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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.

For Use of Congress Headquarters

	Preregistration Fee Received	Late Registration Fee Received
Full Member	✓ _____ (\$60)	_____ (\$70)
Graduate Student or Spouse on Program	_____ (\$30)	_____ (\$40)
Spouse	_____ (\$15)	_____ (\$20)

I (~~we~~) desire housing from August 27 through September 3.

I (we) desire food service from August 27 through September 3.

I accept the invitation of the Mycological Society of America to attend the reception as their guest YES

My spouse will accompany me NO (yes or no). (yes or no).

Arrival date in Tampa: AUGUST 27 Departure date SEPT. 3

Traveling by: cat bas tdih airline DELTA Flight No. ?
(name)

Please return to Dr. Melvin S. Fuller (See deadlines, p. 12)
 Department of Botany
 University of Georgia
 Athens, GA 30601 U.S.A.

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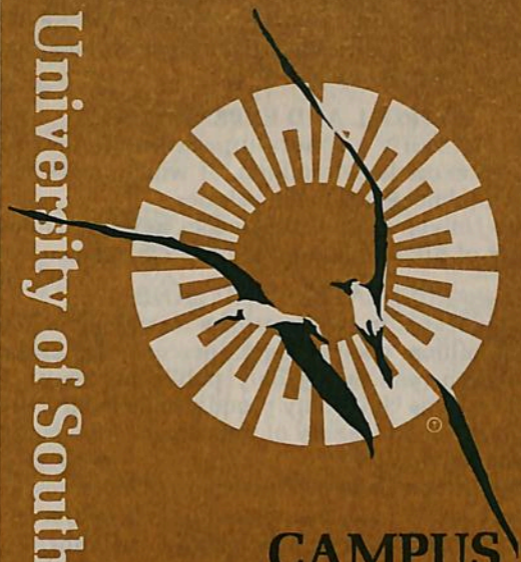
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University of South Florida



CAMPUS GUIDE FACTS & FIGURES

1976



ACADEMIC CALENDAR

SUMMER QUARTER (IV), 1976

June 17-18	Registration
June 21	Classes begin
July 5	Independence Day holiday
Aug. 27	End of Summer Quarter

FALL QUARTER (I), 1976

July 1	Last day to apply for admission
Sept. 16-17	Registration
Sept. 20	Classes begin
Nov. 11	Veterans Day holiday
Nov. 25-26	Thanksgiving Day holiday
Dec. 8	End of Fall Quarter

WINTER QUARTER (II), 1977

Oct. 1	Last day to apply for admission
Jan. 3-4	Registration
Jan. 5	Classes begin
March 16	End of Winter Quarter

SPRING QUARTER (III), 1977

Feb. 1	Last day to apply for admission
March 24-25	Registration
March 28	Classes begin
May 30	Memorial Day holiday
June 8	End of Spring Quarter
June 12	Commencement Convocation

31-VIII-177

Dr. Lowy:

I would appreciate your help on a TV program - a local college talk show - which will be taped tonight at 8⁵⁰ P.M. You ~~will~~ will be on with 3 other people.

If you can help please meet at 8 P.M. Wed night at the UC.

If any questions please contact me - Fred Eilers in room 158 or 159 of the UC
Thanks, Fred



second international mycological congress 1977

University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

President: Frederick K. Sparrow

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Bernie Lowy

FROM: Dr. Diane T. Merner

DM

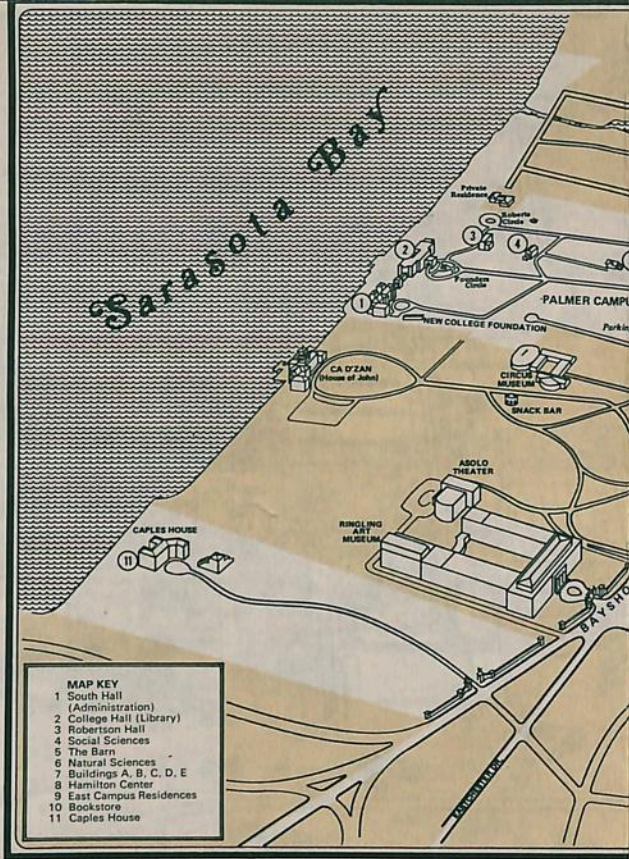
Would you be interested in participating in a talk show on such subjects as you work with; for instance: mushrooms, marine fungi, etc.?

If interested, please contact Suzanne Boots at 238-9614. The talk show will take place at WDAE Studios, 101 N. Tampa from 7:30 - midnight, August 31 at the Studio.

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

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Athens, Georgia 30602

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University of South Florida



CAMPUS GUIDE FACTS & FIGURES

1977

for freshmen and sophomores, \$51.50 for juniors and seniors, and \$62 for graduate students.

More than 6,000 USF students currently receive loans, grants, scholarships, or work scholarships. The total value of such aid in 1976-77 is approximately \$8,000,000. In addition, a large number of students are employed off-campus or work part-time, on-campus for USF.

STUDENT BODY

Of a total enrollment of 22,243 in September, 1976, the Tampa campus had 18,778 students; St. Petersburg, 1,838; Sarasota/New College Center, 1,174; Fort Myers Center, 502; and 372 were enrolled in off-campus Continuing Education courses. Some 984 USF students are black, 21 are American Indian or Alaskan Natives, 54 are American Asian or Pacific Islanders, 646 are of Hispanic origin and 150 are non-resident aliens.

GRADUATES

Through December, 1976, almost 38,000 students had received one or more degrees from USF. While many USF graduates live throughout the United States and in other countries, approximately 60 per cent reside in the Greater Tampa Bay area. Over 100,000 people have taken credit courses at USF. More than 20 per cent of Hillsborough County (Tampa) school teachers hold USF degrees.

In addition to the central Alumni Office on the Tampa campus, USF has Alumni Chapters in Tampa, St. Petersburg, Orlando, Miami, Sarasota, Jacksonville, Lakeland, Clearwater, New York City, Washington, D.C., and Atlanta.

FACULTY AND STAFF

USF serves its students with a teaching and research faculty of 1,051 and a support staff of approximately 1,827. The teacher/student ratio is approximately 1 to 21.



ACADEMIC CALENDAR

WINTER QUARTER (II), 1977

- Oct. 1 Last day to apply for admission
- Jan. 3-4 Registration
- Jan. 5 Classes begin
- March 16 End of Winter Quarter

SPRING QUARTER (III), 1977

- Feb. 1 Last day to apply for admission
- March 24-25 Registration
- March 28 Classes begin
- May 30 Memorial Day holiday
- June 8 End of Spring Quarter
- June 12 Commencement Convocation

SUMMER QUARTER (IV), 1977

- June 16-17 Registration
- June 20 Classes begin
- July 4 Independence Day Holiday
- Aug. 24 End of Summer Quarter

FALL QUARTER (I), 1977

- Aug. 15 Last day to apply for admission
- Sept. 22-23 Registration
- Sept. 26 Classes begin
- Nov. 11 Veterans Day Holiday
- Nov. 24-25 Thanksgiving Day Holiday
- Dec. 14 End of Fall Quarter

ABSTRACT

THE MAYA AND THE WATER LILY: SOME MUSINGS.

Marlene Dobkin de Rios, Ph. D.

This paper examines the motif of the water lily in Classic Maya art, in light of recent discoveries of apomorphine-like alkaloids in the plant. The author draws on an earlier paper which suggested that the water lily was used by Maya shamans, priests and healers in Classic times because of its probable psychoactive properties. In addition, themes recurring among drug-using societies of the world are summarized, analyzed and presented as working hypotheses to test on prehistoric art, for insights into the philosophy and religion of now extinct peoples, such as the Maya.

THE MAYA AND THE WATER LILY: SOME MUSINGS.

Marlene Dobkin de Rios, Ph. D.
The Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic,
San Francisco and
California State University, Fullerton

Americanists curious about the religion of New World Indian populations have been interested in the impact of plant hallucinogens on belief systems of a wide number of peoples scattered over two continents, speaking a wide variety of languages. When the Spanish Conquistadores came upon the scene in the sixteenth century, they found native use of plant hallucinogens as an integral part of religious beliefs. This was anathema to their Roman Catholic piety and faith and they quickly set about to destroy all traces of this pagan activity. Although we are fortunate in having available ethno-historical sources to draw upon, albeit from a highly prejudiced clerical population, for the most part, scholars interested in re-interpreting archaeological remains of many New World peoples have been faced with real difficulties in understanding how LSD-like plants were incorporated into myth, legend, art and religion.

In 1974, I published a paper on the psychotropic flora and fauna of the Maya from three distinctive regions of Southern Mesoamerica. At that time, I analyzed art motifs from Maya culture and suggested, among other things, that the Maya used

the water lily plant (Nymphaeae ampla) as part of their religious activity. Further, the plant certainly appeared to have had hallucinogenic properties, in terms of the ways in which the Maya utilized it. In 1974, my statements were close to conjecture. However, since the paper's publication (it was originally written in 1970-1971), I have had occasion to survey a dozen societies of the world where plant hallucinogens were used: my sample was chosen from a large number of societies ranging in social complexity from simple hunters and gatherers,, horticulturalists, pastoralists, ancient civilizations and folk segments of modern nation-states. Throughout this analysis, prepared for the United State National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (1973), I found a series of recurrent themes among the societies discussed. These themes can operate as working hypotheses, to enable scholars from related fields to interpret archaeological remains of now extinct peoples. This can be done not only in terms of recognition of artistic stylization of drug plants (Schultes 1976), but in the rendering of complex philosophical ideas which co-occur cross-culturally as the result of LSD-like plant ingestion.

In the case of the Maya, I would like to re-examine some of the 1974 data on the water lily, especially in light of recent findings by Jose Luis Diaz (1975) that the water lily, from highland Chiapas, Mexico, contains apo-morphine-like alkaloids. Diaz's investigations by means of gas chromatography were independent verifications of my 1974 suggestion that the water lily was a psychoactive plant. To do this, I will

drug ingestion in traditional, non-Western societies. Then I will look at the way in which the water lily is portrayed in Maya culture during the Classic period. I will suggest the implications of Diaz's findings of the drug properties of the lily on Maya culture. The detailing of one aspect of Maya drug use, while of interest to the Americanist, hopefully should also help create a climate in which one of the first questions scholars will ask in recreating archaeological scenarios entails asking just how and what drugs may have played roles in the society of a given people. Rather than relegating such categories of inquiry to postscripts of minor import, I would argue that plant hallucinogens play a major part in the religion of non-Western peoples; we must recognize the cultural blinders that inhibit the Western scholar who is accustomed to his own culture's preferences for tobacco and alcohol (see especially Janiger and Dobkin de Rios, 1976). Nonetheless, the student of New World societies must be open to understanding other ways and other drug use alien to his own (see also Dobkin de Rios 1977a, 1977b).

Common Themes Linked to Hallucinogenic Plant Use in Traditional Societies.

Drawing upon the data in my 1973 report, and revised recently (Dobkin de Rios 1977c), on the non-Western use of hallucinogenic agents, in this section I would like to summarize common themes. The reader is referred to the original document for detailed information and bibliographic references.

It is quite possible that the reasons similar themes have emerged among a dozen societies of the world may be due to coin-

vidence. Possibly, diffusion may be at work, although the societies upon which the analysis was based attempted to control for this factor. A third explanation is that the biological parameters of psychotropic drug ingestion effect man's central nervous system in a similar fashion. This may set the stage for similarities in cultural elaboration of a finite number of symbols.

A. Perception of Time and Hallucinogenic Drug Use

As Eliade (1957:170) has written, one of the major characteristics of the sacred realm in traditional religion, deals with man's experiencing of time. Perhaps the circularity and reversible elements of time, in which an eternal mythical present exists which so-called primitive man periodically re-integrated into his religious rites has been influenced by the use of plant hallucinogens in various societies. One of the foremost characteristics of such drug use entails the perception of time, which slows up almost to an imperceptible flow, or else is experienced indescribably fast (Ludwig 1969:13-14).

B. Animals and Hallucinogenic Drug Use.

Animals seem to have played a vital role in teaching or revealing to man the properties of plant hallucinogens. Evidence is growing that animals indeed seek out psychotropic experiences (Siegel 1973). Several societies who use plant hallucinogens have reported learning about drug plants from deer, reindeer or wild boars in their environment. Despite the apparent non-adaptive aspects of such animal behavior, this is widespread.

The observation by man of psychotropic drug use in animals is interesting to examine and may point out the antiquity of drug use in human society, since hunters and gatherers may have been the ones to observe animal plant use most carefully and imitate this behavior.

C. Music and Hallucinogenic Use

A recurrent theme is the important role of music as an accompaniment to hallucinogenic drug sessions. In some reports, we find that healers or sorcerers claim their musical productions evoke certain stereotypic visions. Sometimes the music, i.e., (singing, whistling, drumming) may be viewed as necessary to attain certain cultural goals, such as seeing the person responsible for bewitchment, aiding in curing, foreseeing the future, etc. Katz, an ethnomusicologist and I have analyzed tropical rain forest music from Peruvian Amazonian ayahuasca sessions in 1971 and found that music plays a crucial role in bridging ordinary and non-ordinary realms of consciousness (see also Dobkin de Rios and Katz, 1975). The production of acute anxiety often accompanies access to these non-ordinary realms. Since the physiological effects of hallucinogenic plants tend to alter basic structures of perception, music in a manner of speaking, replaces part of the structure and operates in what Katz and I have called a "jungle gym" in consciousness, providing a series of pathways and banisters implicit in the unconscious structure of music itself.

D. Spiritual Animation of Hallucinogenic Plants

A common theme linked to hallucinogenic plant use deals with animated spirits of hallucinogenic plants. At times, these spirit animators are seen to be small- miniscular in size. Or else, they can be giant-like. Such visionary experience has been termed micropsia or macropsia in psychiatric literature. Barber (1970) argues that the near universal reporting of very small or very large figures in the wake of LSD-like experience can be related to a physiological phenomena where pupillary activity is altered in complex ways. Thus, we find reports of the yage men, small people of the mushroom, tiny hekula spirits, etc. Retinal images may be altered in permitting the individual to perceive physiological structures in one's own visual system, including lattices, cones, cylinders and other geometrics, now suddenly amenable to observation under the effects of the drug (Ibid.:32).

E. Animal Familiars and Plant Hallucinogens

Shamanic transformations into animal familiars, aided by potions of hallucinogenic derivation are common themes in drug-using societies, particularly in the New World. Pitt-Rivers has discussed some Central American beliefs in such spirit familiars and shamanic transformations (1972) which in my opinion, are quite generalizable to the drug experience (Dobkin de Rios 1977a). Where these beliefs exist, we find the shaman that he control and beckon a series of familiars for his own personal use in curing or bewitching. It is possible that themes

of shamanic transformation may be related to drug reports when one image remains in the mind's eye, while a second is superimposed upon it, with the first then fading away. Such an illusion of man-animal transformation may have given rise to this common theme. The relationship of the shaman to his animal familiars is an interesting theme and corresponds to the importance in low-energy societies of such relationships. ?

F. Cultural Evolution and Plant Hallucinogens

We can plot differences in hallucinogenic drug use from simple hunting and gathering societies to those of greater social stratification and complexity. With the emergence of stratified societies, drug use seems to have been eliminated or in name, at least, removed from widespread use--usurped by specialized segments who controlled drug use as part of their sumptuary laws. Unauthorized drug use under these circumstances may have become a crime against the commonwealth. It may be that man's belief in his ability to bewitch an enemy and cause his death, the heritage of the power of the plant, could be dangerous to members of stratified society. In a state-level society, if a peasant shaman were permitted to continue to use drug plants when beliefs existed that he would be able to bewitch a state administrator, legitimate power may have been viewed as in jeopardy. Once usurpation of hallucinogens by higher ranking segments of society occur, we find the quick demise of drug knowledge predictable once cultural change in the form of conquest, colonialism, etc. occurs. Esoteric knowledge may not diffuse to the folk level again from whence it surely originated. In the 1974 study of the Maya, it is possible that

the problem of elite use of drugs was an important factor in alienation from corn farmers by this segment.

G. Paranormal Phenomena and Plant Hallucinogens

Although a near-universal theme linked to hallucinogenic plant use concerns the power of these plants to bestow divinatory success, there is little within the scientific paradigm to explain this often reported phenomenon. Although anthropologists have been remiss in examining this in their field studies, the anthropological record does provide an interesting mainspring for analysis, since one of the principal reasons that shamans use hallucinogenic plants is to predict the future. Perhaps the most important path that ought to be followed stems from Castaneda's work, which reiterates a theme gaining credence in Western intellectual circles, namely that the subject-object differentiation which ~~is~~ is an honored theorem within the scientific paradigm, is inadequate and fallacious, inhibiting an accurate understanding of paranormal phenomena (Dobkin de Rios 1975).

H. Death and Resurrection

Another theme important to consider is connected to the dissolution of ego boundaries under drug ingestion, and the unitive experience, often symbolized by means of the death and resurrection motif, amenable under high dosage levels of plant hallucinogens. This experience is often culturally programmed by shamanic activity in many traditional societies of the world and may explain the common use of plant hallucinogens as vehicles to supernatural access.

THE WATER LILY AS A PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG

In my earlier study on the Maya, I argued that the motif of the water lily was prevalent due to the psychotropic properties of this plant. I suggested that the Maya shaman, priest and artist knew of these properties, which in turn, were also diffused at the folk level in pre-Classic times. My main concern was to look at the influence of these plants on Maya religion. To quote:

The common water lily is an aquatic plant of the genus Nymphaea. ...Rands (1953, 1955) lists the following major sites for the water lily motif in Maya areas: Quirigua, Copan, Chichen Itza, Yaxchilan, Santa Rita, Tulum, Tikal, Palenque, Kaminaljuyu, Usumacinta, Piedras Negras and the Bonampak murals. In addition, the Dresden Codex has numerous representations of the water lily. Most of the dates would appear to fall within the Classic period, although aside from stone monuments, the motif is difficult to date. The only ceramic evidence cited by Rands for water lily motifs comes from Alta Verapaz (1953:88). [Stela Madrid]

(Dobkin de Rios 1974:150).

