About this Issue

This issue introduces some changes to Inoculum, but before I mention them I would like to thank Richard Humber for the tremendous effort he has put into the preparation and presentation of material in the newsletter in the last three years and for the support he has given me during the transition to a new editor. Rich has broadened the scope and content of Inoculum and provided a challenge to its future editors.

Inoculum will now be published six times a year. A more frequent publication schedule means that the newsletter can be used more effectively for the distribution of time-sensitive information. Inoculum will be published by Allen Press and mailed with issues of Mycologia. The deadline for the next Inoculum will be approaching when you receive this issue (see important dates on the sidebar). The newsletter will only be as interesting and useful as you make it, so please send news and announcements, brief articles on issues of concern to mycologists, and brief reviews of books that might not be of direct interest to all mycologists. There is no Inoculum questionnaire in this issue because issues are printed in multiples of four pages and I didn’t want to cut anything out. See the masthead on page 18 for details about submitting material for the newsletter.

Also new with this issue will be electronic access to a fully indexed copy of the newsletter. See “Mycology Online” for details about Internet access to Inoculum and the MSA membership directory.

Ellen Farr

The Tokyo Code and What’s New for Fungal Nomenclature

by Pavel Lizon

[This article was prepared as an activity of the MSA Advisory Committee on Nomenclature. For help feel free to contact a member of the committee: Scott Redhead (Agriculture Canada, Ottawa) at <redheads@ncccot.agr.ca>, Gary J. Samuels (USDA-ARS, Beltsville) at <gary@fungi.ars-grin.gov>, or Pavel Lizon (Cornell University, Ithaca) at <PL18@cornell.edu>.

You simply cannot overlook the most significant change in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. That is its beautiful (at least I personally like it) purple or Ridgeway’s Dull Magenta Purple cover. Even if you are not interested in nomenclature you might buy it to have on your shelf a bright collection of red (Leningrad), green (Sydney), yellow (Berlin) and purple (Tokyo) Codes. The last
one was adopted by the 15th International Botanical Congress in Japan and published by Koeltz Scientific Books (*Regnum Vegetabile* 131) just before the end of 1994. It is called the friendly Tokyo Code and thus we don't need to cite it as the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*. Adopted by the Fifteenth International Botanical Congress, Yokohama, August-September 1993 and/or as, the abbreviation, to many unknown, ICBN.

The Tokyo Code is, like all preceding Codes, the result of years-long development and compromises between sometimes very disparate standpoints and views. The total number of articles and their numbering was changed (62 in the Tokyo Code vs. 72 in the Berlin Code). The introductory key to the numbering (both Tokyo to Berlin and Berlin to Tokyo) and lists of important dates serve as an orientation to the new Code. Most significant changes in arrangement and content are explained in the preface. The preamble reflects actual systematics and in addition to [true] fungi lists slime molds, chytrids and oomycetes as separate groups. And since lichens are treated as fungi, the Special Committee originally on Fungi and Lichens is now simply called the Committee for Fungi (Div. III, 2. (2)). The new Code is in English only but it is anticipated that at least French and German editions will be published.

**Types and typification.** As before, a type must be a specimen and "cannot be living plant or culture." But now it is recommended (Rec. 8B.1) that living cultures should be deposited in "at least two institutional culture or genetic resource collections" (not just in a "reputable [sic!] culture collection" as before). Article 9.5 states that a paratype may only be a specimen and not also an illustration as under Article 7.8 of the Berlin Code.

**Conservation of names.** Application of conserved specific names (Art. 14.2) is no longer restricted only to "species of major economic importance" and "The lists of conserved names will remain permanently open for additions and changes" (Art. 14.12). *Nomina conservanda et rejicienda* include 9 family names (App. IIA), 175 generic names (App. IIIA), 2 specific names (App. IIIB) and 9 rejected names of genera and species (App. IV) of fungi.

**Names in current use.** Proposals made at the Tokyo Congress on lists of Names in Current Use didn't receive the necessary majority of votes to be granted a special protected status. To date, lists of family names (NCU-1, *Regnum Vegetabile* 126, 1993), of generic and specific names of the family Trichocomataceae (NCU-2, *Regnum Vegetabile* 128, 1993) and of generic names (NCU-3, *Regnum Vegetabile* 129, 1993) have been published for fungi. These lists are important for improving the stability of names and will be acknowledged as useful both by pure and applied scientists. The future availability of lists on electronic media and by free on-line access will support not only mycology but also biodiversity studies, natural resources management, conservation and communication around the world. Names in Current Use should be treated as accepted names recommended for use but since no such list can be final they will have to be updated at regular intervals.

**Sanctioned names.** The new Article 15 on sanctioned names under Article 13.1(d) is devoted only to fungi and explains their status and handling. Indication of sanctioned status by the citations ":: Fr." and/or ":: Pers." is not mandatory but is highly recommended for precision and accuracy (Rec. 50E.2).

**Authors' names.** The name of a taxon is complete and accurate if it is followed by the name of author(s) who validly published the name (Art. 46.1). Sometimes it is not easy to follow this rule and a great help, even with misprints of few names, is Brummitt and Powell's *Authors of Plant Names* (1992) which lists full author name, dates of birth and death and a standard abbreviation of the name. Authors of specifically fungal names were also published in a supplement to the *Index of Fungi* (by P. M. Kirk and A. E. Ansel, 1992). If you have any doubt on an author's identity, consult one of the volumes of *Taxonomic Literature* by Stafleu and Cowan (1976-1988; and supplements by Stafleu and Menega, 1992-1993). The new Article 46.4 states that if the validating description was not ascribed clearly to a different author the name of a new taxon must be attributed to the author(s) of the publication. "Ex" may be inserted before the name of the publishing author to indicate original authorship. For example H. Romagnesi transferred *Amanita supravolvata* Lanne as a form to *Amanita mairei* Foley but neglected to cite a basionym reference. Later Lanne published this combination validly and the name may be cited as *Amanita mairei* forma *supravolvata* Romagn. ex Lanne or simply as *Amanita mairei* forma *supravolvata* Lanne. Publication of a name before the starting point may also be indicated by "ex" (Art. 46.5). In determining the correct author citation, only internal evidence in the publication is to be accepted (Art. 46.6).

"In," as noted in the Code (Art. 46.2, Note 1), indicates the publication in which the name was validly published and thus as a bibliographic citation is best omitted. For example, *Polyporus muelleri* was described by Kalchbrenner and published in M. C. Cooke's paper on Australian fungi; the name should be cited as *Polyporus muelleri* Kalchbr. and the full bibliographic citation would be P. muelleri Kalchbr. in Cooke, *Grevillea* 10: 97, 1882.

