



Newsletter of the **FRIENDS**
OF THE
FARLOW

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K. Griffith, Editor

The Myxomycete Collection of the Farlow Herbarium

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The Farlow Herbarium (the Farlow) is currently estimated to house 1.5 million specimens from all groups of cryptogams (algae, fungi, lichens, mosses, and hepatics). Approximately 5,000 of those are Myxomycete¹ specimens housed in the general collection. Though 5,000 specimens may be a small collection compared to those at other institutions, the specimens at the Farlow are significant in other ways.



Fig. 1. *Physarum pulcherrimum* Berk. & Rav. Intervale, N.H., July, 1901.

As with many sections of the herbarium, the Myxomycete collection is mainly of a historical nature. In addition to the numerous collections made by William Gilson Farlow and Roland Thaxter, there are collections from Arthur Lister, Thomas Huston Macbride, Robert Hagelstein, Józef Thomasz Rostafinsky, Charles Meylan, and

George Willard Martin. These are all “big” names” in the taxonomy of Myxomycetes, and are often the contributors of the rare or unusual specimens found in the collection. Most of the specimens date from before 1950 and many date way back to the 19th century.

The holdings of the Farlow represent an extensive geographic range in addition to their importance due to the prominent collectors. The specimens represent the diversity on each of the world’s continents, with the exception of Antarctica. Collections from many parts of South America, Central America, and Europe are represented as well as the specimens from New England and other regions of North America. Some more unusual locations are the Philippines, Moravia, China, Russia, Uganda, Liberia, and the Galapagos Islands.

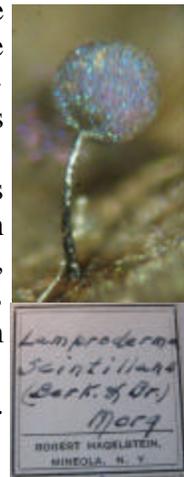


Fig.2 Specimen from Albertson, Long Island, June 13, 1926.

FoF Annual Meeting
Saturday, November 4. See page 10.

Despite the geographic diversity and the prominence of the collectors and identifiers, only one third of the species of Myxomycetes known today are represented in the Farlow. It has been estimated that there are approximately 900 Myxomycetes species described (though there are many more names that are synonyms or no longer taxonomically correct). Many of the 300 species represented in the Farlow are considered rare according to the treatment of Martin and Alexopoulos in *The Myxomycetes*².

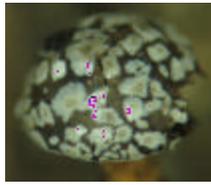


Fig. 3. *Lepidoderma tigrinum* (Schrad.) Rost. Coll. Macbride.



Fig. 4. The four fruitbody types: sporangium (top left), plasmodiocarp (top right), aethalium (bottom left), and pseudoaethalium (bottom right).

One way to look at the importance of historical collections is to realize that they give us a record of biodiversity for an area. It may be that a location represented by specimens no longer exists due to urban development. This is surely the case for many of the areas collected by R. Thaxter in the late 1890s from around Miami, Florida. Another good example that documents ecosystem change is that of *Arcyria globosa*

Schw., a Myxomycete that grows almost exclusively on chestnut burs. “With the nearly complete destruction of the American chestnut, this species, formerly common, has become very rare in the eastern United States.”², p. 129 The Farlow collection holds 24 of these specimens, making sure that the record of this species’ presence is preserved (Fig. 5). Thus, though mature American chestnuts are no longer to be found, this species’ existence and distribution has been documented.

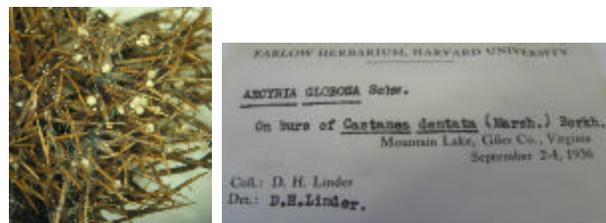


Fig. 5. An example of the now rare *Arcyria globosa* Schw.

