Mycological Society of America

NEWSLETTER

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Cover photograph by Fabian Bachrach, New York, and courtesy of
Dr. J. N. Couch
To the Members of the Mycological Society of America:

By the time this letter is published, the Annual Meeting of the Society will have been held at Edmonton, Alberta, but still to be looked forward to will be the First International Mycological Congress at Exeter, England, September 7th to 16th, 1971. And following that the Society will hold its Annual Foray on September 24th to 26th at Warrensburg, New York, in the Adirondack Mountains. Last year the group organizing the annual Charles Horton Peck Forays in and around New York State agreed to affiliate with the Society as a Regional Foray. The Warrensburg foray will be a joint regional (the 17th annual) and national meeting for the Society, as arranged by the Foray Committee.

The Society will lose this year the services of two of its most dedicated supporters, Dr. Robert L. Shaffer having completed his term as Secretary-Treasurer, and Dr. John T. Palmer stepping down as Editor of the MSA Newsletter. Into and out of their two offices flows most of the day to day work of the Society, and to their efficiency and good humor we, as members, are in very real debt.

It has, I can assure you, been a great honor for me to serve as your President during this past year. If I didn't see you at Edmonton, here's hoping we can meet at Exeter, or Warrensburg, or both!

Cordially,

Richard P. Korf
President

rpk/me
B. AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

The Society's affiliated societies are all actively engaged in bringing mycology to the attention of both professional and so-called amateur mycologists. All produce news bulletins and other similar publications and sponsor regular programs, especially collecting trips (in season). Members of the MSA would be well advised to seek membership in one of our affiliated societies if there is any chance of participation since more active or keener groups of observers would be difficult to find. Those of us who have had the opportunity to collect with some of these "amateurs" will realize how little the "professional" mycologist may know about mushrooms in the field (or, for that matter, from a culinary viewpoint!). These societies are:

Boston Mycological Club, Frank C. Helwig, Jr., Treas., 1099 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass. 02176.
Le Cercle des Mycologues Amateurs de Quebec, Pavillon des Sciences Pures, Cite Universitaire, Ste.-Foy, P.Q. Canada.
The North American Mycological Association, Harry S. Knighton, 4245 Redinger Road, Portsmouth, Ohio 45662.
Oregon Mycological Society, Inc., Donald Goetz, Reg. Agent, 6548 S.E. 30th Avenue, Portland, Ore. 97202.
Society Mycologique de France, 36 rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Paris 6e, France.

C. SUSTAINING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. 60064. Pharmaceutical products for the medical profession since 1888.
Aerosol Techniques, Inc., 432 Frog Town Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.
American Optical Corp., Scientific Instrument Division, Buffalo, N.Y. 14215. 125 years of leadership in optics and 115 years of progressive achievement in microscopes.
BBF, Division of BioQuest, Cockeysville, Md. 21030. Products for the microbiological laboratory.
Buckman Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn. 38108. Industrial microorganism control specialists.
Butler County Mushroom Farm, West Winfield, Pa. 16062.
Campbell Soup Company, Camden, N.J. 08101.
Difco Laboratory Products, 920 Henry St., Detroit, Mich. 48201. The complete line of micro-biological reagents and media.
Lane Science Equipment Co., 105 Chambers St., New York, N.Y. 10007. Complete line of museum storage cabinets—especially herbarium cabinets—airtight for permanent protection.
Eli Lilly and Company, 740 South Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46225. Pharmaceuticals, biologicals, and agricultural and industrial products.
The Wm. S. Merrell Co., Division of Richardson-Merrell Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio 45215. Pharmaceutical manufacturers since 1828.
Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind. 46514. Pharmaceutical and chemical research and manufacture.
Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich. 48232. Pioneers in better medicines.
Chas. Pfizer and Co., Inc., 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11206. Fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals by means of microorganisms.
Scientific Products, 1430 Waukegan Rd., McGaw Park, Ill. 60085. Supported by companies dedicated to the biological sciences. (Member company names on request)
The Squibb Institute for Medical Research, E. R. Squibb & Sons., Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.
The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001. Fine pharmaceuticals since 1886.
Wallerstein Company, Division of Travenol Laboratories, Inc., 125 Lake St., Staten Island, N.Y. 10303. Research and production of enzymes and fermentation chemicals.
D. ANNOUNCEMENTS

I. Drs. Milton Huppert and Sung Huang Sun announce relocation of staff and facilities of the Mycology Research Laboratory, Veterans Administration Hospital, San Fernando, CA, which was destroyed in the earthquake of February 9. None of their people or their families were injured, but several sustained losses in their personal belongings. A substantial portion of their equipment was salvaged, and they recovered their culture collection. "---No cultures were broken—a testimonial to using screw-cap prescription bottles—but all were exposed to heavy concentrations of chemical fumes---." Currently subcultures are being made to assess viability. They thank MSA members for being such very nice people.

The new address: MYCOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORY
Veterans Administration Hospital
Wadsworth, Wilshire and Sawtelle Bvds.
Los Angeles, CA 90073

II. Drs. P. E. Nelson (1) and T. A. Toussoun will direct the new FUSARIUM RESEARCH CENTER in the Department of Plant Pathology at Pennsylvania State University. The Center currently serves as a resource nucleus providing identification, methods of culture, and isolates. At present the collection contains more than 2600 isolates (Fusarium spp.), which are world-wide in distribution. Information about function, purposes, cooperative researches, and plans for post-doctorate scholar and researcher attendance may be obtained from Paul E. Nelson (1).

III. A relocation of which the editor is sure you are aware is that of the Beltsville Forest Disease Laboratory at Laurel, MD to CENTER FOR FOREST MYCOLOGY RESEARCH, Forest Products Laboratory, P.O. Box 5130, North Walnut Street, Madison, WI 53705, effective July 1.

IV. The FIRST INTERNATIONAL MYCOLOGICAL CONGRESS will meet at the University of Exeter in Devon, England, from September 7 through 16, 1971.

V. The SECOND NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL CONGRESS, sponsored by the AIBS, will continue interest in a better public understanding of environmental problems and the efforts of scientists, especially biologist biologists, to resolve them at the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach, FL, 23-26 October. For information contact Ann Barker (2).