Unfortunately, author citation and the use or omission of "ex" and/or "in" (or "apud" in older publications) is not always so simple as presented in
the Code and one must exercise care to decide which usage applies to a particular case.

Valid publication. The new wording of Article 36.3 requires that a name of a new taxon of a fossil plant validly published after January 1, 1996, must be accompanied by a Latin or English description. Since classical education has drastically decreased, many taxonomists will hope that similar requirements (English as the alternative language for taxon description) may be adopted for other plant groups in the future.

Registration of new names. The Special Committee on Registration was established in 1987 to consider issues related to the registration of names and publications. The Committee's proposals were implemented in Articles 32.1, 32.2 and 45.2 but the requirement for registration of names by January 1, 2000, is subject to approval at the next International Botanical Congress.

Registration will be effected "by sending the printed matter that includes protologue(s), with the name(s) ... to any registering office." "Printed matter" is not defined but it will likely be a reprint of a journal or book publication since the name must be validly published prior to registration (Art. 45.2). Details on the process of registration and regulations for doing so, as discussed at the session of the Nomenclature Section in Yokohama (for details see Englera 14: 1–265, 1994) must be clarified and finalized before this key issue can be approved by the next Congress. How will a failure to register the name and its author affect whether the name is validly published under all applicable rules of the Code? The special Committee has discussed the problem of effectiveness of publication in connection to possible restriction in the number of journals acceptable for registration purposes. Such an idea is contrary to the resolution of the 5th International Congress in Vancouver (Mycol. Res. 99: 129, 1995) which "urges ... regional and national societies, and each mycologist to take action to ensure that the importance of fungi ... is more widely appreciated in schools and universities, amongst other scientists, and at the political level," and also with the need to discover and describe the vast numbers of fungi that are estimated to be unknown. Sanctioning of a few selected "top" journals for registration purposes could be dangerous and could seriously jeopardize mycology in several countries by decreasing funding for taxonomy, by the death of national journals, and the breakdown of journal exchange programs.

Nomenclature is one of the important tools of the systematist and scientific names are vehicles in our communication. At least basic training in nomenclature and an introduction to the Code are important for all biologists, not only for taxonomists. Unfortunately, few universities offer courses in botanical nomenclature for their students at present.

Novices in botany and most non-taxonomists, lacking classical education and training in nomenclature, do not fully understand many basic terms (e.g., autonym, epithet, priority). On the other hand there are terms, such as specimen or publication, which are widely used, yet still not unambiguously defined. There is a critical need for a new glossary of botanical nomenclature, like that published by McVaugh, Ross & Stafleu in 1968 (Regnum Vegetabile 56, "An Annotated Glossary of Botanical Nomenclature"), for those who are using plant and fungal names and the Code.

Before you propose a new name of a fungus, don't forget to check it against the Code and/or consult a nomenclaturist to discuss the name, protologue and description. Korf's recent paper (Mycotaxon 54: 413–419, 1995) lists some of the most common mistakes and has simple guidelines that might help to avoid a fall into the traps of nomenclature. There are already too many names listed in the Index of Fungi which have had to be rejected just because a few very basic principles and rules of botanical nomenclature were not fulfilled and thus the names are not validly published.

Fish and Wildlife Service: Regulations Breakthrough

[The following has been modified from a bulletin issued by Elaine Hoagland, Executive Director, Association of Systematics Collections (ASC), of which the MSA is an affiliated society. The FWS regulations as originally proposed would have had a significant impact on the exchange of biological specimens. It has never been clear whether these regulations apply to fungi. Recently, however, insects have been included. A. Rossman]

The Fish and Wildlife Service has agreed to modify the regulations and policies that had become increasingly problematic to ASC members and field biologists over the past few years. Enforcement of FWS regulations had appeared to diverge
from the spirit of the law, punishing scientists for trading in unidentified species, lack of collecting permits for old specimens, and other technicalities. Some FWS officials had discouraged scientists from using the mails to ship specimens, and harassment of a few scientists had been reported. We believe that the proposed changes discussed at recent meetings of ASC and FWS representatives will solve nearly all of the problems of the past concerning regulations that do not impact endangered species but that hamper scientific work. Issues addressed include import-export of non-endangered biological specimens, migratory bird collecting permits, salvage permits, and treatment of old specimens that lack permit documentation. Playing a major role in resolution of the import-export matters were more than 100 letters sent by scientists and museum administrators to the FWS in response to a Federal Register notice in November. ASC had convinced the FWS to extend the deadline for comment, so that more scientists could respond.

ASC and our members had become concerned that FWS regulations and policy were interfering with the normal international shipment of scientific specimens for exchange and for study. New regulations proposed in November appeared to make the situation worse. Our discussions with FWS indicates their willingness to liberalize this policy.

The FWS has used four general principles of their own in responding to our suggestions: 1) Streamlining of regulations; 2) Biological foundations for regulatory actions; 3) Standardization across regions; and 4) Flexibility in case of unusual circumstances. However, when policy issues are in debate within the agency, the FWS always wants to err "on the side of the species."

Import-Export: FWS will issue a new Federal Register notice amending the rule. It will contain these important changes: Scientific institutions and scientists will be given an exemption from inspection, clearance, and designated port requirements for imports and exports. The rule will specifically state that use of the mails is allowed. Scientists will be given 6 months to declare the specimens using the lowest taxonomic level feasible. This covers scientific exchange of specimens, loans, importation of new materials, etc., as long as no CITES-listed or endangered species are involved.

ASC and the FWS have yet to work out details as to how to authenticate scientific institutions and individual scientists, but the definition of CITES-certified institutions, and those scientists associated with them, may suffice. If not, some kind of accreditation might be necessary. We are examining whether any legitimate scientific institution in the U.S. would be unable to qualify for a CITES registration, making a separate accreditation process necessary. Individuals present a slightly more complicated situation; they may have to affiliate with a recognized institution, or be certified through ASC or another body based on their scientific publications and willingness to meet certain criteria (e.g., meet museum standards for record-keeping on loans). These new regulations and policies of the FWS will greatly improve relations between scientists and the FWS.

Successful implementation will require absolutely scrupulous adherence to the letter and spirit of the law. If it is found that scientists go beyond the law, privileges to collect, transport, and house biological specimens can again be restricted. Strict self-policing will be required by our collections institutions! In particular, we were warned that directors and department chairs must enforce ethical behavior and adherence to all laws and regulations by their staffs, and professors must thoroughly instruct their students as to the regulations and the seriousness with which they must be taken.

