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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.

Submit on or about  
March 1, 1978.

References

Dr. C.J. Alexopoulos ↓  
Department of Botany  
University of Texas  
Austin, Texas 78712

Dr. Richard E. Schultes ↓  
Botanical Museum  
Harvard University  
Oxford Street  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dr. R. Gordon Wasson ↓  
42, Long Ridge Road  
Danbury, Conn. 06810

Dr. John Zebrowski ↓  
Inter American University Press  
GPO Box 3255  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

LSU DIS

Dr. Kent Dumont  
where is his letter?

FACULTY LOUNGE, Rm 210  
A. R. CHOPPIN HALL  
(CHEMISTRY-BIOCHEMISTRY BLDG.)

On 5-11-1978 Dr. Schumayde was informed by  
Vice Chancellor Traugham that although I was a  
"strong contender" among 6 candidates for the  
Distinguished Research Merit award, I was not  
chosen.

From: Charles A. Schexnayder  
Chairman, Department of Botany

Date: February 28, 1978

To: James G. Traynham, Vice Chancellor  
for Advanced Studies and Research

Thru: Irwin A. Berg, Dean  
College of Arts and Sciences

re: Nomination of Dr. Bernard Lowy for the award of  
"Distinguished Research Master"

Specifically for his recent significant and original scholarly contributions to the study of ethnomycology and in general for his long and distinguished record of research and dedicated service to the field of taxonomic mycology, I nominate Dr. Bernard Lowy, Professor of Botany, Department of Botany, LSU for the award of "Distinguished Research Master".

Among his more recent and continuing contributions to ethnomycology I single out the following for your consideration: the discovery of a Maya Codex and the interpretation of its mushroom symbolism; the locating and describing of hallucinogenic mushrooms in Guatemala; and the exploration of the vocabularies of the Quiché in Guatemala and the Maya in Mexico for the colloquial names which refer to the hallucinogenic mushroom - Amanita muscaria. These as well as other contributions to ethnomycology have resulted in his being one of very few contemporary mycologists included in G. C. Ainsworth's 1976 book - "Introduction to the History of Mycology".

Since joining the LSU faculty in 1951, Dr. Lowy has devoted long hours as a research scholar to his beloved field of mycology. I've selected the following for your consideration from his long and productive research career here at LSU.

He is the founder (1954) and curator of the LSU Mycology Herbarium which now contains over 15,000 research collections. The Herbarium has received international recognition and contains the world's largest collection of neotropical Tremellales. He has personally described over 15% of all known species of this taxon.

His definitive monograph on the Tremellales (1971) in Flora Neotropica, which is used in educational institutions throughout South America, is now being revised and a supplement to be published by New York Botanical Garden is in preparation.

His research to date in neotropical mycology has resulted in his having described a new subclass, three new genera and 37 new species of fungi which have been published in national as well as foreign journals.

He is one of only two foreign Honorary Members elected to the Sociedad Mexicana de Micología since its founding in 1966 for their outstanding contributions to Mexican mycology.

I believe that Dr. Lowy is an outstanding scholar and researcher who deserves the honor of being selected "Distinguished Research Master" for his part in adding to the reputation of Louisiana State University in academic circles around the world.

CAS:mt

Inter American University Press

G.P.O. Box 3255 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Tel. 809 - 767-4240

February 2, 1978

Prof. Charles A. Schexnayder  
Chairman, Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Professor Schexnayder:

In response to your letter of January 27, 1978 I am indeed pleased to learn you wish to honor Dr. Bernard Lowy by recommending him to be named Distinguished Research Master.

In support of his receipt of this award, I wish to submit the following specific commendation:

Dr. Lowy has been a charter member of our Board of Consulting Editors since our founding in 1970.

He has given us valuable advice, evaluated manuscripts, and referred to us such distinguished authors as Nobel Prize Winner Eugene Wigner, and author-scholar John Allegro.

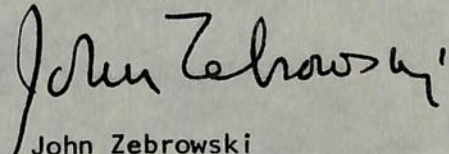
He has published with us several papers of originality and merit in ethnomycology and, even more important, honored our *Revista/Review Interamericana* by publishing with us his paper announcing the discovery of a new Maya Codex.

He has regularly supplied us, for referral to our library, with separata of technical articles he has published in the journals of his profession. In this connection, one of his achievements I am aware of as non-specialist, was the publication of his discovery of the occurrence of a rare mushroom in Puerto Rico, establishing thereby important implications with its occurrence on other islands in the Caribbean.

