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*Newsletter of the* **FRIENDS**  
OF THE  
**FARLOW**

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K. Griffith, Editor

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## **Harvard's Pound Hall Was Named for a Nebraskan Mycologist**

*Brian Franzone*

*Curatorial Assistant, Harvard Herbaria*

How many of you know that Harvard's Pound Hall, at the Law School, was named for a mycologist? Roscoe Pound (1870-1964) was the dean of the Harvard Law School and a professor for twenty-six years. He is considered an interdisciplinary scholar in the fields of law, sociology, and botany. He is often remembered historically as being a legal scholar as well as a judicial theorist and an influential reformer. However, he also contributed a number of pivotal ideas to the botanical community in his academic years from 1884 - 1898.

In 1886 during Roscoe Pound's undergraduate years, he and six others formed the science club called Seminarium Botanicum (often referred to as Sem. Bot.). It was developed for students, by students, to heighten scholarly research in botany at the University of Nebraska (now the University of Nebraska-Lincoln). The major attraction of Seminarium Botanicum was its independence from the traditional bureaucratic academic system. All members



Pound Hall was designed by Benjamin Thompson and named in honor of Roscoe Pound. Photo by B. Franzone.

were required to pass peer administered examinations in order to maintain the intellectual integrity of the club.

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**Clara Cummings Walk**  
**Saturday, May 22. See Page 7.**

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This photo was taken at the 10th anniversary of Sem. Bot. on December 30, 1896. Courtesy of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Archives & Special Collections Library.

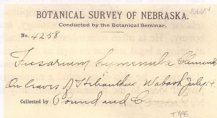
The teaching philosophy of Professor Charles E. Bessey, who was advising the club, encouraged the students to focus on the latest direction in botany called "New Botany." These ideas led to the development of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska 1892, which, in turn, evolved into Roscoe Pound's and Frederic Clements's Ph.D. thesis.

Research was the driving force behind the New Botany. This idea pushed the botanical community beyond the enjoyable pastime of identifying and cataloging plants. New Botany was to incorporate all aspects of botany - physiology, pathology, ecology, plant geography and systematic botany, based on the "experimental method of inquiry." For the first time, the actual science of botany, as practiced by the masters of the field such as Engelmann, Gray, and Torrey, became very different from the work of amateurs, who simply dabbled in botany.

Pound and Clement developed one of the essential ecological techniques needed for the idea of New Botany, the quadrat method. This technique employs a five-meter square frame that is used to measure abundance, density, cover, frequency, richness, and/or

biomass within the frame. Many quadrat samples are taken within a broader research area and the distribution of plants is estimated by their percentage representation. They felt that since human observation alone was not a precise scientific instrument and could simply be misled by aesthetic biases in the mind, the use of the quadrat method would significantly increase the accuracy in measurements of inconspicuous species and would point out transitional zones more clearly.

Pound was awarded a masters degree in botany from the University of Nebraska in 1889 based on his thesis *The Imperfect Fungi of Nebraska*. Currently, there is no known copy of Pound's thesis in existence. Archival letters from Pound to his advisor, C. E. Bessey, provide the only insight into the motivation behind Roscoe Pound's thesis.



Documentation of a specimen collected by Pound and Clements (4258). *Fusarium hymenula* Pound & Clem., On [dead] leaves of *Helianthus*, Wabash, NE, July 14. Courtesy of the C. E. Bessey Herbarium (NEB).

While he was still focused on botany, Pound had ambitious taxonomic plans. He envisioned dismantling the Deuteromycetes or Fungi Imperfecti (the asexual genera form). He was interested in creating a system in which form genera would be appended to the treatment of their teleomorphic (the sexual form of the fungus) relatives. He was aware, though, that this idea might be too ambitious and radical an undertaking for its time.

Charles Bessey had studied with Asa Gray for three months in 1872 after Gray returned from working alongside Joseph Hooker at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and as well as with members of Charles Darwin's inner circle. Bessey had also studied with William G. Farlow in 1875, after Farlow had returned from studying with Heinrich Anton de Bary in Strasburg, Germany.

Pound was strongly urged by Bessey to study under Gray at Harvard; however, Professor Gray died in January 1888 while Pound was still in Nebraska working on his thesis. Despite this, Pound decided to attend Harvard in the fall of 1889 and contemplated the possibilities of continuing his studies in botany. Once at Harvard, he decided his exemplary work in the field of botany had fully met his needs. He preferred to focus on law school.

