

## Newsletter of the Mycological Society of America

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### — Important Dates —

**April 15 Deadline:**  
Inoculum 56(3)

**July 23-28, 2005:**  
International Union of  
Microbiology Societies  
(Bacteriology and  
Applied Microbiology,  
Mycology, and Virology)

**July 30-August 5, 2005:**  
MSA-MSJ, Hilo, HI

**August 15-19, 2005:**  
International Congress on  
the Systematics  
and Ecology  
of Myxomycetes V

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## Recent History of Mycology in the Hawaiian Islands

by Don Hemmes

The recent surge of field mycology in the Hawaiian Islands had its birth around 1991 when Don Hemmes took his photos of Hawaiian mushrooms to the Annual MSA meetings in San Antonio, Texas. Don realized that there was no field guide to the mushrooms and other fleshy fungi of Hawai'i and there were constant inquiries at the university as to which mushroom were edible and which were poisonous. Although he worked with fungi at the ultrastructural level and was never trained in the identification of mushrooms, as an educator the idea to produce a field guide for the more common mushrooms in Hawai'i was spawned. But, alas, trying to identify subtropical mushrooms from existing field guides, mostly from temperate areas, met with little luck. Don quickly realized he needed to connect with a trained mushroom taxonomist, so he laid his trap by creating a large poster with the pictures of mushrooms from Hawai'i at the San Antonio meetings and stood by. Soon, the trap was sprung when this young, sharp-dressing Californian named Dennis Desjardin, a recent hire at San Francisco State University and curator of the Thiers Herbarium, froze in front of the display. You could see in his eyes that the wheels were turning and a proposal to NSF to fund a surveys and inventories project for members of the agaricales in the Hawaiian Islands was in the making. This was the beginning of years of searching the major Hawaiian Islands for mushrooms under the sponsorship of NSF and a number of collaborations with Bob Gilbertson, Jack Rogers, and Fred Spiegel on other groups of Hawaiian fungi.

Long-time Hawaiian mycologist Gladys Baker worked on various groups of microfungi including house dust fungi and the fungi residing on leaves of native plants and serving as sources of food for endemic tree snails. Donald Gardner described many of

*Continued on following page*



**Fig. 1. Eminent mycologists Robert "Gil" Gilbertson and Jack Rogers taking a break from tough collecting on the famed Phallic Rock on Moloka'i.**

the endemic rusts on native Hawaiian plants. Roger Goos wrote about some of the members of the Phallales found in Hawai'i and imperfect fungi, but most reports of fungi coming from Hawai'i concerned plant pathogenic fungi. Reports of fleshy fungi were few and far between. Now, nearly twenty-five years later, Desjardin and Hemmes and their collaborator and students Kris Peterson and Matthew Keirle have produced articles and monographs on Hawaiian agarics including *Pouzaromyces*, *Gloiocephala*, *Marasmius*, *Marasmiellus*, *Incrustocalyptella*, *Favolaschia*, *Entoloma*, *Amanita*, *Galerina*, *Hygrocybe*, *Humidicutis*, *Rhodocollybia*, *Gymnopus*, *Agaricus*, *Melanophyllum*, *Volvariella*, *Mycena*, *Physalacria*, *Porpoloma*, *Stropharia*, and *Coprinus* (email [hemmes@hawaii.edu](mailto:hemmes@hawaii.edu) for a bibliography or reprints).

Bob Gilbertson, University of Arizona, discovered what a treasure-trove the wet rain forests of the Hawaiian Islands could be when he came to the Big Island with Jim Adaskaveg in 1990 for a regional plant pathology meeting in Hilo. From then Gil made several trips to scour all the major Hawaiian Islands with ax and collecting bag in hand resulting in articles describing much what we know about wood-rotting fungi in Hawai'i. Jack Rogers, Washington State University, soon followed on these collaborative collecting tours in search of pyrenomycetes and characteristically livened up the entire group of mycologists and started describing some of the newly found species. Another major player in Hawai'i has been Fred Spiegel and his students Andrew Swanson and John Shadwick who continue to collect samples and isolate mycetozoans from the various vegetation zones in the islands. All these investigators will be at the annual meetings in Hilo this coming summer and will talk about the results of their studies.

The recent round of mycology in Hawai'i has culminated in a field guide to Mushrooms and other fleshy fungi found in Hawai'i (Hemmes and Desjardin, 2002) and the agreement to hold joint meetings of the Mycological Society of America and Mycological Society of Japan on the University of Hawai'i at Hilo campus from July 30 to August 5, 2005. There is still a lot of mycology to be done in the islands and many new areas to explore. Hopefully the joint meetings will generate new collaborative studies in this unique evolutionary laboratory.

### Reference

Hemmes, D. E., and D. E. Desjardin. 2002. Mushrooms of Hawaii. Ten Speed Press, Berkeley CA. 212 pp.

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**Fig. 2. Agaricologist Dennis Desjardin checking out fruiting bodies of *Amanita muscaria* var. *formosa* at Koke'e, Kaua'i.**



**Fig. 3. Fred Spiegel collecting fern fronds at the sulfur banks in Volcanoes National Park, Hawai'i Island, in his search for protostelids.**



**Fig. 4 Matthew Keirle extracts fruiting bodies of *Coprinopsis cothurnata* from cow dung on Mauna Kea during his studies of Agaricaceae and Psathyrellaceae from Hawai'i.**



**Fig. 5. Andrew Swanson and John Shadwick team up with some Hawaiian deities to hunt for mycetozoans.**

## From the President's Corner ...

### Dear Friends and Colleagues,

*Academic mycology in a period of economic constraint.* Universities and scientists in the United States are facing years of tight federal budgets, the apparent result of political policies that cause economic imbalances. There is also an apparent unwillingness at critical government levels to fully utilize scientific knowledge and accept its implications in guiding policy decisions. There appears to be a disrespect for knowledge or a preference for developing policy without scientific evaluation of its impacts. These funding and intellectual pressures have the potential to spill over into university policies that are driven by external funding, rather than the more pedagogically sound preservation of balance in undergraduate and graduate education. Such pressures raise concerns about potential impacts on organismal and comparative biology in universities, and the proper representation of mycology as both a systems-based and comparative science. We need multiple fungal biologists in university departments to adequately represent the field of mycology and for it to flourish as both a systems-based and a comparative discipline. Mycology has entered the age of eukaryotic microbial ecology and comparative genomics as well as genomics as a tool in developmental biology, and a post-genomics era where analyses of large data matrices of all types, structural, ecological as well as molecular, can be envisioned. To provide broad student training in emerging disciplines, both comparative and systems-oriented mycologists are important in higher education, and student training needs to be broad to nurture students who can overcome the intellectual barriers that exist between comparative and systems-oriented biology.

*New directions for mycology collections:* Now is an appropriate time to rethink the functions of herbarium collections, and to begin to change them into facilities that do more than handle dried specimens and their related databases. I became aware of the potential for herbarium collections at a meeting of the National Sciences Collections Alliance in Chicago a few years ago during a presentation on a mammalian collection that included dried specimens, frozen tissues, and DNA with all three components managed as an integrated whole. One of the striking points of the presentation was that the frozen samples received the greatest use but the integration of the three components provided exceptional documentation and support for all of the parts.

Documentation has become a critical feature of mycology with the large number of unknown species, and the recent recognition of multiple species within many previously accepted species, for example within *Fusarium*, *Laetiporus*, and *Pneumocystis*, to name a few. This diversity implies a



**David J. McLaughlin, MSA President**

critical need to document all fungal research fully so that it will have long term scientific relevance. Many unknown fungi are potentially culturable. Mycological herbaria can become facilities that integrate cultures with long term storage of DNA and herbarium specimens and their associated documentation (descriptions, photos, etc.). With cryopreservation methods large numbers of cultures can be stored for long periods of time. At present we tend to think in terms of large central repositories for cultures. However, it does not appear feasible or desirable to rely on a few central repositories for cultures as they are better integrated with other data when held locally, and scientists are more easily able to deposit and retrieve samples as they work. Moreover, central facilities are often not able to handle the large number of specimens needed to adequately document fungal research. Critical strains might be replicated in a second facility for security. The idea of storing DNA is not new, but a movement to do so in a central facility has not emerged. There is a tendency for researchers to acquire DNA samples, and to store them in their laboratories without a formal process to ensure their long term preservation. Simple methods are now available for long term DNA storage adsorbed to special paper that can be stored in a dry environment at ambient temperatures and without expensive equipment. At the University of Minnesota we have been developing a culture facility to complement herbarium specimens. Adding DNA samples is a logical next step. A brief illustration of this effort as it applies to understanding fungi in the Tree of Life can be found at the National Sciences Collections Alliance website [www.nscalliance.org](http://www.nscalliance.org).

# MSA BUSINESS

## MSA Secretary Email Express

**Council** completed two email polls since my January report and approved the following motions:

- 2004b-18: President David J **McLaughlin** nominates Drs. Christopher **Schardl** and Lorri **Carris** to serve as members of the Mycologia Editorial Committee for 2004-2009 (approved).
- 2005-2: Editor-in-Chief Donald **Natvig** nominates Dr. Robby **Roberson** to serve as Mycologia Associate Editor for the term 2005-2007 (approved).