If your institution is not registered as a scientific institution entitled to exemption from the prohibition of international trade in listed wildlife (CITES), you should do so. To become registered, contact Kenneth B. Stansell or Karen Anderson, Office of Management Authority, FWS, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Room 434, Arlington, VA; TEL. 800-358-2104 (x5577). A list of all CITES-registered scientific institutions in the world, and lists of CITES and CITES-equivalent permit-issuing authorities (offices) in countries around the world are available from the Office of Management Authority.
MSA Official Business

Mycological Society of America Annual Meeting
(Deadline for early registration: 30 June 1995)

The MSA will meet this year together with other societies in the AIBS, including the Botanical Society of America, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, and Association for Tropical Botany at the Town and Country Hotel and Convention Center, San Diego, California from 6-10 August.

Registration for the meetings and accommodations are being handled by the AIBS. Society members should be receiving information about registration in the next few weeks. Registration information will also be published in the March issue of BioScience. Accommodations for the meetings will be available on site at the Town and Country Hotel, and also in dormitories at San Diego State University (SDSU) and University of San Diego (USD). The deadline for regular registration is June 30, but participants are encouraged to register early.

Five symposia are planned for the meetings (topics include advances in cell biology, genetics, mycorrhizal ecology, and the biology of Aspergillus, as well as a special symposium on Mycology and Sustainable Development, jointly sponsored by the Mexican Mycological Society). This year’s annual lecture will be presented by Dr. Bob Metzenberg, University of Wisconsin. The MSA presidential address will be given by Dr. Amy Rossman. The popular Annual MSA Social and Auction will be another activity. Donations for the auction should be directed toward George Carroll <gcarroll@oregon.uoregon.edu>. This year, there will also be a special MSA Photo contest organized by Don Hemmes.

[Note from the program committee chair: As I am away on sabbatical until the meetings, please do not try to call my office phone number (no one is there). Inquiries concerning abstract submission should be directed to my laboratory. Phone: 919-684-3482 or departmental fax number 919-684-5412. I may also be reached via e-mail: <fungi@acpub.duke.edu>. Rytas Vilgalys.]

Request From The AIBS Representative
For Public Responsibility

The National Biological Service (NBS) is a prime deficit-cutting target as part of the implementation of the Contract With America. AIBS has written a letter to members of both the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on the Interior, urging them to maintain and support the NBS. AIBS also requested that affiliate societies and individual members write to the Committee chairs (see below). Al Torzilli and I have drafted a letter from the MSA regarding this issue. The MSA Executive Committee approved this letter and the suggestion that it be sent to the two subcommittees. I also would like to encourage members to write to the subcommittees or their congresspeople. The Chair of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee is The Honorable Ralph Rogula, B 308 Rayburn HOB, Washington DC 20515; The Chair of the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee is The Honorable Slade Gorton, U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510. Following is the letter sent from MSA.

Mary E. Palm
AIBS Repr., Public Responsibility
17 February 1995

MSA Annual Meeting Tentative Schedule

**Monday Morning:**
- Symposium: (Rick Howard, Organizer), “New approaches for developmental and cell biology”
- Symposium: (Georgiana May, Organizer) Fungal Genetics

**Monday Afternoon:**
- Annual Lecture: Bob Metzenberg
- Posters

**Monday Evening:**
- Workshop: Charles Mims, “Success in academia—what every new Ph.D. in mycology needs to know”

**Tuesday Morning:**
- Symposium: (Tom Bruns, Organizer) "Mycorrhizal effects on plant community dynamics"
- Symposium: (Steve Petersen, Organizer), Biology of Aspergillus
- Paper Sessions

**Tuesday Afternoon:**
- Posters

**Tuesday Evening:**
- Workshop: Scott Rogers, Phylogenetic Analysis

**Wednesday Morning:**
- MSA Breakfast/Business Meeting
- MSA Presidential Address: Amy Rossman

**Wednesday Afternoon:**
- Posters

**Wednesday Evening:**
- MSA Social and Auction (George Carroll, Organizer)
- MSA Photo Contest (at the social) (Don Hemmes, Organizer)

**Thursday Morning:**
- Papers

Rytas Vilgalys
<fungi@acpub.duke.edu>
The Honorable Slade Gorton Chairman, 21 February 1995
Senate Interior Appropriations
Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The effective stewardship of our nation’s biological resources is fundamental to both the social and the economic well-being of the United States. The National Biological Service (NBS), through its research efforts, provides scientific data that is essential for understanding and evaluating these living resources so that sound management protocols may be designed and implemented. This research is not merely a cataloging of biological species. Rather, it involves monitoring the fluctuations of biotic populations in order to predict dynamic trends which are crucial for successful resource management. Furthermore, the NBS is committed to developing the necessary technology for the important transfer of information between researchers and resource managers.

As mycologists we can fully attest to the economic and ecological importance of fungi. Fungi are ubiquitous and interact with all other organisms in complex ecosystems. They mediate critical biological and ecological processes either through absorption of nutrients from the soils to vascular plants or through the breakdown of organic matter, a process essential to the recycling of carbon, nitrogen and other vital elements within the ecosphere. This vast kingdom of organisms also illustrates the economic and social significance of effective resource management, be it the control of fungal pathogens that attack our crops and native vegetation resulting billions of dollars in losses annually, or the discovery and use of fungi in producing improved or novel products in forestry, agriculture, and industry. Increased knowledge of the biodiversity of the ecosystem will lead to effective and efficient biological resource management.

Wise biological resource management is key to ensuring the future economic use and enjoyment of our biological resources. Therefore, it is in the nation’s best interest to support research necessary for developing scientifically sound policies that result in a prosperous and thoughtful utilization of our nation’s biota. The NBS is essential in achieving this objective.

The Mycological Society of America urges the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee to maintain and support the NBS.

Sincerely,

Amy Y. Rossman
President, Mycological Society of America

Additions to Awards Announcements

The following two awards will be made this year in addition to those announced in the December, 1994, Inoculum:

Martin-Baker Endowment Fund.

An award to an early career Ph.D. mycologist, based on proposed research and past research record. Funds available: $1000 (not necessarily to be awarded as a lump sum). Documents required: Four copies of: (1) Current vita, with publication list and alternative support sources; and (2) research proposal not to exceed three single-spaced pages. Judging Committee: Dr. Kenneth Wells, Chair; other members to be announced.