After one year at Harvard Law School, Pound returned to Lincoln without completing his law degree. His father's health was diminishing and he felt compelled to aid his father's law firm. Once back in Lincoln, he resumed leadership of the Sem. Bot. and continued his botanical studies under Dr. Bessey at the University of Nebraska. From 1890 to 1898 he concentrated on his Ph.D. concerning the geographic distribution of plants in Nebraska. He also served as the director of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska, with Clements as the Instructor in Botany at the University on the project.

At the time Pound and Clements began their work on *The Phytogeography of Nebraska*, the closest comparable reference was Dr. Oscar Drude's *Deutschlands Pflanzengeographie*. As one might suspect, the landscape of Germany was not comparable to the semi-arid landscape of the Great Plains; it did, however, provide a practical outline and immense motivation to start the surveys. This

would be the first phytogeography study conducted with so much intensity, striving for scientific accuracy, in the United States. In my opinion, this is the reason that Nebraska has one of the most encompassing published state floras for vascular plants in the United States.



Roscoe Pound posed for this picture in 1906 in Lincoln, Nebraska, four years before he would become a professor at Harvard. Courtesy of the Harvard Law School Archives.

Members of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska noted changes from the native flora of Nebraska in settled areas as settlers flocked to Nebraska like herds of cattle. Most of the land was claimed by 1890, due to the Homestead Act of 1862. A Botanical Survey member noted that the settlement of Nebraska, hastened by the Homestead Act and later the Kinkaid Act, would accelerate the introduction of non-native flora and noted the rapid transformation indicated by Herbert J. Webber in 1889:

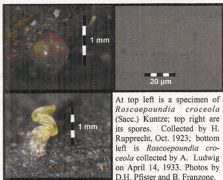
"Between the two advancing floras a portion of the native flora of the Great Desert remains, and before cultivation has advanced to such an extent as to overcome this, it is desirable that it be thoroughly studied and recorded."

We can easily measure the anthropogenic changes throughout history from Lewis and Clark's description of The Great Plains as "The Garden of Eden," to the current name for parts of The Great Plains as the "Corn Belt Region" (Webber, 1889).

In 1892 Pound started his first large-scale collecting expedition with his assistant, Jared Smith, in the Northern Sandhills of Nebraska. The trips were conducted on foot with the assistance of a mule named Moses.

They started in the town of Alliance, heading eastwards toward O'Neill, and then southeast into Lincoln, Nebraska. They hiked from July to August, covering an estimated total of 450 miles, which is about the distance from Buffalo, New York to Boston, Massachusetts. They collected an average of 10 plants a day, totaling 286 specimens by the end of the trip.

Pound was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, along with Clements, for their joint work on the seminal thesis *The Phytogeography of Nebraska* in 1897. The amount of surveying and analysis conducted during the Botanical Survey of Nebraska surpassed anything ever done before in the field of phytogeography in North America.



At top left is a specimen of *Roscoepoundia croceola* (Sacc.) Kuntze; top right are its spores. Collected by H. Rapprecht, Oct. 1923; bottom left is *Roscoepoundia croceola* collected by A. Ludwig on April 14, 1933. Photos by D.H. Pfister and B. Franzose.

Raymond Pool, professor and chair of the University of Nebraska Department of Botany in 1946, called it a "masterpiece" and maintained that it "served to establish Nebraska as an internationally known leader in that field" (Hill, 1988).

In 1898 Pound was acknowledged for discovering an imperfect fungus, which was given the genus name of *Roscoepoundia* by the German scientist Dr. Otto Kuntze. The Farlow Herbarium has three specimens of *Roscoepoundia* in an exsiccatae set of specimens collected by Clements from the

Botanical Survey of Nebraska. In addition, the Harvard University Archives have some letters from Pound to Farlow.

Pound was admitted to the Nebraska Bar without having received a law degree. He went on to become the Commissioner of Appeals of the Nebraska Supreme Court from 1901-1903, the dean of the Law School at the University of Nebraska from 1903-1907, and then a professor at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. He would make his final stop at Harvard University. Pound taught law at Harvard from 1910 to 1916 and then became the dean of the Harvard Law School and held that position until he retired in 1936. After his retirement, he received the first University Professor title from Harvard to teach any subject, regardless of discipline.