The age and wide geographic distribution of the collections, as well as the importance of the collectors, has sparked the interest of a group working on a Planetary Biodiversity Inventory funded by the National Science Foundation. This group is currently engaged in assembling a worldwide inventory of Eumycetozoa, drawing information from herbaria and from field studies³. This interest has helped us gain the initiative to update and database the collections here in the Farlow.

Over the past year and a half, we have paid particular attention to this part of our holdings. Countless hours have been spent remounting these collections and updating the filing according to the names used in *The Myxomycetes*². The difference is amazing: where previously there had been many small boxes glued to paper and pinned to sheets, we now have uniform packets (Fig. 6), organized by standardized geographic areas.



Fig. 6. Collections before and after reorganization (l-r).

The labor intensive process of repackaging and remounting is substantially complete while the data entry of the label information, a monumental project, is likely to take as long as the previous stage, if not longer. The Farlow is again relying heavily on

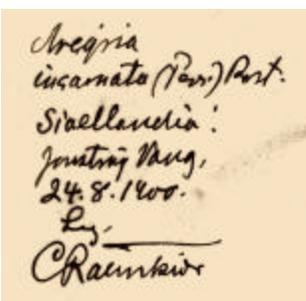


Fig. 7. A medium-difficult handwriting sample.

volunteer efforts to keep this project moving. Data entry is time-consuming since much of the label information is difficult to decipher (Fig. 7). Our data entry and deciphering work with this general collection is really just the first part of the project we are undertaking. In the main part of the collections (the Myxomycete collection is housed apart, in room 5), we house the type collections as well as several other important collections. We know there are important Myxomycete specimens located in the separate authors' collections of the F. von Höhnelt herbarium, the M. A. Curtis herbarium and the N. Patouillard herbarium. These collections will be addressed after the general collections are fully entered into the database. Once all of this is done, we will have complete information on the number of specimens in all of the collection as well as the species represented and the geographic distribution.

The end result will be an archive of label information that will be searchable online through the Harvard University Herbaria website⁴.

Not everything about these collections will be searchable through the website, however, nor would one think to search for some of the more interesting



aspects. The collection, now uniform in appearance, taxonomically updated, and geographically arranged, still has its quirks. When opening packets to see a specimen, you might come across a plain white box similar to that used by collectors today. It is more likely you will come across a little round box, and if you are lucky you will come across a small unique container that is being reused (Fig. 8). One of the favorite oddities encountered in the collections so far is a collection made by W. G. Farlow himself. The label information: "*Physarum didermoides* (Pers.) Rost. Lake Dunmore, Vermont. Coll. W. G. Farlow. On shoe-string." (Fig. 9)

As is usually the case in the Farlow, even the smaller collections like this one are filled with treasures and surprises.



Fig. 9. *Physarum didermoides* (Pers.) Rost. Lake Dunmore, Vermont. Coll. W. G. Farlow. On shoe-string.

Endnotes & References

¹ Myxomycetes, Mycetozoa, and slime molds identify the same group. In this article they are referred to as Myxomycetes since they are housed with other fungi collections in the Farlow. Though these organisms are in the kingdom Protista, they have been traditionally studied by mycologists. The following are two definitions which show how these organisms have been referred to in both animal-like and fungal-like terms.

The Mycetozoa as described in the present work are characterized by having spores which on hatching in water give rise to amoeboid bodies, the swarm-cells or zoospores; these assume a flagellate form, divide, change to amoebulae, and, after further division, unite in pairs in gametes to form zygotes; the zygotes grow by feeding into a plasmodium exhibiting an internal rhythmic circulation; from this vegetative stage the aerial spore-bearing bodies, sporangia or sporophores, are eventually formed. Lister, A. & Lister, G. 1925. *A Monograph of the Mycetozoa: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Specimens in the Herbarium of the British Museum*. 3rd Ed. Oxford University Press, London. pg. xii.

The Myxomycetes are fungus-like organisms characterized by an assimilative phase in the form of a free-living, multinucleate, acellular, mobile mass of protoplasm, the *plasmodium*, and a propagative phase, consisting of a mass of spores borne in a simple or complex, membranous, non-cellular spore case. Martin, G. W. & Alexopoulos, C. J. 1969. *The Myxomycetes*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City. pg. 1.

² Martin, G. W. & Alexopoulos, C. J. 1969. *The Myxomycetes*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City.

