

Newsletter of the Mycological Society of America

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— Important Dates —

- June 15 Deadline:**
Inoculum 56(4)
- July 23-28, 2005:**
International Union of
Microbiology Societies
(Bacteriology and
Applied Microbiology,
Mycology, and Virology)
- July 30-August 5, 2005:**
MSA-MSJ, Hilo, HI
- August 15-19, 2005:**
International Congress on
the Systematics
and Ecology
of Myxomycetes V

Editor — Richard E. Baird

Entomology and Plant Pathology Dept.
Box 9655
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, MS 39762
Telephone: (662) 325-9661
Fax: (662) 325-8955
Email: rbaird@plantpath.msstate.edu

MSA Homepage:
<http://msafungi.org>

Great Smoky Mountains National Park First Lichen Bio-Quest

By Harold W. Keller

This first Lichen Bio-Quest was held at Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont near Townsend, Tennessee on June 19 and 20, 2004. More than 30 participants registered, including high school, college, university teachers and students, park volunteers and staff, area residents, and amateur and professional lichenologists. The objectives of the Lichen Bio-Quest included an educational component which answered the following questions: What is a lichen? Where do lichens grow? How to collect and preserve lichen specimens? How to recognize growth forms? How to use lichen terminology? How to identify lichens? Participants compiled an annotated checklist of lichens associated with high altitude and low altitude regions of Great Smoky Mountains National Park as part of the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory. Lichen specimens were curated, identified, and characterized as part of the new website/database manager hosted by the Southern Appalachian Information Node (SAIN) as part of the National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII).

Two lichenologists served as experts for identification and as foray captains. H. Thorsten Lumbsch, Ph.D., presented a lecture that covered lichen symbiosis, morphology (growth forms and terminology), reproduction, physiology, ecology, importance, lichen systematics, and taxonomic characters. Professor Steven B. Selva, Ph.D., gave a lecture on the use of calicioid (stubble lichens) as environmental indicators of old growth forests and morphological characters to distinguish this



Figure 1. Jessica Hoffman, a Discover Life in America intern, shown at the Spruce-Fir Nature Trail. She will use the Lichen Bio-Quest experience to interpret nature for park visitors. Photo credit Harold W. Keller.



Figure 2. Harry Hitchcock, Clinton High School teacher, Clinton, Tennessee along the Spruce-Fir Nature Trail. This tree trunk is covered with all three growth forms of lichens: crustose, foliose, and fruticose. A high altitude site above 1,728 meters along Clingman's Dome Road where Red Spruce and Fraser's Fir are the dominate tree species. Lecture information and lichen specimens will be used in his biology classes. Photo credit Harold W. Keller.

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group of lichens. Participants viewed lichen specimens using microscope videos to illustrate lichen morphology, terminology, and taxonomic characters.

Lower elevation collection sites (Lumber Ridge Trail and Glade Falls, 405-550 meters), were located in the Tremont area; higher elevation sites included Spruce Fir Nature Trail, Lower Beech Gap Trail, and Balsam Mountain Road, and ranged from 1,094 to 1,728 meters. Results of a short afternoon and full day forays were: a total of 136 lichen taxa collected, representing 7 orders, 5 suborders, 29 families, 57 genera, and 88 species. Four stubble lichens and five crustose lichens were new records for the Park but are rather common and widely distributed species. Numerous areas in the Park are still poorly known and certain groups of lichens, such as crustose siliceous and lignicolous taxa as well as stubble lichens, have been overlooked or neglected. Our results clearly indicate that further intensive studies are neces-

sary to evaluate the species diversity of lichens; many new lichen records and new species await discovery in GSMNP.

Acknowledgments: Special thanks go to Jeanne Hilten from Discover Life in America and Michelle Presby from GSMIT who along with staff provided the necessary pre-meeting registration announcements and logistical support of equipment, supplies, photographic images, maps, and food arrangements for the participants. We greatly appreciate participants who volunteered to car pool people and gear to collecting sites. This Lichen Bio-Quest was financed by Discover Life in America Award #2004-6 to HWK.

Questions or comments should be sent to Harold W. Keller, Central Missouri State University, Department of Biology, 306 W C Morris, Warrenburg, MO 64093, email: keller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu.



Figure 3. Welcome sign leading to Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont (GSMIT). Photo credit Michelle Presby.



Figure 4. Aerial view of GSMIT and surrounding area. Courtesy of Michelle Presby.



Figure 5. *Phaeocalicium polyporaenum*, growing on a polypore bracket fungus, *Trichaptum pergamenum*, on a standing dead *Liquidambar styraciflua* tree. A new record for the Park. Photo credit Steve Selva.

Towards a Single Scientific Name for Species of Fungi

By Amy Y. Rossman & Gary J. Samuels

The following article deals with the nomenclature of fungi, specifically how to determine single scientific names for pleomorphic fungi that reflect the phylogeny of taxa. The proposals are relatively straight-forward and logical in our view, however, they represent a major shift in the current approach to the nomenclature of fungi having both a teleomorphic and anamorphic state. We present this proposal to engender discussion and hopefully move to a consensus about this issue. At the least it will allow the mycological community to determine where the disagreements lie in discussing the potential change to one scientific name for fungi. Among the small group of mycologists with whom we have communicated prior to publishing this document, the relatively few arguments against this proposal concern assumption number one, namely whether or not a single name for each species of fungus is necessary. We welcome your examples and further discussion about this issue.

For more than a decade the mycological community has been considering the need to move toward using only one scientific name for species of fungi especially among the ascomycetes that often manifest themselves in both sexual and asexual states. Following are some guidelines about how this might be done, i.e. which generic and specific scientific names would be used. This proposal accepts three assumptions that are listed below. In addition, it is important to note that this proposal concerns only nomenclature. Issues of taxonomy such as decisions about what constitutes a species or genus or how to determine which species belong in a genus are outside the scope of nomenclature and thus are not part of this discussion.

This proposal makes the following assumptions. Each assumption will be discussed, but they are summarized here.

1. A single name for each species is needed.
2. The scientific name of a species should reflect its phylogeny.
3. Teleomorphic (sexual, meiotic) and anamorphic (asexual, mitotic) names carry equal weight in deciding which name to use, thus the oldest published generic name has priority. Priority of species epithet could be the oldest one; alternatively epithets in the priority genus could be given priority.

In order to achieve the goal of one scientific name for fungi, two changes are required in Article 59 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN). Alternatively, Article 59 could be eliminated although it might be wise to preserve it until a transition to one scientific name is complete.

If these goals were accepted and changes made in the ICBN, mycologists could start to provide one scientific name for each species of fungi that reflects its phylogeny. Included are examples of what would happen if these guidelines were applied to specific fungal genera and species. These examples also suggest how many scientific names would need to be changed if one name for fungi were implemented using these guidelines.

Discussion of assumptions

One species-one scientific name: For many years separate scientific names have been recognized for fungi that manifest themselves as both as teleomorphic or sexual fungi and anamorphic or asexual fungi. Because many fungi are known only as asexually reproducing species, this has been a matter of practicality. With molecular tools, it is now possible to determine the phylogenetic position of asexually reproducing fungi and incorporate them into a phylogeny. Even without molecular data, correct phylogenetic placement is often possible based on morphological characteristics. Thus, from a nomenclatural point of view it is no longer necessary to use different scientific names for different states of one species.

The same is true for synanamorphs i.e. different asexual manifestations of the same species. Initially a species known only in its vegetative state without any form of asexual reproduction was given a scientific name based only on that vegetative state. If a conidial or sexual form of reproduction were discovered, another name based on that state was given in a genus appropriate for that form of reproduction. With molecular tools, the phylogenetic placement of a fungus that reproduces only vegetatively can be known. Thus, scientific names for synanamorphs are not necessary and, in fact, are detrimental to communicating information about that species. Use of one scientific name for synanamorphs is already well accepted.

A single name for a species in all of its manifestations facilitates clarity of thought about the organism. Anamorphs, teleomorphs, and mycelium are not separate and distinct organisms but are all parts of a single life-cycle.

Scientific names should reflect phylogeny: A scientific name is the short hand that reflects knowledge about an organism. With the rapid advance in understanding phylogeny, mycologists are striving to incorporate knowledge about the phylogeny of fungi into their scientific names. Until recently the information included in a scientific name was based only on morphological characters such as color and septation of ascospores or ornamentation of fruiting bodies. Often only one easy-to-recognize character was used and this formed the basis for Saccardoan classification of fungi proposed in the late 19th and early 20th century. Even before use of molecular sequence data, it was possible to determine relationships among fungi based on suites of morphological characters including those of related teleomorphs with anamorphs or careful observation of developmental characters such as those of ascomycete fruiting bodies or conidial formation. However, this process has been greatly accelerated with the use of molecular sequence data to determine phylogeny.

Teleomorph and anamorph names are equal in determining priority: The simplest basis for determining a single scientific name for pleomorphic fungi is to accept one of the founding principles of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, specifically the principle of priority. We advocate

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that priority should be given to the name that was published first. **Generic level:** Reconciliation of the use of two scientific names for fungi is most difficult in the Ascomycota, many of which have conspicuous asexually reproducing states. In this group of fungi scientific names for both the sexual and the asexual states are commonly in use, thus there is a need to determine which generic name should be used for a specific monophyletic lineage. Although there was much discussion and no agreement at the IMC7, the subsequent vote suggested that the teleomorph name need not necessarily have priority over the anamorph name. We propose that the name to be used should be based on the earliest publication date. It is likely that the genus representing the most conspicuous state would have been described first. In cases where this would require large-scale transfer of species names to the earliest generic name for that lineage, it would be possible to conservation the competing generic name. **Species level:** The same principle of priority would apply to species. The earliest species epithet for a species with names in both the teleomorph and anamorph genus would have priority. Alternatively, the name already in the priority genus could be given priority. This would lessen the number of name changes as demonstrated by the examples below. On the other hand, this violates a basic principle of the ICBN and could cause confusion in the future when species synonymies include earlier epithets.

Changes in Article 59 of the ICBN: Article 59 was developed specifically to allow the use of two or more names for fungi especially those having anamorphic states. At the time Article 59 was accepted, relationships between teleomorphs and anamorphs were being discovered with the assumption that eventually all fungi would have known sexual states and those sexual state names would be used. It was considered necessary to refer to these morphs separately. Since then evidence suggests that many fungi do not have sexual states or produce them only rarely. In addition, molecular data allow the integration of anamorphic fungi into phylogenetic hierarchies, thus the need for separate names for these alternate states no longer exists.

At present Article 59.1 states:

“In ascomycetous and basidiomycetous fungi with mitotic asexual morphs (anamorphs) as well as a meiotic sexual morph (teleomorph), the correct name covering the holomorph (i.e., the species in all its morphs) is — except for lichen-forming fungi — the earliest legitimate name typified by an element representing the teleomorph, i.e. the morph characterized by the production of asci/ascospores, basidia/basidiospores, teliospores, or other basidium-bearing organs.”

The words “typified by an element representing the teleomorph...organs” present difficulty in recognizing one scientific name for fungi. We would propose deleting the words “typified by an element representing the teleomorph, i.e. the morph characterized by the production of asci/ascospores, basidia/basidiospores, teliospores, or other basidium-bearing organs.” from Article 59.1.

In addition, Article 59.2 must be eliminated completely. Article 59.2 states:

“For a binary name to qualify as a name of a holomorph, not only must its type specimen be teleomorphic, but also the protologue must include a description or diagnosis of this morph (or be so phrased that the possibility of reference to the teleomorph cannot be excluded).”

Deleting a phrase of Article 59.1 and deleting Article 59.2 completely would allow names that have been applied solely to anamorphic taxa to be considered equally for priority as the accepted scientific name for fungi.

A proposal to be considered at the International Botanical Congress in 2005 is one that would allow the designation of an epitype specimen with a sexual state even if such a state were not mentioned in the protologue (Hawksworth, D.H. 2004. *Taxon* 53: 597. Proposal183). This would effectively allow the use of anamorph names for fungi having sexual states.

Challenges to implementing this system

Before applying scientific names to monophyletic groups, the phylogenetic placement of the type of a taxon must be determined i.e., for type species of genera, type genera of families, etc. Thus, one obstacle to providing a single name for each species of fungi is determining monophyletic groups, however, rapid progress is being made in this regard. This has always been true but is even more crucial in moving toward one name for fungi. Just as it is now, judgment is required in deciding exactly what constitutes a single lineage and at what level should that lineage be recognized. These are not nomenclatural questions, rather they pertain to taxonomic decisions about how taxa are circumscribed.

Decisions

If these guiding principles are accepted, several decisions must still be made:

1. Should the change to a single scientific name for species of fungi be gradual or implemented after a specific date?

We would suggest a gradual implementation allowing the community to move towards a single scientific name for fungi without requiring that this to occur immediately or even retroactively. On the other hand, it might be wise to mandate the use of a single scientific name at some point in time, possibly in six or twelve years i.e. 2011 or 2017.

2. Should the earliest epithet be transferred to the priority genus or should priority be given to species epithets in priority genera?

In our view the answer to this question is not altogether clear. We lean toward the simplest solution i.e. earliest epithet in either genus because that rule is easy to understand and follow. Later, when synonymies are listed, there will not be the confusion of an earlier epithet being listed as a synonym and a comment required about why this is acceptable. In the long run an easy, consistent rule may serve us best, once we have made the required name changes and moved to a system of one scientific name for a species.

However, giving priority to species epithets in priority gen-

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era would result in fewer name changes and thus seems a more attractive solution in the short run. One could base this decision on experience with sanctioned and conserved scientific names or situations in which certain groups of names are given priority. While these allowances appear to solve an immediate problem, in the long run they seem to have resulted in considerable complication in applying the ICBN.

Examples of one scientific name

To test the usefulness and potential problems that may be encountered in implementing these guidelines, examples are presented assuming that the ICBN were changed. For these examples the number of name changes required is presented using the two scenarios i.e. priority to the oldest epithet even though it must be transferred into the priority genus or priority to species epithets in priority genera.

Botryosphaeria vs. Fusicoccum: The genus *Botryosphaeria* 1863 based on *B. dothidea* has an anamorphic state regarded as *Fusicoccum aesculi*. The genus *Fusicoccum* was published in 1829 based on *F. aesculi*. Because *B. dothidea* and *F. aesculi* represent the same lineage, the generic name *Fusicoccum* would have priority and all names in that lineage would be placed in *Fusicoccum*. There are currently 12 species in the *Botryosphaeria-Fusicoccum* clade (Farr et al. 2005), of which only two species would require a name change, specifically *B. mamane* 1997 and *B. ribis* 1911 would have to be transferred to *Fusicoccum*.

Additional generic names that should be considered in determining the correct generic name for this lineage are *Scytalidium* 1959 and *Natrassia* 1989. The genus *Scytalidium* based on *S. lignicola* is now considered a synonym of *F. dimidatum* as well as more well-known names including *S. dimidatum* and *Hendersonula toruloidea*. The genus *Scytalidium* was used to describe the non-reproducing toruloid black hyphae of this fungus that can become quite abundant. A pycnidial reproductive state was discovered that has versicolored conidia that was placed in the genus *Natrassia* based on the type species, *N. mangiferae*. Molecular data on this fungus place it within the *Botryosphaeria-Fusicoccum* lineage. Given that *Fusicoccum* provides the oldest generic name for lineage, this species was placed in *Fusicoccum* (Farr, et al. 2005). This example demonstrates the absurdity of naming morphological states of fungi. Although the toruloid arthric hyphae are dominant in some situations, elsewhere the pycnidial state develops and it seems possible that a botryosphaeria-like teleomorph may be discovered. In that situation would we describe the sexual state as another synonym? The advantages of one name for each species are demonstrated by this example. Once placed in *Fusicoccum*, the biology of this species as a relatively common plant pathogen of woody and fibrous plants in subtropical and tropical regions becomes evident. In addition, given reports of this fungus from human skin and nails, other species of *Fusicoccum* as human pathogens should be considered.

Farr, D.F., M. Elliott, A.Y. Rossman & R.L. Edmonds, 2005. *Fusicoccum arbuti* sp. nov. causing cankers on Pacific madrone in western North America with notes on *Fusicoc-*

cum dimidiatum, the correct name for *Scytalidium dimidiatum* and *Natrassia mangiferae*. Mycologia: in press.

Botryosphaeria vs. Diplodia, Dothiorella and Lasiodiplodia: Several additional anamorphic genera fall within the broad concept of *Botryosphaeria*. These include *Diplodia* 1834, *Dothiorella* 1880, and *Lasiodiplodia* 1896. Recent research has demonstrated that each of these anamorph genera represent monophyletic lineages of *Botryosphaeria* sensu lato. If one decides to recognize these lineages at the generic level and because the type of *Botryosphaeria* belongs in the *Fusicoccum* lineage, *Botryosphaeria* could not be used for any of these lineages. Conversely, if one makes the judgment that one large lineage should be recognized, the oldest generic name, *Diplodia*, would apply to all species requiring numerous new combinations. Whether a narrow or broad lineage is recognized is a taxonomic decision.