VI. The ATCC announces publication of its new Catalogue of Animal Viruses, Rickettsiae and Chlamydiaceae (4th Edition). This Catalogue describes approximately 600 prototypic or other strains of special research interest which are available for distribution from the American Type Culture Collection. To defray cost of publication and mailing (first class mail) a charge of $2.50 is made for Catalogues shipped within the United States and Canada and $3.25 for shipment abroad. Address orders to: Collection of Animal Viruses and Rickettsiae (3).


VIII. Information about and application forms for Laboratory Training Courses scheduled by the Laboratory Division of the Center for Disease Control (formerly National Communicable Disease Center) in Atlanta may be obtained by writing to the Training Office (5).

E. PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (The number in parentheses following the name(s) cites the address for contact (see Section g., which begins on p.18).

I. NEW MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

* See p.18-CORRESPONDENT ADDRESSES.
a. Myxomycetes
1. A world monograph of the Dianemaceae. (D. T. Kowalski (6)).
2. Ultrastructure and developmental morphology of Pocheina (Guttulina). (Sheue Heng Wu (7)).
3. Changing isozyme patterns during development and ageing of myxomycete amoebae populations. (I.K. Ross (8)).
4. Myxomycete amoebae as a model system for studying cell communication. (Ibid.)

b. Phycomycetes
1. Taxonomic revision of the Thamnidiaceae (Mucorales). (G. L. Benny (9)).
2. Comparative studies on alcohol dehydrogenase in Mucorales. (F. H. Gleason (10)).
3. The preparation of scientific films--Saprolegniaceae and Thraustochytriaceae. (A. Gaertner (11)).
4. Lipid metabolism in zoospores of water molds. (J. Clausz (12)).

c. Ascomycetes
1. Monographic studies in the Sclerotiniaceae and other related Discomycetes. (K. P. Dumont (13)).
2. Taxonomy and distribution of western U. S. Hysteriales. (H. Goree (14)).
3. Differentiation of sex and compatibility in Ceratocystis ulmi (Ruisman) C. Moreau. (F. W. Holmes (15)).
4. Ultrastructure of ascus development in Ascomycetes. (Margaret Nesom (7)).

d. Lichens: Effects of gamma irradiation on lichens and lichen fungi. (F. H. Erbisch (16)).

e. Basidiomycetes
1. Monograph of the world species of Tomentella. (M. J. Larsen (17)).
2. Monograph of the genus Leucogaster. (R. Fogel (18)).
3. A monograph of Boleti. (M. V. Locquin (19)).
5. A monograph of Copriní. (Ibid.).
6. Study of Rhodophyllaceae of the Pacific coast. (D. L. Largent (20)).
7. Taxonomic survey of southwestern Boletes. (H. D. Thiers (21)).
9. Genetical studies on mutations of Schizophyllum commune. (S. Chang (22)).
10. Genetical and morphogenetical studies of Volvariella volvacea. (Ibid.).
11. Developmental physiology of Coprinus lagopus basidiocarps. (H. P. Schaefer (23)).
f. Deuteromycetes (Fungi Imperfecti)
1. Growth and sporulation of Pithomyces chartarum. (L. L. Whitlock (24)).
2. Phagocytosis of Cryptococcus neoformans by lung macrophages. (G. S. Bulmer (25)).
3. Immunochemical studies of pathogenic Dematiaceous fungi. (Y. Al-Doory (26)).

g. Multigrouping and Miscellaneous
1. Ultrastructure of protostelids and simple myxomycetes. (C. Y. Hung and L. S. Olive(7)).
2. Taxonomic survey of Oregon coastal macrofungi. (J. M. Trappe (27)).
3. Identification and classification of fossil fungal spores. (W. C. Elsik (28)).
4. Study of fungal succession in coniferous forests. (D. L. Largent (20)).
5. Mutagenesis of fungi. (Deirdre C. Maguire (29)).
6. Fungi as food for small mammals. (J. M. Trappe (27)).
7. Ecology and systematics of marine higher fungi, with emphasis on the lower Chesapeake Bay. (P. W. Kirk (30)).
8. Meiosis in the water molds--an ultrastructural study. (J. Clausz (12)).
9. Research on the mycoflora in the excrements of poultry. (T. Dominik (31)).
10. Effects of pesticides on beneficial soil fungi. (J. W. Whaley (32)).
11. Mycotoxins produced by fungi found in or on foods. (Mirmam K. Slifkin (33))
12. Analysis of feeds (animal) for aflatoxins. (L. L. Whitlock (24)).
13. Characterization of unknown lipids in fungal spores. (D. J. Weber (34)).
14. Identification of sterols and hormones in fungi. (H. E. Bloss (35)).
15. The very high incidence of skin candidiasis, skin geotrichosis, and (?) versicolor at Mayaguez, PR. (I. A. Roure (36)).
16. A study of the morphology of fungi in human and animal tissue and its relationship to the pathogenesis of the lesions. (P.K.C. Austwick (37))
17. Diseases of woody plants important to wildlife and recreation in the Rocky Mountains. (R. G. Krehbiel (38)).
18. Gene centers of plants as sources of resistance for fungus diseases. (E.E. Leppik (39)).
19. Mycorrhizae. (I. Ho. (40)).
20. Effects of forest fertilization on mycorrhizae formation. (L. F. Grand (41)).
21. Effect of herbicides on the mycorrhizae and soil fungi. (T. Dominik (31)).
22. Analyses of fungal populations in seleniferous soils. (J. I. Pitt (42)).

II. COURSES IN MYCOLOGY (1971-72)

a. Hong Kong: Fungal genetics (Applied Mycology; no dates given. (S.T. Chang and Y.S. Ban respectively (22)).

b. United States
1. Arizona: Medical Mycology; second semester (1971-72). (C.R. Leathers (43)).
2. California: Mycology; summer (1971). (D. L. Largent (20)).
3. California: Agronomy; no dates given. (R.D. Thiers (21)).
4. California: Methods in experimental mycology (undergraduate), winter (1971); Function and structure of coenocytic fungi (graduate), winter (1971); Developmental mycology (lecture only in Spring, 1972). (I. K. Ross (8)).
5. Idaho: Mushroom identification (8-week accelerated course in October-November, 1971). (E. E. Tylutki (44)).
6. Massachusetts: Introductory mycology (Undergraduate and teachers in the college extension); no dates given. (A. Thurston (45)).
7. North Carolina: Introductory mycology; no dates given. (J. Clausz (12)).
9. Utah: Physiology of fungi; spring, 1972. (D. J. Weber (34)).
10. West Virginia: Medical mycology 325 (Study of fungi pathogenic for man and animals); fall, 1971. (R. S. Pore (47)).

