALES

Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas,  
II Pabellón, 4º piso,  
Ciudad Universitaria (Núñez),  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

October 29th, 1975.

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

Dear Bernie:

I was very glad to hear again from you in reply to my letter, and happy to learn that everything goes well with you and your family.

I trust that you may be able to let us have some short paper for the volume dedicated to Prof. Lindquist who, I know, shares your affection.

I was particularly happy to have aroused your interest in the Tremellales for the "Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego". I have refrained from answering earlier in order to consult with Irma about this matter, and she also applauds the idea. The "Flora" is concerned mainly with the Island of Tierra del Fuego and surrounding islands, but we have added collections found in neighbouring areas, such as the continental Punta Arenas, and the like, but only when we judge that these species may be found in T. del Fuego. Southern Patagonia is definitely excluded since it is geographically and phytogeographically quite different, being part of the "meseta". Concerning your questions I must say:

- a) The funds for travelling and otherwise, excluded those for the publication of the "Flora" are by now exhausted, mainly due to inflation (those for publication will come from the sale of the papers being processed, in the manner of a revolving fund).
- b) There are a number of facilities available that could be assessed as local contributions to any program you may wish to present to the N.S.F. in a "cooperative Science program" of which (system) I know not of any with Argentina. These are:
  - 1) Use of existing facilities at Buenos Aires and La Plata which include the respective herbaria - including of course Spegazzini's -, provision of lab. space for a given period of time, and use of library facilities.
  - 2) Government facilities other than those of the universities and whatever may be obtained from our Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cient. y Téc., such as those that may be obtained from the Territorial Government of Tierra del Fuego, the Forestry Bureau, etc.
  - 3) The use as a logistic base of the laboratory (with lodging and working facilities) of Austral Marine Laboratory, pertaining to the Centro de Biología Marina (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial) (Perhaps by that time part of the Centro Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, at present being built, may be available, although I doubt it; the idea is to establish a local headquarters in Ushuaia for all researchers dealing with Antarctic and Subantarctic work, with proper lodging and adequate lab. facilities.



UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS Y NATURALES

- 4) The use of a vehicle of the Austral Lab. for transportatbn within the Island. *Longest distance is some 200 km for calculation of gas.*
- 5) Cooperation from the Navy for brief sojourns in places (mainly coastal estancias) where no roads are available. Eventually for a trip to Isla de los Estados, where there is no permanent population (it is a deserted island). In the latter case an adequate camp-base must be installed. Irma has done it in the past and has some experience in this respect. This also answers your question in this regard: yes, there are collections of fungi made lately (1964, I think) in Isla de los Estados.

- c) Eventually you would be accompanied by members of our Staff, or by Irma herself, who have had experience in collecting sites in Tierra del Fuego.
- d) To give you an idea of costs, a return passage by plabe to Ushuaia cost, today about \$500.000.- old pesos, at a rate of ca. 13.000.- per U\$S. Meals are abt. 30-40.000.- each, i.e. about 2,50-3,00 U\$S (a la criolla!). Ushuaia, for our standards, is an expensive spot.
- e) You would have to account for your own expenses (travelling) back and forth, meals, incidentals and equipment. If you can add additional funds to help pay an Assistant plus part of the team's expenses, all the better, since we are in no position to make financial contributions at present.

Since there is plenty of time, any more questions will be welcome.

Both Irma and I are making arrangements to send you our respective collections, so that you may, perhaps, begin getting an idea of the species. These should reach you probably before Xmas.

I do not envy the work you'll have for the Congress. We would very much like to attend and take advantage to visit a few mycological centers, but only God knows what will happen within three months, not to say a year from now. I was thinking of applying for a 6 mo. Guggenheim Fellowship so that I would be in the U. S. by Aug. '77 for the Congress, but have not made up my mind, since we are getting old and "la casa tira", especialmente los hijos y nietos. *I've have 2 boys by Maria*

I believe, then, that summer or very early fall of 1978 (ours, i.e. any time between Jan. and April) will be very suitable for the event!

My wife joins me in sending you all very kind regards, as matter of fact, she asked when I told her I had received your letter: cómo estarán las cñicas y Sara?

Un abrazo fuerte de

P/S: The "Flora" only publishes drawings, no photos; it could be arranged -since it is perhaps cheaper here- to have some artist do them here. *Change is at present abt. 50000 (old pesos) per plate i.e. 5000 4.5 US\$ per plate for quarters in Ushuaia for all res- searchers dealing with Antarctic and Subantarctic work, with proper lodging and adequate lab. facilities.*



UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS Y NATURALES

Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas,  
II Pabellón, 4º piso,  
Ciudad Universitaria (Núñez),  
1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

March 15th, 1979.

Dr. Bernardo Lowy,  
Dept. of Botany, College of Arts & Sciences,  
Louisiana State University,  
Baton Rouge, La., 70803, USA.

Dear Bernie:

Some people do not believe in telepathy, but I do. I was about to sit down to write to you when your letter arrived! Glad to hear from you again. I have immediately communicated with Irma about your questions, which I comment below.

No, I did not obtain the fellowship. There was too much competition from important people (with a lot of influence), so I just stayed at home. Otherwise you would have heard about it.

On the other hand, we had a very hard time towards the end of the year with this absurd conflict with Chile. Fortunately, things seem brighter now, and we are daring to make plans...!!!

Concerning the Tierra del Fuego affair, both Irma and I (although I am not officially connected with the project) are happy to learn that you will finally be able to come - at least the prospects are good. How did you fare in the Amazonas?

By 1981-82 there will probably not be any more funds for the project, if things go on as they are at present. However, if you manage to obtain the grant, there will probably be no difficulties. Irma says *she* does not think she would be able to go along. But perhaps I can manage - at least I would like to, since I am supposed to work out the Gasteromycetes. We may also be able to take a graduate student who is working on his thesis on Coriolus. He could give us a hand and his expenses would come from local funds. Concerning the points you mention, I would say that:

1) Air transportation to Ushuaia and back to Bs. As. is relatively easy (some 4 hr. flight) if you can pay the fare; you must reckon abt. U\$S 320.- return trip each.

2) Cars can be rented in Ushuaia, but I would have to get the rates. There is a possibility of obtaining some help from either the Forestry Bureau or otherwise but this would require some Public Relations gymnastics.

3) Hotels are very expensive there, but there is a good chance of obtaining the use of the so-called "Laboratorio de Biología Austral" of a Government institute (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial), for a very modic daily sum (some 5 U\$S or so); this would include lodging - not like a hotel, indeed, but lodging nevertheless! - use of a large lab. and place to prepare meals. This part I could arrange through my *connections*, but depending, of course, if they will not be using the place just at that time.

4) Meals in restaurants are very expensive, too. You must reckon about U\$S 15-20,00 per person. It's a racket.

5) If nothing happens in the political field, and all is peaceful, it is highly probable that we may obtain aid from the Navy, for example, if we want to explore the forests on the Beagle Channel there is no other way to get there than by boat. They provide all the equipment if you are willing to stay a couple of days in one or two spots in lonely areas.

\* The Nat'l Research Council is building a "Service Center" with facilities for travel agency secretariats. It may be ready by 1981-82 and that would facilitate things a good deal.

Although, as mentioned above, I have no "official" connection with the Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego project, I can write a letter - which I am enclosing - offering logistic support in our Department. If this is not enough, please let me know. I have asked Irma to write a letter in her capacity of Co-Director of the Project (in fact, she suggested a set of the published fascicles be sent to you to show the nature of the Project).

STOP PRESS!!! My local intelligence service set in motion when I started this letter has just informed me they have been able to obtain prices for rental of cars.

Hertz gave the following quotation:

Small Citroen 3 CV (one of the best for that terrain, and very economical), costs

rental: U\$\$ 28,00 per day  
insurance : " 5,00 " "  
mileage : " 0,28 per km. 15 km.

Gasoline is U\$\$ 0,32 per liter and that car uses abt. ~~300~~ per liter. Now, a trip to Rio Grande (the Northernmost larger locality) from Ushuaia, is roughly 300 km, so that would make a round trip 600 km plus not more than 400 km roaming about the rest of the territory would add up to 1000 km. Thus, expense for gasoline would be abt. 70 liters, or U\$\$ 25,00 for gasoline. Of course if you rent a larger car - I know they are available - you would have to reckon abt. 6-10 km. per liter, i.e. about double that amount. And, also, they are more expensive to rent.

Hotels must be reckoned abt. U\$\$ 20-25,00 per day, meals not included, per person. This is about the same or slightly more than Buenos Aires.

I guess this information will be useful for your calculations. There is also a probability of being able to make a two-day sojourn at Harberton (the famous Tierra del Fuego spot), where there is an Estancia owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Goddall (she is née Prosser, from Ohio, and a botanist, and has published in the National Geographic Magazine about that part of the world). I know them fairly well and we might obtain free lodging and meals (she charges "tourists" who want to go fishing ~~near~~ nearby, some U\$\$ 20,00 per day for food and lodge). The problem is getting there: either by air or sea, although I have recently heard they have ~~re~~ built a road. It is some 40 mi. east of Ushuaia and a wonderful collecting grounds.

So much for today. I hope this information is useful. Let me know if you ~~need~~ need any further data.

