

ROGER D. GOOS

Mycological Society of America
NEWSLETTER



JOHN A. STEVENSON (16 July 1890-)

Sixteenth President of the Society, 1947

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CONTENTS

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.....	3
AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.....	4
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	4
ANNOUNCEMENTS.....	4
AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION.....	6
PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION	
New Mycological Research Projects.....	7
Courses in Mycology.....	8
Fungi for Distribution.....	9
Fungi Wanted.....	9
Fungi: Identification of Cultures and Specimens.....	10
Mycological Works for Sale or Exchange.....	11
Mycological Works Needed.....	12
Vacancies.....	13
Mycologists Looking for Employment.....	13
PERSONAL INFORMATION	
Mycologists with New Affiliations.....	14
Traveling Mycologists.....	15
Forays.....	16
Awards and Rewards.....	16
Invitational Papers and Lectures.....	16
Retirements.....	17
Illnesses.....	17
Deaths.....	17
Marriages and Births.....	18
MYCOLOGICAL MISCELLANY.....	18
CORRESPONDENT ADDRESSES.....	18
EDITOR'S COMMENT.....	20

A. LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

An open letter to the membership of the M. S. A.

We were recently asked to decide whether or not, in future, the elected Vice President of the MSA should automatically become President-elect. The question was put to us baldly, without any accompanying background information, without any pros. and cons. In fact we were not even told why it was being asked. Perhaps most members of the Society are blessed with sufficient insight - or even ESP - to perceive the rationale of the referendum without further explanation, and to make a confident and competent decision. Those of us not so endowed are a little bemused at having to vote in a near-vacuum. How many of us, before voting, honestly tried to think of all the angles? Here are a few -

1. The Presidency and Vice-Presidency are almost purely honorary positions. It is well known that the bulk of the work of the Society is done by the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editors of Mycologia and the Newsletter (to them be all glory, work without end, Amen).
2. There are people whose services to Mycology and the Society are worthy of recognition, but hardly merit the Presidency. The Vice-Presidential slot is an appropriate reward in such instances.
3. If the Vice-President automatically becomes President, the number of people who may be honoured is theoretically halved. (In practice, the reduction would be much less than that - see point 4.)
4. Scanning the lists of past Presidents and Vice-Presidents, one quickly becomes aware that the 'promotion' of Vice-President to President has been almost automatic. So much so that, on occasions when it has not happened, the individuals thus passed over might be forgiven for feeling slighted. The adoption of automatic succession would eliminate this problem; but so would a complete separation of the two offices.

Now I admit that I hadn't thought of all these points when I voted, and I'm sure other members could raise further and equally valid arguments one way or the other. I am naturally a fervent supporter of the democratic process, especially among such a well-educated proletariat as the MSA presumably represents. But I also think that the issues should be properly aired. In the absence of a nation-wide T. V. hook-up or a Swiss style 'Landsgemeinde', may we not at least hope for a brief statement of the pros. and cons? A voting public unaware of the nuances of political points of view is dangerously easy to manipulate; this can often be done merely by a cleverly slanted phrasing of the question. Now I am not suggesting that in this case we were being manipulated. There is little enough reason why we should be. But I voted for automatic succession, and only after subsequently discussing the matter with other mycologists have I realized that, because of point 2, I would now vote against the motion. In fact, I would like to see the offices of Vice-President and President completely separated, in order that the Society may recognize the contribution of more of its members. This is a little embarrassing because it emphasized my original near-sighted view of the matter. However, my public breast-beating may serve some purpose if it arouses other members who may have been similarly lulled into taking a simplistic view of this and other matters. Naturally, if other members have fully explored the issue and voted in a really alert and informed manner, they may feel superior, and I doff my cap to them.

Let me quote another, less public, but equally important example. As 'Councilor for Canada' my opinion has been solicited by mail on several occasions, most recently in the matter of the timing of the next Mycological Congress. I was asked to choose between 1976 and 1977. I could have asked (but didn't at the time): Why do we have only 1976 and 1977 to choose between? How does this relate to the next Botanical Congress? Was there not a suggestion that the mammoth Congress should be held only every six years (the next in 1975) with the mini-Congresses halfway between? What has become of that sensible suggestion? Why has liaison broken down so completely? I realize that the British Mycological Society jumped the gun by holding the first Mycological Congress only two years after the Seattle Congress; but does the MSA have to perpetuate such poor timing? Surely 1978 was the appropriate year. Once again I must admit that I voted without having all the facts at my fingertips. May I close by repeating my request for a resume with every referendum?

Yours sincerely,

W. B. Kendrick
Professor

B. AFFILIATED SOCIETIES:

- Boston Mycological Club, Frank C. Helwig, Jr., Treas., 1099 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass. 02176.
- Le Cercle des Mycologues Amateurs de Quebec, Pavillon des Sciences Pures, Cite Universitaire, Ste.-Foy, P. Q. Canada.
- The North American Mycological Association, Harry S. Knighton, 4245 Redinger Road, Portsmouth, Ohio 45662.
- Oregon Mycological Society, Inc., Donald Goetz, Reg. Agent, 6548 S. E. 30th Avenue, Portland, Ore. 97202.
- Société Mycologique de France, 36 rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Paris 5^e, France.

C. SUSTAINING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY:

- BBL, Division of BioQuest, Cockeysville, Md. 21030. Products for the microbiological laboratory.
- Butler County Mushroom Farm, West Winfield, Pa. 16062.
- Campbell Soup Company, Camden, N. J. 08101.
- Difco Laboratory Products, 920 Henry St., Detroit, Mich. 48201. The complete line of microbiological reagents and media.
- Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. 07110. Pharmaceuticals, vitamins and aromatic chemicals.
- Lane Science Equipment Co., 105 Chambers St., New York, N. Y. 10007. Complete line of museum storage cabinets--especially herbarium cabinets--airtight for permanent protection.
- Eli Lilly and Company, P. O. Box 618, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Pharmaceuticals, biologicals and agricultural and industrial products.
- Merrell-National Laboratories, Division of Richardson-Merrel, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio 45215.
- Parke Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich. 48232. Pioneers in better medicines.
- Chas. Pfizer and Co., Inc., 235 East 42 St., New York, N. Y. 10017. Fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals by means of microorganisms.
- Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. 07003. Pharmaceutical manufacturers.
- The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001. Fine pharmaceuticals since 1886.
- Wallerstein Company, Division of Travenol Laboratories, Inc., 6301 Lincoln Ave., Morton Grove, Ill. 60053. Research and production of enzymes and fermentation chemicals.
- Warner-Lambert Research Institute, Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, N. J. 07950.

D. ANNOUNCEMENTS:

1. THE MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF KOREA formed the first mycological society, called "The Mycological Society of Korea" at Seoul National University on December 16, 1973. At the meeting, the following slate of officers for 1973 was elected:

President:	Dr. Sam Soon Kim (Seoul Woman's College, Seoul)
Vice-President:	Dr. Byong Kak Kim (Seoul National University, College of Pharmacy, Seoul)
Vice-President:	Dr. Hoo Sup Chung (Seoul National University, College of Agriculture, Suwon)
Secretary:	Dr. Ji Yul Lee (Seoul Woman's College, Seoul)
Treasurer:	Mr. Jeong Han Lim (Seoul Woman's College, Seoul)
Editor:	Mr. Tae Joo Choi (Yon Sei University, College of Medicine, Seoul)

The Society is planning to publish its official journal, "Korean Journal of Mycology" in April.

2. SECTION FOR AMERICAN SYSTEMATIC COLLECTIONS: The American Society of Plant taxonomists (ASPT) is pleased to announce formation of a new Section for American Systematic Collections (SASC). The purpose of the SASC is to provide a forum and mechanism for consideration of problems of support, development, safety, and exploitation of the botanical collections upon which the science of plant taxonomy and its ancillary fields depend. Several studies have forcefully set forth the need for action to bolster our resource collections and make more adequate provision for their future preservation and availability, but action demands a body of concerned, industrious persons involved with the use, curation, and maintenance of collections. The SASC is such a body. The larger and more representative it becomes, the more adequate will be consideration of all prospects and problems, and the stronger will be its voice.

