

## Newsletter of the Mycological Society of America

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### — Important Dates —

**April 15 Deadline:**

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**July 17-21, 2004:**

MSA-NAMA, Asheville, NC

**July 30-Aug. 5, 2005:**

MSA-MSJ, Hilo, HI

**August 15-19, 2005:**

International Congress on  
the Systematics and Ecology  
of Mycomycetes V

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<http://msafungi.org>

## Challenges and Rewards of Peace Corps and Other Volunteer Activities Abroad

by *Walter J. Kaiser*

As an emeritus member of the Mycological Society of America, who recently served as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV) in Bolivia, South America, I would like to share my experiences as a PCV and invite mycologists who are U.S. citizens to consider joining the Peace Corps. It seems that very few mycologists from the United States, especially those with advanced degrees and experience, have ever served or even contemplated serving in the Peace Corps. Why? Is it the fear of living and working in a foreign country and having to learn a new language and a new culture, or perhaps the uncertainties, challenges, disappointments, and frustrations of working as a scientist in a developing country? I was a PCV for three and half years and I loved it. I found my job as a PCV to be a very challenging but extremely rewarding experience. It is for this reason that I extended my service beyond the normal two-year term.

I retired from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in January 1998 after more than 32 years of service in the U.S. and abroad. I joined the Peace Corps in May 1998 and began three months of intensive pre-service training in Cochabamba, Bolivia. As trainees, we were given lessons in one or more of the spoken languages (Spanish and possibly a native dialect); information and exposure to the cultures and customs of the country; and training to adapt and refine our education, skills, and experience to our future project assignments. All trainees lived with families in the campo (small communities around Cochabamba). I lived about 2 km from a small village with a large extended family that included 7 adults and 9 children under the age of 11. I ate most meals with my host family in whose house I had a private room and lived basically as a member of their family. Peace Corps has termed this type of training "community based."

I thought the community-based training was excellent, and I learned a great deal from my host family during the three-month period. Since none of the family spoke English, I was compelled to speak Spanish, which improved greatly during my stay with them. I also appreciated learning about



**Dr. Walter J. Kaiser (center, wearing glasses) with students from the Faculty of Agronomy of the University of San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca, Sucre, Bolivia, in a chickpea field naturally infected by *Ascochyta rabici*.**

their local customs, family life, beliefs, use of medicinal plants, and varied cuisine, which was often prepared with native plants, like potato, quinoa, corn, peanut, and chili peppers.

After training, I was assigned to work with the Faculty of Agronomy at the University of San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca in Sucre, southern Bolivia. The university, founded in 1624, is one of the oldest in the Americas. I worked with students and faculty in cooperative research projects on the identification and control of plant pests affecting different crops in the Department (state) of Chuquisaca. I attempted to emphasize the importance of integrated pest management to control diseases and pests, rather than rely solely on the use of pesticides. I taught a laboratory course in plant pathology to second and third year students. A great deal of emphasis was given to fungi and the diseases they cause on different crops. I was fortunate to have a small laboratory at the Institute of Food Technology in Sucre where I conducted a modest research program to assist farmers, university students and faculty, development agencies, extension agents, and PCVs with their plant disease problems. I also served as the Peace Corps "Roving Plant Doctor" to help PCVs at their sites in southern Bolivia with any problems they encountered in growing different crops. In this capacity, I took advantage of the excellent opportunity to travel extensively in this picturesque region of Bolivia and to observe diseases of many native and introduced crops. I also assisted in the training of new groups of Peace Corps trainees who were in the Agricultural Extension and Nutritional Agriculture programs. With the assistance of the U.S. Na-

tional Plant Germplasm System and the International Agricultural Research Centers in different countries, I was able to introduce for testing germplasm with resistance to various biotic and abiotic stresses, such as chickpeas resistant to ascochyta blight and alfalfa and barley with tolerance to saline soils.

Some of the reasons mycologists might consider joining Peace Corps include altruism, personal and professional growth, learning about a new culture, becoming fluent in one or more languages, and the opportunity for adventure and travel. In most of the countries where Peace Corps is located, there is a critical shortage of trained scientists. In these developing countries, diseases caused by fungi and pests are often very important constraints in the cultivation of many important food, forage, and tree crops. Your knowledge of mycology and related scientific disciplines would be extremely useful in training students and faculty at the university and high school levels, extension agents, technicians associated with national and international development projects, farmers, and PCVs in the diagnosis, management and control of plant diseases and pests. Depending on the institution or agency with which you are associated, there may be opportunities for conducting research, generally of an applied nature, that can be published in refereed scientific journals, such as reports of new plant diseases. I encountered several fungal diseases that had not been previously reported in Bolivia and published notes in Plant Disease on two of these diseases in.

Peace Corps is not just for young people. There is no upper age limit to become a PCV and spouses can also serve. In my group of 21 PCVs, there were

two married couples. Currently, there are some 7,000 volunteers serving in over 70 countries worldwide. The average age of PCVs is about 28. However, some 6% of the volunteers are 50 or over. PCVs in their 60s, 70s, and 80s have served with distinction in many countries since Peace Corps was founded in 1961. I was one of the oldest PCVs serving in Latin America. People in Bolivia and other Latin American countries respect age and education. I had never been treated with more kindness and respect than in Bolivia. I was usually called "Doctor" by most people with whom I had contact, such as university students and professors, farmers, merchants, neighbors, friends, and PCVs.

What is involved in becoming a PCV? The requirements for becoming a PCV are not complicated. They consist of filling out an application form, having an interview in person or via telephone with a Peace Corps recruiter, submitting four letters of recommendation, and a medical examination. It may take anywhere from 4 to 12 months from the time of submitting your application before you will be informed if you have been selected to become a Peace Corps trainee (often depending on the outcome of your medical examination), and another 3-6 months before you will depart for your country of assignment. Tours of duty are for 24 months plus usually 12 weeks of pre-service training that you receive upon arrival in your host country. It took me about 12 months from the time I submitted my application to the time I began pre-service training in Bolivia.

Volunteers receive a monthly living allowance, which covers subsistence costs of food, clothing, housing, utilities, household and personal supplies, transportation, recreation, and miscellaneous items. Peace Corps covers all your medical needs from the time you leave home to travel to your country of assignment until the end of your service. Additionally, all PCVs receive a readjustment allowance upon termination of service, which is to provide funds for their transition to other endeavors after Peace Corps. PCVs presently receive \$225 for each month of service, including the training period. Volunteers also receive 24 vacation days annually.

Peace Corps is a viable option for individuals with B.S., M.S., or Ph.D. degrees in mycology or related fields, who have just received their degrees, are in mid-career (possibly for an extended sabbatical leave), or have retired (as I did).

My tour of duty with Peace Corps ended in December 2001. The Peace Corps made me aware of the opportunities and importance of volunteer work in the United States and abroad. It was during my Peace Corps service in Bolivia that I became aware of the Farmer-to-Farmer (FtoF) program and since returning to the U.S. I have participated in two FtoF projects. From April to May 2003, I spent over three weeks in Guinea, West Africa. My assignment as a FtoF volunteer was to survey the plant disease and pest situation of different food crops, including eggplant, pepper, tomato, onion, and cassava that were being cultivated by impoverished farmers. Additionally, I was to recommend practical, economical and safe control methods that did not require the use of potentially dangerous, toxic and expensive pesticides.

