Abstracts of Journals Received in the Library Jul-Sep 2010

Journals Abstracted

Rivista di Micologia, 53 (1), 2010
Rivista di Micologia 53 (2), 2010.
Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, Vol. 88, No 1
Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, Vol. 88, No 2
Mykologicke Listy, No 111, 2010
Cahiers Mycologiques Nantais No 22 June 2010
Bulletin de la Societe Mycologique de France, Vol. 125 No 1 & 2 2009
Bulletin de la Societe Mycologique de France, Vol. 125 No 3 & 4 2009
Mushroom-The Journal of Wild Mushrooming Issue 103, Vol. 27 No 2 Spring 2009
Boletus vol. 31, no. 2, 2009
Boletus, Vol. 32, no.1, 2010
Miscellanea Mycologica, No 27, June 2010
Karstenia – Vol 50, No 1

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Rivista di Micologia 53 (1), 2010 Abstractor – Francesco Doveri

Bertagnoli R.(pp.1-41) [Italian] (Basic Mycology). Suggested basis for classification of species in Genus *Ramaria* subgenus *ramaria*. The subgenus is described, with colour photos of some species. A synoptic key is provided.

Colucci E. & Galli R. (pp.43-55) *Lyophyllum praslinense*, a new species from the Seychelles islands. Beautiful colour photos are linked to the description of this new species in sect. *Differmia.*

. Vizzini A., Consiglio G., Setti L. & Murat C. (pp. 57-62) "The agaricoid genus *Kinia* is a new member of the Pluteoid clade subordinate to *Melanoleuca*" Based on molecular analyses, *Kinia* is demoted to subgenus of *Melanoleuca*.

Cappelli A. (pp. 63-70) *Agaricus freirei* is a species in section *Xanthodermate* which is, not uncommon on the Atlantic littoral of Spain, Portugal and France, also present in Italy. Personal author's collections of this species are described from Italy, illustrated with beautiful colour photos, and compared with similar taxa.

Rivista di Micologia 53 (2), 2010. Abstractor - Francesco Doveri

Cappelli A (pp. 99-118) "Approach to the genus *Agaricus* - *I*" .An introduction to the genus is provided together with a key to Sections and subsections. *A. campestris, aristocratus, pampeanus, moellerianus, cupreobrunneus, porphyrocephalus, lividonitidus, altipes, chionodermus, cappellii*, are described and well illustrated with colour photos.

Carbone M., Agnello C. & Baglivo A. (pp. 119-135)"Notes on *Plectania rhytidia* and type study of *Urnula platensis*" Some Italian collections of *P. rhytidia* are described and illustrated with colour photos. The synonymy between *P. rhytidia* and *P. platensis* is stated.

Grilli E. & Marulli (pp. 137-150) "Notes on the mycological Flora of Abruzzo. *Phyllotopsis nidulans*" *Phyllotopsis nidulans* is described, illustrated with colour photos and compared with similar species.

(pp.151-163) Phenetic analysis of subgenus *Inocephalus* (genus *Entoloma*)" A phenetic analysis is applied to the above mentioned subgenus. *Entoloma plebejum, conferendum,* and *undulatosporum* are illustrated with beautiful colour photos.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, Vol. 88, no. 1, 15th. February 2010

(in German, some articles in French and Italian) Abstractor – Ray Tantram

Senn-Irlet B. (p. 2-4) [also in French p. 5-6, 2-4] Fungus of the month (1) features two small fungi, with fruitbodies of less than 2mm, growing on *Polytrichum spp.* mosses. They live exclusively on the uppermost (perichaetial) leaves of the male of this dioecious moss. *Lizonia baldinii* and *L. emperigonia* are described. Most collections are from montane elevations, with *L. baldinii* found in coniferous woods and *L. emperigonia* on high moorland. European *Lizonia* species are host specific. Affected plants suffer no damage to reproductive organs, but the moss itself cannot continue growth. Colour plates show a *Polytrichum* plant with fungus fruitbodies, enlarged images of the fruitbodies of the two species, and photomicrographs of the spores of both. A table gives details of the most important characters. Two lit. refs. are included.