The principal standing committee of the SASC is the Advisory Committee for Systematic

Resources in Botany, a committee which will have strong interaction with the Association for Systematic Collections (ASC) and its Councils. The ASC is charged with responsibility for national coordination and federal intervention for systematic resources throughout biology. Other standing committees are being formed to consider problems of herbarium management, standardization, and living collections. Additional committees may be established as necessary.

Membership in the SASC is open to all without charge. You do not need to be a member of the ASPT to join, although there are advantages to this affiliation, such as expected publication of items of general interest to the Section in Brittonia, the official organ of ASPT. Dues for ASPT are \$8.50 annually, including subscription to Brittonia, and may be sent to Dr. Payne.

If you have a stake in the future of collections and collections-related resources, if you want to have a say in developing better support for and recognition of the problems of collections, if you wish to have the ready support of your colleagues for problems of your own, please join in the work of this Section. Send your application to: Dr. Willard W. Payne, Chairman of the Executive Board, ASPT-Section for American Systematic Collections, Department of Botany, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

3. BROWN-HAZEN PROGRAM OF RESEARCH CORPORATION TO SUPPORT ONLY MYCOLOGICAL PROJECTS: The Brown-Hazen Program of Research Corporation, which for 15 years has funded research in biochemistry, immunology and microbiology, has recently restricted its support to mycology, stressing research and training in research, with particular emphasis on medical aspects.

Since 1957 when its first grants were made for mycological research the Brown-Hazen Program has been concerned with fungal diseases. Its attention to the problem has accelerated in recent years as there has been growing awareness of their extent and severity, and of the need for further knowledge and resources to devise more effective diagnostic, preventive and therapeutic measures. Now, the remaining resources of the program will be devoted to obtaining fundamental mycological data and in training individuals to do basic and adaptive research on the mycoses.

4. MYCOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE: Mycologists and lichenologists should note that a standing Nomenclature Committee has been established by the International Mycological Association to study specific problems in the application of the Code of Nomenclature to fungi (including lichen-forming species), and to propose changes in the Code at the 1975 Botanical Congress. Actively interested persons are encouraged to serve on one or more Special Committees, each devoted to study of a specific problem. Five areas of concern have already been identified at the First International Mycological Congress in Exeter in 1971; these Special Committees are being organized now, and mycologists willing to serve on these Committees should notify the Nomenclature Secretariat as soon as possible so that they may be appointed as members: 1) Revision of Art. 59 on pleomorphic fungi; 2) Designation of living materials as types in fungi; 3) Registry of new names and of proposals for conservation; 4) Unification of starting-point dates and problems of overlap of groups with different starting dates; 5) Provision for handling infraspecific taxa not now covered by the Code. Other problems that deserve study should be brought to the attention of the Secretariat, which may then establish additional Committees to study such problems.

Mycologists may correspond with any member of the Secretariat for further information, or to contribute opinions on any problems of nomenclature. Those desiring to propose their names for membership on Special Committees should notify the Chairman of the Secretariat.

I. M. A. Nomenclature Committee Secretariat:

R. P. Korf (Chairman), Plant Pathology Herbarium, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, U. S. A.

D. L. Hawksworth, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey TW9 3AF, England

G. L. Hennebert, La. Mycologie Syst. et Appl., U. C. L., Parc d'Arenberg, B-3030 Heverlee, Belgium

Z. Pouzar, Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences, 252 43 Pruhonice near Praha, Czechoslovakia

D. P. Rogers, Department of Botany, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, U. S. A.

L. K. Weresub, Plant Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

5. MYCOTOXINS OF INTEREST TO JOINT U. S. - JAPAN PANEL: The Toxic Micro-Organisms Panel of the U. S. - Japan Cooperation on Development and Utilization of Natural Resources (UJNR) met late in October at the Center for Disease Control at Atlanta, Georgia, with four Japanese Panel members and two observers and all eight of the U. S. Panel present.

The Atlanta Meeting involved planning for the International Symposium on Vibrio parahaemolyticus to be held in Japan on September 16-17, 1973. The Symposium papers will be published later and will be the first compilation of information on this foodborne bacterium. The Chairmen of the U. S. and Japanese Panels, Dr. K. Miyaki, National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan, and Dr. C. W. Hesseltine, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A., will be the co-chairmen of the Symposium. American Panel members on the organizing and program committee include Dr. Keith Lewis, Dr. Joseph Olson, and Dr. Carl Lamanna. Attendance will be by invitation only.

At the same meeting, the Japanese Panels announced the discovery that the mycotoxin rugulosin is a carcinogen. They also reported on two massive outbreaks in school children infected with Yersinia enterocolitica at two separate schools involving over 500 students. The source of the outbreak is unknown. The American Panel made a plea that mass spectra data on mycotoxins be transmitted to Dr. A. Pohland of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration where the information will be available to other investigators.

The U. S. and Japanese counterpart panels on Toxic Micro-Organisms were formed late in 1964 as a result of a policy-level conference in Tokyo in May 1964, designed to implement the Cabinet-level U. S. - Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs' agreement upon government-to-government exchange of information and specialized personnel in the field of natural resources.

6. The VI EUROPEAN MYCOLOGICAL CONGRESS will be held in Avignon, France from October 19-26, 1974. The first circular announcing place and time of the Congress has been published as a supplement to the Bulletin of the Societe Mycologique de France, fascicle 2, 1972. The Secretary-Treasurer of M.S.A., New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10458, has 14 copies of the first circular available to anyone interested in attending this meeting. Correspondence should be addressed to: Societe Mycologique de France, (VIe Congres europeen de mycologie) 36, rue Geoffrey-Saint-Hilaire, 75005 PARIS (France).
7. The SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE FUNGUS SPORE will be held in Provo, Utah 15-20 July 1974. The symposium will cover ultrastructural and biochemical changes in dormant and germinating fungus spores. Additional information and details of the program may be obtained by writing to: D. J. Weber or W. M. Hess, Dept. of Botany, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

E. AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION:

The American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852, preserves and makes available authentic microorganisms, viruses and animal cells. The ATCC is the result of the voluntary and persistent efforts of individual scientists, of advisory committees, and of professional organizations, such as the Mycological Society of America, who have helped to develop this important national resource. A Board of Trustees, the policy-making body of the ATCC, is made up of representatives from 14 professional organizations, and four trustees-at-large. Dr. Chester Benjamin is the present MSA representative on the ATCC Board. Dr. William A. Clark is the Director of the institute. There are 57 members on the staff. About one-half of the cost of operating the ATCC is derived from fees for cultures distributed and for related services. The balance of the cost is provided through grants and contracts from the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Many scientists are serving on ATCC Development Program Committees to achieve a more stable and adequate method of funding the ATCC. This Program is seeking 1) participation by more governmental agencies in funding the ATCC, 2) interim support from industry, professional societies and individuals to maintain existing services, and 3) grants from foundations to carry out specific projects. There are over 17,000 different strains of bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa, animal cell lines, and viruses of animals, bacteria, and plants in the ATCC. Over one-half million ampules of freeze-dried or frozen material are stored in refrigerators or walk-in cold rooms. In 1972 the ATCC distributed over 20,000 cultures to scientists and educators in the U. S. and abroad. Catalogues of the strains in the ATCC are available for a small fee, and brochures describing the ATCC as well as annual reports are available upon request.