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

The Provisions of the Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957 and the Regulations issued thereunder require that plant pathogens will move interstate under a permit issued by the Plant Quarantine Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md. 20781. Your request for permits will be given prompt attention.

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

III. FUNGI FOR DISTRIBUTION (CULTURES (c); SPECIMENS (s))

a. Phycomycetes
1. Mortierella wolfii in fixed bovine tissue from New Zealand (s). (P.K.C. Austwich (37)).
2. Pythium spp. (c) (O. Vaartaja (48)).
3. Thraustochytriaceae (A. Gaertner (11)).

b. Ascomycetes
1. Ceratocystis ulmi ((c) of various isolates) and perithecia (s) from deliberate crosses on elm twigs. (F. W. Holmes (15)).
2. Gymnoascaceae (c). (G. F. Orr (49)).

b. Basidiomycetes
1. Volvariella volvacea (c). (S. Chang (22)).
2. Gasteromycetes (cs). (V. Demoulin (62)).

d. Deuteromycetes (Fungi Imperfecti)
1. Fusarium spp. Isolates (c). (P. E. Nelson (1)).
2. Phymatotrichum omnivorum (c). (H. E. Bloss (35)).
IV. FUNGI WANTED (CULTURES (c); SPECIMENS (s))

a. Myxomycetes
1. Badhamia gracilis, Didymium nigripes, D. squamulosum, Physarella oblonga, recent collections. (T. W. Gaither (50)).
2. Fuligo septica (s). (R. C. Franke (51)).
3. Fuligo septica, Hemitricha serpula (s). (K. L. Braun (52)).
4. Licea tenera and Dianemaceae (cs). (D. T. Kowalski (6)).

b. Phycomycetes
1. Phascolomyces, Mycotypha, and Thamnidiaceae (Chaetocladium, Chaetostylum, Cokeromyces, Helicostylum, Thamnidium). (G. L. Benny (9)).
2. Pythium spp. (c). (G. Vaartaja (48)).
3. Olpidiopsis sp. on Saprolegnia ferax (c). (I. B. Heath (53)).
4. Family Endogonaceae (s). (J. M. Trappe (27)).
5. Family Saprolegniaceae (cs). (R. Seymour (54)).

b. Ascomycetes
1. Allesheria boydii (Fixed, blocked, or sectioned tissue from human or animal infections). (P. K. C. Austwick (37)).
2. Ceratocystis ulmi (Graphium ulmi) (c) from various identified parts of U.S. for study of mating type and sex. (F. W. Holmes (15)).
3. Elaphomyces and other Tuberales (s). (J. M. Trappe (27)).
4. Endothia spp. (cs). (R. J. Stipes (55)).
5. Glomerella from legumes (c). (G. Templeton (56)).
6. Urophiala sp. (cs) and tropical Hypocreales. (Amy Y. Rossman (18)).
7. Flectania, Pseudoplectania, Sarcosoma, Umula, and other genera, Family Sarcosomataceae (fresh (s) suitable for (c)). (J. W. Paden (57)).
8. Gymnoascaceae and related groups (cs). (G. F. Orr (49)).
9. Hysteroales (Loculoascomycetes only) (s). (H. Goree (14)).
10. Taphrinales and Protomyctales (cs). (C. L. Kramer (58)).

d. Basidiomycetes
1. Colus, Laterna, or Pseudocolus (s). (W. R. Burk (59)).
2. Fisetulina hepatica and varieties. (c) with information on maintenance. (J. E. Wright (60)).
3. Hymenochaete (cs). (D. A. DePigio (46)).
4. Leptota sp. sensu lato, especially from western U.S. (a). (W. J. Sundberg (61)).
5. Lycopodium from the western U.S. and Canada (s). (J. N. Holliday (14)).
6. Rust fungi on Ephedra (Gymnosperms). (E. E. Leppik (39)).
7. Any parasitic Daecymyctales fixed in liquid preservative (s). (J. L. Cunningham (3)).
8. Gasteromycetes, especially Lycoperdon (s). (V. Demoulin (62)).
9. Rhodophyllaceae, particularly of the Pacific coast (cs). (D. L. Largent (20)).
10. Smut fungi, especially with viable spores (s). (M. D. Whitehead (63)).
11. Tremellales (c). (T. Rockett (58)).
12. Hypogeous Basidiomycetes (s). (J. M. Trappe (27)).
13. Volvariella spp. or other edible fungi which will produce basidiocarps in the laboratory. (E. V. Crisan (64)).
e. Deuteromycetes (Fungi Imperfecti)
1. Aspergillus spp. (other than A. fumigatus), Cephalosporium spp., and Penicillium spp. in fixed, blocked, or sectioned tissue from human or animal infections (P. K. C. Austwick (37)).
2. Aureobasidium (Pullularia) pullulans, recently isolated strains (c). (J. A. Schmitt (54)).
3. Cercinotrichum, Gyoathrix, Trichocladium, Tuberculina, and Volutina (cs). (J. L. Cunningham (3)).
4. Fusarium spp. (c). (P. E. Nelson (1)).
5. Gloeosporium spp. from legumes (c). (G. Templeton (56)).
6. Physmatotrichum spp. (H. E. Leppik (39)).

f. Miscellaneous
1. Protochecia spp. (c). (R. S. Pore (47)).
2. Marine higher fungi (cs). (F. W. Kirk (30)).
f. Miscellaneous
1. Prototheca spp. (c). (R. S. Pore (47)).
2. Mycorrhizal fungi (c). (J. W. Whaley (32)).
3. Parasites of western browse plants (s). (R. G. Krebill (38)).

g. Special Requests
1. V. Demoulin (62) is preparing a world monograph of the genus Lycoperdon and needs specimens from scarcely collected areas in North America, especially western Canada and the states of Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, and other areas in which collections have been relatively scarce (see map below).