³ Eumycetozoan Research Project
<http://slimemold.uark.edu>

⁴ HUH Specimen Index Search
http://cms.huh.harvard.edu/databases/specimen_index.html

Editor's note: The photos in this article were taken by Genevieve Lewis-Gentry. The photo of *Badhamia utricularis* (Bulliard) Berkeley, in the upper left corner on the first page, was taken by Deborah Lievens when she was visiting in California.

Anton deBary

Lab instructor to Farlow and Rostafinsky



Debonair Anton deBary is wearing a hat made from polypores, a gift brought from Budapest, Hungary, by Brigid Pfister for her father. Photo: DHP

Anton deBary is generally acknowledged to have published the first serious studies of the slime molds. He coined the term “Mycetozoa” (fungus animals), referring to their two stages of development, and placed the organisms in the amoeboid protozoa, removing them from the fungi.

What is not generally known is that deBary was William Farlow’s professor and lab instructor when Farlow studied in Strasbourg, France from 1872 to 1874. Farlow shared lab space in Strasbourg with a young “genius” (in Farlow’s words) named Józef Rostafinsky, whose name now, also, is closely associated with slime molds.

Farlow, in gratitude and admiration, placed a bust of deBary in his library, and even today deBary looks over the comings and goings in the Reading Room.

Donald Pfister updates us with

News from the Farlow

Brian Perry, a graduate student with Don Pfister, completed his Ph.D. and graduated in June. His thesis, *Phylogenetic Studies of the Family Pyronemataceae (Ascomycota, Pezizales)*, will result in several publications. He has begun a post-doctoral position at San Francisco State University with Dr. Dennis Desjardin.

Visitors

In May, **Dr. Else Vellinga** spent time in the Herbarium as a Geneva Sayre Fellow. Else is a researcher at the University of California, Berkeley. She specializes in the taxonomy of members of the agaric family Lepiotaceae. She was able to study type specimens in several of our special collections, including the Patouillard and Curtis Herbaria. She and **Professor Anne Pringle** are collaborating on studies of invasive fungus species.

Elfie Stocker-Worgotter will visit the herbarium as a Pofcher Fellow for about a month beginning 8 October. She is a member of the Department of Organismic Biology, University of Salzburg, Austria. She will be working with Professor Pringle on cultivation of lichen mycobionts and will study a number of lichen genera in the Farlow related to on-going floristic and monographic studies.

Scott LaGreca visited the Farlow in August to examine lichen collections.

Lee Crane, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, was at the Farlow for a week in September. He is tracing bibliographic citations from Fries's *Systema Mycologicum* and the Farlow Library is one of his annual stops to seek out difficult sources.



Professor Pfister talks to students who were visiting from Connecticut College as they tour the Farlow library. Photo: Manuel Lizarrakde

Conferences and meetings

Don Pfister, as well as teaching a course at Eagle Hill, in Steuben, Maine, attended the annual Mycological Society of America meeting held jointly with the Canadian Phytopathological Society in Quebec City in July. **Karen Hansen** attended the 8th International Mycological Congress in Cairns, Australia, where she presented results on the family Pyronemataceae. **David Hewitt**, graduate student with Don Pfister, participated in the World Congress of Soil Sciences in Philadelphia. He also spent time at Oregon State University in Joseph Spatafora's laboratory where he did molecular sequence work on *Neolecta*.

Genevieve Lewis-Gentry, our curatorial assistant, attended a week-long seminar at Eagle Hill, in Steuben, Maine, on Myxomycetes, given by University of Arkansas Professor Steven Stephenson.

We have two undergraduate students who have been active in the labs. **Andrew Dragonis**, a Harvard student, has handled much of the preparation and sequencing for our Pyronemataceae project and **Christina Bruce**, a Wellesley College student, has worked with cultures and assisted David Hewitt with various nutritional experiments.

Karen Hansen moves to Sweden



Photo: Hidetsugu Miwa

Karen Hansen has been named Curator of Fungi at the Swedish Museum of Natural History in Stockholm. Karen was a post-doctoral fellow and research associate at the Farlow for the past five years but her first stay in Cambridge was as a visiting graduate student from the University of Copenhagen ten years ago. She completed her Ph.D. at the University of Copenhagen with Thomas Læssøe and Don Pfister serving as her advisors. She is a leading expert on the Pezizales. In her new position, she will be in charge of the fungus herbarium in Stockholm and will continue her research on Pezizales.