ATCC Collection Of Fungi: The Collection has been providing fungus cultures to the scientific community since 1925. At present, it is the only comprehensive living fungus museum in the United States as well as in the Americas. The 1972 ATCC Catalogue of Strains (10th edition) lists 571 genera, 2, 678 species and 5, 070 strains of fungi. The fungi are preserved by freeze-drying (lyophilization) and/or freezing and storing in liquid nitrogen at -196 C. There are strains of importance to agriculture, health, medicine and human welfare. There are more than 1, 500 new strains on deposit which will be added to the next edition of the ATCC Catalogue to be published in January, 1974. The Collection of Fungi preserves cultures in connection with patent applications, and for safety deposit, for which service fees are charged.

The continuing improvement of the Collection of Fungi is attained by 1) surveying current literature, searching for and collecting new well-documented cultures, 2) characterizing the cultures acquired to ensure authenticity and freedom from contamination, 3) preserving these cultures through freezing and freeze-drying techniques to ensure genetic stability, viability and availability over the years, 4) reviewing and collecting all information pertinent to each culture from publications, correspondence and other sources, 5) including this information in the ATCC Catalogue of Strains, published biennially for the scientific community, 6) making these cultures along with the information that has been accumulated about them available to research workers and teachers for a nominal fee [\$10 to educational institutions for all cultures placed on the Educational List, (list available upon request), \$20 to non-profit organizations and \$30 to commercial organizations], and 7) providing technical information and service pertinent to classifying and preserving cultures of living fungi. Two Advisory Committees composed of experts in the field are appointed by the ATCC Board of Trustees to counsel the Curator concerning accessions, technical problems, and research programs. The current members who are assisting the Collection's development are: Committee on Fungi: Emory Simmons (Chairman), C. J. Alexopoulos, R. K. Benjamin, P. R. Day, J. J. Ellis, E. F. Morris, G. C. Papavizas, M. Silva-Hutner, and H. D. Tresner. Committee on Rust Fungi: W. Q. Loegering (Chairman), L. N. Bass, R. W. Beardmore, V. V. Goodfellow, A. L. Hooker, R. A. Kilpatrick, C. H. Kingsolver, R. G. Orellana, Harry Powers, C. W. Roane, J. B. Rowell, E. L. Sharp, M. D. Simmons and H. C. Young, Jr. The scientific staff and areas of interest include: S. C. Jong, Curator, Ascomycetes and their imperfect states; Winnie Butterfield, medical mycology and lichen fungi; J. L. Cunningham, Uredinales and Hyphomycetes; E. E. Davis, Phycomycetes and Myxomycetes; S. A. Meyer, B. A. McCaw, J. N. Parsons, Yeasts and yeast-like fungi; and J. E. Roxon, Discomycetes and Basidiomycetes.

Mycologists are urged to deposit cultures with the ATCC for long-term preservation and future use, and to use the reference cultures presently in the ATCC. Those who wish to deposit cultures should write to the Curator of Fungi, enclosing as much information as possible relating to the culture. Depositors can receive from the ATCC subcultures of the strains they deposited without charge, but such requests must be made in writing to the Curator (not to the Order Department). ATCC asks that any publication dealing with ATCC cultures cite the ATCC accession numbers assigned to them. As a national culture collection the ATCC provides a means for biologists to preserve alive and unchanged for the future strains reported in the scientific and other literature. Consistent utilization of the Collection by scientists would upgrade microbiological research and education through standardization and stabilization of cultures used as starting materials. The ATCC is maintained by concerned societies as a service to all scientists and educators whose work involves microorganisms and related materials. Its future depends upon how fully individuals utilize the various services offered.

F. PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION:

I. NEW MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS:

1. SEM studies of rust spores [J. W. Baxter (4)]
2. Influence of pesticides and detergents on the development of soil fungi in vitro [T. Dominik (9)]
3. Environmental studies of thermophilic and thermotolerant aspergilli related to diffuse pulmonary diseases [D. D. Gaunt (12)]
4. Biology of Sparassis radicata in Arizona - Kenneth J. Martin [R. L. Gilbertson (13)]
5. Biology of Poria carnegiea in southern Arizona - J. Page Lindsey [R. L. Gilbertson (13)]
6. Fungi of the Sonoran Desert - G. B. Cummins and [R. L. Gilbertson (13)]
7. A study of tropical Hyaloscyphaceae [J. H. Haines (17)]
8. Isolation of emetic and rejection factor(s) in moldy corn [C. E. Hesseltine (20)]
9. Mycoviruses [C. W. Hesseltine (20)]
10. The interaction of Zoopathogenic fungi with phagocytes [D. H. Howard (26)]
11. The transport of amino acids by Histoplasma capsulatum [D. H. Howard (26)]
12. The ecological significance of vesicular - arbuscular mycorrhizae (Ph.D. thesis research: approximately June '73 to September '74 in Costa Rica [D. P. Janos (28)]

13. Morphology and taxonomy of a new homothallic xylariaceous fungus isolated from soil [S. C. Jong (29)]
14. A new species of *Echinopodospora* and its *Chrysosporium*-like conidial state [S. C. Jong (29)]
15. *Stachybotrys* and *Memnoniella* in culture [S. C. Jong (29)]
16. Myxomycetes from southeastern United States: Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi [H. W. Keller (30)]
17. Mycorrhizal fungi of Pinaceae in Florida [J. Kimbrough (31)]
18. Revision of parasitic and saprophytic marine fungi on algae and higher plants in estuaries [J. J. Köhlmeier (35)]
19. Basidiomycete systematics: their abundance and ecology in Arctic Tundra [G. A. Laursen (39)]
20. Potential new hosts of *Ceratocystis fimbriata*, cause of black rot of sweet potatoes, in Arizona [C. R. Leathers (40)]
21. Development of a Spore Color Index [M. V. Locquin (43)]
22. Effects of environmental conditions on morphology of *Pyronema domesticum* [E. Moore-Landecker (78)]
23. The colonization of artificial detrital feeds used in shrimp mariculture [S. Y. Newfill (51)]
24. Working towards a monograph, *The Resupinate Fungi of India* [S. S. Rattan (57)]
25. Experimental cutaneous cryptococcosis caused by *Cryptococcus neoformans* and *Cryptococcus laurentii* [S. & H. J. Shadomy (61)]
26. A study of coniferous *Lophodermia* [J. M. Staley (65)]
27. Preliminary survey of the Boletaceae, Lepiotaceae and other agarics of southern Illinois and environs [W. J. Sundberg (68)]
28. Biology of the genus *Amanita*, especially the section Phalloidae. I would like to correspond with others who find these species in order to establish their seasonal and geographical distributions [L. J. Tanghe (69)]
29. Monograph of the genus *Alpova* (Melanogastraceae, Hymenogastrales) [J. M. Trappe (70)]
30. Life-cycle study of *Eremothecium ashbyii* [E. Wackerbarth (72)]
31. Ant fungi - ant relations [N. A. Weber (75)]