**New Members:** The MSA extends a warm welcome to new (or returning) members: New memberships will be formally approved by the Society at the Annual Business Meeting in Hilo, Hawaii (July 30-Aug 5, 2005).

- Armenia: Suzanna Michael **Badalyan**
- Canada: Michelle Anne **Hubbard**, Megan **Saunders**
- France: Bart **Buyck**, Claude **Lejeune**
- Japan: Toshimitsu **Fukihar**
- Mexico: Meritxell **Riquelme**

- United States: Douglas **Archibald**, Anne Elizabeth **Arnold**, Marielle H **Hoefnagels**, Erik Andrew **Lilleskov**, Beverly A **Minick**, Bridget **Pfaff**, Mirsab M **Rabbani**, D Rabern **Simmons**, Valerie **Wong**

**Emeritus members:** There was one application for emeritus membership: **J. H. B. Garner**, Durham, NC, United States. Emeritus memberships will be formally approved by the Society at the Annual Business Meeting in Hilo, Hawaii (July 30-Aug 5, 2005).

The Society would like to welcome a new **sustaining member: Environmental Microbiology Laboratory.**

**Deaths:** I am sad to report the death on January 4<sup>th</sup> of **Dr. Jorge Wright** of Argentina. A renowned basidiomycetologist who specialized in polypores and the stalked puffball genus, *Tulostoma*, Professor Wright was associated with the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Buenos. He became an honorary member of MSA in 1993.

—**Faye Murrin**  
MSA Secretary

### The Mycological Society of America/The Mycological Society of Japan Joint Meeting 2005

#### "Hyphal Bridges Over the Pacific: Advancing Mycology"

30 July – 4 August 2005, Hilo, Hawaii (the Big Island)

With a great spirit of cooperation and much advanced planning, the Mycological Society of America and the Mycological Society of Japan will hold a joint meeting in Hilo, Hawaii in summer 2005. This will be the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the MSJ. The MSA & MSJ program committees (chaired by D. Jean Lodge & Prof. Junta Sugiyama, respectively) plus a special MSA Liaison committee chaired by Maren Klich (members: David Hibbett, Dennis Desjardin, Don Hemmes), have put together an exciting program with a diversity of symposia, workshops and field trips.

MSA's web site ([www.msafungi.org](http://www.msafungi.org)) offers

- Detailed information on the program
- Estimated costs
- Link to information on **travel grants** for students and postdocs
- Link to the conference information web site ([htconference.uhh.hawaii.edu/mycology.html](http://htconference.uhh.hawaii.edu/mycology.html))
- Link to the **abstract submission** web site ([piast.cbio.psu.edu/mycological/abs-submit.html](http://piast.cbio.psu.edu/mycological/abs-submit.html))

- Link to the **registration** site ([www.uhh.hawaii.edu/forms/conference/mycology.php](http://www.uhh.hawaii.edu/forms/conference/mycology.php))

#### Abstract submission

The deadline for abstract submission is **March 31<sup>st</sup>**. For this meeting, **poster presentations**, rather than oral presentations are strongly encouraged.

#### Registration

The deadline for early registration is April 15<sup>th</sup>.

#### Visa Requirements

Foreign participants who require a visa should note that it now requires 3-4 months to receive a Visa for the USA (see the US Embassy (in Japan) Homepage [[japan.usembassy.gov/e/visa/tvisa-waiver.html#guam](http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/visa/tvisa-waiver.html#guam)] for information on which countries do not require a visa and what restrictions apply.

—**Jean Lodge**  
Chair MSA Program Committee

# MYCOLOGICAL NEWS

## Mycetozoan Biodiversity in the Realm of the Condor

During the period of January 20 to February 12, a group of researchers from several different countries carried out a biodiversity survey for mycetozoans in two regions of Argentina (Tierra de Fuego and Patagonia) where there were few previous records of myxomycetes and no known reports of either dictyostelids or protostelids. The survey represented one component of a major project ("PBI: Global Biodiversity of Eumycetozoans") funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation and based at the University of Arkansas. The survey work in Argentina was coordinated by **Carlos Lado** from the Real Botanic Gardens of Madrid (Spain), one of the Co-PIs of the project.

Participants assembled in Buenos Aires and then traveled as far south as the city of Ushuaia, located on the Beagle Channel near the southern tip of South America at almost 55 degrees south latitude, and as far north as the Lanin Volcano in the Andes at approximately 39 degrees south latitude. The entire survey effort encompassed four flights within Argentina, 3500 kilometers of driving on various roads (including large stretches that were "ripio" or unpaved) and four trips by boat to reach some of the least accessible relatively undisturbed forests in six national parks. In addition to Carlos Lado, the group included **Steve Stephenson** and **Fred Spiegel** from the University of Arkansas, **Arturo Estrada-Torres** from Tlaxcala University in Mexico, **Jim Cavender** from Ohio University, **Jean-Marc Moncalvo** of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto (Canada), **Eduardo Vadell** from Buenos Aires University in Argentina and **Diana Wrigley de Basanta** from Madrid, Spain. (Fig. 1). The primary vegetation type investigated was *Nothofagus* forest, but surveys also were carried out in grasslands ("pampa"), alpine meadows, valdivian temperate rainforests, and coniferous forests dominated by *Araucaria*, *Astrocedrus* and *Fitzroya*. Altogether, at least some material was collected in five different provinces of Argentina and from six national parks (Tierra de Fuego, Glaciares, Nahuel Huapi, Los Alerces, Lago Puelo and Lanin).



**Fig. 2.** Arturo Estrada-Torres searching for myxomycetes.

At least 500 specimens of myxomycetes were obtained as field collections (Fig. 2). These represented at least 40 different species, with the final tally subject to further study. The most common species were *Trichia verrucosa* and *Metatrachia floriformis*. Interestingly, these same two species also are exceedingly common in the *Nothofagus* forests of southern New Zealand. A



**Fig. 1.** Participants in the biodiversity survey carried out in Argentina, with the Perito Moreno Glacier in the background: (back) Eduardo Vadell, Arturo Estrada-Torres, Diana Wrigley de Basanta, Jean-Marc Moncalvo and Carlos Lado; (front) Jim Cavender, Steve Stephenson and Fred Spiegel.

number of very interesting specimens of *Diderma* and *Lamproderma* were collected, but *Arcyria cinerea*, normally one of the most cosmopolitan of all myxomycetes, and *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa*, common in forests at comparable latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere, were rare. In contrast, the rather rare *Willkommangea reticulata* (Fig. 3) was collected a several times. All of our specimens of *Willkommangea* were associated with dead twigs and small fallen branches on the forest floor, which suggests that such substrates represent the primary microhabitat for this species. Fruitings of myxomycetes were collected only 90 m from the face of the Perito Moreno Glacier and on the slopes of Mount Fitzroy, one of the most famous peaks in the Patagonian Andes. Plasmodia were often observed, particularly in the Alerces (*Fitzroya cupressoides*) National Park, which contains a number of enormous trees more than two thousand years old. In addition to the field collections, more than 300 samples of substrate material to be used in the preparation of moist chamber cultures were obtained at the various localities. Approximately 150 soil/litter samples for laboratory isolation of dictyostelids were collected (Fig. 4), along



**Fig. 3.** Fruiting of *Willkommangea reticulata* collected in Tierra de Fuego.

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# MYCOLOGICAL NEWS



**Fig. 4. Jim Cavender collecting soil/litter samples for laboratory isolation of dictyostelids.**

with 340 samples of aerial dead plant parts and ground litter to be examined for the presence of proto-stelids and about 100 specimens of macro-fungi representing more than 50 different species.

In the portion of the survey based in the region around San Carlos de Bariloche, logistical support and information were provided by **Laura Lorenzo** from the

Comahue National University in Bariloche and her student **Priscilla Edwards**, who joined the group and participated in the field work for two weeks. The major objectives of the survey could not have been accomplished without the valuable assistance of **Claudio Chehebar** of the Argentinian Andino-Patagonico and Fueguino National Parks Service and the chief park officials at each of the park units visited.

The latter not only provided information and logistical support such as the use of boats but also were pleasant and exceedingly cooperative field companions. We are especially indebted to **Laura Fenoglio**, **Mario Cardenas**, **Horacio Giacchino** and **Marcos O'Campo** of the National Parks Service and **Mario Rajchenberg** of CIEFAP Forestry Service in Esquel.

The overall survey was not only a great success in terms of the scientific data collected but also represented an incredible journey that left each of the participants with memories of such things as the seemingly tons of dust generated on the unpaved roads, the toppling winds of El Calafate and Ushuaia, the thundering of cracking glaciers at Perito Moreno and Tronador, the silence of the mountains, the summer snow in Challhuaco and the peaceful beauty of reflected peaks in the glassy mountain lake of Puerto Blest. All these were experienced under the wings and in the graceful shadows of the condor.

Additional information on the overall PBI project and a gallery of images from the survey carried out in Argentina are available on the project web site ([cavern.uark.edu/ua/mycetozo/](http://cavern.uark.edu/ua/mycetozo/)).