Musumeci E. (p. 9-11, 7) [from original Italian, p. 7-9, 10-11] Fungus of the month (2) is *Psathyrella spintrigeroides*, its date-brown cap is initially covered with a floccose veil, which disappears in mature specimens, leaving traces at the cap margin. Its macro and micro features are described. This species was first described by P D Orton, and appears genuinely rare. Eight important features for determining *Psathyrellas* are highlighted. *P. spintrigeroides* is relatively easy to recognise, as it grows on wood, has a stocky build, gills which remain pale for a long time and torn, toothed velar remnants on its cap margin. Microscopically its fusiform or lenticular cystidia are typical. Similar species are *P. gossypina, P. olympiana,* and *P. fibrillosa*. A colour plate shows it in situ, and photomicrographs present spores, epicutis, and cheilo- and caulocystidia. Line drawings of micro features and a bibliography are included.

Flammer R. (p. 12) [also in French p. 13] Periscope 26 features medical-toxicological matters. A hypothesis regarding arsenic enrichment by morels in a poisoning case has not yet been substantiated by a promised chemical analysis.

Medicinal sources of arsenic from Thomas Fowler (1736-1801) onwards in both western and ayurvedic medicines are detailed. 'Rasa shastra' products especially contain high concentrations of heavy metals. These sources should be investigated before implicating morels. (2 lit. refs.)

Histamine is present in a number of animal organs and the circulation. Many foodstuffs have high concentrations, which cause a cascade of symptoms in those with low tolerance levels. This is not a true allergic (primary) reaction but a secondary one. A table of biogenic amines in foodstuffs includes Morels and Ceps. Normally such excess histamines are decomposed by the histaminase enzyme. (1 lit. ref.)

Carbone M. [p. 14-17. ONLY IN ITALIAN] (This abstract based largely on included 'English Abstract')

This is the first part of a series of articles on the genus *Otidea*, and concentrates on a revision of material designated as *Otidea abietina* in B & K Fungi of Switzerland, vol. 1, based on material stored in the Lucerne Herbarium (NMLU). Reasons are given for rejecting the epithet '*abietina'*, following nomenclature changes to a collection of *Peziza abietina* held in the Netherlands's National Herbarium (L). The Swiss collection is described, and renamed as *Otidea calligata*. Reasons for this revision are detailed. A colour plate shows *Otidea calligata* in situ, growing with fir cones. Drawings show micro features.

Flammer R. (p. 18-20) This fourth part of the series on hypogeous fungi focuses on the true truffles of the genus *Tuber*. Two species are prized as 'gold and diamonds', the Black Perigord truffle, *T. melanosporum*, and *T. magnatum*, the Alba truffle. Others are of lesser value. Dogs have mainly supplanted pigs in truffle hunting, with the classic breed a Lagotto, and some allied mongrels. Many tricks and criminal activities are aimed at stealing or injuring dogs and stealing collections. Low value truffles are used to adulterate 'top truffles' and also Chinese truffles are masked with artificial scents. Chinese truffles (*T. indicum)* have also been found growing among cultured truffles in Italy. Small and inferior truffles are chopped up and added to charcuterie and other processed products. Simple spore analyses can help combat counterfeiting. A table quotes truffle prices at St. Gallen at Christmas 2009. Colour plates show real truffle hounds, a memorial to a truffle hound, and *T. brumale* and *T. melanosporum* sections to show internal differences. 3 lit. refs. are included.

p. 21-24 presents the contents index for 2009

Flammer R. (p. 25-26, 27, 29) [also in French, p. 27-29, 26] VAPKO fungus inspectors conform to government guidelines and also work with positive and negative species lists. Negative lists contain both known poisonous species and also small, difficult to identify types, often of unknown toxicity. The author is a doctor and a toxicologist. Even from the latter's viewpoint it is difficult to define poisons, but in general a poison is an element or compound that that body cannot detoxify, and/or which causes damage. From a physician's standpoint it is useful to advise that children under 12 should not be "fed" with fungi, that fungi should be served as additional rather than main meal components, and that they should not be eaten raw. Thirdly a personal view: it is more helpful to offer information and constructive advice than to merely confiscate collections. Some objective facts about *Clitocybe nebularis* (a favourite with Italian collectors), *Gyromitra*

esculenta, *Tricholoma equestre*, *Paxillus involutus* and *Lyophyllum connatum* offer a better basis for arguments about consumption. Colour plates show these four species in situ.