It is interesting to examine mythic associations connected with the water lily, especially in light of the discovery of drug properties for that plant. Rands has discussed the following:

1. Death symbols recurred.
2. Mythic beings occur as the source of the plant, and include the long-nosed serpent or rain god; a bird form and jaguar.

3. The anatomical sources found in association with the lily are the top of the head, the ears, eyes, mouth, hands and perhaps the neck and nose regions, suggestive of the effects that psychotropic substances have upon all the sensory modes.
4. At Palenque, the maize god is found in association with elaborate stems or vines of the lily, which pass through the hand.
5. In the Dresden Codex, the water lily is found in the hand of the long-nosed god. Suggestions of paraphernalia are found, perhaps indicating preparation of the plant, either in a drink or posdered form to facilitate contact with the supernatural.
6. At Palenque, the water lily is associated with one of the nine overlords of the underworld.
7. At Copan, the lily is associated with the toad on Stela D, and Zoomorph B (the toad, by the way has two major hallucinogens -- bufotenine and Dimethytrptamine in the skin).
8. The water lily is shown with its stem emerging from the figure's mouth and its stalk held in the hands; reclining human figures are often placed amidst the plants.

Rand argues that from the middle of the Classic Period until the beginning of the Mexican period, the water lily motif is very common. It is part of a complex of beliefs connected with the maize plant and important in Maya religious symbolism.

As mentioned above, the motif of death and resurrection is commonly linked to drug ingestion in traditional world societies. The association of the lily with ~~scatological~~ concepts in Maya art, then, may yield some indication of the drug effect, patterned religiously to facilitate communication, control, manipulation or supplication of more-than-human entities.

In addition, the relationship of mythic beings as the source of the plant, including the long-nosed serpent, a bird form and jaguar fall well into line with many drug-using societies where shamanic metamorph^oses into the animal familiar(s) by the drug using shaman or priest is commonly found. Symbolizing the power source of the individual who can call upon his animal familiar to do his bidding, such man/animal relations co-occur with drug use dramatically all over the world. Associations of the water lily with the common toad, too, correspond to my earlier suggestions in 1974 that the toad's psychoactive properties were known and used by religious hierophants in ancient Maya civilization. Wasson and Wasson (1957) have traced the association of the toad with the hallucinogenic mushroom linguistically throughout Old and New World culture areas, finding very interesting cognates. The Maya are probable users of hallucinogenic mushrooms, as testified to by the large number of mushroom stones and pottery representations.

If Diaz' findings are replicated (see Diaz 1975), the implication for Maya studies are important to note. First of all, in examining the drug effect ensuant upon ingestion of

the opiate-like alkaloid, apo-morphine, some unusual drug properties should be noted. Apomorphine clinically has a long history of use in Western culture as an emetic, causing heavy and continuous vomiting. At first blush, this drug effect seems inimical to the religious experience perhaps sought after by the Maya priest in a temple center, using such a substance to divine the future or place himself in contact with supernatural realms. However, pharmacologically speaking, after the emetic effect wears off, a dreamy, languid period follows. From the point of view of New World native societies with rigorous fasting and vomitive therapeutics widely employed by native healers in preparation for culturally desired altered states of consciousness, such a state evoked by apomorphine might, indeed be highly valued. In the case of one plant hallucinogen, ayahuasca, whose use I studied in the Peruvian Amazon (see Dobkin de Rios 1972), the heavily emetic properties of that plant psychedelic were highly regarded by healers and patients alike. In fact, one of the purposes for which drug plants are used among societies holding beliefs in witchcraft is that the role of the shaman/priest is to help dislodge the dart or thorn inside one's person, thrust there by an evil witch; thus vomitives may be highly valued and assumed to be part of drug use in the service of religious goals such as curing, or eliminating the evil machinations of a rival shaman or priest.

Leon-Portillo's study of Maya concepts of time (1974) is of interest here. If indeed, the Maya priest used plant hallucinogens as an integral part of his religious ritual, the properties of

drug plants to dramatically accelerate or diminish the perception of time would be gravely altered by the drug effect. Even such excellent analyses as that of the above-mentioned scholar on time perception among the Maya would benefit from attention paid to the input of drug ingestion and its possible influence on their cosmological concepts.

Conclusions

This paper has mused over Maya use of the water lily plant in light of the recent discovery of psychoactive properties of the plant. It is hoped that New World scholars will be open to accepting the important role of such drug plants upon the religious system, philosophy and art of now extinct peoples, such as the ancient Maya.

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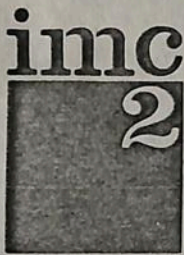
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second international mycological congress 1977

University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Amherst, Massachusetts
4 August 1977

President: Frederick K. Sparrow

To Program Committee Members and Organizers:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter mailed recently to individuals who are being guaranteed some degree of financial support from funds that will be disbursed directly by the IMC-2 Treasurer.

Included are the names of the individuals and the total amount committed by the Executive Committee to each individual within your area of responsibility.

I have tried to make the statements in the grant letter unambiguous. At least two points may merit emphasis here.

1. The amount mentioned in each case is the total; IMC-2 will not pick up, in addition, either housing, food, transportation, registration, or other expense of the individual.

2. Each grant is based on the unique qualities of the individual, as supplied by the organizer. The grant therefore will be paid only to the individual himself, upon his arrival in Tampa; it is not now transferable to a substitute or other participant (except in cases where the organizer himself has collected the funds for the grant).

Abstracts have been shipped and already are arriving in Tampa. Program is all printed and in the bindery; it will be trucked directly to Tampa by the printer to avoid any possible delays at this point. Everything is under control, if a bit hectic.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

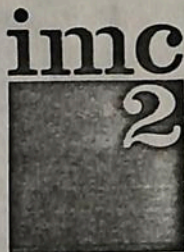
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Emory G. Simmons".

Emory G. Simmons
Chairman
Executive Committee IMC-2

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

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

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



second international mycological congress 1977

University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Amherst, Massachusetts
1 August 1977

President: Frederick K. Sparrow

This letter is intended to confirm financial commitments related to your participation in the Second International Mycological Congress, since your earlier discussions may have been indirectly through a Program Committee member, symposium organizer, or other member of the IMC-2 family.

I now wish to state formally to you that the Executive Committee of the Congress commits \$ _____ to your use. This amount will be available to you when you check in at the Registration Desk of IMC-2 Headquarters after your arrival on the university campus.

It is important that you understand that the amount indicated above is the total financial support that the Executive Committee is able to give. Please note that all participants must pay the registration fee and the cost of their own housing and food.

If you already have paid the full registration fee of \$60, the total amount noted above will be paid to you on your arrival. If your full registration fee has not been received by the IMC-2 Secretary before your arrival, the amount noted above will be reduced by \$60.

In either case, the charges for room and food are to be settled between you and the University Housing Office, since the Congress organization is not involved in those reservations.

The Congress has fully committed all available support funds. If for any reason you now find that you are unable to attend, please cable directly to me if it is at all possible. Other participants would welcome support.

Arrangements for the Congress are essentially complete. There already are more than 1100 registrants in the various categories (plus numerous children). We are looking forward to an exciting, no doubt tiring full week -- and we trust that we will be able to welcome you in Tampa.

Sincerely,

Emory G. Simmons
Chairman, Executive Committee
Second International Mycological Congress

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

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

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



ORGANIZATION OF FLORA NEOTROPICA PROGRAMS AT THE IMC₂

OFN Annual meeting: August 27, 1977 at 9:00 a.m. - 12 noon (meeting of the Commission).
 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. (meeting of the Board).
 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. (dinner).

Annual Guest Lecture: August 27, 1977 at 8:00 p.m. Guest Speaker: Gastón Guzmán

Title of Lecture: "The Distribution of the Mexican Fungi with discussion of the Relationship to the South American Mycoflora."

Marie Selby Excursion: August 28, 1977 at 9:00 a.m.

MYCOLOGY IN THE NEOTROPICS: August 29, 1977 at 8:00 p.m.

Invited participants:

Dr. Gastón Guzmán	Dr. Luis Diego Gomez	Dr. Pablo Buriticá
Dr. Oton Holmquist	Dr. José Bezzera	Dr. Oswaldo Fidalgo
Dr. Alcides R. Teixeira	Dr. Jorge Wright	Dr. Waldo Lazo
Dra. Magdalena Pavlich de Sueldo		

MYCOLOGICAL FLORA OF THE NEOTROPICS: (Part I: ASCOMYCETES, MYXOMYCETES and FUNGI IMPERFECTI)

August 30, 1977 at 8:00 p.m.

Invited participants:

Dr. Marie A. Farr	Dr. C. L. Kramer	Dr. Richard Hanlin
Dr. Gary J. Samuels	Dr. Jack Rogers	Dr. R. K. Benjamin
Dr. Don Reynolds	Dr. Margaret B. Bigelow	Dr. R. P. Korf
Dr. S. Carpenter	Dr. John Haines	Dr. K. P. Dumont
Dr. M. Sherwood	Dr. Roger Goos	Dr. Nag Raj

MYCOLOGICAL FLORA OF THE NEOTROPICS: (Part II: BASIDIOMYCETES and PHYCOMYCETES)

August 31, 1977 at 8:00 p.m.

Invited participants:

Dr. C. Gardner Shaw	Dr. Gastón Guzmán	Dr. Patricio Ponce de Leon
Dr. P. Buriticá	Dr. Gerald Benny	Dr. Arthur Welden
Dr. R. Singer	Dr. B. <u>Lowy</u>	Dr. Ruben Duran
Dr. James Trappe	Dr. E. Setliff	

DRUGS, RITUALS AND ALTERED STATES OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Edited by Brian M. du Toit

The editor: Dr. du Toit is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Florida. He has published reports on his field work conducted among American Indians, urban Africans and in an isolated community of Whites in South Africa.

The book: This volume contains 15 chapters, all but one of which are published here for the first time. They range from a general theoretical introduction to a number of descriptive chapters and include also some important discussions for applied social sciences. Studies range from drug use in South Africa and South America, to street scenes in modern American cities.

Through most of these chapters runs the theme of ritual, both sacred and secular, and the tendency to view it in the latter sense. While the ethnobotanical chapters deal with hallucinogens, others deal with the use of cannabis, alcohol, heroin, methaqualone and polydrug complexities. Two chapters in particular suggest sensory stimulation due to the use of certain hallucinogenic drugs.

The scope of this volume is clearly illustrated by the table of contents.

CONTENTS

Preface
Introduction (Brian M. du Toit, Univ. Florida)

The subject and the field

Altered states of consciousness, myths, and rituals (Ericka Bourguignon, Ohio State Univ.)
The botanical and chemical distribution of hallucinogens (Richard E. Schultes, Harvard Botanical Museum)

Drug use and cultural patterning

Transformation and redundancy in ritual: A case study from Colombia (William L. Partridge, Univ. S. Calif.)
Ethnicity and patterning in South African drug use (Brian M. du Toit, Univ. Florida)
Ritual, the Aymara, and the role of alcohol in human society (William E. Carter, Univ. Florida)
The effectiveness of the subculture in developing rituals and social sanctions for controlled drug use (Wayne M. Harding & Norman E. Zinberg, both Cambridge Hospital)

Modern urban America

Into the whole ritual thing: Ritualistic drug use among urban American heroin addicts (Michael H. Agar, Univ. Houston)
Cognitive and ritual aspects of drug use among young Black urban males (Patricia J. Cleckner, Up Front Drug Information Agency, Miami)
Patterns of drug abuse among the Spanish-speaking Gay Community (Mercedes Gros Sandoval, Univ. Miami)

Friend or stranger

Identifying the stranger: An analysis of behavioral rules for sales of heroin (Katherine A. Carlson, Univ. Hawaii)
The study of San José, Costa Rica, street culture: Codes and communication in lower-class society (J. Bryan Page, Univ. Florida)

Hallucinogens and sensory stimulation

Auditory driving, hallucinogens, and music-color synesthesia in Tsonga ritual (Thomas F. Johnston, Univ. Alaska)
Plant hallucinogens, out-of-body experiences and New World monumental earthworks (Marlene Dobkin de Rios, Univ. Calif.)

Future research

Phenomenological inquiry in ethnobotanical studies (E. Richard Sorenson, Smithsonian Institution)
Avenues for future ethnobotanical research into New World hallucinogens and their uses (Richard E. Schultes, Harvard Botanical Museum)
A. A. Balkema 298 pp 14 photos 6"x9"
ISBN 90-6191-014-5 1977 cloth \$16.50

PHARMACOLOGIE TOXICOLOGIE ET ABUS DES PSYCHOTOMIMETIQUES (HALLUCINOGENES) PHARMACOLOGY TOXICOLOGY AND ABUSE OF PSYCHOTOMIMETICS (HALLUCINOGENS)

Edited by Simone Radouco-Thomas, A. Villeneuve and C. Radouco-Thomas, all of the Department of Pharmacology, Universite' Laval

Laval University International Symposium on Psychodysleptics brought together participants of international reputation from the United States, Canada and France. This volume contains the 28 papers resulting from the symposium.

An attempt to integrate multidisciplinary knowledge in this field, the book brings together a series of concepts and data on psychotomimetics both in biomedical and social fields.

Sample contents: Pharmacology of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in man. The use of psychodysleptics in clinical psychiatry. Social and cultural aspects of hallucinogens. Pharmacologie humaine des drogues psychodysleptiques. Les psychodysleptiques: pharmacologie animale versus pharmacologie humaine. Psychotomimetics and cerebral monoamines. Psychotomimetic drugs: adverse reactions. Current abuse problems with psychodysleptics. Use of hallucinogens by youth: psychological aspects. Scientific and public control of hallucinogen in USA.

Chapters in either French or English (5 French, 23 English).
Les Presses de L'Universite' Laval 473 pp 6 1/2"x9 1/2"
ISBN 0-7746-6599-8 1974 illus. paper \$20.00

ORDER FORM

_____ Please send DRUGS, RITUALS AND ALTERED STATE OF CONSCIOUSNESS \$16.50 (plus \$.66 postage & handling)
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second international mycological congress 1977

University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

*Bernie - I haven't dropped Leo completely;
but he requires total support - which I believe is
impossible. I will contact him tomorrow with
a maximum offer. We shall see.*

E.

President: Frederick K. Sparrow

Amherst, Massachusetts
30 July 1977

TO: Organizers of Symposia and other Events of Special Interest

Dear Colleagues:

The volumes of abstracts for IMC-2 (almost 800 pp.) are already printed and on their way to Tampa. The final detailed Program was coming off the presses two days ago and will be completed within a few days.

It became obvious while this material was being set up for the printer that a very large number of the individuals listed as authors or participants in symposia and special events have not pre-registered for the Congress. It is, of course, their privilege to delay registration until they reach Tampa.

At the ASM meetings in New Orleans last May I encountered two invited IMC-2 speakers who said they had been told that they did not need to register. Such misinformation only increases the burden of the Congress organizers and increases the potential for embarrassment when participants arrive in Tampa.

A paragraph in my letter of 24 November 1976 to members of the Program Committee states the policy, which has not changed:

"In order that there be no misunderstanding on the above points, please note carefully: invitations issued by program organizers and courtesy invitations sent by the Secretary do not eliminate the necessity for each participant to meet the requirements of (pre)registration, fee payment, timely submission of abstracts, and food and housing reservations (if needed). Regardless of how these requirements are to be met (by the individual or for him), it is essential that each invited participant and his representative on the Program Committee be fully aware that none of these required actions will be taken care of automatically by any other individual in the Congress organization."

With close to 500 symposium and special group speakers, there is no way that the Congress can either ignore the registration fee or waive food and housing payments. With over 1100 paid-up registrants in various categories (plus numerous children) it will become increasingly, and unnecessarily, difficult to cope with arriving participants who have neither registered nor indicated a need for housing and food.

I realize, of course, that many of the presentations listing joint authors actually will be represented at the Congress by only one person. I suspect also that several of the individuals who are to receive support grants from IMC-2 are assuming that the registration business will be handled for them by someone else, or even that the cost of registration, food, and housing will be absorbed by IMC-2 in addition to their grant. Absolutely not so.

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

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

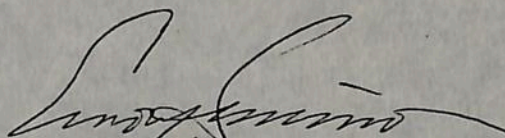
Treasurer: Leland Shanor
Department of Botany
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611

In any case, information on the enclosed sheet(s) is current according to my records. I rely on you to ensure that no invited participant in your event(s) arrives in Tampa with false expectations as to what arrangements have been made for him there. . To be specific: housing cannot be provided on campus until the \$60 (\$70 late) registration fee has been paid. [The only exceptional handling will be for individuals receiving IMC-2 grants. Such grants simply will be reduced by the amount of the fee.]

If you have reason to believe that my records are in error, please contact Dr. Fuller immediately; all original registration information is in his hands, so corrections should start in his office.

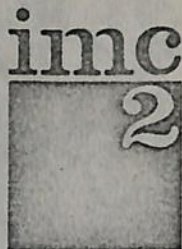
With best regards. Everything is coming to a head at once, it seems. But we can see no significant obstacles to having everything ready to go when 27 August rolls around.

Sincerely,



Emory G. Simmons
Chairman
Executive Committee IMC-2

Ros - DSO



second international mycological congress 1977

Aldrich; Program Chairman; 1053 McCarty Hall
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611
Telephone (904) 392-1096
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

June 21, 1977

President: Frederick K. Sparrow

To: Program Committee members and Symposium Organizers
Subject: Travel funding for Congress participants

Each of you who receives this memo has dealt with me directly regarding travel funding for the individuals listed below. The amounts are listed insofar as records are complete. I authorized each of you to extend offers of travel support. The Congress Executive Committee must now determine the current plans and commitments regarding each of the participants to whom support was offered, so that any unused funds can be re-allocated and firm, official letters offering travel support can be sent each recipient.