With best regards to Sara and the girls (when you see them), I am

Sincerely,

Jorge E. Wright

Sp. from Tross del Fucos

|                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Crepinaria alpina</i>     | <i>Endoclis candida</i>    |
| <i>Dacryopsis spathulata</i> | <i>Tranella lutescens</i>  |
| <i>Ditroa coccinea</i>       | <i>Tulasnella retulana</i> |

Speqezini's Tremellales — } in Farr  
1973

P. 172. Calocera flatyces Spq. = D. apathulana (Scler.) Shastri

P. 172. C. quiggarii Spq.

P. 348 Daeromyces prosopoides Spq. [Terra del Fuego]  
1888

P. 488 Exidia glandulosa (Bull.) Fr.

P. 583 Hirniola antarctica Spq. [in Fungi Patag. 22, # 57]  
on Fagus antarctica

P. 524 H. daeromycetoriosa Spq. = D. elegans fide McNabb

P. 1482 Tremella globosa Spq.?

" T. quimacpennis Spq. [Brazil] in Fungi Pucyff.  
89

" T. sordida Spq. = Exidiopsis candida (Vittoria) Wells

" T. spermatopus Spq.

" T. mexicana Spq.

Sylvaria 6: 165-226,  
1952.

7: 206-265.

8: 100-157, 1953.

Agaveis of the Argentine  
Sector of Tierra del Fuego.

Senecio

Mycologia 45: 265-296,  
1953.

LSU has an Institutional Cost Sharing Agreement with NSF effective July 1, 1972.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Year 1

| Budget Category  | NSF Funded<br>Man-Months |              |               | Proposed<br>Amount   |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
|  | Calendar<br>(1)          | Acad.<br>(2) | Summer<br>(3) |                      |
| A. SALARIES AND WAGES:   |                          |              |               |                      |
| 1. Principal Investigator<br>(Bernard Lowy)                              |                          |              | 3             | \$ 6,000             |
| B. FRINGE BENEFITS: (15.6% of A.)  |                          |              |               | 936                  |
| C. TOTAL SALARIES, WAGES AND<br>FRINGE BENEFITS (A + B)                  |                          |              |               | 6,936                |
| D. TRAVEL:   |                          |              |               |                      |
| 1. Round Trip Fare Baton Rouge - Ushuaia<br>(Tierra del Fuego) Argentina |                          |              |               | 1,300 ?              |
| 2. Estimated fuel costs of vehicle for field trips<br>from Ushuaia       |                          |              |               | <del>270</del> 350 ? |
| E. SUPPLIES: (film and developing)                                       |                          |              |               | <del>150</del> 250 ? |
| F. PER DIEM FIELD EXPENSES:<br>(lodging and meals) 90 days @ \$25.00/day |                          |              |               | 2,250                |
| G. TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (C through F)                                      |                          |              |               | 10,906               |
| H. INDIRECT COSTS (46% of Item A)  |                          |              |               | 2,760                |
| I. TOTAL COSTS   |                          |              |               | 13,666               |
| J. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES                                |                          |              |               | -0-                  |
| K. TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS.....Year 1                                      |                          |              |               | \$13,666             |

LSU has an Institutional Cost Sharing Agreement with NSF effective July 1, 1972.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Year 2

| Budget Category  | NSF Funded<br>Man-Months |              |               | Proposed<br>Amount |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
|  | Calendar<br>(1)          | Acad.<br>(2) | Summer<br>(3) |                    |
| A. SALARIES AND WAGES:   |                          |              |               |                    |
| 1. Principal Investigator<br>(Bernard Lowy)                              |                          |              | 3             | \$ 6,000           |
| B. FRINGE BENEFITS: (15.6% of A.)  |                          |              |               | 936                |
| C. TOTAL SALARIES, WAGES AND<br>FRINGE BENEFITS (A + B)                  |                          |              |               | 6,936              |
| D. TRAVEL:   |                          |              |               |                    |
| 1. Round Trip Fare Baton Rouge - Ushuaia<br>(Tierra del Fuego) Argentina |                          |              |               | 1,300              |
| 2. Estimated fuel costs of vehicle for field trips<br>from Ushuaia       |                          |              |               | 270                |
| E. SUPPLIES: (film and developing)                                       |                          |              |               | 150                |
| F. PER DIEM EXPENSES:<br>(lodging and meals) 90 days @ \$25.00/day       |                          |              |               | 2,250              |
| G. TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (C through F)                                      |                          |              |               | 10,906             |
| H. INDIRECT COSTS (46% of Item A)  |                          |              |               | 2,760              |
| I. TOTAL COSTS   |                          |              |               | 13,666             |
| J. TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES                                |                          |              |               | -0-                |
| K. TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS.....Year 2                                      |                          |              |               | \$13,666           |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS, YEARS 1 AND 2                                     |                          |              |               | \$27,332           |

## MYCOLOGY IN ARGENTINA.

Jorge E. Wright  
Professor, Dept. of Biological Sciences  
School of Exact and Natural Sciences,  
University of Buenos Aires.

Although not adequately developed, Mycology has a long standing tradition in Argentina, since the arrival in the 1870's of Carlos Spegazzini, who laid the foundations of South American mycological research.

Today, Mycology as such is taught a full semester at the University of Buenos Aires' Department of Biological Sciences (since 1960); as part of the syllabus of Cryptogamic Botany at the Universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, Córdoba and Tucumán; as part of the syllabus of Plant Pathology at the Schools of Agriculture of the Universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, Córdoba, Cuyo, Tucumán and Nordeste, and as Medical Mycology, at the Universities of Buenos Aires (School of Medicine), Rosario (School of Biochemistry) and Córdoba (School of Medicine). Mycological research applied to Plant Pathology is also undertaken at the various laboratories of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (I.N.T.A.).

At present the following projects are being undertaken in this country:

- FLORA CRIPTOGAMICA DE TIERRA DEL FUEGO: Fungi, a cooperative program by various authors, viz.: Lindquist (Uredinales); Wright and Deschamps (Polyporaceae); Gamundí (Discomycetes); Arambarri (Myxomycetes); Horak, Zurich (Agaricales); Lowy, USA (Tremellales); Godeas, Marchand and Cabral (Fungi Imperfecti); Godeas (Plectascales); Wright (Gasteromycetes); Gómez (Corticiciaeae).
- DISCOMYCETES OF ARGENTINA & CHILE: Gamundí (La Plata).
- POLYPORACEAE OF ARGENTINA: Wright & Deschamps (Buenos Aires).
- NOTHOFAGUS LITTER FUNGI: Gamundí & Arambarri (La Plata).
- SOIL FUNGI: Godeas (Buenos Aires).
- SOUTH AMERICAN RUST FUNGI: Lindquist (La Plata).
- CORTICIACEAE OF BUENOS AIRES: Gómez (Buenos Aires).
- TAXONOMY AND BIOLOGY OF ASCOBOLACEAE: Ranalli (Buenos Aires).
- TAXONOMY AND BIOLOGY OF HYPOCREALES: Ranalli, Bertoni, Mercuri & Forchassin (Buenos Aires).
- WOOD-ROTTING FUNGI (APHYLLOPHORALES): Wright, Deschamps & López (Buenos Aires).
- GASTEROMYCETES OF SOUTH AMERICA: Wright (Buenos Aires).
- NUTRITION OF ASCOBOLACEAE: Galvagno (Buenos Aires).
- KEROSENE FUNGI: Cabral (Buenos Aires).
- COPROPHILOUS FUNGI: Calviello (Buenos Aires).
- TREMELLALES of ARGENTINA: Guerrero (Tucumán).
- SEPTORIA ON GRASSES: Cordo (La Plata).
- NECTRIACEAE OF ARGENTINA: Giaiotti (La Plata).

- BIOLOGY AND GENETICS OF USTILAGINALES: Hirschhorn (Llavallol)
- ANTIGENS IN YEAST PHASE IN HISTOPLASMA CAPSULATUM FOR SKIN TESTS:  
R. Negróni & E. Costa (Buenos Aires).
- PATHOGENIC FUNGI IN SOIL SAMPLES OF CATAMARCA: P. and N. Negróni (Buenos Aires).
- ACTION OF IMIDAZOLIC SUBSTANCES ON CELL STRUCTURE OF HISTOPLASMA CAPSULATUM AND PARACOCIDIOIDES BRASILIENSIS :M. Negróni (Buenos Aires).

HERBARIA: there are at present four herbaria in the country lodging mycological specimens of some significance: 1) Instituto Spegazzini (LPS), La Plata; 2) Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, University of Buenos Aires (BAFC); 3) Instituto de Botánica "Darwinion" (SI), San Isidro, and 4) Instituto Lillo (LIL), Tucumán. All of them have a fair number of type specimens deposited (LPS over 4500), among them those of Spegazzini (1), and of Singer (2,4); the "Darwinion" (3) contains some of Rick's materials.

CULTURE COLLECTIONS: there is a small number of mycological culture collections, of which the most important are lodged at (2) and at the Centro de Micología (Buenos Aires), mainly of human and animal pathogens, and at the Chair of Mycology, School of Biochemistry, University of Rosario, plus a fairly sized one of plant pathogens at I.N.T.A. (Castelar), including a large number of Fusaria. The collections at (2) is by far the largest, involving 443 species distributed among 190 genera, with a total of about 1000 strains. Most of the rest have joined the Latin American Federation of Culture Collections.

ADDRESSES OF THE INSTITUTIONS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED AND THEIR PRESENT MYCOLOGICAL STAFFS.