Riva A. (p. 30-31) [ONLY IN ITALIAN]

Collections found at a meeting in Tramelan in 2009 included two interesting species of *Leccinum*. *Leccinum nucatum* and *L. variicolor* var. *bertauxi* are described, and shown with water colour paintings and line drawings of micro features. 3 lit. refs. are included.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde vol. 88 no. 2, 15 April 2010

In German (some articles in French & Italian) Abstractor – Ray Tantram

Melera S. [Original in Italian pp. 46-51, German pp. 52-54] Fungus of the month (3) is *Russula camarophylla*, a species that could easily be mistaken for a member of the genus *Hygrophorus*, sect. *Neocamarophyllus*. This rare species was collected in mixed woodland in July 2009 on acid soils over underlying moraine. Macro and micro features are described. Characteristic macro features are very hard flesh, which does not readily decompose, pale ochre colouring, broad widely-spaced and bent gills, white spore powder and holes in the stipe base. Micro features include very tiny spores, covered in tiny amyloid irregularities, and a cuticle consisting of cylindrical, often club-shaped hyphae, which appear ornamented in Cresyl Blue. *Russula camarophylla*, was described for the first time by Romagnesi in 1968, further discussions on its taxonomy are detailed. Colour plates show the fungus in situ and its woodland habitat. Illustrated with colour photographs of f/bs and photomicrographs of spores and cuticle. (21 refs.)

Fluri H. (pp. 55-56) [in French pp. 57-58, 55-56]Fungus if the month (4) is the extremely rare *Hygrocybe viola*, collected in October 2009 at a VSVP Meeting in the Napf region. This area produces a wealth of mycological rarities due to geological features that largely protected it from the last Ice Age. This violet-amethyst-coloured fungus is described. Cap diameter is 4-10mm, and its gills are thick and sparse, with only 10-12 gills on a fruitbody. It resembles an *Omphalina*, but could not be keyed out satisfactorily, and also not from *Hygrocybe* keys. Professor Heinz Clémençon provided the definitive identification. *H. viola* has been poorly investigated, probably due to its rarity, and its taxonomic position is not fully clarified; DNA analyses will be needed. However the very long basidia measurements point to the genus *Hygrocybe*. (5 refs.)

Flammer R. (pp. 58-59) Part V of the article series on truffles concludes with an assessment of their gastronomic importance and its consequences. Only really fresh truffles convey their full gastronomic pleasures, as volatile components are gradually lost. *Tuber magnatum*, the Alba truffle is the most prized, with *Tuber melanosporum* the Perigord Truffle next, and *Tuber uncinatum*, the Burgundy Truffle following. A few more species are just worthy of consideration. The high prices of the prized species are a temptation for the unscrupulous and trade in this area is poorly monitored. Incorporation into other foodstuffs is a simple way to delude the unwary. Spore analysis shows up cheats, as even small fragments in charcuterie products can be identified to species at x 400 magnification. Cultured truffles are also on sale. Literature references include recipe

books, with no. 1 not recommended, as too many additions mask the truffle aroma. One recipe is included.

Schenk-Jäger K. (pp. 60-61) [in French pp. 62-63, 61] Periscope 27 discusses contamination of fungi by heavy metals and radioactive particles. Results from reports mentioned in the literature references are highlighted, and a table quotes values for lead, (radioactive) uranium, thorium and neodymium for six fungal species: *Macrolepiota procera. Cantherellus cibarius, Hypholoma fasciculare ,Agaricus campestris, Clitocybe geotropa* and *Omphalotus olearius*. Fungi collected in different areas were tested. Heavy metals were found even in relatively unpolluted areas, and it was concluded that certain species had a greater tendency to absorb these. Tolerance values for radiation burdens are quoted, and these show that 20kg of wild fungi would have to be eaten to equal the radiation dosage of a flight from Zurich to New York. (4 refs. and a web address www.pilze.ch which offers recommendations on eating wild fungi.