In June 2003, I visited Ecuador, South America for two weeks. I worked with Ecuadorian colleagues on a small-scale intensive vegetable production project that was being implemented in low-income communities in the coastal city of Guayaquil. I have enjoyed working with the FtoF program and hope to continue participating in its projects in the future. The Farmer-to-Farmer program is funded by USAID and administered by several non-governmental organizations.

The Peace Corps, Farmer-to-Farmer and other international volunteer programs could use your expertise. The two-year commitment required by Peace Corps is a deterrent to some individuals who might otherwise have an interest in becoming a PCV. The advantage of some volunteer programs in developing countries is the shorter time commitment required. For example, FtoF assignments are usually for 2-4 weeks. Why not consider accepting the challenges and reaping the rewards that these volunteer opportunities have to offer? The experiences will definitely influence and expand your views of the world's peoples and events. Who knows, Peace Corps, Farmer-to-Farmer or another volunteer program could prove to be that exciting and revitalizing challenge you have been looking for.

**Questions or comments should be sent to Walter Kaiser at [wjkaiser37@yahoo.com](mailto:wjkaiser37@yahoo.com).**

# MSA BUSINESS

## From the President's Corner...

### Dear Friends and Colleagues,

I am using my column in this issue of *Inoculum* to highlight some of the activities planned for the forthcoming 2004 annual MSA Meeting. My purpose in so-doing is twofold: first, to provide a gentle reminder that abstracts will be due soon (March 21, 2004), and second, to encourage all of you to attend what is shaping up to be a terrific meeting.

The meeting will be held on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Asheville located about two miles from Asheville, North Carolina. Asheville is located centrally in the western mountains of North Carolina, only a few miles from the spectacular Blue Ridge Parkway and one hour from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Asheville is an historic city with a very interesting architectural heritage. The city also has a strong bond to the craft tradition of western North Carolina so there are many opportunities to watch potters and other crafters and to purchase their wares. You can even go

mountain trekking on a llama, if you are so inclined. For more information on Asheville, see [www.asheville.com/](http://www.asheville.com/).

The theme of the 2004 Meeting is "Biodiversity of Fungi in the Southern Appalachian Mountains". In line with this theme, the North American Mycological Association (NAMA) will hold their meeting several days before the MSA Meeting and the two meetings will overlap for shared activities on Saturday, July 17 and Sunday, July 18. On Saturday, a combined Annual MSA and NAMA Foray will be held in the Pisgah National Forest. This will be followed by a combined reception and barbecue. Rytas Vilgalys, Local Organizer, promises us great food and lots of old time music.

In conjunction with the biodiversity theme, there will be numerous forays and workshops including a *Cordyceps* foray and workshop and workshops on Discomycetes, polypores, cultivated mushrooms, Russulaceae, slime molds and hypocreaceous fungi. A fungus bioblitz will be held July 12–15 in the

Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The fungal bioblitz is in support of the Discover Life Program: an All Taxonomic Inventory of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Jessie Micales and the members of the Program Committee have planned a very exciting program. Some of the special symposia planned for the meeting include: Appressorium Formation: Cellular and Molecular Aspects, Biodiversity in the Southern Appalachians, Edible Fungi, Microtubules, Phyloinformatics, Russulaceae, Symbiosis After 100 Years, and Tree Canopy Biodiversity in the Great Smoky Mountains. There will be a dedicated area for posters with refreshments available.

For further details, registration information and late-breaking information check the link to the Meeting Home Page on the MSA web site. Hope to see you all there!

Sincerely,  
**Carol Shearer**  
President, MSA 2003-2004

## MSA Secretary Email Express

**New Members:** The MSA extends a warm welcome to new and returning members. During December and January the following candidates applied for MSA membership: From *India* Srinivasan **Bhuvanewari**, and from the *United States*, Jolanta **Sokol**, Kelsea A **Jewell**, Jon M **Palmer**, Hillary L **Mehl**, Steve **Roon**, N.K. **Udaya Prakash**, and Scott **Redlin**. New memberships will be formally approved by the Society at the Annual Business Meeting in Asheville, North Carolina, July 2004.

**Emeritus candidates:** Since my last report, seven candidates have applied for Emeritus status which is conferred upon retired or retiring members who have at least 15 years good standing with the MSA. Candidates are Yehoshva **Anikster**, Kvuzat **Yavne**,

Shung-Chang **Jong**, J Thomas **Mullins**, David R. **Hosford**, Michelle **Heath** and last, but never least, Brent **Heath**. Emeritus status will be formally approved by the general membership at the Annual Business Meeting in July.

There have been no formal **Email Council** polls since my last report, however I would like to thank members of Council for their thoughtful contributions to a number of important discussion items. Requests for midyear reports were sent out to all Committee Chairs and Representatives on January 19<sup>th</sup>. These reports and other issues will be discussed at the midyear MSA Executive Council Meeting to be held on Saturday, February 28<sup>th</sup>, at the Palmer House in Chicago, Illinois.



**Faye Murrin, MSA Secretary**

## First Newfoundland Mushroom Foray

Gros Morne National Park,  
October 2003

In 2003, the Humber Natural History Society took the bull by the horns, or more to the point, the basidium by the sterigmata, and hosted the first official Newfoundland Mushroom Foray. The foray took place from Oct 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> at Killdevil Lodge in Gros Morne National Park. Declared a UNESCO Heritage Site in 1987, Gros Morne's spectacular fiords, outstanding hiking trails, and forested coastal regions served as the backdrop to collecting. The inspiration of the indomitable mycophile, **Andrus Voitk**, President of the Humber Natural History Society, the foray produced a species list of 183 fungi identified by experts from Estonia, the USA and Ontario, supported by local mycologists and 30 to 40 enthusiastic amateurs.

The foray opened with a reception and two evening presentations by local mycologists, **Gary Warren** and **Faye Murrin**, who spoke on Wood Decay Fungi and Mushrooms of Terra Nova National Park Newfoundland, respectively. **Rod Tulloss** of New Jersey generously shared his expertise on the genus *Amanita* and his excitement at finding new taxa in the park. **Vello Soots**, President of the Mycological Society of Toronto, and **Pat Burchell**, that Society's Treasurer, brought their many years of foray experience to the event. Adding a truly international flavor, four mycologists from the Estonian Agricultural University traveled from Europe to join us: **Kuulo Kalamees**, **Anu Kollom**, **Bellis Kullman** and **Vello Liiv**. Among their many contributions to the foray was a presentation on Estonian mushrooms, illustrated by Vello Liiv's incomparable photographs. Delivered in the Estonian language, with translation by Andrus, this was a rare treat.

The island of Newfoundland along



Visiting and local mycological enthusiasts at the Killdevil Lodge in Gros Morne National Park, Newfoundland: (front) Pat Burchell, Bellis Kullman, Gary Warren; (back) Rod Tulloss, Anu Kollom, Vello Soots, Faye Murrin, Andrus Voitk, Vello Liiv, and Kuulo Kalamees. (Photo by Michael Burzynski)

with its more northern, mainland partner, Labrador, constitutes Canada's youngest and easternmost province. With an area of 108 860 km<sup>2</sup>, the island spans 5.5 degrees of latitude, with the southern part of the island at the 47<sup>th</sup> parallel (shared with Seattle & Paris). Newfoundland is covered largely by lakes, ponds, and boreal forest, with fir and spruce predominating. The island has a cool spring and summer, and yearly precipitation exceeds 1000 mm everywhere across the island. The provincial capital is the foggiest, snowiest and wettest Canadian city, and while it has a particularly cool spring and summer, next to Victoria and Vancouver it has the mildest winter. Thus, for mushroom lovers there is a short season, but a productive one.

