

Abstracts of Journals Received in the Library April-December 2014

Journals Abstracted

Miscellanea Mycologica – No 106, February 2014

Boston Mycological Club Bulletin – Vol 69, No 1, 2014

Revista Catalana de Micologia – Vol 35, February 2014

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde vol. 92, no. 1, February 2014

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, vol. 92, no. 2, May 2014

Karstenia – Vol 53, No 1-2, 2013

Cahiers Mycologiques Nantais – No 26, June 2014

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All abstracts by Anne Andrews except where stated otherwise

Miscellanea Mycologica – No 106, February 2014

Cuvelier J-J, (pp.3-25) [French] Until recently it has only been possible to distinguish species of fungi by their fruit bodies and it was therefore difficult to be certain which fungi had mycorrhizal connections with which trees/plants. Recently detailed studies using chemicals, observing the number of nodes in the hyphae and reactions to UV light have made it possible to identify these fungal hyphae surrounding roots. The author reports on a study of 2 areas colonised by birch. 25 species were carefully examined and the author presents drawings of microscopic features and colour photographs of many aspects of the following species:-*Amanita muscaria*, *Astraeus hygrometricus*, *Dermocybe cinnamomeolutea* var. *porphyrovelata*, *Laccaria amethystina*, *Lactarius torminosus*, *Russula aeruginea*, *Russula claroflava*, *Russula ochroleuca*. Notes on each species include comparisons with other authors' findings. (27 refs.)

Wuilbaut J-J (pp. 26-46) [French] Good colour photos of species found in Autumn 2013. Species illustrated:- *Mitrula paludosa*, *Agrocybe putaminum*, *Gymnopus luteifolia*, *Calocybe gambosa*, *Agrocybe praecox*, *Pholiotina filaris*, *Cyathus olla*, *Entoloma clypeatum*, *Peziza arvense*, *Scutellinia* sp., *Leccinum crocifolium*, *Gymnopus aquosus*, *Boletus satanus*, *Russula mustelina*, *Boletus radicans*, *Boletus legalia*, *Cortinarius camphoratus*, *Marasmiellus perforans*, *Rickenella fibula*, *Entoloma nitidum*, *Cortinarius subtortus*, *Lactarius necator*, *Xercomus parasiticus*, *Entoloma nitidum*, *Leucopaxillus rhodoleucus*, *Lepiota cristata*, *Tricholoma sculpturatum*, *Tricholoma squarrulosum*, *Marasmius cohaerens*, *Suillus granulatus*, *Mycena pelianthinum*.

Boston Mycological Club Bulletin – Vol 69, No 1, 2014

Susan Goldhor (pp. 2-7) [English] In her President's letter she writes discusses the evils of commercial mushroom collecting and the problem of large scale collecting by amateurs, both of which may lead to serious reduction or even loss of the fungus population. (refs. in text)

Millman L (p.8) [English] Brief statement to the effect that there is much more to mycology than simply naming a specimen.

Millman L (p.9) [English] Report of finding *Lentinus tigrinus* growing on an oak stump in the middle of winter with snow on the ground.

Millman L (pp.10-11) [English] The author deplores over-collecting at forays for display tables where specimens may be misidentified or not identified, left to dry out or rot and finally disposed of as "garbage". Over-collecting can damage the fungus population and is not considered necessary by those who study flowers, birds, trees or any other aspect of the natural world.

Millman L (pp.12- 16) [English] Account of Christmas Mushroom Count at Mashpee, Cape Cod and Wachusett Wildlife Sanctuary, Massachusetts with lists of species found (77 and 58).

Penso E (pp. 17-18) [English] Report of a lecture by Dr Meredith Blackwell on yeasts that live in the guts of beetles.

Reprinted from *Eco Watch* (p.21) [English] Report of a project to use fungal material to destroy pesticides and other pollutants in waterways in USA. Different fungi are effective against different pollutants. For example Oyster Mushrooms can digest the complex hydrocarbons in wood so they can also be used to break down petroleum biproducts. Fungi could be a low cost natural means of restoring many seriously polluted waterways.