II. COURSES IN MYCOLOGY: 1973

1. France: U. A. E. Mycological Garden; Taxonomy of Agaricaceae; June 1973; Taxonomy of Myxomycotina; July 1973; M. V. Locquin (43)
2. Puerto Rico: University of Puerto Rico; Economic Mycology; Biological Aspects of Fungi; Dr. Donald H. Pfister (54)
3. Arizona: Arizona State University; Medical Mycology; Summer 1973; C. R. Leathers (40)
4. California: California State Polytechnic University; Ecology of Fungi; Spring 1973; Dr. M. F. Stoner (66)
5. Florida: University of Florida; Lichenology; Dr. D. G. Griffen, III [J. Kimbrough (31)]
6. Florida: University of South Florida; Selected Topics in Mycology; Dr. Stanley Grove, Dr. Fred Eders and Dr. Diane Wagner-Merner (73)
7. Georgia: The following Laboratory Training Courses offered by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, may be of interest to mycologists:
Feb. 4-15. Laboratory Methods in Systemic Mycoses (8170-C); closing date: 10 Dec. 73.
April 1-12. Laboratory Methods in Dermatologic Mycology (8153-C); closing date: 4 Feb. 74.
8. New York: Field Identification of Mushrooms, sponsored by the Rochester Museum and Science Center [L. J. Tanghe (69)]
9. North Carolina: Environmental Protection Agency; Identification of Airborne Fungus Spores; 5 days, Spring 1973; Dr. John H. Haines (17)
10. Ohio: Wright State University; Microbiology of the Human Environment 220; 3 hrs.; Fall 1973; Dr. Harold W. Keller and staff (30); Biology of the Myxomycetes: Collection, Identification, and Cultivation; 1 hr. Graduate Seminar; Winter Quarter 1973-1974; Dr. Harold W. Keller (30)
11. Virginia: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Biology of the Fungi: Part I Phycomycetes and Part II Basidiomycetes are offered Fall and Winter Quarters respectively; Part III Ascomycetes; Dr. Orson K. Miller, Jr. [G. A. Laursen (39)]
12. Washington: Washington State University; Field Mycology. Collection, Identification, and Preservation of parasitic and fleshy fungi; herbarium methods; June 18-August 10, 1973; C. G. Shaw (62)
13. Wisconsin: Field Mycology; Dr. John W. Baxter (4)

WITH REFERENCE TO CULTURES MARKED (c) AND SPECIMENS MARKED (s) IN
ITEMS III, IV, AND V, NOTE:

The provisions of the Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957 and the Regulations issued there-
under require that plant pathogens will move interstate under a permit issued by the
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Program, Animal & Plant Health Service, U. S.
Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md. 20781. Your
request for permits will be given prompt attention.

III. FUNGI FOR DISTRIBUTION: CULTURES (c) & SPECIMENS (s)

- a. Myxomycetes
 1. Diachea leucopodia and Stemonitis splendens (s) [K. L. Braun (6)]
- b. Oomycetes
 1. Pythium spp. (c) [O. Vaartaja (71)]
- c. Zygomycetes
 1. Conidiobolus, all cultured species (c) [D. S. King (32)]
- d. Ascomycetes
 1. Chaetomium spp. (s) & Kernia spp. (c) [B. V. Singh (63)]
 2. Gymnoascaceae (c) [G. F. Orr (53)]
 3. Various Lophodermium species (Coniferous) [J. M. Staley (65)]
- e. Basidiomycetes
 1. Resupinate Aphyllorphorales (s) [S. S. Rattan (57)]
 2. Panus tigrinus var. squamulosus (c) [D. D. Gaunt (12)]
- f. Fungi Imperfecti
 1. Cladosporium trichoides (bantianum) isolated from human brain abscess
[S. & H. J. Shadomy (61)]
- g. Miscellaneous
 1. Marine (sensu Kohlmeyer, J. & E.) mangrove fungi from south Florida (c)
[S. Y. Newfill (51)]

IV. FUNGI WANTED: CULTURES (c) & SPECIMENS (s)

- a. Myxomycetes
 1. Badhamia, Diachea, & Licea [H. W. Keller (30)]
 2. Fuligo cinerea (s) & Fuligo septica (s) [K. L. Braun (6)]
 3. Reticularia lycoperdon & Reticularia splendens (s) with viable spores [C. W. Mims (49)]
- b. Oomycetes
 1. Downy Mildews (Peronosporales) (s) [C. G. Shaw (62)]
 2. Phytophthora fragariae Hickman (c) [J. L. Maas (45)]
 3. Pythium spp. (c) [O. Vaartaja (71)]
- c. Zygomycetes
 1. Endogonaceae (s) [J. M. Trappe (70)]
- d. Ascomycetes
 1. Anthracoibia spp. (c) & (s) [H. J. Larsen, Jr. (38)]
 2. Capnodiaceae (s), Euantennariaceae (s), & Metacapnodiaceae (s) [S. J. Hughes (27)]
 3. Ceratocystis fimbriata from sweet potatoes (c) [C. R. Leathers (40)]
 4. Chaetomium globosum (c) [D. L. Stout (67)]
 5. Coprophilous discomycetes (c) & (s) [J. Kimbrough (31)]

6. Elaphomyces & Tuberales (s) [J. M. Trappe (70)]
 7. Gymnoascaceae & related (c) & (s) [G. F. Orr (53)]
 8. Hyaloscyphaceae (c) & (s) [J. H. Haines (17)]
 9. Kernia spp. (c) & (s) [B. V. Singh (63)]
 10. Lophodermia [J. M. Staley (65)]
 11. Mollisia sp. (s) [P. Lizon (42)]
 12. Pachyella, Phaedropezia, Psilopezia, & other Pezizineae (tropical) & tropical Geoglossaceae [D. H. Pfister (54)]
 13. Podosphaera, Sphaerotheca, &/or Meliola (for teaching) [R. L. Homola (24)]
- e. Basidiomycetes
1. Exchange of specimens of resupinate Aphyllophorales most welcome [S. S. Rattan (57)]
 2. Any Basidiomycetes(s) from high altitude alpine or subalpine tundra, or mountain habitat [G. A. Laursen (39)]
 3. Any hypogeous species (s) [J. M. Trappe (70)]
 4. Lentinus lepideus, Lentinus tigrinus, Panus rudis, Panus stipticus, & Panus strigosus (c) & (s) [D. D. Gaunt (12)]
 5. Lepiota (sensu lato) (c) & (s) [W. J. Sundberg (68)]
 6. Viable aeciospore material of Peridermium ephedrae [J. W. Baxter (4)]
 7. Phallales (s) [J. A. S. Renauld (58)]
 8. Psilocybe (s) [G. Guzman (15)]
 9. Rust and smut spores [J. D. Weete (76)]
- f. Fungi Imperfecti
1. Septoria avenae f. sp. triticea, Septoria nodorum, & Septoria tritici on wheat specimens [R. M. Hosford (25)]
 2. Trichophyton rubrum (c) [L. Ajello (1)]
- g. Miscellaneous
1. Cultures known to produce mycotoxins (but not aflatoxin, ochratoxin), especially those strains used to isolate the compound on which the chemical structure is based. Cultures of any species of Chlamydomucor [C. W. Hesseltine (20)]
 2. Echinopodospora (c) -- Ascomycetes; Stachybotrys & Memnoniella (c) -- Fungi Imperfecti [S. C. Jong (29)]
 3. Tropical Lepiota (c) (Basidiomycetes); Arctic or alpine Myxomycetes (c) [M. V. Locquin (43)]
 4. Cultures wanted: Aureobasidium spp Rhinocladiella sp., Exophiala sp., & Ceratocystis ulmi [M. McGinnis (47)]
 5. Marine - restricted Lignocellulolytic fungi from temperate waters (c) [S. Y Newfill (51)]
 6. Cercospora kikuchii (c), Diaporthe phaseolorum var. sojae (c), Phakospora pachyrhizi Syd. on soybean (s), & Thanatephorus cucumeris (c) [C. Y. Yang (77)]

FUNGI: IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURES (c) & SPECIMENS (s)

- a. Myxomycetes
1. Myxomycetes (s) [H. W. Keller (30)]
- b. Oomycetes
1. Downy Mildews (Peronosporales) (s) [C. G. Shaw (62)]
 2. Phytophthora fragariae races (c) [J. L. Maas (45)]
 3. Pythium spp. (c) [O. Vaartaja (71)]
- c. Ascomycetes
1. Anthracobia Boud. (c) & (s) & Trichophaea Boud (c) & (s) [H. J. Larsen, Jr. (38)]
 2. I will try to. . . . Capnodiaceae (s), Euantennariaceae (s), & Metacapnodiaceae (s) [S. J. Hughes (27)]
 3. Coprophilous discomycetes (c) & (s) [J. Kimbrough (31)]
 4. Gymnoascaceae (c) & (s) [G. F. Orr (53)]
 5. Hyaloscyphaceae (s) [J. H. Haines (17)]
 6. Pachyella, Phaedropezia, Psilopezia, & other tropical Pezizineae & tropical Geoglossaceae [D. H. Pfister (54)]