Reports of early studies of basidiomycetes in Newfoundland &

Labrador are patchy. Lucien M. Turner, a member of the US Army Signal Corps, collected during his stay in Labrador and a 1884 collection of his, identified as *Lycoperdon lambindonii* by **Vincent Demoulin** in 1977, can be found among JB Ellis herbaria specimens deposited at the New York Botanical Garden. Along with it are several collections of other gasteromycetes collected in 1895 and 1896 by the Newfoundland botanist, Rev. AC Waghorne, and the 1884 "probable isotype" of *Omphalia semi-vestipes* Peck by an unknown collector. More recently, occasional visits by mycologists to the island, including **Scott Redhead** and **Jim Ginns**, have added to our mycological knowledge of the region. Today, continuing efforts by long-time local enthusiast

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**Gros Morne National Park. Site of the first Newfoundland Mushroom foray, October 2003. (Photo by Andrus Voitk)**

**John Bridson** have resulted in a gallery of photos available on the internet and **Faye Murrin** is in the fourth year of a study of ectomycorrhizal mushrooms of Terra Nova National Park, located in eastern Newfoundland.

The list of 183 species produced from the first Newfoundland Foray adds immensely to the knowledge of the mushrooms of Newfoundland and starts us on a promising road. The intention of the organizers is to make this

an annual event, with the next foray, a NAMA sponsored event, already set for Sept 17 of 2004, again at Killdevil Lodge. I, for one, have marked my calendar and it would be great to see you there.

A huge thanks to foray organizer Andrus Voitk and also to members of the HNHS including Judy May, Stan Piedad, and Maria Voitk; mushroom chef, Randy Tsang; check list developers Pat Burchell, Claudia Hanel, and Nathalie Djan-Ch kar, and Michael Burzynski of Gros Morne National Park. The foray was sponsored jointly by the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, The City of Corner Brook, Gros Morne National Park and the Western Newfoundland Model Forest.

For links to the foray report, species list and other sites mentioned here please visit [www.swgc.mun.ca/hnhs/](http://www.swgc.mun.ca/hnhs/)

—**Faye Murrin**  
fmurrin@mun.ca



Mycophagist visiting the Killdevil Lodge site during the Newfoundland Foray. Biologist Henry Mann said, "I got (this picture of) the moose, but unfortunately did not get a good picture of him kneeling and actually gobbling the mushrooms, i.e. too stunned (at the sight) at the time! However you can see a little clump that used to be a cluster of mushrooms."



This collection of *Cortinarius* sp. from the first Newfoundland Mushroom Foray exhibited an *unbelievably* boggy (?), permeating odor (sometimes subtle, sometimes overpowering) which plagued Faye Murrin's eight-hour drive home, filled the lab and adjacent corridors, and attached itself to pieces of paper and articles of clothing that retain the odor to this day. (Photo by F. Murrin; tentatively identified as *Cortinarius callisteus*)

## Life in the Dirt Millenium

Livermore, California  
February 6, 2008

Flush with the innumerable successes of the ten-year, \$1-billion Census of Marine Life (COML, now nearing completion), officials of the newly privatized National Science and Industry Foundation announced a solicitation for competitive bids on the complementary Census of Dirt Life (CODL). "Land makes up a large if minor fraction of the Earth's surface," said NSIF spokeswoman Abundancia de Piedras, "and land is mostly dirt. Given the smaller area of the landome, compared to the seaome, we expect to be able to bring CODL to fruition for substantially less than the \$1-billion that was so wisely invested in COML." The marine census has found about three new species a week, "which is more than \$640,000 a pop. We think we can improve on that figure," said de Piedras. NSIF officials declined to comment on the final price-tag for the ambitious new initiative, but sources at Haliburton, NSIF's parent, indicated that a bid of \$89,300 for the primary CODL contract "would really get our attention." The lowest bid entered from among the pre-approved Haliburton subsidiaries will be funded. The winning firm will receive the right to negotiate contributions from the many countries expected to join the CODL research coalition.

Program guidelines indicate that a transect sampling model should be followed. Three field teams are specified. One will drive an American-made pickup truck in a straight line from Barrows, Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, pulling off the road every 100 miles or so to dig up a pound of dirt and place it in a small picnic cooler. "Countries that insist on metric sampling can expect to pay accordingly," said de Piedras. A second team will drive from Söröy, Norway to Singapore. The difficult question of whether the Australian team will drive to Algiers or to the Ross Ice Shelf will be left up to the selected subcontractor. Critics have complained that this strategy omits the oceanic islands entirely; consequently NSIF/Haliburton officials armed with picnic coolers have voluntarily offered to visit all of the "more promising" islands themselves, at a modest upcharge to the Federal Treasury. "It's our patriotic way to acknowledge the trust our government placed in us when we were awarded the oversight responsibility for CODL," said de Piedras. The terms of that contract have not been disclosed, for reasons of national security, but mineral rights to the samples are expected to remain with NSIF.

Once sampling is finished, a committee of vertebrate paleontologists with many publications will meet annually to consider requests to study the dirt. Coalition partners will be able to bid for access to individual samples (the options are to buy, rent or lease) but are required to follow

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## Moore Awarded Medal

Royall T. Moore was awarded a Benefactors' Medal "for Services to Mycology" by the British Mycological Society at their last December's AGM for his initiative in creating and managing the original BMS website. He developed the idea as a contribution to the Society's 1996 Centennial after reading a how-to article in one of the national newspapers late in 1995. Back then the Internet and Netscape were still young, Apple computers were king, and websites a yet-to-be appreciated novelty. One recommended technique was to find an appropriate website, go to 'View Document Source', and then copy, paste, and edit it (thus side-stepping the vexation of inserting all the requisite HTML tags). The then University of Ulster's Head Librarian was very supportive in having this new venture hosted on the University's server. The objective of the website was to create a source of links to a wide selection of mycological and other sites that were thought to be useful to a broad spectrum of mycologists. Much of the original website has been carried over to Mycolegium ([www.science.ulst.ac.uk/rtm/](http://www.science.ulst.ac.uk/rtm/)).

## Akamatsu Joins WSU

**Hajime Akamatsu** recently joined the Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University as a post-doctoral research associate. Hajime is working with **Tobin Peever** on the genetics of host specificity of *Ascochyta* spp. on legumes. He received his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Plant Pathology from Tottori University, Tottori, Japan. His Ph.D. dissertation entitled "Gene Tagging in *Alternaria alternata* Pathogens and its Application" was completed under the direction of Keisuke Kohmoto, Hiroshi Otani and Motoichiro Kodama.



**Hajime Akamatsu**

# MSA NEWS

program guidelines on how the census of organisms is conducted. The required allocation of effort is:

Fish: 30%, Other Vertebrates: 20%, Invertebrates: 15%, Vascular Plants: 15%, Non-vascular Plants: 5%, Prokaryotes: 20%.