Carbone M. [ONLY IN ITALIAN pp. 64-66] VERY BRIEF APPROXIMATE ABSTRACT ONLY! This second part offers more evidence that species named as *Otidea abietina* in Breitenbach & Kränzlin (vol. 1) should be abandoned in favour of *Otidea caligata*. Three herbarium collections of so-called *Otidea abietina* were investigated. Colour plates show pictures of the three collections. (19 refs.)

Senn-Irlet B. (pp. 67-68, 70-71) [also in French pp. 70-72, 69] The comprehensive fungal database of the Swiss Fungus Atlas allows an evaluation of which timber is especially fungus-rich. It is possible to compile comparisons for individual tree species, and figures for its dead wood fungi, and also where these grow, e.g. whether on branches, stumps or twigs. A histogram plots the number of fungal species for 21 Swiss tree species. Spruce, with 813 species hosts the most, and Yew hosts 17. Many more species remain to be found. Species which can grow on both Spruce and Beech have the greatest substrate potential. The evaluation shows that the ecological necessity for growing more pioneer species complying with FSC certification, such as Willow, Alder and shrubs can broaden biodiversity. Colour plates show *Cytidia salicina* , *Phellinus ferruginosa* and *Mycena renati*. (3 refs.)

Meier P. (pp. 73-75) [In French pp. 75-77] Katharina Schenck-Jäger was chosen as the new Association Toxicologist at the VSVP Delegate Meeting. Here an interview gives a brief overview of her, her family, career and other interests including mycology.

Senn-Irlet B. (pp.79) Fungus of the month (1), featured in the last issue of SZP, described *Lizonia baldinii* and *L. emporigonia*, two species which live exclusively on *Polytrichum spp.* mosses. They are distinguished primarily by the number of spores per ascus. Some mistakes were made in the accompanying illustrations. The article resulted in Heinz Clémençon looking for fungi on mosses. He found *Epibryon plagiochilae*, a pyrenocarpous ascomycete with distinctive bristles on its surface. This species, which looks like a wart, was growing on the leafy Liverwort *Plagiochilia asplenioides*. Colour plates show photomicrographs of the 16-spored asci of *Lizonia baldinii*, the spores of this species and of *L. emporigonia*, also *Epibryon plagiochilae* above the green chloroplasts of the Liverwort. There is also a photograph of the Liverwort host species.

Mykologicke Listy, No 112, 2010 Abstractor – Anne Andrews

Vampola P (pp. 1-3) [Czech with English abstract] A study of herbarium material of *Cerrena unicolor* showed that all specimens had gloeocystidia in the hymenium though the amount varied greatly. Illustrated with colour photo on back cover. It was concluded that *C. cystidiata* described as new from Brazil was in fact the same species. (3 refs.)

Muller J (pp 4-8) [Czech with German abstract] "*Uromyces cristatus* also occurs in Bohemia." A distribution map is included. (113 refs.)

Holec J & Borovicka J (pp. 8- 14) [Czech with English abstract] Account of study of the rich fungus flora in a silver fir forest site in the Czech Republic which is under threat of development and should be conserved. (3 refs.)

Tichy H (pp.14-16) [Czech with English abstract] Note on localities for non-indigenous *Suillus tridentinus* in Dzaban region and around town of Louny. 2 new localities are published. Photo of f/b on front cover. (11 refs.)

Cahiers Mycologiques Nantais No 22 June 2010 Abstractor – Anne Andrews

Gane J (pp.17-19) [French] Description of *Cortinarius ochropudorinus* found on the Atlantic coast of France. This is a rare species especially in this area. It is very close to *C. ochropallidus* and one may be a form or variety of the other. Illustrated with colour photos and paintings. (1 ref.)

Poncelet A (pp.20-22) [French] Description of *Amanita umbrinolutea* found under cedar near Nantes. It is close to *A. battarrae* and the two species are sometimes synonymised but are distinct. (12 refs.)

Ribollet P (pp. 23-29) [French] Description of two ascomycetes found on Liverworts, the rare *Neotella ricciae*, until recently found only once since it was described in 1854, and *Bryoscyphus atromarginatus* which is parasitic on while *N. ricciae* is symbiotic with its host. (9 refs.)

Peger J (pp.30-31) [French] The author discusses the reduced numbers of Russulas to be found in his local area and discusses possible causes such as climate change and habitat destruction and wonders if there is the same situation in other areas and with other species.

