

Abstracts of Journals Received in the Library April-June 2009

Journals Abstracted

Bulletin de la Societe Mycologique de France - Tome 123 No 3 & 4 2007

Mushroom, the Journal of Wild Mushrooming – Summer 2008

Rivista di Micologia 51 (4), 2008.

Mushroom, the Journal of Wild Mushrooming - Issue 101 Vol 26 No 4 Fall 2008

Mykologiske Liste – No 107 2009

Annales Botanici Fennici – Vol 46 No 1 2009

Czech Mycology - Vol 60 December 2008

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Bulletin de la Societe Mycologique de France - Tome 123 No 3 & 4 2007

Malaval J-C (pp.207-220) [French & Latin] The Marais du Viguerat, a Mediterranean wetland in the Camargue was surveyed for fungus in 2006. The habitat and its richness in all aspects of natural history is described, and fungi found are listed. A new species is described, *Hohenbuehelia boullardii* Malaval, Berteau & Constant sp. nov. It is compared with other stipitate species of *Hohenbuehelia* and also with *Resupinatus omphaloides* which it closely resembles. Illustrated with maps of site, b/w drawings and colour photos of f/b, microscopic features and habitat. (17 refs.)

Vila J, Ortega A & Bidaud A (pp. 221-232) [French & Latin] Descriptions of two *Cortinarius* species collected under *Cistus* and *Quercus* in the Iberian peninsula. *Cortinarius cistovelatus* Vila, A Ortega & Bidaud sp.nov. is compared with *C. turgidulus* and other related species. *C. fulvoraphanoides* is also described and compared with related species. It is suggested that the taxonomy of this group is in need of clarification. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. (17 refs.)

Eyssartier G & Lauron A (pp. 233-242) [French] An all white tricholomoid *Inocybe* was found which seemed to be the very rare *I. leucocephala*, probably not found since its original description in 1885. Further study suggested that *I. leucocephala*, clearly in the *I. lanuginosa* group could be a small depigmented form of *I. stellatospora* (the correct name for *I. lanuginosa* according to European authors). Therefore a new combination, *Inocybe stellatospora* f. *leucocephala* (Boud.) Eyssart. & Lauron comb. nov. is proposed. It is compared with nearby species and its taxonomic position is discussed. A note on “albinism” in fungi is included. Illustrated with b/w drawings, colour photo and painting. (29 refs.)

Vila J (pp. 243-249) [French] Description of *Pseudobaeospora albidula* a rare species found among hazel and box in the PrePyrenean area of Catalonia, Spain. It is compared with *P. paulochroma* to which it is very similar. These specimens seem to fall between the two and further study and molecular analysis would be useful. Two other species with

which it could also be confused are mentioned. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. (9 refs.)

Horak E & Cheyenne J-L (pp. 251-262) [French & Latin] Descriptions of two remarkable species of *Entoloma* from tropical forests in French Guyana. *E. dragonospermum* is very tall and slender with a sharply pointed conical cap and has unusually large starshaped spores. *E. luteosplendidum* E Horak & Cheyenne sp. nov. is a remarkable brilliant golden yellow colour. Characters distinguishing it from other bright yellow species are discussed. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. (17 refs.)

Peric B (pp. 263-273) [French & Latin] Description of the rare species *Campanella inquilina* found for the first time in Montenegro. Its taxonomic history is considered and it is compared with *C. caesia*. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos of f/bs and microscopic characters. (17 refs.)

Duhem B & Gerard M (pp. 273-286) [French & Latin] Description of *Vuilleminia oyensis* Duhem & M Gerard sp. nov. named for the island, Ile de Yeu, off the Atlantic coast of France, south of St Nazaire, which is the only place it has been found so far. It is compared with other *Vuilleminia* species and a key to the genus is included. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos of this and several other species. (10 refs.)

Rose O, Trichies G, Voiry H & Duhem B (pp. 287-293) [French] Description of *Botryobasidium bondarcevii* reported for the first time from France and originally described from Russia. It is compared with other species in the genus. Study of *B. botryoideum* showed that its spores, described as smooth by its authors are in fact finely ornamented. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. (6 refs.)

