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A Complete Index to the Butler University Botanical Studies, a Journal of Original Research Published by Butler University 1929-1964

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A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE BUTLER UNIVERSITY BOTANICAL STUDIES, A JOURNAL OF ORIGINAL RESEARCH PUBLISHED BY BUTLER UNIVERSITY 1929-1964

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Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

ABSTRACT: For 35 years, the Botany Department of Butler University published a journal of research conducted by Butler faculty, students, and other Indiana botanists. Many of the papers contain valuable historical studies, especially floristic surveys that document Indiana's vegetation in past decades. This article presents a complete index for the journal, arranged both chronologically and alphabetically. Reprints of articles are still available.

INTRODUCTION

The Butler University Botanical Studies journal was published by the Botany Department of Butler University from 1929 to 1964. The journal featured original papers primarily on plant ecology, taxonomy, floristics, palynology, and microbiology by Butler faculty, current and former Master's and undergraduate students, and works by other Indiana botanists. The journal was started by Stanley Cain and edited through most of its years of production by Ray C. Friesner. The journal was distributed through exchange with many learned societies and libraries.

During the years of the journal's publication, the Botany Department at Butler University had an active program of research and student training (Dolan, 1991). Degrees conferred during this period numbered 201 Bachelor's degrees and 75 Master's degrees in Botany. Thirty-five of these graduates went on to earn doctorates at other institutions. A chronological index to all volumes of the Butler University Botanical Studies is given first in this paper, followed by an alphabetical listing by major author. Volume 14 was published as Number 1 and Number 2, each beginning with page 1. Reprints of most papers are available free of charge from the author of this report.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX TO THE BUTLER UNIVERSITY BOTANICAL STUDIES JOURNAL (1929-1964)


Daubenmire, Rexford F. 1930. The relation of certain ecological factors to the infection of forest floor herbs under hemlock. 1: 61-76.

Friesner, Ray C. 1930. Chromosome numbers in ten species of Quercus with some remarks on the contributions of cytology to taxonomy. 1: 77-104.

Fischer, George W. 1930. A study of fruit diseases occurring in a mid-western market. 1: 105-128.


Daubenmire, Rexford F. 1931. Factors favoring the persistence of a relic association of eastern hemlock in Indiana. 2: 29-32.

Stanley, Oran B. 1931. Fat deposits in certain Ericaceae. 2: 33-44.

Aufderheide, Hellen. 1931. Chromosome numbers in Fagus grandifolia and Quercus virginica. 2: 45-52.


Parker, Dorothy. 1932. General distribution of the species of Aster found in Indiana. 2: 65-80.


Lindsey, Alva J. 1932. The trees of Indiana in their local and general distribution according to physiographic divisions. 2: 93-124.


Esten, Mabel M. 1932. A statistical study of a beech-maple association at Turkey Run State Park, Parke County, Indiana. 2: 183-144.


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The shrubs of the Great Smoky

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Colligan, Doris. 1949. A study of organisms in soil samples from southern Indiana which inhibit the growth of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. 9: 9-20.
Cundiff, Mary Fritsche. 1949. A study in soil moisture, acidity and evaporation in an upland woods at Turkey Run State Park. 9: 108-123.
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ABSTRACT: Cyclosporine, an immunosuppressant agent with potent effects on T lymphocytes but poorly understood cellular mechanisms, is used extensively in organ transplantation to prevent rejection of transplanted organs. The purpose of the present study was to determine the effects of cyclosporine on 

B cells and T cells. The results of 

this study indicate that cyclosporine 

may affect B cells and T cells by 

influencing the primary immune response and by 

acting as a T-dependent antigen. 

Cyclosporine has been shown to 

reduce the number of lymphocytes 

in vitro and in vivo, and to inhibit the production of interleukins. 

In vitro, cyclosporine 

has been shown to inhibit the production of interleukins. 

In vivo, cyclosporine 

has been shown to inhibit the production of interleukins.