Continuing with the narrowly circumscribed lineages, the type species of *Diplodia*, *D. mutila* (epithet pre-1834), is considered the anamorph of *B. stevensii* 1864. If this lineage were recognized, all species would be placed in *Diplodia*. Although not the case here, it is certainly possible that there would be an older species epithet for the type of a genus that would have priority over the epithet in the synonymous genus.

Similarly, the type species of *Dothiorella*, *D. pyrenophora* 1880, falls within another lineage now considered part of *Botryosphaeria* that would be regarded as *Dothiorella*. Likewise, the genus *Lasiodiplodia* based on *L. tubericola* 1896 considered a synonym of *L. theobromae* pre-1834, falls within a lineage of *Botryosphaeria* that is different from the lineage with the type species of *Botryosphaeria*. The teleomorph name, *B. rhodina* based on *Physalospora rhodina* 1889 would be a synonym of *L. theobromae*. Thus, one might recognize species in this lineage in the genus *Lasiodiplodia*.

Calonectria vs. Cyindrocladium: The generic name *Calonectria* was published in 1878 with *C. daldiniana* designated as the type species. This species is now considered to be a synonym of *C. pyrochroa*, of which *Cyindrocladium ilicicola* is recognized as the anamorph (Crous, 2002). The known anamorphic states of *Calonectria* have been placed in *Cyindrocladium*. The generic name *Cyindrocladium* was published in 1892 based on *C. scoparium*. Assuming that the type species of *Calonectria*, *C. pyrochroa*, and *Cyindrocladium*, *C. scoparium*, are monophyletic as appears to be true (Crous et al. 2000), *Calonectria* is the oldest name and has priority. Thus, species of *Cyindrocladium* that are monophyletic with *C. pyrochroa* would be recognized in *Calonectria*. All taxa currently recognized in *Cyindrocladium* would be recognized only as species of *Calonectria*. Species belonging to this lineage even if they only produced an anamorphic state would be placed in *Calonectria*.

If one examines the species currently accepted in *Calonectria* and *Cyindrocladium* by Crous (2002) and gives priority to the earliest species epithet, 19 out of 39 names would need to be changed. If names in the priority genus *Calonectria* were given priority, only 11 out of 39 name changes would be required.

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Names related to *Calonectria* vs. *Cylindrocladium*: Similarly, *Nectriadiella* has anamorphs placed in *Cylindrocladiella*. In this case, *Nectriadiella* based on *N. cameliae* was published in 2000 while the anamorphic genus, *Cylindrocladiella* based on *C. infestans*, was published in 1982. Species of this lineage would be regarded as members of the genus *Cylindrocladiella*. Of the seven names in this genus, one would need to be changed. Two have teleomorphs.

Gliocladiopsis 1954 has priority over *Glionectria* 2000. Of the three names in this genus, none would need to be changed under either system. One has a teleomorph.

Xenocylindrocladium 1997 has priority over *Xenocalonectria* 2000. Out of three names, none would need to be changed. One has a teleomorph.

In the *Calonectria-Cylindrocladium* complex, either 13 or 20 names changes out of 52 species are required to move to single species name.

Crous, P.W. 2002. Taxonomy and Pathology of *Cylindrocladium* (*Calonectria*) and Allied Genera. APS Press.

***Hypocrea* vs. *Trichoderma*:** A recent monograph by Chaverri & Samuels (2003) of one group of species in *Hypocrea/Trichoderma* serves as an example of the potential number of scientific names that would need to be changed. At the generic level *Trichoderma* Pers. 1801 has priority over *Hypocrea* Fr. 1825. The 40 accepted names in Chaverri & Samuels (2003) were reviewed. If the oldest epithet is used no matter what, 30/40 name changes are required. If *Trichoderma* epithets are given priority, 15/40 name changes are required. These changes reflect that fact that about 200 species of *Hypocrea* but only 70 species of *Trichoderma* have been described. This may be a situation where the genus *Hypocrea* should be conserved.

Chaverri, P. & G.J. Samuels. 2003. *Hypocrea/Trichoderma* (Ascomycota, Hypocreales, Hypocreaceae): species with green ascospores. *Studies in Mycology* 48:1-116.

***Fusarium* vs. *Gibberella* and other teleomorphic genera *Albonectria*, *Cosmospora*, and *Neocosmospora*:** Several monophyletic groups are linked to *Fusarium* 1821. The type species of *Fusarium* is *F. sambucinum* 1869, which has as its teleomorph *Gibberella pulicaris* 1877, the type species of *Gibberella* 1877. Many species of *Fusarium* are linked to *Gibberella* and these form a monophyletic group. In this situation, the name *Fusarium* would have priority over *Gibberella*. All species in this lineage have a *Fusarium* name thus no new combinations would be required if priority were given to the priority genus. The other lineages having fusarium-like anamorphs are represented by the teleomorph genera *Albonectria* 1999, *Cosmospora* 1862, and *Neocosmospora* 1899 (= *Haematonectria* 1999). Many of these species are already known in the literature under the teleomorph names rather than as the *Fusarium* names.

***Pilidium* vs. *Hainesia* vs. *Discohainesia*:** In this monophyletic group these three generic names represent a monophyletic lineage (Rossman et al. 2004). The genus *Pilidium* 1823 with *P. acerinum* as the type species is monophyletic with *P. concavum*. The type species of *Hainesia* 1884 is *H. lythri* and has been applied to the same species. Another teleomorph, *Discohainesia* 1847 includes the type species, *Discohainesia oenotherae*, as the teleomorph for *P. concavum/H. lythri*. The genus *Pilidium* 1823 has priority over *Hainesia* and *Discohainesia*. However, the oldest species epithet for all the names is *Dacryomyces lythri* 1846, thus the correct scientific single name for this species would be the new combination in *Pilidium*.

Rossman, A.Y., M.C. Aime, D.F. Farr, L.A. Castlebury, K.R. Peterson & R. Leahy. 2004. The coelomycetous genera *Chaetomella* and *Pilidium* represent a newly discovered lineage of inoperculate discomycetes. *Mycol. Progress* 3: 275-260.

Rust fungi

Among the rust fungi a number of anamorphic genera have been described. Names are based on the different mitospore spore states present, because the associated teleomorph for that taxon is not known, especially for macrocyclic rusts. In general among rust fungi, the teleomorphic genera dominate and the phylogenetic concept of the anamorphic genera is extremely confused. Two large anamorphic genera are *Aecidium* Pers. 1801 and *Uredo* Pers. 1801. In the case of *Uredo*, the type species, *U. euphorbiae-heliscopiae* Pers. has a *Melampsora* Castagne 1843 teleomorph. The name *Uredo* describes an anamorphic spore state that is found in several teleomorphic genera, and contains upwards of 500 species. In contrast, *Melampsora* is a monophyletic genus of 90+ highly recognizable rusts. If strict application of the oldest generic name rule is enforced, then about 90 new combinations of all *Melampsora* spp. into *Uredo* would be necessitated. Additionally reassignment of the ca. 500 species currently placed in *Uredo* that do not have *Melampsora* teleomorphs would be necessary to preserve the primary goal of names reflecting phylogeny. For many of these this is only possible through molecular phylogeny, thus such a move would leave taxonomy of the Uredinales in an undesirable state where one generic name i.e., *Uredo* could represent a known monophyletic group of teleomorphs but also a known polyphyletic assemblage of anamorphs. This example presents a strong case for conservation of *Melampsora* over *Uredo*. In the case of *Aecidium*, the teleomorph of the type species, *A. berberidis* Pers.:Pers. is *Puccinia graminis* Pers.:Pers 1801 and thus *Puccinia* has equal priority.

Questions or comments should be sent to Amy Rossman, Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, USDA-ARS, Rm. 304, B011a, 10300 Baltimore Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705, email: arossman@nt.ars-grin.gov

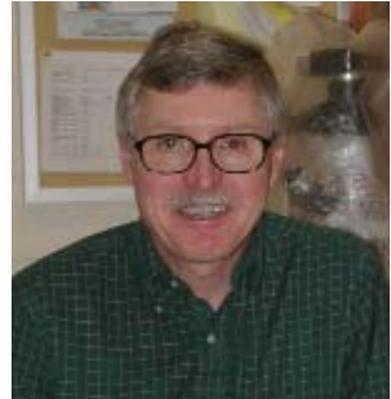
From the President's Corner ...

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The mid-year MSA Executive Council meeting in late February was a productive one with special thanks owed to Secretary **Faye Murrin** for organization of arrangements, agenda documents and the meeting report. The meeting was held in the conference room of the Bell Museum of Natural History at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, which allowed us to visit the new fungal display (organized by post-doctoral fellow **Gail Celio**, and graduate students **Bryn Dentinger** and **Maj Padamsee** from my laboratory) for a science fair for high school students and their families. Highlights of the meeting included several issues related to publication and data management, and plans for future meetings. Mycologia no longer has a backlog of manuscripts and publication is now six months from submission, as reported by Editor-in-chief **Donald Natvig**. The data related to the use of the journal, from HighWire reports, were demonstrated by Managing Editor **Jeff Stone**, who is just beginning to explore the possibilities. MSA has agreed to support the DC Principles Coalition for Not-for-profit Publishers, which has as its goal the preservation of the ability of societies like MSA to publish and to determine the degree of public access to the journal. Treasurer **Karen Snetselaar** concluded that MSA is financially sound but still needs to watch costs as changes that affect the journal are worked out. An unexpected bonus was the offer of JSTORS to place all back issues of Mycologia on-line at little cost to the Society. Past President **Carol Shearer** reported on the Society Summit on Data Sharing and Archiving that she and former President **Amy Rossman** attended. This national meeting of biological societies seeks to establish mechanisms to make data available after publication, to establish archiving standards and find support for data storage. MSA is supporting a proposal to fund additional planning meetings to achieve these goals.

Initial arrangements for the next three, and perhaps four, annual meetings

are nearing completion. Plans for the Quebec City meeting in 2006 are developing well according to President-elect **James Anderson**, while Vice President **Greg Mueller** reported that Baton Rouge, LA, will likely be the site of the 2007 meeting, where interactions with the Latin American Mycological Society (ALM) can be fostered. For 2008 we will focus on a North Temperate venue at University Park, PA, and tentatively a Western alpine setting for 2009 with the Botanical Society of America. All in all, it was a good meeting with Mother Nature smiling on us, thanks to an unusually mild and dry Minnesota winter.



**David J. McLaughlin,
MSA President**

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT HILO
UH Hilo Administration
Office of the Chancellor

December 6, 2004

Dr. David McLaughlin, President
Mycological Society of America
Department of Plant Biology
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108-1095

Dear Dr. McLaughlin:

The University of Hawai'i at Hilo is happy and proud to function as the site of the Annual Meetings of the Mycological Society of America with its joint meeting with the Mycological Society of Japan from July 30 through August 5, 2005. We are looking forward to your visit to our beautiful island and university campus and know your symposia and discussion sessions will lead to greater cooperation and collaborative research between the United States of America and Japan.

We understand you have organized a number of symposia concerning important aspects of mycology such as growing mushrooms commercially and the extraction of mycopharaceuticals from fungi. Dr. Don Hemmes of our Biology Department and his colleagues are busy preparing field trips and evening poster sessions to make your stay enjoyable.

We hope your society members and their families can come early and stay after the meetings to visit some of the spectacular sites on our island and travel to a number of the other islands in the state of Hawaii.

We look forward to greeting you.

With Aloha,



Dr. Rose Tseng, Chancellor
University of Hawai'i at Hilo

c: Don E. Hemmes
Judith Fox-Goldstein

200 W. Kawili Street, Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4091
Telephone: (808) 974-7444, Facsimile: (808) 974-7822, www.uhhawaii.edu
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MSA BUSINESS

Scenes From the Midyear MSA Executive Council Meeting



Participants at the midyear meeting of MSA Executive Council viewing a fungal display in the Bell Museum, Minneapolis. Left to right, Don Natvig, Jim Anderson, Dave McLaughlin, Faye Murrin, Jeff Stone, Carol Shearer, Greg Mueller, and Karen Snetselaar.



ABOVE LEFT: At the midyear Council meeting, (left to right) Carol Shearer, Greg Mueller, and Karen Snetselaar.



ABOVE RIGHT: At the midyear Council meeting, (left to right) Jim Anderson and Jeff Stone.



BOTTOM RIGHT: At the midyear Council meeting, (left to right) Greg Mueller, Karen Snetselaar, Dave McLaughlin and Faye Murrin.

MSA Secretary Email Express

Council completed three email polls since my March report and approved the following:

- 2005-1: **symposium funding for the MSA meeting in Hilo:** 1) \$4000 in support of symposia for Hilo to be used as reimbursements only to non-MSA members or international members (our now generally accepted policy of \$3000 with an extra \$1000 for Hilo), and 2) for this year only, because travel to Hilo is relatively expensive, that up to \$2000 to be used in waiving registration fees in special circumstances where there is financial need for anyone presenting in the main symposia.
- 2005-3: the nomination by **Michael Allen**, Chair of the Karling Lecturer Committee of **Dr. Louise Glass** as the **2005 Karling Lecturer**.
- 2005-4: that from now on, funds covering the MSA Graduate Fellowships, and the Presentation and Poster Awards come from the income from the Uncommitted Endowment Fund, unless otherwise explicitly decided by Council.

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

- Canada: Sarathi Maheshika Weraduwege, Wyth Marshall
- Germany: Alga Zuccaro
- India: P Bhanu Murthy

United States: Brett E **Arenz**, Srikanthimathi **Balakrishna**, Deana L **Baucom**, Sara **Branco**, Robert Allen **Cating**, David B **Chalkley**, Patricia A **Cook**, Cara **Gibson**, Luz Beatriz **Gilbert**,

John W **Hanna**, Christina M **Hazard**, Katherine L **Higgins**, Allison **Kennedy**, Peter **Kennedy**, Nemat O. **Keyhani**, Soochan **Lee**, Melissa M **Long**, Katherine R **Mohatt**, Rosa R **Mourino-Perez**, Cathryn J **Rehmeyer**, Elena K **Stamenova**, Jane E **Stewart**, Julie Lynn **Stewart**, Claire M **Venard**, Katherine E **Winsett**, Shuang **Zhou**.

Emeritus membership: There was one application for emeritus membership: **James W. Hendrix**, Stamping Ground, KY, United States. Emeritus memberships will be formally approved by the Society at the Annual Business Meeting in Hilo, Hawaii, August 3rd, 2005.

Deaths: I regret to report the recent passing of two eminent mycologists.

Dr. William (Bill) Denison, a long time member of the MSA, was an expert in discomycetes and lichenized fungi. He was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Oregon State University and curator of the Mycological Collection at the OSU Herbarium from 1966-1994. He completed an AM in Botany from Oberlin College and a PhD in Mycology from Cornell University.

Dr. Edward Garber was a geneticist who did substantial work on filamentous fungi. A graduate of Cornell University (B.S. 1940), the University of Minnesota (M.S. 1942) and the University of California at Berkeley (1949), he joined the Botany Department at the University of Chicago in 1953 where he remained on the faculty until his retirement in 1988.

—**Faye Murrin**
MSA Secretary

Minutes of the MSA 2005 Midyear Council Meeting

Saturday, February 26, 2005
Bell Museum, Minneapolis, Minnesota

CALL TO ORDER AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. The 2005 mid-year Executive Council Meeting was called to order by President *David J. McLaughlin* at 8:42 am in Room 306 of the Bell Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis. All MSA Executive members were present: President *David J. McLaughlin*, President-Elect *James B Anderson*, Vice-President *Gregory Mueller*, Past President *Carol Shearer*, Treasurer *Karen Snetselaar*, and Secretary *Faye Murrin*. *Mycologia* Editor-in-Chief, *Donald Natvig* and *Mycologia* Managing Editor, *Jeffrey Stone*, were also present as invited participants. Secretary *Murrin* distributed hard copies of the Executive Council Packets sent by email prior to the meeting which included the Agenda, updated MSA Roster, midyear reports and minutes of the 2004 Executive and General Council meetings.
2. **MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by Secretary Murrin and seconded by President-Elect Anderson that the minutes of the MSA 2004 Executive Council meeting be approved as published in *Inoculum* 55(3).**

Secretary *Murrin* updated the meeting on progress made on items raised at the 2004 Executive and General Council meetings, noting that items put forward as motions at these meetings had a high rate of successful completion, whereas Recommendations and Action Items were less likely to have been followed up successfully. One important unresolved item that has been raised on numerous occasions is the effort of the Society to have *Mycologia* included in **PubMed**.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

(excluding financial matters)

3. **President McLaughlin** presented his report [*Inoculum* 56(3)]. He gratefully acknowledged that the Hilo meeting was coming together through the hard work of the organizers, noting that the unusually high number of symposia would add to the uniqueness of this joint meeting. He thanked those who agreed to serve on the *ad hoc* Committee on Permits, chaired by *Sabine Huhndorf*, and announced that the Latin American Mycological Association and the MSA would be renewing their joint agreement at the upcoming Fifth Latin American Mycological Congress, in Brazil, August 1-5, 2005. [note added: *Roy Halling* will act as MSA representative at the signing.]