—**Diana Wrigley de Basanta** and **Steve Stephenson**  
slsteph@uark.edu

## Christiaan Hendrik Persoon Medal Awarded

Christiaan Hendrik Persoon is generally regarded as the “Father of Systematic Mycology”, and cited by C.G. Lloyd as the greatest genius that ever worked on the subject. Persoon, who was of German and Dutch decent, was born at Stellenbosch in South Africa (1761), but died in poverty in Paris (1836). Much about Persoon is lost in antiquity: he was thirteen years old when he left South Africa, never to return. He was left an orphan at an early age, sent to Germany, and afterwards settled in Paris. Persoon was a diligent student, and proceeded from Lingen to Halle (Germany) to first study theology, and later medicine. His interest in botany and mycology took him to the Universities of Leiden (The Netherlands), and Göttingen (Sweden). In 1799 he received his Ph.D. from the Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher at Erlangen, at which time he was already well-known for his work on the classification of fungi. While in medical practice he devoted his spare time to botany and published several valuable textbooks on fungi. Persoon’s *Synopsis Methodica Fungorum* (1801) is an epic work on fungal systematics, and was claimed by Corda to be the “golden book” of its time.

Persoon’s valuable herbarium, which contains type specimens of numerous species, was bought by the Dutch government in 1825 for an annuity of 800 florins, and is currently housed at the National Herbarium of the Netherlands in Leiden (L), along with a valuable collection of his corre-



**Figure 1. Current practicing mycologists to whom the Persoon medal has been awarded: PW Crous (left), MJ Wingfield (centre), and WFO Marasas (right)**

spondence with contemporary scientists. Numerous species and genera of fungi, plants, and even the international mycological journal, *Persoonia*, have been named in his honour.

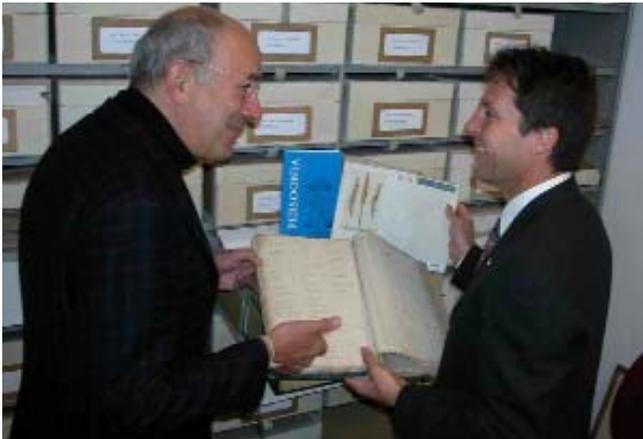
The Christiaan Hendrik Persoon medal is the greatest scientific honour that can be bestowed on a scientist by the Southern African Society for Plant Pathology (SASPP). The award, which consists of a gold medal and certificate, has only been made three times in the past, namely to the epi-

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# MYCOLOGICAL NEWS



**Figure 2. The President of the SASPP, Prof. ZA Pretorius, handing over the medal during the award ceremony.**



**Figure 3. The current director of the National Herbarium of the Netherlands, Prof. P. Baas, holding an original list of specimen names (as written by Persoon), a rust type specimen, and a copy of the journal, *Persoonia*, which was named in honor of Persoon.**

demologist, J.E. Vanderplank (1979), the mycotoxicologist, W.F.O. Marasas (1987), and the forest pathologist, M.J. Wingfield (1999). In January 2005, during the 43<sup>rd</sup> annual congress of the SASPP, the award was made to Prof. dr. Pedro W. Crous for scientific excellence and outstanding achievements in the field of phytomycology. Prof. Crous is the current director of the Fungal Biodiversity Centre, the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in Utrecht, the Netherlands. Prof. Crous is renowned internationally for his research in phytomycology, dealing with the systematics and molecular characterisation of plant pathogenic fungi causing diseases on agricultural and forestry crops. Crous, who was also born in the Cape Province of South Africa, has studied many of the valuable type specimens originally collected and described by Persoon, which are currently housed in Leiden (L).

According to Crous, "DNA fingerprinting is crucial to enable scientists worldwide to recognize that they are working with the same cryptic species. It is now more important than ever for well trained mycologists to recollect many of these old names described by Persoon and others, as names only get value once authentic DNA signatures have been linked to them". In most cases, thus, these fungi have to be recollected and cultured, so that DNA barcodes can be obtained to enable easy species recognition. Such research projects are currently possible due to good collaboration between scientists at the National Herbarium in Leiden (L), and those in the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) in Utrecht. Data obtained from this research will be freely available via the MycoBank online initiative co-ordinated by CBS in the Netherlands, and will be crucial for international free trade in agricultural produce, quarantine requirements and systematic research.

—Pedro Crous  
crous@cbs.knaw.nl

## New AAAS Fellows Elected

Two MSA members, Linda M. Kohn and Amy Y. Rossman, have been honored by election as Fellows in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). AAAS Fellows are recognized for meritorious efforts to advance science or its applications. Both Linda and Amy belong to the section on Biological Sciences. Additional MSA members who have received this honor include: Joan Bennett, Meredith Blackwell, Tom Bruns, Donald Pfister, Orson Miller, and John Taylor. If you know of additional MSA members who are AAAS Fellow, please contact Don Pfister.



**Kohn**



**Rossman**

# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

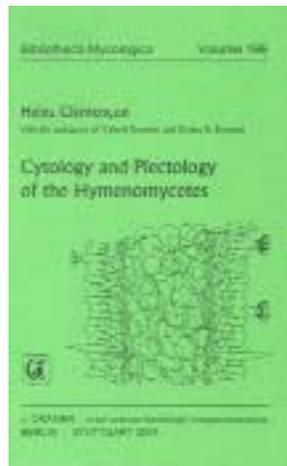
Four books are reviewed below. Books received since January are listed followed by books received earlier. If you look on-line for the latest *Inoculum*, you will see the new books to request for review months before the hardcopy comes in the mail. When you review a book, then you may keep it! All requests for books to review should be sent to Dr. Amy Rossman at [arossman@nt.ars-grin.gov](mailto:arossman@nt.ars-grin.gov).

## Cytology and Plectology of the Hymenomyces

*Cytology and Plectology of the Hymenomyces*. 2004. H Cléménçon. Bibliotheca Mycologica vol. 199. J. Cramer, [www.schweizerbart.de](http://www.schweizerbart.de), 488 pp. Price: €96.00.

Advances in understanding the biology of organisms are often founded on the careful observation of phenomena occurring at the cellular and tissue levels. For this reason, a compilation of anatomical knowledge not only communicates the state of the field but also provides raw material for further biological inquiry. In this volume, a substantial English rewriting of his German-language *Anatomie der Hymenomyces* (1997), Heinz Cléménçon applies commendable powers of observation and draws on a wealth of literature from the classic works of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to recent electron microscopy studies in presenting a compendium of the cellular and sub-cellular structure of Hymenomyces. Intended for professional mycologists and advanced amateurs, the book surveys examples from a wide array of taxa and presents a broad survey of anatomical characters with the purposes of creating a central reference for the essentials of hymenomycete micromorphology and promoting the importance of morphological studies and organismal biology in general.

Following a brief chapter on basic concepts related to basidiomycete life cycles, the volume includes chapters on cytoplasmic structures of hyphae, mycelial dynamics, architecture and specialized structures, mitospores, basidia and basidiospores, cystidia, pseudocystidia and hyphidia, pigment topography, bulbils, sclerotia and pseudosclerotia, basidiomes, carpogenesis, and structures formed by hymenomyces as part of interspecific associations. Cléménçon not only surveys key features, but also presents an organized framework for classifying observed morphologies, often including dichotomous keys or comparative charts to illustrate these classifications. The author endeavors to clarify the descriptive terminology of hymenomycete morphology by il-



lustrating historical uses and identifying misapplications of terms, introducing new terms where warranted and rejecting confusing ones. In discussing particular structures, Cléménçon often provides an array of species-specific examples to illustrate the range of known morphological variation; his sections on rhizomorphs, spore wall architecture and sclerotia are particularly fine examples of this point. Cléménçon also discusses the role of temporal and spatial variation in character states e.g., changes in the characteristics of a secretory hypha over time or over the length of a single hypha, and identifies examples where this variation may lead to confusion in describing traits. Terms and concepts are clearly illustrated with a wealth of impressive line drawings and micrographs, 632 figures in total, often taken by the author himself and, when so, clearly labeled with the stain or mounting medium used in preparation.

A rather long chapter devoted to carpogenesis recognizes the importance of observing features at the cellular level as a key to understanding developmental patterns in basidiome production. While providing succinct descriptions of the elements of carpogenesis for a diverse selection of species from corticioid, mucronelloid and cyphelloid to clavarioid, cantharelloid, polyporoid, agaricoid and boletoid species including secotioid forms, the chapter also serves to reveal how much is yet unknown about developmental phenomena in hymenomyces.

The volume closes with an interesting chapter on morphological aspects of interspecific interactions involving hymenomyces. While important for the sake of completeness, the section on mycorrhizae provides little information that is not available in a multitude of other sources. However, the sections on interactions with algae, termites, and ants are quite informative, and the sections on interactions with bacteria and bryophytes are intriguing though necessarily short due to the lack of a substantial body of research in these areas.