Commenting on these guidelines, de Piedras said "We expect 110% effort from all coalition partners; that leaves a 5% margin, which is pretty comfortable when you think about it." Responding to the trickle of criticism that erupted in response to the census effort allocation scheme, de Piedras noted that "Fish have done well in the COML surveys and track record counts for a great deal here at NSIF. As for the so-called omission of the Fungi, we have recruited a panel of eminent bacteriologists who will debate this issue at a virtual mini-symposium called 'Fungi: Organisms or Vapors?'. Officials at NSIF privately acknowledge that large numbers of dirt-associated fungal species are alleged to exist, but that "they are really pretty trivial in the grand scheme of things... compared to, say, fish." A respected botanist commented that "publishing new species is so twentieth century... really more of a bother than anything. Trees cry, you know, every time a 'new' fungus is proposed."

Said de Piedras, "When CODL and COML have both been completed in 2010, that will pretty much close the book on Life. This will free up resources for other needs, including a critical reexamination of the data on Global Climate Fluctuation. Further NSIF initiatives are even now being discussed within the context of the Defense budget for 2011-12."

*Second Anonymous Submission by "Michael O. Geste"*  
See also: *Nature* 425:30 October 2003: 889

## Johnson Donates Slide Collection to University of Arkansas

Emily Johnson, who spent more than 30 years photographing mushrooms and other fungi, primarily in her home state of Pennsylvania but also throughout other parts of eastern North America, has donated her extensive collection of 10,000 color slides to the Department of Biological Science at the University of Arkansas. Steve Stephenson, formerly a faculty member at Fairmont State College but now a research professor at the University of Arkansas, accepted the slides on behalf of the Department. Emily's work is widely known throughout the mycological community, and her slides have been used as sources of illustrations in numerous books and other publications. Two prominent examples are *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American* and *Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of the World*. For the latter book, one of her photographs was used as the illustration on the front cover. In addition to their use in teaching (for courses such as mycology and ecology), some of Emily's slides will be used in a forthcoming book on the mushrooms associated with oak trees in the forests of eastern North America. Plans are underway to develop a computer database of all the slides and to make digital images of selected slides available to individuals who would like to use them. Images from several of the slides have been placed on the website of the Department of Biological Sciences.

— *Steve Stephenson*  
slsteph@uark.edu

## A New Award: The Clark T. Rogerson Student Award

The Mycological Society of America is happy to announce the establishment of a new student research award from proceeds from the auction of Clark Rogerson's mycological library. **Clark T. Rogerson** (1918-2001) was Curator of Cryptogamic Botany at the New York Botanical Garden between 1958 and his retirement in 1990; he continued as Emeritus Curator until 1997, when illness kept him at his family home in Utah. The two areas of Clark's life that brought him most pleasure were collecting and identifying. He emphasized ascomycetes in his collecting, but he was equally adept at identifying fungi in all groups, and was a close advisor to the COMA mycological group in New York. He was among the most generous contributors to MSA graduate student awards. It is therefore appropriate that the Clark T. Rogerson award should be used to encourage undergraduate and graduate students to participate in field work and/or herbarium studies. To this end, beginning in 2004 one award for approximately \$1000 will be given annually.

— *Thomas C. Harrington, Chair*  
MSA Endowment Committee  
tcharrin@iastate.edu

# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

In this issue are two reviews — *Sorghum and Millets Diseases* reviewed by Larry Dunkle and *Onygenales: The Dermatophytes, Dimorphics, and Keratin Degraders in Their Evolutionary Context* reviewed by Stuart Shear. The newly received books are listed below as well as books published in 2003 for which reviews have not yet been published. If you see a book that is of interest to you in either section, please volunteer to review it. I will send you the book to review, then you can keep it!

We owe John Zak a immense round of applause for serving eight years as Book Review Editor. Thank you so much, John. John implemented the new system of listing new books as they are received and asking for volunteers to review them. This has worked extremely well to keep mycologists informed about the existence of newly published books relevant to mycologists without waiting for a review which can take months. All requests for books to review should now be sent to Dr. Amy Rossman at [arossman@nt.ars-grin.gov](mailto:arossman@nt.ars-grin.gov).

## Sorghum and Millets Disease

**Sorghum and Millets Diseases. 2003. J.F. Leslie (ed), Iowa State Press, Ames, IA, 504 pp, Price — \$114.99**

Sorghum production throughout the world has faced almost regular outbreaks of devastating diseases that have threatened its continued cultivation. For example, in the United States, milo disease, maize dwarf mosaic, head smut, sorghum downy mildew, and most recently sorghum ergot have challenged pathologists, breeders and agronomists to devise and deploy effective management strategies. Recognizing the opportunity to benefit from the experience of those who have faced and, by and large, overcome those challenges, the international sorghum community has organized its participants and developed venues and avenues to share information and expertise. This book summarizes discussions and interactions during the Third Global Conference on Sorghum and Millet Diseases held in Guanajuato, Mexico, in 2000. The global popularity and production of sorghum has declined over the past 15 – 20 years along with its apparent second-class status in the US relative to maize, soybeans, and wheat, to say nothing about the non-existent status of millets. Yet sorghum and millets serve as important grain crops particularly in harsh, dry environments where few other crops can be cultivated. This status is reflected by the nearly 200 scientists representing 30 countries who contributed chapters in this book.

Despite its rather all-inclusive, and perhaps misleading, title, this book is not another compendium, identification guide, or treatise that covers the breadth of diseases of sorghum and millets. Rather, it contains a detailed coverage of the current state of affairs regarding the international disease scene. Major sections of the book focus on diseases that persist despite concerted efforts to eliminate or manage them, e.g., *Striga*, ergot, and grain mold of sorghum and downy mildew of pearl mil-

let. Other sections touch on pertinent aspects of disease physiology, pathogen variability, and breeding. Collectively, the chapters summarize the current, critical problems and evaluate the progress since the last meeting of this group in 1988, the second such gathering, and set priorities for the next decade. The book is important, if not for the broader scientific community, in providing crucial background knowledge and continuity to a group of researchers with a high turnover rate, particularly in developing countries, or whose academic pursuits may change or become redirected during the period of time between conferences.

The book includes a launch into the 21<sup>st</sup> century with discussions of advantages and disadvantages of internet and web sources of information and the status of genomics research that holds promise for facilitating and hastening selection of improved germplasm via marker-assisted breeding. Perhaps as valuable as the original research summaries are the provocative discussions of technology transfer in public-private partnerships, the structure of collaborative research paradigms, and evaluations of mechanisms for information exchange and implementation of research discoveries.

Although the list of contributors is lengthy and the number of chapters is large, each of the 76 chapters and each section are as consistent as can be. This is primarily due to the efforts of the editor, John Leslie, whose characteristic and impeccable attention to detail has minimized much of the inherent stylistic variation and organizational inconsistency commonly encountered in a multi-authored publication. Each paper was reviewed by at least one reviewer as well as by Professor Leslie. A few contributors did yeoman's service as authors or co-authors of multiple chapters, most notably Dr. Gary

*Continued on following page*

# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

Odvody, who contributed his broad international expertise to nine chapters and an abstract.