Recommendation: Managing Editor *Stone* expressed an interest in sitting on the Permits Committee and President *McLaughlin* agreed that he should be added to the membership of the Committee.

4. **President-Elect Anderson** presented his report including i) a proposal for an informal MSA "think-tank" committee to discuss a **long-term vision** for the Society; this will involve a get-together during the Hilo meeting and a final report by the President at the annual meeting in Quebec in 2006 and ii) an update on his meetings with APS concerning the joint meeting in Quebec in 2006 (see summary below in item 17).
5. A report on **Nominations** was given by **Vice - President Mueller** who thanked the Nominations Committee, chaired by *Charles Mims*, for its prompt submission of a slate of candidates for the Annual Spring Ballot. Those candidates have been contacted and half of the ballot is now in place. A call for nominations was distributed to the general membership in *Inoculum* and via a blast email. Following the March 15th deadline efforts can be made to complete the candidate list for the ballot.

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MSA BUSINESS

Vice-President *Mueller* noted the lack of response from the *Inoculum* notice but reported some response following the blast email.

Action to be taken (by President-Elect *Anderson* and Secretary *Murrin*): that the deadline for nominations from the Nominations Committee and the general membership to reach the Vice-President for the spring ballot be indicated in the MOP and that it be Feb 15th.

6. **Secretary Murrin** referred briefly to her report [*Inoculum* 56(3)] and then led a discussion of three recommendations on the topic of **electronic communication** which were subsequently approved by Council :

Recommendation: that, in addition to the recent use of web sites and blast email for Society communications, announcements for Nominations, Elections, Awards and Meetings continue to be published in *Inoculum* as recommended in the MOP. (These announcements in *Inoculum* may refer to websites where more information can be obtained);

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to investigate the feasibility of producing a timeline for all Society deadlines.

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to request of *Inoculum* Editor, *Richard Baird*, that the blast emails sent out to the membership announcing the on-line availability of each new *Inoculum* issue include a (bulleted) list of main contents for the issue.

Recommendation: that the Society continue to distribute annual ballots as hard copies to those members without email addresses in the MSA Directory. (Parallel efforts will be made to increase awareness of the importance of updating Directory Information.)

Recommendation: that i) the President and Secretary continue to maintain a conservative approach toward blast emails, ii) the content of all blast emails originate (at least in part) from the Society, and iii) there be no selling of the blast email capacity.

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to verify with *Kay Rose* of AMM the existence of a grace period for membership renewal [note added: There is a grace period for renewal up until March 31st but it was discovered that this had not been implemented for the new on-line directory; this has now been corrected by AMM.]

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to ask *Kay Rose* of AMM about the ability to hide the email address of a member from public access on-line, if requested, but to retain its use for Society communication via blast emails.

FINANCES

7. **Treasurer Snetselaar** began her report [*Inoculum* 56(3)] by thanking past Treasurer *James Worrall* for his generous help over the transitional period. Society monies show a net loss this year but this was due to the timing of reporting of costs for issues of *Mycologia*, not a real loss. She further noted that i) monies from the checking accounts over the insurable \$100,000 will be transferred to three and six month CDs, ii) numbers of institutional subscriptions rates are ahead of last year's but that many were still not yet renewed for this

year and iii) this year the Society will pay the "waivers" for appropriate symposium speakers in order to keep track of these otherwise hidden expenses. There followed a discussion of the sharing of joint meeting finances with MSJ/MSA Annual meeting.

Action to be taken (by Treasurer *Snetselaar*): to prepare a written **agreement for cost sharing of the MSJ/MSA meeting finances** based on our discussions which included agreement on i) separate accounting of symposium finances between the two societies and ii) the distribution of auction and t-shirt revenues in proportion to the numbers of registrants from each Society (erring on the side of MSJ when ambiguous). This will be circulated to Executive Council and then to *Maren Klich* and *Jean Lodge* to be brought forward to the MSJ for agreement/negotiation and signing.

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by Treasurer *Snetselaar* and seconded by President-Elect *Anderson* that **the net income of \$16,905 from the 2004 Annual Meeting in Asheville be moved to the Unrestricted Endowment Fund.**

In a discussion on **Membership**, Treasurer *Snetselaar* reported that Institutional subscription numbers have gone back up to numbers seen prior to the disruption of two years ago, and individual memberships are now at 1237 compared to 1295 at this time last year, with a significant number of late renewals pending.

Action to be taken (by Past-President *Shearer*): to contact IUMS about the possibility of setting up an MSA booth at the IUMS meeting in San Francisco this summer, which might include a banner advertising the MSA, membership forms and copies (or facsimiles) of *Mycologia*.

Action to be taken (by Treasurer *Snetselaar*): to look into the production of a fabric banner for MSA to be used at IUMS and at other future venues.

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to contact the company that supplied the t-shirts and bags at the joint MSA/NAMA meeting in Asheville about the possibility of having some of these items at IUMS and other future venues.

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to put a notice in *Inoculum* encouraging members to buy gift memberships for students and overseas colleagues.

Action to be taken (by Treasurer *Snetselaar*): to ask *Kay Rose* of AMM about the possibility of having gift membership donations available on the web site.

8. **The Finance Committee Report** was given by Chair *Jeffrey Stone* [*Inoculum* 56(3)]. A sluggish economy presented a challenge for sustaining investment income at current levels. As of Feb 22nd, balances were \$406,300 in Endowment, \$108,000 in Operating and \$1000 in Endowment receiving. A mechanism has been put into place so that any balance over \$1000 in the Endowment Receiving Account will automatically be transferred to the Endowment Account as shares of the Income Fund of America. This policy will be

periodically evaluated by the Finance Committee.

9. **The Endowment report** by Chair *Thomas Harrington* was considered [*Inoculum* 56(3)] with thanks to Tom from the Council for his work on behalf of the Society.

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by Secretary *Murrin* and seconded by President *McLaughlin* that **the increase previously approved by general Council for Mentor Travel Awards for Hilo come from the Uncommitted Endowment Funds.**

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to discuss with appropriate parties the idea that a motion be put to council to consider the following: that from now on, funds covering the MSA Graduate Fellowships, and the Presentation and Poster Awards come from the Uncommitted Endowment Funds, unless otherwise explicitly decided by Council.

Action to be taken (by Finance Chair *Stone*): to explore with MSA financial advisor, *Phyllis Arbrighton* of Wachovia Securities, **options for separating endowment income** so the endowment balance clearly reflects endowment income and principal. This will include whether a separate account for endowment income should be created.

PUBLICATIONS AND WEB MANAGEMENT

10. **Editor-in-Chief Natvig**, presented his report [*Inoculum* 56(3)]. The editorial office and timing of publication of the journal are now on track with the first issue of 2006 at Allen Press and the second being copy-edited. Turn around time for an article, from **submission to publication is now about 6 months**. He particularly thanked Assistant Editor (*John Mitch Donahue*) for his efforts during the transition time. There followed a discussion on the importance of having *Mycologia* cited on **PubMed**, the impact factors for mycology-related journals and approaches to arguing our case for inclusion in PubMed.

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin* and Editor-in-Chief *Natvig*) : to prepare a blast email to notify Society members of this turnaround time of six months from submission to publication in order to celebrate this progress and to encourage submissions to the journal.

Action to be taken (by Editor-in-Chief *Natvig*): although there is an automated **tracking of review deadlines**, there is no automatic reminder to Associate Editors or reviewers when reviews are overdue; thus, the Editor-in-Chief will ask the editorial office to check on overdue reviews on a weekly or bi-weekly basis and notify Associate Editors or reviewers as appropriate.

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to judiciously monitor the progress of efforts to have *Mycologia* included in **PubMed** by Editor-in-Chief *Natvig*, Councilor *David Geiser*, and *Steven Harris*, Chair of the Genetics and Cell Biology Committee, who have each expressed a particular interest in working toward this important goal.

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11. **Managing Editor Stone** thanked *James Ginns*, past Managing Editor, for graciously handling issues during this transition period and Julie Nobitt and Kay Rose of AMM for their help. He referred to his report [Inoculum 56(3)] and enthusiastically endorsed the usefulness of the **HighWire usage reports**, access to which was recently acquired. He noted that the statistics will help to track institutional access on line, identify lapsed subscriptions, identify potential new subscribers and help guide future directions for *Mycologia*. He identified the major obstacle being the time to analyze the data.

Action to be taken (by Managing Editor *Stone*): to present a report at the Annual Council Meeting in Hilo on the HighWire usage report statistics with recommendations for using the data.

MOTION (approved unanimously): moved by President-Elect *Anderson* and seconded by Vice-President *Mueller* that **Council approve financial support of up to \$1000 for support of data analysis from the usage reports generated by HighWire to be used at the discretion of the Managing Editor.**

The meeting recessed for lunch from 12:40 pm until 1:45pm during which time there was an on-line demonstration of the HighWire usage reports by ME *Stone*, a tour of the Bell Museum and a brisk walk around the beautiful campus of the University of Minnesota.

11. (Continued) Discussion of the report of the Managing Editor continued and included i) discussion of contract renewal with Allen Press, the cost of color illustrations which is now a flat rate of \$800 per page as indicated in the Instruction to Authors, and an invitation to have *Mycologia* included in JSTOR.

Action to be taken (by Editor-in-Chief *Navig*): to contact Associate Editors to pass along to them the policy on color illustrations in *Mycologia*.

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by Managing Editor *Stone* and seconded by President *McLaughlin* that **Council authorize President *McLaughlin*, Editor-in-Chief *Navig* and Managing Editor *Stone* to accept the invitation to have back issues of *Mycologia* archived with JSTOR and to provide a complete back run of *Mycologia* to JSTOR for the purpose of scanning and digitizing.** The delay between the time of publication in *Mycologia* and release to JSTOR will be three years.

Among other issues raised were the following. 1) It was discussed whether the Society should look into providing **pdf files of *Mycologia* papers** to the corresponding authors. Some journals routinely provide pdf files as a courtesy to authors. Because both Allen Press and HighWire Press would charge a fee for providing this service, and because MSA member authors already have access to electronic versions of their papers through HighWire, it was decided not to provide complimentary pdf files to authors. It was suggested that requests for pdf copies be handled individually by the Editorial Office and that non-member authors be encouraged to become

members of the MSA. 2) It was decided that Council should revisit the issue of **tier-pricing for institutional subscriptions** with multiple access points at a later time. This issue will be better addressed when a higher proportion of institutional subscribers are online and when we can use the data from the HighWire usage records to evaluate the situation. 3) The development of a **long-term strategy for institutional subscribers** is not advisable at present due to general financial uncertainty. The Managing Editor will continue the approach of periodic review of this issue.

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by Managing Editor *Stone* and seconded by President-Elect *Anderson* that **the Society accept the new 3-year contract with Allen Press.**

12. **A discussion on not-for-profit publication and open access**, two complex, interconnected and evolving issues, was led by Managing Editor *Stone* and Past President *Shearer*. These discussions continue, in part, recommendations put forward to Council by Policy Officer *Meredith Blackwell* which were considered briefly at the annual meeting in Asheville [see minutes, *Inoculum* 55(5)]. Managing Editor *Stone* referred Council to the column by Dr. Ellen Paul in *Bioscience* 54(12). Past President *Shearer* referred to two items: i) the meeting report of "An Ecology, Evolution, and Organismal Biology Societies Summit Meeting: Critical Steps Toward a Biological Data Systems Confederation," a workshop held in Washington, DC, 27-29 September 2004, organized by the Ecological Society of America and sponsored by the National Science Foundation and ii) a proposal from that meeting for a "Joint Working Group on Data Sharing and Archiving: Continuing Steps Toward a Biological Data Systems Confederation".

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by President *McLaughlin* and seconded by Treasurer *Snetselaar* that **the Society sign on to the Washington DC Principles for Free Access to Science (website at www.dcpin.org/).**

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by Past President *Shearer* and seconded by President *McLaughlin* that **the Society participate in the Joint Working Group on Data Sharing and Archiving: Continuing Steps Toward a Biological Data Systems Confederation.**

Action to be taken (by Past President *Shearer* and Editor-in-Chief *Navig*): to determine the appropriate wording to be included in *Mycologia* that signifies our participation in the Joint Workshop on Data Sharing and Archiving.

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by Policy Officers *Meredith Blackwell* and *George Carroll* and seconded by President-Elect *Anderson* that **the MSA become a Supporting Member of AIBS by contributing \$1000 to the AIBS Public Policy Office.** [For further information please see www.aibs.org/organization-membership/, www.aibs.org/public-policy/]

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin* and

Treasurer *Snetselaar*): to see that this is carried out.

Recommendation: that the discussion regarding BioOne again be postponed until more information is available.

13. **The report of Inoculum Editor, *Richard Baird*** [Inoculum 56(3)] included one motion for consideration by Council:

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by *Inoculum* Editor *Richard Baird* and seconded by President *McLaughlin* and President-Elect *Anderson* that **Executive Council approve up to \$4000 annually for the production costs associated with the publication of *Inoculum*, starting in 2007. (This includes electronic set-up and does not include editorial costs.)**

14. **The report of Webmaster *Roy Halling*** was accepted [Inoculum 56(3)]. Council expressed its thanks for his continued important work on behalf of the Society.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE CONSIDERATIONS

15. There was a discussion of the *Mycologia* **Memoirs Committee** following communications with the Chair, *Keith Seifert*. [Note added: A decision was subsequently made to have that Committee continue its efforts toward evaluating the success of previous *Memoirs*, raising the profile of the series, and assessing the future of this committee as a standing committee of the Society.]

ANNUAL MEETINGS

16. **The reports of the Liaison and Program Committees for the MSA/MSJ 2005 Joint Annual Meeting** to be held at the University of Hawaii in Hilo, July 30 – August 5, were discussed [Inoculum 56(3)]. Executive Council extends thanks for the work that these two committees have done in order to ensure the meeting's success. Appreciation is extended in particular to Chair of the Liaison Committee, *Maren Klich*, Chair of the Program Committee, *Jean Lodge*, and Local Organizer, *Don Hemmes*.

Recommendation: In honor of the 50th anniversary of MSJ in Hilo, the MSA should present the MSJ with a letter and plaque in Hilo.

Action to be taken (by Past President *Shearer*): that *Meredith Blackwell* should be contacted about the plaque presented last year to CBS as a template for producing the plaque for MSJ.

17. President-Elect *Anderson* reported on his meetings with APS in preparation for the **joint meeting of MSA/APS/CPS 2006 in Quebec City**. He reported that preparations are going well in general, and that the APS is excited about our participation and interested in our input. The estimate for registration is about \$375 and includes food for our social and breakfast. Council agreed that the auction/social should remain separate from that of the APS but there that should be encour-

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MSA BUSINESS

agement for any and all APS members to attend the MSA Social and Auction. MSA abstracts will be published separately from those of APS which would otherwise cost \$55 each. **Recommendation:** Treasurer *Snetselaar* requested and Council agreed that we should ensure that there is a prominent and separate **MSA Society table** on display at the 2006 meeting.

Recommendation: It was suggested that for the MSA's 75th anniversary in 2006 in Quebec City that celebrations include a special symposium.

18. Annual meeting venues for 2007 and beyond were discussed. Vice-President *Mueller* presented information from *Meredith Blackwell* on her offer to hold the 2007 meeting at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; input from *David Geiser* on his offer to host a meeting at Pennsylvania State University was considered, and President *McLaughlin* reported on his discussion with BSA about the possibility of a joint meeting in 2009.

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by President *McLaughlin* and seconded by President-Elect *Anderson* that **the Society accept the offer from *Meredith Blackwell* to**

hold the 2007 Annual Meeting in Louisiana.

MOTION: (approved unanimously) moved by President *McLaughlin* and seconded by President-Elect *Anderson* that **the Society accept the offer from *David Geiser* to hold the 2008 Annual Meeting at Pennsylvania State University.**

Recommendation: that organizers of the Annual Meetings be reminded to take into account the dates for other mycologically oriented meetings when setting the dates for Society meetings (eg. APS, ALM, etc.).

Action to be taken (by Secretary *Murrin*): to confirm with *David Geiser* that 2008 is acceptable. [note added – 2008 is acceptable]

Action to be taken (by President *McLaughlin*): to follow up on his initial communications with BSA on the possibility of a **joint BSA/MSA meeting in 2009 in Snowbird, Utah**, and to bring a recommendation to Council in Hilo in July 2005.

MOTION (approved unanimously): moved by President *McLaughlin* and seconded by President-Elect *Anderson* that **as a part of general procedures in future, the incoming Vice-President be charged with identifying potential candidate meeting sites for the**

next unassigned annual meeting. This will entail nurturing interactions until such time that the site and local organizers are approved by Council.

OTHER BUSINESS

19. Action to be taken (by President-Elect *Anderson* and Secretary *Murrin*): that the MOP be clarified to state that it is the responsibility of the President-Elect to write the **Certificates of Appreciation** to be awarded at the annual meeting.

Action to be taken (by President *McLaughlin*): In response to a request from BSA concerning the **100th anniversary of the BSA** in 2006, it was suggested that a representative of the Society to be asked to attend on our behalf.