- d. Basidiomycetes
1. Amanita, by prior arrangement, material over a growth range: 1) dried specimens, with particular attention to intact volva or volval fragments; 2) spore prints (indicate degree of maturity of carpophore); 3) color photographs showing any distinctive features; 4) field notes pertaining to anything not ascertainable from the above [L. J. Tanghe (69)]
 2. Boletales (s) & Polyporaceae (s) with advance arrangement [L. F. Grand (14)]
 3. Cumminsiiella (s), Ravenelia (s), & Uropyxis (s) [J. W. Baxter (4)]
 4. Psilocybe (s) & Sclerodermataceae (s) [G. Guzman (15)]
- e. Fungi Imperfecti
1. Cryptococcus species [S. & H. J. Shadomy (61)]
- f. Miscellaneous
1. Septoria species and Pyrenophora species on wheat [R. M. Hosford (25)]
 2. Echinopodospora (c)--Ascomycetes & Stachybotrys & Memnoniella (c)---Fungi Imperfecti [S. C. Jong (29)]
 3. Myxomycetes (s), Eurotiales (s) only with advance arrangements, Gymnascales (s) only with advance arrangements, Lepiota s. lato (s), Coprinus (s) [M. V. Locquin (43)]
 4. (c): Kernia, Chaetomium-- Imperfecti Fungi. (s): Rust and Smut fungi and Ascomycetes [B. V. Singh (63)]
 5. Fungi associated with ants [N. A. Weber (75)]

VI. MYCOLOGICAL WORKS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:

1. Jahn, E. The Germination of Spores. 1905. Translated from the German by David Reichel and Karl Braun, 1970. Studies on Myxomycetes, 4. 10 xeroxed pages at 20 cents per page. Total cost \$2.00. [K. L. Braun (6)]
2. Mycologia. Vols. 18, no. 5, 20, no. 1 & no. 4, 21, no. 6. Will exchange for Mycologia. Vol. 29, no. 4 & Vol. 38, no. 1. [R. L. Gilbertson (13)]
3. Annual Review of Phytopathology. 4 vols.: 1966, 1967, 1968, & 1969. \$5.00 per vol. \$20.00 for 4 vols.
Canadian Journal of Botany. Vols. 48 & 49 - 1970 & 1971. \$5.00 per vol. Both vols for \$10.00.
Hesler, L. R. & A. H. Smith. North American Species of Hygrophorus. 1963. \$10.00
Martin, G. W. & C. J. Alexopoulos. The Myxomycetes. 1969. \$22.00.
Mycologia. Vols. 38 - 1946, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64. 1966 - 1972 (all complete). \$5.00 per vol. all vols. \$40.00.
Mycologia Index. Vols 1-58. 1909 - 1966. \$22.00.
Overholts, Lee O. The Polyporaceae of U. S., Alaska and Canada. 2nd Printing 1967. \$15.00.
Peck, Chas H. Edible Fungi of New York. Mem. Nystate Museum (orig.) rare - out of print. Vol. 3, no. 4. 1900. \$25.00
Smith, A. H. & L. R. Heslex. North American Species of Pholiota. 1968. \$15.00
Smith, A. H. & H. D. Thiers. The Boletes of Michigan. 1971. \$15.00
Please add \$.50 per volume for postage. [F. A. Hodges (22)]
4. Plant Pathology in Canada, edited by I. L. Connors, published by the Canadian Phytopathological Society, describes the beginnings of plant pathology in Canada, and reviews the work of plant pathologists and mycologists in Canada during the last half century. 251 p. Available in soft cover (\$8.00) or hard cover (\$12.00). [D. Lachance (80)]
5. Cejp, K. Oomycetes. 1959.
Pilát, A. et al. Gasteromycetes. 1958. Prefer exchange.
Velenovsky, J. Novitates mycologicae. 1939.
Velenovsky, J. Novitates mycologicae novissimae. 1947. [P. Lizon (42)]
6. List of 100 books and reprints for exchange, available on request. [M. V. Locquin (43)]
7. American Journal of Botany. Vol. 49. 1962. complete, \$5.00; Vol. 50. 1963. No. s 1, 3, 5. \$.50 each; Vol. 52. 1965. No. s 1-9. \$.50 each; Vol. 53. 1966. No. s 1, 2, 3. \$.50 each.
Kauffman, C. H. Amanita Fr. Repr. from Agaricaceae of Michigan. 1918. p. 593-621. \$2.00.
Mycologia. Vol. 64, No. 1. \$1.00.
Patterson, F. W. & V. K. Charles. Mushrooms and other common fungi. 1915. USDA Bull. No. 175. 64 p. \$3.00.

- Phytopathology. Vol. 54, 1964. No. s 3-12. \$1.00 each.
- Pierce, N. B. Peach leaf curl: Its nature and treatment. 1900. USDA Div. Veg. Physiol. & Pathol. Bull. 20. 204 p. \$8.00.
- Rudolph, B. A. Verticillium hadromycosis. 1931. Hilgardia 5:197-361. \$5.00.
- Shear, C. L. & A. K. Wood. Studies of fungous parasites belonging to the genus Glomerella. 1913. USDA Bureau of Plant Industry Bull. 252. 110 p. \$5.00.
- Zahl, P. A. Bizarre world of the fungi. 1965. Nat. Geog. Mag. 128:502-528. \$1.00.
- Zeller, S. M. Developmental morphology of Alpova. 1939. Ore. St. Monog., Corvallis. 19 p. \$1.00. [J. L. Maas (45)]
8. Muchnisto - Rosyanie Gribi, P. N. Golovia, Moscow 1960.
Novosti Sistematiki Nizchik Rastenii, 1968 & 1972. For sale, exchange, or will give away.
[R. E. Machol (46)]
 9. Crowder, W. Marvels of Mycetoza. National Geographic, April 1926. \$5.00 ppd.
Krieger, L. Common Mushrooms of the United States. National Geographic, May 1920.
\$6.00 ppd. [R. L. Price (56)]
 10. C. G. Shaw has revised his Host-Fungus Index for the Pacific Northwest. It has been published in two parts as Washington Agricultural Experiment Sta. Bull. 765 (121 p.) I-Hosts, and Bull. 766 (162 p.) II-Fungi. Copies are available on an exchange basis from the author, who needs reprints, monographs, books, etc. as he resumes teaching after 13 years of administrative duties. [C. G. Shaw (62)]
 11. Mycologia. Vols. 1-62, complete through 1970, unbound. For sale [R. A. Shoemaker (79)]
 12. Gilkey, H. M. Tuberales of North America. 1939. \$.75
Larpen, J. P. De la Cellule a l'Organisme (Acrasiales, Myxomycetes, Myxobacterales). \$1.00
Shantz, H. L. & R. L. Piemeisel. Fungus Fairy Rings in Eastern Colorado and Their Effect on Vegetation. 1917. \$1.00
White, E. A. A Preliminary Report on the Hymeniales of Connecticut. 1905. \$3.00
Five misc. French and German mycological reprints and booklets (2-general mycology; 1-Aspergillus; 1-Lithomyces; 1-Phycomycetes) 792 p. \$3.00
Six Russian books and reprints on Russian mycoflora. 870 p. \$5.00 [W. J. Sundberg (68)]
 13. Zeller, S. M. Selected taxonomic reprints from Mycologia. 1935-1948. On request.
[J. M. Trappe (70)]