The author succeeds in his goal of compiling a treatment of the fundamental aspects of hymenomycete morphology in a single volume and, in doing so, makes a compelling statement on the importance of anatomical studies. This volume should serve as an invaluable reference for workers in the fields of anatomy, physiology, ecology and systematics

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# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

of hymenomycetes. Although the book provides ample examples suggesting the importance of anatomical details for revealing taxonomic affinity and natural classifications, it should include more discussion of phylogenetic patterns; most discussions relating morphology to molecular phylogenies rely on a single publication (Moncalvo et al., 2002, *Mol. Phylog. Evol.* 23: 357-400). The morphological classification systems proposed by Cléménçon appear to be improvements, sometimes vastly so, over older systems based on less-complete sampling, older technology, and/or misapplied terminology; however, evaluating these systems against the measure of homology assessment will help to reveal whether their utility extends beyond mere operationality. The use of terminology will probably always be fertile ground for disagreement, the title's use of the term "plectology" vs. the more widely-used "histology" perhaps being a case in point. However, in this volume, Cléménçon makes an important effort toward clarifying unclear or misleading terms. Although other workers may disagree with some elements of the terminology proposed, Cléménçon always offers cogent explanations for his choices of terms. The advanced amateur mycologist interested in the cellular and sub-cellular details of hymenomycete morphology should find plenty of subjects to be of interest here, though individuals primarily interested in

the basic microscopic details relevant to mushroom identification would be better served by a book such as David Largent's *How to Identify Mushrooms to Genus III: Microscopic Features*, as Cléménçon's volume does not include descriptive terms for features such as basidiospore and cystidial shapes.

The scope of this volume is largely descriptive by design; however, without explicit discussion, each section evokes numerous questions about the physiology, ecology and evolution of the hymenomycetes. Professor Cléménçon not only surveys what is known about the cellular and sub-cellular morphology of hymenomycetes, but reminds us what is unknown about these topics and, implicitly, about the life cycles and biology of this important group of fungi. This volume should serve both to foster a more complete appreciation for morphological knowledge and to inspire research in diverse areas of mycology.

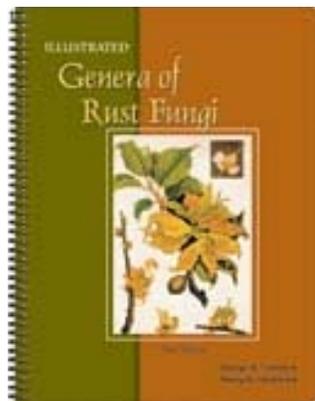
**Todd W. Osmundson**

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## Illustrated Genera of Rust Fungi

*Illustrated Genera of Rust Fungi*. 2003. GB Cummins & Y Hiratsuka. APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 5521-2097, [www.apsnet.org](http://www.apsnet.org), 240 pp. Price: \$65.00.

This book is the third edition of a classic! Originally published in 1958 by the venerable George Cummins who just passed his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday, Cummins combined forces with Yasuyuki Hiratsuka for the second and now third updated account of the genera of rust fungi (Uredinales). The book starts with a useful introduction and overview of the Urediniomycetes including the latest phylogeny of the group within the Basidiomycota. The section on the economic importance of rust fungi lists examples of disease-causing organisms on agricultural and horticultural crops and forest trees as well as rust fungi being used to control noxious weeds. The six colored plates of rust fungi on substrata provide an excellent addition to the book because the symptoms they cause and the rust fruiting structures vary so widely



from large witches' brooms on conifers to minute pustules on the undersurface of living leaves. There is a useful how-to section on collection, identification, and preservation of rust fungi. Moving into the technical aspects of rust identification, the next chapter on the morphology, life cycles, and cytology of rust fungi defines and profusely illustrates the morphological variability of the numerous spore states. The main content of the book is the descriptions of genera organized by rust family. Thus one is required to use the key to family and then to genus within each family key. If one makes a mistake in keying to family, progress is difficult. A comprehensive synoptic key to rust genus would be useful. However, this deficiency is more than compensated for by the outstanding account of each genus. In addition to the description, remarks, and references, each genus is illustrated with excellent line drawings, and often with SEMs of telio- and urediniospores. In addition to their utility as identification aids, these illustrations confirm that rusts are definitely among the most beautiful of fungi. This comprehensive book combined with on-line host-fungus data and other comprehensive references make the identification of rust fungi possible. For anyone who receives plant-associated fungi for identification, this reference is essential!

— **Amy Y. Rossman**  
Book Review Editor

# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

## Dothideales Dictiospóricos/Dictyosporic Dothideales

*Dothideales Dictiospóricos /Dictyosporic Dothideales.* 2004. J Checa. Flora Mycological Iberica vol. 6. J. Cramer, Stuttgart, Germany, [www.schweizerbart.de](http://www.schweizerbart.de), 162 pp. Price: €58.00.

Mycologists in Spain and Portugal are a very active group publishing a series of accounts of the fungi in that region. Considering how few regional studies of fungi exist, these are welcome contributions to mycologists throughout the world. Studies on microfungi such as this one on the Dothideales *sensu lato* having muriform ascospores are especially needed. In this volume each page includes one column in Spanish with a second column in English. Following the introduction and map of the Iberian peninsula with provincial abbreviations is a key to the 23 included genera. The genera and species are presented in alphabetical order—a wise decision considering that the ever-increasing knowledge of the phylogeny of ascomycetes has resulted in an un-



stable classification of taxa above the generic level in the Dothideales. In fact, is there even any agreement on what constitutes the Dothideales? Each genus includes a description and discussion with references to original and recent literature as well as anamorphic states followed by a key to species. Each species includes a nomenclator, recent literature citations, a description of both teleomorphic and anamorphic states, summary of habitat and Iberian distribution, and useful observations. The illustrations consist of diagrammatic line drawings of fruiting bodies on the substratum as well as asci, ascospores, plus occasionally mycelium and a section of the ascoma. An account of 71 taxa is included of which 21 species are in *Pleospora*. This volume is the culmination of studies by Julia Checa who is to be congratulated for her excellent work and outstanding presentation. All mycologists who have encountered the frustration of attempting to identify loculoascomycetes will find this book extremely helpful. We don't know how widely distributed are the taxa in this volume but with regional accounts such as this one, it may be possible to document the occurrence of microfungi around the globe.

— Amy Y. Rossman  
Book Review Editor

## Los Hongos de El Edén, Quintana Roo

*Los Hongos de El Edén, Quintana Roo. Introducción a la Microbiota Tropical de México.* 2003. G Guzmán. Instituto de Ecología, Departamento de Publicaciones, Xalapa, Veracruz, México, [vallejos@ecologia.edu.mx](mailto:vallejos@ecologia.edu.mx), 319 pp plus 140 color plates. Price: \$30.00.

The ecological reserve of El Edén in northern Quintana Roo is a low, flat sub-perennial rain forest, partially submerged in its lower areas, characteristic of the Yucatán peninsula. Among the objectives of the reserve is the documentation of the impact of human activities on local biodiversity. Previous studies in the locale have focused on entomopathogenic fungi and myxomycetes. This volume documents a collection of 700 samples collected during two forays in July and November 2000, mostly macromycetes.

The book opens with a brief introductory chapter that details previous mycological investigations in the area, methods used in collection and identification, and cursory introductions to fungal morphology and taxonomy. The proposed taxonomy is primitive, dividing the organisms into basidiomycetes, further subdivided in a later table, ascomycetes, mitosporic fungi, phycmycetes (sic), lichens and myxomycetes. A brief section on the associations of various macrofungi with specific environments follows. The author observes the relative abundance of lignicolous and ectomyc-

orrhizal fungi, attributing the distribution to the rapid decomposition of fecal and fallen leaf materials that support more ephemeral organisms.

The described collections include one conidial fungus (*Sepodonium chrysospermum*), a single phycmycete (sic) (*Glomus fulvum*), 8 lichens, 7 myxomycetes, and 14 ascomycetes. The remainder of the 143 described species are basidiomycetes arranged alphabetically. While many are agarics and polypores, quite a few tremelloid, corticioid and hydroid fungi are included. The author is commended for presenting the diagnostic details for identification. However, the absence of a key makes identification difficult. He also includes ecological and ethnomycological information. Species descriptions are often accompanied by color photographs. While many of these are of high quality and some are, indeed, spectacular, many are printed slightly out of focus. Some are so out of focus that they appear almost as abstractions. No indication of size is included *i.e.* measurement bars, although measurements are given in the description. For the most part line drawings of micromorphological features are separate from the species description with measurements and, therefore, are difficult to find.

The book presents summary tables including: a list of

*Continued on following page*

# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

myxomycetes found in the province; a list of the organisms encountered subdivided by major taxonomic grouping; another list of the organisms arranged alphabetically by genus; and, finally, a list arranged alphabetically by specific epithet. The lists include synonyms, but do not indicate which organisms were synonymized. Without a key to species, the book is not very useful as a guide to other collectors; this simple addition should not be difficult for so capable an alpha taxonomist as Dr. Guzmán to construct. A glossary of the morphological terms and general bibliography should prove useful to non-Spanish speaking mycologists.

I hesitate to seriously criticize this effort, because the cause is so eminently worthwhile: to increase our knowledge

of the natural world and how it responds to both natural and anthropogenic disturbance. In trying to do everything, the result has ended in a noble but flawed effort. The price (\$30) is exceptionally low and forgives a lot. I would encourage the author to produce a second edition that includes keys for identification, modification of the drawings, and significant improvements to the printing process. Should the modifications double the price, it would be still be of good value in the increased utility of the volume.