His assistance to us as member of the Consulting Board of Editors -- all of whom are persons from outside our institution -- has been valuable and continuous, a welcome difference with some members of such boards who are content to permit use of their name with little participation.

In view of these many and continuous contributions I earnestly recommend to you that you bestow on Dr. Lowy this award. I am sure his contribution to our press and journal, important as it is for us, must be only a lesser part of his other activities for which he deserves the award even more.

Sincerely yours,



John Zebrowski  
Director - Editor

JZ:jld

R. GORDON WASSON  
42, Long Ridge Road · DANBURY, Conn., 06810  
TEL.: (203) 748:0123  
1 - February - 1978

Mr Charles A. Schexnayder  
Chairman, Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803

Dear Dr Schexnayder:

I am overjoyed to learn from your letter of 27 January that Bernard Lowy is a candidate for your University's award of 'Distinguished Research Master'. Of course I do not know what the competition is, but in any case he richly deserves this honor.

My field is ethnomycology. In this area his contributions have been two fold: 1) the locating of hallucinogenic mushrooms, genus *Psilocybe* in Guatemala; and 2) exploring the vocabularies of the Quiché in the highlands of Guatemala and of the Maya tribes in Chiapas, Mexico, for the names by which they speak of *A. muscaria*. In both of these discoveries Bernard Lowy has made discoveries that permit us to fill empty places in our mosaic of pre-Conquest use of hallucinogenic mushrooms in the New World.

Thank you for letting me contribute to the file of letters that you will undoubtedly receive on Professor Lowy's behalf.

Faithfully yours,

*R. Gordon Wasson*

P.S.- Please excuse the typing:  
my secretary broke her arm on the  
ice and I am deprived of her  
services. RGW

5-IV-1978

Dear John,

I have just received the unpleasant news that my candidacy for the altirouante award of Distinguished Research Master was rejected by a University Committee.

I greatly appreciate your generous support and regret that I must disappoint you in this way. Nonetheless, as far as I am concerned, it will be business as usual both in mycology and ethnomycology.

With many thanks and kindest regards,

as ever,

Barnes

4-10-78  
Dear Edward -  
Sorry about this, but  
one can never understand the judgments  
sometimes made, as I know. The best

# LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

5-14-1978

Dear Dick,

I have just been informed that a University Committee has decided against awarding me the title of Distinguished Research Master.

My disappointment is intensified by the knowledge that I was rejected in spite of your strong support. But I shall not allow the decision to interfere with my future investigations in mycology and ethnomycology.

With gratitude for your efforts in my behalf,

as ever,

Bowman

# LSU



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

College of Arts and Sciences  
Department of Botany

5-IV-1978

Dear Kent,

I have just received the unpleasant news that my candidacy for the award of Distinguished Research Master was rejected by a University Committee.

I greatly appreciate your support and regret that I must disappoint you in this way. Nevertheless, as far as I am concerned, it will be business as usual both in mycology and ethnomycology. — Incidentally, I am making considerable progress with your collections still on hand, although I still have a way to go before finishing them all.

With many thanks for your help,

as ever,

Born

## THE MYCOLOGICAL HERBARIUM

Professor Bernard Lowy

Department of Botany, LSU

A herbarium is a systematic collection of plants in somewhat the same sense that a library is a systematic collection of books. The analogy is useful to a degree, since scholarly research may most effectively be carried out by a proper use of the facilities available in both library and herbarium. It would be absurd to conceive of a modern university operating successfully without the resources of a library, but it is apparently very easy for many to believe that a Department of Botany may function efficiently without the resources of a herbarium. The following succinct statement was made by one of the participants in a recent symposium: "The herbarium is the oldest, most essential, and most difficult to develop of all facilities for the study of systematic botany." Out of a total of 1,058 accredited colleges and universities in the U.S., there are only about 175 academic herbaria, 108 of which are in tax-supported institutions, and 67 in privately supported schools.

A good herbarium strengthens other disciplines of biology by providing the resources for classification, identification and documentation which are necessary not only to taxonomy but also to other pure and applied fields. Research is indispensable for the maintenance of high standards in a herbarium, and a competently organized herbarium often becomes an important center for the exchange of ideas among scientists on a local, national or international level. A conspicuous example of a way in which herbaria are being used today may be found in the renewed interest in plants, including fungi, that may have economic importance. In the search for ways to feed, clothe and house a too rapidly growing and hungry world population, plants are being assayed for a broad spectrum of possibly useful products including among others, antibiotics, drugs, dyes, fibers, oils, resins, anticarcinogens, hallucinogens, oral contraceptives, wood and cellulose products and of course food supplements. Important clues frequently come from the herbarium and many long-established and large herbaria of the world are presently making inventories of their fungi and plants in an effort to discover possibly long neglected species which may prove on analysis to yield some useful product. In addition to the search for these kinds of products, the herbarium in many universities has become a center of research and teaching where specialists in different disciplines pool their skills in an effort to solve some common problem. For example, the economic botanist, ethnologist, anthropologist, biochemist, and mycologist have recently collaborated successfully in elucidating the nature and significance of hallucinogenic mushrooms, which in the first instance were found deposited in a mycological herbarium and annotated in such a way as to give a vital clue to the major discoveries that followed.