Guinberteau J (pp. 295-321) [French] Report on *Gyrophragmium dunalii* a rare fungus found in near-deserts or dunes on the Atlantic or Mediterranean coast and recently rediscovered, after 50 years, in the dunes of Aquitaine. A saprophyte, related to *Agaricus* it fruits mainly on the mobile border between unstable "white" dunes and fixed vegetated dunes where vegetation is overwhelmed periodically by sand. The author discusses whether the fungus could have survived in situ without fruiting for 50 years and concludes that it is more likely that it was re-introduced, possibly by spores being carried in sand transported by currents from the Ile d'Oleron. It is also noted that other sites, as here, are on river mouths or estuaries and an annotated list of these sites is included. The unusual morphology and development of this fungus which at first is hypogeous and enclosed in a peridium and then grows above ground and forms a toadstool is described. It is explained that this is a perfect adaptation to its environment. Phylogenetic analysis has confirmed that this fungus belongs in the genus *Agaricus* and it is suggested that its secotioid morphology has evolved relatively recently as has that of other secotioid species which are discussed. Illustrated with b/w and colour drawings and colour photos of f/bs and habitat. (71 refs.)

Gasparini F (pp. 323-326) Report of a new site for *Clitocybe racemophila*. The microscopic characters and smell are as in the original description. Macrochemical reactions are added. Illustrated with colour photos. (1 ref.)

Mushroom, the Journal of Wild Mushrooming – Summer 2008

(p.4) Letters include feedback on the article on Boletes in the last issue.

Sommer B (pp.9-10) The author discusses the sort of sites where morels are to be found, mainly burnt sites and disturbed ground, describes them and warns against dangerous lookalikes and gives a recommended cooking method. Illustrated with b/w photos (1 ref.)

Richmond K (p.15) Account of a near fatal poisoning by *Tricholomopsis decora*, misidentified as *Armillaria albolanaripes*.

Evans L (pp.16-19) A thoughtful article about management of forests and commercial collecting of edible fungi. The variation in size and rate of growth and development of ecosystems of the same trees between Oregon and Montana is related to the differing conditions of temperature and moisture. In Oregon trees grow much faster. Logging kills or sets back fungus growth for longer in the harsher conditions of Montana. Other effects were noted. Clear felling destroys Chanterelles and *Gomphidius clavata* but leads to increased growth of wood decomposing fungi and those that favour disturbed ground. Increased fruiting of mycorrhizal fungi occurred at the boundary where undisturbed trees met forestry trails. The variety of permits for collecting available in different areas is examined and the author concludes that a better solution would be to charge the buyers of edible fungi rather than the collectors. He feels that the interests of commercial and recreational mushroom pickers are not necessarily antagonistic but the real enemy is habitat loss due to development, logging and mismanagement. More attention should be given to management of forests for “non-timber forest products” (NTFP), mainly mushrooms and berries. The author estimates that the value of these, based on sales of morels, is comparable with that of timber harvested from a similar area and the impact on habitat is much less. Morels flourish on recently lightly burned sites and forestry authorities could arrange annual controlled burns on a succession of sites which would improve on the present haphazard situation. However, the author is not optimistic that changes in management practises in favour of NTFP will come to pass.

Meyers R (pp. 19-21) Lyme disease and other tick-born diseases are on the increase in USA. Types of ticks and other diseases are mentioned. Lyme disease can also be spread from human to human and by insects. Advice on protection from ticks and methods of removing and identifying them is given. The symptoms and treatments for Lyme disease are described. The possibility of a vaccine is mentioned but it does not seem to be available at present so the author concludes “We must learn to avoid ticks”.

Shernoff L (pp.22-27) Account of fruiting of Morels, when and in what order the various species come up in relation to what other fungi are fruiting at the same time, based on experience in the temperate states east of the Rockies, though the system may work elsewhere. Ascomycetes *Sarcoscypha* and *Urmula* arrive first in the spring, followed by *Verpa* and *Gyromitra*. A lengthy explanation of why these should not be eaten follows. Morels then come up in succession, first *Morchella semilibera* then *M. elata* and *M. angusticeps* and then *M. esculenta*. Identification of *Morel* species is difficult and opinions on their classification and taxonomy vary. Original descriptions of some species are vague and type specimens lacking. Finally information about preferred habitats of different species is given. Illustrated with b/w photos and drawings.