- BA = Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia", Av. Angel Gallardo 470, Buenos Aires. Mycologist: Lic. Beatriz Calviello.
- BAFC = Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, II Pabellón, 4º piso, Ciudad Universitaria (Núñez), 1428 Buenos Aires. Mycological Staff: Dr. Jorge E. Wright (Full Professor); Lic. M. E. Ranalli (Associate Professor); Dra. Alicia M. Godeas (Instructor); Lic. Carlos E. Gómez (Instructor); Lic. M. A. Galvagno (Instructor); Lic. Daniel Cabral (Assistant); Lic. S. E. López (Assistant); Lic. M. D. Bertoni (Assistant); Lic. O. Mercuri (Assistant); Lic. F. Forchiassin (Assistant); Lic. J. R. Deschamps (Tech. Assistant).
- CENTRO = Centro de Micología, Facultad de Ciencias Médicas, Paraguay 2155, 11º piso, Buenos Aires. Staff: Dr. R. Negróni (Director); Dr. P. Negróni (Director Emeritus); Dra. M. Negróni de Bonhevi, Dra. M. R. I. de Elías Costa, Dra. C. I. de Flores, and Lic. Zulema J. Rodríguez.
- LPS = Instituto de Botánica "C. Spegazzini", Universidad Nacional de La Plata, calle 53, nº 477, La Plata, Argentina. Mycological Staff: Dra. Irma Gamundi de Amos (Director and Full Professor); Ingº Agrº Prof. Juan C. Lindquist (Director Emeritus); Dra. María A. Arambarrí (Assistant Professor); Lic. Andrea Giaiotti (Tech. Assistant

- Lic. Cristina Cordo (Assistant); Lic. Ana Bucszinsky (Tech. Assistant).
- LIL = Instituto Miguel Lillo, calle Miguel Lillo 205, Tucumán, Argentina.  
Mycologist: Dra. Rosa T. Guerrero.
- ROSARIO = Cátedra de Micología Humana, Dept<sup>a</sup> de Microbiología, Facultad de Ciencias Bioquímicas, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Suipacha 531, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina. Staff: Dra. Blanca C. de Bracalenti (Full Professor), Dra. Marta Benetti, Dr. Alfredo L. Borghi, Dra. Clara López.
- SI = Instituto de Botánica "Darwinion", Lavardén y Del Campo, San Isidro, Buenos Aires, Argentina. It does not have a mycologist at present.

## LIST OF MYCOLOGISTS IN ARGENTINA

(excluding persons working in mycological subjects pertaining to Plant Pathology).

- ARAMBARRI, see LPS (Myxomycetes, Litter Fungi)  
BRACALENTI, see ROSARIO (Human Mycology)  
BENETTI, see ROSARIO (Human Mycology)  
BORGHI, see ROSARIO (Human Mycology)  
CABRAL, see BAFC (Kerosene Fungi, Fungi Imperfecti)  
CALVIELLO, see BA (Coprophilous fungi)  
CORDO, see LPS (Septoria on grasses)  
DESCHAMPS, see BAFC (Myxomycetes, Polyporaceae, Ecology)  
ELIAS COSTA, see CENTRO (Human Mycology)  
FLORES, see CENTRO (Human Mycology)  
FORCHIASSIN, see BAFC (Hypocreales)  
GALVAGNO, see BAFC (Physiology: nutrition)  
GAMUNDI, see LPS (Discomycetes, Litter Fungi)  
GIAIOTTI, see LPS (Nectriaceae)  
GODEAS, see BAFC (Fungi Imperfecti, Plectascales, soil fungi)  
GOMEZ, see BAFC (Corticaceae)  
GUERRERO, see LIL (Tremellales)  
HIRSCHHORN, Elisa: Instituto Fitotécnico Santa Catalina, Llavallol, Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Ustilaginales)  
LINDQUIST, see LPS (Uredinales)  
LOPEZ, C., see ROSARIO (Human Mycology)  
LOPEZ, S. E., see BAFC (Wood-rotting fungi)  
MERCURI, see BAFC (Hypocreales)  
NEGRONI, P., see CENTRO (Human Mycology)  
NEGRONI, R., see CENTRO (Human Mycology)  
NEGRONI DE BONVEHI, see CENTRO (Human Mycology)  
RANALLI, see BAFC (Ascobolaceae)  
RODRIGUEZ, see CENTRO (Human Mycology)  
WRIGHT, see BAFC (Gasteromycetes, Polyporaceae)

-----oO-----

FLORA CRIPTOGAMICA DE TIERRA DEL FUEGO

Auspiciada por CONICET - P.B.I.

Fecha iniciación VI/1971

Directores: S. A. Guarrera, I. Gamundi de Amos, D. Rabinovich de Halperin

La Plata, ~~xx~~November 21, ~~xx~~1975

LPS - 83/75.-

Dr. Bernardo Lowy  
Louisiana State University  
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, U.S.A.

Dear Bernard,

I heard from Jorge Wright that you are interested in participate in our project on the "Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego". This project started about five years ago, supported by the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas - of Argentina through the International Biological Programme.

Several scientist colaborate in -- this plan, mainly from Argentina, but also a few specialist from over -- seas, as Egon Horak (Agaricales), E. Bourrely (Chrysophyta), Aino Hensen (Cyanophitic lichens), coparticipe in it.

The project cover all The Avascu -- lar Cryptogams from Tierra del Fuego and adjacent islands East of Magallanes strait and is organized in 15 volumes, one for each Division, -- which are divided in several fascicles according to the extension of the subject.

As Co-Director of the Flora Cripto -- gámica de Tierra del Fuego, I invite you, in behalf of Dr. Guarrera and Halperin, to colaborar in this project regarding Tremellales and Dacrymycetales. From now onwards we can not offer you financial support, since the grant from IBP, will be exhausted at the end of 1975, but we can give you some help regarding field transportation and logistic support in the area of study.

We shall be very glad if you can -- accept our proposition.

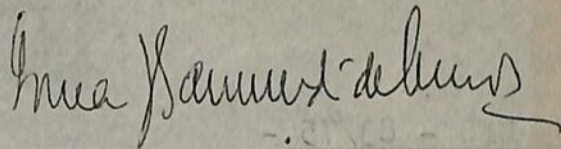
Since 1970 we make collecting trips to Tierra del Fuego and as result of this exploration five fascicles are published: Myxomycophyta, Pezizales, Aphylophorales p.p., Hookeriales a Jungermanniales p.p. Description of the species are based on type material as far as they are available, or on authentic material plus the personal collection made by the authors in the area of study. We are sending you a copy of Pezizales (by separate mail) as a guide for the diagrammation of the work.

Regarding trips in Tierra del Fuego there are roads which cover part of the territory, but Isla de los Estados is an inhabited place without roads, towns or even houses. The only possibility of exploring it is by ship and camping, as we did in 1967. Weather is rather crude: cold, windy and rainy.

In the hope you could have an idea about the commonest species of Tremellales and Dacrymycetales of the andino-patagonian forest I am sending by separate mail a parcel containing 22 samples. Please, do not take in to account field determination! One of the most interesting collection is one on Noth.betuloides leaves: I have not see spores, but cruciate basidia. I am eager to know what it is, because is also very common in N.dombeyi leaves in autoum.

about our project, please let us know it.

Cordially yours.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Irma Gamundi de Amos". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured paper. The letters are connected and fluid, with a prominent flourish at the end of the name.

DR. IRMA J. GAMUNDÍ DE AMOS  
JEFE DE DIVISION

IGA/lfc.-

CURRICULUM VITAE

WRIGHT, Jorge Eduardo.

a) Datos personales

Edad: 55 años

Nacionalidad: argentino

Lugar de nacimiento: Capital Federal

Fecha: 20 de abril de 1922

C.I. N°: 2.493.133 Pol. Federal

L.E. N°: 1.673.474 D.1 R.1a

Estado civil: casado

Hijos: cuatro

Domicilio: Santa Rosa 391, Martinez (FCBM)

T.E. 792-5935

b) Estudios cursados

Primarios: Escuela Normal Mixta J.J. de Urquiza (Mercedes, Bs. As.); Escuela República del Brasil (Montevideo, Uruguay); Escuela de Catedral al Norte J.M. Estrada (Capital); St. Lucy's English School (Capital).

Secundarios: Colegio Nacional de Buenos Aires (Universidad de Buenos Aires): 1934-1940.

Universitarios: Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales (Univ. de Bs.As.) 1941-1945; 1947; 1949.  
University of Michigan (E.E.U.U.): 1953-1954.

Títulos obtenidos: Master of Science (Botany) - University of Michigan 1955.  
Doctor en Ciencias Naturales, Univ. de Buenos Aires 1956 (Por reválida)

c) Becas: John Guggenheim Latin American Fellowship, 1953-54, para realizar estudios sobre Basidiomycetes en los EE.UU.  
U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Visiting Scientists, Program para efectuar investigaciones micológicas en los National Fungus Collections, 1959-60.

d) Subsidios obtenidos

- 1961 - Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, para equipamiento de laboratorio.
- 1961-63 - National Science Foundation, para un programa de investigación sobre políporos estipitados de América del Sur.
- 1963 - Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, para adquisición de literatura micológica.
- 1969 - Universidad de Buenos Aires, Fondo para la Promoción de la Investigación Científica (proyecto "Micoflora del suelo de la República Argentina).
- 1970 - Programa Biológico Internacional (CONICET), para proyecto "Basidiomycetes xilófagos".
- 1971 - CONICET, para proyecto "Micoflora del suelo de la R. Argentina".
- 1972 - Programa Biológico Internacional (CONICET), continuación del proyecto 1970.
- 1973 - CONICET, continuación del proyecto "Micoflora del suelo de la R. Argentina".
- 1974 - SECONACYT, para el programa "Biología y Sistemática de hongos y algas actuantes sobre suelo y madera".
- 1974 - Programa Biológico Internacional, CONICET, para proseguir el programa anterior.
- 1975 - idem.
- 1975 - CONICET, continuación del proyecto "Micoflora del suelo de la R. Argentina".