Therefore, would you respond to me BY JULY 1 with your latest, final, firm information regarding acceptances of these travel awards by your symposium participants. I must know who has accepted, and what amount, by that date, so that the job of re-allocating and of processing letters can progress. You may either call or write me. Thanks for your help.

or as soon as you return from Guatemala!

Please keep in mind that travel awards are payable to recipients only after their arrival at the Congress. In addition, please be aware that all congress participants are responsible for paying their own registration fees and housing costs. They must make housing reservations as prescribed in the Second Circular in order to be assured of a room once they reach Tampa.

Program Committee member or Symposium organizer

Lowy

Travel award recipient	Amount	Accepted?	Will attend Congress?
<i>Dobkin de Rios</i>	<i>\$1,500</i> ✓		
<i>OSO</i>	<i>\$500</i> ✓		
<i>(Bernie: We heard via Simmons that OSO says he must have full \$1400 airfare or he can't come. We cannot do this. Have you heard from him?)</i>			
<i>Henry</i>			

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



4-VIII-1977

Dr. Roy Watling
Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR
Scotland

Dear Roy:

I only want to send you a quick note concerning a correction in the Program which may not have reached you yet. Our symposium is now scheduled for Friday morning, 2-IX, not Saturday, as I indicated earlier. We shall also have an evening session on the same day. I would like to meet with all the participants the evening before the symposium, on Thursday, Sept. 1, if convenient - probably at the University Center. In any event, I'll leave messages there for everyone involved.

With all best wishes,

until we meet,

Bon Voyage!

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

symptoms of the intoxication are: muscular relaxation, flaccidity and mydriasis in the early stages followed by a period of emotional disturbances such as extreme hilarity and difficulty in concentration. At this point, the visual and auditory hallucinations usually appear, eventually to be followed by lassitude and mental and physical depression with serious alteration of time and space perception. One peculiarity of the intoxication that promises to be of interest in experimental psychiatry is the isolation of the subject from the world around him; without a loss of consciousness, he is rendered completely indifferent to his environment, which becomes unreal to him as his dreamlike state becomes apparently real.^{142,154}

The psychotomimetic effects following the ingestion of 32 specimens of *Psilocybe mexicana* have been inscribed as follows:¹⁶⁵

As I was perfectly well aware that my knowledge of the Mexican origin of the mushroom would lead me to imagine only Mexican scenery, I tried deliberately to look on my environment as I knew it normally. But all voluntary efforts to look at things in their customary forms and colours proved ineffective. Whether my eyes were closed or open, I saw only Mexican motifs and colours. When the doctor supervising the experiment bent over me to check my blood pressure, he was transformed into an Aztec priest, and I would not have been astonished if he had drawn an obsidian knife. In spite of the seriousness of the situation, it amused me to see how the Germanic face of my colleague had acquired a purely Indian expression. At the peak of the intoxication, about 1½ hours after ingestion of the mushrooms, the rush of interior pictures, mostly changing in shape and colour, reached such an alarming degree that I feared that I would be torn into this whirlpool of form and colour and would dissolve. After about six hours, the dream came to an end. Subjectively, I had no idea how long this condition had lasted. I felt my return to everyday reality to be a happy return from a strange, fantastic but quite really experienced world into an old and familiar home.

Skillful techniques succeeded in growing cultures of *P. mexicana* and other species, opening the way for chemical studies that lead to surprising results.^{144,147}

"The history of the solution of the teonanacatl mystery," it has been said, "is a very good example of how modern scientific re-



second international mycological congress 1977
Department of Microbiology and Cell Science
1053 McCarty Hall, University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

President: Frederick K. Sparrow

May 9, 1977

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
and Agricultural and Mechanical College
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

Thank you for the update on Drs. Rios, Oso, and Smith. This letter will confirm that the Ethnomycology symposium will be held Friday, Sept. 2, 8:30-12 Noon.

Best regards,

Henry C. Aldrich/per ky

Henry C. Aldrich
Program Chairman

HCA:ky

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

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

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

TITLE OF SESSION -- Ethnomycology Symposium

ORGANIZER -- B. Lowy

HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN -- Roger Heim, R. Gordon Wasson

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED (First Session)

1. OVERVIEW OF ETHNOMYCOLOGY -- B. Lowy, Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
2. TAXONOMY AND TOXICITY OF PSILOCYBE -- A. H. Smith, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
3. PSILOCYBE IN MEXICO -- G. Guzmán, Instituto Politécnico Nacional de México, Mexico City.
4. ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN ETHNOMYCOLOGY -- R. Watling, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED (Second Session)

5. PSYCHOTROPIC FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE MAYA -- M. Dobkin de Rios, California State University, Fullerton.
6. ETHNOMYCOLOGY IN NIGERIA -- B. Oso, Botany Department, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.
7. ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL ROOTS OF CHRISTIANITY -- J. Allegro, University of Manchester, England.

TITLE OF SESSION -- Ethnomycology Symposium

ORGANIZER -- B. Lowy

HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN -- Roger Heim, R. Gordon Wasson

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7. ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL ROOTS OF CHRISTIANITY -- J. Allegro, University of Manchester, England.

AN ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

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

The earliest civilizations arose only after man learned to identify and finally to cultivate edible plants. Instrumental in this advance was an elite class of shamans under whose magico-religious guidance crops were sown, husbanded and reaped, the arcana surrounding these rites being passed to privileged individuals by word of mouth and special instruction from one generation to the next. Mythologies were elaborated to account for the success or failure of human efforts, and the discovery of plant hallucinogens, including fungi, enabled men to communicate directly with and therefore to exert some influence upon the mysterious powers that controlled their lives and their livelihood. Prayer, sacrifices and propitious offerings made humbly, with solemn decorum in conduct, dress, dance and song to omnipotent gods, became a part of deeply rooted folkloric beliefs in the indispensability of rituals in which plant and fungus hallucinogens were utilized.

That hallucinogenic fungi played a significant role in pre-Columbian sacred ceremonies is demonstrated in the illustration in Figure 1. Their use in contemporary Mesoamerica is briefly reviewed, together with a consideration of the genesis of mycophilia and mycophobia.



Fig. 1 Mushrooms in the hands of shamans displayed in the Codex Vindobonensis Mexicanus I.

2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 24 26 27 28 30 31 32 33 34 35

Morning, Sat, Sept. 3

Ethnomycology

May have to split into 2 symposia

Aldrich (Lowy)

70803

✓ Org: Lowy, B., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
Chm: same

CRAIG-MORE, BALLASALLA, ISLE OF MAN
England *

✓ Guzmán, G., Mexico, ^{D.F. 17} ~~City~~, Mexico (Dpto. Botánica, Esc. Nac. Cien. Biol., A.P. 42-126)

~~de Rios, Marlene Dobkin, California *~~

~~Shultes, R., Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA~~

48104 →

✓ Smith, A.H., Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

BIB. DATA
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Dept. of Microbiology and Cell Science
220 Bartram Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611
November 2, 1976

To: Those IMC₂ symposium organizers who report directly to me
From: Henry Aldrich, Program Chairman
Re: Deadlines and information

Enclosed you will find a Xerox of my file card on your symposium, reflecting the latest information I have from you on participants, addresses, and titles. Please check this against your data, correct mine, add late information, and return to me. I have noted in each case when your symposium has been scheduled, although this is still tentative.

We have reason to be optimistic that some travel support may be forthcoming from NSF for foreign participants, but final word will not come until Feb. 1. To give me ammunition for that time, and so that I may prepare a proposal to NIH for possible additional travel funds, would you each send me, along with your update, a current reading of which of your symposium speakers have an absolute requirement for congress-provided travel funds, and approximately how much? Please bear in mind that it is possible that we will have no such funds after all, and be making contingency plans for the situation where you have cancellations. At least one symposium organizer has obtained funding for his speakers on his own, and I encourage you all to make such efforts if you have possibilities open to you. Any funds obtained by organizers specifically for support of their speakers will remain earmarked as such in the treasury and may be allocated as the organizer desires.

I enclose a copy of "Types" of Presentations at IMC₂" which I prepared for program committee members, mostly for your information.

The Second Congress circular has been printed and will be mailed from Athens, Georgia during the next 2 to 3 weeks. It contains registration forms and abstract instructions. All forms and abstracts are due in the Congress Secretary's office on April 1. All symposium speakers must submit abstracts. Dr. Fuller will be checking the same Xerox of your symposium card that I sent you, to see that all symposium participants receive the second circular. If you know of others who did not receive or return the first circular who need the second, contact Dr. Fuller, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Georgia, Athens 30601.

I hope this covers most of the questions that have come up. If not, call or write. Thanks for your help.

Yours truly,

Henry Aldrich
Aldrich
Program Chairman



TYPES OF PRESENTATIONS AT IMC₂

Symposia: 5 or 6 25 minute papers, with 5 min discussion breaks, & one coffee break.
6-paper symposia scheduled for morning, 5-paper ones for afternoon.

Contributed paper sessions: The latest word is that all will be presented as posters. We can accommodate 1000 posters during the week at Tampa, with each poster on display for a 12 hour period. I believe that this will be more than sufficient, even if we accept more than one per participant, which I plan to do. Abstracts will be printed for each poster, and will be in the 8 1/2 x 11 format, with halftones and line drawings allowed for part of the space if desired. Symposium participant abstracts will be the same.

> | Night sessions: We have tentatively decided to call these "Special Interest Meetings". If you object or have better suggestions, let me know. The actual format for these is flexible, and completely up to the organizer. However, the following patterns seem to be emerging:

1. Several oral presentations, followed by directed discussion. This would end up like sort of a mini-symposium.
2. Non-structured format, mainly an opportunity for workers in a specific field or group to meet and exchange ideas.
3. Hands-on lab sessions, demonstrating how to handle or identify groups of fungi.
4. Demonstrations of materials or techniques, such as audio-tutorial materials.

I am preparing to mail materials to people who have indicated to me they would organize such a special interest meeting, to get their latest plans and/or to get them moving. We plan to accept abstracts from special interest meeting participants on an all-or-none basis. It will be up to the organizer to decide whether the presentations in his session warrant abstracts and whether they will be required or not. If so, all participants in a particular session must submit.

Films: Ed Haskins is supervising this area. Few 1st circular returns have indicated films to be submitted. Ed and I have discussed where to go from here, and have planned for him to solicit classic mycological films for inclusion in a scheduled, continuous-showing theater during the congress. He plans to obtain IWF films, too. If any of you have films to suggest, please get in touch with Ed at Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Washington, Seattle. I will also put out a plea for film submissions in the next Mycological Newsletter.

Invited poster sessions: As far as I know, several of these are still planned. They can be scheduled in a nice carpeted room next to the other posters, and coffee and lounge areas will be provided. I have been somewhat casual about record keeping on this category. To date, I am aware of invited posters as follows:

1. Dumont: Tropical fungi
2. Dumont: Flora Neotropica
3. Kohlmeyer: Marine fungi
4. Webster: Aquatic hyphomycete taxonomy
5. Miles and Schwalb: Genetics & morphogenesis of higher Basidiomycetes.

IMC₂ Data Sheet

Type of session:

Symposium

Invited poster session

Special interest meeting TITLE _____

Organizer: _____ Chairman: _____

Address: _____ Address: _____

Format: _____

Abstracts submitted? _____

Speakers or participants: _____

Time and day scheduled: _____

Special facilities required _____

Ballpark estimate of number expected to attend (Symposia & Special Interest)

Special needs of participants (such as letters of invitation, travel funds)

Miscellaneous not covered above: _____

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

5-XI-1976

Dr. Henry Aldrich
Dept. of Microbiology & Cell Science
220 Bartram Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611

Dear Henry:

Thanks for sending me the latest information on the II IMC symposium plans. I have made the necessary changes on the copy of your enclosed file card.

The only participant for whom I want to request travel support is Prof. John Allegro, whose address is: Craigmere, Ballasalla, Isle of Man, British Isles. The RT economy air fare (London-Miami-Tampa) was just quoted to me as \$796.00. Since a year from now, some increase might be expected, a round figure of about \$1000.00 is closer to the amount needed. Do you know what the registration fee will be?

I have written to all the other participants, indicating that travel funds are unlikely. Both Watling and Guzmán are coming anyway (to the best of my knowledge) and do not expect funding from our section. It was not easy to persuade Wasson, but he finally agreed. I strongly urge full support for Allegro, whose participation I consider to be extremely important. If final word from NSF comes through before 1 February, 1977, please let me know, so that I can inform him pro or contra.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard
Bernard Lowy

copy to Emory Simmons
COPY OF PARTICIPANT LIST (ALDRICH) TO Dr. FULLER } 5-XI-'76

September 19, 1975

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
University of California
San Francisco, CA 94143

Dear Dr. Rios:

Your response to my invitation is most encouraging. Schultes has answered in a similar vein and I may be able to convince Wasson to come. I am thinking in terms of about a 30 minute presentation. With ten participants (optimistic estimate) we would have two 2-1/2 hour sessions (morning and afternoon) followed next day with a round-table discussion and questions from the audience. It is all quite flexible at the moment - and somewhat tenuous too - because everything depends on our getting funded.

Your information on the water lily (probably a species of Castalia, but no doubt it has been identified) is most provocative. The frequently mentioned "water lily" of Maya art may not be that at all. For example, in the "Madrid Stela" (which I saw this summer in the Museo de America) the drooping flower at the level of the man's waist may represent a cactus. I discussed this possibility with Merle Greene Robertson when she consulted me about the interpretation of the floral part of the stela. She sent me a color photo of a plant that she found in Palenque which grew "about ten feet off the ground" on a tree and was said to bloom "very rarely." I identified it as a species of Hylocereus (a cactus) which bears a rather close resemblance to the flower shown in the stela. Water lilies are not mentioned in Schultes and Hojmann's (1973) "The botany and chemistry of hallucinogens" and only Lophophora williamsii and Trichocereus pachanoi are included among the Cactaceae.

In December 1972 when I was last in Iquitos, I met Manuel Cordoba whose book you have reviewed. He told me something about the jealous rivalry he suffered in years past from members of the medical profession. I asked him about the uses of mushrooms - hallucinogenic and others - but he apparently knew nothing about them. I told him about the Huasteca cult and my experience there, to which he was very attentive. At 87 he was quite an impressive man!

I'll keep you posted on developments concerning the ethnomycological conference.

Enclosed is a reprint you may not have seen.

With best wishes,

Bernard Lowy
Professor of Botany

BL/mam

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY PROGRAM

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94143

Sept. 14, 1975

Prof. B. Lowy
Botany Dept.
Louisiana State University
College of Arts and Sciences
Baton Rouge, La 70803

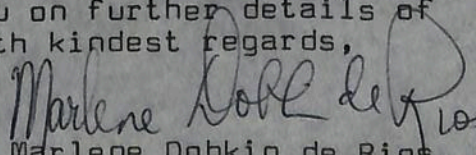
Dear Prof. Lowy:

Many thanks for your invitation to participate in the II International Mycological Congress in 1977. I would be most interested in joining you in this effort, and do hope that funds will be available, since I will probably be returning to the California State University at Fullerton then, where travel funds have long since dried up. This academic year, I will be doing a post-doctoral year at the medical school here on the application of biofeedback technology to the anthropological study of altered states.

I would be interested in looking at some of the cross-cultural implications of drug ingestion, including of course, mushrooms. I would like to survey the cross-cultural data, and draw upon studies I've made in the report I did for the U.S. National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, which I've rewritten in book form, "The Wilderness of Mind: Sacred Plants in Cross Cultural Perspective."

I would like to share something of interest to you with regard to my work on the Maya. Last November, I learned that Dr. José Luis Diaz of the National University of Mexico isolated an apomorphine-like alkaloid in the Water Lily. Reports had reached him that American youth were chewing the lily bulb in the Chipas highlands and he and his team did some investigations. The data was read at a recent psychiatric conference in Mexico last May and will be published in Spanish within the next few months by the Drug Dependency agency there. I must say that I feel vindicated, after the fact, that my methodological approach can yield some results.

I look forward to hearing from you on further details of the conference as they become known. With kindest regards,


Marlene Dobkin de Rios, Ph. D.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

September 4, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
California State College
Fullerton, California

Dear Dr. Rios:

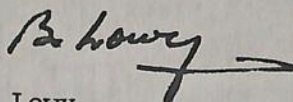
In August 1977 the II International Mycological Congress will be held at the University of South Florida in Tampa. Planning is now under way and the Program Committee has asked me to organize a section on ethnomycology.

I believe that a symposium would be the most effective form of presentation and because interrelated disciplines are involved, I feel that discussions cannot be limited to mycological data, although emphasis should appropriately be placed in that area of specialization. I hope that you may be interested in participating in such a symposium.

Early commitments are important so that a tentative roster of participants may be included in a Congress Circular to be distributed possibly before the end of 1975.

Please let me hear from you soon. Your comments and suggestions will be most welcome.

Sincerely yours,



B. Lowy
Professor of Botany
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section
II International Mycological Congress

PS - Travel funds are being sought for participants but it is too early to know how successful these efforts will be. Others being invited are: R.E. Schultes, R.G. Wasson, A.H. Smith, W. La Barge and Puhachik.

September 4, 1975

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
California State College
Fullerton, California

Dear Dr. Rios:

In August 1977 the II International Mycological Congress will be held at the University of South Florida in Tampa. Planning is now under way and the Program Committee has asked me to organize a section on ethnomycology.

I believe that a symposium would be the most effective form of presentation and because interrelated disciplines are involved, I feel that discussions cannot be limited to mycological data, although emphasis should appropriately be placed in that area of specialization. I hope that you may be interested in participating in such a symposium.

Early commitments are important so that a tentative roster of participants may be included in a Congress Circular to be distributed possibly before the end of 1975.

Please let me hear from you soon. Your comments and suggestions will be most welcome.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Professor of Botany
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section
II International Mycological Congress

September 3, 1976

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
California State College
Fullerton, CA 92634

Dear Dr. Rios:

A year has passed since I wrote to you inviting your participation in the II International Mycological Congress and in the interim Symposium plans have been going forward. Although there may still be changes, those who are now rather firmly committed to the program are: A. H. Smith, G. Guzman (Mexico), J. Allegro (England), R. Watling (Scotland), R. E. Schultes, and R. G. Wasson.

I recently received the unpleasant news that travel funds will probably not be forthcoming for U.S. participants and that only those invited from overseas will be seriously considered for such support. Consequently I must count heavily on the generosity of the panel in the hope that they may either find support from other sources or be willing in the interest of the Congress, to provide their own expenses. Fortunately, most of the members are located east of the Mississippi and I believe they will decide in favor of participation. It would be ungracious as well as unrealistic of me to expect you to make this kind of personal sacrifice, but may I ask whether you would be willing to seek travel support to the Congress from your university or other granting agency?