Chevtzoff B (pp. 32-33) [French] Account of finds of *Clathrus ruber* var. *flavescens*.

Chereau R (pp. 34-36) [French] Description of *Tubaria hiemalis* including comparison with closely related species. Illustrated with colour photos. (8 refs.)

Mabon G (pp. 37-39) [French] Reports of further poisonings by *Tricholoma equestre.* The symptoms are described and various cases considered. There are unanswered questions. The toxin involved is not yet identified. Clearly some people are more susceptible than others. Misidentification or pollution of the fungi involved is ruled out. Illustrated with a colour photo. (5 lit refs. and 3 web sites)

Maillard C (pp. 40-41) [French] This article emphasises the risks associated with collecting and eating wild mushrooms. Specimens must be in good condition and from unpolluted sites. All should be mature enough to make identification certain. The author describes a case where a tiny immature Amanita was growing attached to a large Boletus

edulis and could easily have been mistaken for an immature specimen of that species. If uncertain, advice should be sought from experienced mycologists. Members of groups and of the public should be advised to take great care before eating wild fungus and self confessed experts met at random should be mistrusted.

Ouvrard G (pp. 42-43) [French] Account of poisoning following eating of *Clitocybe dealbata* in mistake for *Marasmius oreades.* Rapid diagnosis and treatment led to complete recovery. This species is more often confused with *Clitopilus prunulus.* The incident emphasises the importance of taking great care and being absolutely certain of correct identification when eating wild fungus.

Charon P, Ouvrard G & Ribollet P (pp.49-56) [French] Photographs with brief descriptions of species found during the year which are rare or appeared unusually :- *Diplocarpus bloxamii; Propolis viridis; Loreleia marchantiae; Tricholoma focale; Inocybe pudica; Crepidotus applanatus; Melanotus horizontalis; M. phillipsii; Campanella caesia; Echinoderma echinaceum v. cedriolens; Lepiota cristata v. pallidior; Geastrum campestre; Calvatia cyathiformis.*

Bulletin de la Societe Mycologique de France, Vol 125 No 1 & 2 2009
Abstractor –Anne Andrews

Tassi G (pp.1-83) [French] Descriptions of a large number of rare, little known or critical species of agaric. The author compares similar species and various authors' concepts of them and describes distinguishing characters and considers if some are synonymous. Illustrated with beautiful paintings of f/bs and line drawings of microscopic characters.(about 190 refs.)

Bulletin de la Societe Mycologique de France, Vol. 125 No 1 & 2 2009
Abstractor –Anne Andrews

Duhem B (pp. 137-168) [French] Account of study of the genus *Hyphodermella* in France. Numerous French collections of *Hyphodermella* were examined. *H.corrugata* and *H. densa* are described in detail. Collections of *Epithele ochracea* were examined and as a result the species transferred into *Hyphodermella* as *H. ochracea* (Bres .) Duhem comb. nov. This species and *H.* aff. *corrugata* or *H. rosea* and *H. cylindrospora* ad int. or *H.* aff. *densa* are also described in detail, all illustrated with b/w drawings of microscopic characters and colour photos of f/bs. A key to the genus is provided. Attention is drawn to an article "Morphological and molecular studies of *Hyphodermella* in the Western Mediterranean" which appeared after this article had gone to press. (24 refs.)

Duhem B (pp. 169-182) [French] Detailed description of *Crustoderma triste* which was recently transferred to this genus from *Phlebia.* An isotype in the Herbarium PC is also described and comparison is made with *C. nakasonae.* A new combination, *Crustoderma fibuligerum* (K S Thind & S S Rattan) Duhem comb. nov. , formerly *Peniophora fibuligerumi* is announced. Illustrated copiously with b/w drawings of microscopic characters and colour photos of f/bs. (14 refs.)

Duhem B & Trichies G (pp.183-1950 [French] Detailed description of the very rare and striking bright yellow corticioid, *Phlebia femsioeensis* found only once in France in 2002 and a Red Data List species in Sweden. Comparison is made with other *Phlebia* species

and *P. radiata* and *P. margaritae* are illustrated. Illustrated with b/w drawings of microscopic features and colour photos of f/bs. (9 refs.)