Roscoe Pound's significant achievements in the field of botany will sadly be only a footnote in his history, compared to his achievements in the field of law. But perhaps Pound's scientific education influenced his legal endeavors. One of his principle ideas, sociological jurisprudence, stated that the law must be rigid but also fluid, evolving along with social change. After all, he had spent part of his life documenting nature's changes.



Pound in Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School, in 1934, two years before he retired. Photo courtesy of the Harvard Law School Archives.

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Editor's note: The top left corner photo on page one is used courtesy of the Harvard Law School Library Archives.

Asa Gray Bicentennial Celebration  
1810 - 2010

Asa Gray (1810-1888) was one of the most important botanists of the 19th century. This year the Harvard University Herbaria and the Botany Libraries, along with other Harvard partners including the Harvard Museum of Natural History, will be planning a yearlong celebration of Professor Gray.

The Botany Libraries have designed a Bicentennial website at [www.huh.harvard.edu/libraries/Gray\\_Bicent/gray\\_main.htm](http://www.huh.harvard.edu/libraries/Gray_Bicent/gray_main.htm). This web exhibit will provide a historical and pictorial narrative of the life and work of Asa Gray. New chapters will be added in monthly installments through the year.

Within HUH the library staff will also be designing monthly exhibits in the second-floor landing exhibit cases. These exhibits will highlight the relationship between Gray and other important contemporary scientists and collectors. The featured scientists include Charles Wright, James Dana, George Bentham, Joseph Hooker, John Torrey, William Sullivant, Charles Darwin, and George Englemann. The Farlow exhibit cases will focus on the relationship between Asa Gray and William Gilson Farlow (1844-1919) from their early days as teacher and student, progressing to colleagues and friends, ending with Farlow's moving tribute to Dr. Gray written in 1889.

There will also be series of lectures sponsored by the Harvard Museum of Natural History (HMNH), an open house at the Harvard University Herbaria, and a weekend event celebrating Harvard's gardens, including the new Harvard Edible Garden. A schedule will be posted on the Asa Gray Bicentennial Celebration website this summer. It promises to be a wonderful year.

## The Farlow thanks Dr. Norihide Amano

Judy Warnement,  
Librarian of Harvard University Botany Libraries

The Farlow Reference Library and Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany benefit from the interest and support of so many individuals. We would like to extend a special thank you to **Dr. Norihide Amano**, from Osaka, Japan, for his many gifts of books and reprints sent over the last several years. Many titles have been added to the Farlow Library and others have been added to the annual book sale.

A large box arrived from Dr. Amano in January and we discovered a beautiful wooden box encasing 310 sheets of facsimile water colors of *Cordyceps* and its allies by noted mycologist Daisuke Shimizu (1915-1998). Dr. Shimizu founded the Japanese Society for *Cordyceps* Research in April, 1981, and the facsimiles were reproduced about 10 years ago by the Society. The original plates were exhibited at the Third International Mycological Congress held in Tokyo in 1983 and mycologists from all over the world were astonished by their beauty and accuracy.

We knew that the entire department would enjoy this treasure and so within days of its arrival the archives team processed the collection and prepared an exhibit. Lisa DeCesare asked Tessa Updike to compare the facsimiles to two of Shimizu's published works in the Farlow Library, *Color Iconography of Vegetable Wasps and Plant Worms* (1994) and *Illustrated Vegetable Wasps and Plant Worms in Colour* (1997). Most of the facsimiles were identified only in Japanese characters, so Tessa's task of associating each plate with the published version to find the Latin names was quite a challenge. Tessa persevered and created

a finding-aid that lists each plate with its Latin name, the published title, and the page and plate numbers. Tessa discovered a handful of unpublished plates and several study sketches that clearly demonstrate Shimizu's artistic process.

Lisa went to work on an exhibit for the Farlow lobby cases. Her challenge was to select only a few images from the collection, so she focused on illustrations of the *Cordyceps* with their various hosts including fungi, beetles, ants, bees, flies, larvae, and even a dragonfly! She placed the study sketches next to the finished plates to demonstrate Shimizu's careful attention to color, size, and overall accuracy.

David P. Hughes, a postdoctoral researcher in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, provided additional information on the importance of Shimizu's work and contributed his paper to the exhibit. [Hughes, D.P. et al. 2009. *Novel fungal disease in complex leaf-cutting ant societies*. *Ecological entomology*. 34: 214-220]. The Daisuke Shimizu *Cordyceps* illustrations were on exhibit in the Farlow lobby from mid-January through mid-April, and will be available to researchers into the future, thanks to the generosity of Dr. Norihide Amano.