- 1975 - Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, para el programa "Estudio comparativo de la patología de maderas de árboles cultivados en la Prov. de Bs.As."
- 1976 - GONIGET:  
"Ecología e incidencia de basidiomicetos xilófagos en las comunidades de coihue (Nothofagus dombeyi);  
"Micoflora del suelo de la República Argentina";  
"Estudio cuali- y cuantitativo de los hongos del suelo del bosque de coihue (Nothofagus dombeyi)".

e) Asistencia a congresos científicos

- 1948 - Segundo Congreso Sudamericano de Botánica, Tucumán.  
1959 - IX Congreso Internacional de Botánica, Montreal.  
1964 - X Congreso Internacional de Botánica, Edinburgo.  
1958 - Primera Reunión Latinoamericana de Micología, Montevideo.  
1965 - "Reunión cerrada" de la Federación Latinoamericana de Documentación Científica, Santiago de Chile.  
1969 - XI Congreso Internacional de Botánica, Seattle (EE.UU.).  
1969 - Simposio de Micología, Estación Biológica de la Universidad de Michigan, Pellston, (EE.UU.).  
1970 - V Congreso Argentino de Biología, Buenos Aires/La Plata.  
1970 - Federación Internacional de Documentación Científica, Bs.As.  
1971 - Reunión de Micología, Davos (Suiza).  
1971 - I Congreso Internacional de Micología, Exeter, (Gran Bretaña)  
1971 - V Jornadas Argentinas de Micología, Rosario, X.  
1972 - XII Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Comahue (Neuquén), XI  
1973 - XIII Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Paso de los Libres (Ctes.) X-XI.  
1975 - XIV Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Jujuy, XI.  
1975 - VII Jornadas Argentinas de Micología, Buenos Aires, X.  
1976 - XVI Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Buenos Aires, IV.

f) Viajes de estudio realizados

- 1948-1976 - Varios viajes de estudio por la Mesopotamia, Tierra del Fuego, bosques andino-patagónicos, selva tucumano boliviana, etc.  
1960 - Visita a las Universidades de Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Carolina del Norte (Chapel Hill) y del Estado de Florida (Tallahasee).  
1964 - Visita a los herbarios del Jardín Botánico de Nueva York, Farlow en Harvard (Cambridge) y National Fungus Collections (Washington); Kew (Londres), Laboratorios del Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (Baarn, Holanda), Leiden y Paris.  
1969 - Visita a las Universidades de Washington (Seattle), Columbia Británica y Simon Frazer (Vancouver, Canadá); herbarios de Nueva York y National Fungus Collections (Washington), y Autónoma de México e Instituto Politécnico Nacional (México).  
1971 - Visita a las Universidades de Exeter y Cambridge (Gran Bretaña), Copenhague y Uppsala, Charles de Praga y Madrid, y a los herbarios e institutos de Baarn (Holanda), Estocolmo, Academia de Ciencias de Checoslovaquia (Pruhonice) y Paris.

g) Otras actividades

- Miembro de la carrera del Investigador Científico del CONICET, desde 1961.
- Ex miembro de la Comisión de Documentación Científica del CONICET.
- Relator del panel sobre "Enseñanza de la Biología en el nivel superior", del V Congreso Argentino de Biología.
- Miembro del Comité Organizador del XXXV Congreso Internacional de la Federación de Documentación.
- Presidente de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica - 1976-

h) Afiliación a Sociedades.

Mycological Society of América, desde 1950.  
Sociedad Argentina de Botánica, desde 1947.  
Societé de Mycologie de France desde 1973.

i) Cargos ejercidos en la investigación.

- 1945-48 - Auxiliar en el Laboratorio de Fitopatología, Instituto de Sanidad Vegetal, Dirección Gral. de Investigaciones Agrícolas, en el ex Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería.
- 1948-50 - Encargado de la Sección Micología, idem.
- 1951-60 - Jefe de la misma.
- 1960--- - Profesor Titular con Dedicación Exclusiva, Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires.

j) Otros cargos.

- 1944-60 - Diversos cargos en la docencia secundaria (principalmente profesor de Ciencias Biológicas en la Escuela Superior de Comercio "C. Pellegrini", de la Univ. de Bs.As., y profesor de inglés en el Liceo Naval Militar "Almte. Guillermo Brown").
- 1958 - Encargado de Biología en el curso de Ingreso de la Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Buenos Aires.
- 1959 - Director del mismo.

k) Trabajos publicados.

Trabajos de investigación sobre hongos, principalmente Basidiomycetes, y de divulgación, según lista adjunta.

l) Tesis dirigidas. (de doctorado)

- 1966 - "Estudios sobre Gymnoascaceae argentinas", de la Lic. Edith Varsavsky.
- 1975 - "El género Vascellum (Gasteromycetes) en América del Sur", de la Lic. María Henriqueta Homrich (Presentada en la Universidad Federal de Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil).
- 1977 - "Estudio cuali- y cuantitativo de los hongos del suelo del bosque de coihue (Nothof. agus dombeyi)", de la Lic. Alicia M. Godeas.

n) Conferencias pronunciadas.

- 1969 - "Algunos aspectos de la investigación científica en la República Argentina", Escuela de Ciencias Biológicas, Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México, D.F.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

### 1.- DATOS PERSONALES

APELLIDO Y NOMBRES: Irma Josefa Gamundi de Amos

LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO: González Moreno, Prov. de Buenos Aires.

FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: 13 de Enero de 1927

DOCUMENTO DE IDENTIDAD: L.C. Nº 0500098, Registro Militar Buenos Aires

CEDULA DE IDENTIDAD: 2432650. Expedida por la Policía de la Capital Federal.

ESTADO CIVIL: casada

DOMICILIO: Calle 12 e/24 y 25 - City Bell - Prov.Bs.As. - ENTEL 80-0195

Instituto Spegazzini: Calle 53 Nº 477 - LA PLATA.

### 2.- DETALLE COMPLETO DE TITULOS Y ANTECEDENTES

#### a) Títulos habilitantes

- Profesora Normal Nacional en Ciencias, expedido por la Escuela Normal de Profesores Nº 2 de la Capital (1946)
- Licenciada en Ciencias Naturales (Orientación Biológica), expedido por la Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires (1953)
- Doctora en Ciencias Naturales, otorgado por la misma Facultad (1959).

#### b) Antecedentes docentes

1947 -55: Profesora en la Escuela de Comercio de Avellaneda, Bs.As.

1955-57 : Profesora en el Colegio Nacional y Escuela de Comercio de Adrogué, Bs.As.

1952-53 : Auxiliar Docente (no diplomado) de Botánica (Anatomía) en la Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales de la Univ. de Bs.As.

1954-55 : Ayudante de Trabajos Prácticos (diplomado) de Botánica (Fisiología) en la Fac. de Cs. Exac. y Nat. de la Univ. de Bs.As.

1956-57 : Ayudante de Trabajos Prácticos de Botánica (Plantas Celulares) en la Fac. de Cs. Exactas y Nat. de la Univ. de Bs.As.

1958-65 : Jefe de Trabajos Prácticos de Botánica (por concurso), con dedicación exclusiva en la Fac. de Cs. Exac. y Nat. de la Univ. de Bs.As.

Sept.1965-Marzo 1966: Profesor Adjunto (por contrato) en Fac. Cs. Exac. y Nat. de la Univ. de Bs.As.

Marzo 1966: Profesor Adjunto (por concurso) de Fundamentos de Botánica en la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata (Dedicación simple)

1969-70 : Encargada del Curso de Fundamentos de Botánica.

- 1971 : Profesor Titular (por concurso) de Fundamentos de Botánica, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo de La Plata (Dedicación simple).
- 1957 : Curso Internacional de Micología, colaboración con el Dr. J.E. Wright, Fac.Cs. Exac. y Nat., Univ. de Bs.As.
- 1961-1965: Colaboración en el dictado del Curso Regular de Criptógamas de la Facultad de Cs. Exac. y Nat., Univ. de Bs.As.
- 1968-1975: Curso Regular de Fundamentos de Botánica en la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo de La Plata.
- 1972-1973: Colaboración en el dictado del Curso Regular de Morfología de Criptógamas en la Facultad de Cs. Nat. y Museo de La Plata.
- 1961 : Miembro de la Carrera del Investigador Docente del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas.
- 1972 : Prof. Titular de Fundamentos de Botánica (Dedicación exclusiva)

e) Trabajos publicados

- 1956 - Morfología y Sistemática de los Discomycetes. Holmbergia, 5 (11): 95-111.
- 1956 - El género Scutellinia en la Argentina. Contrib.Cient.Fac.Cs.Exac. y Nat., Ser. Botánica, 1 (2): 69-88, Lám. 1-6.
- 1957 - El género Cookeina en la R.Argentina. Bol.Soc.Arg.Bot., 6 (3-4): 212-222.
- 1957 - Sobre la identidad de Geomorium Speg. y Underwoodia Peck (Discomycetes). Darw., 11 (3): 418-422, 1 lám.
- 1959 - Addenda a las especies argentinas de Cookeina Kuntze. Bol.Soc.Arg.Bot., 7(3-4):202-04.
- 1960 - Discomycetes Operculados de la Argentina. Familia: Pezizaceae y Humariaceae. Lilloa, 30: 237-338.
- 1962 - Discomycetes Inoperculados del Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi (Argentina). Darw., 12 (3): 285-345, lám. I-IX.
- 1963 - Paraphyses. Taxon, 12 (4):147-150. (En colaboración con R. Singer).
- 1963 - Apothecial development of Ascobolus stercorarius. Trans.Brit.Mycol.Soc., 46 (3): 393-400, pl. 1-2. (En colaboración con M.E. Ranalli).
- 1964 - Estudio Sistemático y Biológico de las Ascoboláceas de Argentina I. Nova Hedwigia, 7 (3-4): 517-533, lám. I-III. (En colaboración con M.E. Ranalli).
- 1964 -Discomycetes Operculados del Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi. Darw., 13 (2-4): 568-606. I-VII.
- 1965 - Colaboración en el trabajo de Singer, R. and Moser, M., Forest Mycology and Forest communities in South America. I. Mycopathologia et Mycologia applicata, 26 (2-3): 129-171