VII. MYCOLOGICAL WORKS NEEDED:

1. Mycologia. Vol. 29, no. 4. Vol. 38, no. 1. [R. L. Gilbertson (13)]
2. Middleton, J. T. The Taxonomy, Host Range, and Geographic Distribution of the Genus Pythium. 1943. Mem. Torrey Bot. Club. 20: 1-171. [L. F. Grand (14)]
3. Salmon, E. S. A Monograph of the Erysiphaceae. 1900. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club. 9: 1-292. [R. L. Homola (24)]
4. Mycologia. Vols. 25, 26, & 27. [S. J. Hughes (27)]
5. Lister, A. A Monograph of the Mycetoza. 1894. New York. 224 p.
Macbride, T. H. The North American Slime-Moulds. 1899. New York. 231 p.
Mycologia. Vols. 1-42. [H. W. Keller (30)]
6. Gimesi, N. Hydrobiological tanulmanyok. I. Planctomyces bekefii Gim. n.g. et sp.
II. Phlyctidium eudorinae Gim. n. sp. Budapest. p. 1-4. 1924. (probably privately printed) [J. J. Kohlmeyer (35)]
7. Karsten, P. A. Monographia Pezizarum Fennicarum. Helsing F. 8^o. Notiser Fauna et Fennica X: 99-206. 1869. [H. J. Larsen, Jr. (38)]
8. Seaver, F. The North American Cup-fungi (Operculates), 1928 and 1942; (Inoperculates), 1951. [P. Lizon (42)]
9. Mycologia. 34(5) Sept.-Oct. 1942 (Have one 34(3) extra). 59(3) May-June 1967.
[J. L. Lowe (44)]
10. Lister, R. The Mycetoza of North America. 1944.
Macbride, T. H. & G. W. Martin. The Myxomycetes. 1934. [M. McGinnis (48)]
11. Crowder, W., Marvels of Mycetoza. National Geographic. April, 1926.
[J. Pinto-Lopes (55)]
12. Kuhner, R. & H. Romagnesi. Flore Analytique des Champignons Superieurs (Agarics, Boletes, Chanterelles)
Any reprints on Basidiomycete taxonomy - pre 1967. [W. J. Sundberg (68)]

VIII. VACANCIES:

1. Florida: Teaching Assistantship. Competitive stipends. Bachelor's degree required. Apply to: Director of Graduate Admissions, Department of Biology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620.
2. Illinois: Teaching Assistantship in Botany-Biology for 1974-1975. Bachelor's or master's degree required. Apply to: Dr. Walter J. Sundberg, Dept. of Botany, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 62901.
3. Wisconsin: Two openings on faculty for microbiologists in aquatic microbiology. Doctorate required. Apply to: Dr. D. W. Dunlop, Chairman, Botany Dept., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211.

IX. MYCOLOGISTS LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT:

1. Canada: Bal Vir Singh; Ph.D. expected this summer, University of Toronto; Thesis: "Morphological, Developmental and Cytological Studies in Some Coprophilous Fungi"; Research: Development of Ascomycetes and Rust fungi; Teaching: Botany [B. V. Singh (63)]
2. Sami Hemaim Abdel-Malak: B.S. 1957, Alexanednia University, Egypt; M.S. 1964, Kansas State University; Ph.D. 1973, University of Maine; Thesis: "Chemotaxonomic Significance of Alkaloids and Cyclopeptides in Amanita Species"; Research: Natural products from fungi; Teaching: Plant Biology, Plant or Fungal Physiology, Microbiology, and General Botany (audio-tutorial) [R. L. Homola (24)]
3. James P. Amon: B.S. (Biology) 1965, University of Cincinnati; M.A. (Marine Biology) 1968, College of William & Mary; Ph.D. (Marine Biology) expected early 1974, College of William & Mary; Thesis: "The Effect of Na⁺ on Development and Synthesis in a Marine Phlyctochytrium sp."; Research: Physiology and development of marine Phycomycetes and Labyrinthulas; Teaching: Marine Biology; Publications: Amon, J. & F. O. Perkins, "Structure of Labyrinthula sp. Zoospores". 1968. J. Protozool 15, 543. Perkins, F. O. & J. Amon, "Zoosporulation in Labyrinthula sp.; An Electron Microscope Study. 1969. J. Protozool 16, 235; Desires position in teaching with research opportunities. [J. P. Amon (3)]
4. Dennis D. Gaunt: B.A. 1967, University of Iowa; M.S. 1969, University of Iowa; Ph.D. 1972, University of Iowa; Thesis: "The Number and Distribution of the Incompatibility Factors in a Population of Panus tigrinus var. squamulosus". Abs. Amer. Jour. Bot. 59: 666. 1972.; Research: Systematics, genetics, and development in Basidiomycetes; Teaching: Botany, Mycology, Microbiology; Publications: Eggert, D. & D. Gaunt, "Phloem in Sphenophyllum". AJB (In Press). [D. D. Gaunt (12)]
5. Terrence M. Hammill: Ph.D. 1971, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry; Thesis: "Fine Structure of Conidiogenesis in Selected Species of Fungi Imperfecti"; Research: Ultrastructural cytology and development; taxonomy of Fungi Imperfecti; Teaching: Ultrastructural Cytology, Mycology, General Biology, Cell Biology; Several Publications. [T. M. Hammill (18)]
6. Saeed R. Khan: B.S. 1962, Agra University, India; M.S. with honors, 1964, University of Peshawar, Pakistan; Ph.D. June 10, 1973, University of Florida; Thesis: "Morphology, Development, and Ultrastructure of Termitaria snyderi Thaxter"; Research: Host-parasite relationships, especially entomogenous fungi; Teaching: Mycology, various areas of Botany, and Cytology-light & E.M.; Four manuscripts currently being submitted for publication. [J. Kimbrough (31)]
7. Douglas S. King: B.S. 1964, Arkansas State University; M.S. 1971, Arkansas State University; Ph.D. expected August, 1973, University of Kansas; Thesis: "Systematic Studies on Conidiobolus"; Research: Systematics and biology of the Entomophthorales; Teaching: General Biology, Zoology, Botany, Principles of Systematics, and Mycology; Publications: Hutchison, King and Nickerson. 1972. "Studies on Temperature Requirements, Odor Production and Zygosporangium Wall Undulation of the Genus Basidiobolus". Mycologia LXIV: 467-474; King, Nickerson and Hutchison. 1972. "Mexican Isolates of Basidiobolus ranarum Eidam". Southwestern Naturalist 18 (1). In Press.; King, Hutchison and Nickerson. 1972. "Effect of Light and Temperature on Growth and Spore Discharge in Basidiobolus". Kansas Academy of Science 75: 47-51.