### FoF Book Sale

This year's FoF Book Sale list will be sent out next month. All book selection forms should be returned by July 1st. When several people request the same book, a lottery system is used to determine who gets the book. Invoices and books will be shipped during the summer.

Only FoF members in good standing are eligible to bid on books. Be sure that your dues are up to date if you plan on bidding.

## Clara Cummings Walk

Saturday, May 22 9:30 am - 3:00 pm

Wellesley College:  
Alexandra Botanic Garden,  
H. H. Hunnewell Arboretum &  
Margaret C. Ferguson Greenhouses



Professor Clara Cummings

The 2010 FoF Clara Cummings Walk returns to the grounds of Wellesley College where the namesake of our annual walk was a professor and researcher in the field of cryptogamic botany. Join us for this exploration of Clara Cummings's old haunts. You might be surprised by the diversity of cryptogams in this suburban college campus. Though well worth seeing, the exotic plant species in the Margaret C. Ferguson Greenhouses will not be included on our campus checklist of lichens and bryophytes. Please bring insect repellent (for ticks), a hand lens, and a lunch for the picnic on the banks of Lake Waban. The walk will be held rain or shine.

In 1876 Clara Eaton Cummings began her undergraduate work at Wellesley College where she ultimately became the Professor of Cryptogamic Botany. Professor Cummings

worked on bryophytes but she is especially known for her work on lichens from Alaska and Labrador. The Farlow Herbarium houses many of her collections.

The focus on botanical research at Wellesley College dates back to the late 1870s. The legacy of this botanical work includes the Margaret C. Ferguson Greenhouses, the Alexandra Botanic Garden, and the H. H. Hunnewell Arboretum of Wellesley College. Maps and self-guided walking tour information can be found at [www.wellesley.edu/WCBG](http://www.wellesley.edu/WCBG).

**Meeting Place:** Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA in the **Gray Parking Lot**, adjacent to the Botanic Gardens and Margaret C. Ferguson Greenhouses at 9:30am

**Contact person:** Elizabeth Kneiper  
[Ekneiper@aol.com](mailto:Ekneiper@aol.com) or 781-801-2734

**Lunch Site:** Picnic on the edge of Lake Waban and have a view of the Hunnewell Pinetum.

### Directions:

From Central Street, Route 135 in Wellesley (east or west): Enter the Wellesley College entrance at the light and follow signs for "Admissions" on College Rd. for ¼ of a mile. Take the **first left** on the road to "East Campus, Science Center and Health Services." Follow the short road to the end, and park and meet in the **Gray Lot** on the **left**.

From Washington Street, Route 16 coming from Wellesley Center: Take a right at the light at the college entrance, +/- 1 mile from the Central Street/Rte 16 junction. Travel 0.1 mile and take a **right** on the road to "East Campus, Science Center and Health Services." Follow the short road to the end, and park and meet in the **Gray Lot** on the **left**.

For using GPS navigator: When you get to **College Rd**, Wellesley, MA follow the directions above to the parking lot.

## Appreciating Gifts and Collections for Contemporary Biology

David P. Hughes, MCZ Pierce Lab Fellow

Recently the Farlow received a most generous gift from Dr. Norihide Amano of Dr. Daisuke Shimizu's excellent illustrations of *Cordyceps* fungi infecting diverse insects and even other fungi. These beautiful images in vibrant colors are made more real by the preparatory sketches that accompany them. One would be forgiven for merely appreciating the generosity of this kind gift, but when we consider the stories the illustrations tell, this gift becomes richer. We are drawn in by the sinister ways of these fungi, which have overtaken and unceremoniously killed hapless insects and reproduced by sporulating from their bodies.



Fig 1. A *Camponotus leonardi* ant attached to the underside of a leaf in a tropical forest in Thailand. The fungus growing a stalk from the back of its head is *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis*. It manipulates this ant's behavior, causing it to bite into the main vein of the leaf. The large ball contains the ascocarps that shoot out spores to infect other ants.

The genus *Cordyceps sensu lato* contains almost 600 species of obligate parasites. They mostly attack insects, but spiders mites and even other fungi are also

known hosts. They are very well known in SE Asia and the beautiful work of Shimizu reflects their popularity in Japan, where *Cordyceps* societies exists.