— **David Yohalem**  
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## Books and Publications Received January – February 2005

- **CBS Centenary: 100 Years of Fungal Biodiversity and Ecology.** 2004. PC Crous, RA Samson, W Gams, RC Summerbell, T Boekhout, G. Sybren de Hoog, JA Stalpers (eds). *Studies in Mycology* 50(1&2): 1-580. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, [www.cbs.knaw.nl](http://www.cbs.knaw.nl). Price: €100.00. *Requested from publisher.*
- **Environmental Microbiology, A Laboratory Manual. Second Edition.** 2004. IL Pepper, CP Gerba. Elsevier Inc, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, [books.elsevier.com](http://books.elsevier.com), ISBN 0-12-550656-2, 209 pp. Price: \$39.95. *Review needed.*
- **List of Plant Diseases in Korea, Fourth Edition.** 2004. W-D Cho, H-D Shin (editors-in-chief), The Korean Society of Plant Pathology, Seoul, Korea, email: [s3213@korea.com](mailto:s3213@korea.com), ISBN 89-88154-37-1, 779 pp. Price: unknown. Data available online at [nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/fungushost/fungushostframe.cfm](http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/fungushost/fungushostframe.cfm).
- **Insect-Fungal Associations: Ecology and Evolution.** 2005. FE Vega, M Blackwell (eds). Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom, [www.oup.com/us](http://www.oup.com/us), ISBN 0-19-516652-3, 333 pp. Price: \$49.50 (hard-bound). *Review needed.*

### Mycological Society of America — Gift Membership Form

Sponsoring a gift membership in MSA offers tangible support both for the recipient of the membership as well as for mycology in general. Providing both *Mycologia* and *Inoculum*, a gift membership is an excellent way to further the efforts of our mycological colleagues, especially those who cannot afford an MSA membership. In addition to a feeling of great satisfaction, you also will receive a convenient reminder for renewal of the gift membership the following year.

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or FAX to (785) 843-1274, Attn: Processing Department

\*If this membership is given after June 1, please add \$10 to cover postage for past issues.

# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

## Previously Listed Books

- **Bark and Wood Boring Insects in Living Trees in Europe, A Synthesis.** 2004. F Lieutier, KR Day, A Battisti, J-C Grégoire, & HF Evans (eds). Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, [www.wkap.nl](http://www.wkap.nl), ISBN 1-4020-2240-9, 569 pp plus CD. Price: \$193.00 hardbound. *Reviewed Nov-Dec 2004.*
- **Biodiversity of Fungi: Inventory and Monitoring Methods.** 2004. GS Mueller, GF Bills, & MS Foster (eds). Elsevier Academic Press, Burlington, MA, [www.elsevier.com](http://www.elsevier.com), ISBN: 0-12-509551-1, 777 pp. Price: \$99.95. *Requested from publisher.*
- **Checklist of Cladosporium names.** 2004. FM Dugan, K Schubert & U Braun. Schlechtendahlia 11: 1-103. Institut für Geobotanik und Botanischer Garten der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Kröllwitzer Strasse 44, D-06120 Halle/Saale, Germany, braun@botanik.uni-halle.de, ISSN 1436-2317, 103 pp. Price: €2.50 plus postage. *Reviewed Nov-Dec 2004.*
- **Cultivation and Diseases of Proteaceae: Leucadendron, Leucospermum and Protea.** 2004. PW Crous, S Denman, JE Taylor, L Swart, & ME Palm. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, [www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm](http://www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm) 227 pp. Price: €60.00. *Review needed.*
- **Cytology and Plectology of the Hymenomyces.** 2004. H Cléménçon. Bibliotheca Mycologica vol. 199. J. Cramer. [www.schweizerbart.de](http://www.schweizerbart.de) 488 pp. Price: €96.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- **Dothideales/Dictiosporicos/Dictyosporic Dothideales.** 2004. J Checa. Flora Mycologica Iberica vol. 6. J. Cramer, Stuttgart, Germany. [www.schweizerbart.de](http://www.schweizerbart.de), 162 pp. Price: €58.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- **Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of the World.** 2003. IR Hall, SS Stephenson, PK Buchanan, W Yun, and ALJ Cole, Timber Press, Inc. [www.timberpress.com](http://www.timberpress.com), 372 pp. Price: \$40.00 U.S. *Review in progress.*
- **Fire Blight. The Foundation of Phytobacteriology.** 2003. CS Griffith, TB Sutton & PD Peterson (eds). APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121, [aps@scisoc.org](mailto:aps@scisoc.org), 144 pp. Price: \$55.00. *Review needed.*
- **Fungal Biotechnology in Agricultural, Food and Environmental Applications.** 2004. DK Arora (ed). Marcel Dekker, Cimarron Road, P.O. Box 5005, Monticello, NY 12701-5185. [www.dekker.com](http://www.dekker.com), 509 pp. Price: \$195.00. *Review needed.*
- **Fungal Disease Resistance in Plants: Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, and Genetic Engineering.** 2004. ZK Punja (ed). Food Products Press, New York, [www.Haworth-Press.com/store/product.asp?sku=5093](http://www.Haworth-Press.com/store/product.asp?sku=5093), ISBN 1-56022-961-6, 266 pp. Price \$39.95 softbound, \$59.95 hardbound. *Review needed.*
- **Fungi Fimicoli Italici. A Guide to the Recognition of Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes Living on Faecal Material.** 2004. F Doveri. Fondazione Centro Studi Micologici Dell'A.M.B., P.O. Box 296, 36100 Vicenza, Italy, Associazione Micologica Bresadola (A.M.B.), [amb@ambresadola.it](mailto:amb@ambresadola.it), 1104 pp. incl. 24 color plates. Price: €110.00 plus postage for non-Society members, €100.00 plus postage for Society members. *Reviewed Sept-Oct 2004.*
- **Fungi in Forest Ecosystems. Systematics, Diversity, and Ecology.** 2004. CL Cripps (ed.) The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458-5126, [www.nybg.org](http://www.nybg.org), 363 pp. Price: \$68.00. *Reviewed Nov-Dec 2004.*
- **Guía de Laboratoria para la Identificación de Penicillium.** 2000 (Spanish translation). J Pitt. Translated by E Enrico-Muñoz & JC Martínez. To obtain book, contact John Pitt at .
- **Identification of Common Aspergillus Species.** 2002. M Klich. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, [www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm](http://www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm), 116 pp. Price: €40.00. *Review in progress.*
- **Illustrated Genera of Rust Fungi.** 2003. GB Cummins & Y Hiratsuka. APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 5521-2097, [www.apsnet.org](http://www.apsnet.org), 240 pp. Price: \$65.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- **Introduction of Biodeterioration,** 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. 2004. D Allspp, K Seal & C. Gaylarde. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY. [uk.cambridge.org/](http://uk.cambridge.org/), 237 pp. Price: \$75.00 hardback, \$34.99 paperback. *Review in progress.*
- **Introduction to Food and Airborne Fungi. Seventh Edition.** 2004. RA Samson, ES Hoekstra & JC Frisvad. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, [www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm](http://www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm), 389 pp. Price: €50.00. *Requested from publisher.*
- **Invasive Species: Vectors and Management Strategies.** 2003. GM Ruiz & JT Carlton (eds). Island Press 76381 Commercial Street, P.O. Box 7, Covelo, CA 95428, [www.islandpress.org](http://www.islandpress.org), 518 pp. Price: \$40.00 paperback, \$75.00 hardbound. *Review in progress.*
- **Laboulbeniales, II. Acompsomyces-Ilyomyces.** 2003. S Santamaria, Flora Mycologica Iberica vol. 5. J. Cramer, Stuttgart, Germany, [www.schweizerbart.de](http://www.schweizerbart.de), 344 pp. Price: ?78.00. *Review in progress.*
- **Los Hongos de El Edén, Quintana Roo. Introducción a la Microbiota Tropical de México.** 2003. G Guzmán. Instituto de Ecología, Departamento de Pulicaciones, Xalapa, Veracruz, México, [vallejos@ecologia.edu.mx](mailto:vallejos@ecologia.edu.mx), 319 pp plus 140 color plates. Price: \$30.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- **Microbe-vector Interactions in Vector-borne Diseases.** 2004. SH Gillespie, GL Smith & A Osbourn. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY 1011-4211, 383 pp. Price: \$125.00 hardbound. *Review needed.*
- **Mycosphaerella and its Anamorphs: 1. Names Published in Cercospora and Passalora.** 2003. PW Crous & U Braun. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, [www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm](http://www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm), 571 pp. Price: €75.00. *Review needed.*
- **Phoma Identification Manual. Differentiation of Specific and Infra-specific Taxa in Culture.** 2004. GH Boerema, J deGruyter, ME Noordeloos, MEC Hamers. CABI Publishing, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, [www.cabi-publishing.org](http://www.cabi-publishing.org), 448 pp. incl. one color plate. Price: \$140.00. *Review needed.*
- **Die Pilzflora des Ulmer Raumes.** (translated: The Fungus Flora of the Ulm area/Southern Germany). 2004. M Enderle. Süddeutsche Verlagsgesellschaft Ulm, Germany, [www.suedvg.de](http://www.suedvg.de), 521 pp incl. numerous color illustrations. Price: €24.50. *Review needed.*
- **Penicillium subgenus Penicillium: new taxonomic schemes, mycotoxins, and other extrolites.** 2004. RA Samson & JC Frisvad. Studies in Mycology 49: 1-257. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, [www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm](http://www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm), 257 pp. Price: €50.00. *Review needed.*
- **A Preliminary Monograph of Lentinellus (Russulales).** 2004. RH Petersen & KW Hughes. Bibliotheca Mycologica 198: 1-268. [www.schweizerbart.de/pubs/series/bibliotheca-mycologica-59.html](http://www.schweizerbart.de/pubs/series/bibliotheca-mycologica-59.html). Price: €80.00. *Requested from publisher.*
- **Revision of the Genus Amphisphaeria.** 2004. YZ Wang, A Aptroot, KD Hyde. Fungal Diversity Press, Centre for Research in Fungal Diversity, The University of Hong Kong, China, [www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html](http://www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html), ISBN 962-86765-5, 168 pp. Price: \$60.00. *Review needed.*
- **Septoria in Korea.** 2004. HD Shin & EF Sameva. National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Suwon, Korea, [S3213@korea.com](mailto:S3213@korea.com), 183 pp. Price: Unknown. *Reviewed Nov-Dec 2004.*