Dawson J (pp. 24-25) [English] Brief biography of Augustin-Pyramus de Candolle 18th century botanist, mycologist and economist whose name is commemorated in *Psathyrella candolleana* and many other species.

Revista Catalana de Micologia – Vol 35, February 2014

Guinon G G, (pp. 3-41) [Spanish] Entitled "*Amanita muscaria*, a fairytale mushroom" this article discusses the toxicity of this species, its uses in the past as an intoxicant in connection with certain religions and myths and legends. Current knowledge of the biology, chemistry and toxicology is reviewed and different species of *Amanita* are also discussed. A table shows eleven different poison syndromes, the species which can cause them, the time taken for the symptoms to appear and the results. There is a section on representations of the fungus in art and literature and uses in homeopathic medicine. Illustrated with many b/w and colour photographs, (about 60 refs.)

Battistin E, Chiarello O, Righetto N (pp. 43-48) [Spanish] *Entoloma opacum* a rare and little known species is described in detail based on four collections in northern

Italy. Its distinguishing characters are emphasised. Comparison is made with closely related species. Its fruiting dates and distribution in Europe are included. A statistical table shows variations in spore size. Illustrated with colour photos of f/b and microscopic features. (9 refs. and one web site.)

Blanco-Dios, J B (pp. 49-55) [English & Latin] Account of a new species in the genus *Cheimonophyllum*, a small white pleurotoid toadstool, *Cheimonophyllum pontevedrense* Blanco-Dios, sp. nov, with Latin diagnosis. It is described in detail and compared with the other 3 species in the genus. Colour photos of f/b and b/w drawings of microscopic characters are included. The Latin description of the genus *Cheimonophyllum* is amended and a key to the genus is included. (10 refs.)

Perez-de-Gregoria M A, Sanchez L & Gibert I S (pp.57-60) [Spanish] *Gymnopilus arenaria* found in Catalonia is described and discussed. This is a rare species in the Mediterranean area and it is compared with *Gymnopilus penetrans* with which it might be confused. Illustrated with colour photos of f/b and microscopic characters. (4 refs.)

Perez-de-Gregorio M A & Castillo I J (pp.61-64) [Spanish] Description of *Mycena seynii* f. *albida* Robich not previously recorded on the Iberian peninsula. The main difference between this taxon and *M. seynii* f. *seynii* is that it is entirely white and has no pink tones. It grows under various species of *Pinus*. Illustrated with colour photos of f/b and microscopic features. (4 refs.)

Vila J, Caballero F, Carbo J, Alvarado P, Catala S, Higelmo M A & Llimona X (pp. 65-99) [English] A phylogenetic study of the *Entoloma rusticoides* group (subgenus *Claudopus*) showed high genetic diversity. The following new taxa are proposed to accommodate independent lineages:- *E. almeriense*; *E. graphitipes* f. *cystidiata*, *E. halophilum*; *E. muscoalpinum* and *E. phaeocarpum*. Typification of *E. phaeocyathus* and *E. rusticoides* is proposed. A key to species is included. Illustrated with colour photos of f/bs and b/w drawings of microscopic features. A table shows Database GenBank/UNITE accession numbers for specimens included in the phylogenetic analyses. (23 refs.)

Page 86 lists the new taxa, combinations and names included in this issue.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde vol. 92, no. 1, February 2014

in German (Some articles also in French & Italian) Abstractor – Ray Tantram

Melchera S; Ostellari C. (p. 8-11, 4, 7) also in (original) Italian (p. 4-8, 9,11) *Russula arpalices* was found in floodplain woodland in the Ticino region in June 2011, growing with Aspen and other broadleaved trees on sandy soils. This small *Russula* is distinguished by its copper-red to brown-red cap which fades to carmine. Spore powder is ochre to yellow (IIIId-IVa on Romagnesi's scale). The flesh sometimes stains bright yellow and shows no FeSO₄ reaction. *Russula elegans* and *R. fluxicolor* demonstrate very similar properties. The macro and micro features of this collection are described. A brief history of *Russula arpalices*, from its original description by Sarnari in 1993 is presented. The authors embarked on a comprehensive search of the literature and began to question whether *R. arpalices* is

indeed a true species. Following discussions with the French mycologist Jean Michel Trendel, they concluded that *R. arpalices* and *R. elegans* are identical. This species is called *Russula elegans* in northern Europe, and *Russula arpalices* south of the Alps. Donelli's description (1997) of *R. fluxicolor* also demands re-examination. Molecular analyses of dried material from collections of all three species may yield a definitive answer. Two colour plates show *Russula arpalices* fruitbodies in situ and a third the 2011 collection site. Drawings of micro features show hairs, cystidia and spores. (24 refs.)