8. Ronald B. Myers: B.S. (Microbiology) 1967, Michigan State University; M.S. (Virology) 1968, Michigan State University; Ph.D. (Mycology) expected in Spring of 1973, Michigan State University; Research: Isolation and biochemistry of cell organelles; Teaching: Mycology, Microbiology, Elementary Botany; Publications: Co-author on three publications on *Blastocladiella* gamma particles (J. Gen. Appl. Micr. 16, 443. 1970; Arch. f. Mikrobiol. 78, 252. 1971; 83, 215. 1972). Also co-author of monograph in preparation.
9. Jonas Norrman: Ph.D. (Botany) 1971, University of Uppsala. 2 years Post-Doctoral position under E. C. Cantino, Michigan State University; Research: Fungus Physiology; Teaching: Plant Physiology; Publications: Seven publications (Arch. Milarsiol. 75, 145, 1971; 68, 133, 1969; 56, 330, 1967; Physiol. Plantarum 24, 402, 1971; 25, 145, 1971; etc.) on Fungal Metabolism. Must have a position outside of the U. S. A. [E. C. Cantino (8)]
10. Martha J. Powell: B.S. 1969, Western Carolina University; Ph.D. December, 1973, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Thesis: "Developmental Studies of Entophlyctis"; Research: Mycology; Development and ultrastructure of aquatic fungi; Teaching: General Botany, Mycology, Electron Microscopy, Cell Biology [W. J. Koch (34)]
11. Timothy R. Rockett: M.S. (Plant Pathology) 1970, Kansas State University; Ph.D. (Biology) 1973, Kansas State University; Thesis: "Aerobiology Studies of Lignicolous Hymenomycetes and Tremellales"; Research: Aerobiology, Sporulation Biology, Lignicolous Basidiomycetes; Teaching: Audio-Tutorial Biology, General Biology, Botany, Mycology, Plant Pathology [T. R. Rockett (60)]
12. Richard Snider: B.A. 1967, Ottawa University; M.S. Jan. 1970, Kansas State University; Ph.D. May 1973, Kansas State University; Theses: "Chemotaxonomy and Numerical Analysis of the Genus *Taphrina*"; "The Effects of Environmental Factors on Spore Discharge in *Schizophyllum commune* Fr."; Research: Biology and physiology of the fungi; Teaching: Mycology, Botany, Microbiology, Plant Physiology, Lower Plants, Genetics [R. Snider (64)]
13. John Leslie Watson, Asst. Prof. Botany: B.S. 1958, University of Kansas; M.S. 1961, Kansas State Teachers College; Ph.D. 1971, Kansas State University; Thesis: "Biochemical Studies of the Genus *Taphrina*"; Research: Fatty Acid ratios as a comparison for phylogenetic relationships with morphology of the genus *Taphrina* & other Fungi; Teaching: Introductory Biology (including Audio-Tutorial experience), Introductory Botany, Mycology [J. L. Watson (74)]

G. PERSONAL INFORMATION:

I. MYCOLOGISTS WITH NEW AFFILIATIONS:

1. Mr. Gerald Benny has accepted a post doctoral appointment at the University of Florida to study the ultrastructure of the merosporangiferous Mucorales. He expects to complete the Ph.D. at Claremont Graduate School in California under the direction of Dr. R. K. Benjamin during the summer.
2. Meredith Blackwell has recently joined the Division of Biological Sciences at the University of Florida, serving as the supervisor of the Biological Ultrastructure Laboratory. She expects to receive her Ph.D. from the University of Texas (major professor: C. J. Alexopoulos) this spring.
3. Dr. Richard Calderone has taken a one-year leave from Washington and Jefferson College for a post-doctorate position at The Skin and Cancer Hospital, Temple University, under Dr. Fritz Blank.
4. Ms. Sallie Chui obtained her Ph.D. June 1, 1973 from UCLA and stays there as a Research Associate.
5. Dr. Nina Dabrowa, formerly with the Department of Dermatology, UCLA, has moved to the Dept. of Microbiology & Immunology, UCLA.
6. Dr. Stanley Grove has joined the faculty as an Assistant Professor, Biology at the University of South Florida after completing a post-doctoral Fellowship at the University of Texas.
7. Dr. Rick Hunt, recent graduate of University of California, Berkeley, will work on pine stem rusts, forest disease survey and as a Curator of the Herbarium (DAVFP) at Pacific Forest Research Laboratory, Victoria, B. C.

8. Dr. R. E. Koske, formerly a lecturer in the Dept. of Botany and the Institute of Oceanography, University of British Columbia, is now a post-doctoral fellow in the Dept. of Environmental Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
9. Elizabeth Moore-Landecker, formerly with New York University, has joined the Life Science Dept. at Glassboro state College.
10. Dr. G. Morgan-Jones has moved from the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada and is now Associate Professor of Botany and Microbiology at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36830.
11. Mrs. Vera Lucia Bononi Camargo Penteado has joined the Instituto de Botanica Sao Paulo, Brazil. Her area of research is taxonomy of Hydnaceae.
12. Dr. Robert D. Pinney has moved from the Dept. of Botany, University of Wisconsin-Marshfield, Wisc. to the Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
13. Dr. Charles Y. Yang, formerly Assistant Professor at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, has joined the newly established international agricultural research institution - The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), located in Taiwan - as the Plant Pathologist and Head of the Department of Plant Pathology.

II. TRAVELING MYCOLOGISTS:

1. Henry Aldrich will attend the 4th International Protozoology Congress in France, September 2-10 to participate in sessions on Myxomycetes and amoebae.
2. Dr. C. R. Benjamin expects to be a member of the U.S. Delegation to the governing meetings of the Council and Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy, November 5-30, 1973.
3. Dr. Shodo Hara, Institute of Brewing, Tokyo, Japan, spent July through November working in the Fermentation Laboratory, Northern Regional Lab. U.S.D.A., Peoria, Ill., on aflatoxin and the molds involved. He was supported by funds from the Science and Technology Agency, Prime Minister's Office, arranged by the UJNR Toxic Micro-Organisms Panel.
4. Dr. D. L. Hawksworth, of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England, paid a visit to the Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, in March to discuss problems in nomenclature with mycologists at PRI.
5. C. W. Hesseltine expects to be in the Orient, including Japan, in September and October 1973.
6. Dr. S. J. Hughes, Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, visited Great Britain and the Continent in April and May to confer with fellow mycologists. While in Britain, Dr. Hughes attended the hundredth anniversary ceremonies of the University of Aberystwyth as one of its distinguished graduates.
7. Jan and Erika Kohlmeker will travel to Argentina (Buenos Aires, La Plata, Quequen) and Brazil (Sao Paulo) in October 1973.
8. Dr. John Krug, of the University of Waterloo, spent the week of March 5-9 examining specimens in the National Mycological Herbarium, Ottawa, and conferring with members of the staff.
9. Dr. M. J. Larson, of the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Madison, Wisconsin, spent the week of March 23-28 at Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, conferring with staff members and examining material in the National Mycological Herbarium.
10. Dr. Larry J. Littlefield will begin a one year sabbatical leave July 1, 1973 to work with Dr. R. L. Lucas, Oxford University, England, on transfer of nutrients from host to parasite in rust-infected flax. He will also visit University of Uppsala, Sweden this summer.
11. Dr. L. S. Olive will participate in the IVth International Congress of Protozoology to be held in Clermont-Ferrand, France, September 2-10, 1973.
12. Dr. G. B. Ouellette, of the Canadian Forestry Service, Ste. Foy, Quebec, visited the Plant Research Institute, Ottawa in February to discuss with the staff his work on the taxonomy of the genus Tympanis, and electron microscopy studies of Ceratocystis ulmi, the Dutch Elm Disease organism.
13. Dr. Donald H. Pfister expects to collect fungi on some of the Caribbean Islands.

14. Dr. Rolf Singer visited the Herbarium (ENCB) of the Instituto Politecnico Nacional (Mexico) last December.
15. Dr. William C. Snyder, former Chairman of the Department of Plant Pathology, University of California at Berkeley, California visited the newly established international research institute - The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) - at Taiwan, on February 7, and spoke to the staff about some of the fungal diseases problems encountered in the tropical and subtropical regions of Asia. Next, Professor Snyder will be visiting the Central American Countries.
16. Dr. W. G. Solheim, University of Wyoming, Laramie spent one month at the University of Arizona (March, 1973) working on downy mildews and other parasitic fungi of the Sonoran Desert.
17. Dr. F. K. Sparrow from the University of Michigan, visited the Campus of the University of South Florida where he gave a seminar on "Rare Marine Fungi".
18. Dr. Neal A. Weber plans to visit Argentina, Brasil, Etc.
19. Dr. Charles Y. Yang, Plant Pathologist and Head of Plant Pathology Department of The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center located in Taiwan, is planning a trip during May this year to visit the vegetable disease situation in Southeast Asia. Dr. Thomas H. Mew of the same department will also be on this trip. The countries that they are going to visit include The Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, South Vietman and Hong Kong.