The Mycological Herbarium of LSU was organized in 1954 as an aid to teaching and research and originally included only the fungi of Louisiana. When collections had reached sufficient numbers, identified specimens were offered to other herbaria on an exchange basis, and subsequently a continuous program of collection, identification and exchange was established. At present, (1977) there are deposited in the Mycological Herbarium about 15,000 specimens from 38 states in the U.S. and from 52 foreign countries. This material constitutes the permanent collections securely housed in steel cabinets. The specimens include representatives of all the major fungus groups and are arranged in systematic order based upon current interpretations of classification.

Among the services that have been offered for some time by the Mycological Herbarium is the loan of specimens for special study to universities and other institutions, domestic and foreign, under conditions specified by the curator and the identification of specimens submitted by interested persons or institutions within the state, from other states or from foreign countries. The Mycological Herbarium (designated by the international code LSUM) serves as an important adjunct in the teaching of mycology, botany, and plant pathology at the University, and special collections are maintained solely for this purpose. A growing number of type specimens, unique collections upon which new taxa (genera, species, etc.) are based are also deposited in the herbarium.

Among the herbaria extant today throughout the United States are many that were founded before 1900. The following data have been selected and compiled from "The Herbaria of the World" 6th ed. 1974. Utrecht, Netherlands. The list includes virtually every university herbarium to be found in the southern U.S. together with a few herbaria from other parts of the country and from abroad, for purposes of comparison.

The LSU Mycological Herbarium has on hand one of the largest collections extant of Amazonian fungi and a world-wide collection of tremellaceous fungi, the taxonomic specialty of the Curator.

HERBARIA OF THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>Number of specimens</u>
Ag. & Mech. College of Texas	College Station	----	75,000
Auburn University	Auburn, Alabama	1856	1,100
Clemson College	Clemson, S.C.	1926	10,000
Duke University	Durham, S.C.	1899	15,000 (Mosses)
		1932	275,000
Emory University	Atlanta, Ga.	1920	12,000
Fla. State Univ.	Tallahassee	1925	73,000
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge	1869	20,000 (Vascular Plants)
<u>Louisiana State University Mycological Herbarium</u>	Baton Rouge	<u>1954</u>	<u>15,000</u> (Fungi)
Mississippi State Univ.	State College	1878	6,000
Tulane University	New Orleans, La.	1895	50,000
Univ. of Arkansas	Fayetteville	1875	55,000
Univ. of Florida	Gainesville	1940	147,000
Univ. of North Carolina	Chapel Hill	1902	300,000
Univ. of Tennessee	Knoxville	1888	145,000
Univ. of Texas	Austin	1890	200,000
W. Virginia Univ.	Morgantown	1889	105,000

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>Number of specimens</u>
<u>OTHER U.S. HERBARIA</u>			
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.	1871	290,000 (Wiegand Herbarium) 100,000 (Plant Path. Herb.) 315,000 (Cultivated Plants)
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	1864	1,485,000 (Gray Herbarium)
		1919	1,000,000 (Farlow Herbarium)
		1923	18,000 (Economic Herbarium)
		?	95,000 (Orchid Herbarium)
National Fungus Collections	Beltsville, Md.	1869	675,000
Michigan State University	East Lansing	1863	190,000
New York Botanical Garden	New York	1891	3,000,000
University of California	Berkeley	1872	1,225,000
University of Iowa	Iowa City	1870	200,000
University of Illinois	Urbana	1869	420,000
<u>A FEW EUROPEAN HERBARIA</u>			
Charles University	Praha, Czechoslovakia	1775	2,000,000
Komarov Botanical Institute	Leningrad, U.S.S.R.	1714	5,000,000
Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle	Paris, France	1635	5,000,000
Royal Botanic Gardens	Kew, England	1841	6,500,000
Commonwealth Mycological Institute	Kew, England	1921	93,000
Royal Botanic Museum	Berlin, Germany	1879	1,250,000