Where to submit:
Dr. Ronald H. Petersen
Dept. of Botany
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-1100

Third MSA Fellowship Award

The North American Mycological Association (NAMA) is sponsoring an additional MSA fellowship for $1000 to support graduate studies in mycology. The guidelines for applications are the same as for the other MSA fellowships. The awardee will be requested to submit an article to McIlvainea on the research subject. This year’s MSA fellowship from NAMA is to be awarded in honor of Dr. D.H. “Sam” Mitchell.
Revised Smith Award Guidelines

Guidelines for applications for support from the Alexander H. and Helen V. Smith Research Fund.

Purpose
The primary purpose of the fund shall be to encourage the study of specimens of macrofungi, fleshy Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes, collected by Alexander H. Smith and his associates. These collections, and materials relating to them, are currently deposited at the University of Michigan Herbarium.

The Fund will distribute grants-in-aid to cover all or a significant part of the expense of visiting the Herbarium and working with the collections and materials relating to them.

Criteria for Awarding Grants
Grants may be made available to members of the Mycological Society of America who are working actively on the taxonomy or floristics of the fleshy fungi, with the main emphasis on supporting high quality research. Professional and trained “amateur” (i.e. para-professional) mycologists are eligible and are encouraged to submit proposals. The individual should be at a point in their studies where having full access to Alex’s material would advance the applicant’s work. These grants are not intended for preliminary studies of possible lines of investigations.

Methods of Choosing Recipients
Applications for a grant should include: (1) a proposal indicating how the study of Alex’s specimens and manuscripts would advance the applicant’s work, (2) an estimated budget to cover all or part of the anticipated expenses (e.g. travel, per diem, copying, etc.), and (3) a current curriculum vitae.

Recipients will be chosen by an awards committee designated by the President of the Mycological Society of America. In addition, the agreement of the Director of the University of Michigan Herbarium (or its successor as custodian for Alex’s specimens and materials relating to them) to have the potential recipient(s) work there must be obtained before the grant is awarded.

Additional Matters
In the event there are no suitable applications requesting the utilization of Smith’s collection’s for floristic or monographic studies, the Awards Committee, at its discretion, may award grants to support field work on the fleshy fungi of North America, or for other types of studies on the fleshy macrofungi of North America. If support for a field project is awarded to an applicant, duplicate/representative collections resulting from the field work are to be deposited at the University of Michigan Herbarium. Prior arrangement should be made with the Director of the Herbarium.

Recipients of these grants-in-aid are asked to provide the University of Michigan Herbarium with copies of any publications which result from this support. A summary of activity should be forwarded to the Awards Committee in a timely manner.

In compliance with Internal Revenue Service Regulations, the grant recipient must submit all original receipts of expenditures of grant funds to the Treasurer of the MSA. The receipt of documented expenditures by the Treasurer may be necessary before complete funding of the proposal will be made.

Application deadline: 15 April 1995
Submit application to: Dr. Timothy J. Baroni, Chair, Smith Award Committee Department of Biological Sciences P. O. Box 2000 SUNY - College at Cortland Cortland, NY 13045

Directory Update
The following corrections and additions to the MSA Directory have been received from Allen Press.


Nicole A. Cintas, Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA 95616. Phone: 916-752-0300. <nicintas@ucdavis.edu> Pamela Coleman, 726 Adeline Place, Davis, CA 95616. Phone: 916-756-5083. Fax: 916-752-5674. <pmcoleman@ucdavis.edu> Ernest E. Emmett, Alasdar, Farnham Lane, Haslemere, Surrey GU27 1HD. Phone: 44-1428-643932. Fax: 44-1428-641498. <100445.526@compuserve.com> Jurg Enkerli, Department of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Phone: 706-542-5003. Fax: 706-542-1805. <jurg@dogwood.botany.uga.edu> Katalin Enkerli, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Phone: 706-542-1053. Fax: 706-542-1262. <kenkerli@uga.cc.uga.edu> Larry A. Gabka, 6467 Sandalwood Road, University of Wisconsin, Sobieski, WI 54171. Phone: 414-822-3160. Robert M. Grattan, University of Alabama, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487. Phone: 205-348-1795. Fax: 205-348-1786. Lyne Gosselin, CRBF - Building PRSUS, Universite Laval, Cite Universitaire, Sainte -sante - Fuc, QC G1K 7P4. Phone: 418656-7902. Fax: 418-656-7493. <gosselin@sprs.ulaval.ca> Dr. David Hawsworth, International Mycological Institute, Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey TW20 9TY. Phone: 44-784-470111. Fax: 44-784-470909.
Mycology Online

Inoculum on Gopher

I have added a mycology menu to the botany section of the Smithsonian Institution’s Natural History Gopher Server. Fully indexed issues of Inoculum will be posted when it becomes available. The Gopher menu will also point to the MSA Bulletin Board and information resources in lichenology developed at the Smithsonian, and will have a link for Telnet access to the databases maintained by the U.S. National Fungus Collections. Point your gopher client to <nmnhgoph.si.edu> and select Botany/Mycological and Lichenological Information Resources.

[Note: As an editorial policy, I will try to enclose all Internet addresses within “greater than/less than” symbols (< >) to avoid confusion with sentence punctuation and long addresses that wrap to a second line. There are no spaces in Internet addresses and the <> symbols are not part of the address. Ellen Farr]

New Service

An important activity of a professional society is providing a current membership directory. Allen Press now maintains the MSA directory which includes addresses, phone and fax numbers, and e-mail addresses. Changes should only be sent to Allen Press (see instructions on page 16). A new printed directory will be published later this spring. In addition, an electronic version of the address database will be available on the Smithsonian Natural History Gopher Server (<nmnhgoph.si.edu> under Botany/Mycology ...) and at the National Fungus Collections Telnet site (Telnet to <fungi.ars-grin.gov> and type “login user” at the “OK” prompt and give the password “user”). Allen Press will provide us with updates for this file four times a year. [David Farr]

Mycology on the World-Wide Web

A World-Wide Web page providing links to many resources of interest to mycologists is now available. The page serves as a clearing house and also includes summary information about each resource. From it, users can connect to many different sites, including the valuable databases at the U.S. National Fungus Collections, e-mail directories of mycologists, sites of interest to fungal geneticists and molecular biologists, culture collections, mailing lists, and some pretty mushroom pictures.

The page is adapted from Ulf Thrane and Keith Seifert’s document of the same name, which is available on the MSA Bulletin Board (itself attainable through the WWW page).