Action to be taken (by President *McLaughlin*): that he contact *Dr. Wieland Meyer*, Chair of the Organizing Committee for **IMC8** for information on next year's meeting of IMC in Australia and discuss the possibility of having *Dr. Meyer* come to address the MSA at the Business Meeting in Hilo.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 pm
Respectfully submitted, Faye Murrin

MSA 2005 Midyear Reports

OFFICERS

1. President's Midyear Report

This has been a busy period for the President and Executive Council with changes in the *Mycologia* editorial office, planning for the joint meeting with the Mycological Society of Japan (MSJ) in Hilo this summer, plus several additional issues to be dealt with. The presidential year began with the filling of committee and other vacancies, a time-consuming process requiring many months. An Ad Hoc Committee to Review the Permitting Process for Movement of Fungi was appointed. It is being chaired by Sabine Huhndorf and includes Keith Seifert to represent the Canadian permit issues, past President Tim Baroni, Lisa Vaillancourt, a plant pathologist, Astrid Ferrer, a post-doctoral associate with extensive experience with foreign permits, and the chairs of MSA's Culture Collections and Phytopathology Committees as ex officio members. The willingness of MSA members to serve the society is particularly gratifying.

The *Mycologia* editorial office moved to Albuquerque in September and arrangements were made with the new editor Donald Natvig for financial support of the office, including an editorial assistant. A related issue that continues to occupy our attention is how the society should respond to the Open Access method for scientific publication that is being advocated by the biomedical field. This topic will be a major issue at the mid-year meeting as we wrestle with the implications for not-for-profit publishers like MSA. Renewals of the publishing contract for *Mycologia* with Allen Press and the service contract with Allen Marketing and Management for internet services were completed. A decision was reached to use a financial review of the Treasurer's accounts, rather than an audit, prior to transfer of these responsibilities from the outgoing to the incoming Treasurer and to seek a vote on this change to the bylaws.

The many issues associated with planning a true joint meeting of MSA with MSJ this summer have occupied considerable time. These issues have ranged from the number and degree to which symposia should dominate the meeting, to such topics as financial planning and a financial agreement between MSA and MSJ, seeking fund raisers to find contributors to underwrite social events, integrating the auction and student presentation awards of the societies, and a proposal from Endowment Committee chair Tom Harrington to increase student travel awards to offset the high airfare costs. Planning for several future meetings is in progress. I contacted the past president of the Botanical Society of America about a possible joint meeting of the two societies which would involve an integrated program.

The president of the Latin American Mycological Society (ALM) should sign a new cooperative agreement because the previous five year agreement has now ended.

From August to January more than 750 email messages have been received or sent dealing with MSA's affairs.

Respectfully submitted, David J. McLaughlin

2. Vice-President's Midyear Report

The primary duty of the Vice-President is to organize and conduct the balloting for all elected officers and council members of the Society. Positions to be filled during the 2005 election are the Vice-President and Councilors for Genetics/Molecular Biology, Systematics/Evolution, Ecology Pathology, and Cell Biology/Physiology.

Working with the Secretary, a call for nominations was published in the 2004 Winter edition of *Inoculum* with a 15 March deadline for receiving nominations. A blast email was sent out on 15 February reminding membership to send in nominations.

I obtained the consent from each of the Nominating Committees primary nominations to run for election. I have received nominations from 9 members to date – again the deadline for submitting nominations is 15 March. People with the most nominations for each position will be asked if they are willing to run and then, assuming their consent, added to the slate of candidates from the Nominating Committee.

The complete ballot will be sent out electronically. Hard copies of the ballot will be mailed as well to ensure that all members have the opportunity to participate in the election of their officers.

Respectfully submitted, Gregory Mueller

3. Secretary's Midyear Report

This report presents secretarial activities conducted between July 8th, 2004 and Feb 21 2005.

- Assisted President *Carol Shearer* at the General Council Meeting held in Asheville, North Carolina, July 17th 2004. Minutes of that meeting were subsequently sent to Council prior to publication in *Inoculum* 55(5), along with the midyear reports of Society committees and representatives.
- Assisted President *Shearer* at the Annual Business Meeting held in Asheville, North Carolina, July 20th minutes of which were published in *Inoculum* 55(6).

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- Assisted President *David J McLaughlin* in filling positions on the 2004-2005 Society Roster, including approximately 20 new appointments. Sent the new Roster to newsletter Editor *Richard Baird* for publication in *Inoculum* 56(1) and to webmaster *Roy Halling* for posting on the MSA website.
- Welcomed new and returning Society committee Chairs and members, appointees and representatives by email, attaching Society Bylaws and pertinent excerpts from the Manual of Operations.
- Moderated email correspondence with Full Council and Executive Council including 13 polls. Council voted 1) that the MSA Constitution and By-Laws, Article IX (D), be amended so that the term "audit" is replaced with "review" in ARTICLE IX D; 2) that the Howard Bigelow Mentor Travel Fund be split in two, so that the original fund is retained and, in addition, naming a new fund, **the Margaret Barr-Bigelow Mentor Travel Fund**; 3) that the price for **back issues of *Mycologia*** be raised from \$26 to \$35 per issue, and that this be raised to \$40 with the next increase in the institutional subscription rates; 4) that, for the upcoming year only, financial support **the Mentor Student Travel Awards be increased to \$7,000 - \$10,000** in order to help defray the increased cost of travel to the joint MSA/MSJ Annual General Meeting to be held in Hilo, Hawaii (July 29-Aug 3 2005); 5) in support of the following **guidelines for submissions to *Inoculum***: i) illustrations accompanying Feature Articles are limited to five per article with additional illustrations permitted only under special circumstances and at the discretion of the Editor; ii) illustrations accompanying Regular Articles are limited to five per article and iii) all advertisements from MSA members or outside groups is limited to one page; 6) the appointment as **Associate Editors of *Mycologia*** *David Geiser*, *Lisa Vaillancourt*, *Mary Palm*, *Robby Roberson*; 7) an expenditure of \$160/issue of *Mycologia* for **enhanced editorial usage reports** from HighWire Press.; 8) the appointment of **Drs. Lori Carris and Christopher Schardl** to the Editorial Advisory Committee; and 9) the following **symposium support for the 2005 annual meeting** i) \$4000 in support of symposia for Hilo to be used as reimbursements only to non-MSA members or international members (our now generally accepted policy with an extra \$1000 for Hilo) ; ii) For this year only, because travel to Hilo is relatively expensive, that up to \$2000 to be used in waiving registration fees in special circumstances where there is financial need for anyone presenting in the main symposia.
- Moderated, along with President *McLaughlin*, the approval and editing of **blast emails** sent out to Society members on behalf of the MSA. They included the following: MSA 2004 Asheville Program Announcement (*Jessie Micales*, Program Chair); MSA Online Membership Renewal 2005 (*Kay Rose*, Allen Press); A reminder from the Mycological Society of America about gifts, donations, and membership renewals (*K. Snetselaar*, MSA Treasurer); MSA Awards Announcements & NEW International Travel Awards (*F. Murrin*, MSA Secretary); Reminder of the deadline for abstracts for **Microbes in a Changing World, July 23-28 2005, San Francisco, California**: Deadline Feb 11th. (*Julian Davies*, Carol Shearer, IUMS); Announcement of **The Mycological Society of America/The Mycological Society of Japan Joint Meeting**, 30 July - 4 August 2005 (*J.Lodge*, Chair, MSA Program Committee); and reminders of *Inoculum* deadlines (*Richard Baird*, Editor).
- Assisted President *McLaughlin* in organizing the **midyear Executive Council meeting** in Minneapolis Minnesota scheduled for Feb 26th, polling Executive Council for date preferences, investigating venues, and helping to prepare the agenda for the meeting.
- Issued a call to all Society Officers, Councillors, committee Chairs and Society representatives for midyear reports and agenda items in preparation for the midyear Council meeting. Compiled all reports, along with an updated Society Roster, agenda and other items in a package for distribution prior to the meeting.
- Prepared three Email Express columns for publication in *Inoculum*. Columns included new members and emeritus candidate lists supplied monthly by *Kay Rose* of Allen Marketing and Management, and summaries of Council activities. Emeritus memberships were requested by **Ruth L. Harold**, **John Krug** and **J. H. B. Garner**.
- Assisted in the publication in *Inoculum* of announcements for Call for Nominations, Call for Awards applications, and information on the Annual Meeting in Hilo and others.
- Received with sadness the report of the death of **Dr. Jorge Wright** of Argentina.
- Responded to routine correspondence on a wide variety of issues.

Respectfully submitted, **Faye Murrin, Secretary**

4. Treasurer's Midyear Report

A million thanks to past Treasurer, *Jim Worrall*, who not only patiently answered numerous questions in person, over the phone, and on email, but who sent me the treasurer's materials in excellent order. Tom Harrington, Jeff Stone, and Orson Miller have also borne some of the educational burden; thanks for the help. MSA finances are somewhat complex, but my sense as a new treasurer is that we are increasingly making it easier for new people to get up to speed.

General financial situation — The bottom line for fiscal 2004 showed a net loss of \$47,612. This seems bad at first, but it was anticipated. The loss is mostly due to the way we do our accounting (cash basis) so that income and expenses are entered when received and not when accrued. Much of the net gain reported for 2003 (\$59,264) occurred because we paid for 5 issues of *Mycologia* in 2003, and 7 issues in 2004.

Result of the three year review — The accountant's review showed total assets of \$512,730 as of 31 July 2004. This was a 3-year review that happens when treasurer's change; the review found the financial statements to be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Net assets moved up and down a bit, but again, it's because of the *Mycologia* issue. The seemingly large increase in publication expenses for 2004 should probably be distributed evenly over 2003-2004. Expenses for *Mycologia* are growing, but the publication income is also growing, due to increased subscription rates and more authors paying page charges. Note that the permanently restricted endowment is increasing nicely; these are the named awards. One note the accountant made was that the MSA checking accounts sometimes have over \$100,000; they are only insured to \$100,000. I talked to Jeff about this and we will begin moving operating revenue into 3-6 month CDs early in the year when subscription and membership income comes in.

Meeting finances — We've been making money on meetings in many years recently. The net income from the 2004 meeting was \$16905.27. This is exclusive of symposium expenses and endowment. MSA spend \$6055 to support symposium speakers (this includes waivers of \$3801). In some years, it seems that meeting profits have been put in unrestricted endowment; it looks as though we can afford to do that this year.

2005 Meeting — This is going to be an expensive meeting; the budget is designed for breakeven although if more donations come in and lots of people show up, maybe it will make money. To avoid misunderstandings we should develop a contingency plan to put to the MSJ in the event that this meeting makes or loses money. There are several issues:

1. Symposium finances — My understanding is that symposium expenses are being handled separately for each society. We are going to pay the conference center for the registration waivers provided for symposium speakers; I assume that MSJ will do the same but will check. This lets us track symposium income and expenses separately from other meeting finances.
2. Endowment finances — MSJ members are planning to participate in the auction and Maren says they are enthusiastic. How will we distribute the proceeds? Maren suggested for everything that brings over \$100, the funds go to the society of the member who donated the item. It would be possible but a hassle to keep track of who donated every item and how much it brings at auction. Tom Harrington indicated that splitting auction income down the middle would be fine with him. My suggestion is that people buying stuff decide where they want their money to go: at the end of the auction there are two lines to pay, one for MSJ and one for MSA. As far as t-shirts, I suggest that this year only, we roll the shirts into the rest of registration and split the proceeds with the MSJ based on registrants (see below). This means that we will not be subsidizing the unrestricted endowment as we usually do.
3. General registration finances — There has been discussion of dividing proceeds along the lines of how many non-student registered members there are from each group. This was apparently not considered early enough in the process to insure that we will easily be able to count; registration does not ask for affiliation. We could come close by asking the conference organizers to figure this out by address, or by asking people when they show up. Suggestion: At the end of the meeting, funds donated up front directly by either society will first be returned to that society (e.g. we are paying a \$2500 deposit, Don indicated the Japanese have raised \$5000, not clear if that is going toward symposia or general meeting expenses though). Any remaining net profit or loss will be divided between the societies based on proportion of non-student meeting registrants.

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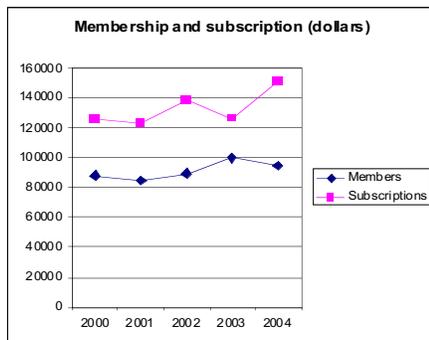
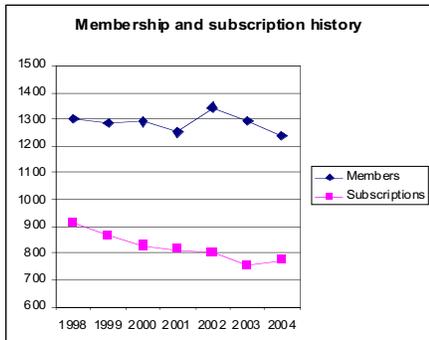
MSA BUSINESS

Membership — In 2004 we gained a bit in terms of institutional subscriptions, and lost a little ground in terms of overall membership. However, financially we are staying ahead because of increases in membership and subscription rates (see graphs).

As far as 2005: it's hard to tell because lots of people and institutions pay late. Maybe allowing people to pay online encourages early renewal. Having said all that it's nice that we are running quite a bit ahead of last year at this point:

	Total Inst. Subscriptions	Total Memberships
As of 3 Feb 2004	490	957
As of 3 Feb 2005	613	1036

It has taken a little time for me to get familiar with all the accounts. At first I was unclear on the portion of the Operating funds that are invested (over \$70,000). I asked around about it, and it seems as though these funds have been considered off limits for awhile. Given that the big expenses of putting *My-cologia* online are now paid, I would suggest that we consider whether there are things we can do with some of those funds to help recruit and retain members. The drop in membership from 2003 to 2004 came from loss of student members and loss of overseas members; US/Canada memberships stayed virtually the same.



Respectfully submitted, Karen Snelselaar

5. Finance Committee Midyear Report

Work of the Finance Committee got off to a slow start, partly owing to long delays in getting the appropriate documents signed and in place with the change of officers in late 2004. The generally sluggish state of the economy and the low rates of return of conservative investments present a challenge to maintaining levels of investment income to sustain MSA endowment programs at current levels. Activity in the Endowment accounts since the previous report is: \$28,533.59 transferred from the Endowment Receiving account to the Endowment account to purchase shares of Income Fund of America; \$25,000 from the Cash and Money Market sub-account of the Endowment to purchase a CD at 4.00%.

Because of the inattention to the endowment accounts during the transition of new officers, a mechanism was set up so that any balance in the Endowment Receiving account over \$1000 will automatically be rolled into the Endowment Account as shares of Income Fund of America. As of February 22, 2005, balances in the accounts are: Endowment \$406,301.25, Operating 108,001.36, Endowment Receiving \$1,000.

There has been discussion between the Finance Committee and Tom Harrington, Chair of the Endowment Committee, concerning whether it may be more convenient to create a fourth separate account to receive interest, dividend, and capital gains income generated in the Endowment account. Currently, all income, including return of principal from bonds, CDs, etc. goes into the Cash and Money Market sub-account of the Endowment Account. A separate account for endowment income might simplify record keeping for the Endowment Committee Chair, and it would be clear at any

time how much is available as current year endowment income for spending on awards etc. However, if it is possible to have returned principal tracked separately, the current Cash and Money Market sub-account would essentially serve the same purpose. The suggestion should be discussed by the Finance and Endowment Committees and Executive Council before the MSA portfolio is subdivided.

Respectfully submitted, Jeffrey Stone

6. Endowment Committee Midyear Report

The current composition of the committee is Thomas Harrington (Chair), Joanne Ellzey (Immediate Past Chair), Don Hemmes, Josephine Taylor, and Meredith Blackwell, with Treasurer Karen Snetselaar as an *ex-officio* member.