![Map of North America](image)

2. W. C. Elsik (28) would like to correspond with anyone researching the morphology of fungal spores, would appreciate an overall/specific classification to the Fungi Imperfecti including keys, and wonders if fossil fungal spores should be relegated to the Fungi Imperfecti.

3. The following is excerpted from an inquiry of P. Blegen (88) to R. T. Moore at Raleigh, NC, seeking a fungus that conforms to the following parameters: Must be (is probably) ever-present in man and vertebrate animals alike and capable of invading and/or thriving on cut flax, cotton fibers, wool, (leather) hide, probably timber, in dried soil, and perhaps dry slime or rock. It must be capable of attacking all (human and quadruped) flesh, including bone, but not likely to cause death early: this probably means it will be found in the blood, rather than tissue, per se, capable of thriving only in an environment which is characterized by an imbalance in the natural nutrient structure of its host; definitely thrives on a variety of dead protein matter, though not necessarily exclusively when it is active (use of 'active' loosely to mean thriving or growing, or whatever it takes to become visible to the naked eye and produce an effect in its host), be an intense greenish or intense reddish; but the greenish may take on a pale golden (yellowish) and the reddish purplish or chocolate hue, capable of thriving in darkish surroundings without exposure to direct sunlight as well as in direct sunlight. Capable of both spreading and/or penetrating (a) in man and animal locally or when 'active' much or the entire body causing a variety of effects and in flax and other plants, a scatter pattern, somewhat frisked (similar to the pattern of fairy ring mushrooms). If it does not spread within, it must penetrate its host, whether or not this means actual utilization of its immediate tissue for growth. Recurring as manifested in flax and cotton and wool by its persistence after rinsing with clear water, even violent rinsing: I doubt that even a sort of scrubbing would halt its growth. Recurrence in man and animal tissues would be evident in its LGP (see #8) which might be interrupted and resumed, and recurrence in dried soil, slime, timber, and (possibly) rock, would probably be evident in contagion. If the infected portion be removed, it would soon become active elsewhere in the close-by surroundings, a Logarithmic Growth Phase (LGP) of 6-7 and 12-13 days.

V. FUNGI: IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURES AND SPECIMENS

a. Myxomycetes
1. Myxomycetes (s). (M. V. Locquin (19) and E. L. Braun (52)).
2. Myxomycetes (cs). (D. T. Kowalski (6) and C. J. Alexopoulos (64)).
b. Phycomycetes
1. *Pythium* spp. (c). (O. Vaartaja (48)).
2. Endogonaceae (s). (J. M. Trappe (27)).
3. Thamnidiaeae (cs). (G. L. Benny (9)).
4. Saprolegniaceae (cs). (R. Seymour (54)).

c. Ascomycetes
1. *Ceratocystis ulmi* (c) by mating against standards. (F. W. Holmes (15)).
2. *Elaphomyces* and *Tuberales* (s). (J. M. Trappe (27)).
3. *Ophiocordycis* spp. (cs). (Amy Y. Rossman (18)).
4. *Hyaloscyphaceae* with colored hairs (s). (J. H. Haines (65)).
5. *Hysteriales* (Loculomycetes only) of North America (s). (M. J. Larsen (17)).
6. Gymnoascaceae with advance arrangements (cs). (G. F. Orr (49)).
7. Sarcosomataceae (s). (J. W. Paden (57)).
8. Marine Ascomycetes (cs). (J. J. Kohlmeyer (66)).
9. Marine Ascomycetes. (P. W. Kirk (30)).

d. Lichens: *Lecanora subfusca* group or *Alectoria* from North America (s). (I.M. Brodo (67)).
e. Basidiomycetes
1. *Coprinus*, *Leptota*, and *Gasteromycetes* (s). (M. V. Locquin (19)).
2. *Hymenochaete* (s). (O. A. DeFigio (46)).
3. *Boletaceae* and *Polyporaceae* (s). (L. F. Grand (41)).
4. *Lycoperdales* and *Sclerodermatales* (s). (J. M. Trappe (27)).
5. *Hymenochaete* with colored hairs (s). (D. A. DeFigio (46)).
6. *Boletaceae* and *Polyporaceae* with advance arrangements (s). (M. J. Larsen (17)).
7. Marine Basidiomycetes (s). (J. J. Kohlmeyer (66)).
8. Marine Basidiomycetes. (P. W. Kirk (30)).
f. Deuteromycetes (Fungi Imperfecti)
1. *Chrysosporium* sp. (T. Dominik (31)).
2. *Fusarium* spp. (c). (P. E. Nelson (1)).
3. *Gyrothrix*, *Trichocladium*, and *Tuberulina* (cs). (J. L. Cunningham (3)).
4. *Penicillium* (c). (J. T. Pitt (42)).
5. Marine Deuteromycetes (cs). (J. J. Kohlmeyer (66)).
6. Marine Fungi Imperfecti. (P. W. Kirk (30)).
g. Miscellaneous or Multigrouping
1. *Prototheca* (cs). (R. S. Pore (47)).
2. California fleshy fungi (s). (H. D. Thiers (21)).

VI. MYCOLOGICAL ITEMS FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR LOAN

a. Literature for sale

1. Reprints: (a) Forest Pathology: 2800 reprints or bulletins, (b) Plant pathologist: 1500 reprints or bulletins, (c) Mycology: 1800 reprints or bulletins.
   - Le Botaniste (Dangeard): Series 9, 10, 12, 20 to 29.
   - Phytopathology: 1948 to 1954.
   - Mycologia: 1948 to 1970. (R. Pomerleau (68))
   - Duggar, B. M. 1909. *Fungal Diseases of Plants*. Ginn & Co. 508 p. $2.00;
   - Mycologia, single issues: Vol. 55 (1963), Nos. 1, 5, 6. $1.00 ea.;
   - Annual Review of Phytopathology, Vol. 1. (1963), 469 p. $3.00;
3. Abstracts of Mycology, Vols. 1-4. (C. Halde (70)).