Gilgen J; Senn-Irelet B; (p. 12-13) The first author discovered a profusion of *Nectria decora* in 2013 on fallen Acer branches that had been lying on the ground for about one year. Surprisingly this striking species was not listed on the Swissfungi database (status at March 2013). This somewhat pear-shaped deep orange fruitbody, decorated with apricot downy masses, which always appears in small groups, is described. Both macro and micro features conform to a description of *N. decora* given by Beenken (1997). The genus regularly also produces conidiospores, and these were confirmed here also. This *Nectria* parasitises another fungus, the wood-decomposing pyrenomycete *Massaria inquinans*. Its dark ascospores are attacked and destroyed. This property was demonstrated clearly in the collection examined here. The dark, thick-walled *Massaria* spores are always found on and between the fruitbody bundles of the *N. decora*. An L/S through the fruitbody shows that the species always fruits on the perithecia of a pyreneomycete. A photomicrograph shows that the host spores are destroyed and cannot emerge from the ascus. Higher magnifications show hyphae within the *Massaria* spores. Colour plates show the fallen Acer branches and the fresh fruitbodies in situ. Photomicrographs show fresh *Nectria decora* spores in water and Lugol's solution. Further photomicrographs show *Massaria inquinans* spores, both as a single enlarged spore and those trapped in the ascus; also an L/S showing parasite and host, and conidia of *Fusarium ciliatum*, the anamorph form of *N. decora*. (1 ref.)

Anon, (p. 21)

The strange natural phenomenon of 'Hair ice' is explained. It is seen only on wet decorticated branches, twigs and on standing timber when temperatures lie slightly below 0°C and grows swiftly at 5-10 mm/hour. Christian Mächtler, Emeritus Professor at Berne University, explained that it requires the presence on the substrate, of the fungus *Exidopsis effusa*, which is within the *Tremellaceae* family. Two colour plates show this dramatic phenomenon.

Abstractor's note: I drew Geoffrey Kibby's attention to the *Russula* article and it appears this interesting species has featured in FM 14(3) as new to Britain!

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde, vol. 92, no. 2, May 2014

in German (some articles also in French & Italian)

Abstractor – Ray Tantram

Mordasini E. (p. 4, 3 [also in (original) Italian p.3, 4])

A careful hunt for small Ascomycetes on dead wood and twigs of different trees is sometimes rewarded by finding very rare species. Fungus portrait 2 features *Colpoma crispum* which has been found three times in recent years, always in July after a rainy spell, and with many fruitbodies appearing on a single twig. This boat-shaped species, 4-6mm long, 3mm, wide lies partly embedded in the wood, with its black margins slightly raised. It was collected from the bark of dry, dead small branches still

attached to *Pinus abies*. 'Pinus' is quoted as its substrate in the literature. Macro and micro features are described. swissfungi.ch quotes at least three more *Colpoma* species. High humidity and, even better, rain, is needed for members of this genus to thrive, and in dry conditions fruitbodies show up as narrow hard fissures in the bark. The genus *Colpoma* is relatively easy to separate from its close relations by the size and colour of its apothecia. Colour plates show *C. crispum* under wet and dry conditions (resp) and *C. quercinum*. Photomicrographs show paraphyses and asci of *C. crispum*. (3 refs.)

Stöckli. E. (p. 6, 7) [also in French, p. 7,6] A rainy late spring gave rise to a few surprises. Fungus portrait 2a again involves *Colpoma crispum*, discovered on a walk in the Swiss Jura in mixed woodland and pasture, with conifer woodland predominating. The collection is again described, and compared to *C. quercinum*. The two species are distinguished by their choice of substrates, and also by *C. crispum* having shorter spores and spiral ends to its paraphyses. Two colour plates show this species in situ, with the second a close-up of fruiting bodies. A photomicrograph shows asci containing spores. (3 refs.)