Scott Returns

Scott LaGreca, formerly of the Farlow Herbarium, now of the Natural History Museum of London, will return to give a noontime seminar on Tuesday, October 31, in the Herbaria seminar room on "The Botany of Bermuda." He plans to begin with an introduction to Bermuda's unique geology and natural history. This will be followed by a brief history of botanical study in Bermuda, together with an overview of important native/endemic, as well as naturalized, plant species. Scott will also discuss the lichens he collected (some of which have not been collected since Farlow's

visit to Bermuda in 1880-81!) as part of his efforts to update L.W. Riddle's "Lichens of Bermuda".

Farlow findings

Don Pfister

Here at the Farlow, any variety of materials get brought in for display or identification – meter-wide marauding Myxomycetes, misidentified mushrooms, affable Aphyllophorales, puzzling Pezizas. One of the recent mushroom finds worthy of note is *Volvariella surrecta*. This pink-spored volvate species is parasitic on *Clitocybe nebularis* and other *Clitocybe* species. A collection was made by our Farlow assistant **Ingrid McDonough** who was taken by its beauty and conspicuousness. It is not an often collected fungus and a check of the Farlow collections indicated that we had only one other locally gathered specimen. The photograph below hardly does justice to this fungus.



Photo: DHP

Book Sale

Once again the Farlow held a successful book sale this spring with books generously donated by friends. **Please keep in mind that gifts of books, new or old, are eagerly sought for this sale and are always much appreciated at any time of the year.**

Else Vellinga visits

Else Vellinga from Berkeley, California, visited the Farlow Herbarium and the Farlow Reference Library in the third week of May 2006. She studied the *Lepiota* herbarium specimens in the Curtis, Burt, Patouillard and von Höhnelt herbaria. The focus of her studies is on species from the Americas, and they were well represented.



Photo: Hidetsugu Miwa

Else writes that she “gained more insight in the interpretations of names by the 19th and early 20th century mycologists. The Library was happily used to perfect the nomenclatural database of lepiotaceous fungi and meetings with mycologists at Harvard and from elsewhere were greatly enjoyed. I really enjoyed my visit; it was just great to be in a herbarium. Greetings from the West.”

See more about Else at

<http://plantbio.berkeley.edu/~bruns> .

Friends of the Farlow Membership

The Friends of the Farlow annual membership appeal letter will be sent out shortly. We count on your response. **Membership is important! Please give us your support by renewing your membership and encouraging others to join.**

Slime Mold Workshop Sunday, November 5th



Plasmodium. Photo: Steven Stephenson

Professor **Steven Stephenson**, our speaker at the FoF Annual Meeting, will be giving a hands-on laboratory workshop at the Harvard Herbaria on how to collect, identify and preserve Myxomycetes (otherwise known as slime molds) on **Sunday, November 5th** from **10:00 AM - 5:00 PM**. There will be an hour break for a bring-your-own lunch. Beverages will be provided.

The workshop fee is **\$20.00**. Participants are asked to bring a hand lens and slime molds that they have found. Microscopes will be provided. This workshop filled up immediately, due in part to the limited amount of laboratory space.



Developing plasmodium of *Physarum virescens* at Eagle Hill, Maine. Photo: Genevieve Lewis-Gentry.