To access the page, your computer must be connected to the Internet and running a web browser such as Mosaic or Netscape. Users without Web capabilities may use a telnet-based web service such as www.njit.edu (login as WWW), but will not be able to display images. The page is housed at the Biodiversity and Biological Collections web server, and is available at this URL:

<http://muse.bio.cornell.edu/taxonomy/fungi.html>
WWW resources are built with "hypertext." From a user’s perspective, a hypertext document looks like an ordinary text file, except that some words are highlighted, and images may be included. The highlighted words serve as links to other documents, to images, movies, sound files and search protocols. All this makes the web an ideal vehicle for text-based information. The flexibility of hypertext is what gives the Web its name—

Web documents can be as elegant and reticulated as a spider's web or a fungal colony. [Kathie Hodge <kh11@cornell.edu>]

**Mycological News**

### Deaths

**Dr. Dieter Seibt** (Lerchenweg 33, Ruppertshofen D-73577, Germany) died on 3 September 1994.

**Dr. Francis A. “Bud” Uecker** (USDA, Beltsville, Maryland) died on 15 January 1995.

With great sadness the Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory, USDA-ARS announces the death of Dr. Francis A. “Bud” Uecker. He died at home surrounded by his family on Sunday evening, January 15, 1995, following a battle with brain cancer.

Dr. Uecker had retired as of January 3, 1995, and an account of his career was published in the December 1994 issue of the *Inoculum*. His contributions to the Mycological Society of America included serving both as a Member and Chair of the Awards Committee from 1978–1981. He was known as being exceptionally conscientious and fair in his evaluation of candidates for awards. From 1979–81 he also served on the Golden Anniversary Committee culminating in the anniversary meeting at which his colleague at Beltsville, Dr. Marie L. “Lennie” Farr, presented a presidential address recounting the history of the Society. From 1983–86 Bud was the Councillor to the MSA from the Eastern United States. In addition to these offices he regularly presented papers at the Annual Meetings, often on his work related to centrum development in the pyrenomycetes, and most recently at the 1993 Athens meeting, on his molecular work on *Phomopsis* with Dr. Steve Rehner.

Bud was generous with his time, writing Latin diagnoses upon request, checking literature resources, identifying mystery cultures sent to the laboratory, and generally helping others whenever he could. Some of these service activities lead to interesting publications such as the report of *Schizophyllum commune* isolated from a human nose. His description of a fungus having jet-black, spherical, forcibly discharged ascospores as *Monosporascus cannonballus* Uecker and Pollack, now a serious pathogen of cantaloupes, is indicative of his keen sense of humor. Bud Uecker was a friendly, fair-minded, and altogether likable human being. The mycologists at the Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory as well as many others throughout the world will miss him very much.

Those wishing to send their heartfelt thoughts and wishes to his family can write to 4611 Barbara Dr., Beltsville, MD 20705. An MSA student travel award fund to honor Bud Uecker has been established. Contributions to the Francis A. “Bud” Uecker Mentor Award can be sent to George Carroll, Dept. Biology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 or through Allen Press for non U.S. members using credit cards.

### New Mycological Association

On October 4, 1994, during the sessions of the VI Latin American Botanical Congress, held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, 33 Argentine mycologists laid the foundation for the “Asociación Micológica Carlos Spegazzini,” whose aims are to expand mycological knowledge and researches in the Argentine Republic and also to group all persons interested in the progress of Mycology in its different aspects, providing bonds with associations pursuing similar goals, either national or foreign. An ad-hoc committee was formed for writing up the statutes and for calling a first Constitutive Assembly.

This association is second to the Asociación Argentina de Micología, still extant, whose profile is more inclined to medical mycology.

Persons interested in the new association may request further information from the Buenos Aires delegate, Lic. Edgardo Albertó, Dept. de Ciencias Biológicas, Fac. de Cs. Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina. [Jorge E. Wright]
Calendar of Events

Items will remain on the calendar until the information is out of date. After the initial detailed announcement, the item will be shortened and given a reference to the issue of Inoculum where the full announcement last appeared. See the MSA Bulletin Board for more details about items marked with an asterisk.

April 18–20, 1995. The Fifth International Workshop on Tricho-derma/Gliocladium, Beltsville, MD. Contact: Gary J. Samuels, Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory, Rm. 304, Bldg. 011A, Beltsville, MD 20705. Phone: 301-504-5364. <gary@fungi.ars-grin.gov>.

April 19–21, 1995. The Units of Biodiversity: Species in Practice (International Symposium of the Systematics Association), University of Wales, Cardiff, UK. Contact: Prof. M. F. Claridge, School of Pure & Applied Biology, University of Wales, Cardiff CF1 3TL, UK. Phone: 0222 874147. Fax: 0222 874305. <Claridge@Cardiff.ac.uk>. (Inoculum 45(4): 14)*

April 19–21, 1995. International Conference on the Value and Valuation of Natural Science Collections, University of Manchester. Contact: The Valuation Conference Secretariat, Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Oxford Rd, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK.

April 23–26, 1995. BMP Japan 95 Fourth International Conference, Biotechnology of Microbial Products: Novel Pharmacological and Agrobiological Activities. Oiso Prince Hotel, Oiso Japan Sponsored by BMP Japan 95 and the Society for Industrial Microbiology (USA). Contact: Yuzuru Iwai, General Secretary, BMP Japan 95, The Kitasato Institute, 5-9-1, Shirokane, Minatoku, Tokyo 108, Japan Phone: +81-3-3444-6161. Fax: +81-3-3444-6637.

May 18–19, 1995. *Fungi to be Feared?: Condo Contaminants and Toxic Toadstools.” Washington, DC. Sponsored by The Texas Department of Health Bureau of Laboratories and the National Laboratory Training Network. Topics will range from identification of macro and microfungi to the significance of toxins from these organisms to psychosomatic aspects of mold toxicosis, specifically “sick building syndrome.” Contact Jim Harris. Phone: 512-458-7566. <jharris@LABA.tdh.texas.gov>*.

May 21–25, 95th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, Washington, DC. Contact: Meetings Department, American Society for Microbiology, 1325 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4171. Phone: 202-942-9356.


June 2–6, 1995. 10th Annual Meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections (SPNHC), Royal Ontario Museum Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The meeting will be hosted by the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Greg Mueller will be one of the speakers for a workshop entitled “Managing the Modern Herbarium.” For further information and registration, contact: Brad Millen, SPNHC '95, Ornithology, R.O.M., 100 Queen’s Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6. <bradm@rom.on.ca>.