5. T. Sproston (71) has duplicates for sale. Write directly for specific reprints.

6. Fries. Systema Mycologicum. (M. V. Locquin (19))


9. Abstracts of Mycology, Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3. $1.00 ea. or for sale or exchange) Duplicates of personal papers on South American rusts and plant pathology. Lists on request to J. C. Lindquist (74).

b. Literature for Sale or Exchange

1. (for exchange only) Series of publications on tomentelloid fungi. (M.J. Larsen (17)).

2. (for exchange only) Vol. (1956) of the Transactions of the British Mycological Society for vol. (1957). (J. E. Wright (60)).

3. (for sale or exchange) Duplicates of personal papers on South American rusts and plant pathology. Lists on request to J. C. Lindquist (74).

4. (for sale or exchange) LeGal, M. 1947. Recherches sur les ornementations sporales des Discomycetes operculis. $3.00; Maire, R. and G. Weiner. 1937. Fungi maroccani. $3.00. (V. Demoulin (62)).


(E. J. Risser Ed.)

VII. MYCOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS NEEDED

a. Literature Santed


2. Kaufman, C. H. Agaricaceae of Michigan. 2 Volumes. 1918. Quote price. (J. States (76)).

3. Lister, A. A. Monograph of the Mycetozoa, Ed. 2 or 3 (1911, 1975).


Any publications or reprints on the gasteromycetes which include information on the Phallales.
Specifically wanted: Puffballs and their allies in Michigan, Univ. of Mich. Press. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1951, by A. H. Smith; Eduard Fischer's works on the Phallineae; and Brasilische Pilzbienen, Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1895, by Alfred Möller. (W.R. Burk (59)).


Reprints for Plant Pathology Library and records of mycorrhizal or phytopathological translations from any foreign language into English. (F. W. Holmes (15)).

Mycologia Vols. 52, 53, 55 and any between 1945 and 1956. (J. W. Paden (57)).

Smith, Anne L. 1921. Lichens. (F. H. Erbisch (16)).

Butler and Jones, Plant Pathology. Any edition. (D. Hocking (78)).


Hiratsuka, N. 1936. A monograph of the Puccinellastreae. (G. Kreb 11 (38)).


Lister. 1911. Monograph of the Mycetozoa. Edition 2. (C. J. Alexopoulos (64)).


b. Philately and Illustrately

1. Special postmarks on entire envelopes or postal cards commemorating International Mycological meetings. $1.00 each.

2. In early April, 1971, the Upjohn Drug Co. (Special Projects Division) of Kalamazoo, Mich., will distribute (free of charge) a series of 5 wall charts on the mycoses; 2 devoted to the systemic mycoses; 2 on the dermatophytes; one on air-borne fungi. These were prepared in color (4 x 5 photography) by G. S. Bulmer (25). They are particularly suited for teaching medical students, graduate students, medical technologists, and other medical and paramedical personnel. Charts contain information on etiologic agents, clinical characteristics of the diseases, photographs of organisms in tissue, and gross and microscopic features of pathogens cultured at room temperature and 37°C.


VIII. VACANCY FOR MYCOLOGIST WITH A RECENT BACHELOR'S DEGREE

a. New York: For information about a position as a diagnostic technician in the Laboratories for Medical Mycology of the New York State Department of Health, which requires a bachelor's degree with a major in biology and a high grade in the appropriate Civil Service examination, write to Morris A. Gordon, PhD (82). There is an opportunity for research.

IX. AVAILABLE GRADUATE STUDENT ASSISTANTSHIPS

a. California: For competitive consideration for both teaching and research assistantships toward the Master's degree only and having a stipend of $2400-$3200, apply to Dr. D. T. Kowalski (6).

b. Massachusetts: For information concerning assistantships in plant pathology, write to Prof. Richard A. Rohde, Head (83).

c. New York: To inquire about a research assistantship paying $3600 per year with remission of tuition and fees through completion of studies and requiring field work in the tropics, write to the Director, Graduate Studies (13).

d. Utah: Apply for Teaching Assistantships paying $2000 for 9 months, to Dr. Darrell J. Weber (34).

e. West Virginia: Dr. R. S. Pore (47) has teaching assistantships in Medical Mycology paying $3000.
Editors make mistakes (a politically relevant and significant statement): an answer under Question 8 in the questionnaire for the December, 1970, issue (Vol. XXI, No. 2) caused me to erroneously list a post-doctorate vacancy in the Department of Biological Science at the David Dale College in Glasgow, Scotland. NO VACANCY EXISTS. My apologies to Dr. H. K. Seth and Ivor Roy.

X. STUDENTS EXPECTING DOCTORATES LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT


b. United States:


3. Kentucky: Calvin L. Schoultries: "Ribonucleic acid metabolism during the early stages of asexual sporulation in Aphanomyces euteiches"; Research interest: Cellular and biochemical differentiation; fungal physiology, and biochemistry of fungi; Teaching competence: Fungal physiology; microbiology, botany, bacteriology; June, 1971. Major Prof.: Dr. Charles Y. Yang (84).


XI. GRADUATES AT BACHELOR'S OR MASTER'S LEVEL FOR EMPLOYMENT AS TECHNICIANS, EXPERIMENTALISTS, ETC.

a. **Canada: Ontario:** M. Hashmi with an MSc and a specialty in fungal mycology will be recommended by Prof. Bryce Kendrick (79).

b. **United States:**
   1. **Kentucky:** Miss Rose M. Lin (MS (1970) under Dr. Charles Y. Yang (84) specializing in electron microscopy and histochemical cytology) seeks a position as technician in the Baltimore area.
   2. **Michigan:** Ronald A. Heinrichs whose thesis title for the Master's degree is "Comparison of Sporothrix schenckii to species of Ceratocystis and Sporotrichum" and interest is in medical and applied mycology should be available for employment in August, 1971. Contact Dr. E. S. Beneke (59).
   3. **Ohio:** Barbara Hall, who has the MS degree and is experienced in handling mycoflora of soils will be recommended for employment as a technician by Dr. Roland Seymour (54).