The North Carolina meeting brought us our highest ever auction proceeds, \$10,766, and sales of T-shirts and pins totaled \$2957. As in previous years, Don Hemmes coordinated the very successful auction. Part of the success of the auction was due to a record amount of material donated by Orson Miller and many others. A special thanks also goes to the local arrangements people, Rytas Vilgalys and his crew, who did a great job on T-shirt sales. Last fiscal year we broke a record for individual contributions to the Endowment, and we are on a comparable pace this year. In total, the Endowment has grown by 6.1% since July 31, 2004. The current balances in the mentor award funds and the general (uncommitted) fund are as follows, with the contributions recorded since July 31, 2004 in parentheses:

Constantine J. Alexopoulos Travel Fund	\$7845	(+2410)
Alma Whiffen Barksdale/ John P. Raper Travel Fund	\$4262	(+85)
Howard E. Bigelow Travel Fund	\$7538	(+0)
Margaret Barr Bigelow Travel Fund	\$7538	(+0)
Edward E. Butler Travel Fund	\$6777	(+505)
William C. Denison Travel Fund	\$9234	(+660)
Harry Morton Fitzpatrick Travel Fund	\$5043	(+134)
Melvin S. Fuller Travel Fund	\$2761	(+10)
Richard P. Korf Travel Fund	\$4823	(+312)
Everett S. Luttrell Travel Fund	\$7352	(+752)
Harry D. Theirs Travel Fund	\$4761	(+220)
James M. Trappe Travel Fund	\$3976	(+173)
Francis A. (Bud) Uecker Travel Fund	\$3970	(+430)
<u>Kenneth Wells Travel Fund</u>	<u>\$3500</u>	<u>(+600)</u>

Total Mentor Travel Funds \$79,380 (+6291)

Constantine J. Alexopoulos Prize Fund	\$16,874	(+50)
Myron P. Backus Award Fund	\$21,058	(+510)
George W. Martin-Gladys E. Baker Research Fund	\$44,196	(+375)
Clark T. Rogerson Fund	\$21,326	(+50)
Alexander H. & Helen V. Smith Fund	\$25,359	(+100)
John S. Karling Annual Lecture Fund	\$10,000	(+0)
<u>Undergraduate Research Award</u>	<u>\$325</u>	<u>(+0)</u>

Total Mentor Research Funds \$139,138 (+1085)

Uncommitted Endowment	\$163,142	(+741
		in donations,
		+13,723
		in auction/T-shirt
		sales)

Total Endowment \$381,660 (+21,840)

Endowed funds are invested, and the income generated is used to make awards. Our goal is to have at least \$10,000 in each of the Mentor Student Travel Funds so that an award of \$500 in the name of the mentor can be made to a graduate student to attend the annual meeting. Awards from some of the travel funds can only be made every 2-4 years. A new fund, the Margaret Barr Bigelow Travel Fund, was established this year.

Respectfully submitted, Thomas Harrington

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PUBLICATIONS

7. *Mycologia* Managing Editor Midyear Report

I have been gradually settling into the duties of Managing Editor. Jim Ginns has been handling the primary Managing Editor duties through *Mycologia* 96(6). The transition seems to be going smoothly, mainly because of the very efficient and capable help of Kay Rose at AM&M and Julie Noblitt at HighWire Press, who respond to most of the comments on the online feedback form and handle routine inquiries. Thanks are also due to Roy Halling who has helped to keep the *Mycologia* home page at HighWire Press up to date. There is an enormous amount of data on subscribers and use of *Mycologia* online through HighWire's JAMS system. But unfortunately I have not yet found the time to master the system or even to identify what the most useful subscriber information for MSA is. MSA has begun to get detailed usage reports as of Jan 2005. These reports distill the usage data somewhat...

As I have the opportunity to become familiar with all the information available I hope to be able to provide some analyses of *Mycologia* online use. The new usage reports that we get from HighWire are very informative and potentially very useful. One of the features for example gives access statistics from non subscribing institutions. These would be potential targets for focused marketing. Other interesting statistics that are available are the top 50 accessed articles, the top fifty cited articles (among HW hosted journals), and usage by IP address. Also of interest is the ability to identify active institutional subscribers who have not yet activated their online access through HighWire. Of 355 institutional subscribers, only 168 have activated online access. It is possible to identify individual institutions that have not yet activated online access and contact the responsible reference librarian, but this is a big job to undertake.

Indexing. Our indexing contract with Donald Glassman Indexing services was renewed for 2005. Don has been indexing *Mycologia* for several years and his work is highly satisfactory. Indexing of Volume 97 will be at the same rate we were charged for Volume 96.

Back Issues. Past Treasurer Jim Worrall pointed out that the charge for back issues at \$26 (x 6 = \$156) is less than the cost of an institutional subscription. We need to raise the price of back issues to bring this in line with subscription cost. However the only place the cost of back issues is listed is in the Allen Press Buyer's Guide, so we will have to peg the increase to the next edition of the Buyer's Guide. The Executive Council recently passed a motion to increase the price of individual back issues to \$35 with an automatic increase to \$40 with the next increase in institutional subscriptions. Which increase in institutional subscriptions was not specified, did this pertain to the motion approved at the 2004 Council meeting to increase institutional subscriptions by 7-9%, or does this refer to a later increase that may be contemplated? Since action cannot be taken on this motion until the next revision of the buyer's guide, should the price go up to \$40?

I instructed Kay Rose to reduce the inventory of back issues stored at Allen Press to no more than 50 for all issues. This is the number that Jim Ginns had maintained, but no purges of back inventory had been done since 2001.

Allen Press Contract. Our contract with Allen Press for production of *Mycologia* also expired December 31, 2004. Guy Dresser has sent a new 3-year contract proposal that I forwarded to MSA president McLaughlin for review. The contract proposal offers lower composition page rate of \$19.50 (down from \$24.69), and labor costs guaranteed through 2005. Costs for production of *Inoculum* remain the same as for 2004. There are built in increases for labor costs of 2.0% in 2006 and 2.5% in 2007. Materials, postage, reprints, color separations and other outside services will be billed to us at prevailing rates, as in the past. Allen Press service has been highly satisfactory and the proposed contract appears to be fair. If there are no concerns I recommend that MSA accept the terms proposed by Guy Dresser for Allen Press.

Color Figure Costs. Costs associated with publishing color figures in *Mycologia* have increased sharply over the past few years and need to be brought under control. This appears to have been due in part to the absence of a clearly articulated editorial policy on responsibility for costs of color reproduction and lack of a clear decision point for including color figures. As MSA Treasurer during the period when MSA Council considered increased use of color in *Mycologia*, I remember that the intent of Council was to encourage increased use of color illustration in *Mycologia* by offering one free color plate per year to MSA member authors. Council allocated separate funds for color cover illustrations and for subsidizing color figures in arti-

cles. The rationale at the time was that offering free color plates would encourage members to publish in *Mycologia* over our competitors, and color cover illustrations and increasing the amount of color figures in the journal would increase its appeal to readers.

However the intended policy of limiting subsidized color plates to MSA members was not clearly communicated to the Editor-in-Chief and so an ad hoc policy on color plates has been followed. To help clarify the policy on color figures, changes have been made to the Instruction to Authors, and to the Page Charge form that is sent to authors upon acceptance of manuscripts. From consultation with Kay Rose at Allen Press it appeared that the simplest approach for MSA, and the one used by most small publishers, would be to charge a flat rate for a color plate. The average cost of color plates over the past few years is about \$800.

The following has been added to the Page Charge form: "Additional charges may apply for papers with color illustrations. Authors are charged a flat rate of US\$700.00 per color plate. However, charges for one color plate per article may be waived for MSA members, with prior approval from the Editor-in-Chief. Authors are otherwise responsible for payment of publication costs for illustrations printed in color."

And the Instructions to Authors reads: "Color illustrations. Color illustrations are considered for inclusion in published articles if the color adds essential information to the figure that cannot be conveyed in greyscale. For example, different fluorescent stains in a cell vs. colored dots on a graph. Inclusion of color illustrations in articles requires the approval of the Editor-in-Chief. Articles with color illustrations may also be subject to additional publication charges."

With these additions authors should be made aware that color illustrations may incur charges. The editorial office is also taking steps to include a review of the color figures to determine if color is essential.

JSTOR. MSA has been contacted by Myka Del Barrio, Collections Development Manager with JSTOR, a non-profit electronic archive of scholarly journals, concerning their request to add *Mycologia* to their collection. JSTOR would like to include the entire back run of *Mycologia* in their archive, beginning with Journal of Mycology in 1885, through Ohio Mycological Bulletin in 1903 up to *Mycologia* Volume 94 (2002), the first volume published online with HighWire Press. Thereafter, back issues would be added to the JSTOR collection by a "moving wall", generally 3-5 years. The current and up to five-year old online content would be maintained exclusively on HighWire Press. Volumes would be added to the JSTOR archive annually with the "moving wall flip".

JSTOR is interested in increasing its collection in Biology and has identified *Mycologia* as a journal they would like to add. JSTOR will scan and digitize the entire run of *Mycologia* to fully searchable electronic text files. Costs of digitization will be supported by a grant by the Mellon Foundation to JSTOR. For MSA to participate, they ask for loan of a complete back run of *Mycologia* to the production office in Ann Arbor. JSTOR will pay for the shipping costs. JSTOR also requires an ongoing complimentary subscription to the journal so that content stays current with the moving wall.

MSA will retain all intellectual property rights to the publication. The license agreement with JSTOR is nonexclusive, so it will not conflict with having online content with both HighWire Press and JSTOR. MSA will have access to the archive and there is are different options by which MSA members can also gain access if they do not have access to the JSTOR collection through an institution. There is also the possibility of a small amount of revenue from a revenue sharing program.

Adding *Mycologia* to the JSTOR archive will make the entire back run of the journal accessible in searchable electronic files. This will increase the availability of *Mycologia* articles for scholarly work. It should be very gratifying that *Mycologia* has been selected and invited to join JSTOR. I recommend that the MSA act promptly to accept this invitation, execute the licensing agreement, and provide all assistance requested by JSTOR to facilitate scanning and digitization of *Mycologia*.

Courtesy pdfs. There have been a few glitches particularly with authors outside the US in lost galley proofs and reprint orders. Several authors have contacted me to order reprints after an issue has been printed and distributed. In most cases all the authors required was a pdf file of their paper. Several journals provide complimentary pdfs to authors as a courtesy and I would like to suggest that MSA explore the possibility of providing pdf files to *Mycologia* authors. One option for this offered by HighWire is called "author e-prints". Non subscribing authors would receive a "key" by email to

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allow them to view their article online and download copies. There are various options for configuring this. HighWire charges a one-time set up fee of \$3000-6000 depending on the options and \$50/issue for automatically sending keys. Allen Press charges authors \$40 per file for pdfs of articles at 600dpi, but I expect we could negotiate a better rate to make pdfs available to authors.

Tiered Pricing for Institutional Online Access. A suggestion has been made to investigate the feasibility of having a tiered system for online institutional subscribers based on institution size, number of separate IP addresses, or other objective gauge of use. Although some small publishers have implemented tiered pricing policies, success has been varied. Before going forward with implementing a tiered subscription structure I think we should carefully evaluate the actual need for it. If this is a direction we want to go I think it would be good to have a specific proposal, including a list of institutional subscribers and how the tiered model would be implemented. I am not prepared to put a proposal forward at this time.

Long Term Strategy for Institutional Subscriber Rates. An action item from the 2004 annual Council meeting was a request that the Managing Editor should develop a long term strategy for institutional subscriber fees. Given the many uncertainties in the academic publishing marketplace, including the open access movement, I do not think that any policy with respect to fee increases is very likely to be long term. I think the best strategy is to continue to do as we have in the past, which is to periodically evaluate what *Mycologia* charges for an institutional subscription in comparison with similar journals and in consideration of income from institutional subscriptions, then adjust our subscription fees accordingly.

Respectfully submitted, Jeffrey Stone

8. Report of the Editor-in-Chief of *Mycologia*

The *Mycologia* editor in chief (EIC) reins were transferred to me beginning in August 2004. I would like to thank the previous EIC, Joan Bennett, and her assistants, John (Mitch) Donahue and Jerry Hebert, for hard work in making the transition a smooth one. I also encourage MSA members to pass on a personal thank you to these individuals for their creativity and dedication during Joan's term as EIC. *Mycologia* is in tremendous shape in terms of the quality of articles, format and administration. I am also grateful to Dave McLaughlin and Karen Snetselaar for dealing with the complexities of the official transfer from Tulane to UNM.

I am delighted that Mitch Donahue and Jerry Hebert have continued in their roles as assistant editors. Jerry was enticed to move to New Mexico and has been on the job here since October. Mitch continues to work from New Orleans, thanks to the Internet. It is hard to imagine I would have gotten by without their help.

There have been a few bumps in the past few months. Review and editorial tasks in 2004 required the juggling of some manuscripts that were submitted before AllenTrack, occasionally causing delays and confusion. In addition, the AllenTrack system needs tweaking. Most AllenTrack problems are minor and involve the need to improve communication among reviewers, authors and editors. We encourage feedback on the system, but we also request patience. Finally, my arrival as EIC coincided with the departure of several associate editors, which resulted in increased workloads for others. Faye Murrin has helped tremendously with recruiting new associate editors, and we once again have a full group.

Journal workload. From July 1 to December 31, 2004, 85 manuscripts were submitted, and 41 AllenTrack manuscripts were accepted. Fifty-three AllenTrack manuscripts are pending. The 2004 volume of *Mycologia* included 142 papers and 1468 pages. Twenty-nine papers are in production for *Mycologia* 97(1), of which 20 were AllenTrack. Thirty-two manuscripts have been accepted and are awaiting production. Of these, 25 have been assigned to *Mycologia* 97(2), which is being prepared for production. This current situation is a very pleasant one in that there is no substantial backlog of manuscripts for the first time in several years, thanks to the hard work of Mitch, Joan and Jerry.

PubMed. As Joan Bennett pointed out in her EIC report this past summer, we are concerned about the fact that articles in *Mycologia* are not included in PubMed, while those in our *Mycological Research* are now included. Dave Geiser, John Taylor and I are assembling data and arguments to present to NIH in support of having *Mycologia* included.

Instructions to authors. An important addition bears mentioning at this time. The Mycological Society of America is clarifying its policy related to charges for pages and color illustration in the hope of eliminating any

possible confusion. The clarification is running in *Mycologia* 97(1), the first issue of 2005; it also is explained below.

Page Charges. The Mycological Society of America's policy is to ask all authors, except authors of invited papers, to pay page charges. Payment of such charges is not a requirement for publication, however page charges are US\$60 per typeset page; a partial page counts as a full page. Additional charges may apply for papers with color illustrations. Authors are charged a flat rate of US\$800 per color plate. Charges for one color plate per article may be waived for MSA members with approval from the editor in chief. Authors otherwise are responsible for publication costs for illustrations printed in color.

Color Illustrations. Color illustrations are considered for publication if the color adds essential information to the figure that cannot be conveyed in grayscale. For example color is required when illustrating more than one fluorescent stain in a cell; on the other hand dots on a graph are unnecessary in color because the same information can be conveyed with hatchings in black and white. Inclusion of color illustrations requires the approval of the editor in chief. Articles with color illustrations also may be subject to additional publication charges.

Respectfully submitted, Donald Natvig

9. *Inoculum* Editor's Midyear Report

Currently, annual *INOCULUM* production costs are being covered through my left over research grants at a rate of \$4,000/year. These funds have been already paid to cover all expenses through 2006 or issue 57 (6). Following that issue a new editor will need to take over by December, 2006 for issue 58 (1). Prior to me, Dr. Don Ruch, handled the production of each issue. **Production** as defined in this correspondence involves the actual construction of an issue. It does not include downloading and storage of documents, correspondence with many individuals, editing of each document for format and sometimes actual editing of those documents, and photographic preparation. Prior to production of each issue this preliminary work can exceed 3 days with added communications with society membership. For actual production time (I did issues 55 (1) and 55 (2) myself) can take approximately 3 days. I could no longer provide that time per issue due to my university duties and paid for the production costs myself. The production side requires more program and computer knowledge than editorial knowledge. The Newsletter is currently considered to be a professional document, but what will happen in the future with potential new editors who do not have the knowledge to use the available programs for production? We will be back to square one. My concern is to keep *INOCULUM* moving forward not backward. Furthermore, it will be very difficult to find a new Editor once the individual determines that all they really do move documents and photographs around in a program for each issue. This is not time well spent for any scientist in the Society.

Request: As *MYCOLOGIA* has support for production of each issue (cost differs), yearly support for production costs is requested for *INOCULUM*. I request that a sum of \$4,000-\$5,000 per year be dedicated to the production of the Society Newsletter starting in 2007. This request gives Council considerable time to include this additional cost.

Purpose: To stabilize and maintain a professional newsletter for the Society and secondly to enhance the participation by Society scientists to become Editor.

Respectfully submitted, Richard E. Baird

10. Webmaster Midyear Report

There was still considerable activity in the "Jobs" listing portion of the MSA website; but slightly less than last year. This is still a good sign that employers look to MSA as a source for potential employees. More than one past advertiser has posted again for additional listings.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to: J. Worrall, J. Ginns, K. Rose, G. Hebert, D. Natvig, and F. Murrin for timely updates to the MSA website and to the *Mycologia* site at High Wire. Most important information was transmitted to me and K. Snetselaar by J. Worrall in his transition as Treasurer concerning maintenance and payments for the MSA web domain name and site.

Rich Baird has sent electronic *Inoculum* files for posting in a most timely fashion. My thanks to Rich.

Physical/virtual movement of the MSA web files from a server in

Continued on following page

Boston to one in New York occurred seamlessly mid-winter. This transition was smooth and without problems for the MSA webmaster. Maintenance and uploading of files has remained seamless and transparent.

The webmaster has assumed, new minor duty, by volunteering to maintain certain HTML based files that appear as part of the electronic version of *Mycologia* on High Hire's site. These few file revisions were requested by K. Rose (Allen Press) and the *Mycologia* editorial office and include Subscription Prices to the journal and Instructions to Authors.

Several inquiries were forwarded to members of Council or editors of *Mycologia/Inoculum* who could supply more appropriate responses.