Professor Leslie assumed the editorial duties for this book upon the retirement of the omnipresent Richard Frederiksen, whose knowledge of worldwide sorghum production and academic devotion to the crop in addition to his numerous and varied research contributions over the past four decades are unsurpassed. Clearly, his coordination of the international sorghum and millets community has been critical to the present and future success of the crops. Because of the solid foundation and the

commitment of numerous sorghum and millet researchers, the future global conferences will be as productive and beneficial as the third one.

—Larry D. Dunkle

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## Onygenales: The Dermatophytes, Dimorphics, and Keratin Degraders . . .

**Onygenales: The Dermatophytes, Dimorphics, and Keratin Degraders in Their Evolutionary Context.** J. Guarro, R.C. Summerbell, and R.A. Samson (eds). *Studies in Mycology* 47. 2002. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, [www.cbs.knaw.nl](http://www.cbs.knaw.nl). 220 pp. Price: 49.00.

The book is composed of 20 research articles that are fully indexed by genus and species. The initial article by J. Guarro and J.Cano at Universitat Rovira i Vergili in Tarragona, Spain, gives an overview of the phylogeny of onygenalean fungi of medical interest. This article sets the tone for the remaining articles. The characters that unite this order are: ability to degrade keratin; small, lenticular to oblate ascospores; and anamorphs absent or well differentiated, often the predominant reproductive form. The Onygenales consist of about 100 teleomorphic species placed in about 30 genera with their anamorphs placed in another 16 genera. As of 1998, there are five families in the Onygenales: Anthrodermataceae; Ascosphaeraceae; Eremasaceae; Gymnoascaceae; and Onygenaceae.

Research has uncovered many new important characters of the order that have resulted in considerable change in the phylogeny of the Onygenales. Interesting examples of dis-

coveries noted among the research articles are numerous new species isolated from places such as litter and river sediment in Spain and from tropical soil in Asia and Australia. Many of these species were further characterized by analysis of the ITS region. Other articles update the phylogeny of the Onygenales with studies of nuclear SSU rDNA gene sequences. The revised phylogeny is clear and well done. Characters such as ascospores and conidiogenesis are discussed in relation to the updated phylogeny. High quality illustrations are provided as scanning electron micrographs of conidia and ascospores as well as color photographs of fungal colonies. The identification keys make reference to these illustrations.

The best audience for this book is mycologists interested in the phylogeny and characterization of the Onygenales and other closely related orders. This book is too advanced for the medical clinician and those interested in furthering their understanding of pathogenic Onygenales.

—Stuart L. Shear

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Keck School of Medicine  
University of Southern California  
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## Books and Publication Received December 2003 – February 2004

- **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 in progress.*
- **Handbook of Fungal Biotechnology 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Revised and Expanded.** 2004. DK Arora (ed). Marcel Dekker, Cimarron Road,

P.O. Box 5005, Monticello, NY 12701-5185. [www.dekker.com](http://www.dekker.com), 592 pp. Price: \$225.00. *Review in progress.*

- **Invasive Species: Vectors and Management Strategies.** 2003. GM Ruiz and 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: Paperbound \$40.00, Handbound \$75.00. *Review needed.*

- **Smut Fungi (Ustilaginomycetes p.p. and Microbotryales, Basidiomycota).** 2003. M Piepenbring. New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458. <http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/PresHome.asp>, Flora Neotropica Monograph 86. 291 pp. Price \$58.00. *Review in progress.*

# MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

## Previously Listed Books

- **The Advance of the Fungi.** 2003. EC Large. APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121, aps@scisoc.org, 510 pp. Price: \$69.00. *Requested from publisher.*
- **The Biology of Fungal Pathogens.** Vol 2: Fungal Pathogens and Diseases in Cereals, Video or DVD. 2003. J-Alexander Vereet and H Klink (eds), APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121, aps@scisoc.org, 510 pp. Price: \$99.00. *Requested from publisher.*
- **Catalogue and Biolography of Australian Fungi 2. Basidiomycota p.p. and Myxomycota p.p.: Fungi of Australia Volume 2B.** 2003. TW May, J Milne, S. Shingles and RH Jones. CSIRO Publishing, PO Box 1139, Collingwood VIC 3066. www.publish.csiro.au. 494 pp. Price: \$99.00 AU. *Review needed.*
- **Ecology of Soil Decomposition.** 2003. SM Adl. CABI Publishing, CAB International, Wallingford, Oxon, OX10 8DE, UK. www.cabi-publishing.org. 335 pp. Price: \$100.00. *Review in progress.*
- **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, 372 pp. Price: \$40.00 U.S. *Review needed.*
- **The Fungi of New Zealand and Hga Harore o Aotearoa.** Volume 3. Myxomycetes of New Zealand. 2003. SL Stephenson. Fungal Diversity Press, Centre for Research in Fungal Diversity, Department of Ecology & Biodiversity, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China. www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html. 238 pp. Price: \$50.00. *Review needed.*
- **Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat and Barley.** 2003. KJ Leonard and WR Bushnell, (eds). APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 5521-2097. www.apsnet.org. 530 pp. Price: \$89.00. *Review in progress.*
- **Fungi in Ecosystem Processes,** Mycology Series 17. 2003. J Deighton. Marcel Dekker, Inc., Cimarron Road, PO Box 5005, Monticello, NY 12701, bookorders@dekker.com, 424 pp. Price: \$175.00. *Requested from Publisher.*
- **Fungi in Marine Environments.** Fungal Diversity Research Series 7. 2002. KD Hyde (ed), Fungal Diversity Press, Center for Research in Fungal Diversity, Department of Ecology & Biodiversity, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, kdhyde@hkucc.hku.hk. 397 pp. No price provided. *Review in progress.*
- **Fusarium: Paul Nelson Memorial Symposium.** 2001. BA Summerell, JF Leslie, D Backhouse, WL Bryden, and LW Burgess (eds.), APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul MN 55121-2097, www.shopapspress.org, 408 pp. \$59.00. *Review in progress.*
- **Illustrated Genera of Rust Fungi.** 2003. GB Cummins and Y Hiratsuka. APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 5521-2097. www.apsnet.org. 240 pp. Price: \$65.00. *Review needed.*
- **Genomics of Plants and Fungi,** Mycology Series 18. 2003. R Prade and HJ Bohnert (eds), Marcel Dekker, Inc., 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, custserv@dekker.com, 440 pp. Price: \$195.00. *Requested from Publisher.*
- **The Genus Mycena in South-Eastern Australia.** 2003. CA Grurinov. , Fungal Diversity Press, Center for Research in Fungal Diversity, Department of Ecology and Biodiversity, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China, www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html, 329 pp. *Review needed.*
- **Guide to Yeast Genetics and Molecular and Cell Biology.** Vols 350 and 350. 2002. C Guthrie and GR Fink (eds), Published by Academic Press, csterv.ap@elsevier.com 664 pp, Vol. 351. 776 pp. Price: \$79.95 each. *Review in progress.*
- **Leptographium Species: Tree Pathogens, Insect Associates, and Agents of Blue-Stain.** 2002. K Jacobs and MJ Wingfield, APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul MN 55121-2097, www.shopapspress.org, 224 pp. \$69.00. *Review in progress.*
- **Microfungi of Tropical and Temperate Palms.** 2003. JE Taylor and KD Hyde. Fungal Diversity Press, Centre for Research in Fungal Diversity, Department of Ecology & Biodiversity, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China. www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html. 459 pp. Price: \$50.00. *Review in progress.*
- **MycKey** version 1.0. TLæssøe and JH Peterson. 2003. www.myckey.com. Price: 54 = \$62.00 US. *Review needed.*
- **Onygenales: the Dermatophytes, Dimorphics and Keratin Degraders in their Evolutionary Context.** Studies in Mycology # 47. 2002. J Guarro, RC Summerbell, and RA Sampson (eds.), Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, www.cbs.knaw.nl. 220 pp. Price: 49.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- **Plant-Microbe Interactions,** Volume 6. 2003. G Stacey and NT Keen. APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121, aps@scisoc.org, 376 pp. Price: \$79.00. *Review needed.*
- **Pathogenic Fungi in Humans and Animals,** 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Mycology Series Volume 16. 2003. DH Howard. Published by Marcel Dekker, www.dekker.com. 790 pp. Price: \$225.00. *Review needed.*
- **A Revision of the Species Described in Phyllosticta.** 2002. HA vander Aa and S Vanev. Publisher: Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures,