# MYCOLOGICAL CLASSIFIEDS

## 2004 Luella K. Weresub Memorial Award

Applications are now being accepted for the 2004 Luella K. Weresub Memorial Award which will be presented at the upcoming Annual Meeting of the Canadian Botanical Association / Association Botanique du Canada. If you are an undergraduate or a graduate student working with fungi, or if you supervise a mycology student who may be eligible for the award, please read this announcement carefully.

**Conditions:** This prize will be awarded to the undergraduate or graduate student who published the best paper in mycology in 2004. Papers in all areas of mycology will be considered. Please note that the paper must be published. Preprints and galley proofs are not accepted. **Value of the award:** CAN \$1000.

**Application deadline:** Applications must be post-marked no later than 31 March 2005. Applications submitted by e-mail or fax will not be accepted.

**Requirements for eligibility:** Applicants must be undergraduate or graduate students working with fungi at a Canadian University or Canadian students studying at universities abroad. This award is for work published in 2004 while the author was a student. Applicants who completed their degree requirements in 2004 are also eligible. Previous recipients of the Luella K. Weresub Memorial Award are not eligible to apply. Although it is preferable that the student be the sole author of the paper, joint papers will be considered if they are accompanied by a statement printed on University letterhead and signed by all of the authors, estimating the percentage responsibility of each author for: (a) the ideas that

led to the initiation of the project; (b) the actual "hands-on" research; and (c) the writing and revision of the manuscript.

**Documents required (five copies):** (1) a cover letter addressing the student's eligibility for this award; (2) a copy of the applicant's curriculum vitae; (3) the actual publication (only one submission per applicant); (4) a letter of recommendation from the student's supervisor or thesis advisor stating that the student is currently enrolled in a degree program or that the student completed such a program in 2004; and, (5) a statement from the student and any co-authors establishing responsibility for the paper as outlined above. The award committee will take into account originality, presentation, scientific significance, and the use of language. The decision of the award committee will be final. The award committee reserves the right to make no award if submissions are not considered to be of sufficiently high quality, or to share the award between two applicants if their papers appear to be of equal merit. The Chair will appoint an ad hoc member to replace any committee member who has a student applying for this award or who otherwise feels a conflict of interest. The winner will be notified before 30 April 2005 and the award will be presented at the 2005 Annual Meeting of the CBA / ABC.

**To apply:** Send 5 copies of the completed application to the committee Chair, Dr. Wendy A. Untereiner, Botany Department, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9, Canada. Phone: (204) 727-9603. Fax: (204) 728-7346. Email: [untereiner@brandonu.ca](mailto:untereiner@brandonu.ca)

### On Your Way to Hawaii . . .

Stop in San Francisco to attend the Joint Meeting of the Three Divisions (Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology, Mycology, and Virology) of the International Union of Microbiological Societies, July 23–28, 2005. An exciting program has been planned for the XI International Congress of Mycology, and thousands of scientists and many exhibitors will convene for the joint meeting. See the meeting website for details: [www.IUMS2005.org](http://www.IUMS2005.org). To submit abstracts for posters contact: [IUMS@asmusa.org](mailto:IUMS@asmusa.org).

**Deadlines:** Registration and Housing Deadline (early, discounted) for the Joint Meeting of the Three Divisions of the International Union of Microbiological Societies, which includes the XI International Congress of Mycology: May 13, 2005.

Registration and Housing Deadline (late, full price) for the Joint Meeting of the Three Divisions of the International Union of Microbiological Societies, which includes the XI International Congress of Mycology: June 15, 2005.

# MYCOLOGICAL CLASSIFIEDS

## First International Fungal Proteomics Symposium Held

October 20-24, 2004 in Portland, Oregon was the scene of the 1<sup>st</sup> International Fungal Proteomics Symposium. The meeting was sponsored by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory with support from the MSA, and co-hosted by PNNL and Oregon Health & Science University. The recent explosion of fungal genome sequence databases has enabled high-throughput global analysis of the fungal proteome and this has stimulated novel research approaches. The meeting gathered researchers from around the world to discuss various applications of proteomic analysis for research in fungal systems. The goal of the conference was to bring mycologists and proteomics scientists together to chart the path forward for this exciting and emerging field.

Speakers talked about proteomics approaches in a range of research problems, including fungal pathogens and pathogenesis in animal and plant hosts, basic fungal biology and industrial mycology. Other speakers highlighted the large bioinformatic component to fungal proteomics, from gene prediction to data management. Additionally, a variety of cutting edge techniques for fungal proteomic analysis was covered. The majority of research presented used 2D gel electrophoresis coupled with tandem mass spectrometry for identification of proteins. Other groups are making use of liquid separations that enable high throughput "global" proteomic analysis.

A 2<sup>nd</sup> International Fungal Proteomics Symposium is currently being planned for 2006. The exact date and location are TBA. For information please contact Scott Baker ([scott.baker@pnl.gov](mailto:scott.baker@pnl.gov)).

## Faculty Position in Plant Fungal Biology

The Department of Plant Pathology at Iowa State University is seeking to fill a faculty position in Fungal Biology at the Assistant, Associate, or Full Professor level. The successful candidate will be expected to establish a vigorous, externally funded research program on fungal diseases of soybean, especially Asian soybean rust. The research may include ecological, epidemiological, genetic, and/or molecular approaches. The successful candidate will be expected to collaborate with other researchers and extension personnel to address issues of importance to producers. The position will be a 12-month appointment with 80% research and 20% teaching responsibilities. Teaching includes an undergraduate course in mycology, a second course in the area of the candidate's expertise, and active participation in graduate education. The position is accompanied by a generous start-up package and excellent opportunities for competitive funding. Candidates must have a PhD or comparable terminal degree in plant pathology, mycology or a related field as well as excellent written and oral communication skills. Candidates at the Associate Professor and Full Professor levels must have a demonstrated record of excellence in research, teaching, and graduate training. Applicants for Full Professor must have a national reputation in scholarship. To guarantee consideration, complete applications should be received by April 15, 2005. Applications must include a cover letter, curriculum vitae, statements of research and teaching interests, and reprints of up to three publications. Please send applications and have three letters of recommendation sent to: Fungal Biology Search Committee, Department of Plant Pathology, 351 Bessey Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011 USA. E-mail applications will not be accepted. Iowa State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Applications from women and minority candidates are encouraged.

## European Mycological Association Established

This new Association was established at the XIV Congress of European Mycologists in Crimea in September 2003, to promote mycology in Europe at a continental level, and to encourage mycology in European countries without their own national mycological societies. Since inauguration, a steering group led by Dr David Minter (UK, President), Dr Reinhold Poeder (Austria, Vice-President), Dr. Tetiana Andrianova (Ukraine, Secretary) and Dr. Stephanos Diamandis (Greece, Treasurer) has produced a constitution, which has now been ratified, and the Association has begun to function. The Association has been recognized by the IMA as representing mycology in Europe at a continental level. Membership is open to anyone with a bona fide interest in European mycology. For further information, consult the Association's website ([www.euromould.org](http://www.euromould.org)).

## Mold Testing and Identification Services

Identification and contamination control for buildings, food technology, animal and plant diseases. ASTM & Mil-Spec testing for fungal resistance of materials. 10% discount for regular and sustaining MSA members. Please contact Steve Carpenter at [microbe@pioneer.net](mailto:microbe@pioneer.net) or voice mail at 541.929.5984. Surface mail send to Abbey Lane Laboratory, LLC, PO Box 1665, Philomath, OR 97370 USA. For more information see [www.pioneer.net/~microbe/abbey-lab.html](http://www.pioneer.net/~microbe/abbey-lab.html)

## Books For Sale

Bob Lichtwardt has two lists of books from the late Roger Grigg's collection, including many on mushrooms and other fungi, that are available for purchase, with proceeds to go to his mother. He also had several microscopes that are available. If interested in seeing the lists, please write to Bob at [licht@ku.edu](mailto:licht@ku.edu) or call him at 785-864-3740.