Schenk-Jäger K. (p. 8-9) [also in French, p. 10, 9] The fungus year 2013 is assessed according to information from the Swiss Toxicological Information Centre. Queries to the Centre decreased after a number of years of steady climbing. A total of 658 information requests were handled. These concerned 340 adults, 385 children and 13 animals. The remaining 76 calls were to gain general information about fungi and edibility. Only three cases concerned serious poisonings. One was for *Amanita phalloides*, where despite dangerous symptoms, including liver failure, resulted in a complete recovery. One consumer of a *Psilocybe* sp, suffered severe psychosis and jumped from a window incurring considerable chest and limb injuries(!). The third concerned a species which could not be identified, but where *A. phalloides* was excluded. Many poisoning episodes were from fungi not submitted for inspection. A table presents the fungal species involved, and the severity of the symptoms caused. A colour plate shows a young *Amanita muscaria*.

Karstenia – Vol 53, No 1-2, 2013

Matthiassen G, Granmmo A & Rama T (pp. 1-4) [English] Report of finding the pyrenomycete *Sacardoella kandra* for the first time in Finland, which was also the first record for the genus in Finland. The species is described and the concept and history of the genus *Sacardoella* is discussed. *S. kandra* has also been found in Norway and Sweden and is known from the Alps. It is found mainly on various species of *Salix* mainly on dead old branches close to the ground. Illustrated with colour photo of f/b, line drawings of ascus and spores and a map showing distribution in Scandinavia. (24 refs.)

Kunttu P, Varis E & Rivasto S-M (pp. 5-8) [English] Report of a study of the myxomycetes in the Åland Islands, SW Finland where previously rather few were recorded. 41 species are listed with brief notes on size and substrate. *Dianema corticatum* is particularly noted as new to Finland and it is illustrated with a colour photo. The character and vegetation of the Åland Islands is described. (17 refs.)

Borgen T & Ohenoja E (pp. 9-28) [English] A comprehensive study was made of collections of specimens of *Hygrocybe* in subsection *Squamulosae*. These were

mainly from sub-arctic and montane sites. Most of the specimens were from N Norway and N Finland plus a few from Canada and Russia. Species studied were *H. miniata*, *H. rubrolamellata*, *H. calciphila*, *H. turunda*, *H. cantharellus*, *H. biminiata*, *H. substrangulata* var *substrangulata*, *H. substrangulata* var. *substrangulata* forma, *H. substrangulata* var. *rhodophylla*. *H. biminiata* was considered to be a valid species despite some authors' doubts. It is noted that some of these species, namely *H. miniata*, *H. cantharellus*, *H. turunda* and *H. rubrolamellata* can be identified with certainty while the problems with *H. biminiata* and the various forms of *H. substrangulata* are discussed. A key to the species studied and tables and graphs comparing the dimensions of the microscopic characters are included. Illustrated with colour photos of the habitats and f/bs and line drawings of microscopic features. (20 refs.)

Cripps C L & Barge E (pp. 29-37) [English] *Lactarius* species are well known in arctic and alpine habitats in Europe, Greenland, Svalbard and Scandinavia. There are also records from the Canadian arctic and Alaska but until recently little was known of this genus in the Rocky Mountain alpine zone south of the Canadian border. Five species are described briefly and their habitats and ecology discussed. They are *L. glyciosmus*, *L. lanceolatus*, *L. nanus*, *L. representaneus*, *L. salicis-reticulatae*. All are known from Finland at lower altitudes. Illustrated with colour photos and a map showing collecting sites. (about 50 refs.)