# MYCOLOGICAL CLASSIFIEDS

## Lichen Bio-Quest in June

The first Lichen Bio-Quest in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is planned for Saturday, June 19 and Sunday, June 20, 2004 at the Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont near Townsend, Tennessee. Lichenology experts will give presentations geared to a general audience explaining: What is a lichen?; Where do lichens grow?; How are lichens collected and specimens preserved?; and How can lichens be identified?

Lichen taxonomy and natural history will be demonstrated with picture images and hands on experiences using examples of different lichen species. Various lichen groups will be identified using stereomicroscopes and chemical tests. Students, teachers, Discover Life in America volunteers and Park staff are encouraged to attend and participate in the workshop classes and collecting trips.

Field sessions on Saturday afternoon and Sunday will target different habitats throughout the park, including locations around Tremont as well as some high elevation sites. Lichen collections will be identified and displayed on tables for public viewing.

A small fee will be charged to cover meals and use of the facility. To register, contact Jeanie Hilten, [jeanie@dlia.org](mailto:jeanie@dlia.org) or (865) 430-4752. Interested scientists should contact Harold Keller at

[keller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu](mailto:keller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu).

## 2005 MSA/MSJ Meeting Symposia Ideas Needed

Tropical fungi, volcanoes, luas – the only thing missing is an exciting scientific program! The 2005 MSA meeting will be held jointly with the Mycological Society of Japan in **Hilo, Hawaii**, July 30-Aug 5. We are especially interested in symposia co-chaired by MSA and MSJ members. If you have an idea for a co-chaired symposium please email Michelle Momany at

[momany@plantbio.uga.edu](mailto:momany@plantbio.uga.edu)

## 2004 MSA Meeting Symposium Announced

Mycological Society of America Symposium held at the University of North Carolina Asheville, Asheville, North Carolina. Title of Symposium: "Tree Canopy Biodiversity in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park", Organizer: Harold W. Keller, Central Missouri State University. Time: Sunday, July 18, 2004, 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM following the Annual Karling Lecture.

**Keynote speaker: H. Bruce Rinker**, Director of Research and Conservation, Stark Botanical Research Center, Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, e-mail [brinker@selby.org](mailto:brinker@selby.org).

**Title:** "*Ecology from the Treetops: Accessing the Eighth Continent*"

Techniques to be discussed (advantages and disadvantages of these systems) including the Single Rope Technique (SRT), Towers, Cranes, Walkways and Bridges, Dirigibles and Rafts, even ladders and boats, and more!

**Keith R. Langdon**, Coordinator, Inventories and Monitoring at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, E-mail: [keith\\_langdon@nps.gov](mailto:keith_langdon@nps.gov)

**Title:** "*The Smokies: a Thumb-nail Orientation to Natural Resources and the Search for All Life there*"

Present the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory plan to identify all life forms in the Park. Orient the audience to the Park, discuss the types of forests, old growth forests, and some recent factoids about the extraordinary number and kind of very tall and big trees in the Park

**Harold W. Keller**, Department of Biology, Central Missouri State University, [keller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu](mailto:keller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu)

**Title:** "*Tree Canopy Biodiversity in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park*"

The double rope climbing method will be described. Student discoveries will be highlighted: an unusual epiphytic fern, *Polypodium appalachianum*, slugs feeding on immature stages of myxomycete fruiting bodies, developmental stages of a new myxomycete species of *Diachea*, apparently restricted to the tree canopy, distribution of tree canopy myxomycetes on different tree species related to bark pH, and comparisons of tree canopy numbers of myxomycetes, macrofungi, mosses, liverworts and lichens with ground sites.

**H. Thorsten Lumbsch**, Department of Botany, The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, E-mail: [tlumbsch@fmnh.org](mailto:tlumbsch@fmnh.org)

**Title:** "*Lichen-forming fungi in the Tree Canopies in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park*"

**Barbara C. Reynolds**, Department of Environmental Studies, University of North Carolina at Asheville, E-mail: [kreynolds@unca.edu](mailto:kreynolds@unca.edu)

**Title:** "*Canopy Inputs to Soil Ecosystems: What's the Connection with Fungi?*"

Responses of soil respiration, soil nutrients, and litter decomposition to inputs from canopy herbivores.

—Harold Keller  
[keller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu](mailto:keller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu)

# MYCOLOGICAL CLASSIFIEDS

## Edible, Medicinal Mushroom Workshop Set

**Mo-Mei Chen**, author of the Crop Protection Compendium (CPC) and specialist on medicinal and edible fungi, will present a workshop titled "Edible and Medicinal Mushrooms: Cultures and Techniques" on March 18, 2004 in Miami, FL. **Other dates and locations can be arranged with the instructor.**



**Mo-Mei Chen**

This special two day "hands on" mushroom workshop will introduce participants to the necessary skills, techniques, and equipment required to develop their own mushroom farm and produce an edible crop within a short time. Lecture topics will include: a discussion of mushrooms that occur in the San Francisco Bay Area, mushrooms that occur worldwide, new information on their many uses, nutritional and medicinal value, and the environmental conditions needed to grow them. In the laboratory portion of the course, strains of edible and medicinal fungi and special techniques and instruments will be introduced. While working with your own culture, an overview of spawning and cultivation will

be conducted. On the second day of the course, participants will have the opportunity to visit mushroom farms in Santa Cruz County. During the field trip several techniques of preparation and cultivation of fungi will be further discussed including the environmental factors of light, temperature, humidity, and air exchange. In addition there will be demonstrations of the equipment needed for the production of fruiting mushrooms. Lastly, participants will be given five culture strains that grow well in California. The cultures have been developed from worldwide collections. These strains include the anti-cancer medicinal fungus ling zhi, a wide temperature range shitake, a high-yield and short-growing-cycle oyster mushroom, the American morel, and the delicious and medicinal fungus maitake. Additionally, we will introduce two new strains of edible mushrooms: tea tree mushroom and Bei Ling gu.