I feel that your participation in the Symposium would be most important. Please give this alternate possibility of funding your consideration and let me know of your decision. Although the Congress is scheduled for August 27-September 3, 1977, I am eager to stabilize our program as early as possible and am now asking our participants to think in terms of titles for their presentations. I do not expect to call for abstracts until early next year.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section
II International Mycological Congress

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



September 17, 1976

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, CA 92634

Dear Dr. Rios:

Since a viable alternative to securing a Congress Travel Fund now seems most unlikely, I must reluctantly accept your decision not to participate in the II IMC Symposium on ethnomycology.

Have you seen Ulrich Köhler's paper in American Antiquity 4(2): 145-153, 1976 ? He attempts a reinterpretation of the function of mushroom stones, suggesting that they were used as potters' molds. The hypothesis seems to me to be vulnerable on several points, including: its difficulty in explaining the Shook & Kidder stone (and others of this type); the unconvincing (and possibly frivolous) argument that Wasson's clay figurine from Veracruz represents a potter who is "greeting a bypasser" (ie passerby); the improbability that a potter (then as now) would elect to use such relatively cumbersome objects carved with difficulty from volcanic rock, only to serve as a mold, when a mold made of clay would have served (and still does) this purpose equally well.

With best wishes and sincere thanks for your consideration,

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section
II IMC

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON

FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA 92634



Sept 8, 1976

Dear Dr Lowy:

Many thanks for your letter
re the II IMC Congress. Unfortunately,
I will not be able to attend, since
we have no university funds available
for travel.

I wish you the best of success
in the Symposium.

Sincerely yours,
Marlene D de Rios

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON

FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA 92634



Jan 11
~~Dec. 28, 1976~~

Dear Prof. Lowy:

Just a note to enclose a copy of a recent paper of mine, "The Maya and the Water Lily: Some Musings," which I thought might be of interest to you. It will appear next year (1977) in the NEW SCHOLAR, in an issue with several items on the Maya.

A new book of mine on cross-cultural plantsuse, called the "Wilderness of Mind: Sacred Plants in Cross-Cultural Perspective" will appear shortly from Sage Publishing Co. here in the L.A. area. I will try to get a review copy for you.

What has happened with the Florida conference? Do you plan any proceedings? A young fellow, Ott, has new work out on the Amanita and mushrooms in general, but frankly, I found his materials to be amateurish and distorted. A colleague, Dr. Janiger and I have thought about writing on the Amanita, and find it very strange that the clinical effects of Amanita muscaria are so sketchy and poorly determined, when compared to other drug plants. Have you any bibliography on this?

With kindest regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marlene Dobkin de Rios".

Marlene Dobkin de Rios, Ph D
Associate Professor of Anthropology

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

Marlene D. De Rios Ph.D.
Dept of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, California 92634

The CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, California 92634

28-I-1977

Dear Dr. Rios:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending me a prepublication copy of your paper on the Maya and the water lily. It interests me very much. A few years ago, I had some correspondence with Merle Greene Robertson concerning the interpretation of the water lily on the Stela Madrid. It strikingly resembles the large flower of a cactus such as Hylocereus perhaps as much as it does a water lily. I had the same impression when I saw the stela in the Museo de América two years ago. I haven't checked this, but it might be interesting to find out what Seler thought about it - or whether he expressed any opinion at all. Seler was wonderfully erudite and the range of his knowledge astonishing. For example, in Wasson's paper on the "Role of 'flowers' in Nahuatl culture" (Mus. Leaflets 23(8):305-324, 1973.), he suggests (p. 308) that Xochipilli is wearing a mask (which is rather obvious when you look at him in the Museo in Mexico), but he does not mention Seler's previous interpretation of this in 1901! Well, rather than trying to summarize the exchange of ideas I had with Merle on the Stela Madrid, I enclose copies of our correspondence.

For clinical effects of Amanita muscaria see Wasson's Soma, including Langsdorf's account (pp 240-251) and others given there. Schultes & Hoffman's Botany and chemistry of hallucinogens (pp 27-34) 1973 (Charles Thomas Publishers) also has references that are pertinent.

The seminar on ethnomycology is shaping up. At present I have commitments from the following: A.H. Smith, G. Guzmán, R. Watling (mycologists); R.G. Wasson, J. Allegro and myself. There is room for 2 more. I am inviting B.A. Oso of Nigeria - but again, funding is the limiting factor. Should you be able to change your mind, please let me know. I'm enclosing an announcement for you - just in case.

With best wishes,

Bernard
B. Lowy

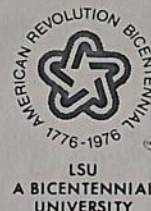
PS - Have you seen Wasson, Cowan and Rhodes: María Fabina
and her Mazatec mushroom velada? (Harcourt Brace
Jovanovich, 1974.) Some great stuff on mycology.

Also enclosed: a note on my Guatemala find last summer,
and an unpublished photo for you.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

29-IV-1977

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, California 92634

Dear Marlene:

I was delighted to have a chance to talk with you and I thank you profundamente for your kindness in accepting my invitation to give a paper at the II IMC Symposium on Ethnomycology. Incidentally, this will also confirm that a check in the sum of \$400.00 will be held for you in Tampa to cover part of your expenses. I'll try to hit the committee for a little more. *Allá veremos!*

I am enthusiastic about your participation. It began to look pretty grim because with Allegro and Wasson out we would practically ^{have} been reduced to taxonomy. I'll get to work on Oso again. He is a terrible correspondent - almost as bad as Furst - and I may have to telegram him to get some reaction.

Meanwhile, please remember to send me a copy of your abstract (directions enclosed). In fact, since the "deadline" (1 April) has passed, why not just send me an original plus one (for me) and I'll forward it to Florida for inclusion in the program. I can't advise you on the quality of the campus housing, but I have requested it anyway, for convenience.

I plan to leave for Guatemala on or about 31-V. It's going to be a busy summer. Now that I have found Psilocybe mexicana there, this year I want to try my luck with some curanderos to see if I can find out whether they are using the hongos - or other naturally occurring hallucinogens ceremonially.

With kindest regards,

Bernard
B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

8-X-1975

Dear Alex,

I can certainly appreciate your enthusiasm for completing the western flora but it was very discouraging to have you decline to participate in the Congress, still almost 2 years off.

Thanks for your appraisal of Schutter and Wasson as speakers. I never heard Schutter give a talk and I last heard Wasson in 1960 when he gave his invitational address to the MSA at Stillwater.

But getting back to more important matters, would it be too much to hope that your present decision is not final? If it turns out, early in 1977, that you are severely pressed for time, you could still withdraw. Would you be willing to agree to this kind of tentative arrangement? I'd be glad to accept this condition as long as there would be a chance that you might participate. Please reconsider!

Cordially,

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HERBARIUM

NORTH UNIVERSITY BUILDING

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A. 48104


3 October 1975

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

Dear Bernard,

Thank you for your invitation to give a paper in the Ethnomycological Section of the 1977 Congress. However, I have reached that stage in life when it is necessary to say no to invitations I would enjoy accepting, and get my backlog of specimens identified and the results published; particularly I want to have the first volume of my western flora ready to publish by August 1977. We heard Wasson talk at Aspen this year. He gives an excellent "classical" seminar type talk. He is not an aroused speaker. I mention this as a point in suggesting to you that you save R. E. Schultes for your lead off man. Sorry I can't accept, but I'll be with you in spirit if not in spirits.

Sincerely,



Alexander H. Smith

AHS:jan

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

September 4, 1975

Dr. Alexander H. Smith
University Herbarium
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Alex:

As you know, the II International Mycological Congress will be held at the University of South Florida in Tampa in August 1977. The Program Committee has asked me to organize a section on ethnomycology.

A symposium would probably be the most effective form of presentation and because of the interrelated disciplines involved, although the greatest emphasis should be on mycology, contributions by workers in anthropology would be important. I am thinking in terms of about a 1/2 hr. presentation for each of 10(?) participants. A 2 and 1/2 hr. morning session and another in the afternoon would then be needed. In addition there could be a round-table discussion on the following day (about an hour), then questions from the audience. At this point it is all very flexible but this is a general outline of how we may proceed. Among others to be invited are: G. Guzmán, R.E. Schultes, R.G. Wasson and P.T. Furst.

We still don't know what travel funds, if any, will be forthcoming but Aldrich has told me that these are being sought. In any case, I am trying to get tentative commitments so that an announcement can be made in a Congress Circular. I hope you will consider participating in a symposium of this kind. Your comments and suggestions will be most welcome.

With best regards,

B. Lowy
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section,
II International Mycological Congress



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DE
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INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL
ESCUELA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS BIOLÓGICAS

Apartado postal 26-378
México 4, D.F.

DEPARTAMENTO DE BOTANICA
LABORATORIO DE MICOLOGIA

January 4, 1977

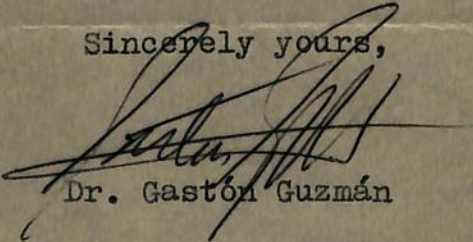
Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
E.U.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy:

I am writing to you in order to ask about the symposium on Ethnomycology, that you are organizing for the II International Mycological Congress. I would appreciate very much you let me know about yours plans in this symposium.

Hoping to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

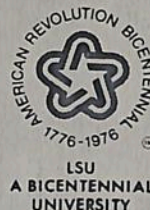


Dr. Gastón Guzmán

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

13-I-1977

Dr. Gastón Guzmán
Instituto Politécnico Nacional
Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas
Apartado Postal 26-378
México 4, D.F.

Dear Gastón:

In answer to your inquiry concerning the Ethnomycological Program of the II IMC, you should by now have received the invitation and 2nd circular together with the registration forms. As indicated, abstracts are due not later than March 1, 1977. Please remember to send me a copy of your abstract.

As we previously discussed in our correspondence, I plan to have about 35 minutes for the oral presentation of each paper and I hope that you will speak on the genus Psilocybe in Mexico.

There are at present 6 participants, including yourself, who will speak on the topics indicated: A.H.Smith: Taxonomy & toxicity of Psilocybe and related genera; R. Watling: Greek & Roman ethnomycology; R.G.Wasson: Ethnomycology of Mexico; J.Allegro: Ethnomycology & religion; B.Lowy: Historical background; ethnomycology in the marketplace.

I expect there will be 2 morning sessions, with the following probable sequence of speakers: 1st morning: Smith, Guzmán, Watling.

2nd morning: Allegro, Lowy, Wasson.

I shall briefly introduce the speakers.

I regret that I shall not be able to attend the January 28 session of the Sociedad Mexicana de Micología, but I send you my best wishes for a very successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Chairman, Ethnomycological
Section, II IMC



SOCIEDAD MEXICANA DE MICOLOGIA

APARTADO POSTAL 26-378

MEXICO 4, D. F.

México, D.F., 4 de enero de 1977

Estimado Consocio:

Con la presente, además de desearle felicidades y éxitos con motivo del año nuevo, le estoy extendiendo una cordial invitación para que asista a los dos últimos eventos en este año de la Mesa Directiva que me honro en presidir.

1. Visita a Hongos de México, S.A., el sábado 22 del presente. Esta visita será posible gracias a la gentileza y colaboración del Ing. Ernesto Ocampo, socio de nuestra corporación y Jefe del Laboratorio de dicha Compañía, quien a través de la Gerencia, nos mostrará las instalaciones del cultivo del "champiñón". La Empresa ofrecerá un pequeño ambigú de hongos para cincuenta personas, por lo que rogamos a los socios interesados en asistir, lo hagan saber al teléfono 5-47-52-29 (Dr. G. Guzmán). Por otra parte, debido a la falta de tiempo no fue posible organizar el transporte a Cuajimalpa, lugar en donde se encuentra Hongos de México. Se pide la colaboración a los socios que tengan carro, se pongan de acuerdo con aquéllos que no lo tengan y nos hagan el favor de transportarlos. La cita es en la puerta principal de Hongos de México (Calle Nuevo León 74, Cuajimalpa, D.F., carretera México a Toluca) a las 10 hs. en punto.

2. Sesión Anual de la Corporación, el viernes 28 del presente a las 16 hs., en el aula No. 1 del Hospital General del Centro Médico Nacional, de esta Ciudad. Anexo a la presente puede usted ver el programa de dicha sesión, en la que su participación será muy importante, debido al hecho de que se elegirá la Nueva Mesa Directiva 1977-1978 de la Corporación.

Agradeciendo de antemano su colaboración y asistencia a los eventos antes mencionados, quedo de usted como su más atento y seguro servidor.

Dr. Gastón Guzmán
Presidente de la
Sociedad Mexicana de Micología



Apartado Postal 26-378
México 4, D.F.

PROGRAMA

de la
Sesión Anual
de la

Sociedad Mexicana de Micología
Viernes 28 de enero de 1977

Aula No. 1, Hospital General
Centro Médico Nacional
Av. Cuauhtémoc No. 330
México, D.F.

- 16.00 hs. Bienvenida por el Dr. Gastón Guzmán, Presidente de la Sociedad Mexicana de Micología.
- 16.15 hs. Un atlas de micología básica, por el Dr. Miguel Ulloa, Instituto de Biología, U.N.A.M.
- 16.30 hs. Respuesta a la inoculación micorrízica de plantulas de pino creciendo en suelo erosionado, por F. Piña, R. Grada, R. Ferrera y Dra. María Valdés, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas, I.P.N.
- 16.50 hs. Observaciones sobre los hongos de Oaxaca, por la Dra. Evangelina Pérez Silva, Instituto de Biología, U.N.A.M.
- 17.10 hs. Ecología de los dermatofitos, por el Dr. Rubén López, del Hospital General, Centro Médico Nacional, IMSS.
- 17.30 hs. Efectos de metilxantina en la sexualidad de Shizophyllum commune, por la Dra. Celia Duboboy, Instituto de Biología, U.N.A.M.
- 17.50 hs. Distribución de los hongos en México, por la Biól. Guadalupe Velázquez, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas, I.P.N.
- 18.10 hs. Receso (Ambigú)

- 19.00 hs. Entrega de Diplomas a los Socios.
- 19.15 hs. Informe de actividades de la Mesa Directiva, Asuntos generales y Presentación del Boletín No. 10 de la Sociedad.
- 20.00 hs. Elección de la Mesa Directiva 1977-1978.
- 20.30 hs. Toma de posesión de la Nueva Mesa Directiva.
- 21.30 hs. Cena en un Restaurante.

Siendo el objetivo principal de esta cena, el de relacionar más a los socios entre sí y de estrechar más los lazos en bien del desarrollo de la micología, se hace una atenta invitación a todos los socios a que asistan a dicha cena. Con tiempo se les comunicará el nombre y dirección del restaurante, así como el precio del cubierto, el cual estará rebajado significativamente con el propósito de que concurran la gran mayoría.

enero 4 de 1977

La Mesa Directiva



SOCIEDAD MEXICANA DE MICOLOGIA

APARTADO POSTAL 26-378

MEXICO 4, D. F.

CENA

Clausura de labores de la Mesa Directiva 1975-1976
y bienvenida a la de 1977-1978

RESTAURANTE FLEMING

(bajos del Hotel Lisboa)

Av. Cuauhtémoc No. 273
(frente a Cardiología, Centro Médico Nacional)
México, D.F.

Viernes 28 de enero 21.30 hs

MENU

Aperitivo (vodka o brandy)
Entremés de carnes frías
Crema de espárragos
Copa de vino tinto
Filete mignon con champifiones
Natilla
Café

Con un guitarrista
Como fondo musical

Cubierto
Socios: \$ 120.00
No Socios: \$ 220.00

Nota: Con el propósito de que a esta cena concurra la gran mayoría de los socios, la Mesa Directiva 1975-1976 pagará el 50% del costo del cubierto, el cual es de \$ 220.00. Se ruega a los socios y personas interesadas en asistir, lo comunicuen lo antes posible al teléfono 5-47-52-29 (Dr. Guzmán)



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TECNICA Y SUPERIOR

INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL
ESCUELA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS BIOLÓGICAS

Apartado Postal 26-378
México⁴, D.F.

DEPARTAMENTO DE BOTANICA
LABORATORIO DE MICOLOGIA

October 10, 1975.

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Thank you for your letter on September 4 and for your invitation to the symposium that you are organizing for the II International Mycological Congress. For me is an honor to collaborate with you and I accept to present a contribution on the hallucinogenic fungi of Mexico ("An account on the hallucinogenic fungi of Mexico", maybe be the title).

I just finished a book on keys with illustrations for Mexican fungi that it will be published beginning next year. The book have already of 600 species. I will send you a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Gastón Guzmán

~~October 28, 1975~~

11-xi-1975

Dr. Gastón Guzmán
Instituto Politécnico Nacional
Departamento de Botánica
Apartado Postal 26-378
Mexico 4, D. F.

Estimado Gastón:

Me alegro de que Ud. haya aceptado mi invitación a participar en el simposio que estoy organizando para el II Congreso Internacional de Micología. Entre los invitado que ya han confirmado su participación están: Schultes, Wasson, Allegro y Dobkin de Rios. Habrá seguramente varios otros más.

Por el momento estamos buscando el apoyo del NSF de un fondo especial para los gastos de los invitados pero todavía no nos han informado de su decisión definitiva.

En cuanto al tiempo que dispondrá cada persona, estoy pensando en una presentación de aproximadamente media hora. Después -- al día siguiente -- tendremos una reunión tipo "round-table" con la colaboración de todos los participantes.

Sin más por el momento,

Le saluda cordialmente,

Bernard Lowy

BL/ef

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

September 4, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Dr. Gastón Guzmán
Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas
Instituto Politécnico Nacional
México 17, D. F.

Dear Gastón:

As you know in August 1977 the II International Mycological Congress will be held at the University of South Florida in Tampa. Planning is now under way and the Program Committee has asked me to organize a section on ethnomycology.

I believe that a symposium would be the most effective form of presentation and I think it would be of great interest if you would present a summary of the Mexican hallucinogenic genera and species.