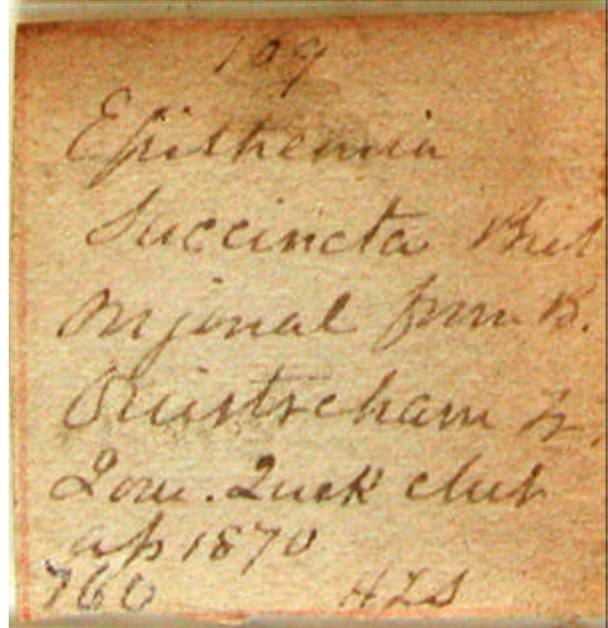
Catacomb Curiosity

By Dr. Robert K. Edgar

Exsiccatae are well dried - hence dead - plant specimens. Published exsiccatae carry the added distinction of having been produced in duplicate sets with serially numbered specimens, such that specimen number 123 from a specific exsiccatae in Paris can be considered a duplicate of the same field collection as specimen number 123 from the same exsiccatae in Cambridge. Published exsiccatae are invitations to the global community of botanists to study specimens from the same sample. The Farlow and other botanical institutions abound in these exsiccatae. Given a heyday of exsiccatae production between 1800 and 1950 and most internationally active herbaria being well cataloged, one does not expect to find published exsiccatae, even new editions of them, well over a century old and unknown to the botanical community. However, such a find has apparently been made in the diatom collection in the Farlow.

Many diatom exsiccatae were issued as microscope slides with specimens embedded in a stable, visually enhancing resin rather than simply as dried specimens on herbarium sheets. The only American and the largest such set issued in the nineteenth century - the *Diatomacearum Species Typicae [DST]* - was the product of Hamilton Lanphere Smith, a professor of astronomy and natural philosophy at Hobart College in Geneva, New York. Between 1876 and 1881 he issued slides at the rate of approximately 4 sets of 25 each year and then an additional 150 slides between 1881 and 1888 -- a total of 750 slides. The exsiccatae were sold primarily by Charles Stodder of the Boston Optical Works on Devonshire Street. The set of 750 was taxonomically, geographically, and habitat

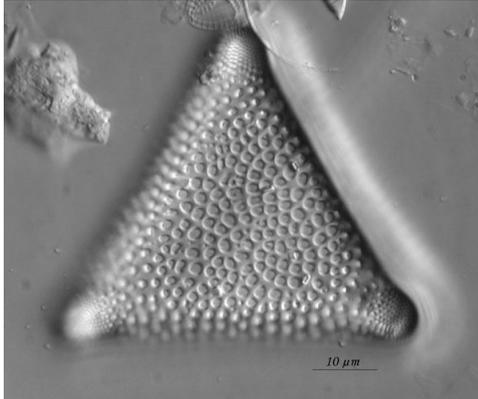
diverse and consisted of many collections of original materials and, as much as Smith could muster them, collections of authenticated specimens.



Slide 109 from the prototype *DST*: 109 / *Epithemia / succincta* Bréb [isson] / Original from B[ré]bisson] / Ouistreham Fr[ance] / Jour[nal of the] Quak[ett Microscopical] Club / Ap[ri]l 1870 / H[amilton] L [anphere] S[mith] // "760" is a penciled later annotation.

It was thus surprising to find in the Farlow catacombs a set of 400 slides curiously similar to the well-known *DST*. These slides were part of the estate of a Boston attorney and amateur diatomist, Samuel Wells, and were purchased in 1907 by William Farlow from Well's widow, Kate Gannett Wells, a well-known anti-suffragist and leader in educational reform in Massachusetts. One hundred slides were also found in the Boston Society of Natural History Collection at the Farlow, which were duplicates of numbers 1-100 in the Wells set of 400. Isolated references to this set of slides have also been found in an entirely different collection at the Farlow. The set of slides was untitled with deteriorating labels handwritten by H. L. Smith, whereas the *DST* is both titled and printed, but upon analysis

63% of the 400 samples were reasonably interpretable as the same as *DST* samples. But 24% were unique, and the correspondence of the remainder was undeterminable. What is this replicate set? Is this a different, or first, edition of the *DST*, currently known to have had only one edition?