July 8–12, 1995. The 1995 Annual Meeting of the Society of Systematic Biologists will be held at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. Contact: EVOL Secretariat, Conference Office, McGill University, 550 Sherbrooke Street West, West Tower, Suite 490, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 1B9.

July 8–15, 1995. 6th International Marine Mycology Symposium, University of Portsmouth, UK. Contact: IMMS VI Secretariat, School of Biological Science, University of Portsmouth, King Henry 1 Street, Portsmouth, PO1 2DY, UK.

July 16–21, 1995. Society for Invertebrate Pathology 28th Annual Meeting. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. Topics to include Bt resistance management, baculovirus pathology and applications, pathology of marine invertebrates and pathogen-parasitoid interactions. Contact: Dr. John Vandenberg for program information. Phone 607-225-2456. <jdv3@cornell.edu>. For information on local arrangements, Dr. Alan Wood. Phone: 607-254-1200. <haw5@cornell.edu>.


August 23–26, 1995. Systematics of Invertebrates and Microorganisms (EuroLOOP Workshop II), University of Wales, Cardiff, UK. Contact: Dr. Eliane de Coninck. Phone: +32-2-769 5386/5360/5373. Fax: +32-2-767 0242. (Inoculum 45(4): 14).*

August 24–27, 1995. The Annual NAMA Foray, the Mary S. Whetstone Foray, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN. The foray is named after Dr. M. S. Whetstone, a medical doctor, who founded the Minnesota Mycological Society in the late 1890’s, and it will be dedicated to Women in Mycology. Dr. Gro Gulden of Norway will be the principal mycologist. Contact: Anna Gerenday. Phone: 612-624-3241. Fax: 612-625-5299. <geren002@maroon.tc.umn.edu>.


August 29–September 2, 1995. British Mycological Society in Association with the British Society for Plant Pathology. The Downy Mildew Fungi (first European Meeting) Gwatt Conference Center, CH-3645 Gwatt, Thun, Switzerland. Sponsored by: Federation of European Microbiological Societies and Ciba-Geigy Ltd., Basle, Switzerland. For further detail contact either: The Meeting Organizer, Dr. D. S. Shaw, School of Biological Sciences, Memorial Bldg. University of Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2UW, UK, Phone: 44(0)1248 382541 Fax: 44(0)1248 370731 or the Local Organizer, Prof. Dr. F. J. Schwinnow, Microbiology Institute, ETH Zentrum/LFV E21, CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland.


September 7–9, 1995. Antigenic Peptides, Glycobiology and Vaccines (Immunology in Medical Mycology Workshop), Big Sky, Montana. Contact: Sheri Gardner, Extended Studies Office, 204 Culberston Hall, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717. Phone: 406-994-5240. Fax: 406-994-6546. <uxssg@mau.oscs.montana.edu>. (Inoculum 45(4): 15).*


October 4–6, 1995. Taxonomic Databases Working Group (TWDG) Annual Meeting and Symposium, Real Jardin Botanico - CSIC, Madrid, Spain. TDWG is affiliated with the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) as the Commission on Taxonomic Databases and members include institutions and individuals responsible for biological databases with taxonomic components. Contact: Rusty Russell, TDWG Secretariat, Smithsonian Institution, Department of Botany, MRC 166, Washington, DC 20560, USA Fax: +1-202-786-2563. <mnhbo005@sivm.si.edu> or Francisco Pando, Vice Chairman, Real Jardin Botanico - CSIC, Plaza de Murillo 2, Madrid, Spain E-28014 Fax: +34-1-420-0157. <pando@ma-rjb.csic.es>.


November 15–17, 1995. Symposium On The Conservation And Management Of Oregon’s Native Flora. LaSells Stewart Center, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon. The symposium, sponsored by The Native Plant Society of Oregon, will cover research and current work concerning the conservation and management of Oregon’s diverse native plant species and communities and will include a session on “The ‘Lower’ World of Oregon’s Floral Diversity—Bryophytes, Lichens, and Fungi.”

Persons interested in participating in the symposium should submit an abstract no later than May 1, 1995. For abstract requirements contact Tom Kaye, Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, OSU, Cordley Hall 2082, Corvallis, OR 97331-2902. Phone: 503-737-2346, Fax: 503-737-3573. <kayet@bcc.orst.edu>.

In the Introduction the authors discuss the fact that in most treatments of forest problems the destruction caused by pests is largely ignored. The authors also point out that the majority of exotic forest pests in North America have been introduced on imported nursery stock or logs. They then detail (Chapter One) sixteen examples of exotic pest devastations in North America, nine of which were caused by fungi. In Chapter Two they discuss potential future introductions, by summarizing information from recent risk assessments for logs imported from Siberia, New Zealand, and Chile. The authors then (Chapter Three) put forth suggestions for a comprehensive pest prevention and management program to ensure the future health of our forests.

This is a concise and thought-provoking treatment of forest health and of past and future forest pest problems. It would be of interest to a wide variety of people, from those involved in the quarantine, environmental, or economic aspects, to those for which a summary of exotic pest introductions (e.g., introductory plant pathology course) would be useful. This report would also be of interest as a summary of the state and federal actions and assessments regarding the import of raw logs from other countries into the Pacific Northwest.

Mary E. Palm
Letters and Commentary

Dear Inoculum:

It would be most interesting to an elderly but undistinguished longtime MSA member to stick around long enough to observe the impact on the membership of the marching orders issued on November 8, 1994, by the U.S. electorate, as interpreted by the new leadership of the money-appropriating branch of government.

Majorities of the minority of eligible voters who bothered to vote seem to have taken seriously promises of reductions in taxes. No large fraction of those who believed they were voting for lower taxes are familiar with words like "taxonomy," "biodiversity," or "mycology." If informed that such hard-to-understand stuff has something to do with the science behind better medicines—well, those who need the medicine pay whatever is asked at the prescription counter. So that defense of the National Science foundation budget may wither.

What's left doesn't resonate politically: that if the voter-taxpayer's college-bound daughter or son should develop a career preference for molecular phylogenetics over hotel management, that unfortunate kid would be better off if NSF's proposed Partnership for Enhancing Excellence in Taxonomy (PEET) were not left unfunded as a prime example of elitist frivolity.

Whether PEET deserves its pitance at the expense of even more unfortunate kids whose child-mothers fail to get married remains a hard question.