III. FORAYS:

1. A Fungal Foray to North Western Himalyas is planned from July to September 1973. For further information contact: Dr. Sarjit Singh Rattan, Botany Dept. Panjab University, Chandigarh, INDIA.
2. An Internation Foray will be held in Ivory Coast (Africa) in the tropical rain forest, October, 1973. For further information contact: Marcel V. Locquin, U. A. E. - B. P. 229. 16, 75765 Paris CEDEX 16, FRANCE.
3. The fifth working meeting of Czechoslovak mycologists will be held in Olomouc (Moravia), 25-27 September 1973; sponsored by the Czechoslovak Scientific Society for Mycology, 111 21 Prague, post-box 106, CZECHOSLAVAKIA.
4. The Charles Horton Peck Annual Foray is scheduled for 21-23 September 1973 at Lac Lapeche, Quebec. The field camp is one-hour drive north of Ottawa. For further information contact: Dr. J. H. Ginns, Plant Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa K1A 0C6 Canada.

IV. AWARDS AND REWARDS:

1. Professor Dexter H. Howard was promoted to Full Professor July 1, 1972.
2. Dr. Leon R. Kneebone, Professor of Botany & Plant Pathology at Penn State, was recently elected to Honorary Life Membership in the Mushroom Growers Association of Canada. He is the first U. S. citizen to be so honored.
3. Professor M. A. McKenzie, Director of Shade Tree Laboratories, University of Massachusetts, was appointed Emeritus Professor May 1, 1973.
4. Dr. M. F. Stoner has been elected president of Southern California Botanists, 1973.
5. Dr. Neal A. Weber was awarded the John F. Lewis Prize by the American Philosophical Society, April 1973.

V. INVITATIONAL PAPERS AND LECTURES:

1. Dr. Libero Ajello delivered the first Annual Marie B. Morrow Memorial Lecture in Mycology at the University of Texas, 14 March 1973. His lecture was entitled, "Natural history of the dermatophytes and related fungi".
2. Dr. Edward Hackaylo and Dr. Melvin J. Daft lectured on Ecto- and Endomycorrhizal associations at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University, Blacksburg, Va., May 14 and 15.

3. Dr. T. M. Hammill delivered a lecture entitled, "Ultrastructural studies of fungi using transmission electron microscopy", as part of a symposium on, "Microscopy in teaching and research", sponsored by SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, 21 March 1972.
4. Dr. C. W. Hesseltine delivered the following invitational lectures: 1) "Quantitative analysis of aflatoxin", The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Penn., March 6-7, 1973; 2) "Fermented foods", Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, November 30, 1972; 3) "New methods for rapid detection of aflatoxin"; and 4) "Recent mycotoxin research on cereals, especially corn", International Symposium on Control on Mycotoxins, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry meeting, Kungälv, Sweden, August 21-22, 1972.
5. In recent months Dr. Leon R. Kneebone has presented invitational lectures to groups within the commercial mushroom industry from Chester, Berks and Butler County areas in Pennsylvania; Oregon; California; Kentucky; New York; and Ontario, Canada.
6. Dr. Robert Koenig, Pathologist at Columbia Hospital, gave a talk on "Fungus diseases of man in Wisconsin", at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Biology Colloquium, April 4, 1973.
7. L. S. Olive presented a seminar at the University of Michigan on "Evolutionary trends among the mycetozoans", April 11, 1973.
8. Prof. J. A. Sáenz Renauld visited the University of Mexico Escuela de Medicina 9-14 December 1972 and delivered a lecture entitled, "Importancia de las formas sexuales de los hongos patogenos en medicina". He also visited the University de San Carlos de Guatemala, 17-19 March 1973 and delivered a lecture entitled, "Factores de patogenicidad de los hongos de importancia medica".
9. Prof. Neal A. Weber delivered the following lectures: N. Y. Botanical Gardens, New York City, "Ants as horticulturists", April 21, 1973 and University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, "Fungus culturing by ants", December 18, 1972.
10. Dr. John D. Weete delivered a lecture entitled, "Fungal sterol distribution and biosynthesis", at a symposium on Phytosterols at the AOCS Annual Meeting in New Orleans, La. 29 April 1973.

VI. RETIREMENTS:

1. Dr. Malcolm A. McKenzie retired from his position as Professor and as Director of the Shade Tree Laboratories, University of Massachusetts, on April 30, 1973. Hereafter his address will be: P. O. Box 651, North Amherst, Mass. 01059.
2. Stuart M. Pady, Professor of Botany, Division of Biology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas will retire July 1, 1973. From 1952 to 1967 he was Head of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology.
3. Dr. W. G. Ziller retired in March of 1973 from Pacific Forest Research Lab, Victoria, B. C.

VII. ILLNESSES:

Dr. Alma Barksdale, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, was hospitalized with a heart condition in May. A group of her colleagues at the New York Botanical Garden collaborated in management of the Society's business during her illness.

VIII. DEATHS:

We record with sorrow the deaths of the following people:

James A. Baker of El Paso, Texas, a member since 1963, 5 February 1973.

Dr. Dayna L. Stocks, Department of Botany and Range Science, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 28 November 1972.

IX. MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS:

1. Henry and Valerie Aldrich announce the arrival November 9, 1972 of John Clark Aldrich, their second son.
2. Michael Todd Calderone was born to Susan and Richard Calderone, December 16, 1972.
3. Oswaldo Fidalgo married Carmen Sylvia P. Locchio on September 6, 1972.

X. MYCOLOGICAL MISCELLANEY:

1. Myxomycete (plasmodial slime molds) slides with descriptions and teaching guide are available at \$15.00 each. Contact: Karl Leo Braun, 5460 Ballentine Pike, Springfield, Ohio 45502; or DONARS PRODUCTIONS, P. O. Box 24, Loveland, Colorado 80537.
2. An index to world literature on mycorrhizae by E. HacsKaylo and C. M. Tompkins will soon be published as a contribution of the Reed Herbarium, Baltimore, Maryland.
3. Lew Heymann yearns for retirement. His mail-order business in mycological and other natural-history books is for sale. Please write to: Lew Heymann, P. O. Box 6448, Carmel, California 93921.
4. Dr. Leon R. Kneebone is serving on the Organizing Committee for the IX International Mushroom Congress to be held in Tokyo in November 1974. He also represents North and South America on the International Commission of Mushroom Science with headquarters in Horst, Holland.
5. Dr. Robert E. Machol writes, "In the last issue I advertized a copy of Kuehner and Romagnesi, and received four orders, of which of course I could only fill one. In March I discovered a marvelous bookstore in Paris that has several copies of this book, new, at what I believe to be the publication price. It is the Librairie du Museum, 36, rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, 75005 Paris."
6. Dr. M. F. Stoner led approximately 80 people, including members of the Southern California Botanists and others, on a mycological foray in the Monrovia Canyon area near Pasadena. Other MSA members attending included Drs. Paul Harding (Sunkist Growers), Ralph Ames (Cal Poly, Pomona) and Dan Mahoney (Los Angeles State Univ.).

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I. EDITOR'S COMMENT:

We have received comments ranging in tone from amused to indignant about delivery of the Newsletter. There are two aspects to this problem. One is delay in publication for which we are regrettably responsible. The other is delay in mail delivery.

Bulk mailing is a great gamble. All of the North American addresses are mailed at the same time, but delivery dates span three weeks or more. One member received a Questionnaire three months from the date of mailing. Moreover, members in New York or Chicago may receive their copies days ahead of those in southern Oregon only a short distance from the point of mailing.

As a consequence several members report that they have ordered books listed in the Newsletter as soon as they received it, only to find the book is already sold to another member who received his Newsletter more promptly.

We see no solution to this problem. First class mail would be very expensive and would not guarantee simultaneous delivery. Staggered mailing would be possible if it were known in advance which routes would be swiftest, but that information is not available. Therefore, we offer our sympathy to those ardent bibliophiles who have missed the buy of a lifetime, but for those who live at the end of a long mail route there is little prospect for improvement.