- 1966 - Sobre una Dermataceas (Ascomycetes) parásita de Relbunium. Darw., 14 (1): 36-41.  
(En colaboración con J.E. Wright).
- 1966 - Estudio Sistemático y Biológico de las Ascoboláceas de Argentina II. Nova Hedwigia, 10 (3-4): 339-366, Tab. 106-112. (En colaboración con M.E. Ranalli).
- 1966 - Nota sobre Pezizales bonaerenses, con comentarios sobre el "status" de algunos géneros. Rev. Mus. La Plata (N.S.) Secc. Bot., 10: 47-68, lám. I-VI.
- 1967 - La roya del pehuén (*Araucaria araucana*), raulí y roble (*Nothofagus* sp.). Fitosanitarias, Año 5, N° 9: 3 págs. 1 fig. (En colaboración con J.C. Lindquist).
- 1969 - The status of *Ascotremella* Seaver (Fungi-Helotiales). Darwiniana, 15 (1-2): 14-21.  
(En colaboración con R.W.G. Dennis).
- 1969 - Estudio Sistemático y Biológico de las Ascoboláceas de Argentina III. Nova Hedwigia, 17: 383-407, tab. 97-102. (En colaboración con M.E. Ranalli).
- 1970 - *Hughesinia*, nuevo género de Hifomicetes (Demaciácea). Bol. Soc. Arg. de Bot., 13 (1):  
(En colaboración con J.C. Lindquist).
- 1970 - Hallazgo de *Acervus aurantiacus* en la Argentina. Bol. Soc. Arg. Bot., 13 (2-3): 125-128.
- 1971 - Algunos Discomycetes de Chile. Bol. Soc. Arg. Bot., 13 (4): 260-289.
- 1971 - Las Cyttariales Sudamericanas. Darw., 16 (3-4): 461-510.
- 1972 - The genus *Jafneadelphus* in Argentina. Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc., 58 (1): 172-177.
- 1972 - Discomycetes de Tierra del Fuego I. Especies nuevas o críticas de Tierra del Fuego. I. *Cheilymenia*. Bol. Soc. Arg. Bot., 14 (3): 167-176.
- 1973 - Discomycetes de Tierra del Fuego II. Especies nuevas de Humariaceas. Bol. Soc. Arg. Bot.,  
15 (1): 85-92.
- 1973 - Nuevo hallazgo de *Broomeia congregata* en Argentina. 11 págs. 2 láms. Bol. Soc. Arg. Bot.,  
XV (2-3): 187-196. (En colaboración con J.E. Wright)
- 1974 - Presencia del género *Neohenningsia* (Fungi-Hypocreales) en Argentina. Darwiniana, 18:  
548-556.
- 1974 - Estudio Sistemático y Biológico de las Ascoboláceas de Argentina V. Bol. Soc. Arg. Bot.,  
15 (4): 427-445. (En colaboración con M.E. Ranalli).
- 1974 - Estudio de algunas especies del género *Lamprospora* (Discomycetes) usando técnicas de taxonomía numérica. (En colaboración con R.O. Ginto y J.I. Zylberfisz). Bol. Soc. Arg. Bot., 15 (4): 427-445.
- 1975 - Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego. T.X, fas.3. Fungi, Ascomycetes, Pezizales.  
184 págs. 53 láms. FECIC, Bs. As.

1975 -- Ascobolus biguttulatus n.sp., estudios de cultivo y citología. (En colaboración con M.E. Ranalli). Physis, Secc. C., 34(88):1-15.

-- Estudio Sistemático y Biológico de las Ascoboláceas de Argentina VI. Nova Hedwigia, XXVI:737-754, 5 láms, 1975 (En colaboración con M.E. Ranalli)

1976 -- Acerca de los géneros Boudiera Cooke y Sphaerosoma Klotzsch. Sydowia 28:339-372, Trabajos en prensa

- Subantarctic Geoglossaceae. Kew Bulletin

- Fungi Imperfecti, Morfología y Terminología Moderna. Notas Botánicas 3, 1977. (En colaboración con Godeas, A.M. y Arambarri, A.

- Discomycetes de Tierra del Fuego III. Algunas especies foliícolas de Hymenoscyphus. (En colaboración con Andreina L. Giaiotti). Boletín Soc. Arg. Bot. 18.

- Micoflora de hojarasca de Nothofagus dombeyi I. Darwiniana.

Comunicaciones científicas

1956 -- En el Departamento de Botánica de la Fac. Cs. Exac. y Nat. de la Univ. de Bs.As. sobre "Identidad de los géneros Geomorium Speg. y Underwoodia Peck."

1958 -- Presentada en la IV Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica sobre: "Especies de Cookeina de la Argentina".

1961 -- En el Departamento de Botánica de la Fac. Cs. Exac. y Nat. de la Univ. de Bs.As. sobre: "Algunos datos sobre el cultivo de especies de los géneros Ascobolus y Sac-cobolus".

1962 -- Presentada en las VI Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica sobre: "Cultivo y desarrollo de Ascophanus carneus".

1963 -- En el Departamento de Botánica de la Fac. Cs. Exac. y Nat. sobre: "Distribución geográfica de los Discomycetes presentes en el Parque Nahuel Huapí".

1964 -- Presentada en las VII Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica sobre: "Tendencias actuales en el estudio de los Discomycetes".

1969 -- X Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica sobre: "Nota preliminar sobre las especies sudamericanas de Cyttaria".

1970 -- "Un viaje botánico a Sud-Africa. (XI Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica).

1971 -- "Geographical Distribution of Austro-Southamerican Discomycetes. (I Congreso Internacional de Mycología). Exeter, Inglaterra).

1972 -- "Algunas especies nuevas de Discomycetes para la Flora Crip. de Tierra del Fuego". (XII Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica).

d) Antecedentes profesionales

Desde 1961 es miembro de la Carrera del Investigador del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, revistiendo actualmente en la Categoría C-8.

e) Distinciones

1959-1960: Beca Externa del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas a U.S.A.

1962 : Premio Cristobal Hicken (1962) de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales.

1972 : Miembro del Comité Ejecutivo de Asociación Internacional de Micología (International Mycological Association).

1975 : Miembro Correspondiente del 2º Congreso Internacional de Micología.

1975 : Miembro Correspondiente de la revista científica Mycotaxon (U.S.A.)

f) Asistencia a Congresos

1958: IV Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Córdoba.

1960: New York State Mycological Foray, Paul Smith, New York, U.S.A.

1962: VI Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, La Plata.

1964: X Congreso Internacional de Botánica, Edinburgh, Escocia.

1964: VII Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Bahía Blanca.

1969: X Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Mendoza-Concepción (Chile).

1969: Jornadas Fitosanitarias, La Plata.

1970: XI Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Buenos Aires-Montevideo.

1971: Congreso Internacional de Micología, Exeter, Inglaterra.

1972: Evaluación Ciencias Biológicas en la Argentina, Sierra de la Ventana, Buenos Aires.

1972: XII Jornadas Argentinas de Botánica, Neuquén.

g) Otros antecedentes

Viajes de estudio

A Tucumán, 1955.

Al Parque Nacional de Nahuel Huapi, en 1957, 1959, 1961, 1975, 1976.

Al Parque Nacional Los Alerces, en 1963.

A Tierra del Fuego, 1961, 1964 y 1965.

A Salta, Jujuy y Tucumán, en 1963.

A San Juan y Mendoza, en 1963.

Al S. de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, 1962

Al S. de Inglaterra (Devon, Surrey), 1964.

Al N.E. de los EE.UU. (Estado de New York), en 1960.

Al Parque Nacional Lanín, 1965 y 1966.

A la Isla de los Estados, 1967.

A Chile central y austral, 1969.

A Tierra del Fuego, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975.

Asesoramientos

- 1) Director de trabajo de la Dra. Angélica M. Arambarri, Miembro de la Carrera del Investigador ante el CONICET.
- 2) Director de Tesis de la Lic. Andreina L. Ciaiotti.



UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS Y NATURALES

Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas,  
II Pabellón, 4º piso,  
Ciudad Universitaria (Núñez),  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

October 29th, 1975.

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

Dear Bernie:

I was very glad to hear again from you in reply to my letter, and happy to learn that everything goes well with you and your family.

I trust that you may be able to let us have some short paper for the volume dedicated to Prof. Lindquist who, I know, shares your affection.

I was particularly happy to have aroused your interest in the Tremellales for the "Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego". I have refrained from answering earlier in order to consult with Irma about this matter, and she also applauds the idea. The "Flora" is concerned mainly with the Island of Tierra del Fuego and surrounding islands, but we have added collections found in neighbouring areas, such as the continental Punta Arenas, and the like, but only when we judge that these species may be found in T. del Fuego. Southern Patagonia is definitely excluded since it is geographically and phytogeographically quite different, being part of the "meseta". Concerning your questions I must say:

- a) The funds for travelling and otherwise, excluded those for the publication of the "Flora" are by now exhausted, mainly due to inflation (those for publication will come from the sale of the papers being processed, in the manner of a revolving fund).
- b) There are a number of facilities available that could be assessed as local contributions to any program you may wish to present to the N.S.F. in a "cooperative Science program" of which (system) I know not of any with Argentina. These are:
  - 1) Use of existing facilities at Buenos Aires and La Plata which include the respective herbaria - including of course Spegazzini's -, provision of lab. space for a given period of time, and use of library facilities.
  - 2) Government facilities other than those of the universities and whatever may be obtained from our Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cient. y Téc., such as those that may be obtained from the Territorial Government of Tierra del Fuego, the Forestry Bureau, etc.
  - 3) The use as a logistic base of the laboratory (with lodging and working facilities) of Austral Marine Laboratory, pertaining to the Centro de Biología Marina (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial) (Perhaps by that time part of the Centro Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, at present being built, may be available, although I doubt it; the idea is to establish a local headquarters in Ushuaia for all researchers dealing with Antarctic and Subantarctic work, with proper lodging and adequate lab. facilities.



UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES  
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS Y NATURALES

- 4) The use of a vehicle of the Austral Lab. for transportatbn within the Island. *Longest distance is some 200 km for calculation of gas.*
  - 5) Cooperation from the Navy for brief sojourns in places (mainly coastal estancias) where no roads are available. Eventually for a trip to Isla de los Estados, where there is no permanent population (it is a deserted island). In the latter case an adequate camp-base must be installed. Irma has done it in the past and has some exprience in this respect. This also answers your question in this regard: yes, there are collections of fungi made lately (1964, I think) in Isla de los Estados.
  - c) Eventually you would be accompanied by members of our Staff, or by Irma herself, who have had experience in collecting sites in Tierra del Fuego. *you and*
  - d) To give you an idea of costs, a return passage by plabe to Ushuaia cost, today about \$500.000.- old pesos, at a rate of ca. 13.000.- per U\$S. Meals are abt. 30-40.000.- each, i.e. about 2,50-3,00 U\$S (a la criolla!). Ushuaia, for our standards, is an expensive spot. *your interest*
  - e) You would have to account for your own expenses (travelling) back and forth, meals, incidentals and equipment. If you can add additional furnds to help pay an Assistant plus part of the team's expenses, all the better, since we are in no position to make financial contributions at present. *found in neighbouring areas.*
- Since there is plenty of time, any more questions will be welcome.

Both Irma and I are making arrangements to send you our respective collections, so that you may, perhaps, begin getting an idea of the species. These should reach you probably before Xmas.

I do not envy the work you'll have for the Congress. We would very much like to attend and take advantage to visit a few mycological centers, but only God knows what will happen within three months, not to say a year from now. I was thinking of applying for a 6 mo. Guggenheim Fellowship so that I would be in the U. S. by Aug. '77 for the Congress, but have not made up my mind, since we are getting old and "la casa tira", especialmente los hijos y nietos. *I've have 2 boys*

I believe, then, that summer or very early fall of 1978 (ours, i.e. any time between Jan. and April) will be very suitable for the event! *by Alicia*

My wife joins me in sending you all very kind regards,; as matter of fact, she asked when I told her I had received your letter: cómo estarán las chñcas y Sara?

Un abrazo fuerte de

Jorge E. Wright (with lodging and working facilities) of Austral Marine Laboratory, part-king to the Centro de Biología Marina (Instituto Nacional de Estudios Cient. y Téc., such as those that may be obtained from the Territorial Government of Tierra del Fuego, the Forestry Bureau, etc.

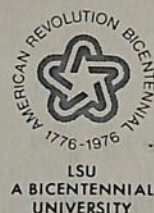
P/S: The "Flora" only publishes drawings, no photos; it could be arranged -since it is perhaps cheaper here-, to have some artist do them here. *Change is a copy of the 50000 (old pesos) per plate*  
i.e. send 4-5 US\$ per plate. Headquarters in Ushuaia for all res- with Antarctic and Subantarctic work, with proper lodging and adequate lab. facilities.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*College of Arts and Sciences*

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



20-IV-1977

Dear Ms. French:

Many thanks for the helpful suggestions you made in our conversation of April 13. Since this is a preliminary draft of my proposal, I am enclosing only 5 copies, as requested in the brochure. Bibliographies of the work of my Argentine colleagues are not included, nor data on their share of costs, but these will be appended to the final, revised copies.

Your suggestion that the proposal might also be appropriate for the Systematics Section is very important and if in your judgment you believe that it could more advantageously be submitted there, I would deeply appreciate your kindness in consulting with Miss Coffey about it. After hearing your comments on the problems that CONICET is having, I wonder whether it would be advisable just now to count on their support. Please let me have your frank comments concerning it.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy  
Professor of Botany

PROPOSAL FOR A COOPERATIVE RESEARCH GRANT  
from  
The Latin American Cooperative Science Program  
Office of International Programs  
National Science Foundation

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS AND INSTITUTIONS

Irma Gamundí de Amos  
Instituto de Botánica "Spegazzini"  
La Plata, Argentina

Jorge E. Wright  
Dpto. de Ciencias Biológicas  
Universidad de Buenos Aires  
11 Pabellón, 3 Piso  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Bernard Lowy  
Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803  
Telephone: 504/388-8485

TITLE OF PROJECT: A Mycological Survey of Tierra del Fuego with Emphasis on  
Tremellales (Basidiomycetes).

DESIRED STARTING DATE: 1 January 1979

PERIOD OF SUPPORT REQUESTED: Two years (3 months each year)

TOTAL BUDGET: Argentine Portion--  
U. S. Portion--

This proposal is not being submitted to any other agency.

APPROVED:

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Charles Schexnayder, Chairman  
Department of Botany

---

Bernard Lowy, Professor  
Department of Botany

### Objective of Proposal

The Cryptogamic Flora of Tierra del Fuego Project was established to "make an inventory of the terrestrial and aquatic non vascular plants" of that region. The project was begun in June 1971 under the auspices of the "Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de Argentina" (CONICET), as part of the International Biological Program (IBP). Besides Argentine researchers, specialists from Brasil, England, France, Germany and Switzerland have participated in this joint effort and five fascicles of the journal "Flora Criptogámica del Tierra del Fuego" have appeared. I have been invited to contribute a monograph of the tremellaceous fungi and this proposal requests the necessary support for that purpose. (Please see letter attached)

### Brief Historical Statement

Argentina is among the few countries in South America that has a tradition of long standing in the field of mycological research which was given its greatest impetus by Carlos Spegazzini (d. 1926), a versatile botanist and mycologist at the University of La Plata where the herbarium that now bears his name is located. Presently over 200,000 collections are on deposit there. Among the principal contemporary mycologists who have made important contributions to the study of the Argentine mycological flora are Drs. Juan C. Lindquist (La Plata), Rolf Singer (formerly of Tucumán and Buenos Aires), Irma Gamundí de Amos (La Plata), Jorge E. Wright (Buenos Aires), Elisa Hirschhorn (Buenos Aires and Tucumán) and María Ranalli (La Plata). Some of the largest mycological collections are presently those in the Instituto de Botánica "Spegazzini" (La Plata), the University of Buenos Aires, the

Instituto "Miguel Lillo" (Tucumán), the Instituto de Botánica "Darwinion" (San Isidro) and the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" (Buenos Aires). These institutions and their staffs all cooperate with workers on botanical projects by offering them the use of their libraries, laboratory facilities and other equipment, including what is required for the culture and preservation of fungi. However, since the number of qualified Argentine botanical specialists who work with cryptogams is limited, the "Flora Criptogámica" project will draw heavily upon the collaboration of foreign botanists who have had ample field experience in the neotropics.

A Centro Nacional de Tierra del Fuego which is under construction in Ushuaia, will coordinate all research activities pertaining to the Antarctic and Subantarctic regions and it is expected that some of its facilities will be available by 1979.

#### Procedural Outline

The most suitable time of year for collecting in Tierra del Fuego is from about November to April when climatic conditions are less hostile than during the winter months of June - August. Mean temperatures during the summer months generally do not exceed about 13°C, whereas in the winter, readings of 0°C, accompanied by snow, rain and high winds are common. The major area of investigation will be along the southern coast from the proposed headquarters in Ushuaia to Haberton, with which it is connected by road, a distance of about 60 km, but a total of some 300 km of roads have been constructed and all available roads are expected to be used on collecting trips.

Beech forests (Nothofagus spp.) constitute the chief vegetational cover in this subantarctic zone and forays are planned to include the

wooded mountainous areas of the Cordillera Darwin as well as accessible islands in the Beagle Channel. Isla de Los Estados, off the eastern tip of Tierra del Fuego will also be included in the survey, if circumstances permit. In the past, the Argentine Navy has cooperated with researchers in providing transportation to some areas which would otherwise be inaccessible and it is expected that they will do so again.

The most practicable way to reach Tierra del Fuego from Buenos Aires is to fly directly to Ushuaia, a distance of some 2500 km. On the island, a vehicle will be made available from the Estación de Biología Marina Austral, although the cost of fuel will not be included. Lodging and meals will be at the expense of individual workers.

Fungi of all groups will be collected and duplicates are to be deposited in the herbaria with which the project's participants are associated. If quantities permit, other herbaria (New York Botanical Garden, Beltsville, etc.) will also be sent duplicates. Preliminary microscopic work on the Tremellales collected will be carried out at the facilities in Buenos Aires and La Plata, but for the most part, because of time considerations, the work is expected to be completed at my laboratory at LSU. Results of this study are to be published in the "Flora Criptogámica de Tierra del Fuego" at the expense of the directorship of the "Flora." Since the region has been only partially explored for fungi, a cooperative effort such as the one planned may be expected to yield substantial returns in new or previously unreported taxa. Some incidental collections made by Dr. Gamundí on her visits to Tierra del Fuego were recently sent to me for identification and are currently under study. In this sense, the survey of tremellaceous fungi is already under way. The principal investigator's work with neotropical Tremellales was published in "Flora Neotropica" (see bibliography) in 1971,

but at that time no collections were at hand from Tierra del Fuego. Previous to Dr. Gamundí's monographic treatment of the Pezizales (Ascomycetes), the fungi of Tierra del Fuego were virtually unknown. Fungi belonging to groups outside the competence of the principal investigators will be distributed to appropriate specialists for study.