CURRICULUM VITAE

of

BERNARD LOWY

MAILING ADDRESS

Department of Botany  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

HOME ADDRESS

622 Castle Kirk Dr.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70808

University phone: 388-8485  
Residence phone: 766-2176

PERSONAL DATA

Birthdate: February 29, 1916. New York, N.Y.  
Social Security No.: 484-32-1517  
Marital status: Married with two children

EDUCATION

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

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Professor of Botany, LSU - 1964 to present.  
Associate Professor of Botany, LSU - 1959-1963.  
Assistant Professor of Botany, LSU - 1951-1958.  
Fulbright Visiting Professor, Universidad Nacional de Agricultura,  
La Molina, Lima, Peru - 1958.  
Visiting Professor, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina -  
1959 (Short Course in Mycology - 3 weeks).  
Fulbright Visiting Professor, Instituto de Botânica, São Paulo,  
Brazil - 1965-1966.  
Fulbright Visiting Professor, Universidad Nacional de Piura, Peru -  
1972.

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Mycological Society of America  
Botanical Society of America  
The Society for Economic Botany  
The American Bryological and Lichenological Society  
International Association for Plant Taxonomy  
Sociedad Mexicana de Micología  
Sigma Xi

### CHIEF PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

Research in neotropical mycology.

A new subclass, 3 new genera, 37 new species, and 5 new varieties or combinations of fungi published in national and foreign journals (through 1977).

List appended under "New Taxa--Tremellales."

Ethnomycological research (interdisciplinary) in Mexico and Central America since 1963.

Founder LSU Mycological Herbarium (1954) (Currently about 15,000 collections).

### CURRENT RESEARCH

Supplement to monograph on neotropical fungi for FLORA NEOTROPICA in preparation, to be published by New York Botanical Garden.

Fungi (Tremellales) of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, in association with Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Técnicas de la Argentina.

Other mycological and ethnomycological papers in preparation.

### 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 Budapest and maintain active exchange with their curators.

New York Botanical Garden, New York, N.Y.

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

Instituto Darwinion, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Museo de Historia Natural, Lima, Peru

Museum of Natural History, Budapest, Hungary

National Museum of Natural History, Paris, France

ASSOCIATED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND HONORS

Chairman National Foray of Mycological Society of America held in Baton Rouge 1960.

Member Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA, national journal of the Mycological Society of America - 5-year term beginning 1972, reappointed for additional 5-year term beginning 1978.

Consulting Editor of REVISTA INTERAMERICANA REVIEW, Puerto Rico - 1972 to present

Chairman Ethnomycological Section, II International Mycological Congress - 1975-1977. (Tampa, Florida)

Referee for mycological papers submitted to SCIENCE and for NSF proposals in Botany, 1965 to present.

Elected Honorary Member Sociedad Mexicana de Micología (1968).

GRANTS FOR TEACHING/RESEARCH (other than LSU Research Council grants)

1958 - Fulbright award to Peru (6 months)

1962 - American Philosophical Society grant to Mexico (3 months)

1963 - Sigma Xi grant for mycological research in Mexico and Guatemala (3 months)

1964 - Organization for Tropical Studies (NSF supported) as Research Associate, University of Costa Rica, San Jose (3 months)

1965 - Fulbright award to Brazil (1 year)

1969 - Universidad de Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru. Joint Fulbright-University award to give short course and seminars in mycology (3 weeks)

1972 - Fulbright award to Peru (6 months)

MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH ABROAD

Panama (1950)

Bolivia (1958)

Peru (1958, 1969, 1972)

Mexico (1962, 1963, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1977)

Guatemala (1963, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977)

Costa Rica (1964)

Brazil (1965-1966)

Argentina (1959, 1966)

Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dominican Republic (1968)

El Salvador (1971)

Honduras (1973)

### LECTURES

Numerous lectures on mycolgoy and ethnomycology have been given (in English and Spanish) at home and abroad. Since 1972 presentations have included, among others:

University of Mexico  
University of San Carlos de Guatemala  
National University of Piura, Peru  
Tropical Research Center, San Pedro Sula, Honduras  
University of Texas Botany Department (Austin)  
Grinnell College, Iowa (Invited participant in Latin American  
Studies Seminars - Ethnomycology)  
LSU Shreveport Botany Department  
USL Botany Department  
Sigma Xi lecture LSU  
other local presentations at High Schools, Clubs and on TV

### FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Bilingual - English-Spanish  
Speak competently - Portuguese, Hungarian  
Reading knowledge - German, French, Italian, Latin

PUBLICATIONS

PAPERS IN JOURNALS

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: 656-692.
1953. Myxomycetes of Louisiana. Mycologia 45: 962-933.
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. Llyodia 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.
1958. Synopsis of Louisiana polypores. Amer. Midl. Nat. 62: 329-349. (with A. Welden, co-author).
1959. New or noteworthy Tremellales from Bolivia. Mycologia 51: 840-850.
1960. Some Tremellales from Finland. Sydowia, Ann. Mycol. Ser. II, XIV: 104-105.

PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1962. Contribución al conocimiento de los Tremellales de la Argentina. Lilloa 31: 213-228.
1964. On Pisolithus in Louisiana. Mycologia 56: 319.
1964. A new genus of Tremellales and its phylogenetic significance. ASB Bull. 11: 49.
1964. New species of Tremellales from Guatemala. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 80: 65-70.
1964. A new genus of the Tulasnellaceae. Mycologia 56: 696-700.
1965. Estudio sobre algunos Tremellales de Mexico. Bol. Soc. Bot. Mexico. 29: 1-33.
- & Wm. Bridge Cooke. 1965. The 1960 Louisiana Foray. Mycologia 57: 478-483.
1966. A new species of Stypella from Brazil. Trans. Myc. Soc. Japan. VII: 1-2.
1968. Un hongo de piedra preclasica de mixco Viejo, Guatemala. Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol. 2: 9-15.
1968. Taxonomic problems in the Heterobasidiomycetes. Taxon. 17: 118-127.
1969. Septate holobasidia. Taxon 18: 632-634.
1970. Keys to Neotropical Tremellales. Nova Hedwigia 19: 407-438.
1971. Some observations on ethnomycology in Mexico and Guatemala. REvista Interamericana Review 1: 39-49.
1971. New records of mushrooms stones from Guatemala. Mycologia 63: 983-993.
1972. Mushroom symbolism in Maya Codices. Mycologia 64: 816-821.
1972. A new species of Arrhytidia. Mycologia 64: 904-906.
1972. A newly discovered copy of a Maya Codex. Revista Interamericana Review 2: 405-407.
1974. Amanita muscaria and the thunderbolt legend in Guatemala and Mexico. Mycologia 66: 188-191.
1974. Heterobasidiomycetes (part) in: Mycology Guidebook pp. 240-244. R. B. Stevens, Ed. Univ. Washington Press.

PUBLICATIONS (cont.)

1975. Notes on mushrooms and religion. *Revista Interamericana Review* 5: 110-118.
1975. Additional neotropical tremellales. *Mycologia* 67: 991-1000.
1976. A new Tremella from Ecuador. *Mycotaxon* 4: 163-165.
1976. New Tremellales from Panama. *Mycologia* 68: 1103-1108.
1977. Hallucinogenic mushrooms in Guatemala. *Jour. Psychedelic Drugs* 9: 123-125.
1977. A new Heterochaete. *Mycotaxon* 5: 449-452.
1977. A new Tremella with deciduous sterigmata. *Mycotaxon* 6: 371-374.
1977. A new species of Phyllogloea. *Bol. Soc. Mex. Micol.* (in press)

BOOKS

1969. *Laboratory Manual for General Mycology.* 89 pp.
1971. Tremellales. *FLORA NEOTROPICA. Monograph No. 6.* Hafner Publishing Co., Inc. New York. 153 pp.

35 book reviews in national journals: 1965-1977. (others in press)

(abstracts are excluded in this list of publications)

NEW TAXA - TREMELLALES

- Metabasidiomycetidae Lowy, subcl. nov. *Taxon* 17: 125. 1968.
- Phyllogloea Lowy, gen. nov. *Mycologia* 51: 840. 1959. (Argentina)
- Phyllogloea javanica (Pat.) Lowy, comb. nov. *Mycologia* 51: 841. 1959. (Java)
- Phyllogloea singeri Lowy, sp. nov. *Mycologia* 51: 841. 1959. (Bolivia)
- Phyllogloea tremelloidea Lowy, sp. nov. *Flora Neotropica* 6: 37. 1971. (Brasil)
- \* > Pseudotulasnella Lowy, gen. nov. *Mycologia* 56: 606. 1964. (Guatemala)
- Pseudotulasnella guatemalensis Lowy, *Mycologia* 56: 697. 1964. (Guatemala)
- Arrhytidia pulchra Lowy, sp. nov. *Mycologia* 64: 904. 1972. (Argentina)
- Arrhytidia involuta var. boliviensis Lowy, var. nov. *Mycologia* 51: 847.  
1959. (Bolivia)
- Dacrymyces ancoratus Lowy, sp. nov. *Mycologia* 67: 992. 1975. (Colombia)
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