Giacomoni L (pp.197-212) [French] Account of toxicodermatitis, ie skin eruptions, linked to consumption of Shitake mushrooms (*Lentinula elodes*). This problem has long recognised in China and other Far Eastern countries. With increase of consumption of Shitake mushrooms here it is now occurring in western Europe. The Shitake mushroom has high nutritional value and is widely and effectively used in Chinese medicine but further study of its properties, and particularly of its toxic elements is necessary. There have been a number of taxonomic revisions and it is probably a complex of species and further investigation is needed. One thing appears to be certain, that is that there are never ill effects from cooked Shitake and it is advised that neither it or any wild fungus should ever be eaten raw.(33 refs.)

Caillet M & Vadam J-C (pp. 213-235) [French] Report of a study carried out in Franche-Comte (France) to correlate fungi with recognised ecological habitats defined by plants/trees and to some extent mosses present. Three levels of value of species as indicators are defined. Fungi associated with each habitat are listed after a brief description of the vegetation. This study should lead to a better understanding of forest and pre-forest zones and emphasise the importance of fungi in all ecosystems.

(pp287-424) [French] Facsimile of the first issue of this journal in 1885. Includes list of founder members, long list of species found in the Vosges from1879 to1884, article on fungus poisoning, and some light hearted verse.

Mushroom-The Journal of Wild Mushrooming Issue 103, Vol. 27 No 2 Spring 2009
Abstractor – Anne Andrews

Crockatt M (pp. 5) [English] Account of hour spent on fourth plinth in Trafalgar Square aiming to aextend public knowledge of and interest in fungi.

Sommer B (pp. 11-12) [English] Discussion of eating of “Candy Caps”, species of *Lactarius* near to *L. camphoratus* found mainly in the western USA. This fungus has a sweet flavour and smells strongly of maple syrup. Look-alikes with which it could be confused are discussed in an inset panel.

Rubin-Mahon E (pp. 13-15) [English] Further information about “Candy Caps” emphasising the *persistence* of the smell and the risk of confusion with other species. Two recipes and photos of Candy Caps and look alikes are included.

Shernoff L (pp. 16-18) [English] Descriptions of “Peachy Milkcaps” species of *Lactarius* in the *Dulces* section, *L. volemus, L. corrugis* and *L. hygrophoroides,* found in the eastern USA. Inedible and toxic look alikes are discussed. Illustrated with colour photos. p.16)

Boletus vol. 31, no. 2, 2009 Abstractor – Ray Tantram

In German

Sammler P. (pp. 74-84) Long-term constancy and change in the fungal flora of Pine forests in Brandenburg were investigated using records from 1967-2008. The time periods 1970-1984 and 1977-2008 were compared, related to numbers of fruitbodies found. Only 10 of a total of 440 species have decreased, 21 showed a modest decreasing

trend and seven a significant increase. A further 40 showed a trend towards a modest increase, with both more fruitbodies produced and occurring at greater frequencies. Reasons for changes in fungal flora are discussed, these include nitrogen enrichment, dry periods, and changes in forest management. Six tables clarify and quantify the trends. Colour plates show *Clavaria argillacea, Cortinarius heterosporus, C. odhinnii, Diplomitoporus flavescens, Hebeloma cylindrosporum, Phellodon tomentusus,* and *Ramaria myceliosa.* (13 refs.)

Lindemann U. (pp. 85-92) *Mytilinidion scolecosporum*, a rare species, was recorded for the first time in Germany in January 2008. Hitherto this species has only been known from North America, Great Britain and France. It was found on a fallen decaying Pine branch. The small black, shell-shaped, fruitbodies, growing tightly crowded together, are described, and both macro and micro features detailed. Reasons underpinning the identification, and possible confusion with others in this genus, are discussed. A key to *Mytilinidion* taxa known in Europe is presented. A colour plate shows *Mytilinidion scolecosporum* in situ, and line drawings the ascospores of the taxa found in Europe. (29 refs.)