F. PERSONAL INFORMATION

I. MYCOLOGISTS WITH NEW AFFILIATIONS

a. **Dr. Jack States,** who was formerly Research Associate at the Univ. of Wyoming, has joined the staff at Northern Arizona Univ. in Flagstaff as Assistant Prof. of Biology.

b. **Dr. Julian W. Whaley** has left Eli Lilly and Co., Greenfield, Indiana, following appointment in the Dept. of Plant Science at Fresno State College.

c. **Dr. Charles N. Adair** is terminating his employment as a Postdoctoral Research Associate in the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell Univ. to accept a position as Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Biology at Nanyang Univ. in Singapore, effective in July, 1971.

d. **Dr. Frank H. Gleason** has accepted a Research Fellowship for one year in the Dept. of Developmental Biology of the Australian National Univ. in Canberra to work on physiology of lower fungi.

e. **Dr. E. S. Beneke** is now at the Dept. of Botany, Ohio University, Athens.

f. **Dr. Charles N. Adair** is terminating his employment as a Postdoctoral Research Associate in the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell Univ. to accept a position as Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Biology at Nanyang Univ. in Singapore, effective in July, 1971.

I. TRAVELING MYCOLOGISTS


b. The VIII International Mushroom Congress will be held in London, Sept. 7-15, 1971. A U.S. delegation of about 60 people is expected to attend, including 6 mushroom research workers from the Pennsylvania State University who will present 11 papers.

c. Dr. Colin Booth of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute taught a special course in mycology during the winter quarter, 1971, at the Univ. of Minnesota and visited the Fusarium Research Center at Pennsylvania State Univ. in March to discuss problems of mutual interest and to initiate cooperative research on taxonomy of *Fusarium*.
d. Dr. Neil Anderson in the Waite Agricultural Research Inst. of the Univ. of Adelaide, Glen Osmond, Australia, is working with Dr. Flentje at the Univ. of Minnesota.

e. Dr. Robert Bandoni, Univ. of British Columbia, will teach a course in mycology at the Univ. of Minnesota Biology Station, Lake Itasca.

f. Dr. R. S. Pore of West Virginia Univ. Medical School, will zip to ISHAM in Paris during July.

g. Ian K. Ross has returned from a sabbatical at the Swiss Institute of Experimental Cancer Research, Lausanne, in the laboratory of Dr. R. Braun. During the year he visited the laboratories of Dr. G. Turien, Geneva; Drs. Rakocyzy and Korohoda, Krakow; Dr. G. Gerisch, Tubingen; Dr. J. Sobels, Leiden; Dr. T. Konijn, Utrecht; Drs. H. Hol and R. Hutter, Zurich; Dr. Dee, Leicester; and Drs. C.T. Ingrord and J. M. Carlie, London, for discussions on slime molds and other fungal problems.

h. Prof. Francis W. Holmes is still abroad on sabbatical leave studying the perithecial stage of Ceratocystis ulmi as a guest of the Univ. of Utrecht and Univ. of Amsterdam.

i. L. S. Olive will make a round-the-world collecting foray for mycetozoans during the period March 24 - July 10, visiting Indonesia, East Africa, and the Seychelles.

j. Peter and Joan Austwick of London have spent a year at the Ruakura Agricultural Research Centre in Hamilton, New Zealand, studying the epidemiology of mycotic abortion.

k. Iwan Ho of Corvallis, Ore., taught a course in medical mycology at the Univ. of Saigon during March and in returning, visited and lectured at Mahidol Univ. in Bangkok, the Univ. of Geneva in Switzerland, and the Serum Institute in Copenhagen.

l. Dr. Gaston Guzman of the Instituto Politecnico Nacional, Mexico City, visited the Institute Spegazzini, La Plata; the Instituto Lille, Tucuman; the Dept. of Biology, Facultad de Cienicas Exactas y Naturales, Univ. of Buenos Aires; and other botanical institutes during his 2-week sojourn in Argentina.

m. T. W. Johnson (Duke University) and R. L. Seymour (Ohio State Univ.) were in Iceland between May 26 and June 4 working on aquatic fungi. The latter will spend 2 weeks in June at the El Verde Field Station, Puerto Rico, collecting aquatic fungi.

n. In September, J. Kohlmeyer (marine mycologist) will work in herbaria of Paris (Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle), Concarneau (Laboratoire de Biologie Marine; containing the collection of the Crouans), Berlin (Botanical Museum Berlin-Dahlem), and will visit several marine stations in Britain and France.

o. Dr. S. J. Hughes, Plant Research Inst., Ottawa, Ontario, visited the Dept. of Forest Botany and Pathology in the College of Forestry, SUNY at Syracuse to serve on the committee for T. M. Hammill's oral-in-defense of thesis and to discuss taxonomy of the imperfect fungi with faculty members and graduate students.

p. Dr. W. M. Hess and Dr. D. J. Weber, Dept. of Botany and Range Science, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, recently participated in a United States-Indian exchange program sponsored by National Science Foundation; visited with Indian scientists in laboratories in Srinagar, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, and Pantnagar; and attended the International Symposium on Pathological Wiltion of Plants, held at Madras, India, the International Phytopathological Congress in New Delhi, and scientific laboratories in Honolulu, Kyoto, Bangkok, Thailand, Tehran, Iran, and Tel-Aviv-Yak, Israel.

III. AWARDS AND REWARDS

a. Promotions:

1. The Instituto de Micologia, Ministerio da Educaacao e Cultura, Univ. Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil, announces appointment of Dr. Jose Luiz Bezerra as its new Director succeeding Prof. Luiz Sigueiro Carneiro.

2. Dr. John M. Roberts has been appointed Vice President for Academic Development responsible for supervision of all academic activities at Olivet College in Michigan. He was previously Dean and Chairman of the Faculty of Natural Sciences.

3. Dr. Allan A. Ichida was promoted to Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Botany and Bacteriology at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio.

4. Morris A. Gordon has been recommended for promotion to full professorship.

5. Dr. H. E. Bloss was promoted to Associate Professor in the Dept. of Plant Pathology at the Univ. of Arizona.

6. Prof. Francis W. Holmes of the Shade Tree Laboratories at the University of Massachusetts was elevated to Professor "A" during 1970.
7. Dr. Frederick H. Erbisch has been promoted to Professor at Michigan Technical Univ. at Houghton.

