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P111 **Alexey A. Zakharov, Svetlana A. Kashchenko, Oleg A. Churilin, Ksenia A. Fomina and Anton V. Yeryomin**. Ultramicroscopic structure of thymus after administration of imunofan. Lugansk State Medical University, Ukraine.

The last years are characterized by the steady height of amount of the immunopathological states among a population. This situation is related to the making progress worsening of ecological situation in the world, especially in industrial regions. Reaction of organism on related to it exogenous influences often shows up development of the immunodeficient states. For the correction of immune status immunomodulators of the last generation, which imunofan behaves to, is widely used presently. However, in literature data are absent about the ultrastructural changes of organs of the immune system, in particular, thymus, after application of this drug. Hereupon we carried out an experiment on 24 white rats-males which got the imunofan in a dosage 0,7 mkg/kg on a chart. Animals, got 0,9% solution of NaCl, served as a control. Through 1 and 30 days after completion of administration of drug the rats were taken out from an experiment, thymus was exposed to standard method for preparation of cuts which studied by means of electronic microscope EM - 125 (Kharkiv). The carried out research of thymus showed that introduction of imunofan in a therapeutic dose assisted the improvement of its blood supply, strengthening of mitotical activity of lymphocytes, especially in a subcapsular zone of cortex, to intensive development of organoids of synthesis of epithelioreticulocytes in a 30 day of supervision. The got results testify to the high degree of reactivity of thymus after administration of immunomodulator on the late terms of supervision, while in the early term (1 day) the substantial differences were not educed from control.

P112 **Brenda L. Wichmann[1], Wendy B. Zomlefer[1], David E. Giannasi[1] and Richard Carter[2]**. The GA–VSC herbaria collaborative: Phase I of a statewide consortium. [1]University of Georgia, GA, [2]Valdosta State University, GA.

In April 2011, the University of Georgia Herbarium (GA) and Valdosta State University Herbarium (VSC) began a three-year collaborative project funded by the National Science Foundation, Collections in Support of Biological Research (CSBR) program (formerly the Biological Research Collection [BRC] program). The PIs are Curators Wendy Zomlefer (GA) and Richard Carter (VSC), and coPI, Emeritus Director David Giannasi (GA). Collectively, the two herbaria comprise over 324,500 accessioned sheets of vascular plants (including over 525 types), with focus on Georgia and the southeastern United States. The primary goal of the alliance is to produce an on-line GA-VSC Atlas linked to specimen images and label data. The GA Atlas, currently with 84,000 entries, will soon be released on-line for public viewing after completion of preliminary proofing, now underway. At VSC, over 8,000 specimens have been databased and imaged thus far, and funding has allowed infrastructure upgrades there, as well. Integrated outreach projects include a teacher workshop at Valdosta State University and the creation of a herbarium at TreesAtlanta, a non-profit organization promoting trees in urban Atlanta. All phases of the project involve undergraduate and graduate students at both institutions.

P113 **Chelsea R. Davis and Gerald L. Smith**. Studies on *Hymenocallis* species of the Atlantic coastal plain. High Point University, NC.

The treatment of *Hymenocallis* in *Flora of North America*, vol. 26, recognizes *H. Crassifolia* Herb., *H. Duvalensis* Traub and *H. Pygmaea* Traubas species occuring in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. *Hymenocallis Crassifolia* is reported as occurring in the outer Coastal Plain from the Carolinas to northern Florida, *H. Pygmaea* from the Waccamaw River drainage in the Carolinas and *H. Duvalensis* from the inner Coastal Plain of Georgia and in adjacent areas of the Florida Panhandle. A current study, acquiring information from morphology, cytology, ISSR DNA fingerprinting and biogeography, is likely to expand the distribution of *H. Pygmaea*. A goal of our studies is to assess relationships among the Atlantic Coastal Plain species and to assess their relationship to other species being classified in Traub's Caroliniana Alliance which occur in the central and western Florida Panhandle.

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