Early commitments are important in order that a tentative roster of participants may be included in a Congress Circular to be distributed possibly before the end of 1975, so I would appreciate hearing from you soon and having your comments and suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Professor of Botany
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section
II International Mycological Congress

PROGRAMA

- 16.00 hs. Palabras del Dr. Gastón Guzmán, Presidente de la Sociedad Mexicana de Micología.
- 16.30 hs. Entrega de Premios a los autores de las tres mejores tesis en micología, 1974 - 1975, por el Ing. César Uscanga, Subsecretario de Educación Media, Técnica y Superior de la S.E.P.
- 16.45 hs. Palabras de felicitación a los premiados, por el Dr. Teófilo Herrera, del Instituto de Biología de la U.N.A.M.
- 17.00 hs. "Diferente grado de morbilidad para el ratón blanco, de *Nocardia brasiliensis*, *N. asteroides* y *N. caviae*", por el Dr. Antonio González Ochoa, Director del Instituto de Salubridad y Enfermedades Tropicales de la S.S.A.
- 17.15 hs. "El tokelau en México", por el Profr. Oscar Velasco Castrejón, de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas del I.P.N.
- 17.30 hs. "Las investigaciones sobre los Pirenomicetos en México", por la Dra. Evangelina Pérez Silva, del Instituto de Biología de la U.N.A.M.
- 17.45 hs. "Una iglesia dedicada al culto de un hongo en Chignahuapan, Puebla", por el Dr. Teófilo Herrera, del Instituto Biología de la U.N.A.M. y el Dr. Gastón Guzmán, de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas del I.P.N.
- 18.00 hs. Receso—Ambigú.
- 18.30 hs. Sesión de negocios de la S.M.M., Informe de la Tesorería.
- 19.00 hs. Conferencia.
"Síntesis de la pared celular en hongos", por el Dr. José Ruiz Herrera, de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas del I.P.N., Premio en Ciencias 1975 por la Academia de la Investigación Científica.
- 21.00 hs. Cena de clausura, en el Restaurant Hosteria del Rubí (Diagonal San Antonio, esq. Yácatas, cerca de la Glorieta Av. Cuauhtémoc y Diagonal San Antonio) (Cubierto \$10.00).

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College of Arts and Sciences



LSU
A BICENTENNIAL
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

29-I-1977

Dr. Alexander H. Smith
University of Michigan Herbarium
North University Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Dear Alex:

I haven't written to you until now because there has been nothing special to communicate. But now that we have a deadline of April 1 for abstracts, I am sending you this reminder.

The ethnomycological section is shaping up and at present, besides yourself, those who are committed to the program are the following: G.Guzmán (Psilocybe in Mexico), R.Watling (Greek & Roman ethnomycology), R.G.Wasson (historical background of ethnomycology), J.Allegro (ethnomycology and religion), B.L. (ethnomycology in the market place).

I expect there will be 2 morning sessions with the speakers appearing in this order (probably): 1st morning: Smith, Guzman, Watling; 2nd morning: Allegro, Lowy, Wasson. Each speaker will have about 35 minutes for his illustrated (if desired) talk. There may be two additions to the program, perhaps B.A.Oso and one other, but this will depend on whether funding for foreign participants will be forthcoming. I think that some compensation will be made to the rest of the panel, but Emory Simmons tells me that this is not guaranteed. All symposium speakers will be essentially be on a volunteer basis.

When you are ready to write your abstract, please remember to send me a copy.

With best wishes,

B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA . 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



1-IX-1976

Dr. Alexander H. Smith
University of Michigan Herbarium
North University Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Alex:

The II IMC is still a year away. The greatest change since I last wrote to you is that securing travel funds is not a likely possibility, so I am urging you and all others who expect to participate in our Congress Program to seriously consider other sources for funding, including the paying of their own expenses. It has been pointed out to me that at the 1st IMC held in Exeter, England, travel funds were not available, yet this did not deter the appearance of many interested speakers and the meeting was generally considered to have been a great success. I hope that we will be able to proceed on the same basis and that your participation in the Congress will not be contingent on your receipt of a grant from this source.

Assuming that this news will not cause a change in your plans, it is not too soon to think in terms of a tentative title for your talk, although there will not be a call for abstracts until early next year. I'll keep you informed of all pertinent developments concerning the program and please let me hear from you soon.

Cordially yours,

Bernard
B. Lowy

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HERBARIUM
NORTH UNIVERSITY BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A. 4810X9

January 6, 1975⁶

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

Dear Bernard:

Now that the holidays are over, I can get back to mycological problems. If you want 30 minutes on the distribution of poisons in the higher fungi ^{or} a background for the other papers on the program, including the taxonomic status of the Strophariaceae, I shall be glad to accept a spot on your Symposium. This plan will leave Guzman the subject of Philocybe. How does this fit in with the rest of your program?

Sincerely,

Alex

Alexander H. Smith

AHS/jef

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

January 9, 1976

Dr. Alexander H. Smith
University of Michigan Herbarium
North University Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Dear Alex:

Yes, that would be just fine! Some time during the next 6 months or so, I'll probably ask you to submit a title for your paper and thereafter, about a year from now, I would like to have you submit a written summary of the major points that you expect to cover. After the meetings (August-September 1977), I would like to think of publishing all contributed papers of the symposium.

Meanwhile, the immediate problem is getting funds to cover travel expenses of all participants. Lee Shanor is in charge of this and if he is successful in getting NSF or other support, we'll be in business. If not, all that I'll be able to say is that it wasn't a bad idea!

Cordially,

Bernard

B. ~~Lowy~~

November 21, 1975

Dr. Alexander H. Smith
University Herbarium
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Alex:

Thanks very much for reconsidering participation in the 1977 Congress. The meetings are scheduled for the week of August 27 - September 3, but exact dates for the symposium have not yet been decided.

The plan is for each speaker to give about a 30-minute presentation of his subject, then each of the 10 (?) participants would subsequently join in a round table seminar in which any subjects pertinent to ethnomycology could be further discussed. Questions from the audience would finally be invited.

Your contribution to the program would be basic. What I have in mind is to ask you to give a morphological and taxonomic summary of Psilocybe and its closest allies with emphasis on whatever modern criteria are being used to separate the genera. I have asked Guzmán to review only the Mexican species of Psilocybe, since he has been collecting data on them for quite some time.

Although we can expect the audience to be made up largely of our colleagues in mycology, since the symposium will be interdisciplinary in nature, the presentation should be at a level that would not make others feel like fish out of water -- at least not entirely.

If this approach meets with your approval I hope you will plan both on giving a paper and joining in the round table, I don't know when the Program Committee will have definite word on support for travel, without which I don't think we'll get much beyond the planning stage.

Cordially,

Bernard Lowy

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HERBARIUM

NORTH UNIVERSITY BUILDING

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U. S. A. 48104

November 13, 1975

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

Dear Bernard:

I have just returned from the Pacific Northwest and found your letter of October 8 on my desk. I shall try to re-think the whole question of the Congress and in this regard I could use some information from you: What, exactly, do you wish me to cover subject-wise on your program? I am already committed for August thru October of 1977 at the Natural History Center between Mt. Adams and Mt. Rainier in Washington. I do not feel that I can take the time to prepare a paper in an area unfamiliar to me, and I had accepted an invitation to give a paper on speciation in Lactarius at Lusane, Switzerland in August of 1976, so do not feel that there would be much left to give in 1977. In view of my age and these circumstances, I felt I should skip the Congress and concentrate on my Western project. The only subject I can think of for your program would be relative to mushrooms in adult education programs here in North America. Would this fit into your program? Is it being discussed somewhere else? I can't promise now to give such a paper but we can use the possibility for further discussion.

Sincerely,

AHS

Alexander H. Smith

AHS/jf



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INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL
ESCUELA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS BIOLÓGICAS

Apartado Postal 26-378

MÉXICO D.F.

4

March 18, 1977.

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

Dear Dr. Lowy:

Enclosing I am sending a copy of my abstract of the lecture to present in the Symposium of Ethnomycology that you well are organizing. I am sorry my delay.

Tell me if you are interesting in study Tropical Tremellales that I have from Uxpanapa, Veracruz. I am very interesting in the identifications, because they belong to a research program on Tropical fungi with Dr. Welden. If you can time, I can send the materials.

With kind regards, I remain yours sincerely

THE HALLUCINOGENIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS PSILOCYBE IN THE WORLD

by Gastón Guzmán

Instituto Politécnico Nacional, MEXICO

Symposium of Ethnomycology

The hallucinogenic mushrooms reported for first time from Mexico by Schultes in 1939 and studied by Heim, Singer, Smith and Guzmán between 1956-1959, are known from different parts of the world. Psilocybe is the most important genus, but not the only; some species of Amanita, Russula, Gymnopilus, Claviceps and Cordyceps are reported as hallucinogenic fungi. There are more than 40 known hallucinogenic species of Psilocybe in the world; of these 14 are new species recently described by Guzmán in collaboration with Watling, Singer, Ott, Horak and Bas from U.S.A., South America, Netherland, New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania. 17 species are known from Mexico, 5 of them recently described from tropical rain forests. Studies on Psilocybe (a monograph on the genus is now in preparation by Guzmán) show that there are more than 360 described species on the genus, but of these, more than 150 are excluded because they belong in the modern concept to the genera Psathyrella, Naematoloma and others. For other hand there several species of Stropharia that truly belong to Psilocybe, for the hyaline pleurocystidia. More than 100 species of the known Psilocybe are synonymous of well known species of Psilocybe, then the genus Psilocybe have for the moment around 100 species of which 40 are hallucinogenic. A hypothesis on the origin of the genus in the tropics is discussed, based in the study of the brown pleurocystidia and small spores found in the tropical species, in comparison with the hyaline pleurocystidia and big spores of the temperate species, besides of the apparently complexity of the tropical species and the simplicity of the temperate species.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEXICAN FUNGI WITH DISCUSSIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE SOUTH AMERICA MYCOFLORA

by Gastón Guzmán, Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Mexico

to present as a lecture at the Meeting of the Organization for Flora Neotropica

The Mexican mycoflora is very complex for the high climate diversity that has that country and for the relationships with both North America and South America and even with Africa and Europe. There are in Mexico six types of ecological zones that check with six mycological zones, namely: 1) Alpine and Subalpine zone, 2) Firs forests, 3) Pine-oak forests, 4) Subtropical or deciduous forests, 5) Tropical forests and 6) Arid and subarid zones. Of these, the firs forests are the most wealth in fungi, following in decreased order the pine-oak forests, subtropical forests, tropical forests and the arid and subarid zones. The coniferous forests represented by the firs and pine forests, and the subtropical forests have strong relationships with the North America mycoflora, as Guzmán shows in *Mycologia* 65 (1973). On the other hand, the tropical and the subtropical forests too have interesting relationships with the South America mycoflora as is discussed in this lecture. Those fungi found in the arid and subarid regions seem that they are more or less common both in North America and in South America deserts, as happen with species of Chlamydopus, Battarrea, Gyrophragmium, Podaxis and Tulostoma. In the oak forests the Boletaceae fungi as well as the genera Amanita, Russula and Lactarius are well represented, several of them common from the South of U.S.A. to Colombia, but others endemic in different areas. Important examples of the relationships between South America and North America are discussed, as the hallucinogenic fungi of the genus Psilocybe, such as P. yungensis Sing. & Smith found in Bolivia and Mexico, both in subtropical forests, species close to P. mammillata (Murr) Smith, only known from Jamaica and Florida

March 23, 1977

Dr. Gaston Guzman
Instituto Politecnico Nacional
Escuela Nacional de Ciencias
Biologicas
Apartado Postal 26-378
Mexico, 4 D. F.

Dear Dr. Guzman:

Dr. Prance has recently returned from a collecting trip to Brazil, and I have discussed with him your financial condition relative to the IMC₂. He has authorized me to offer you round trip transportation-Mexico City-Tampa-Mexico City.

The justification for this is that you will be giving the annual guest lecture for the OFN meeting, participating in Dr. Lowy's symposium, the OFN programs MYCOLOGY IN THE NEOTROPICS and MYCOLOGICAL FLORA OF THE NEOTROPICS.

If you are able to accept this offer could you please contact Dr. Prance directly. I will be leaving shortly for a short trip to Bogota and Manaus, and will forward the tickets to you when I return in June.

With kind regards I remain,

Cordially,



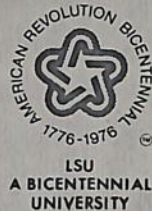
K. P. Dumont
Program Committee, IMC₂
Scientific Director (Cryptogams) OFN

KPD/J1b

cc. Drs. Prance, Simmons, Aldrich, Fuller, Lowy

Guzmán

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803
College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

29-III-1977

Dear Carlton,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your abstract for the Ethnomycology Symposium as well as for the one on your talk to be given at the OFN meeting.

If you send me your collections of Tremellales from Veracruz, I shall try to get to them as soon as possible.

Congratulations on your funding for your trip to the II IME in Tampa.

Do you expect to be in Mexico City early in June? If so, I would like to stop by to see you on my way down to Guatemala.

as ever,
B. Lowry



Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR
Telephone 031-552 7171

Sep 10th 716

Dear Bernard,

Thank you for your letter.

The letters hard. Very. I know of all
those publications but a young man
needs to actually get down to it!
Perhaps I will be able to persuade
a University to take on a student. I
have seen several publications a couple
egg good in parts bad in parts!

h, for the Congress. I have talked
my application over the Government.

Perhaps it is reward will sympathize
although money is scarce. Thank

then I have watched a possible
plan to come over the States prior to
the Congress to lecture. I have
2 sympathetic hosts' read for 2 days
so I will probably read
Florida can do many!

My little car in award
of donations on Hughes Ferry from Essex



Royal Botanic Garden

Edinburgh EH3 5LR

Telephone 031-552 7171

June 11th 76

Dear Bernard

That you are well

Not a 2nd Myc. Cong. question
a mycological one. That should comfort you at this
stage I would think

I've been working as you
probably know on conidial states of
Basidiomycetes with Joyce Kendrick. we
are ultimately to produce a review
of the groups. In fact it is very
nearly complete.

However there is a very
big gap in our knowledge! what
happens cytologically in the repetition
spore of the Tremellales and
related groups? I can only trace
a few references mostly in Telebotryis
and parallel genera. They have not been
very informative in the broad front.
The spores have been called secondary
basidio spores — but when do sec. basidio
become conidia — or mitospores?

From what I can gather all
the nuclear material goes into the
secondary basidiosp. from the original
without a division.

Myself would be very
gratefully received, as always, with love

Longwell

Yours sincerely

Kenneth F. Ridsdill

Some of the symmetrical 2nd yr spores are
described — or described in connection
with the work!

TO OPEN SLIT HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

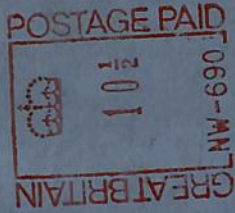
Dr. R. F. Ridsdill
Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR

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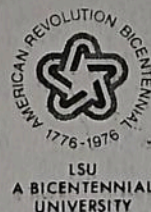
Dr. B. Lowy
Dept of Botany
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
LOUISIANA 70803

U.S.A.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA • 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

1-IX-1976

Dr. Roy Watling
Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR
Scotland

Dear Roy,

I only recently returned from Guatemala and Mexico and am still trying to catch up on my correspondence. I have at hand your June 11th letter in which you inquire about the cytology of secondary basidiospores in the Tremellales. I wish I could be of some help to you. As well as I know, the subject has been systematically neglected by almost everyone, including myself, in spite of the fact that such spores have been observed since the days of the Tulasnes. As recently as 1973, McNabb (in The Fungi IVB, 303-316) mentioned them only in passing and Talbot (in TBMS 61:508-509, 1973.) discusses them in a rather different context. There may be something of interest in the volume edited by D.J. Weber on "The fungal spore" to be published by Wiley this year(?) as part of the 2nd International Fungal spore symposium held at Brigham Young Univ. in 1974. Donk, as usual, had some brilliant ideas about spores in the Heterobasidiomycetes: A reconnaissance, in Proc. K. Nederl. Akad. Wet. 1972-1973. But what is needed is for someone to go out and count the horse's teeth.

This may be an appropriate time to mention that the II IMC is a year away. The Chairman, Emory Simmons, tells me that in all likelihood, little or no funding will be forthcoming for U.S. participants, which will disappoint some people but should not prevent their attendance. Anyway, I am asking them to be charitable enough, in the interests of the Congress, to provide their own expenses. I hope that your participation in our Symposium will not be contingent on the receipt of a grant from our Section, although it is still possible that some funds will be available for guests from abroad. Assuming that your plans remain unchanged, it is not too soon to think in terms of a tentative title for your talk, although I do not expect to call for abstracts until early next year. I'll keep you informed of all pertinent developments concerning the program.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

B. Lowy

Mar 25th 76

Dear Bernard Lowy,

Thank you for your letter and
summary of Ott, Guzman Romero &
Diaz's paper. I was interested
in the detail shown on Lycopodium.

It is indeed rather strange in that
L. marginatum occurs in many parts
of the world - but has never been
taken up as a hallucinogenic
drug except in Mexico. - I
think it to be followed. I do
not know L. mixtecum, certainly
Gaston Guzman should be
familiar with it and I would
take his intimate knowledge
as being worthy of further investigation

Thank a lot; Good luck
with the IOC arrangements
Yours sincerely

By W. Atterbury



ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN
EDINBURGH EH3 5LR

30 January 1976

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

Dear Dr Lowy

My very good friend Kris Pirozynski wrote to me recently requesting I should contact you concerning the 1977 Symposium and your interest in Ethnomycology. As you are probably aware I have been examining collections of puffballs in Roman and pre-Roman excavations and exploring the uses of these fruit-bodies in primitive societies.

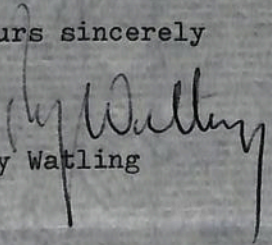
I will certainly be happy to send you a reprint of an article recently accepted by the Journal of Archaeology when off-prints are available unless you would like a Xerox of the manuscript immediately.

Puffballs in Europe have a very chequered history, having been used for staunching wounds, smoking-out bees, as draught excluder, carriage and preservation of fire, as well as the aphrodisiac possibilities etc. If interested I would be quite happy to offer these studies as a paper at your proposed Symposium. I will be attending the Florida meeting anyway (if funds hold-out) and I will be on-hand for discussions etc.

Like you my involvement in Ethnomycology has increased from a fringe interest to becoming actively involved. Nevertheless this study is still an adjunct to my main work ie the Agaricales particularly the Boletaceae and Bolbitiaceae (and Keeper of the Cryptogamic Herbarium). I have found your articles on auriculariaceous fungi of great use to me in floristic work and I will be happy to exchange reprints - if my work is of interest to you or your colleagues.