In Tibet a species of *Cordyceps* that infects caterpillars has been known for 1500 years. The fruiting body of *Cordyceps sinensis* is harvested for its medicinal benefit. Its popularity rose in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) when it was reputedly so expensive only royalty could afford it. It is still expensive and the journal *Science* reported in November 2008 that the market price reached a staggering \$60,000/kilo, which was due to sustained overcollecting.

The medicinal benefits (which are real and well documented) of a few species tend to overshadow the rest of the group. However, let me mention some more interesting ones for the naturalist: fungi that grow two-foot long stalks (stroma) from the dead bodies of Amazonian bird-eating spiders still deep within their burrows; species that have jumped between the kingdoms of life when switching hosts from cicadas (Insecta) to false truffles (Fungi); and the brain changing fungi that turn tropical ants into zombies, forming graveyards of ant corpses in the rainforest understory.

I work on this last group. I came to Harvard on a Marie Curie EU Fellowship to do collection-based research on *Cordyceps* in ants (now renamed *Ophiocordyceps*). I had previously focused on fieldwork in the tropical forests of Thailand (Figure 1) and wanted to turn my attention to the global scale. I was deeply fortunate to inherit the world's largest collection of *Ophiocordyceps* fungi on ants from Dr. Harry Evans, of CABI UK. (Harry, whose early work on *Ophiocordyceps* motivated my beginnings, has now become a close collaborator and I write this before heading to Brazil to join him for fieldwork).



My coming to Harvard was logical because the Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) houses the largest collection of ants in the world. The ant room at Harvard was begun by William Morton Wheeler (who collected *Ophiocordyceps* infected ants). Through its door have passed many a great myrmecologist, not least among them Edward O. Wilson. His office faces the ant room, so one occasionally works in close proximity to this great man. Currently in charge at the ant room is Dr. Stefan Cover who, in addition to being a very pleasant colleague, is a veritable encyclopedia on ants and their biology. Together we worked on understanding the biogeography of *Ophiocordyceps* infected ants in the USA.



Figure 2: Four *Camponotus pennsylvanicus* also killed by the fungus *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis*. These were collected in Cullowhee, North Carolina in June 1887 by the famous Harvard mycologist Roland Thaxter. In the USA dying ants don't go towards leaves but rather attach to twigs or bark before being killed by the fungus.

It turns out that *Ophiocordyceps* infecting ants is quite common here in America, though this fact is much underappreciated. The Farlow Herbarium specimens include many collected by that great mycologist/entomologist Roland Thaxter (see one of his samples in Figure 2). These provided us with much information and allowed us, in conjunction with generous loans from herbaria of Michigan, New York, Sam Mitchell (Colorado), USDA and Kew, to document the occurrence of these fungi in seven states of the USA and even into Canada.

My Farlow Herbarium work was greatly aided, and made so much more pleasurable, by the kind help of Ms. Genevieve Lewis-Gentry, who explained so many interesting facts about herbaria to me. (A singular joy was being introduced to exsiccatae: who would have imagined that there were books whose pages were adorned with real fungi!) My work was also greatly aided by Professor Donald Pfister and the Farlow and Botany Libraries staff, all so very generous with their time (I am especially grateful to Lisa DeCesare for her help).

Adding great excitement to my work at the Farlow, thanks to Dr. Norihide Amano, has been the chance to view the astonishing *Cordyceps* fungi paintings by Shimizu. To an ecologist more acquainted with tropical forests and modern laboratories, they open another world to us, where tradition and precision blend to capture vividly some of the most interesting interactions in nature.

The Farlow itself has also opened another world for me. I have learned many things at Harvard during my stay. Among the most important is that the excellent and passionate staff at the Farlow (and their counterparts in the MCZ) are stewards of priceless material handed down over the generations.



A drawing of an ant infested by a *Cordyceps* from *Selecta Fungorum Carpologia* (1861 - 1865) by L.R. & C. Tulane.

For the vital service that the Farlow provides, contemporary biology, with its focus on ever more bits and bytes of data produced at an ever more dizzying pace, need be thankful indeed.