#### Personnel

The principal investigators will be the following:

Irma Gamundí de Amos, Instituto de Botánica "Spegazzini," La Plata, who is a Director of the "Flora." Her monograph on the Pezizales of Tierra del Fuego was published in the "Flora" in 1975.

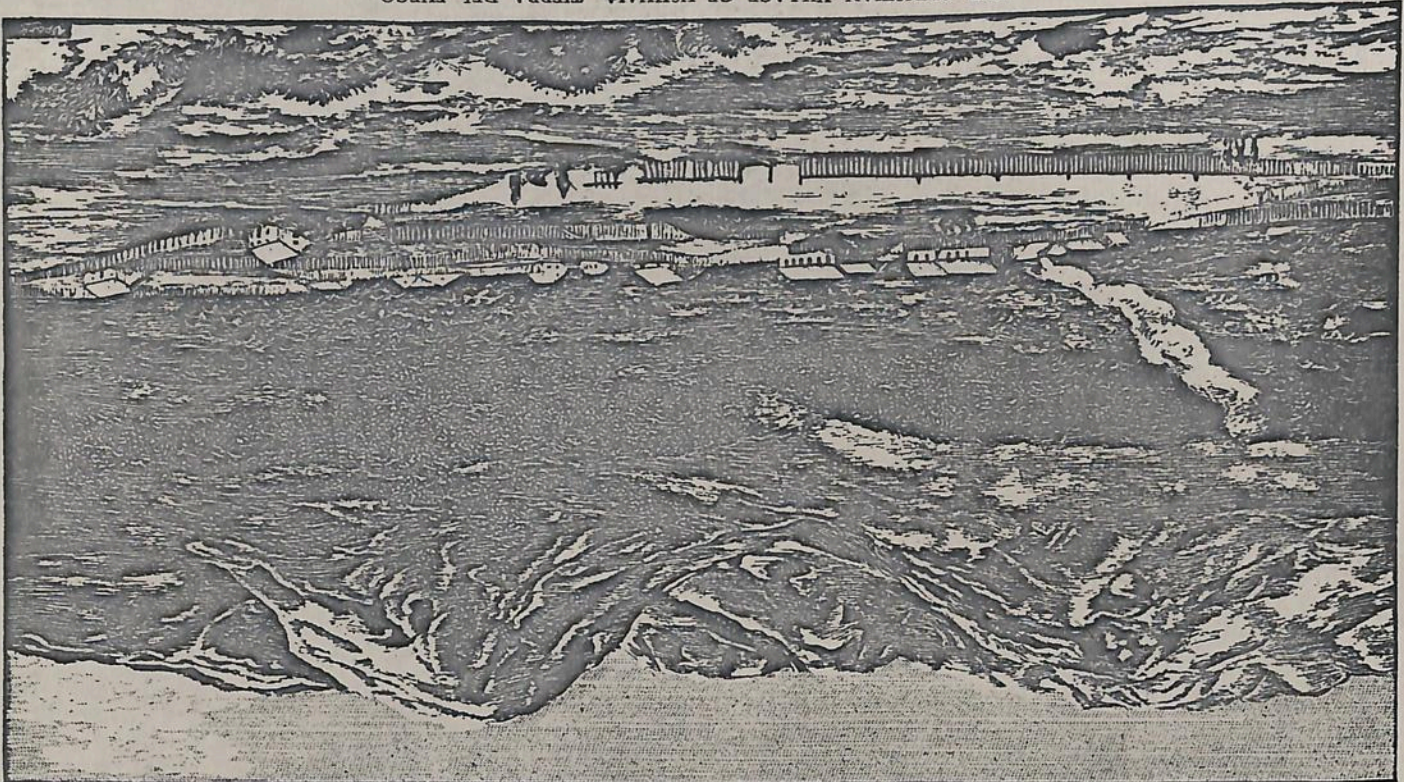
Jorge E. Wright, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires. He is a specialist in the Gasteromycetes and has published numerous works on the Argentine species.

B. Lowy, Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Curriculum vitae attached.

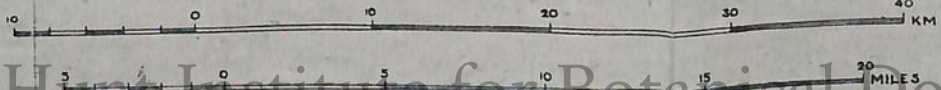
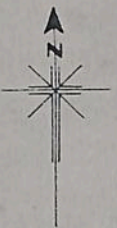
#### Proficiency in Spanish

The principal investigator is bilingual, having some 35 years of experience in the use of the Spanish language.

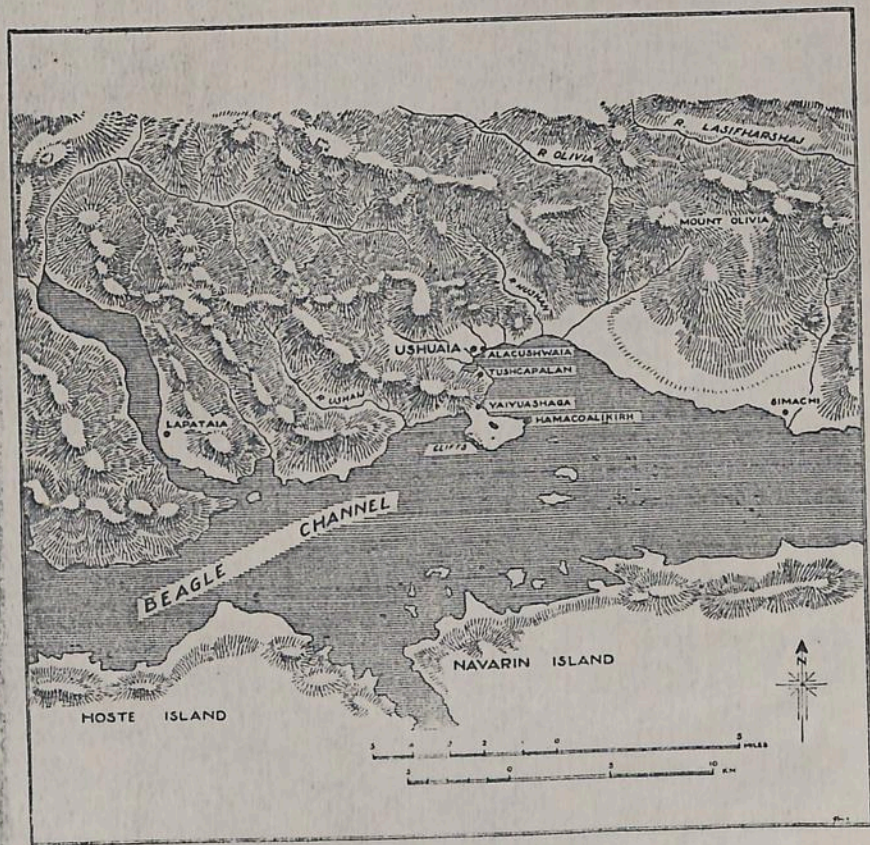
THE CHRISTIAN VILLAGE OF USHUAIA, TIERRA DEL FUEGO  
From a photograph taken by an officer of the gunboat *Romanche* during the French expedition referred to in chapter 10. The harbour, which cannot be seen in the picture, lay between the settlement and the mountains in the background.



# USHUAIA AND THE BEAGLE CHANNEL



PART I  
USHUAIA  
1826-1887





JUNE 6-11, 1966

N.º \_\_\_\_\_

Some new fungi and others infrequently collected  
in Amazonas

Bernard Lowy, Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, La., U.S.A.

Abstract

Mycological knowledge of Amazonas is at present fragmentary and since the days of Spruce over 100 years ago, relatively few collections have found their way into organized herbaria. An attempt was made by the writer to collect systematically in a few chosen areas in order to obtain further information on the distribution of various fungus groups.

The principal regions visited during a period of approximately 50 days include the following: the Municipality of Manaus, Reserva Adolfo Ducke, the primary forest in the vicinity of Cidade Visconde de Mauá (especially between km 182 and 200) on the road to Itacoatiara), the island opposite Manaus Harbor, Manacapuru and vicinity on the Solimoes, the primary forest at Tapurucuara on Alto Rio Negro and a few localities in the neighboring State of Pará in the vicinity of Santarém, along the road to Belterra.

Generally speaking, climatic conditions were not optimum for fungi during the period spent in the field, at intervals between October 13 and December 2, 1966, since precipitation was less than normal for this time of year. Nevertheless, about 300 collections were made in the localities designated. Only a few brief comments will be made now concerning the principal groups of fungi collected because the bulk of the work of identification remains to be done.

Few Myxomycetes were collected and those observed are chiefly of cosmopolitan distribution, including: Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa, Lycogala epidendrum, Arcyria cinerea, Hemitrichia serpula and Stemonitis splendens. What is tentatively identified

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 INSTITUTO DE BOTÂNICA  
 CAIXA POSTAL 4005 — SÃO PAULO  
 ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO — BRASIL

N.º.....

~~as~~ Ceratiomyxa morchella is recorded for the first time from Amazonas. Among the larger Ascomycetes, Camillea spp., Kretzschmaria spp., Nummularia spp., Thamnomycetes spp. and Xylaria spp. were common throughout most of the region. Some minute, still unidentified Discomycetes may merit special attention. Among the larger polypores (representing the most frequently encountered group of fungi), the genera Daedalea, Coriolus, Ganoderma, Poria and Pycnoporus as well as Polyporus were among the most commonly found. Daedalea sprucei, although to be expected in Amazonas is of interest because it has been infrequently collected. Gelatinous resupinates and other Tremellales were fewer than had been anticipated because of the paucity of rainfall during the collecting period. Among the larger species found were: Auricularia delicata, A. fusco-succinea, A. polytricha, Calocera cornea, Dacryopinax elegans and D. spathularia. Several collections of Dacrymycetaceae currently under study appear to be of special interest as well as some gelatinous resupinates of the Bourdotia-Sebacina complex. Some of the Clavariaceae, Hydnaceae and Thelephoraceae collected may also reveal novelties among them.