8. Dr. Shu-Ting Chang was promoted to Senior Lecturer in the Dept. of Biology at The Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong on February 1, 1970.

9. Dr. John Clausz was named Biology Program Chairman at St. Andrews Presbyterian College in Laurinburg, N. C.

10. Dr. Charles N. Adair was promoted to Research Microbiologist, FWOA, Pacific NW Water Lab. in the Natural Eutrophication Research Program.

11. Dr. Royall T. Moore was promoted to Associate Professor in the Dept. of Botany at North Carolina State University.

12. Dr. Bryce Kendrick has been promoted to Full Professor in the Dept. of Biology at the University of Waterloo in Ontario.

b. Awards:

1. Vincent Demoulin received the "Prix F. Crepin" for 1968-1970 from the Societe Royale de Botanique de Belgique for his work on Belgian Gasteromycetes.

2. Prof. Harry D. Thiers of San Francisco State College, was presented $500 for the Distinguished Teacher Award from the California State College System.

3. Dr. H. E. Bloss of the University of Arizona has been elected a "Fellow" by the American Institute of Chemists.


5. Dr. Rene Pomerleau of Sillery (Quebec) was presented with the Northeastern Forest Pathology Award of Merit on March 30 at Durham, N. H. (Right on and congrats!! (personal comment by the pathological editor)).

6. On April 1 the Society of Sigma Xi awarded a grant-in-aid to James L. Harris of Texas A&M Univ. to assist his study in ultrastructure of the synnema and their conidia in Ceratocystis ulmi.

THOMAS R. MATHEWS of Indianapolis has been awarded the MSA Graduate Fellowship for this year. Congratulations from the membership are extended.

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**Experience = Knowledge = Practical Approach:**

Prof. T. W. Johnson, Jr., will retire from the chairmanship of the Dept. of Botany at Duke University after surviving--er--serving three terms.

IV. INVITATIONAL PAPERS AND LECTURES

a. Dr. R. G. Krebill, U.S. Forest Service, Logan, Utah, will co-author with M. Furniss an invitational paper entitled "Insects and diseases of shrubs on western big game ranges" for the International Symposium on Useful Wildland Shrubs, their Biology and Utilization scheduled for Utah State University July 12-17, 1971.


c. Dr. H. E. Bloss participated in the Symposium on Steroids in Fungi sponsored by the American Oil Chemists' Society in May at Houston, Texas.

d. A paper entitled "Regulation and inhibition on the production of aflatoxins by Aspergillus flavus" was presented by Dr. Charles Yang in Montreal, Canada, at the 24th Tobacco Chemists Research Conf., on October 29, 1970.
e. While in Europe Dr. Ian K. Ross presented invitational lectures to the Dept. of Plant Physiology at the Univ. of Lausanne (Prof. Pilet); to the Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Geneva (Prof. Turien); to the Microbiology Dept. E.T.H., Zurich (Prof. Hutter); and to the Swiss Institute for Experimental Cancer Research, Lausanne, on the general topic of cell surfaces and cell interactions among myxomycete amoebae.

f. Prof. Francis W. Holmes has spoken before the Dept. Fitopathologie, Wageningen, Netherlands; and the Agricultural College at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia.

g. Abstracts of a paper, "Fungal spores in stratigraphy," delivered to the South-Central Section of the Geological Society of America during the annual meeting in College Station, Texas, are available from Dr. William C. Elsik (28). He also presented a paper entitled "Microbiological degradation of sporopollenin" in the Symposium on Sporopollenin at Imperial College, London, in September, 1970.

h. Dr. Leon R. Kneebone, Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology at Pennsylvania State University, presented a paper titled "Long-term maintenance of mushroom cultures" at the Mushroom Research Conf. sponsored by the Campbell Institute for Agricultural Research at Riverton, N.J., April 18-21, and was banquet speaker at the Third Mushroom Processor's Seminar at West Chester, Pa., on May 19, speaking on the topic "The future of the American mushroom industry".

i. Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos (The myxomycetes: nuclear cycle) and M. L. Furcolow spoke to the Botanical Colloquium at the Ohio State University.

j. Dr. John A. Schmitt of Ohio State Univ. presented "yeasts and alcoholic fermentation" to the Ohio Grape-Wine short course at The Center for Tomorrow on March 9; discussed "Vaginal Candidiasis" with various members of the Wm. H. Merrell, Inc., at Cincinnati on March 26; and participated in an encounter group with paint scientists ("Mildew defacement of coatings") sponsored by the Paint Research Institute at Kent State Univ. on April 15.

k. Dr. Frank H. Gleason of Colorado College in Colorado Springs spoke on physiology and metabolism of Oomycetes at the Univ. of Colorado, Rice University, and Arizona State Univ. at Tempe.

l. Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos lectured on Myxomycetes at the University of California at Davis and Berkeley in April.

m. Vincent Demoulin of the Univ. of Liege (Belgium) presented a seminar on biology of Lycoperdon at the University of Michigan on December 9, 1970.

n. Dr. R. T. Moore presented "An alternative concept of the fungi based on their ultrastructure" in a Symposium on the Ultrastructure of the Microbial Cell at the Tenth International Congress for Microbiology during August, 1970, in Mexico City.

(The next two (2) sub-divisions follow the revised classification suggested in flowery language and clear deductive reasoning by Dr. Luella K. Weresub, who argued that RETIREMENTS and DEATHS are different breeds of cat.)