***Dry Storeroom No. 1***  
*The Secret Life of the Natural History Museum*

British paleontologist Richard Fortey has recently written an engaging book with the above title about London's Natural History Museum, formerly referred to as the British Museum (Natural History). He talks about, among other things, the museum's collections, nomenclature, various aspects of zoology, mineralogy, botany and the many, often eccentric, personalities who spent their lives in the Museum working as experts in these fields. He has a fair amount to say about cryptogams, which he refers to as "crypts." The following paragraph brought to mind the Farlow and its staff:

"I have dwelt on lichens in this chapter because I believe that symbiosis is a telling metaphor for the way that scientists work in a national museum. There is a close relationship between scientist, curator and librarian. Like the 'algal' partner in lichen, all three are capable of independent existence. But working together in the Museum environment, the different virtues of all three partners produce something greater than any individual could on his or her own. The scientist might have the kind of manic devotion to research I have already described several times, but without a great library the work might not have the depth that makes a classic; the curator for his part is vital in ensuring that the contribution is there for posterity, and for other students. The collections and the work upon them should last like a crusty old lichen on a storm-blasted rock. Recall Sir Hans Sloane's voyage to Jamaica in 1687. The specimens are still safely curated."



Botany librarians and friends. Front Row: Gretchen Wade, Chris Robson, Lisa DeCesare. Back Row: Judy Warnement. Photo by Tessa Updike.

## 2010 Annual Meeting Speaker



Next fall's Annual Meeting speaker will be Matthew E. Smith, Ph.D., Postdoctoral Research Associate, Department of Biology, Duke University. His current work at Duke is focused on the ecology and diversity of ectomycorrhizal fungi of the Guiana Shield region of South America. The title of Matt's talk will be "Boletes in the Rainforest?"

## News from the Farlow

**Dr. John Hall**, from the New York Botanical Garden, came to see and use the algae collection. He was specifically looking at our collection of desmids.

A return visitor was **Kerry Knudsen**, from University of California Riverside. He spent two weeks look at material related to his study of the lichens of the Santa Monica Hills.

**Norton Miller** spent several days in the library and herbarium doing research on Asa Gray, William S. Sullivant and other bryologists.

**Scott LaGrecia**, formerly of the Farlow staff and now at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Ma, spent time looking at lichens from Bermuda. Many of these were collected by William G. Farlow himself.

**Michaela Schull** and **Young-Joon Choi** submitted posters to "Trees and the Global Environment," the Sixth Annual Harvard Plant Biology Symposium, held from April 29 to April 30 at the American Academy of Sciences. The titles of the posters are: "Taxonomic study of the genus *Scutellinia* based on morphology and sequence data" by **Young-Joon Choi** and **Donald Pfister** and "The lichen genus *Lecideia* s. lat. (sensu Zahlbruckner): How widely are species of the heterogeneous group distributed within the Lacanoromycetes?" by **Michaela Schull**.



## Selected New Books at the Farlow

Compiled by Gretchen Wade

*Phaeocollybia of Pacific Northwest North America*. Lorelei L. Norvell & Ronald L. Exeter. Salem, Or. : U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Salem District, 2008

*Cercospora and allied genera from Korea*. Hyeon-Dong Shin and Jeong-Dong Kim. Suwon, Korea: National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, 2001.

*Septoria in Korea*. H.D. Shin and E.F. Sameva. Suwon, Korea: National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, 2004.

*Milk mushrooms of North America: a field identification guide to the genus Lactarius*.

Alan E. Bessette, David B. Harris, Arleen R. Bessette. Syracuse, N.Y. : Syracuse University Press, 2009.

*Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest*.

Steve Trudell & Joe Ammirati ; illustrations by Marsha Mello. Portland, Or. : Timber Press, 2009.

*Aspergillus: molecular biology and genomics*.

edited by Masayuki Machida and Katsuya Gomi. Norfolk, UK: Caister Academic Press, c2010.

*Common interior Alaska cryptogams: fungi, lichenicolous fungi, lichenized fungi, slime molds, mosses, and liverworts*.

Gary A. Laursen and Rodney D. Seppelt ; contributing authors, Mikhail P. Zhurbenko ... [et al.]. Fairbanks, Alaska: University of Alaska Press, c2009.

*Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of Great Himalayan National Park and its environs (HP), India*.

S.K. Singh & D.K. Singh. Kolkata, India: Botanical Survey of India, 2009.

*Atlas of wood decaying fungi*.

Yordanka Stancheva ... [et al.]. Sofia, Bulgaria; Moscow: Pensoft, 2009.

*Guide des champignons de la montagne*.

Bart Buyck. Paris: Belin, 2009.

*California mosses*.

Nelson, N.Z.: Micro-Optics Press, 2009.

## Join us!

Receive the FOF Newsletter, notification of the annual book sale, discount on Farlow publications and services, invitations to the annual meeting and other events, and a special welcome when visiting the Farlow.

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