Rödel T. (p. 93-95) Records of *Ascorticium anomalum* found in Saxony and Thuringia are discussed with regard to the distribution and abundance of this taxon. This fungus forms on the insides of Pine and Larch bark and presents as small greyish-white patches, which become confluent with increasing age. *Ascorticium anomalum* is described, with details of substrate and possible confusion with other species. Colour plates show an in-situ photograph, and a photomicrograph, its asci and spores. (6 refs.)

Dietrich W. (pp.96-107) This is the second article on phytopathogenic micromycetes in Saxony, and presents records of 85 species collected between 2006-2008. These are supplemented by a further six species from the Czech Republic and one from Austria. The work covers *Chytritiomycetes* (1 species) *Ascomycetes* (27 species*), Poronosporales* (15 species), *Uredinomycetes* (31 species), *and Ustilaginomycetes* (11 species). New species for Saxony are *Coleosporium telekiae*, *Puccinia cribata* and *P. divergens*. New plant hosts for Germany are possibly *Cerastium arvense* for *Erisyphe buhrii* and *Trifolium dubium* for *Uromyces minor.* All the species recorded are described, with colour plates showing 10 of these. (24 refs.)

Kleine J; Rohland P. (pp. 108-110) An albino form of *Suillus grevillei* has been found several times since October 2008, associated with *Larix decidua* to the south of Leipzig in an area being reclaimed after lignite mining. This form is described. Spore powder is white, but spores are typical of the normal form. It is compared to possible alternative species. White forms of Suillus species associated with Larches have hitherto been seen only seldom and are poorly described. A colour plate shows both white and normal forms. (2 refs.)

Rödel T; Vesper A. (pp. 111-125) *Inocybe boltonii and I. giacomi* are two rare Inocybes with tubercular spores. The two species are described and their characters compared with both original and subsequent species descriptions in the literature. Both species convince for inclusion as separate taxa, and are also not synonyms of *I. subcarpta*. They are found in both alpine and colline habitats. Ten colour plates show both species in situ and in more detailed images. A photomicrograph presents spores and hymenial tissue of *Inocybe*

boltonii. Line drawings present micro features of both. Three tables collate and compare data on these and allied taxa according to information found in the literature. (26 refs.)

Boletus, Vol. 32, no.1, 2010 [In German] Abstractor - Ray Tantram

Schmidt M & Richer T. (pp. 2-11) Part 1 of this report on the fungal flora of the Uckermark district of Northern Brandenburg, comments on gilled fungi collected during the 16th and 17th Meetings of Brandenburg mycologists. Habitat requirements and distribution in Brandenburg and adjoining areas are described for *Camarophyllopsis schulzeri, Cortinarius acetosus, Entoloma flocculosum, Lactarius pterosporus,* and *Pseudoclitocybe expallens.* Macro and micro features of several further species are described in detail. All the fungi listed are either first records for Brandenburg or very rare. A distribution map of *Mycena crocata* is included and colour plates show *Cortinarius* acetous and its spores, *Entoloma flocculosum,* and *Pseudoclitocybe expallens*. A map shows the sites forayed. (49 refs.)

Dietrich W & Krause E. (pp. 13-25) Records of macro fungi, comprising 49 species of Basidiomycetes and 10 of Ascomycetes collected in the mountains of the Central Erzgebirge region are presented. Certain species are discussed briefly with regard to ecology, phenology and morphology. New species for Saxony are *Arrhenia rettiruga, Coprinus cinereofloccosus, Cordyceps capitata, Cortinarius biformis, Entoloma caesiocinctum, E. formosum, Mycena solvae-nigrae* and *Omphalina albominutella.*. All are assigned to vegetation or biotypes. Climate change may be a possible cause for the spread of *Agrocybe cylindracea and Hirneola auricular-judae* into mountainous regions. Fairy ring growth formation has been reported for *Amanita muscaria and A. regalis.* Colour plates show *Coprinus cinereofloccosus, Entoloma caesiocinctum, E. sphagnorum, Geoglossum fallax* and *G. sphagnophilum*. Abstractor's note: quoted nomenclature has not been changed. (33 refs.)

Miersch J. (pp. 26-34) Noteworthy basidiomycetes reported from Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, and Thuringia are highlighted and described. These include *Entoloma tibiicystidiatum, Coprinus utrifer* and *Psilocybe subcoprophila* all of which are first records for Saxony-Anhalt. Descriptions are given of macro and micro features and of distribution for the rare *Mycena decora* and also *Amanita strobiliformis, Mycena plumipes,* and *Mycenella trachyspora*. Most are illustrated by colour photographs, which are accompanied by line drawings of micro features. (37 refs.)