Hesling E & Taylor A F S (pp.39-47) [English] Report of a study of ectomycorrhizal fungi associated with *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* in arctic-alpine habitats in Scotland. Such habitats are declining and under-recorded. Some species associated with certain trees are also associated with this shrub and thus it could contribute to upland woodland regeneration. Seven sites were studied. Fruit bodies were collected and also root samples. Advanced DNA sequencing was carried out. 84 taxa were identified, some new to Scotland and some as yet undescribed. *Cortinarius* spp were most frequent but *Sebacina*, *Inocybe*, *Tomentella*, *Leccinum* and *Russula* spp were also well represented. Illustrated with a table showing species found at each site with information about sequencing results and a map locating the sites. (26 refs.)

Hoshino T & Matsumoto N (pp. 49-54) [English] Discussion of the diversity and ecophysiological characteristics of cryophilic fungi and oomycetes growing in subzero temperatures. Illustrated with a b/w diagram. (58 refs.)

Yajima Y, Inaba S, Degawa Y, Hoshino T, Kondo N. (pp.55-65) [English] report of a study of cyst-like fungal bodies in the fruiting bodies of nivicolous myxomycetes. Illustrated with colour and b/w photos. (27 refs.)

Cahiers Mycologiques Nantais – No 26, June 2014

Boutard F-X & Lucas D (pp.3-7) [French] Report of a find of *Infundibulicybe meridionalis* in dunes with pines on the coast of western France near the Loire estuary. The author states that it is difficult to see the differences between *Infundibulicybe* and *Clitocybe* which DNA study has shown. A detailed description is given and at each point the ways in which the published descriptions of various authors differ from characters found in the specimens examined are noted. Illustrated

with colour photos of fruit bodies and microscopic characters. A photo of the rather similar *I. costata* is included for comparison. (7 refs.)

Ribollet P (pp. 8-15) [French] Account of two ascomycetes in the genus *Kotlabaea*. Detailed descriptions are given of *K. benkertii* and *K. nicolae*, illustrated with colour photos of f/bs and photos or line drawings of the microscopic features. *K. benkertii* was not described until 2012. The author's finds were on the Atlantic coast of France in a variety of habitats. Some fruitings occur at a depth of several centimetres although most are on the surface. *K. nicolai* is considered rare but it is more likely that it is overlooked because of its unusual habitat. It is often associated with the liverwort *Lunulari cruciate*. (3 refs.)

Riout J-P, Duchemin T, Bourreau A, Garon D (pp.16-20) [French] Description of *Pereniporria meridionalis*, a wood rotting fungus (white rot) only described in 2006, which has spread widely northwards in recent years, possibly a result of climate change. It is mostly found on "worked" timber and only occasionally on dead logs. This is the first record for Basse-Normandie. Illustrated with colour photos. (3 refs.)

Chereau R (pp.21-22) [French] Account of poisoning resulting from eating a toxic fungus, possibly *Amanita phalloides*, accidentally collected by an experienced mycologist along with a quantity of *Amanita vaginata*. Fortunately the victim received expert medical treatment promptly and survived but the episode underlines the fact that one cannot be too careful.

Boutard F-X (pp.24-27) [French] Description of *Mycenaster corium*, a monotypic genus with fruit bodies somewhat resembling *Lycoperdon* or *Scleroderma*. Illustrated with colour photos of f/bs and microscopic characters. Many references in the text to publications dealing with this rather rare species. (5 refs.)

Larue P (pp.28-38) [French] A summary of the characters used to identify species of *Inocybe* is followed by colour photographs with brief descriptions of 12 species collected in Loire-Atlantique (France) in 2013. *I. lacera*, *I. hirtella*, *I. fastigiata*, *I. maculate*, *I. personata*, *I. phaeodisca*, *I. flocculate*, *I. posterula*, *I. cookie*, *I. sp. section Napidedinae*, *I. dulcamara var axantha*, *I. geophylla*.

Dubus J P (pp. 39-46) [French] Descriptions of species in the genera *Geoglossum*, *Microglossum*, and *Trichoglossum* collected in Mayenne where they are fairly uncommon. Each species described is accompanied by a colour photo, a record of local collections, references to descriptions and illustrations in the literature and brief comments. The species described are *Geoglossum cookeianun*, *G. fallax*, *G. umbratile*, *Glutinoglossum glutinosum*, *Microglossum fuscorubens*, *Microglossum nudipes*, *Trichoglossum hirsutum*. (38 refs.)