Web interfacing of files sent by D. J. Lodge for the upcoming Hilo, Hawaii meetings required approximately 12 hours of manipulation before posting. Updates and revisions are apparently still imminent (as of 15 Feb 2005).

As always, I'm pleased to post appropriate content provided by MSA members; I can't create all of it, so please send it. It's your professional society website.

Respectfully submitted, Roy E. Halling

MEETINGS

11. MSA/MSJ Joint Meeting Liaison Committee Midyear Report

The liaison committee, including Don Hemmes, David Hibbett and Dennis Desjardin for MSA and Junta Sugiyama, Yoshitaka Ono and Toru Okuda for MSJ, continues to work to facilitate the organization of the MSA/MSJ joint meeting. I met with the MSJ half of the committee in October in Tsukuba, Japan where we addressed many of the areas of concern for both societies. Thanks to hard work by a number of people, the general program, housing, field trips, workshops, social event times, etc. have all been planned. Don Hemmes has done an outstanding job with the local arrangements and dealt with the needs of the two societies. Jean Lodge and Junta Sugiyama have worked hard to develop a program that should appeal to members of both societies. Financial cost/profit-sharing issues are being addressed. This promises to be a scientifically stimulating meeting in a unique, beautiful venue. It will be an excellent introduction to international meetings for our students.

Respectfully submitted, Maren Klich

12. Program Committee Midyear Report

The Mycological Society of America and the Mycological Society of Japan Joint Meeting 2005 — "Hyphal Bridges Over the Pacific: Advancing Mycology" — will be held 30 July to 4 August 2005 in Hilo, Hawaii (the Big Island).

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

On the MSA web site (www.msafungi.org), you will find detailed information on the program; estimated costs; and links to information on **travel grants** for students and postdocs, the conference information web site (conference.uhh.hawaii.edu/mycology.html), the **abstract submission** web site (piast.cbio.psu.edu/mycological/submit.html), and the **registration** site (www.uhh.hawaii.edu/forms/conference/mycology.php).

Abstract submission: The deadline for abstract submission is **March 31st**. For this meeting, **poster presentations**, rather than oral presentations are strongly encouraged.

Registration: The deadline for early registration is April 15th.

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

We hope to see you there!

Respectfully submitted, Jean Lodge

Mycological Society of America — Gift Membership Form

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

I want to provide an **MSA Gift Membership** to the following individual:

Name _____

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Please send renewal notices to:

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I agree to pay \$80* for this membership by check (payable to MSA, drawn on US bank) VISA Mastercard

Acct. # _____ Name (as it appears on card) _____ Exp. date _____

Send this form to: MSA Business Office, PO Box 1897, Lawrence KS 66044
or FAX to (785) 843-1274, Attn: Processing Department

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

MYCOLOGICAL NEWS

Emory Simmons Surprise Party

Emory Simmons (*Alternaria* themes and variations infinitum) recently went to spend a few days with friends at CBS in the Netherlands. While there, we decided to surprise him with a dinner party. As you can see on the photograph, several of Emory's friends were in attendance, namely (back row: John Taylor, Pedro Crous, Patricia Taylor-Hawksworth, Rob Samson, Karina Crous, Mike Wingfield; front row: Walter Gams, Emory Simmons and David Hawksworth). With the surprise having been sprung, Emory announced "by the way, guess who turned 85 today" (eeeeek!)

Happy Birthday Emory, from the international mycological community!!!!

—By Pedro Crous
crous@cbs.knaw.nl



Nomenclature: *Coprinus* No Longer a Big Genus

Nomenclature: *Coprinus* no longer a big genus.

Moncalvo et al (2000) found that the numerous species formerly classified in *Coprinus* are polyphyletic and even encompass genera belonging to two families, the Agaricaceae and what is now called the Psathyrellaceae (Redhead et al 2001a). The generic type, *Coprinus comatus*, and two other species belong to the Agaricaceae and therefore the name Coprinaceae can no longer be used for the whole lot. The family name Coprinaceae could have been saved and the generic name *Coprinus* could have been retained for at least 100 species (now called *Coprinopsis*) if the name *Coprinus* had been conserved with a different species, *C. atramentarius*, as conserved type. This alternative proposal (Jørgensen et al 2001) did not find sufficient support to be recommended. Hence the bulk of the species is now distributed over the three genera *Coprinopsis* (a name conserved over *Psellio-phora*, Redhead et al 2001; the genus contains the well-known species *C. atramentaria* and *C. cinerea* as well as the

bulk of the species), *Coprinellus* (containing *C. micaceus*, *C. domesticus*, etc.), and *Parasola* (based on *P. plicatilis*) (Redhead et al 2001a). This nomenclatural outcome together with decisions on 15 other proposals is being published in my report no. 12 of the CF in the the May issue of Taxon. American mycologists should become aware of this major nomenclatural change.

Having this settled, I take my leave as a member of the MSA nomenclature committee and confidently hand over the secretariat of the [Permanent Nomenclature] "Committee for Fungi" to Lorelei Norvell.

References : Jørgensen PM et al. 2001. Taxon 50:909-910 ; Moncalvo J-M et al. 2000. Syst. Biol. 49:278-305 ; Redhead SA et al. 2001a. Taxon 50:203-241 ; Redhead SA et al. 2001b. Taxon 50:275-277.

—Walter Gams
Gams@CBS.KNAW.NL

DON'T BE OUT OF THE LOOP!

Is Your Email Address Missing or Out-of-Date in the MSA On-Line Directory?

Bulk emails or "blasts" are becoming an increasingly important way to receive time-sensitive information from the MSA. While we are conservative in the numbers of blasts we send out, we have recently sent blasts to members that include reminders of Annual meeting deadlines and Awards Announcements. Again this year we will be sending out the announcement for the on-line Spring Ballot by this method.

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

MYCOLOGICAL CLASSIFIEDS

Field Mycology in the Adirondacks

Timothy J. Baroni will teach Field Mycology (Bio 523, 3 sem. hrs.) at the SUNY - Cortland Outdoor Education Center's Huntington Camp on Raquette Lake, in the center of the Adirondack Forest Preserve of upstate New York from 16-29 July, 2005. The course is offered by State University of New York - College at Cortland, for registration information see www.cortland.edu/summer or contact Dr. Baroni directly (baronitj@cortland.edu or call 607-753-2725). Emphasis is on field work and laboratory techniques (sectioning/staining/microscopy/use of primary & secondary literature) used in identifying macrofungi, but a broad range of topics covering morphology, ecology, evolution, systematics and economic importance of macrofungi is also presented. The information is appropriate for beginning or advanced level students (advanced undergraduate or graduate level credit) or for individuals interested in learning the basic science of macrofungal identification. Students will also learn how to make scientifically accurate and valuable voucher specimens. Raquette Lake is in the heart of New York State's 2.5 million acre Adirondack Forest Preserve. Huntington Camp, originally dubbed Camp Pine Knot by its creator, William West Durant, was the first of the Great Camps of the Adirondacks, and much of that old architecture is still present in the buildings that make up the campus. The facility is considered a State Historical site today, even though it is solely used for educational purposes by SUNY - College at Cortland. The Adirondack Forest Preserve has large tracks of wilderness and Camp Huntington sits at the edge of one of these large tracks. One can literally walk out the door of the laboratory and be in the forest in a matter of minutes. The mature forests and bogs are lush and diverse, and the corresponding diversity of fleshy fungi is high. Tuition is based on resident vs. non-resident and graduate vs. undergraduate status. The cost of lodging and meals is \$345.00.

Postdoctoral Position at Kansas State

Postdoctoral Research Associate in development of population markers for arctic ericoid mycorrhizal fungi? A position for a postdoctoral research associate is available to work on a project to determine the diversity of ericoid mycorrhizal fungi and the importance of that diversity for plant productivity and nutrient uptake in arctic tundra. The research associate will work with Kansas State University researchers Ari Jumpponen (Mycologist) and Loretta Johnson (Ecosystem Ecologist). The goals of the program are to characterize mycorrhizal fungi from ericaceous plants using mainly molecular approaches. The project involves molecular and/or aseptic resynthesis studies at Kansas State University. Applicants should be available to begin work on the project during summer 2005 or at the latest fall 2005. Applicants should have experience in working with pure cultures and molecular techniques; applicants with additional experience with plant/fungal ecology and stable isotopes are encouraged to apply. Submit a cover letter, curriculum vitae and references to Ari Jumpponen by mail (125 Ackert Hall, Division of Biology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS66506), fax (785 532 6653) or by email (ari@ksu.edu). Review of applications will begin June 1 and continue until position is filled. For further information on the available position contact Ari Jumpponen (ari@ksu.edu; tel. 785 532 6751) or Loretta Johnson (johnson@ksu.edu; tel. 785 532 6921). Kansas State University is an equal opportunity employer.

Foray Newfoundland and Labrador 2005

Killdevil Lodge, Gros Morne National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Sept 2-5 and Labrador, coast of the last frontier, Sept 6-9. See Exotic boreal mushrooms, excellent guest and local faculty, full scientific program, friendly people, stunning natural settings, determinations backed by photograph and voucher specimen. Information, Agreement & Registration Forms, Reports of 2003 & 2004 Forays, species lists and other information available / downloadable at Humber Natural History Society web site: www.swgc.mun.ca/hnhs.

N. American Mycological Association Foray Student Special

A student reduction of \$100 in the registration for the 2005 North American Mycological Association's annual foray has been approved by the Executive Board. This makes it possible for students interested in mycology to attend for \$150. The foray will be held at the University of Wisconsin at La Crosse July 21-24. Dr. Tom Volk will be Host Mycologist and Dr. Andrew Methven will serve as Principal Mycologist. The program will cover various aspects of basidiomycetes and ascomycetes, including identification, toxins, specialized genera and workshops. Registration can be accomplished on-line at www.namyco.org

Mold Testing and Identification Services

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

MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

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

Flora Mycologica Iberica Vol. 5 . . .

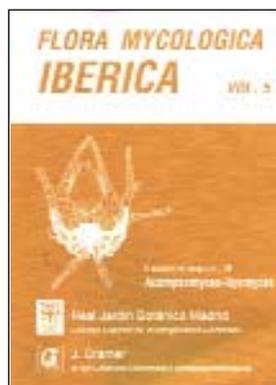
Flora Mycologica Iberica Vol. 5. Laboulbeniales II. *Acompsomyces-Illiomyces*. 2003. S Santamaria. Real Jardin Botánico Madrid & J. Cramer, www.schweizerbart.de, ISBN 3-443-65009-0, 186 pages, 41 figures. Price: € 78.00, paperback.

The fungi associated with arthropods, in their various forms, locations both internal and external, and relationships, no doubt abound in numbers that far exceed our current understanding. There are perhaps extreme numbers of them, both the fungi and their hosts, still to be discovered. For those who have had the pleasure to glimpse into the world of these intricate situations or intimate associations, it can be an inspirational and motivational endeavor. It is with great pleasure that I have had a chance to review this thorough and well done 2nd volume by Sergio Santamaria, which is most surely not just a reflection of the care and attention to detail given to its production by the author, but also his passion for these fungi.

The book starts with an overview and orientation to the presentation of the information and its place in the series as the second of three anticipated volumes on Laboulbeniales. This volume includes alphabetically arranged genera from *Acompsomyces* to *Illiomyces* of Laboulbeniales (Ascomycota) that are known from the Iberian Peninsula and Balearic Islands. Volume 4 (1998), the first published in this series dedicated to "labouls" covered the large genus *Laboulbenia*. Volume 4 included introductory information not repeated here and, for brevity, the glossary for this volume is relevant only to the genera that are included in it. A third volume on labouls is expected to cover the remaining genera of this fascinating order of entomoparasitic fungi.

In this second volume on labouls the illustrations as line drawings of single species included in particular plates are very well done and sufficiently labeled with key features but not overly cluttered. For those who appreciate attention to detail and adherence to rules of monography, the volume follows the ICBN and published standards for authors' abbreviations, herbaria and even the labels used in the illustrations.

While these fungi could be passed over as little more than

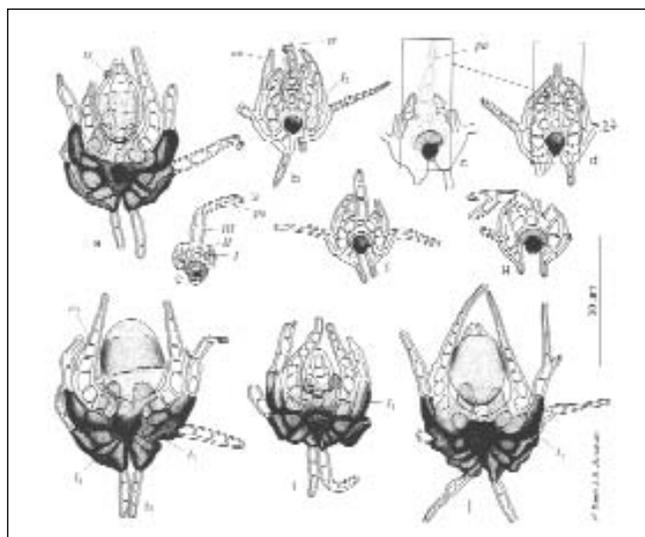


“dust” or “lint” on museum collections or even freshly collected hosts, they are captivating when seen up close especially for their remarkable adaptations, structures, and ornamentation, not to mention their basic biology and life history. For those who have had the benefit of examining microscopically the mycological delight that these fungi present, one can more fully comprehend the time and care it takes to present a series such as this one.

Essential, as I believe this series is, for European mycologists or entomologists informed and curious about the labouls, this also should be considered a valuable resource for “laboulbeniologists” worldwide. For any particular genus, other species are listed, even if they do not occur on the Iberian Peninsula or Balearic Islands. Depending on the orientation of the reader, a host-parasite list is given at the back. It is also worth noting that each page includes columns of Spanish with corresponding English text and legends of figures are in both languages as well.

I can imagine that this would be a valuable resource for upper level students who might get enthused about labouls. They would be able to sort easily through them with these volumes. Plates of figures are sufficient in quality and quantity that this volume could be useful as a pictorial guide for the novice col-

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Line drawings of *Cucujomyces rotundatus* a monoecious laboul and the only Northern Hemisphere representative known from Europe among 14 species of the genus.

MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

lector or student of these fungi. I also appreciate the habitat and distribution information, not just to help those seeking these fungi and their hosts but also to guide the search to particular body parts where certain species may be restricted and easily overlooked. Once the fungi are located, there are also details where needed e.g. keys to species are included for certain genera to allow identification.

In conclusion, this is a well-written account of the labours as this huge effort and careful examination is what it is stated to be. For now, though, one will have to be content to add this volume

to Volume 4 on their bookshelf and wait for the third volume on Laboulbeniales to be released. Better still, open them up and leave them in your lab so that your students, colleagues or others who are curious might get acquainted with and enjoy these fungi.

— **Merlin White**

The University of Kansas
Dept. Ecol. and Evol. Biology
Lawrence, Kansas
66045-7534
trichos@ku.edu

Microbe-Vector Interactions in Vector-Borne Diseases

Microbe-Vector Interactions in Vector-Borne Diseases. 2004. SH Gillespie, GL Smith, and A Osbourn. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY 1011-4211. ISBN 0-521-84312-X, 383 pp. Hardback price: \$125.00.

This Society for General Microbiology Symposium contains 16 contributed papers that present various types of arthropod vectors and major pathogens facing the world. Major topics of interest include the geographical distribution of vectors, environmental impacts on vectors, vector-host specificity, disease transmission by insects, and evolutionary perspectives of vectors. Several chapters focus on mosquitoes and malaria, with one chapter discussing transgenic malaria in which recombinant technologies make the mosquito incapable of infection with *Plasmodium*, thus rendering it useless as a vector to transmit the disease to humans and animals. Other chapters focus on ticks and the pathogens they often transmit to birds and mammals. This book examines both the vector perspective of why and how hosts are invaded as well as the host's attributes, like immune responses, that allow disease transmission. Transmission of *Anaplasma*, *Borrelia*, *Plasmodium*, *Wolbachia*, *Yersinia*, arboviruses, bunyaviruses, and plant viruses are emphasized.

The papers begin with a historical perspective of diseases such as yellow fever, dengue fever, west Nile virus, tick-borne encephalitis, ehrlichiosis, plague, Lyme disease, trypanosomiasis, malaria, and filarial nematodes. Next, the evolution of tick-borne encephalopathies and Lyme disease are discussed. Circulative and non-circulative propagated and non-propagated insect transmission is discussed in detail, which is followed by RNA based immunity in the insects *Drosophila* and *Anopheles*. Relationships between the bacterium *Borrelia* and ticks provide a current table of reservoirs, geographical distribution, and transovarian transmission. Genome reassortment and replication efficiency on cell metabolism and mosquito cells is presented in a subsequent paper. The paper discussing mosquitoes and viruses



provides an in-depth perspective on the digestive tract and many other tissues, including mosquito nervous tissue with vector genetics mentioned at the end. Vector competence embraces transmission, models of competence, and thoroughly envelopes behaviors like host seeking, feeding, and ovipositioning. This chapter also contains several illustrations of transmission. The paper discussing vector immunity thoroughly examines the immune response with well-labeled diagrams illustrating the various processes.