Triceratium reticulum Ehrenberg. Cell wall of diatom prepared from sample from Westport Harbor, Massachusetts in Winter 1976.

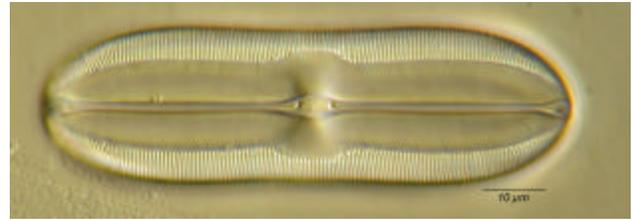
I have published online photographic documentation, annotated transcriptions and analysis of this set of 400 slides, currently called a prototype of the *DST*. By doing so I hope to facilitate the recognition of this set, in whole or in part, which may presently reside unrecognized in collections of other herbaria, and to make available fruitful materials to taxonomists struggling with what the founders of the field meant when they used a name.
<http://www.huh.harvard.edu/diatom/hls/pDST.htm>



Stellarima stellaris (Roper) Hasle & Sims. Photo of living diatom cell in phytoplankton of Cape Cod Bay in Spring of 2006.

More from Dr. Edgar

Navicula americana Ehrenberg



In 1837, at the age of 26, Jacob Whitman Bailey, recently appointed Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the United States Military Academy at West Point, collected this then unnamed and undescribed diatom from a pond at the Academy, a pond now long buried beneath the 50-yard line at Michie Stadium. Bailey -- born in Auburn, Massachusetts, schooled in Providence, graduated in 1832 from the Academy, stationed as artillery officer at Fort Monroe in Virginia -- was new to diatoms, the first in America to study them, and so he sent a portion of this pond sample to the great Prussian naturalist, Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

Upon seeing the central and end swellings along the horizontal central rib (see above photo), which he interpreted as "mouths," diagnostic in his view of the genus *Navicula* -- Ehrenberg named it *Navicula americana*, one of the first new diatoms described from North America. A slide of the original collection of this species resides in the J. W. Bailey Collection at the Farlow, but the photograph provided here is from a collection made in the 1880s at Crane Pond near Groveland, Massachusetts. Over the next 20 years, Bailey's scientific confidence and stature would grow, such that William Barton Rogers, a founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would by the 1840s call him proudly, "our Ehrenberg" and at the time of his death in 1857 he would be president-elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

FoF Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, November 4 at 3:30 P. M. in the seminar room of the Herbaria. A reception will follow in the Farlow Reading Room. Professor **Stephen Stevenson** will speak on the “Distribution and Ecology of Myxomycetes in Terrestrial Ecosystems.” He plans to expand on the following:

“The myxomycetes (also called plasmodial slime molds or myxogastriids) are a group of fungus-like organisms usually present and sometimes abundant in terrestrial ecosystems. Myxomycetes have been known from their fruiting bodies since at least the middle of the seventeenth century, and their life history has been understood for more than a century. Although myxomycetes can be found anywhere on earth where there are plants (and thus plant detritus), most species tend to be rather inconspicuous or sporadic in their occurrence and thus are often overlooked in nature. Consequently, ecological studies of the group can present a real challenge. However, recent studies carried out at a number of localities throughout the world have generated a considerable body of data on the distribution and ecology of myxomycetes in terrestrial ecosystems ranging from lowland tropical rainforest to high-latitude tundra. This seminar will provide an overview of the microhabitats, ecological relationships and the taxonomic assemblages of myxomycetes associated with several different types of terrestrial ecosystems.”

Please come - and bring a friend!

Parking for Annual Meeting

If you plan to park in the Oxford Street Garage for the Annual Meeting, call Ingrid McDonough at (617-496-3023) or email her at imcdonou@oeb.harvard.edu. Please respond as soon as possible so Ingrid will be able to reserve the correct number of spots.

Directions

For the Oxford Street Parking Garage

Coming via Massachusetts Avenue, go down Everett Street, cross Oxford Street and enter the driveway to the parking garage, which is presently in the midst of a construction site. If you are coming via Oxford Street, enter the garage area at the light at Everett Street.