V. RETIREMENTS - ILLNESSES

a. Dr. B. H. Davis, Professor and Chairman of the Plant Biology Dept., Rutgers University, retires June 30. Dr. Davis has been a member of MSA since 1937.


c. Dr. Aaron G. Johnson is in the infirmary of the Hermitage of Northern Virginia.

d. While Dr. A. H. Smith, Mycological Curator of the herbarium at the Univ. of Michigan, and his wife were guests of both the Dept. of Biological Sciences, Univ. of Idaho, and the Dept. of Plant Pathology, Washington State Univ., Dr. Charles Gardner Shaw, Chairman at WSU, suffered a severe coronary, Dr. Shaw spent 7 weeks in the hospital and 7 weeks recuperating at home. During February and the first week in March he worked on a half-time basis, first at home and then in the office, and returned to full-time work and resumed the Chairmanship March 8, 1971. During Dr. Shaw's illness, Dr. S. O. Graham, also a member of the MSA, served as Acting Chairman of Plant Pathology at MSU.
VI. DEATHS

Since publication of Vol. XXI, No. 2, of the Newsletter in December, 1970, the following members of the Mycological Society of America have been reported deceased:

Dr. Leva B. Walker, Professor Emeritus of Botany at the University of Nebraska, died on July 29, 1970. She was a charter member of the Society. Her most recent address was 1919 Summer Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502.

Dr. Edgar W. Olive died in Madison, Indiana, on January 3, 1971, at the age of 100.

VII. MATCHES AND HATCHES:

a. Dr. Julian W. Whaley reports his marriage to Jeanie Esarey on June 26, 1970.
b. Dr. David L. Largent and Pamela Johnson were married on December 20, 1970.
c. A son, Larry Lee, born to Larry and Nancy Whitlock on December 1, 1970, was 20 inches long and weighed 8 lbs. 10 oz.
d. Dr. Deirdre C. Maguire announces Kerry, Donogh, Patrick on October 7, 1970.
e. Dr. and Mrs. John Clausz announce birth of a daughter, Sharon Eileen, on Sept. 5, 1970.
f. The Peter Austwicks provided a sister for Anthony Charles on Sept. 18, 1970, and named her Caroline Lesley.

G. CORRESPONDENT ADDRESSES

1. Pennsylvania State Univ., 211 Buckhout Lab., University Park, Pa. 16802
3. American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Md. 20852
4. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151
5. Laboratory Division, Center for Disease Control, DHEW - PHS, Atlanta, Ga. 30333
6. Dept. Biology, Chico State College, Chico, Calif. 95926
7. Dept. Botany, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514
8. Dept. Biological Science, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93106
9. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1500 N. College Ave., Claremont, Calif. 91711
10. Dept. of Biology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903
11. Institut fur Meeresforschung, 285 Bremerhaven, Am Handelshefen 12, Germany
12. St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Lourinburg, N. C. 28352
15. Shade Tree Laboratories, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002
17. Forest Products Laboratory, P.O. Box 5130, Madison, Wis. 53705
18. Dept. of Botany & Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, Ore. 97331
19. Universite Agricole, Europeene, 58 Donzy, France
20. Biology Dept., Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif. 95521
22. Dept. Biology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatam, N.T., Hong Kong
23. Dept. Biology, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass. 02324
24. Agricultural Analytical Service, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843
25. University Oklahoma Medical School, 800 NE 13th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73104
26. Dept. Epidemiology & Environmental Health, The George Washington University School of Medicine, 1331 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
27. Pacific Northwest Forest & Range Experiment Station, Box 887, Corvallis, Ore. 97330
28. Humble Oil & Refining Co., P.O. Box 2189, Houston, Texas 77001
29. 77 Quebec Ave., Suite 227, High Park, Toronto 161, Ontario, Canada
30. Dept. Biology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va. 23508
LETTER TO THE EDITOR: A BOOK REVIEW EVALUATION*

Wild Mushrooms - Food & Poison, is a small paper-bound manual by Emil F. Guba. It is a condensed guide to deleterious and poisonous mushrooms of North America, not alone of the New England States. The emphasis is on poisonous mushrooms, identity, harmful constituents and therapy for mushroom poisoning—not on nomenclature or taxonomy. Traditional nomenclature is used in harmony with the nomenclature in mushroom literature available to the general public in bookstores and libraries.

A recent review of my book by Dr. Kent H. McKnight (Mycologia 63:No. 1, Jan.-Febr. 1971) seems garnished with a tone of resentment. By reply, the popular character of the book does not require references to technical literature, although many papers are cited. The book is compiled from literature cited in the bibliographies, pages 17, 31-32, 99-100.

Dr. McKnight stated "Evident throughout is a lack of understanding both of the importance and of the application of modern nomenclature and taxonomy." The reviewer missed the purpose of the book. Elementary mushroom enthusiasts are in the great majority among mycologists, doctors, hospitals, mycophagists, collectors, artists, crafts workers, etc. The author had no desire to indulge in modern nomenclature or new taxonomy. A great gap exists between elementary mushroom enthusiasts and professionals, between mushroom clubs and professional mycological societies. The author proposed the retention of the familiar Latin names or the use of common names, simply as a tool or convenience. Some mushroom clubs will not accept the new nomenclature. The reason is suggested by a comparison of a few traditional and new names of mushrooms as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Name</th>
<th>New Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lepiota cepaestipes</td>
<td>Leucocoprinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phallus impudicus</td>
<td>Ithyphallus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricholoma flavescens</td>
<td>Tricholomopsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortinarius purpurascens</td>
<td>Phlegmacium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypholoma fasciculare</td>
<td>Haemuloma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus to the "elementary" often called the "amateur mycologist," changing and controversial nomenclature can be an abomination.

To apply the reviewer's quotation to an author who has contributed extensively to mycological and plant pathological literature for over a half century, and who has been honored with awards and prestigious titles, seems harsh and ridiculous. There can be no pride in this sort of thing.

The reviewer McKnight refers to two trivial inconsistencies and alleges numerous inaccuracies in the book, only one being reported, an alleged misidentification of Coprinus citramentarius. There is no confirmation and the correct name is not offered. The reviewer seems unfamiliar with the vast differences in responses of individuals to poisonous mushrooms. These are not inaccuracies if this is some of the application of Dr. McKnight's statement. If inaccuracies are opinions, how can they be valid or true.

The author of Wild Mushrooms - Food & Poison has offered a small novel manual with a different approach. There are errors. Improvement and enlargement are contemplated in a future new edition of the book.

Emil F. Guba, Ph.D. (90)
Commonwealth Professor Emeritus
University of Massachusetts

*These comments were typed directly and unaltered from the photocopy annotated with ball-point pen by Dr. Guba. The spelling of some nomenclatural terms that had been printed by hand may have been incorrectly deciphered by yours truly. The editor.