Dörfelt H; Heklau H. (pp. 35-50) The Swiss scholar Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777) was a poet, physician, geologist, botanist and also a politician. His botanical work includes studies of fungi, mostly neglected until recently. This article defines his mycological studies within the context of his biography. It focuses on the conflict between him and Carl von Linné relating to the fundamentals of a classification system. A major work, "Nova plantarum genera" by Pier Antonio Micheli, published in 1729, provided Haller with a considerable stimulus for his own efforts. Illustrations include title and text pages from Haller's publications, and his drawings of slime moulds. (32 refs.)

Kummer V. (pp. 51-60) This is an update to a compilation in **Boletus 28 (2005)** of so-called "grey literature" on fungi published for the years 2000-2003. Many subsequent publications have necessitated this update of local mycological literature covering 2004-2008. It is arranged under four major headings: geographical approaches, species lists.

and day and longer forays; treatments of single taxonomic groups within a region and presentation of interesting individual species; Identification assistance; and also the presentation of historical mycological works and biographies. A comprehensive bibliography covers separately, articles from each of the eight regions of Germany.

Klenke F. (pp. 61-62) A brief biography of Prof. Hans-Jürgen Hardtke on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

Anon. (p.70) Technical problems associated with the publication of the last issue [**Boletus vol. 31, no. 2**] resulted in poor reproduction of the colour plates in the article by P.SAMMLER (p. 74-84). They are reproduced correctly here, with apologies.

Miscellanea Mycologica, No 27, June 2010 Abstractor –Anne Andrews

Wuilbaut J J (pp. 4-24) [French] Excellent colour photos with very brief notes of *Entoloma saundersii, Mitrophora hybrida,Sarcoscypha coccinea, Calocybe gambosa, Agrocybe semiorbicularis, Pluteus romellii, Inocybe patouillardii* and *Boletus aestivalis,* together with photographs of wild flowers, mainly orchids.

Stijve T, (pp.25-33) [French] Account of current knowledge about the pollution of edible fungi by heavy metals, arsenic and radio activity. Fungi take up mercury more readily than do green plants and some, notably *Lycoperdons* can convert it into methyl mercury which is even more toxic. Commercially cultivated mushrooms are usually safe but research, notably in Switzerland has shown that certain wild edible fungi concentrate heavy metals and other toxic substances in the soil, though some actually reject certain substances. The degree of concentration can vary according to whether the fungus is mycorrhizal or saprophytic, the nature of the soil or substrate, the time and place of the collection, vegetation cover, altitude and interaction with other metals. Higher concentrations of toxic substances may occur in wild fungus than in cultivated mushrooms because the wild mycelium may be of great age and continue to absorb toxins while the mycelium for cultivated mushrooms is frequently renewed. Tables show the amount of different toxins found in fungi both wild and cultivated sold in Swiss markets and the permitted levels of these substances in Switzerland. (9 refs.)

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Davey M L (pp. 1-10) [English] Detailed description of *Annellosporium nemorosum* gen. et sp. nov. shown to be an annellidic anomorph with phylogenetic affinities to the genus Daldinia. Illustrated with b/w drawings and photos. (25 refs.)

Dobbeler P (pp. 11-23) [English] Descriptions of four new species in the bryophilous genus *Bryocentria, B. aequinoctialis* Dobbeler sp. nov., *B. manubriata* Dobbeler sp. nov., *B.merospora* Dobbeler sp. nov., *B. septinensis* Dobbeler sp. nov. and of the other species in the genus *B. brongniartii, B. metzgeriae* and *B. cyanodesma.* A key is provided. The genus is described and in the discussion section its characteristics are noted. Illustrated with b/w drawings. (14 refs.)

Carbone M, Campo E & Vauras J (pp. 23-34) [English] Description, with notes on ecology of *Otidea mirabilis* found for the first time in Finland and of *Otidea kuomikoskii.* Both are compared with similar species. Maps of their distribution in Finland are provided. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. (25 refs.)