Kindest regards

Yours sincerely


Roy Watling



Royal Botanic Garden

Edinburgh EH3 5LR

Telephone 031-552 7171

19 February 1976

Dr B Lowy
Dept of Botany
College of Art & Sciences
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
LOUISIANA 70803
USA

Dear Dr Lowy

Thank you for your letter; and reprints.

I am sending under separate cover a few off-prints which I still have available plus a photo-copy of my current article in press on hycoperdaceae in British Archaeological Sites.

As Fomes fomentarius and Elaphomyces have also been collected during excavations, often in some quantity, I will be very happy to extend my lecture subject also to include these larger fungi.

Your proposed programme of speakers looks very interesting. I look forward to further correspondence and meeting you. I have worked on earlier occasions with both Alex Smith and Gaston Guzman.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely

John Watling

Have you any contact with
Prof. D. Harner Univ. of Minnesota
He has ^{seen} some Indian mural carvings
depicting fungi. They are in the Ajanta caves
by Ghosh A ed 1967 Ajanta Murals
New Delhi.
Murals connected with Buddhist
sects is fairly original? Fully Lawrence
by D. N. Lawrence Dept of Botany Univ. of Minnesota

January 11, 1976

Dr. Roy Watling
Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR
Scotland

Dear Dr. Watling:

When Dr. Pirozynski wrote to me last December, he could not have chosen a better time to call your work to my attention.

Your contribution to the Symposium, on Lycoperdaceae of Roman Britain, would be most significant and I am happy to know of your willingness to participate. Among the mycologists, we will have besides yourself, Dr. A. H. Smith, Dr. G. Guzmán and me. Among the non-mycologists there will be Dr. R. E. Schultes, Mr. R. G. Wasson, Prof. J. Allegro and Dr. Dobkin de Rios. Altogether, this panel should provide us with a well balanced program and one that will interest the specialist and non-specialist alike. My plan is to allow about 30 minutes for each presentation, two sessions being required for this part. A round table discussion (about one hour) will also be scheduled.

As I mentioned to Dr. Pirozynski, funding for travel has not yet been secured and I expect to know our fate in this regard about mid-year. It is quite generous of you to suggest that you will be "on-hand for discussions" anyway, but I shall make every effort to see that appropriate compensation for travel will be forthcoming for all participants if possible.

It would be somewhat premature to ask that titles be submitted now but it will be in order perhaps near the end of the year. I think that participants should have as much time as possible to collect new data and to incorporate these into their outlines. I'll keep in touch with you from time to time, as the program takes shape.

I would be glad to have a reprint of your paper currently in press in the Journal of Archeology, along with others that you may still have available for distribution. A few of mine are enclosed.

With thanks and best wishes,

Bernard Lowy
Chairman, Ethnomycological Section,
II International Mycological Congress



10 FEB 1976

76

Bol. Soc. Mex. Mic. 9: 67-76. 1975

SUMMARY

Following the report of Heim and Wasson about the narcotic effects of two species of puffballs in San Miguel Progreso, State of Oaxaca the authors of this paper conducted research in that region in order to corroborate Heim & Wasson's information. The authors concluded that the puffballs reported by Heim & Wasson are neither narcotic nor toxic, but edible. They found eight species of fungi identified as good, by Agapito, the man who gave to Heim and Wasson the information of the hallucinogenic properties of the puffballs. All the fungi identified by Agapito are of the Lycoperdaceae group and belong to the following species: *Astraeus hygrometricus* (Pers.) Morg., *Lycoperdon candidum* Pers. (= *L. marginatum* Vitt., *L. cruciatum* Rostk.), *L. oblongiosporum* B. & C., *L. rimulatum* Peck, *Rhizopogon* sp., *Vascellum curtisii* (Berk.) Kreis., *V. intermedium* Smith (= *V. cruciatum* sensu Ponce de León), *V. pratense* (Pers. emend. Quél.) Kreis. and *V. qudenii* (Bottom.) Ponce de León (= *Lycoperdon mixtecorum* Heim!). All these fungi are called by Agapito "hongos de primera clase", "hongos de segunda clase", "hongos de tercera clase" or "jitamo-real", and all are good for divinatory purposes, according to this person. Heim and Wasson only report *L. marginatum* and *L. mixtecorum* as the fungi considered by Agapito as good for divinatory purpose. Another fungus identified by the authors as *Scleroderma verrucosum* Pers., and by Agapito as a divinatory fungus, and called by him "jitamo-real de venado" was picked by Agapito in the zone of Ometepec, State of Guerrero. This caused a gastrointestinal intoxication in Romano and Paniagua after each one had eaten one specimen of this fungus. The intoxication with *Scleroderma* is the first case reported in Mexico and the first known in *S. verrucosum*, but the fourth case known in *Scleroderma* (*S. cepa* Pers. and *S. areolatum* Ehrenb. provoked three intoxications in U. S. and Canada). The eleventh species collected at San Miguel Progreso was *Agrocybe semiorbicularis* (Bull. ex St. Amans) Fay. an Agaric not hallucinogenic, and not toxic, that is counfounded by the people of the region with *Psilocybe mexicana* Heim, an hallucinogenic species that is very similar.

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Heim &
Mexicana
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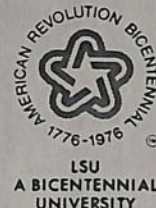
keep you

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

19-III-1976

Dr. Roy Watling
Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR
Scotland

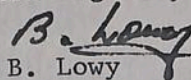
Dear Dr. Watling:

Thank you for sending me the reprints which I have just received and I very much appreciate your kindness in allowing me to have a copy of your paper now in press. It certainly reports some novel and significant data.

Your reference (in ms p. 7) to Lycoperdon marginatum Vitt. and L. mixtecorum Heim as being hallucinogenic (originally reported by Heim & Wasson) reminded me of a recent paper in the Boletín de La Sociedad Mexicana de Micología in which this assertion is now called into question. I enclose a copy of the paper's summary, in the event that you do not have it at hand. Its authors are J. Ott, G. Guzmán, J. Romano and J. L. Díaz. It is written in Spanish and entitled, in translation "New information about the supposed narcotic puffballs and two cases of intoxication with Scleroderma in Mexico."

Plans for the symposium are going forward and I shall keep you informed of pertinent developments.

Best regards,


B. Lowy



Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR
Telephone 031-552 7171

Feb. 6/77

Dear Bernard Lowy

I trust you are well.

I read with interest your recent
paper in Mycologia

→ in writing to enquire whether
you & the mycology symposium
got off the ground and if so how
happy be. → heard in the summer
you were having a hard difficulty
getting a contribution

However, if there is not a
formal meeting and if I make
→ Tampa → well be delighted
to make contact and have a
chat about fungi from arctic
sites in Europe

I have found several collections
now of Fomes fontanae associated
with lakeside villages both in
Switzerland and in England.

Kindest regards

Your sincerely

Fywall

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College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

15-II-1977


Dear Roy,

I fully expect the ethnomycology symposium to be held as scheduled. Since you will be participating in 3 symposia, you should stand a good chance of being funded, but we still have no official word from NSF. We should know soon.

Smith, Guzmán and myself are the other mycologists who plan to be on hand. Wesson, unfortunately, has had to drop out for medical reasons - he is 79. Meanwhile I am negotiating for 2 other participants. By mid-March the program should be funded.

I'll keep you posted.

Best wishes,

Zemansky 



April 12th 77

Dear Bernard,

I have already ^{SENT} ~~sent~~
^{ABSTRACT}
off an abstract of my contribution
^{REGISTRATION}
along with my registration fee.
It has been typed on the
appropriate sized paper and is
now with the programme according
according to Nelson Peller's card.

→ See down below, a brief
down ^{which} ~~from~~ of my contribution was typed
) will illustrate the

Discussion with several
colleagues

Good luck in Mexico &

Guatemala

In haste

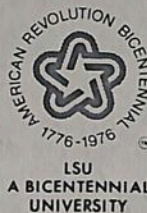
Y sincerely

By

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

1-IV-1977

Dear Roy,

Congratulations on getting support for travel to The IIIME. I presume you have sent Dr. Fuller your abstract for the ethnomycological session. Kindly also send me a copy ^{as soon as possible,} since the Program Chairman needs this information for the printer. Deadline: 15-IV.

I am still planning to allow about 35 minutes for each presentation. The other participants expected are: A. H. Smith (Taxonomy of Psilocybe; toxicity); G. Guzmán (Psilocybe in Mexico); B. Oso (ethnomycology in Nigeria); J. Allegro (ethnomycology and Christianity); M. Dobkin de Rios (Mayan religion and psychotropic flora and fauna); myself (ethnomycological overview). Perhaps one other speaker.

I expect to be in Mexico and Guatemala for the entire month of June at least. I must have

all details (?) tied up before I leave at the
end of May.

Best regards,

Bernard

Dear Roy —

I regret that I have been unable to decipher your cryptic message. I have consulted with our staff of linguistic experts in Sanskrit, Babylonian, Arabic and Hebrew, but none of them recognizes the script which they believe may represent some long forgotten, occult language.

Congratulations on your baffling communication! We are all deeply impressed, but hope you may favor us with a few words in some less exotic tongue.

Best regards,

M



Royal Botanic Garden
Edinburgh EH3 5LR
Telephone 031-552 7171

May 26th 77

Dear Bernard,

Thank you for your note. Any loans
or dates yet?

My little would best be
fungi from ^{European} archaeological sites and the
ethnomycological implications

Yours

Laury for the sack

Hibbler Holiday

Yours
L

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

9-VI-1977

Dear Roy,

The date for our seminar has been set for 3-IX at 8:30 AM (Saturday). There may also be a second meeting on the evening of the same day.

I leave for Guatemala (for the ethnomycological work) on 13-VI and expect to return by the end of July. I'll keep in touch with you on all latest developments regarding the Congress.

Best wishes,

Bernard Young



April 29, 1972

Dear Bernard:

Just a note to enclose my abstract.
I'm looking forward to the conference —
and will probably arrive the day before.
Please let me know the exact date +
time, so I can make appropriate
reservations.

With best wishes, and sincere
appreciation —

Marlene D de Rios

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

3-V-1977

Dr. Henry Aldrich
Department of Botany
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

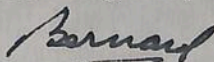
Dear Henry:

After talking with you I phoned Dr Rios to tell her the good news about her support to the extent of \$400.00 toward her expenses. She gladly accepted, so we can now definitely plan on her participation. I asked her to submit an abstract, which I have just received and am forwarding to you. I also wrote to Dr. Oso indicating that his grant had been increased to \$500. and as soon as he responds I'll get in touch with you. I urged him to answer as soon as possible, since I plan to be away in Guatemala for about 6 weeks beginning with the first few days in June.

I wrote to Alex Smith, diplomatically (I hope) suggesting that he send you an abstract. We'll see.

I am very grateful for your indispensable efforts in getting additional funding for these speakers. We should have a good program. Would you please confirm the new date and time for the symposium? ie Sept.2, 8:30 AM. I must write to all participants to make sure there is no confusion about it.

Best regards,


B. Lowy

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HERBARIUM

NORTH UNIVERSITY BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. 48104 U. S. A.

April 20, 1977

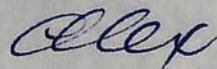
Prof. Bernard Lowy
Mycological Herbarium
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, LA, 70803

Dear Bernard,

I have the outline of the Symposium on Ethnomycology which you sent a short time ago, and think it is a good program. The only questionable item as I see it is the inclusion of the title J. Allegro turned in which to me implies much more than is justified by any facts. I would much prefer to see his title read "Speculations on the roots of Christianity from the standpoint of Ethnomycology." In my opinion he and his book have been thoroughly discredited, so for the sake of respectability of your program some modification of his title should be made. I am a great believer in free speech and the free exchange of ideas, so it does not bother me to be on the same symposium with him.

For your information, my talk will be largely on the Systematics of the Strophariaceae since I now regard *Psilocybe*, *Stropharia* and *Naematoloma* as a single genus. A brief summary of poisons, of course will be included. I shall have 2 x 2 slides of kodachromes to go with the lecture. You may also be interested to know that as of now Guzman, Ott & Company and I are having some disagreements, and some of this may crop up at your symposium especially if Ott is in attendance. So be prepared for a lively time.

Sincerely yours



Alexander H. Smith

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



22-IV-1977

Dr. Alexander H. Smith
University of Michigan Herbarium
North University Building
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Alex,

Many thanks for your frank and welcome letter. First, I want to say that I am very happy about your participation. I know that it would have been easy for you to decline to appear, so I deeply appreciate your decision to participate in the program. Your interpretation of the genera Psilocybe, Naematoloma and Stropharia as constituting a single entity should be of great interest to many, not to mention the fireworks it may set off.

This is not the first I have heard of disagreements with Ott. I don't know him personally, but he wrote to me for some ethnomycological information about Guatemala about a year ago. He is a chemist who now describes himself as a "Research Associate in Psycho-Mycology," at the University of Mexico. I believe he has gotten the support of Gastón Guzmán (whom I know quite well) and both appeared in a Conference & Foray on Psychotropic Fungi held in Olympia, Washington in October, 1976. It may be a question of everyone trying to get into the act. I know from personal communication with Wasson that Ott also has his support. In any event, the symposium will be an open forum in which everyone will have the privilege of presenting his ideas, exactly in conformity with both your opinion and mine in this matter.

It is my sole responsibility for having invited Allegro. I am of course aware of the considerable controversy regarding his "Sacred Mushroom and the Cross," but I simply am not competent to make a meaningful judgment of his interpretations, since they are based largely on documents written in Accadian, Sumerian, Sanskrit and other more or less exotic tongues of which I am ignorant. However, he has made a genuine contribution in his special field, to the interpretation of the Dead Sea Scrolls. He may be quite wrong in his assessment of the importance of Amanita muscaria, but on these grounds alone I would never deny him access to public debate. And I am very glad that we are in agreement on this too. As it turns out, however, I have just heard from Allegro and he tells me that he must decline my invitation because of responsibilities in connection with a book of his to be published in August.

Once again, with many thanks and kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

Bernard Lowy
Bernard Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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College of Arts and Sciences



LSU
A BICENTENNIAL
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

29-IV-1977

Dear Alex,

In my last letter I should have asked whether you agree to have the title of your talk given as indicated on the program I enclosed. The Program Committee ^(Henry Aldrich) will so record it unless you want it changed. I suppose they would also like to have an abstract for inclusion in the text to be distributed, and if you write one, would you please send me a copy too?

Regards,
Bernard

PS — From the end of May until about 15 July I'll be in Guatemala for more mycological-ethnomycological work.

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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



6-V-1977

Dear Alex,

I very much appreciate your comments concerning the trend that you see in certain work on the hallucinogenic fungi. Anything that you have to say on this subject is highly authoritative, so I take it with the greatest seriousness. I am not as aware as I should be perhaps, of an aspect that you refer to regarding the "personal remarks that are being made about a number of investigators," and if any of this has appeared in the literature recently, I would consider it a great favor, for my own information, if you would cite any reference you consider to be pertinent to the issue. In the past, unfortunately, personalities have sometimes been intruded into places where a completely objective view was called for, and I would strongly support any movement that would tend to rectify this situation.

Thanks too, for sending me a copy of your abstract.

Cordially,

Bernard

B. Lowy

PS - I plan to leave for Guatemala on or about June 3.
Last summer I found Psilocybe mexicana Heim
there and now I want to try to find out whether
the local medicine men may be using it ceremonially,
as in Huautla.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HERBARIUM

NORTH UNIVERSITY BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, 48104 U. S. A.

May 16, 1977

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

Dear Bernard,

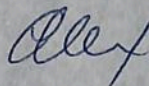
Re your letter of May 5: I refer you to the footnote on p. 31 of Ott's book *Hallucinogenic Plants of North America*, Wingbow Press Berkeley, where he refers to Singer's paper (*Mycologia* (163-164) which he characterized as slipshod. The paper (2 pages in length,) is on p. 141-142, and is where the name P. muliercula was published. This article consists of the Latin descriptions of a number of Psilocybe species, and is authored by Singer & Smith. Pages 163-164 have nothing to do with Psilocybe. Apparently Ott is calling the two-apage paper slipshod without ever having read it. He does not cite it in his bibliography. His comments mentioned above were followed up in a letter to a friend of mine with the accusation of unprofessional conduct on my part (of using my influence as president of the AMSA to get Singer's paper published out of turn in time to beat out Heim on the description of a new species. I quote as follows: "Singer's paper naming P. muliercula appeared only two weeks before Heim's paper containing the Latin description of P. wassonii. Singer's paper, though, was published out of order by *Mycologia* (it may have helped him to have A. H. Smith as a co-author, who was then president of the American Mycological Association which published *Mycologia*)"

The facts are: 1), I was president of MSA in 1950, eight years before the controversial material was published. 2), In the paper authored by Singer alone, Psilocybe species are not described. 3) The "slipshod" paper (163-164 is the end of one paper and the beginning of another; neither on Psilocybe. The paper describing the new species (50: 141-142 was published in *N^oes and Brief Articles*, which were always published as soon as possible after being received. 4) the set of two papers, (published out of turn) were ^{at} paid for as access pagination, as a footnote states. Such papers were published out of turn as a matter of policy at that ~~that~~ time, as I think you are aware.

I am taking the occasion of the latest^t publications by Guzman, Ott et al to try and correct most of the mistakes that are made relative to Psilocybe species and related subjects, but doubt if I have found them all. At least you now know why I have no faith^{in what} whatever[^] this man puts in print about mushrooms.

Have a good time in Guatamal^a, and if you see Gaston Guzman on the way, give him my best regards and tell him for heavens sake to not take on Ott as a co-author to his Psilocybe monograph. I do not want ~~x~~ to see Gaston ruin himself professionally.

Sincerely yours



Alexander H. Smith

*you can see from my typing how I feel about
this whole situation.
AHS*

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College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

20-V-1977

Dear Alex,

I did not know about Ott's book and I thank you very much for pointing out the inaccuracies in it regarding his "evaluation" of the paper (*Mycologia* 50: 141-142. 1958) in which you and Rolf Singer published seven spp. nov. of Psilocybe. What you have told me makes it obvious that Ott has made some completely erroneous statements. It's difficult to understand how Ott, who by his own description is a "freelance writer and chemist," (see the enclosed xerox of a brochure I recently received) considers himself qualified to give a meaningful opinion on any mycological matter of importance.