**Mo-Mei Chen**, trained at Beijing Agricultural University, is a Professor of Plant Pathology and Mycology at the Chinese Academy of Forestry, China. She taught Forest Mycology and conducted research for Tottri Mycological Institute, Japan, on Shiitake production. She is affiliated with the College of Natural Resources, UC Berkeley, and the UC Forest Product Laboratory and is a Research Associate at the University and Jepson Herbaria. She has been teaching in Berkeley for 12 years and is an expert on medicinal and edible fungi of the American Mushroom Institute and author of international Crop Protection Compendium 2004.

For more information, call or write Mo-Mei using the following contact information. She'd be happy to discuss planning a workshop, to answer your questions, or to hear more about your specific interests.

**Mo-Mei Chen**  
Plant Pathology and Mycology  
1001 Valley Life Sciences Building  
University of California/Berkeley, CA 94706  
Telephone: (510) 643-0633  
Fax: (510) 643-5390  
Email: mmchen@nature.berkeley.edu

## Mycology Seminars Announced at Humboldt

Humboldt Institute, located on the coast of eastern Maine, will have two advanced and professional mycology seminars in 2004.

### Introduction to the Myxomycetes (July 25–31)

**Emphases** - how to collect, study, and develop understanding of biology, taxonomy, ecology, and global distribution patterns of myxomycetes (=plasmodial slime molds); fruiting bodies, life cycle, evolutionary affinities; when, where, and how to find myxomycetes.

**Dr. Steven L. Stephenson** - Prof., U. Arkansas, Fayetteville; research on distribution and ecology of terrestrial myxomycetes on 6 continents; author *Myxomycetes: A Handbook of Slime Molds*.

### Biology of Fungi (August 22–28)

**Emphases** - advanced skills in identification, microscopic examination, and study of fungi in specialized habitats; in-depth studies in field and lab; systematics, roles of fungi in ecosystem dynamics, importance of detailed field studies; individual or group projects (advanced inquiries welcome).

**Dr. Donald H. Pfister** - Prof., Harvard U. and Dir., Farlow Library/Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany; research on systematics, phylogeny, and biology of a group of Ascomycota, the Discomycetes. A wide variety of other advanced and professional seminars are also being offered.

**For more information, please contact**  
Humboldt Institute  
P.O. Box 9  
Steuben, ME 04680-0009.  
Telephone: (207) 546-2821  
Fax: (207) 546-3042.  
Email: mailto:office@eaglehill.us

Online registration and information:  
<http://www.eaglehill.us>

# MYCOLOGICAL CLASSIFIEDS

## Mold Testing and Identification Service

Mold testing and identification services. Identification and contamination control for buildings, food technology, spawn technology, plant diseases, and insectaries. ASTM & Mil-Spec testing for aerospace, controlled environments and environmental engineering. 10% discount for regular and sustaining MSA members. Email [microbe@pioneer.net](mailto:microbe@pioneer.net) Voice mail 541.929.5984; Surface mail Abbey Lane Laboratory, LLC, PO Box 1665, Philomath, OR 97370 USA. For more information see [www.pioneer.net/~microbe/abbeylab.html](http://www.pioneer.net/~microbe/abbeylab.html). For more information, contact Dr. Steve Carpenter at [microbe@pioneer.net](mailto:microbe@pioneer.net)

## Graduate Student Stipends Available

Support is available for graduate students to work for 1 to 12 months on subcellular structure in any group of Fungi through the Assembling the Fungal Tree of Life project (<http://ocid.NACSE.ORG/research/aftol/>). All costs for cell analysis are covered by the AFTOL project. Students work at the University of Minnesota Imaging Center, St. Paul, and our laboratory under the guidance of a postdoctoral fellow, Gail Celio, and Dr. David McLaughlin. For more information, contact Dr. McLaughlin at [davem@umn.edu](mailto:davem@umn.edu)

## Foray Announcement

Omon S. Isikhuemhen at NC A&T State University is once again planning to lead a team of interested mycologists on a two-week collecting trip to Nigeria in 2004 (see *Inoculum* 2002, 51(6): 9-10 for the 2000 foray). The trip will be held sometime between the last week of May and the end of June 2004, exact dates will be determined at a later date to best suit the participants. We will be collaborating in-country with the University of Benin, in Benin City Nigeria. Please contact Omon for further information at (336) 334-7779 or [omon@ncat.edu](mailto:omon@ncat.edu).

## Journals, Books and Reprints for Sale

The following duplicate items are offered for sale under the following terms. All items are in reasonable condition except as noted. Bids should be sent by email indicating title and your bid. Packaging and shipping will be extra. Provide your name, full mailing address and email. Bids should be sent to **John Krug** <[johnk@rom.on.ca](mailto:johnk@rom.on.ca)> with the subject heading Surplus Mycological Bids or alternatively FAX: (416) 978-5878 and should arrive no later than September 1, 2004.

### Journals

**Mycologia**: vols. 39 (1947) - 75 (1983) + 81 (1989) # 1-4; 82 (1990) # 1; lacks 41 (4-6); 42-44; 45 (1-2); 74 (4-6); 75 (1-2; 4-6); in wrappers, a few numbers broken on spine.

**Mycological Writings** (C.G. Lloyd), 1898-1925, vols. 1-7; includes "General Index of Mycological Writings of C.G. Lloyd 1898-1925" by J. A. Stevenson (Mycological Series no. 7); "The New Fungus Names proposed by C.G. Lloyd" by J. A. Stevenson and E. K. Cash (Mycological Series no. 8) (1936); lacks "A compilation of the Volvae of the United States (vol. 1) and Mycological Notes no. 71 (vol. 7); in wrappers, some dust discolouring., especially page edges.

### Books

**Ainsworth, G.C. and A.S. Sussman**. (Eds.). 1966. *The Fungi: An Advanced*

*Treatise*. Vol. II. *The Fungal Organism*. New York and London. Hardcover with dust jacket which is slightly discoloured.

**Ainsworth, G.C., F.K. Sparrow, and A.S. Sussman**. (Eds.). 1973. *The Fungi: An Advanced Treatise*. Vols. IVA and IVB. A Taxonomic Review with Keys. IVA. Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti, IVB. Basidiomycetes and Lower Fungi. New York and London. Hardcover. IVB lacks dust jacket. Corners very slightly worn.

**Boyce, J.S.** 1948. *Forest Pathology*. 2nd. Edition. New York, Toronto, London. Hardcover. Corners slightly worn.

**Güssow, H.T. and W.S. Odell**. 1927. *Mushrooms and Toadstools. An account of the More Common Edible and Poisonous Fungi of Canada*. Ottawa. Hardcover. Excellent condition except for few cover defects.

**Overholts, L.O.** 1953. *The Polyporaceae of the United States, Alaska and Canada*. Ann Arbor. Hardcover. Paper dust jacket somewhat discoloured.

**Pomerleau, R.** 1951. *Mushrooms of Eastern Canada and the United States, with coloured plates by H.A.C. Jackson*. Montreal. Cover slightly worn.

### Reprints available

Reprints of many but not all publications by R.F. Cain and some of his students are still available, especially those in the later years. Due to space constraints many of these will shortly be discarded. A slight charge for mailing may be made for bulky requests.

## More Books for Sale

All books are in good condition, not mint condition. Price does not include shipping charges. Contact Dr. Orson K. Miller Jr. <[orsonk@frontiernet.net](mailto:orsonk@frontiernet.net)> or 08-634-2597.