# MYCOLOGICAL CLASSIFIEDS

## Corticoid Nomenclatural Database

Cortbase is a nomenclatural database for corticioid (resupinate) fungi (Corticaceae s.l. and related hymenomycetes) with basionyms, synonyms, taxonomically correct names, data on name usage, literature references, and evaluation of nomenclatural status. It is available as an MS-DOS executable for local installation and as a new on-line service for queries at [andromeda.botany.gu.se/cortbase.html](http://andromeda.botany.gu.se/cortbase.html). The database includes 8112 species names; of the 4412 basionyms included, 2101 represent taxonomically acceptable species, 1434 are heterotypic synonyms, and 877 are of unknown or uncertain application. Among the kind of searches that can be performed are check a name for taxonomic and nomenclatural status, list accepted and rejected species in a genus, search herbarium for type specimens, and search for authors of species names.

Cortbase is developed by Erast Parmasto (Estonian Agricultural University) and implemented as a web-service by Henrik Nilsson and Karl-Henrik Larsson (Göteborg University). The full publication can be viewed at [Phyloinformatics \(phyloinformatics.org\)](http://Phyloinformatics.org).

—Henrik Nilsson  
[henrik.nilsson@botany.gu.se](mailto:henrik.nilsson@botany.gu.se)

## Don't Let Fungi in Your Car!

State Farm Insurance Company recently sent an "Important Notice" to holders of their automobile insurance. This item was included: "The following is added to **When the Physical Damage Coverages Do Not Apply**: THERE IS NO COVERAGES FOR **LOSS** TO ANY VEHICLE DUE TO **FUNGI**. THIS APPLIES REGARDLESS OF WHETHER OR NOT THE **FUNGI** RESULT FROM A **LOSS** THAT IS PAYABLE UNDER ANY OF THE PHYSICAL DAMAGE COVERAGES. WE WILL ALSO NOT PAY FOR ANY TESTING OR REMEDIATION OF **FUNGI**, OR ANY ADDITIONAL COSTS REQUIRED TO REPAIR ANY VEHICLE THAT ARE DUE TO THE EXISTENCE OF **FUNGI**. (Capital letters, italics, and boldface as in the original).

Better not bring home any collections of *Schizophyllum commune* or *Pyronema domestica*, at least if they are sporulating! And, be sure to protect your car's upholstery from deliquescent *Coprinus sensu lato* or being permeated by the overpowering aroma of an overripe truffle.

—Jim Trappe  
[trappej@onid.orst.edu](mailto:trappej@onid.orst.edu)

## Groups Request Input on APHIS Permitting Process

APS, MSA and SON are interested in your experiences with the APHIS permitting regulations and process, particularly in interactions involving PPQ Form 526 "Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds." APS has a committee that will interact with APHIS to facilitate research and extension while maintaining protection for plant health and plant products. To help facilitate, the committee needs to be aware of and understand specific experiences (positive and negative) that you have had with the permitting process and how it has impacted your research/extension/teaching program. Your input is essential for our interactions with APHIS to be successful. Please complete the survey at: [www.scientificsocieties.org/surveys/wsb.dll/aps/apsaphispermit.htm](http://www.scientificsocieties.org/surveys/wsb.dll/aps/apsaphispermit.htm) by March 11, 2005. If you have any questions, contact **Jim Steadman**. We appreciate your input into this process. This request is being made by the APS Public Policy Board [www.apsnet.org/members/ppb/](http://www.apsnet.org/members/ppb/).

## New Web Sites

### Electronic Distribution Maps of Caribbean Fungi

[www.biodiversity.ac.psiweb.com/carimaps/index.htm](http://www.biodiversity.ac.psiweb.com/carimaps/index.htm)

*More than 11,000 Caribbean fungal species covered.*

### Cyberliber, an Electronic Library for Mycology

[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/index.htm)

*Nearly 60,000 bibliographic references relating to mycological works (including earlier works and works in the Cyrillic alphabet). For a few, including Fries, Systema Mycologicum vols 1 & 2 (part 1), it is possible to view scanned images of the original work. There are plans to increase coverage of scanned original works of rare and early mycological literature and (with the kind agreement of the editors) of Mycotaxon.*

### Electronic Distribution Maps of Georgian Fungi

[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/gruzmaps/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/gruzmaps/index.htm)

*A first attempt to provide this information on the internet.*

### Electronic Distribution Maps of Ukrainian Fungi

[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/ukramaps/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/ukramaps/index.htm)

*The new version is now live, with point and click facilities to zoom in to individual oblasts (counties) and to pull up information about individual collections giving rise to records on the maps.*

### Lists of Potentially Rare, Endangered or Under-recorded Fungi in Ukraine

[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/redlists/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/redlists/index.htm)

*Steps towards a rational and objective fungal red-list for Ukraine.*

### Maps Showing Recording Coverage in Ukraine of Higher Fungal Ranks

[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/lists/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/lists/index.htm)

*An attempt to identify poorly recorded areas for fungi in the largest country totally within Europe.*

### Cybertruffle's Fungal Valhalla

[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/valhalla/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/valhalla/index.htm)

*A Who's Who for mycologists of earlier days.*

**A website for the mycological journal Mycena**  
[www.mycena.org/index.htm](http://www.mycena.org/index.htm)

—David Minter  
[d.minter@cabi.org](mailto:d.minter@cabi.org)

# MYCOLOGY ON-LINE

Below is an alphabetical list of websites featured in *Inoculum* during the past 12 months. Those wishing to add sites to this directory or to edit addresses should email <rbaird@plantpath.msstate.edu>. **Unless otherwise notified**, listings will be automatically deleted after one year (at the editors discretion). \* = New or Updated info (most recent *Inoculum* Volume-Number citation)

Ascomycota of Sweden  
[www.umu.se/myconet/asco/indexASCO.html](http://www.umu.se/myconet/asco/indexASCO.html)

Asociacion Latinoamericana de Micologia (51-5)  
[www.alm.org.br](http://www.alm.org.br)

Australasian Mycological Society Website  
for Introductory Fungal Biology (53-4)  
[bugs.bio.usyd.edu.au/mycology/default.htm](http://bugs.bio.usyd.edu.au/mycology/default.htm)

Authors of Fungal Names (54-2)  
[www.indexfungorum.org/AuthorsOfFungalNames.htm](http://www.indexfungorum.org/AuthorsOfFungalNames.htm)

Bibliography of Systematic Mycology  
[www.speciesfungorum.org/BSM/bsm.htm](http://www.speciesfungorum.org/BSM/bsm.htm)

Bibliography of Systematic Mycology (51-6)  
[194.131.255.3/cabipages/BSM/bsm.htm](http://194.131.255.3/cabipages/BSM/bsm.htm)

British Mycological Society (54-1)  
[britmycolsoc.org.uk](http://britmycolsoc.org.uk)

Cordyceps Website  
[www.mushtech.org](http://www.mushtech.org)

Corticoid Nomenclatural Database (56-2)  
[phyloinformatics.org](http://phyloinformatics.org)

Coverage in Ukraine of Higher Fungal Ranks (56-2)  
[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/lists/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/lists/index.htm)

Cybertruffle's Fungal Valhalla (56-2)  
[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/valhalla/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/valhalla/index.htm)

Dictionary of The Fungi Classification  
[www.indexfungorum.org/names/fundic.asp](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/fundic.asp)

Distribution Maps of Caribbean Fungi (56-2)  
[www.biodiversity.ac.psiweb.com/carimaps/index.htm](http://www.biodiversity.ac.psiweb.com/carimaps/index.htm)

Distribution Maps of Georgian Fungi (56-2)  
[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/gruzmaps/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/gruzmaps/index.htm)

Distribution Maps of Ukrainian Fungi (56-2)  
[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/ukramaps/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/ukramaps/index.htm)

Electronic Library for Mycology (56-2)  
[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/index.htm)

European Powdery mildews (52-2)  
[nt.ars-grin.gov](http://nt.ars-grin.gov)

Fun Facts About Fungi (55-1)  
[www.herbarium.usu.edu/fungi/funfacts/factindx.htm](http://www.herbarium.usu.edu/fungi/funfacts/factindx.htm)

Funga Veracruzana (53-6)  
[www.uv.mx/institutos/forest/hongos/fungavera/index.html](http://www.uv.mx/institutos/forest/hongos/fungavera/index.html)

Hadrianus Junius Stinkhorns (52-2)  
[www.collectivesource.com/hadrianus](http://www.collectivesource.com/hadrianus)

IMC7 (51-3)  
[lsb380.plbio.lsu.edu/ima/index.htm](http://lsb380.plbio.lsu.edu/ima/index.htm)

Index of Fungi  
[www.indexfungorum.org/names/names.asp](http://www.indexfungorum.org/names/names.asp)

ING (Index Nominum Genericorum) Database (52-5)  
[rathbun.si.edu/botany/ing/ingForm.cfm](http://rathbun.si.edu/botany/ing/ingForm.cfm)

Interactive Catalogue of Australian Fungi (52-1)  
[www.rbgmelb.org.au/fungi/](http://www.rbgmelb.org.au/fungi/)