If Guzmán is determined to include Ott as co-author of his work on Psilocybe, it would certainly reflect unwholesomely on his reputation among mycologists, and though I know Guzmán rather well, I don't flatter myself in thinking that ^{what} I might say on the matter would necessarily deter him from his decision. In any event, Ott's misstatements, whether made through ignorance or malice or both, should be nailed down and I'll find an opportunity for doing so when I see Guzmán in Mexico. I'll also alert Teófilo Herrera to the situation.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

Barnard

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HERBARIUM

NORTH UNIVERSITY BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, 48104 U. S. A.

May 3, 1977

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

Dear Bernard.

The title is OK and I enclose an abstract of sorts. Good luck on your field work. In away I am sorry Allegro could not make it-- the discussion following his paper would have been lively and interesting, I feel sure. Since you are interested in this aspect of the subject of mycology yourself, may I point out to you, with no reflection on your work whatsoever, that the literature on hallocinogenic fungi is becoming quite "low-level" in two aspects: namely the technical aspects of the systematics in the group, and the personal remarks that are being made about a number of investigators. If this direction continues, the field is likely to become the "whipping boy" of Mycology. Perhaps you are in abetter position than I am to get the message across that their own work may seem "slipshod" to others. No good will come to Mycology if the present trend continues.

Sincerely

Alex

Alexander H. Smith

*P.S. - I am trying to
educate Boston!*

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



20-VII-1977

Dear Alex,

I talked with Gaston about Ott. He has had a change of heart about collaborating with him and now plans to publish his monograph without benefit of the chemist's wisdom. He regrets the Ott offense to you and Rolf and may try to tell you so, if circumstances are propitious.

I would like to meet with all our participants, preferably the day before the symposium, to discuss procedural matters. I want to keep it as simple as possible.

Yours,

Bernard

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

17th March, 1977

Dr. B. Lowy,
Department of Botany,
Louisiana State University,
(and Agricultural and Mechanical College),
Baton Rouge,
Louisiana 70803,
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Lowy,

I thank you very much for inviting me to participate in the Symposium on Ethnomycology at the second International Mycological Congress, and I do apologise for the delay in sending a reply. I accept the invitation and I am sending the abstract of my paper (copy enclosed) to Dr. M.S. Fuller immediately. I have also been invited by Dr. R.D. Goos to participate in the Symposium on "Teaching Mycology in the Tropics"

It is pleasing to learn of the efforts you have been making to obtain funds for me to attend the Congress. I would like to request that this be intensified, particularly as my University is not in a position to sponsor me.

Looking forward to hearing from you again.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,


B.A. Oso.

Second International Mycological Congress
Registration and Housing Form

Please Print or Type

Name DR. B.A. OSO
Mailing Address DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA.

Please fill in the applicable below

I have been invited by DR. B. LOWY to present a symposium paper.

Title of paper MUSHROOMS, MYTHS, AND TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN NIGERIA.

Name of symposium ETHNOMYCOLOGY

I wish to present a contributed paper (in a poster session). Title: _____

I wish to present a film entitled: _____

I have been invited by _____ to participate in an evening session.

Subject of roundtable discussion or workshop: _____

I need an official invitation to participate in the activities specified above to assist in securing travel funds. Please address the invitation to _____

Name DR. B.A. OSO
Mailing Address DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA.

In order to be assured of housing space at the University of South Florida, the following application must be received by July 1, 1977. Acknowledgment will be made. All prices are per day. See instructions p. 11. Please check one choice.

1. I wish to reserve a bed in a private room (\$7.80 + tax). No other person will be housed in this room.
2. I wish to reserve one bed in a room that will be shared with another participant (\$5.20 + tax). Those who wish to room together must submit applications at the same time and indicate roommate: _____
3. I wish to reserve one double room (2 single beds) for myself and the following members of my family (\$10.40 + tax). See instructions p. 11.

Spouse's name _____

Child _____

Child _____

4. I wish to reserve one bed for each member of my family.

Names _____ (5.20 + tax)

_____ (5.20 + tax)

_____ (5.20 + tax)

_____ (5.20 + tax)

_____ (5.20 + tax)

For Use of Congress Headquarters

	Preregistration Fee Received	Late Registration Fee Received
Full Member	_____ (\$60)	_____ (\$70)
Graduate Student or Spouse on Program	_____ (\$30)	_____ (\$40)
Spouse	_____ (\$15)	_____ (\$20)

I (we) desire housing from August 27TH through September 4TH.

I (we) desire food service from August 27TH through September 4TH.

I accept the invitation of the Mycological Society of America to attend the reception as their guest YES

My spouse will accompany me NO (yes or no). (yes or no).

Arrival date in Tampa: AUGUST 27TH Departure date SEPTEMBER 4TH.

Traveling by: car _____ bus _____ train _____ airline _____ (name) Flight No. _____

Please return to Dr. Melvin S. Fuller (See deadlines, p. 12)
Department of Botany
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30601 U.S.A.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

11-VII-1977

Dr. B.A.Oso
University of Ibadan
Department of Botany
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Oso:

The ethnomycology symposium of the II IMC is in the final stages of organization and we now have 5 speakers committed to the program. It would be a great satisfaction to us to be able to retain your name as a participant. As you know, Dr. Simmons and our Funding Committee have been making every effort to make your participation possible. However, since our resources are quite limited, we can only expect partial funding even for our distinguished visitors from abroad. Consequently, we have asked them, in the best interests of a successful meeting, to make a special effort to seek partial funding either from their home institutions or from appropriate government agencies in their own countries. I urge you to pursue these possibilities. Although the \$500.00 now set aside to defray part of your expenses represents less than half the necessary air fare, we hope that you may succeed in getting matching funds to enable you to join us at the Congress. Our session is scheduled for the morning of September 2 (Friday) with a round table discussion planned for the evening of the same day.

Please let me hear from you as soon as practicable. The meetings are still about 7 weeks away and through our joint efforts, I hope that you will be joining us in Tampa at the end of August.

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

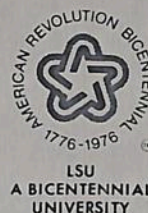
Bernard Lowy

Chairman, Ethnomycological Section
II IMC

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College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

4-III-1977

Dr. B.A.Oso
Department of Botany
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Oso:

I have just received word from our funding committee regarding action that has been taken toward meeting your travel expenses to the II IMC, in anticipation of your possible acceptance of my invitation to participate in the ethnomycological seminar.

Unfortunately, the committee was unable to allocate a sum sufficient to cover your full travel expenses but they have set aside \$300.00 for this purpose in the hope that you may be willing to seek the additional necessary support either from your university or other granting agency.

Should you be able to decide in our favor, a \$300.00 check in your name will be held for you in Tampa.

A date has just been set for our meeting which will be held on Saturday, September 3 at 8:30 AM. We may also have an evening session of the round table type on the same date, but it would be best if you could plan to arrive if possible not later than Thursday, Sept. 1, or earlier, of course, if you wish.

The following speakers are now expected to participate: A.H. Smith (Michigan), R. Watling (Edinburgh), G. Guzmán (Mexico), J. Allegro (England), M. D. de Rios (California) and myself. I hope you may be able to join us and that you will let me know of your decision as soon as practicable.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

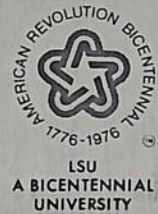
A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "B. Lowy".

Bernard Lowy

Chairman Ethnomycological Section
II IMC

Oso

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



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

26-II-1977

Dr. B.A.Oso
Department of Botany
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Oso:

Plans for the seminar in ethnomycology to be held in conjunction with the II International Mycological Congress in Tampa, Florida (27 August - 3 September, 1977) are well advanced and very shortly the final commitments to the program will have to be made. As I mentioned in my earlier letter, abstracts are being called for by April 1.

I am uncertain whether or not you received my invitation to participate and would appreciate your kindness in letting me know of your decision as soon as possible. Another set of registration forms are being sent to you under separate cover, in the event that these did not reach you.

Although we are not yet certain about funding, I think there is a good possibility that the necessary allocation will be made to insure your attendance. When I hear from you, I shall notify the appropriate agency of your intention to join us (should this be the case) and will relay their decision to you as soon as I receive it.

I hope that we may count on your participation in this first ethnomycological seminar of international interest.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Lowy
Chairman Ethnomycological Section
II IMC

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



29-1-1977

Dr. B.A. Oso
Department of Botany
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Oso:

At the end of August the II International Mycological Congress will be held at the University of South Florida in Tampa, Florida. Several speakers are already committed to the program, including A.H. Smith, R. Watling and R.G. Wasson.

As Chairman of the Ethnomycological Section of the Congress, I would like to invite you to participate in the symposium, contingent of course on our being able to fund your trip should you be willing to consider joining us. Your recent papers in Mycologia concerning some of the beliefs of the Yoruba People are of great interest and an exposition of your findings, including any pertinent but still unpublished data that you may have, would be most appropriate for our symposium.

Information on dates of the meetings and other details are enclosed. Please note that abstracts are being called for by April 1, and should you decide in our favor, I would appreciate receiving a copy of your abstract. Participants will have about 35 minutes for their presentations, illustrated with color slides if they so desire.

As soon as I receive your consent to participate in the symposium I shall contact our funding committee then let you know as soon as possible whether the necessary allocation will be forthcoming.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy

Bernard Lowy

Chairman Ethnomycological Section
II-IMC

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



29-IV-1977

Dr. B.A.Oso
Department of Botany,
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Oso:

Since receiving your last letter, our efforts to increase your travel fund have been partially successful and I am happy to inform you that there will now be available a sum of \$500.00 toward your travel expenses for your participation in our symposium on ethnomycology. This is now scheduled for Friday morning at 8:30, September 2, 1977.

Of the list of participants that I indicated in my last letter, Allegro has had to withdraw, but the others are expected to be on hand.

Because I plan to leave for additional mycological/ethnomycological work in Guatemala at the end of May, I would very much appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. I hope that you will be able to confirm your participation in our program.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

B. Lowy
Bernard Lowy
Chairman Ethnomycological Section
II IMC

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Telephone: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)
Exts. 1403, 1027



Cables & Telegrams: UNIVERSITY IBADAN

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

August 12, 1977

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

Dear Prof. Lowy,

I thank you very much for your last letter and I quite appreciate the efforts you have made to make my participation in the II IMC possible. I have contacted my University Authorities again with your offer of \$500.00, but the answer remains the same. They are not in a position to fund the Overseas trip of any of their staff this year in view of the Institution's embarrassing financial situation. It therefore appears I may not be able to attend the Congress.

Once more I thank you for the pains you have taken over my case and I am extremely sorry for any inconvenience that may arise as a result of my inability to secure additional fund to attend.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'B.A. Oso', written over a large, sweeping flourish.

Dr. B.A. Oso.

TITLE OF SESSION -- Ethnomycology Symposium

ORGANIZER -- B. Lowy

HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN -- Roger Heim, R. Gordon Wasson

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED (First Session)

1. OVERVIEW OF ETHNOMYCOLOGY -- B. Lowy, Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
2. TAXONOMY AND TOXICITY OF PSILOCYBE -- A. H. Smith, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
3. PSILOCYBE IN MEXICO -- G. Guzmán, Instituto Politécnico Nacional de México, Mexico City.
4. ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN ETHNOMYCOLOGY -- R. Watling, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED (Second Session)

5. PSYCHOTROPIC FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE MAYA -- M. Dobkin de Rios, California State University, Fullerton.
6. ETHNOMYCOLOGY IN NIGERIA -- B. Oso, Botany Department, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.
- ~~7. ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL ROOTS OF CHRISTIANITY -- J. Allegro, University of Manchester, England.~~

Received: 6-V-77

THE SYSTEMATICS OF THE STROPHARIACEAE (Abstract) Alexander H. Smith

Generic and species concepts are discussed and the suggestion made that a broad generic concept, one including Stropharia, Psilocybe, and Naematoloma allows the species to be grouped by combinations of characters possibly at the subgeneric level into more natural groups than is now the case where the genera are defined on single characters, -- such as the presence of an annulus, or the presence or absence of a particular type of cystidium, or a single color change. At the same time it is still recognized that the color of the spore deposit is still the only character distinguishing + satisfactorily between Pholiota and the Group Geophila Quellet: but this is a different problem, and one posed by both genera. In the study of the systematics of the Agaricales we must come to the realization that in studying relationships the "intermediates" are likely to be more significant than the obvious endpoints of evolution. Alexander H. Smith

THE HALLUCINOGENIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS PSILOCYBE IN THE WORLD

by Gastón Guzmán

Instituto Politécnico Nacional, MEXICO

Symposium of Ethnomycology

The hallucinogenic mushrooms reported for first time from Mexico by Schultes in 1939 and studied by Heim, Singer, Smith and Guzmán between 1956-1959, are known from different parts of the world. Psilocybe is the most important genus, but not the only; some species of Amanita, Russula, Gymnopilus, Claviceps and Cordyceps are reported as hallucinogenic fungi. There are more than 40 known hallucinogenic species of Psilocybe in the world; of these 14 are new species recently described by Guzmán in collaboration with Watling, Singer, Ott, Horak and Bas from U.S.A., South America, Netherland, New Guinea, Australia and Tag mania. 17 species are known from Mexico, 5 of them recently described from tropical rain forests. Studies on Psilocybe (a monograph on the genus is now in preparation by Guzmán) show that there are more than 360 described species on the genus, but of these, more than 150 are excluded because they belong in the modern concept to the genera Psathyrella, Naematoloma and others. For other hand there several species of Stropharia that truly belong to Psilocybe, for the hyaline pleurocystidia. More than 100 species of the known Psilocybe are synonymous of well known species of Psilocybe, then the genus Psilocybe have for the moment around 100 species of which 40 are hallucinogenic. A hypothesis on the origin of the genus in the tropics is discussed, based in the study of the brown pleurocystidia and small spores found in the tropical species, in comparison with the hyaline pleurocystidia and big spores of the temperate species, besides of the apparently complexity of the tropical species and the simplicity of the temperate species.



LARGER FUNGI FROM EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Watling, Roy. Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh EH3 5LR; Scotland

The occurrence of the puff balls Bovista nigrescens and Calvatia utiformis and the polypore Fomes fomentarius in widespread archaeological sites is documented. The circumstances of the discovery, at least, at half of these sites strongly suggest that they did not arrive fortuitously. A detailed morphological comparison of ^{an} early specimens with present day material shows ~~few if any~~ no major differences over the 2,000 year period have taken place.

A comparison of the ethnobotanical heritage of northern European countries with that thought to exist at the time of the peoples inhabiting the archaeological sites under study suggests the winter climate may ^{have} made it necessary to make the utmost use of natural resources.

The use of these fungi ~~examined~~ found at the sites as haemostatic agents, tinder, ^{and} food will be discussed and the possibility of their use as toys in children's games, ritual or even hallucinogenic, ~~paraphernalia~~ agencies explored.

Watling, R. & M. R. D. Seaward

Reference: [Some observations on puff-balls from British Archaeological Sites. Journ. Archaeological Sc. 3; 165-172, (1976).

Some Observations on Puff-balls from British Archaeological Sites

R. Watling^a and M. R. D. Seaward^b

The occurrence of the puff-ball *Bovista nigrescens* in four British archaeological sites, approximately 2000 years old, is investigated, and the related *Calvatia utriformis* is reported for the first time in archaeological excavations from one of these sites. The circumstances of their discovery at two of these sites (Skara Brae and Vindolanda) strongly suggest that they did not arrive there fortuitously. The puff-balls are considered to have been used as haemostatic agents and/or as tinder. A detailed morphological comparison of early specimens with present-day material is made.

Introduction

Two species of puff-ball, *Bovista nigrescens* Pers. ex Pers. and *Calvatia utriformis* (Bull. ex Pers.) Jaap, of the Lycoperdaceae have recently been discovered in the pre-Hadrianic deposits (c. A.D. 85-125) at Vindolanda, Northumberland (Grid ref: 35/771662). *Bovista nigrescens*, a species also recorded from archaeological sites at Skara Brae (Watling, 1974, 1975), Stanwick, North Yorkshire (Wheeler, 1954) and in a Roman well at Scole, Norfolk (P. Lambley, *in litt.*), is more numerous than *Calvatia utriformis* in the Vindolanda deposits.

In the present study, *Bovista nigrescens* was identified by the warted, distinctly pedicellate basidiospores, 5-6 μm in diameter, and the free capillitium threads with acute branching. Furthermore, the purple-chestnut colour of the spores had been retained during preservation as had the overall purple-brown colour of the fruit-body. *Calvatia utriformis* was identified by the smooth basidiospores up to 5 μm in diameter with very short pedicel, and the capillitium threads. The important single distinguishing character is the large sterile base which constitutes the larger part of the subglobular fruit-body.

All fruit-bodies were fully mature and showed no signs of the two-layered peridial structure of the immature specimen. Because the immature and mature fruit-bodies are so different, complete descriptions are included here of the two species, based on European material in the Edinburgh herbarium and on field notes of one of the authors (RW). It is particularly interesting that over a period of nearly 2000 years no morphological differences could be detected between the fruit-bodies of the two species from both the archaeological and the modern collections.

The two sites at Vindolanda and Skara Brae, which yielded the largest number of specimens, are of particular interest in view of the considerable body of information available on the associated artifacts and environmental evidence. Although detailed

^a Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.

^b ence, University of Bradford, England

IF UNDELIVERED TO BE RETURNED TO
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN,
EDINBURGH, EH3 5LR



April 28, 1977

ABSTRACT, " PSYCHOACTIVE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE MAYA"

by Marlene Dobkin de Rios, Ph. D.

This paper examines the motif of the mushroom, water lily and toad in classic Maya art, and the probable effects of the presumed psychoactive properties of the three on the religion of the classic Maya. Recent data point to the possibility of apomorphine-like alkaloids in the lily (Nymphaea ampla), which call for a re-examination of this motif in the art. Based on a report prepared for the U. S. National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse on the non-western use of hallucinogens, the author summarizes themes recurring among drug-using societies of the world to test their applicability to perspective drug using populations such as the Maya.

MUSHROOMS, MYTHS, AND TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN NIGERIA

Oso, B.A., Department of Botany,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Nigeria is a country of many tribes, the Yoruba in the West, Urhobo in the Mid-West, Ibo in the East and the Hausa in the North, to mention a few. Each tribe has recognized mushrooms for many years, inasmuch as such fungi have always played an important role in their everyday life. The Yoruba people call mushrooms Olu or Osun, while the Ibo call them Ero or Elo. In the Mid-West the Urhobo name for these organisms is Itu and in the South-Eastern part of the country the Ibibio people call them Udip. The Hausa name for mushrooms is Nama-gara. Apart from these general names, each ethnical group has names for the different species of mushrooms and these names usually are descriptive and give an indication either of the habitat, morphology, and texture, or the growth habit of the fungi.