It seems likely that many of the fungi collected represent an extension of the geographical range for the species but a more detailed statement must await the results of microscopic work now in progress.

# Cooperative Science Programs in Latin America



- Cooperative Research
- Joint Seminars
- Scientific Visits

National Science Foundation  
Washington, D. C. 20550

## INTRODUCTION

The National Science Foundation has established a new Program (Latin American Cooperative Science Program) to foster and support mutually beneficial scientific and technological cooperation between the United States and Latin America. The present ongoing Programs with Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico will become part of this new effort. Other countries in Latin America may also be considered. The Program encourages collaboration and exchange of information between scientists, engineers, scholars, and institutions of research and higher learning of the United States and the cooperating countries.

## ADMINISTRATION

The National Science Foundation coordinates activities undertaken under this Program in the United States and maintains liaison with participating foreign agencies of the cooperating countries. The Argentine Government has designated the Coordinating Commission for Scientific and Technical Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship to coordinate Program activities in that country; the Brazilian Government has designated its National Research Council; and Mexico manages the Program through the National Council of Science and Technology. The following general guidelines have been established for the administration of the Program:

- The responsible agencies in both the United States and the foreign country must approve each project.
- Scientists of both the United States and the foreign country concerned must participate in each project approved under the Program.

- Contributions to the Program by the United States and the cooperating foreign country should be on an equitable basis. However, it is not necessary that each country's contribution to individual projects be equal or of the same kind.

- Each country will support the cost of its own nationals.

## SCOPE

Cooperative activities under this Program may be conducted in most fields of science and engineering, including the interdisciplinary and applied sciences, unless the collaborating country chooses to limit activities to certain fields.

## ELIGIBILITY

U.S. institutions eligible to participate in this program include universities and colleges, professional societies, academies of sciences, and other nonprofit scientific organizations of the private and public sectors. U.S. scientists employed by profit-making organizations are not eligible for support under this program.

## TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

The Program provides financial support for three different types of activities: cooperative research projects, joint seminars, and scientific visits. Similar activities funded from other sources may be incorporated into the Program by agreement between the coordinating agencies.

### Cooperative Research

Research projects designed jointly, and to be conducted collaboratively, by scientists of the United States and the cooperating foreign country will be considered for support. Proposals for such support must be

June 1, 1979. U.S.-Latin America Cooperative Research. Matching proposals by foreign counterparts need to be submitted to their own national science funding agencies. Contact: Christine French, Dr. Eduardo Feller, Dr. M. Gilkeson, Division of International Programs (632-5811).

submitted to the appropriate agency in each country: to the National Science Foundation by the concerned U.S. institution, and to the appropriate foreign agency by or through the institution of the interested foreign scientists.

### Joint Seminars

Small groups of scientists from the U.S. and the cooperating country may meet in either the United States or the foreign country to exchange scientific information and ideas and to explore opportunities for collaborative research projects. Proposals for support of seminars must be submitted by U.S. individuals through their home institutions to NSF and concurrently by the foreign scientists to the responsible organization of their country. Jointly planned seminars may be proposed on any scientific subject appropriate to the Program.

### Scientific Visits

Short scientific visits not to exceed four weeks for purposes of professional consultation and planning of cooperative scientific activities will be considered for support. Applications for such visits are made in the country of origin of the traveler and must include evidence that the host institution will welcome and help plan the visit.

### FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The principle of shared support will be observed: the U.S. side and the foreign side will each contribute funds, manpower, and facilities on an equitable basis, although precise matching of contributions is not required. Each side will be responsible for the costs to be incurred by its own scientists, such as salaries of its scientific and support staff; supplies and equipment including

time charges for equipment use; and international travel.

The specific aim of this Program is to encourage collaboration toward scientific objectives pursued concurrently in U.S. and foreign institutions. NSF program funds will be used to support only those costs of U.S. scientists which are directly attributable to the bilateral activity, for example, the additional costs necessary to broaden ongoing U.S. research into a joint project, or of following a new research lead generated by cooperation with Latin American scientists. U.S. institutions participating in the Program must cost-share in cooperative research projects.

U.S. institutions participating in this Program may also request NSF support for costs associated with the accomplishment of scientific work conducted abroad by U.S. scientists. Allowable costs for U.S. scientists include travel between the United States and the cooperating country, and certain miscellaneous costs in the host country. Organizational and related costs of joint seminars to be held in the United States may be financed from the funds of this Program.

### PROPOSAL PREPARATION

#### Cooperative Research

A proposal must be developed by direct contact between an interested U.S. scientist and his principal colleague in the cooperating country. It should include a description of the research project and the nature of the cooperative activities to be undertaken, a list of the principal participants (including biographic and bibliographic data), a statement of the desired starting date and duration of the project, and a listing of contributions or support to

be provided by each side. This proposal must be submitted to the Foundation by the U.S. scientist's institution, and to the designated foreign coordinating agency by the foreign collaborator. In the budget request, distinction must be made between support for U.S. personnel and that for foreign visitors. The latter cannot be supported by the NSF. Further information on proposal and budget content and format is contained in NSF brochure (76-38), "Grants for Scientific Research." Since this Program can support only those additional costs attributable to international cooperation, other current support and pending applications must be fully described.

Proposals should be prepared and submitted as far as possible in advance of the deadline dates, 6/1 and 12/1. Travel grant applications can be submitted at any time. Concurrently, the cooperating foreign scientist should submit the jointly designed proposal through his institution to the appropriate authorities of his country for approval and for any necessary funding essential to the project. If the two counterpart submissions are judged scientifically meritorious and receive all required approvals on each side, the NSF will award a grant to the U.S. institution.

#### Joint Seminars

Seminars may be held on any scientific subject of mutual interest approved by the responsible agencies for the purpose of exchanging scientific information or planning scientific work. Proposed seminars should be research oriented and focused on a single main topic. Seminar format may vary depending on subject and location, but prepared papers should always serve as the basis for discussion. Meetings of three to

five days' duration are usually sufficient to permit a useful scientific exchange. Support will normally be provided for five to ten U.S. participants per seminar.

Seminars may be held in the United States or in the cooperating country. A seminar proposal should be developed jointly between scientists of the United States and the cooperating country. It should be submitted by the principal U.S. scientists through their sponsoring organization to the NSF and concurrently by the foreign scientists to the responsible organization of their country. Organizational costs incurred in the country where the meeting is to be held will be borne by the host country. The sending country will bear the costs of round trip travel of its own participants and some of their local costs abroad.

A seminar proposal should incorporate the following: (a) general description of the seminar with scientific justification; (b) reason for support as a bilateral meeting; (c) tentative agenda with suggested topics for discussion (d) names, titles, and addresses of possible U.S. participants; (e) names and institutions of possible participants of the cooperating country (the foreign co-organizer will be responsible for the final designation of participants of his country); (f) names and affiliation of desired third country participants, if any (subject to final agreement between U.S. and foreign co-organizers); (g) meeting location (first and second choice); and (h) meeting dates (first and second choice).

If the seminar is to be held in the United States, the principal U.S. scientist will usually accomplish the organizational tasks himself, after authorization from the Foundation, and the Foundation will provide funds for organizational and U.S. participant costs. The proposal submitted

by the U.S. organizer to the Foundation should include an itemized budget.

Seminar proposals should normally be submitted 12 months before the desired meeting date. The U.S. seminar organizer will be responsible for assuring that a report of the meeting is written and submitted to the Foundation.

### Scientific Visits

Short term visits may be supported for purposes of professional consultation and planning of cooperative scientific activities. Visits may be made by U.S. scientists to colleagues in one or more cooperating countries. Interested scientists are encouraged to correspond directly with their foreign colleagues to establish the agenda or program for the proposed visit. Support of travel to international scientific meetings and congresses, other than joint seminars conducted under the auspices of the Program, cannot be provided by the Program.

U.S. scientists may apply directly to the Foundation, or their employing U.S. institution may submit a grant proposal. The application or proposal should consist of a description of the objectives of the visit and the scientific work or activity to be performed. It should identify the institutions and individuals to be visited and discuss the professional and other benefits to be derived. The prospects of developing or strengthening joint or cooperative activities between the U.S. and foreign scientific communities in the applicant's area of concern should be discussed. The foreign languages in which the applicant possesses lecturing or conversational proficiency should be noted. The application or proposal should be accompanied by the applicant's biographic and bibliographic data.

The Foundation will support the travel of U.S. scientists and some of their local expenses abroad. Foreign scientists wishing to visit the United States should apply to sources in their own country. If their application is approved in their own country, the cooperating foreign agency will submit their names to NSF for approval. NSF will likewise submit the names of prospective U.S. visitors to the appropriate agency of the foreign country for approval and inclusion under the Program.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Submission of preliminary proposals to NSF for comment and guidance, before conclusion of understandings with foreign colleagues, is encouraged. Applications or proposals for support of scientific visits

should be submitted in 8 copies. Formal proposals for joint seminars and cooperative research should be submitted in 15 copies by the U.S. institution to the address below, to the attention of the Central Processing Section.

Inquiries and requests for further information should be addressed to:

Latin American Cooperative Science Program

Division of International Programs

National Science Foundation

Washington, D.C. 20550

Telephone: (202)-632-5811