Interactive Key, Descriptions & Illustrations  
for *Hypomyces* (52-6)  
[nt.ars-grin.gov/taxadescriptions/hypomyces/](http://nt.ars-grin.gov/taxadescriptions/hypomyces/)

ISHAM: the International Society  
for Human and Animal Mycology  
[www.isham.org](http://www.isham.org)

Mycologia On-Line (53-3, page 18)  
[www.mycologia.org](http://www.mycologia.org)

Mycological Progress (52-3)  
[www.mycological-progress.com](http://www.mycological-progress.com)

The Myconet Classification of the Ascomycota  
[www.umu.se/myconet/Myconet.html](http://www.umu.se/myconet/Myconet.html)

Mycosearch web directory/search engine (51-5)  
[www.mycosearch.com](http://www.mycosearch.com)

Mushroom World [new Korean/English  
site in 2001] (51-6)  
[www.mushworld.com](http://www.mushworld.com)

NAMA Poison Case Registry (51-4)  
[www.sph.umich.edu/~kwcee/mpcr](http://www.sph.umich.edu/~kwcee/mpcr)

Pathogenic Fungi From South Africa (52-4, page 29)  
[nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/southafrica](http://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungaldatabases/southafrica)  
or [www.saspp.co.za/](http://www.saspp.co.za/)

Plant-associated Fungi of Brazil (54-2)  
[nt.ars-grin.gov](http://nt.ars-grin.gov)  
(Select Search Fungal Databases, option 3, Host-Fungus  
Distributions)

Rare, Endangered or Under-recorded Fungi in Ukraine (56-2)  
[www.cybertruffle.org.uk/redlists/index.htm](http://www.cybertruffle.org.uk/redlists/index.htm)

Registry of Mushrooms in Art Website  
[members.cox.net/mushroomsinart/](http://members.cox.net/mushroomsinart/)

Species of Glomeromycota Website (55-3)  
[www.amf-phylogeny.com](http://www.amf-phylogeny.com)

Systematics of the Saprolegniaceae (53-4)  
[www.ilumina-dlib.org](http://www.ilumina-dlib.org)

Tripartite Similarity Calculator (55-1)  
[www.amanitabear.com/similarity](http://www.amanitabear.com/similarity)

Website for the mycological journal *Mycena* (56-2)  
[www.mycena.org/index.htm](http://www.mycena.org/index.htm)

## Change of Address

*Send all corrections of directory information, including email addresses, directly to Allen Press*

Mycological Society of America  
Attn: Kay Rose, Association Manager  
P.O. Box 1897 [810 E 10th St]  
Lawrence, KS 66044-8897

Vox (800) 627-0629 (US and Canada)  
or (785) 843-1221  
Fax (785) 843-1274  
Email [krose@allenpress.com](mailto:krose@allenpress.com)

*Note:* Members may also submit directory corrections via the form included  
in the MSA directory via the MSA Home Page: [www.msafungi.org](http://www.msafungi.org)

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Event dates and descriptions (**bold**) precede event locations (*italic*), contacts (plain font), and Email/Websites (**bold**, no brackets). Those wishing to list upcoming mycological courses, workshops, conventions, symposia, and forays in the Calendar should submit material formatted as shown below and include complete postal/electronic addresses.

**2005 (March 15-20)**

**23<sup>rd</sup> Fungal Genetics Conference at Asilomar**  
*Asilomar Conference Center, Pacific Grove, CA*  
**[www.fgsc.net/asil2005/asil2005.htm](http://www.fgsc.net/asil2005/asil2005.htm)**

**2005 (March 19-20)**

**SouthEastern Regional Yeast Meeting (SERYM)**  
*Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA*  
Yury Chernoff  
**[yury.chernoff@biology.gatech.edu](mailto:yury.chernoff@biology.gatech.edu)**

**2005 (April 1-3)**

**25th Annual Mid-Atlantic States Mycology Conference**  
DETAILS: *Inoculum* 55(6):22  
*North Carolina State University in Raleigh, NC*  
Marc A. Cubeta  
**[marc\\_cubeta@ncsu.edu](mailto:marc_cubeta@ncsu.edu)**

**2005 (June 2-5)**

**Pan-American Aerobiology Association Annual Conference**  
DETAILS: *Inoculum* 56 (1):19  
*The University of Tulsa*  
*Tulsa, Oklahoma*  
Estelle Levetin  
**[Estelle-levetin@utulsa.edu](mailto:Estelle-levetin@utulsa.edu)**  
**[pollen.utulsa.edu/Aerobiology-2005.htm](http://pollen.utulsa.edu/Aerobiology-2005.htm)**

**2005 (June 3-6)**

**6th International Meeting on Genetics and Cellular Biology of Basidiomycetes (GCBB VI)**  
DETAILS: *Inoculum* 55(3):31  
*Pamplona, Spain*  
Antonio G. Pisabarro  
**[gpisabarro@ybavarra.es](mailto:gpisabarro@ybavarra.es)**

**2005 (June 12-16)**

**XII International Sclerotinia Workshop**  
*Monterey, California*  
Steven Koike  
831.759.7350  
**[stkoike@ucdavis.edu](mailto:stkoike@ucdavis.edu)**  
**[entopl.okstate.edu/iswg/index.html](http://entopl.okstate.edu/iswg/index.html)**

**2005 (June 24-28)**

**6th International Conference on Cryptococcus and Cryptococcosis**  
*Boston Marriott Long Wharf, Boston, MA*  
Stuart M. Levitz  
**[cme@bu.edu](mailto:cme@bu.edu)**  
**[www.bu.edu/cme/iccc.html](http://www.bu.edu/cme/iccc.html)**

**2005 (July 23-28)**

**Joint Meeting of the Three Divisions (Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology, Mycology, and Virology) of the International Union of Microbiological Societies**  
*San Francisco, CA, United States*  
Carol Shearer, Chair, US National Committee for IUMS  
**[www.IUMS2005.org](http://www.IUMS2005.org)**  
**[IUMS@asmusa.orgor](mailto:IUMS@asmusa.orgor)** (to submit a poster)

**2005 (July 23-28)**

**IX International Congress on Mycology**  
*San Francisco, California*  
**[www.iums2005.org/iums.asp](http://www.iums2005.org/iums.asp)**

**2005 (July 30 - August 5)**

**2005 MSA Annual Meeting**  
*University of Hawaii in Hilo*  
*Hilo, Hawaii*

**2005 (August 1-5)**

**The Congress will be a joint Meeting with the XXXVIII Brazilian Phytopathological Congress and commemoration of 30 YEARS of Plant Pathology at the University of Brasilia**  
*Brasilia, Brazil*  
J.C. Dianese, President  
Latin Am. Mycological Association  
**[alm@unb.br](mailto:alm@unb.br)**

**2005 (August 1-5)**

**V Latin American Mycological Congress / XXXVIII Brazilian Commemorating Phytopathological Congress. Thirty Years of Graduate Teaching in Plant Pathology at the Universidade de Brasilia.**  
**Hotel Nacional**  
*Brasilia, DF, Brasil*  
Jose Carmine Dianese, President  
**[www.alm.org.br](http://www.alm.org.br)**, **[www.sbfito.com.br](http://www.sbfito.com.br)**,  
**[www.newvisonbsb.com.br](http://www.newvisonbsb.com.br)**

**2005 (August 15-19)**

**International Congress on the Systematics and Ecology of Myxomycetes V**  
DETAILS: *Inoculum* 54(6):21  
*Tlaxcala, Mexico*  
Arturo Estrada Torres  
**[arturomixo@hotmail.com](mailto:arturomixo@hotmail.com)**

**2006 (August 21-26)**

**8th International Mycological Congress**  
*Cairns, Australia*  
Wieland Meyer, Chair  
Ceri Pearce, Vice-Chair  
**[www.sapmea.asn.au/imc8](http://www.sapmea.asn.au/imc8)**

## ARE YOU IN THE LOOP?

**Did you see the most recent email from the MSA updating you on our annual meeting in Hawaii?**

**Do you receive a "heads up" on *Inoculum* deadlines?**

*If you answered NO, it may be because your email address is missing or out-of-date in the MSA Directory!*

To ensure that you receive all the information we send, please check your directory information by going to the Society website ([www.msafungi.org](http://www.msafungi.org)) and following the links to the Directory. You can check your entry without logging in or you can make any additions or changes on-line by logging in via the "upgrades" link. If you need help with this, please email Kay Rose at ([krose@allenpress.com](mailto:krose@allenpress.com)).

THANKS FOR HELPING US OUT.

# inoculum

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of the  
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# MSA Endowment Funds Contributions

I wish to contribute \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to the following named fund(s):

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Please send this completed form and your contribution to:

## Thomas C. Harrington, Chair

MSA Endowment Committee  
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Iowa State University  
Ames, IA 50011  
tcharrin@iastate.edu  
(515) 294-0582

Please make checks payable to the  
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*The Society is extremely grateful for the continuing support of its Sustaining Members.  
Please patronize them and, whenever possible, let their representatives know of our appreciation.*

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## **Mycotaxon, Ltd.**

Attn: Dr. Richard Korf  
P.O. Box 264  
Ithaca, NY 14851-0264  
Publishers of *Mycotaxon*, an international journal of the taxonomy and nomenclature of fungi and lichens.

## **Novozymes Biotech, Inc.**

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