Mushrooms are commonly eaten by the Nigerian people who have recognized two categories of these fungi, the edible and the poisonous types. Among the edible types the most popular with the people include Termitomyces, Volvariella and Pleurotus species. These grow wild in the forest at various periods during the rainy season (April - October) and are much sought after by the people. Mushrooms are generally more abundant in the southern part of the country where there is more rain than in the Northern part.

The Nigerian people have myths and beliefs which explain the origin of a number of the mushrooms and which sometimes play a role in determining which of these fungi are edible and which of them may be used for medicinal purposes by the traditional doctors. Traditional medicine is still actively practised today in Nigeria and mushrooms have been employed in medicinal preparations by the native doctors for the cure of several diseases and also in the preparation of powerful charms. Among the mushrooms that are being so used are Pleurotus tuber-regium, Termitomyces species, the puffballs and the stinkhorns.

The younger generations of Nigerians only recognize mushrooms to be edible or poisonous. The traditional names, myths, and medicinal applications are known only to the elderly people and the native doctors.

Western Union
Telegram

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PROFESSOR BERNARD LOWY BOTANY DEPTMENT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

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DISREGARD LAST LETTER PARTICIPATING AT CONGRESS

BENJAMIN K S OSO

COL 70803 K S OSO

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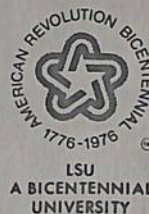
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College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

12-IX-1977

Dr. Emory Simmons
Department of Botany
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003

Dear Emory,

Now that it's all over (I'm not sure that it still is for you), I can look back on the Congress in retrospect, including the small part that the ethnomycology sessions had in it. After experiencing the every day comings and goings, I have a profound respect for your organizational abilities as well as some appreciation of what this kind of meeting entails by way of advanced planning.

I am deeply grateful for the financial support you gave our overseas participants. Our Section would not, of course, have survived without it. It was also a genuine pleasure to see you again.

With kindest regards, as ever,

B. Lowy

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

12-IX-1977

Dear Alex,

Now that the Congress is over, I can look back in retrospect on the meetings, and in particular our group's small part in them. I am greatly indebted to you for your participation. Our sessions would have lost immeasurably without you and I left Tampa with a deepened respect, if possible, for your knowledge, and with a keen appreciation for your fairness, patience and sense of humor.

With sincere thanks,

Bernard

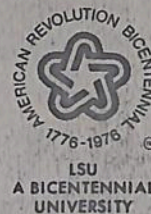
~~B. Lowy~~

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



12-IX-1977

Dr. B.A.Oso
University of Ibadan
Department of Botany
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Oso,

Now that it's all over, we can afford the luxury of looking back on the Congress, and our part in it, at leisure. I'm not sure that I can make an objective evaluation of how our Section succeeded, but it's my impression (rather prejudiced, of course) that we did what we had planned to do. I have no doubt, however, about the success of your contribution to our program. Your admirable exposition of the folkways of the Yoruba people, pertaining to their mushroomic traditions, was engrossing. I am deeply indebted to you for your participation. We gained immeasurably by having you on the program.

With kindest regards and best wishes for continued success in your work, I am

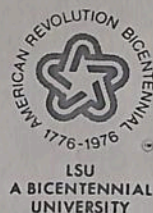
Cordially yours,

B. Lowy
B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

12-18-1977

Dear Roy,

I didn't stay for the Grand Closing ceremonies but left on Saturday morning.

Thank you most sincerely for your generous participation in our seminar, which profited immensely from your expert and engaging presentations.

Best wishes for continued success
in your research.

Cordially,
Bernard

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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LSU
A BICENTENNIAL
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

12-IX-1977

Dr. Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Department of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, Ca 92634

Dear Marlene:

I sincerely hope this finds you well. I have created some fantasies about what may have happened to cause you to cancel your plans to attend the Congress. On Thursday evening I phoned the University but apparently everyone had left for the long weekend. I was still hoping that on Friday you might miraculously appear. The meetings went off pretty smoothly and luckily, B.A. Oso of Nigeria was able to attend, although his participation was in doubt until about a week before the meetings. The rooms assigned to us were filled to capacity and the audience was most responsive.

Please let me hear from you, so that I may set aside some of my wild misgivings.

With best wishes,

Bernard
B. Lowy

WELCOME TO U.S.F.'S RESIDENCE HALLS

NAME BERNARD LOWY SS# _____ DATE AUG 27
 HOME ADDRESS 622 CASTLE PIRK
 CITY BATON ROUGE STATE LA ZIP 70803
 NAME OF CONFERENCE/WORKSHOP ETONOMYCOLOGY
 CHECK-IN DATE 27-VIII CHECK-OUT DATE 3-IX

I agree to return my key prior to check-out time of 11:00 a.m.

GUEST'S SIGNATURE B. Lowy DATE 27-VIII-1977
 SINGLE OCCUPANCY DOUBLE OCCUPANCY _____
 ONE-HALF SUITE # _____ FULL SUITE _____
 CHECKED-IN BY MS CHECKED-OUT BY _____
 COMMENTS: _____ 7156.78

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Room/Hall	<u>alpha 141</u>
No. Nights	<u>7</u>
No. Weeks	_____
Key Issued	_____
Linen Issued	<u>1</u>
Key Returned	_____
Linen Returned	_____
Amount Charged	<u>54.60</u> <u>2.18</u>
Amount Paid	<u>56.78</u> ←
Date Paid	<u>KW 8/27</u>

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Second International Mycological Congress

Registration and Housing Form

Please Print or Type

Name BERNARD LOWY
Mailing Address BOTANY DEPARTMENT, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LA 70803

Please fill in the applicable below
I have been invited by PROGRAM COMMITTEE to present a symposium paper.

Title of paper ETHNOMYCOLOGY AN OVERVIEW

Name of symposium ETHNOMYCOLOGY

I wish to present a contributed paper (in a poster session). Title: _____

I wish to present a film entitled: _____

I have been invited by PROGRAM COMMITTEE to participate in an evening session.

Subject of roundtable discussion or workshop: ETHNOMYCOLOGY

I need an official invitation to participate in the activities specified above to assist in securing travel funds. Please address the invitation to ABOVE MAILING ADDRESS

Name BERNARD LOWY
Mailing Address BOTANY DEPARTMENT, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LA 70803

In order to be assured of housing space at the University of South Florida, the following application must be received by July 1, 1977. Acknowledgment will be made. All prices are per day. See instructions p. 11.
Please check one choice.

1. I wish to reserve a bed in a private room (\$7.80 + tax). No other person will be housed in this room.

2. I wish to reserve one bed in a room that will be shared with another participant (\$5.20 + tax). Those who wish to room together must submit applications at the same time and indicate roommate: _____

3. I wish to reserve one double room (2 single beds) for myself and the following members of my family (\$10.40 + tax). See instructions p. 11.

Spouse's name _____

Child _____

Child _____

4. I wish to reserve one bed for each member of my family.

Names _____ (5.20 + tax)

_____ (5.20 + tax)

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_____ (5.20 + tax)

DR. BERNARD LOWY		232
BOTANY DEPT., LSU		
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70803		
March 21		19 77
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	II INTERNATIONAL MYCOLOGICAL CONGRESS	\$ 60.00
SIXTY and ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀		DOLLARS
CITY NATIONAL BANK OF BATON ROUGE BATON ROUGE, LA.		
FOR	<i>Bernard Lowy</i>	

REGISTRATION
← FEE

Travel Expense Voucher

Submit original within 10 days of completed trip

Date September 9, 1977

Department Botany

Destination and Purpose of trip: (Foreign travel must have president's prior approval)

Travel to Tampa, Florida for Second International Mycological Congress. Chairman of Ethnomycological Section; Participant in Flora Neotropical workshop; invited paper presented

Miscellaneous and unusual items—Explain:

	Amount =	TOTAL \$
Transportation: Air fare (Baton Rouge to Tampa, Florida)		
to City		142.00
Automobile: City		
Total miles	16¢ per mile =	
Registration Fees:		60.00

You MUST attach receipts for: Lodging, Transportation, Registration Fees, Car Storage

DAILY DATES OF TRAVEL	DEPARTURE TIME	ARRIVAL TIME	MEALS (INCLUDING TIPS)			LODGING	LIMOUSINE TAXI OR BUS	CAR STORAGE	HONORARIUM AND MISCELLANEOUS (PORTER TIPS, TOLLS, ETC.)	
			BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER					
8-27	9:00 AM		\$	\$	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.12	\$ 8.00	\$	\$	21.12
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CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON

FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA 92634



Sept. 19, 1977

Dear Bernard:

I am really sorry that you did not receive my letter written a full two weeks before the conference, letting you know that I wouldn't be able to attend. When I didn't receive word from you after my letter, I thought you might be angry at me for not being able to attend.

I am really sorry for any inconvenience this has caused you. As I wrote in my earlier letter, I just couldn't manage to come because of the economic problems, getting ready to go abroad, illness in the family and costs associated with that and was indeed sorry.

I hope that the meetings went well and look forward to a future opportunity of meeting you.

With kindest regards,

Marlene Dobkin de Rios
Marlene Dobkin de Rios

mdr:lrh

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
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College of Arts and Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



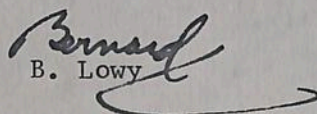
23-IX-1977

Dear Marlene,

Many thanks for your note. I'm very sorry that circumstances prevented you from attending the Congress, but at least I know that you are well. Your letter simply never reached me. I thought the meetings went off satisfactorily and our section took about 6 hours divided into 2 parts, morning and evening. I'm glad its over. The organization was terribly time consuming and I'm not sure that I would be willing to do it again.

Am I right in thinking that you plan to leave for Pucallpa soon? I still have pleasant memories of my stay there in 1958 and particularly about my contact with the Shipibos in the vicinity of Lake Yarinacocha. Now that the "Linguísticos" are out (I think) I wonder who is using their former facilities. Too bad I never had a chance to check further on their (Shipibos) use of a red polyporaceous fungus (Pycnoporus sanguineus) as a pigment for painting their ceramics. I got Norman Whitten (Univ. Illinois) interested in this and related fungus matters and he said he'll look into it in his field work in Ecuador. If you go to Pucallpa I hope you'll make a few inquiries into the uses of fungi by the indígenas.

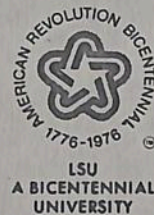
With all best wishes, as ever,


B. Lowy

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

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College of Arts and Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

29-IX-1977

Dear Professor Heim,

This is only to let you know that our meetings of the Ethnomycological Section of the II IMC turned out quite satisfactorily. Those participating were H.H. Smith, G. Cuzman, R. Watling, B.A. Oso and myself. We met in 2 sessions with a total of about 6 hours of presentations and discussions. We were proud to have you recorded as Honorary Co. Chairman, together with R. Gordon Wasson.

with kindest regards and best wishes,

B. Lowy



SOCIEDAD MEXICANA DE MICOLOGIA, A. C.

APARTADO POSTAL 70 - 233

MEXICO 20, D. F.

1 de abril de 1977.

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Miembro de esta Sociedad.

Muy estimado consocio:

Por este conducto me dirijo a usted para solicitarle atentamente se sirva enviarme información relacionada con su o sus proyectos de trabajo en el campo de la micología con el objeto de estructurar en colaboración con los doctores Martha Zenteno-Zevada, Gastón Guzmán y Teófilo Herrera, una presentación gráfica (poster session) sobre el "Panorama General de la Micología en México" en el segundo Congreso Internacional de Micología a celebrarse en Tampa, Fa., E.U.A. en agosto del presente año. En este trabajo se incluirán las siguientes áreas de la micología: básica (morfología, fisiología, genética), florística, agrícola, industrial y médica.

La información consistiría en una lista del o los proyectos incluyendo los siguientes datos:

- 1º Nombre del o de los proyectos y área en que pueden quedar incluidos.
- 2º Personal que participa en cada uno de los proyectos.
- 3º Objetivos de los mismos.
- 4º Institución donde se realizan los trabajos.
- 5º Fecha de iniciación de los proyectos.
- 6º Grado de avance de los mismos.
- 7º Material gráfico sobresaliente en relación a los proyectos (gráficas, dibujos, fotografías, etc.), considerando que el área total disponible para la presentación de todo el trabajo es de 2.40 m x 2.40 m.

Se suplica enviar la información solicitada antes del 15 de junio de este año y se agradece de antemano su valiosa e indispensable colaboración. Si lo consideran más fácil pueden dirigirse al siguiente teléfono: 550-52-15 Exts. 4879 y 4883 (Drs. Miguel Ulloa, Martha Zenteno y Teófilo Herrera) o al 547-52-29 (Dr. Gastón Guzmán) para proporcionar dicha información o indicar el lugar a donde puede ser recogida.

Atentamente,

Miguel Ulloa Sosa

Dr. Miguel Ulloa-Sosa
Presidente

AN ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

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

The earliest civilizations arose only after man learned to identify and finally to cultivate edible plants. Instrumental in this advance was an elite class of shamans under whose magico-religious guidance crops were sown, husbanded and reaped, the arcana surrounding these rites being passed to privileged individuals by word of mouth and special instruction from one generation to the next. Mythologies were elaborated to account for the success or failure of human efforts, and the discovery of plant hallucinogens, including fungi, enabled men to communicate directly with and therefore to exert some influence upon the mysterious powers that controlled their lives and their livelihood. Prayer, sacrifices and propitious offerings made humbly, with solemn decorum in conduct, dress, dance and song to omnipotent gods, became a part of deeply rooted folkloric beliefs in the indispensability of rituals in which plant and fungus hallucinogens were utilized.

That hallucinogenic fungi played a significant role in pre-Columbian sacred ceremonies is demonstrated in the illustration in Figure 1. Their use in contemporary Mesoamerica is briefly reviewed, together with a consideration of the genesis of mycophilia and mycophobia.



Fig. 1 Mushrooms in the hands of shamans displayed in the Codex Vindobonensis Mexicana I.

TITLE OF SESSION -- Ethnomycology Symposium

ORGANIZER -- B. Lowy

HONORARY CO-CHAIRMEN -- Roger Heim, R. Gordon Wasson

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED (First Session)

1. OVERVIEW OF ETHNOMYCOLOGY -- B. Lowy, Botany Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
2. TAXONOMY AND TOXICITY OF PSILOCYBE -- A. H. Smith, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
3. PSILOCYBE IN MEXICO -- G. Guzmán, Instituto Politécnico Nacional de México, Mexico City.
4. ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN ETHNOMYCOLOGY -- R. Watling, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED (Second Session)

5. PSYCHOTROPIC FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE MAYA -- M. Dobkin de Rios, California State University, Fullerton.
6. ETHNOMYCOLOGY IN NIGERIA -- B. Oso, Botany Department, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.
7. ~~ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL ROOTS OF CHRISTIANITY -- L. Allegro, University of Manchester, England.~~

Dear IMC-2 Participant:

Thank you for your registration/housing forms and IMC-2 fees. Please note items checked below:

- Information you provided on your contribution to the program has been forwarded to the Program Chairman. If you are giving a contributed paper, instructions are enclosed.
- Your applications for housing and food service have been forwarded to the University of South Florida. They will notify you of your housing assignment so that you may go to your room as quickly as possible after arrival in Tampa.
- A list of motels and/or campgrounds is enclosed.
-

I look forward to seeing you at the Registration Desk after you are settled in your housing. Do not hesitate to write to me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

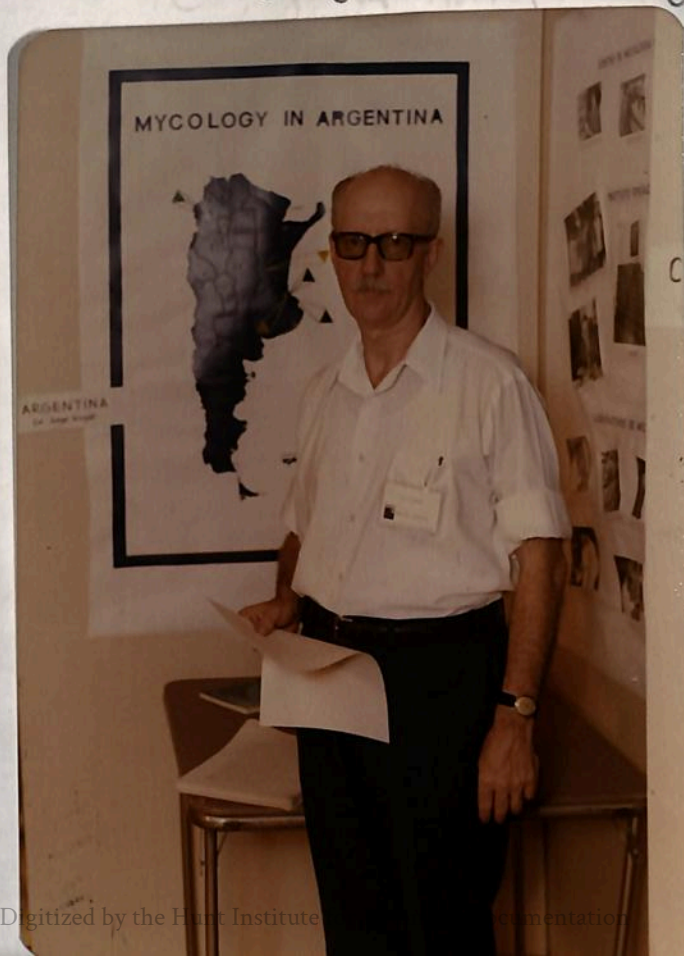
Melvin S. Fuller

Secretary, IMC-2



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II IMC - 1977 - Jorge Eduardo Wright



II IMC - 1977 - B. Lowy and identified
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BERNARD LOWY



LOUISIANA STATE UNIV.
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second international mycological congress 1977

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ETHNOMYCOLOGY SEMINAR 1977.
SAT. SEPT. 3, 8:30 AM



Second International Mycological Congress

University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida, U.S.A.

Saturday 27 August -- Saturday 3 September
1977

SECOND and FINAL CIRCULAR

HENRY ALDRICH: 1-904-392-1891 (Botany Dept.)

{ 21096 }

Received: 3-XII-'76