Most of the papers are well organized and lead into the next topic with the exception of "Vector Immunity" followed by "Transmission of Plant Viruses by Nematodes." The organization utilizes different-sized fonts for transitional headings within the papers, making them easier to follow, and facilitates finding pertinent information quickly. The papers are not numbered, but the table of contents contains the title and authors paired with the respective page numbers. Many papers contain tables and a few contain well-reproduced illustrations. Most photos are black and white, but a few colored photographs depicting immunofluorescence staining are included. No glossary is provided, but the book contains an adequate index. The papers are written for advanced scientists, although a couple of papers assume one is an expert in the field.

Based upon the level of scientific writing, the authors are experts in their respective areas, and yet they are able to convey important findings to others. The references listed at the end of each chapter serve as an updated review of the literature helpful to anyone researching a particular topic. Several review articles with current literature citations found in one location are appreciated.

This book would be a welcome addition to the bookshelf of a general microbiologist or entomologist desiring a detailed account of vectors, their host specificities, and geographical distribution. Mycologists studying plants and arthropod diseases would also find this book useful.

— **Anna R. Oller**

Department of Biology & Earth Science
Central Missouri State University
Warrensburg, MO 64093
oller@cmsu1.cmsu.edu

MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

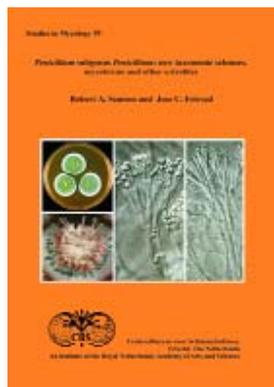
Penicillium Subgenus *Penicillium* . . .

Penicillium subgenus *Penicillium*: new taxonomic schemes, mycotoxins and other extrolites. 2004. RA Samson and JC Frisvad. *Studies in Mycology* 49: 1-257. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm. ISSN 0166-0616. Price: €50.00.

This recent offering in the CBS *Studies in Mycology* series represents a major revision in the taxonomy of the subgenus. The volume includes four chapters, all co-authored by Frisvad, an authority on extracellular metabolites in general and of this group in particular. The first chapter proposes a polyphasic taxonomy based on micro- and macro-morphological characters, physiological response to different environmental variables, and the production of inducible extracellular metabolites under a variety of conditions. Frisvad and Samson provide what should prove a stable classification of 58 species of the subgenus divided into sections and series. They propose that these subdivisions represent both phylogenetically and ecologically natural ordering of the group. This monographic treatment includes wonderful Nomarski photomicrographs and photos of colony morphology on three media. A useful synoptic key is included.

The second chapter by Samson et al. is a phylogenetic treatment of the 58 species defined in Chapter 1 based on partial beta-tubulin sequences. The sequences provide generally excellent support for the species accepted by Frisvad and Samson. Limited as the data are from a single gene family, the infra-subgeneric subdivisions are mostly supported. There are problems of paraphyly and polyphyly in several of the sections and series and a few of the species, indicating the need to further examine the relationships in these groups. The identification of these problem areas, combined with truly excellent cladograms with overlays of important differentiating phenotypic characters, will be the most enduring aspect of this paper.

In a short forward, the authors propose the adoption of the term extrolites for 'outwardly directed chemical compounds... usually excreted... of a limited taxonomic distribution...always involved in interactions between the organism producing it and any other organism or the abiotic environment'. While it is unclear from whence their definition comes, it includes within it the unfortunate 'an extrolite is usually excreted'. This suggests that extrolites are waste products, rather than induced secondary metabolites. Better



usage would have 'secreted'; the definition should be explicitly modified before it is codified. The third chapter (Frisvad et al.) is an annotated listing of the many extracellular metabolites detected from members of the subgenus and clarified or corrected attributions of associated species. They give an 'underestimate' average of 5 extrolite families per species with 132 families of extrolites detected within the subgenus. Pharmaceutically important compounds including penicillin, griseofulvin, compactin and mycophenolic acid are found within the subgenus as well as many mycotoxins. These and other compounds are characteristic of species, series and several sections of the group. While several of the families are discussed in an evolutionary or ecological context, a broader discussion of the chemical relatedness of the compounds in terms of biosynthetic pathways would facilitate the search for further compounds of interest.

The final chapter by Smedsgaard et al. presents electrospray mass spectrophotometric data for 429 isolates of subgenus *Penicillium* that suggest that in more than 70% of the cases, isolates may be correctly identified by this method alone and that the method lends itself to automation. Further, the method yielded perfect classification within the proposed taxonomy of Frisvad & Samson for Series *Viridicata* (Section *Viridicata*), which has proved particularly difficult to correctly classify using other methods. However, since the micromorphology and phenotypic responses of these organisms are so difficult to differentiate, it may be that the method presented is a tautology. This and several other metabolomic techniques are undergoing rapid development and show great promise as diagnostic tools.

The overall quality of the research presented in this monograph is exceptionally high. Even as the evolutionary aspects of the group are further clarified, the schema proposed for classification of the subgenus should persist. It is unfortunate that the physical quality of the book leaves so much to be desired. The review copy disintegrated as I read it. Although not much thicker than an average copy of *Mycologia*, the finely produced acid-free pages separated from the binding as they were turned and are not formed into fascicles. Further, the text could have improved with stricter editorial control. There were many typographical, grammatical and syntactical errors and an abundance of awkward sentences. Several misstatements are made because of a shorthand approach to complex issues of phylogeny and ecology: of course *P. crustosum* is phylogenetically close to *P. expansum* – it is just more closely related to *P. commune* and *P. camambertii*; yes, the production of extrolites helps organisms compete, but does producing an abundance of them neces-

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MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

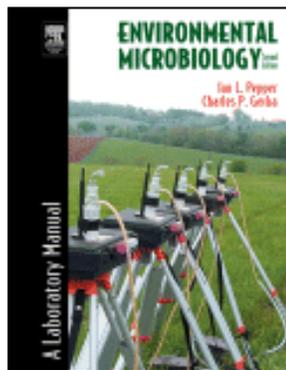
sarily makes an organism a better competitor than one that produces few, as the authors suggest? Series *Urticicicolae* within Section *Expansa* is proposed but is offered as a section diagnosis. Although extremely valuable, this material is not easy reading and poor or inconsistent usage makes it even more difficult. The polyphasic monographic treatment of the subgenus will prove useful to the pharmaceutical and food processing industries as a reliable method for classify-

ing interesting or contaminant isolates. The document as a whole will be of interest to many mycologists interested in developing or deploying polyphasic or metabolomic approaches to the characterization of microfungal organisms.

— **David Yohalem**
Horsekildevej 38, Itv
Valby, DK-2500
Denmark
dsyohalem@hotmail.com

Environmental Microbiology: A Laboratory Manual

Environmental Microbiology: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition: 2004. 2005. IL Pepper and CP Gerba. Elsevier Academic Press, books.elsevier.com, ISBN 0-12-55-656-2, 232 p. Price: \$39.95.



This book is intended to be used with a text, ideally Maier, Pepper and Gerba's *Environmental Microbiology* (2000), for the laboratory section of a course 'for advanced undergraduates and graduate students in environmental microbiology, as well as professional microbiologists working with soil and water'. It includes brief overviews including theory and significance, detailed protocols, common errors to be avoided, sample calculations, and exercises for 24 experiments. The format is excellent; in general, the protocols are clearly presented, while the theory and significance is sketchy. However, this is probably remedied through use of the text, which this reviewer has not seen.

The experiments are divided into five sections: basic protocols; examination of soil microorganisms; microbial transformations; water microbiology; and 'advanced topics'. As with most courses in microbiology, fungi are largely neglected, although there is an experiment designed 'to isolate, observe and quantify filamentous soil fungi' and they are mentioned, in passing, in sections on food microbiology and sampling of aerosols. Fourteen genera of fungi and one genus of oomycete are primitively illustrated, two conspicuously misspelled. There are several other spelling errors, some of which may be the result of using a spell checker (e.g. strain instead of stain) and careless proof reading. It was annoying that the abbreviation BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) is used in an experiment on biodegradation of phenol, which is placed two chapters ahead of its definition. In one

experiment, the addition of an anti-foaming reagent is included in two sequential steps. Perhaps the most useful sections for the mycologically oriented would be those in which techniques are introduced for sampling bacteria, viruses and protists from large volumes of water; these may be laterally transferable to fungi.

The experiments themselves are clearly presented and introduce basic microbiological concepts. As such, I dispute the authors' contention that the book would serve for advanced undergraduates and graduate students; those taking the course would presumably have been introduced to many of the methods in introductory courses in general biology, microbiology, or soil sciences. Perhaps I misunderstand the intended audience, but I would recommend this title for a course designed for persons involved in environmental policy who have little or no biological orientation. The section on water microbiology seems especially oriented to this audience, with a major emphasis on water quality assessment assays. Although the authors go to some pains to mention differences between viable and cultural counts of microbes, no distinction is made between disinfection and disinfestation, which has implications for the authors' sampling protocols, particularly of fomites.

Among the advance topics there is no mention of quorum sensing nor of consortial activities of microbes in biodegradation of obdurate materials. There is a single mention of biofilms. These are areas of active and exciting research in the field. The experiment in which the polymerase chain reaction is introduced implicitly suggests that it is restricted to the identification of bacteria.

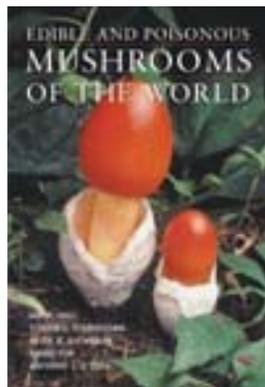
In sum, this title and the course for which it is designed are probably not of great interest to mycologists, but could be very useful for orienting current and future regulators to the problems and methods employed in the field.

— **David Yohalem**
Horsekildevej 38, Itv
Valby, DK-2500
Denmark
dsyohalem@hotmail.com

MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of the World

Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms of the World. 2003. IR Hall, SS Stephenson, PK Buchanan, W Yun and ALJ Cole. Timber Press, Inc., www.timber-press.com, 372 pp. Price: \$40.00.



I enjoyed the 1998 precursor to this book that dealt with just over 200 taxa, so I looked forward to the present volume with about 280 taxa. The presentation does not disappoint. This book is beautifully produced, and superbly illustrated, beginning with a superlative picture of *Amanita caesarea* on the cover. But, after examining it in detail, I was left wondering about the accuracy of the title and the relevance of some of the content. It is clear that reviewing a book is rather different from browsing it for pleasure.

The idea of a book dedicated entirely to edible and poisonous mushrooms seems initially both obvious and desirable, though perhaps somewhat polarized, and this book is certainly not the first of its kind. But being a biologist focussed on the broad spectrum of life and its evolutionary interrelationships, I always regret that the first question most people inevitably ask about a mushroom is: 'Can I eat it?' Almost no one ever asks what it is, or what its relationships are. In contrast, no one ever asks me whether they can eat a plant, their tacit understanding being perhaps that this decision is best left to farmers, market gardeners, plant breeders and supermarket managers. Nevertheless, with my consuming interest in fungi (but not, you will understand by now, in consuming them), I am apparently in a small minority, and this book will probably be welcomed by a wide public. Will they be satisfied and safe with the information provided?

We should begin by asking what the words 'edible' and 'poisonous' mean in this context. 'Poisonous' is easier to define: causing harmful or even fatal effects if eaten, though many would quarrel with this designation for the effects of *Psilocybe* mushrooms. 'Edible' is more equivocal. At the most basic level it means: can be eaten without causing harmful effects. But most people will not be satisfied with this. Their personal definitions will subsume desirable organoleptic qualities, such as appearance, aroma, flavour, texture and/or nutrition. There are more than 10,000 species of macrofungi, and the vast majority are not particularly poisonous, but neither are they sufficiently endowed with positive qualities to make them desirable. However, some few are edible and choice, and some are indeed toxic. Which leads to the question 'How can I tell which is which?' Here is the crux, the weakness of this book: it does not really at-

tempt a comprehensive answer to that question, but then, how many books do? What are the book's strengths?

This book begins with sensible warnings and disclaimers in six languages none of which is French, German, or Spanish. The emphasis seems to be on the languages of the Pacific and Asia, perhaps not surprising given the New Zealand provenance of the book. There is a short and clear general introduction to fungi, then documentation of the relatively small number of widely eaten cultivated or collected mushrooms. The difficulty of identifying some of the wild ones is admitted, making the decision of whether to eat them or not somewhat fraught. The next section deals with cultivation, though the information is aimed at the interested layperson rather than the would-be grower. The photographs of various techniques indigenous to different parts of the world add considerable interest to this section and give it an almost National Geographic-like flavour. The information on worldwide production and prices is fascinating. The following section is about collecting wild mushrooms. Many edible and poisonous species are mentioned by name and brief descriptions given, but illustrations, if present in the book, are not referenced. This makes the text, which is also liberally sprinkled with specialized descriptive terminology, rather confusing to the uninitiated.

The several kinds of poisoning caused by mushrooms are discussed, with lists of the species producing these effects, but most of the toxin-producing species are not illustrated. For example, 17 species of *Amanita* are named as being toxic, but only four of these are illustrated, while there are three juxtaposed photos of *Amanita phalloides*. One would have sufficed; the other two could have made way for omitted species. Eleven species of *Clitocybe* are listed as producing the muscarine syndrome, but only two of these are illustrated, and one of those shown is labelled as being edible. Thirteen species of *Inocybe* are also listed as containing muscarine, but again, only two of these are illustrated.

No fewer than 32 of the pictures exemplify species characterized as 'edibility unknown,' though these include such taxa as *Schizophyllum*, *Podaxis*, *Uromyces* galls, *Daldinia*, *Xylaria*, *Geastrum* and *Cyathus*, none of which could in my opinion be regarded as remotely tempting. I cannot believe anyone would collect *Marasmius siccus*, with its narrow, tough stipe and paper-thin cap, with a view to eating it.

Yet edibility is often culturally determined. I doubt if anyone in Europe or North America eats stinkhorns, but *Dicthyophora* is grown in quantity in southern China and eaten at state banquets in Hong Kong. While historically ignored in most corn-growing countries (Icky black powder! Who could imagine eating it?), corn smut is regarded as a delicacy in Mexico.

Continued on following page

MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

Illustrations of six taxa are labelled 'Edible when cooked', though the reason for this proviso is unclear, since *all* mushrooms designated as edible should be cooked before being eaten. Even the supermarket mushroom contains significant amounts (0.6 ppm) of the carcinogenic 4-(hydroxymethyl)-benzenediazonium ion. Fortunately this is destroyed by cooking. On page 165 we read 'Species of *Russula* are some of the easiest mushrooms to identify...' This statement absolutely needs the qualifier 'to genus,' since although it is easy to recognize the genus, the species of *Russula* are notoriously numerous, variable, and difficult to pin down. *Armillaria mellea* is a variable species, and has been split up into several taxa in recent years. The inclusion of three photos of this species filling two pages seems a little excessive when so many others were left out. The lower picture on page 275 is of an extremely atypical, hence misleading, specimen of *Langermannia* (*Calvatia*) and might have been better omitted.

The final section is devoted to a very fine collection of photos of mushrooms, with an occasional habitat or cultivation shot, and accompanying explanatory text. My only comment here is that mushroom fruit bodies are inherently variable, and even the best single photograph in the world will not always ensure correct identification. The answer may lie in CD-ROM and DVD technology.

While I would recommend this book as a source of fine pictures and interesting information about edible and poisonous mushrooms, it does not stick closely to its mandate, and cannot be regarded as a reliable and comprehensive guide to either of those categories. To be fair, neither can any other book published thus far. If I could have suggested a strategy to the authors, it would have been to focus a larger segment of the book on illustrating as many of the toxic species as possible, in the interest of preventing poisonings. The text and illustrations dealing with cultivation are admirable.

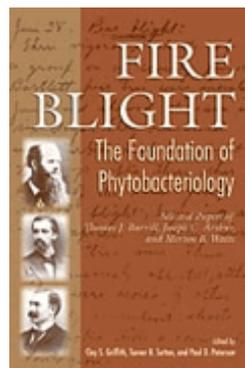
The best feature of the book is that it should create more mycophiles among the general public. The introduction says it best: 'The aim is not solely to inform but also to generate interest in the fascinating world of fungi.' In that aim I believe the authors will be successful. We must hope that, having been roused into a lively interest in fungi, readers will then undertake the hard part, specifically, consultation of books and experts, and the gradual accretion of information and experience that eventually produces the knowledgeable amateur.

— **Bryce Kendrick**
Mycologue Publications
8727 Lochside Dr.
Sidney, BC V8L 1M
mycolog@pacificcoast.net

Fire Blight: The Foundation of Phyto bacteriology . . .

Fire Blight: The Foundation of Phyto bacteriology. Selected Papers of Thomas J. Burrill, Joseph C. Arthur, and Merton B. Waite. 2003. CS Griffith, TB Sutton, and PD Peterson. American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN, ISBN 0-89054-309-7, 144 pp. Price: \$55.00.