The Guard House is manned 24 hours a day. The guard will give you a magnetized paper ticket. Insert this ticket in the box before the gate, which will allow the gate to open. You will use this same ticket to open the pedestrian door when returning to the garage elevators, as well as for opening the gate when you leave the garage.

From Oxford Street Garage to Herbaria

Once you park your car, take the elevator, which is in the center of the building, up to the ground floor. Take a left as you exit the door. This will bring you out to Hammond Street. Go left on Hammond until you reach Oxford Street. Take a left on Oxford Street, continue past the vehicle entryway to the garage and then take a left onto the sidewalk between the Museum of Natural History and the new construction. Finally, take a right along the side of the Herbarium and the Museum building.

Selected New Books at the Farlow

Compiled by Gretchen Wade

Hongos de Costa Rica. By Rolando Calderón Fallas. 1a. ed. Heredia, Costa Rica :EUNA, 2005.

Fungal biology. By Jim Deacon. 4th ed. Malden, MA : Blackwell Pub., c2006.

Zhongguo tai xian zhi [Flora bryophytarum sinicorum] / Zhongguo ke xue yuan Zhongguo bao zi zhi wu zhi bian ji wei yuan hui bian ji ; Gao Qian zhu bian. Di 1 ban. Beijing : Ke xue chu ban she : Xin hua shu dian Beijing fa xing suo fa xing, 1994 [The library has just added volume 9]

Die Pilzflora des Ulmer Raumes. By Manfred Enderle. 1. Aufl. Ulm : Verein für Naturwissenschaft und Mathematik im Ulm, 2004.

Bryophytes of Wayanad in Western Ghats. By Manju C. Nair, K.P. Rajesh, P.V. Madhusoodanan. 1st ed. Calicut : Malabar Natural History Society, 2005.

Fungi of northwestern China = Zhongguo xi bei di qu jun wu. Edited by Wen-Ying Zhuang. 1st ed. Ithaca, N.Y. : Mycotaxon, 2005

Flora briofítica Ibérica [coordinadores J. Guerra & R.M. Cros]. Murcia : Universidad de Murcia ; Sociedad Española de Briología, 2006. [The library has just added volume 3, Pottiales: Pottiaceae, Encalyptales: Encalyptaceae]

*Species hepaticarum : eine Darstellung ihrer Morphologie und Beschreibung ihrer Gattungen wie aller bekannten Arten in Monographien unter Berücksichtigung ihrer gegenseitigen Verwandtschaft und geographischen Verbreitung / von Franz Stephani ; with a bibliographic note for the reprinted edition by Stephan Robbert Gradstein. Dehra Dun : Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, 2005. *The Friends of the Farlow generously purchased this reprinted set of Species Hepaticarum**

The Antarctic mosses : with special reference to the South Shetland Islands. By Jair Putzke, Antônio Batista Pereira. 1. ed. Canoas [Brazil] : Editora de ULBRA, 2001.

Fungi. By Brian Spooner & Peter Roberts. London : Collins, 2005.

Fun Farlow T-shirts

Lisa DeCesare, Head of Public Services and Archives at the Botany Libraries, has designed and produced a colorful new Farlow T-shirt to help raise money for the Friends of the Farlow. The image on the shirt is shown below. It is an original painting done by artist Peter Loveday for an album entitled *Fun With Mushrooms*, which was produced by Delerium Music, LTD in 1992. Lisa secured permission to use this image from the artist.



We expect the T-shirts to be available at the Annual Meeting, and thereafter from Ingrid McDonough at the Farlow office. The price of the shirts for members is \$15.00, and for non-members, \$20.00. Come in and try one on. **Buy a shirt and support the Farlow.**

For more information about the shirts you can call or email Lisa DeCesare (617-495-2366) ldecesar@oeb.harvard.edu or Ingrid McDonough (617-496-3023) imcdonou@oeb.harvard.edu.

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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Address _____

City, State, Zip/Postal Code _____

Country _____

Telephone / Fax _____

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Membership Categories

Associate Member(\$10-15)
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Sponsor(\$50-100)
Benefactor(\$1000)

Amount enclosed \$ _____

Please make checks payable to: Friends of the Farlow
Applications should be sent to: Friends of the Farlow, Harvard University Herbaria
20 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

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