Walter Litten
RR2, Box 261
Lamoine, Maine 04605-9624

Dear Inoculum:

MSA meetings should host a job fair and possibly also a workshop on the job market in mycology

Hosting a job fair at the upcoming MSA meetings would be much appreciated by prospective mycology job hunters. Other organizations like the American Phytopathological Society (APS), etc. always do that. Such a fair would attract a lot of students to these meetings. MSA and mycology as such would also benefit a lot by this public relations act.

I also urge the office-bearers of the MSA to seriously think about hosting a workshop on the job market in mycology. Through such a workshop, we can identify the reasons for such a poor job situation in our field (and in some other fields too). A related discussion on our teaching and research curricula in various universities could also accompany such a workshop. This is relevant because it's our faculty and schools that train people for future jobs.

My strong feeling is that if we do not think about the above mentioned issues now, the future of MSA and upcoming professional mycologists is not bright. Anyone who is a recent graduate in mycology and presently in the job market would understand the gravity of the situation.

Partha Banerjee
Dept. of Biology
University at Albany
1400 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12222

Mycological Classifieds

Read the Mycological Classifieds for announcements of courses, employment opportunities, positions wanted, and mycological goods and services offered or needed.

Courses

Summer Mycology Course (MT)
11 June–7 July 1995
Flathead Lake Biological Station, Polson, MT.

Dr. Orson K. Miller Jr. will teach a 4-week mycology course at the University of Montana's Flathead Lake Biological Station in Northwest Montana. The course dates are June 11 to July 7, 1995, with 2 1/2 days per week in the field, lecture room, and laboratory. Use of the lab will be allowed and encouraged during non-course days. Coverage will include the larger fungi and mushrooms (Homobasidiomycetes, Gasteromycetes in the Basidiomycetes and the cup fungi, morels, truffles and Discomycetes in the Ascomycetes). Enrollment in the 3-credit course is limited to 13 students. For enrollment information contact: Dr. Jack Stanford, Director, Flathead Lake Biological Station, University of Montana, 311 Bio Station Lane, Polson, MT 59860.

Summer Mycology Course (NY)
Field Mycology course in the Adirondacks at SUNY Cortland's Center for Outdoor Education. Last two weeks of July 1995. For more information contact Timothy J. Baroni, Dept. of Biol. Sci., P.O. Box 2000 - SUNY, Cortland, New York 13045.

Food and Air Borne Fungi
24-28 July 1995. Central Plant Health Laboratory, Ottawa, Canada. Sponsored by: Centraalbureau voor
Schimmelcultures, Baarn, Netherlands and Centre for land and Biological Resources, Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa. A course for personnel from educational, research, or industrial settings, with an interest in food spoilage, indoor air quality, industrial hygiene, biodeterioration, etc. Participants will learn to identify more than 100 common microfungi. For details contact: Keith A. Seifert or J. Bissett, CLBRR, William Sauders Bldg., Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada.

Positions Available

The Association of Systematics Collections seeks to hire a Data Manager for a 12-month period, contingent upon ASC's receipt of funds for this position. Anticipated start date is April, 1995. Qualifications: BA or BS in biology or computer sciences; Internet literacy. Knowledge of systematics collections, survey methodology, and Paradox® database software highly desirable. Pay commensurate with experience. Send resume to: ASC, 730 11th St NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20001 or respond to <mnhas001@sivm.si.edu>.

Full-Time Research-Assistant Mycologist with Ph D for the Mycotheque de l'Universite Catholique de Louvain (MUCL), Louvain-La-Neuve (Belgium).

Candidates should have the Ph.D. in biological sciences and be trained in classical mycology, best in morphological, physiology and taxonomy of the fungi (field work, microscopy, drawing and description, culture and herbarium, literature and publication). The candidate should produce a brief account on their special interest and previous experience in the fungi, if any, if not English speaking, to have a good knowledge of the language and be prepared to learn French.

Please send a detailed curriculum vitae with photograph, handwritten application letter and list of publications (and reprints) to: Mycotheque de l'Universite Catholique de Louvain, Faculte des Sciences Agronomiques, UCL, Place Croix du Sud 3, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve BELGIUM. Phone: 32-10-473742. Telefax: 32-10-451501. Telex: 59037 UCLB. <mucl@mbla.ucl.ac.be>. Selection will start in April. The position will be filled as soon as possible. [G.L. Hennebert, Prof. UCL MUCL Culture Collection]

Publications Available

The Mycological Guidebook (ISBN 0-295-95841-3) is available from the University of Washington Press, Ordering Department, Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145-5096 (tel: 206-543-8870). Cost is $50.00 plus shipping charge of $4.00 for first book and 50¢ for each additional copy. About 60 copies were available as of January 1995. Chris Lucarotti <clucarotti@fcmr.forestry.ca>.

The Association of Systematics Collections has published the report, "Guidelines for Institutional Database Policies," the result of its two-year study and workshop on data sharing the database ethics. The report contains guidelines for natural history institutions housing specimen-based databases which address legal ownership, responsibilities of owners and users, and financial support. In addition the report contains examples of data sharing agreements, presentations from the data sharing workshop, and ASC position on collections use agreements, and references on data sharing and transfer policies. 76 pp., 1993. Copies are available for $12.00 (includes postage) from ASC, 730 11th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001-4521 (202-347-2850).

Specimens Wanted

South American specimens of genera of Gasteromycetes: Lycoperdon, Bovista, Calvatia (photos and portions of specimens), Morganella, Vascellum, and Disciseda. World species of Tulostoma and other genera of Tulostomatales (photos and portions of specimens, if too large, but including peridia): Queletia, Dictyopeschlops, Schizostoma, Phellorinia, and Chlamydopus. [Jorge E. Wright, Dept. de Cs. Biológicas, Fac. Cs. Exactas y Nats., Univ. de Buenos Aires, 1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina.]

Technology and New Ideas

Styrofoam plastic trays are waterproof, economical, disposable and may be chemically sterilized. The trays can be used to maintain dehydrated herbarium specimens, protecting them against mold, insects, etc. They can also be used as instrument or dissection trays, with our without disinfector, a slide holder, or a dryer. Anyone interested in any project, please contact me. Photographs, trays, and instruments will be sent upon request, but all photos must be returned. [A. Weintraub 2034 E 21st St., Brooklyn, New York, NY 11229; phone: 718-769-5178.]
Greetings MSA Members:

I am honored that the Council has selected me to follow David McLaughlin as the next Editor-in-Chief of Mycologia. I will do my best to fulfill the trust they have placed in me to continue Mycologia as the premier world scientific journal on fungi. Mycologia is the chief outward-facing function of the Society, and a major service to society members and the world scientific community. My term begins officially with volume 88, 1996, but in actual practice it has already begun as I work to learn the ropes with the help of David McLaughlin, Editor-in-Chief; Sandi Frank, Manager of the Scientific Publications Department at The New York Botanical Garden; Roy Halling, Managing Editor; and Sharon Kindall, Allen Press.

