



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ~~ADMINISTRATION~~ SERVICE

~~BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY~~

PEORIA 5, ILLINOIS

April 1, 1954

Dr. W. W. Ray
Department of Botany
University of Nebraska
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

Dear Dr. Ray:

I have been somewhat delayed in sending you the two mold cultures which Dr. Wickerham mentioned in his recent letter.

The Blakeslea isolate has been ready to mail for some time. The Choanephora cucurbitarum has given us much trouble as far as sporulation is concerned. It grows vigorously but often does not sporulate in tubes. However, in petri dish cultures it usually sporulates. If you encounter any difficulty with this culture, will you write me and I will make another selection from our strains of this species.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. Hesseltine

C. W. Hesseltine, In Charge
Culture Collection Group
Fermentation Section
Northern Utilization Research Branch

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION Service

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

PEORIA 5, ILLINOIS

April 7, 1954

Dr. W. W. Ray
Department of Botany
University of Nebraska
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

Dear Dr. Ray:

Dr. Wickerham has just turned over to me your letter of April 1 concerning a number of members of the Mucorales.

I am working on the taxonomy of this order and, in fact, just completed a paper on Circinella. I would appreciate securing from you several of the cultures you have listed. These are as follows:

Absidia caerulea (+) and (-)

Circinella sp.

Syncephalastrum sp.

Helicostylum sp.

Thamnidium sp.

Thamnidium elegans

Mucor recurvus

Mucor heterogamous

Mucor abundans

I would be particularly interested in the mating types of Absidia caerulea. At present we are working on the Thamnidium and Helicostylum groups; hence, the more material we see, the more complete the study.

I am enclosing three reprints which you may wish for your files.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. Hesseltine

C. W. Hesseltine, In Charge
Culture Collection Unit
Fermentation Section
Northern Utilization Research Branch

Enclosures-3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION Service
~~BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY~~
PEORIA 5, ILLINOIS

April 21, 1954

Dr. W. W. Ray
Department of Botany
The University of Nebraska
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

Dear Dr. Ray:

I want to thank you very much for the cultures of
Mucorales which you were so kind as to send me.

From the number of cultures which you have and with
those which I sent you, I believe you have an excel-
lent number of representatives of this order for
teaching purposes. Should you wish any others, I
will be glad to send you them. We have all the genera
in this order except for Dispira Dicranophora and
Spinellus. If you should ever encounter these I
would be most interested in receiving transplants.

Sincerely yours,

C W Hesseltine

C. W. Hesseltine; In Charge
Culture Collection Unit
Fermentation Section
Northern Utilization Research Branch

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ~~ADMINISTRATION~~ SERVICE

~~BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY~~

PEORIA 5, ILLINOIS

April 15, 1955

Dr. W. W. Ray
Department of Botany
The University of Nebraska
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

Dear Dr. Ray:

I have received your letter of April 5 and the culture of Mucor which you wish identified. A superficial examination of this culture indicates that it probably belongs in the genus Mortierella. However, we will study this culture in detail and write you at a later date.

Sincerely yours,

C W Hesseltine

C. W. Hesseltine, In Charge
Culture Collection Unit
Fermentation Section
Northern Utilization Research Branch

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
NORTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

May 21, 1959

Dr. W. W. Ray
Department of Botany
The University of Nebraska
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

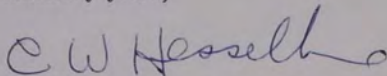
Dear Dr. Ray:

On May 14 you wrote to me concerning a culture of Scopulariopsis brevicaulis which would produce trimethylarsine from arsenic compounds. I am very happy to send you Scopulariopsis brevicaulis NRRL 1096. Although we have not done anything with this strain in connection with arsenic compounds, another laboratory has used this strain and reported to us that the above compound is produced from inorganic arsenic compounds.

If this strain does not behave properly, we will be glad to send you additional strains which have not been tested for this property.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,



C. W. Hesseltine, Head
ARS Culture Collection
Investigations
Fermentation Laboratory