Michael, Hennig & Kreisel. *Hanbuch für Pilzfreunde*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Jena (all three have color plates, excellent paintings)

Vol I: 1978. *Die wichtigsten und häufigsten Pilze* \$ 40.00

Vol. II: 1971. *Nichtblatterpilze* \$ 40.00

Vol. III: 1977. *Blatterpilze-Hellblatler* \$40.00

Overholts 1967 *The Polyporaceae of the United States, Alaska and Canada*

Ann Arbor, Univ. of Michigan Press \$35.00

Dahncke & Dahncke 1979. *700 Pilz in Farbfotos* AT Verlag Aarau, Stuttgart \$ 25.00

(color photographs)

Groves 1962. *Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of Canada*. Can Dept. Agri. \$25.00

(383 small color plates)

# MYCOLOGY ON-LINE

Below is an alphabetical list of websites featured in *Inoculum* during the past twelve months. Those wishing to add sites to this directory or to edit addresses should Email <druch@bsu.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 – new Classification (51-5)  
**194.131.255.3/cabipages/Names/FundicNew.asp**

Asociacion Latinoamericana de Micologia (51-5)  
**www.ecologia.edu.mx/alm/**

Australasian Mycological Society Websit for Introductory Fungal Biology (53-4)  
**bugs.bio.usyd.edu.au/mycology/default.htm**

Authors of Fungal Names (54-2)  
**www.indexfungorum.org/AuthorsOfFungalNames.htm**

Bibliography of Systematic Mycology (51-6)  
**194.131.255.3/cabipages/BSM/bsm.htm**

British Mycological Society (54-1)  
**britmycolsoc.org.uk**

European Powdery mildews (52-2)  
**nt.ars-grin.gov**

Fun Facts About Fungi (55-1)  
**www.herbarium.usu.edu/fungi/funfacts/factindx.htm**

Funga Veracruzana (53-6)  
**www.uv.mx/institutos/forest/hongos/funga-vera/index.html**

Hadrianus Junius Stinkhorns (52-2)  
**www.collectivesource.com/hadrianus**

IMC7 (51-3)  
**lsb380.plbio.lsu.edu/ima/index.htm**

ING (Index Nominum Genericorum) Database (52-5)  
**rathbun.si.edu/botany/ing/ingForm.cfm**

Interactive Catalogue of Australian Fungi (52-1)  
**www.rbgmelb.org.au/fungi/**

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

Mycologia On-Line (53-3, page 18)  
**www.mycologia.org**

Mycological progress (52-3)  
**www.botanik.biologie.uni-muenchen.de/botsyst/mycpro.html**

Mycosearch web directory/search engine (51-5)  
**www.mycosearch.com**

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

NAMA Poison Case Registry (51-4)  
**www.sph.umich.edu/~kwcee/mpcr**

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

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

Registry of Mushrooms in Art Website  
**members.cox.net/ mushroomsinart/**

Systematics of the Saprolegniaceae (53-4)  
**www.ilumina-dlib.org**

Tripartite Similarity Calculator (55-1)  
**www.amanitabear.com/similarity**

## Important MSA Award Dates

*(See Inoculum 54(6):10-14 for details)*

<b>MSA Distinctions</b> . . . . .	<b>March 31, 2004</b>
<b>MSA Graduate Fellowships</b> . . . . .	<b>March 31, 2004</b>
<b>Martin-Baker Endowment Fund</b> . . . . .	<b>March 15, 2004</b>
<b>Alexander H. &amp; Helen V. Smith Research Fund</b> . . . . .	<b>March 15, 2004</b>
<b>Forest Fungal Ecology Research Award</b> . . . . .	<b>March 15, 2004</b>
<b>Mentor Student Travel Awards</b> . . . . .	<b>March 31, 2004</b>
<b>MSA Fellows Award</b> . . . . .	<b>March 31, 2004</b>
<b>MSA Honorary Members</b> . . . . .	<b>March 31, 2004</b>

# 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.

## **2004 (March 14-17)**

### **ISMS XVI<sup>th</sup> International Congress**

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 54(1):10  
*Miami, FLORIDA*  
Laura Phelps  
American Mushroom Institute  
One Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20001 USA  
202.842.4344 (phone)  
202.842.2345 (fax)  
[www.americanmushroom.org/isms.htm](http://www.americanmushroom.org/isms.htm)

## **2004 (March 26-28)**

### **MiCoMyco-Get'04**

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 55(1):16.  
*Madison, WISCONSIN*  
Dirk Krüeger  
UW Madison, Botany Dept  
Birge Hall 430 Lincoln Drive  
Madison, WI  
608.262.9873  
[dirkkrueger@wiscmail.wisc.edu](mailto:dirkkrueger@wiscmail.wisc.edu)

## **2004 (April 16-18)**

### **MASMC**

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 54(5):20  
Saint Joseph's University  
*Philadelphia, PENNSYLVANIA*  
Karen Snetselaar  
[ksnetsel@sju.edu](mailto:ksnetsel@sju.edu)

## **2004 (July 17-21)**

### **MSA Annual Meeting**

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 54(5):15-16.  
University of North Carolina at Asheville  
*Asheville, NORTH CAROLINA*  
Rytas Vilgalys  
919.684.2870 (phone)  
919.684.5412 (fax)  
[fungi@acpub.duke.edu](mailto:fungi@acpub.duke.edu)

## **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)

## **2004 (June 13-20)**

### **Foliage, shoot and stem diseases of trees. IUFRO WG 7.02.02.**

*Corvallis, OREGON*  
Glen R. Stanosz, Greg Filip  
[Grs@plantpath.wisc.edu](mailto:Grs@plantpath.wisc.edu)  
[Greg.Filip@orst.edu](mailto:Greg.Filip@orst.edu)

## **2004 (July 25-28)**

### **XXXI National/VI International Annual Congress of the Mexican Phytopathological Society**

*Veracruz, Veracruz, MEXICO*  
Guillermo Fuentes-Davila  
[g.fuentes@cgiar.org](mailto:g.fuentes@cgiar.org)

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

### **2005 MSA Annual Meeting**

University of Hawaii in Hilo  
*Hilo, HAWAII*

## **2005 (August 15-19)**

### **International Congress on the Systematics and Ecology of Mycomycetes V**

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 54(6):21.  
*Tlaxcala, MEXICO*  
Arturo Estrada Torres  
[arturomixo@hotmail.com](mailto:arturomixo@hotmail.com)

## **2004 (August 16-22)**

### **Root and Butt Rots of Forest Trees. 11th International Conference on Root and Butt Rots. IUFRO WP 7.02.01.**

*Poznan, Bialowieza, POLAND*  
Pietro Lakomy  
[plakomy@owl.au.poznan.pl](mailto:plakomy@owl.au.poznan.pl)

## **2004 (September 26- October 2)**

### **International Fusarium Laboratory Workshop**

*Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA*  
Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute  
Teresa A. Coutinho  
University of Pretoria  
Department of Microbiology and Plant Pathology  
+27-12-420 3934 (phone)  
+27-12-420 3960 (fax)  
[teresa.coutinho@fabi.up.ac.za](mailto:teresa.coutinho@fabi.up.ac.za)  
[fabinet.up.ac.za/fusarium](http://fabinet.up.ac.za/fusarium)

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