The experience that I bring to the editorship includes 12 years as Associate Editor of Experimental Mycology and almost one year as Associate Editor of Mycologia, currently acting in relief of Darrell Weber during his sabbatical leave. These activities have been valuable in learning how to deal with reviewers, write effective reviews myself, and especially when a submission is not quite ready for publication. I have recently learned that in my own experience as an author has made me sensitive to this process. Of course my own experience has helped me to continue Mycologia as the premier journal of fungi.

Mycologia is the chief outward-facing function of the Society, and a major service to society members and the world scientific community. My term begins with volume 88, 1996, but in actual practice it has already begun as I work to learn the ropes with the help of David McLaughlin, Editor-in-Chief; Sandi Frank, Manager of the Scientific Publications Department at The New York Botanical Garden; Roy Halling, Managing Editor; and Sharon Kindall, Allen Press.

The quality of Mycologia depends, not only on the Editor-in-Chief, but also on the Associate Editors, reviewers, and authors, and I should also include the managing and publishing efforts of the New York Botanical Garden staff and Allen Press. The Editor has several tasks. One is to work with the Associate Editors in facilitating rapid, fair, and knowledgeable reviews to assist authors in presenting their work most effectively. To this end, I solicit your assistance in helping us match papers to appropriate reviewers. Reviewers must be willing to provide reviews within 2-3 weeks of receipt of the manuscript. The policy has been to limit requests for reviews to no more than 2 or 3 per year. This spreads the workload, provides varied input to the review process, and hopefully keeps the process moving rapidly to keep you, the authors, happy.

Consider, as an author, how you would like your golden words treated, and consider in return how you could help other authors receive like treatment, and at the same time consider the quality that you as a reader would like to see in Mycologia. This is the balance that the Editor and Associate Editors strive to achieve. To facilitate this process I would like to develop a data base of several hundred potential reviewers with sufficient information to effectively match papers to reviewers.

Please fill out the Mycologia Reviewer Profile form on the following page and send it to me. The form is also available on the MSA Bulletin Board for e-mail submission, or you may simply supply the requested information by e-mail in the order requested on the form. Electronic submission will save work in retyping the data. Please use that method if possible.

Sincerely,

David H. Griffin, Department of Environmental and Forest Biology, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 1 Forestry Drive, Syracuse NY 13210-2788
e-mail: griffin@mailbox.syr.edu
Fax: 315-470-6934

Survey on Culture Collection Use

How important are microbial collections to the research community? Are there any indicators that underinvestment in collections may have important long-term consequences?

The U.S. National Committee for the International Union of Microbiological Societies (USNC/IUMS), which is housed at the National Academy of Sciences and on which the MSA is represented, is increasingly concerned with these questions. On March 27, 1995, it will hold a fact-finding meeting to examine funding trends and their implications, with different uses of collections by academia and industry, types of scientific expertise associated with collections, and strategies to stabilize collections as funding for research declines.

The result of the meeting will be an internal report to the Academy, which will later decide whether to launch an intensive study of the role of microbial collections in research. The results of the survey will be included in the Committee's report. For more information, call Robin Schoen, 202-334-233.

Please take time to answer the questions on the USNC/IUMS Survey on the page following the Mycologia Reviewer Profile Form. Even though the fact-finding meeting is scheduled for March 27, 1995, surveys received after the meeting will be reflected in the committee's final report.
Mycologia Reviewer Profile

Name: ____________________________

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Experience: This will help us match manuscripts with reviewers.
Ph.D. Year: __________ Institution: __________________________
Specialization (please be descriptive):

Research Interests:

Secondary Expertise: [Topics outside your own research for which you could provide reviews.]

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Allen Press now handles such MSA membership services as maintaining the MSA mailing list, preparing mailing labels, and processing membership applications and renewals. Send all corrections of directory information (including e-mail addresses) directly to Allen Press. MSA’s contact at Allen Press, Karen Hickey, can be reached by any of the following:

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Survey on Culture Collection Use

FAX by April 7, 1995 to 202-334-1687

The U.S. National Committee for the International Union of Microbiological Societies, of which the MSA is a member, will hold a meeting on the future of microbial culture collections in late March 1995. Answers to the following survey will be included in the committee's review.

1. How many times in the past 2 years have you acquired a culture from a culture collection?

2. Are culture collections of importance to your research, teaching, or business, and if so, how?

Comment: ________________________________________________________________

3. Do you maintain a working collection of cultures in your laboratory?

4. Do you distribute cultures from your working collection?

5. Do you use a microbial data base to acquire or disseminate information about cultures?

6. Who should pay for maintenance of collections? (Check all that apply.)
   - User
   - Federal Government
   - State Government
   - Non-profit organization
   - Business
   - Other
   - Depends (please explain)

Comment: ________________________________________________________________

7. Have you ever deposited a strain in a culture collection?
   How many? For what reason?

8. What was the source of funds to pay for acquisition/deposit?

9. Can we contact you for more information?

Name, affiliation: __________________________________________________________

PLEASE FAX REPLIES BY APRIL 7, 1995 TO U.S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR IUMS FAX 202-334-1687

OR SEND TO: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NAS 352, 2101 CONSTITUTION AVE. NW, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418 CALL 202-334-2233 FOR MORE INFORMATION.
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Submit contributions to the editor by electronic mail (a message in plain ASCII text), on diskette along with hard copy (ASCII text or common word processor, specify format and software on the diskette), or as hard copy.

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___ Other (specify):

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Warner-Lambert Company
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2800 Plymouth Road,
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1047

You are encouraged to inform the Sustaining Membership Committee (Paul Lemke, Chair) of firms or foundations that might be approached about Sustaining Membership in the MSA. Sustaining members have all the rights and privileges of individual members in the MSA and are listed as a Sustaining Members in all issues of Mycologia and Inoculum.
An Invitation to Join MSA

THE MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1995 MEMBERSHIP FORM

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___ Family $60 + $30 for each additional family member (fill out form for each each individual) (includes one copy of Mycologia and two copies of Inoculum)
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___ Cell Biology – Physiology (including cytological, ultrastructural, metabolic regulatory and developmental aspects of cells)
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