This book presents the historical context for the discovery of the causal agent of the disease commonly known as Fire Blight that affects rosaceous fruit trees. This disease was and still is the scourge of fruit-tree growers. The disease is called fire blight because of the speed at which it causes susceptible trees to turn brown and die appearing to be scorched. Giving away the ending of the story, it is caused by a bacterium, *Erwinia amylovora*, however, determining the causal agent when this was first attempted in the mid- to late 1800's was not easy. Three American phytopathologists each at a different institution contributed to the discovery of the etiological agent and its eventual control. This book presents a limited number of original papers published by each of these scien-



tists that outlines their respective contributions that coalesced into this discovery. Individually they made observations and conducted experiments that resulted in the conclusion that a bacterium was the causal agent and together they presented a convincing story. The papers are placed into context by the editors of this volume who have written an outstanding introduction and brief biographies of each scientist. The "original" papers have been retyped and corrected for grammar thus losing some authenticity but making them readable. Reproductions of original research notebooks and illustrations give a sense of the difficulties faced by these scientists—all written in long-hand with simple drawings of what they observed through the microscope. Photographs of the scientists at work reveal young men in formal dress examining plants in the field or peering into monocular microscopes on a desk crowded with flasks and a bell jar. This book is a reminder of the privileges we enjoy with our modern equipment and high-quality microscopes but also how much we stand on the shoulders of our predecessors. My congratulations to the authors of this volume for heightening our awareness of the conditions and accomplishments of those who came before us!

— **Amy Rossman**
Book Review Editor

MYCOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

Books and Publications Received March – April 2005

- *Sporidesmium, Endophragmiella* and related genera from China. 2005. W Wu & W Zhuang. Fungal Diversity Press, Centre for Research in Fungal Diversity, The University of Hong Kong, China, www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html, ISBN 962-86765-5, 168 pp. Price: \$60.00. *Review in progress.*
- *Fungi of New Zealand. Nga Harore o Aotearoa. Vol. 1. Introduction to Fungi of New Zealand.* 2004. E.H.C. McKenzie (ed.). Fungal Diversity Press, Centre for Research in Fungal Diversity, The University of Hong Kong, China, www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html, ISBN 962-86765-5, 168 pp. Price: \$60.00. *Review in progress.*

Previously Listed Books

- *Bark and Wood Boring Insects in Living Trees in Europe, A Synthesis.* 2004. F Lieutier, KR Day, A Battisti, J-C Grégoire, & HF Evans (eds). Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, www.wkap.nl, ISBN 1-4020-2240-9, 569 pp plus CD. Price: \$193.00 hardbound. *Reviewed Nov-Dec 2004.*
- *Biodiversity of Fungi: Inventory and Monitoring Methods.* 2004. GS Mueller, GF Bills, & MS Foster (eds). Elsevier Academic Press, Burlington, MA, www.elsevier.com, ISBN: 0-12-509551-1, 777 pp. Price: \$99.95. *Requested from publisher.*
- *CBS Centenary: 100 Years of Fungal Biodiversity and Ecology.* 2004. PC Crous, RA Samson, W Gams, RC Summerbell, T Boekhout, G. Sybren de Hoog, JA Stalpers (eds). Studies in Mycology 50(1&2): 1-580. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, www.cbs.knaw.nl. Price: €100.00. *Review needed.*
- *Cultivation and Diseases of Proteaceae: Leucodendron, Leucospermum and Protea.* 2004. PW Crous, S Denman, JE Taylor, L Swart, & ME Palm. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm 227 pp. Price: €60.00. *Review needed.*
- *Cytology and Plectology of the Hymenomyces.* 2004. H Cléménçon. Bibliotheca Mycologica vol. 199. J. Cramer. www.schweizerbart.de 488 pp. Price: €96.00. *Reviewed in Jan-Feb 2005.*
- *Dothideales Dictiosporicos/Dictyosporic Dothideales.* 2004. J Checa. Flora Mycologica Iberica vol. 6. J. Cramer, Stuttgart, Germany, www.schweizerbart.de. 162 pp. Price: €58.00. *Reviewed in Jan-Feb 2005.*
- *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. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- *Environmental Microbiology, A Laboratory Manual. Second Edition.* 2004. IL Pepper, CP Gerba. Elsevier Inc, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, <http://books.elsevier.com>, ISBN 0-12-550656-2, 232 pp. Price: \$39.95. *Review in this issue.*
- *Fire Blight. The Foundation of Phytobacteriology.* 2003. CS Griffith, TB Sutton & PD Peterson (eds). APS Press, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121, aps@scisoc.org, 144 pp. Price: \$55.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- *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, 509 pp. Price: \$195.00. *Review needed.*
- *Fungal Disease Resistance in Plants: Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, and Genetic Engineering.* 2004. ZK Punja (ed). Food Products Press, New York, www.HaworthPress.com/store/product.asp?sku=5093, ISBN 1-56022-961-6, 266 pp. Price \$39.95 softbound, \$59.95 hardbound. *Review needed.*
- *Fungi Fimicoli Italici. A Guide to the Recognition of Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes Living on Faecal Material.* 2004. F Doveri. Fondazione Centro Studi Micologici Dell'A.M.B., P.O. Box 296, 36100 Vicenza, Italy, Associazione Micologica Bresadola (A.M.B.), amb@ambresadola.it, 1104 pp. incl. 24 color plates. Price: €110.00 plus postage for non-Society members, €100.00 plus postage for Society members. *Reviewed Sept-Oct 2004.*
- *Fungi in Forest Ecosystems. Systematics, Diversity, and Ecology.* 2004. CL Cripps (ed.) The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458-5126, www.nybg.org, 363 pp. Price: \$68.00. *Reviewed Nov-Dec 2004.*
- *Guía de Laboratoria para la Identificación de Penicillium.* 2000 (Spanish translation). J Pitt. Translated by E Enrico-Muñoz & JC Martínez. To obtain book, contact John Pitt at John.Pitt@csiro.au.
- *Insect-Fungal Associations: Ecology and Evolution.* 2005. FE Vega, M Blackwell (eds). Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom, www.oup.com/us, ISBN 0-19-516652-3, 333 pp. Price: \$49.50 (hardbound). *Review in progress.*
- *Introduction of Biodeterioration,* 2nd Edition. 2004. D Allsopp, K Seal & C. Gaylarde. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY, uk.cambridge.org/, 237 pp. Price: \$75.00 hardback, \$34.99 paperback. *Review in progress.*
- *Introduction to Food and Airborne Fungi. Seventh Edition.* 2004. RA Samson, ES Hoekstra & JC Frisvad. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm, 389 pp. Price: €50.00. *Requested from publisher.*
- *Invasive Species: Vectors and Management Strategies.* 2003. GM Ruiz & JT Carlton (eds). Island Press 76381 Commercial Street, P.O. Box 7, Covelo, CA 95428, www.islandpress.org, 518 pp. Price: \$40.00 paperbound, \$75.00 hardbound. *Review in progress.*
- *Laboulbeniales, II. Acompsomyces-Ilyomyces.* 2003. S Santamaria, Flora Mycologica Iberica vol. 5. J. Cramer, Stuttgart, Germany, www.schweizerbart.de, 344 pp. Price: €78.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- *List of Plant Diseases in Korea, Fourth Edition.* 2004. W-D Cho, H-D Shin (editors-in-chief), The Korean Society of Plant Pathology, Seoul, Korea, email: s3213@korea.com, ISBN 89-88154-37-1, 779 pp. Price: unknown. Data available on-line at nt.ars-grin.gov/fungalatabases/fungushost/fungushostframe.cfm.
- *Los Hongos de El Edén, Quintana Roo. Introducción a la Microbiota Tropical de México.* 2003. G Guzmán. Instituto de Ecología, Departamento de Publicaciones, Xalapa, Veracruz, México, vallejos@ecologia.edu.mx, 319 pp plus 140 color plates. Price: \$30.00. *Reviewed in Jan-Feb 2005.*
- *Microbe-vector Interactions in Vector-borne Diseases.* 2004. SH Gillespie, GL Smith & A Osbourn. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY 1011-4211, 383 pp. Price: \$125.00 hardbound. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- *Mycosphaerella and its Anamorphs: 1. Names Published in Cercospora and Passalora.* 2003. PW Crous & U Braun. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm, 571 pp. Price: €75.00. *Review needed.*
- *Phoma Identification Manual. Differentiation of Specific and Infra-specific Taxa in Culture.* 2004. GH Boerema, J deGruyter, ME Noordeloos, MEC Hamers. CABI Publishing, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, www.cabi-publishing.org, 448 pp. incl. one color plate. Price: \$140.00. *Review needed.*
- *Die Pilzflora des Ulmer Raumes.* (translated: The Fungus Flora of the Ulm area/Southern Germany). 2004. M Enderle. Süddeutsche Verlagsgesellschaft Ulm, Germany, www.suedvlg.de, 521 pp incl. numerous color illustrations. Price: €24.50. *Review needed.*
- *Penicillium subgenus Penicillium: new taxonomic schemes, mycotoxins, and other extrolites.* 2004. RA Samson & JC Frisvad. Studies in Mycology 49: 1-257. Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands, www.cbs.knaw.nl/publications/index.htm, 257 pp. Price: €50.00. *Reviewed in this issue.*
- *A Preliminary Monograph of Lentinellus (Russulales).* 2004. RH Petersen & KW Hughes. Bibliotheca Mycologica 198: 1-268. www.schweizerbart.de/pubs/series/bibliotheca-mycologica-59.htm 1. Price: €80.00. *Requested from publisher.*
- *Revision of the Genus Amphisphaeria.* 2004. YZ Wang, A Aptroot, KD Hyde. Fungal Diversity Press, Centre for Research in Fungal Diversity, The University of Hong Kong, China, www.hku.hk/ecology/mycology/FDP.html, ISBN 962-86765-5, 168 pp. Price: \$60.00. *Review needed.*

MYCOLOGY ON-LINE

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

- Ascomycota of Sweden
www.umu.se/myconet/asco/indexASCO.html
- Asociacion Latinoamericana de Micologia (51-5)
www.alm.org.br
- Australasian Mycological Society Website 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
www.speciesfungorum.org/BSM/bsm.htm
- Bibliography of Systematic Mycology (51-6)
194.131.255.3/cabipages/BSM/bsm.htm
- British Mycological Society (54-1)
britmycolsoc.org.uk
- Cordyceps Website
www.mushtech.org
- Corticoid Nomenclatural Database (56-2)
phyloinformatics.org
- Coverage in Ukraine of Higher Fungal Ranks (56-2)
www.cybertruffle.org.uk/lists/index.htm
- Cybertruffle's Fungal Valhalla (56-2)
www.cybertruffle.org.uk/valhalla/index.htm
- Dictionary of The Fungi Classification
www.indexfungorum.org/names/fundic.asp
- Distribution Maps of Caribbean Fungi (56-2)
www.biodiversity.ac.psiweb.com/carimaps/index.htm
- Distribution Maps of Georgian Fungi (56-2)
www.cybertruffle.org.uk/gruzmaps/index.htm
- Distribution Maps of Ukrainian Fungi (56-2)
www.cybertruffle.org.uk/ukramaps/index.htm
- Electronic Library for Mycology (56-2)
www.cybertruffle.org.uk/cyberliber/index.htm
- 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/fungavera/index.html
- Hadrianus Junius Stinkhorns (52-2)
www.collectivesource.com/hadrianus
- IMC7 (51-3)
lsb380.plbio.lsu.edu/ima/index.htm
- Index of Fungi
www.indexfungorum.org/names/names.asp
- 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/
- ISHAM: the International Society for Human and Animal Mycology
www.isham.org
- Mycologia On-Line (53-3, page 18)
www.mycologia.org
- Mycological Progress (52-3)
www.mycological-progress.com
- The Myconet Classification of the Ascomycota
www.umu.se/myconet/Myconet.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)
- Rare, Endangered or Under-recorded Fungi in Ukraine (56-2)
www.cybertruffle.org.uk/redlists/index.htm
- Registry of Mushrooms in Art Website
members.cox.net/mushroomsinart/
- Species of Glomeromycota Website (55-3)
www.amf-phylogeny.com
- Systematics of the Saprolegniaceae (53-4)
www.ilumina-dlib.org
- Tripartite Similarity Calculator (55-1)
www.amanitabear.com/similarity
- Website for the mycological journal Mycena (56-2)
www.mycena.org/index.htm

Change of Address

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

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

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

Note: Members may also submit directory corrections via the form included in the MSA directory via the MSA Home Page: www.msafungi.org

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2005 (June 2-5)

Pan-American Aerobiology Association Annual Conference

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 56 (1):19

The University of Tulsa

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Estelle Levetin

Estelle-levetin@utulsa.edu

pollen.utulsa.edu/Aerobiology-2005.htm

2005 (June 3-6)

6th International Meeting on Genetics and Cellular Biology of Basidiomycetes (GCBB VI)

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 55(3):31

Pamplona, Spain

Antonio G. Pisabarro

gpisabarro@ybarra.es

2005 (June 12-16)

XII International *Sclerotinia* Workshop

Monterey, California

Steven Koike

831.759.7350

stkoike@ucdavis.edu

entopl.okstate.edu/iswg/index.html

2005 (June 24-28)

6th International Conference on *Cryptococcus* and *Cryptococcosis*

Boston Marriott Long Wharf, Boston, MA

Stuart M. Levitz

cme@bu.edu

www.bu.edu/cme/iccc.html

2005 (July 23-28)

Joint Meeting of the Three Divisions (Bacteriology and Applied Microbiology, Mycology, and Virology) of the International Union of Microbiological Societies

San Francisco, CA, United States

Carol Shearer, Chair,

US National Committee for IUMS

www.IUMS2005.org

IUMS@asmusa.org (to submit a poster)

2005 (July 23-28)

IX International Congress on Mycology

San Francisco, California

www.iums2005.org/iums.asp

2005 (July 30 - August 5)

2005 MSA Annual Meeting

University of Hawaii in Hilo

Hilo, Hawaii

2005 (August 1-5)

The Congress will be a joint Meeting with the XXXVIII Brazilian Phytopathological Congress and commemoration of 30 YEARS of Plant Pathology at the University of Brasilia

Brasilia, Brazil

J.C. Dianese, President

Latin Am. Mycological Association

alm@unb.br

2005 (August 1-5)

V Latin American Mycological Congress / XXXVIII Brazilian Commemorating Phytopathological Congress. Thirty Years of Graduate Teaching in Plant Pathology at the Universidade de Brasilia. Hotel Nacional

Brasilia, DF, Brasil

Jose Carmine Dianese, President

www.alm.org.br, www.sbfito.com.br,

www.newvisonbsb.com.br

2005 (August 15-19)

International Congress on the Systematics and Ecology of Myxomycetes V

DETAILS: *Inoculum* 54(6):21

Tlaxcala, Mexico

Arturo Estrada Torres

arturomixo@hotmail.com

2006 (August 21-26)

8th International Mycological Congress

Cairns, Australia

Wieland Meyer, Chair

Ceri Pearce, Vice-Chair

www.sapmea.asn.au/imc8

inoculum

The Newsletter
of the
Mycological
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Richard E. Baird, Editor

Entomology & Plant Path. Dept.
Box 9655

Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, MS 39762
(662) 325-9661 Fax: (662) 325-8955
rbaird@plantpath.msstate.edu

MSA Officers

President, David J. McLaughlin

Dept. of Plant Biology
University of Minnesota
220 Biological Science Center
1445 Gortner Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55108
Phone: 612-625-5736
Fax: 612-625-1738
davem@tc.umn.edu

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Dept. Botany, Erindale Campus
University of Toronto
Mississauga, ON, Canada L5L 1C6
Phone: (905)828-5362
Fax: (905)828-3792
janderso@credit.erin.utoronto.ca

Vice President, Gregory M. Mueller

Dept. of Botany
The Field Museum
1400 S. Lake Shore Dr.
Chicago, IL, USA 60605-2496
Phone: (312) 665-7840
Fax: (312) 665-7158
gmueller@fmnh.org

Secretary, Faye Murrin

Dept. of Biology
Memorial University
St John's, NL, Canada A1B 3X9
Phone: (709)737-8018
Fax: (709)737-3018
fmurrin@morgan.ucs.mun.ca

Treasurer, Karen Snetselaar

Biology Dept.
St Joseph's Univ.
5600 City Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19131 USA
Phone: (610)660-1826
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I wish to contribute \$ _____ to the following named fund(s):

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_____ Barksdale/Raper	_____ Korf
_____ Barr	_____ Luttrell
_____ Bigelow	_____ Thiers
_____ Butler	_____ Trappe
_____ Denison	_____ Uecker
_____ Fitzpatrick	_____ Wells

Research Funds

_____ Backus Graduate Award	_____ Alexopoulos Prize
_____ Martin-Baker Award	_____ Karling Lecture Fund
_____ A.H. & H.V. Smith Award	_____ Uncommitted Endowment
_____ Clark T. Rogerson Award	_____ Other (specify)

Other Funds

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