Goldhor S (pp. 29-36) Entitled “The Good Side of Rot” this article explains the role of fungi as the “primeval, keystone recyclers” If organic material did not rot and release carbon dioxide there would be none available for photosynthesis. Maintaining the balance between plant carbohydrate formation and breakdown is of vital importance. Literature consulted about litter and wood breakdown by fungi is noted. There are many different fungi that contribute to this breakdown, often in succession. Some of the nutrients released by these fungi are not absorbed by them but deposited on their surroundings contributing to soil fertility. Some fungi take nutrients from wood without causing decay. Wood decaying fungi can be broadly classified into three groups:- ruderal; stress-tolerant and combative with some overlap. They are also divided into those causing brown rot which consume cellulose and leave lignin, and those causing white rot which consume lignin and cellulose. These fungi need nitrogen and have various strategies for obtaining it. The decomposition of litter is a more complex study because of the great variety of materials involved. A broad division between saprophytic and mycorrhizal fungi is useful though some may carry out both functions. Ectomycorrhizal fungi are active litter decomposers and may form long rhizomorphs to seek out patchy sources of nutrients. The breakdown of wood and litter is a complex and constantly changing process.

Shernoff L (pp. 36-39) *Xerula* is Taxon of the month. *Xerula* was originally in the genus *Collybia*. The various changes and splits that have evolved from *Collybia* are detailed. Name changes that result from improved methods of defining genera are explained with particular reference to what was originally *Coprinus*. The author promises that the genus *Xerula* will be explored in more detail in the next issue. Illustrated with b/w photo.

Shernoff L (pp. 40-46) This article attempts to define fungus. Fungi are not plants but an important separate kingdom more akin to animals. They usually have a symbiotic relationship with plants or in some cases with animals. A preliminary definition states that - 1) fungi reproduce by spores, 2) they grow in the form of mycelium, 3) They have cell walls made of chitin. Mycelium and how it works is described. Spores and their dispersal are described, noting that the fruit body is essentially a spore dispersing structure and different types are discussed. In fungi haploid cells from merged mycelium do not merge to form a diploid nucleus until just before sexual spores are produced. Waterborn fungi and microscopic fungi are also discussed. Fungi are the only organism with cell walls made of chitin and this alone should be sufficient definition. Illustrated with b/w drawings and photos.

Rivista di Micologia 51 (4), 2008.

Consiglio G., Contu M., Setti L. & Vizzini A. (pp. 291-299) "*Kinia*, a systematically- cryptic new genus of *Agaricomycetes (Basidiomycota)*" The new genus is described and illustrated by beautiful macro- and microscopic colour photos. Spores are also photographed by SEM.

Marchetti M. & Franchi P (pp. 301-355) Study of the genus *Inocybe* Part V with descriptions of interesting and new species from the Tuscan coastline." The following species are described, discussed and illustrated with colour photos: *I. arenicola* (R. Heim) Bon, *I. aurantioumbonata* sp. nov., *I. dunensis* P.D. Orton, *I. paucicystidiosa* comb. nov., *I. phaeoleuca* Kühner var. *phaeoleuca*, *I. phaeoleuca* var. *grandispora* var. nov., *I. psammobrunnea* Bon, *I. romana* Lonati, *I. splendens* R. Heim, *I. velata* sp. nov.

Zecchin G. & Bizzi A. (pp. 357-363) A new *Lepiota* in Section *Echinatae*, *L. friulana* sp. nov., is described, illustrated with colour photos and compared with similar species.

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Aita D (pp. 4 & 7) Account of a foray on Long Island USA where a dead body and an unusual quantity of *Amanita phalloides* were found.

Stacey S (pp.1-7) Account of the interest and excitement of a student's introduction to microfungi. Illustrated with b/w photos in the text and a colour photo on the back cover..

Sommer B (p. 12) Brief notes about *Lactarius deliciosus*.

Shernoff L. (pp. 12-13) Notes on American lookalikes of *Lactarius deliciosus* and *L. deterrimus*. Probably none are the same as the European species. Further work is needed. Illustrated with a b/w photo in the text and colour photos on p. 15.

Stijve T (pp. 13-14) Notes about species that might be confused with Chanterelles (*Cantharellus cibarius*). These include *Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca*, *Gomphus clavatus*, *Hydnum repandum*, *Albatrellus ovinus*, *Omphalotus olearius*, *Cortinarius orellanus*. Mention is made of some well-known cases of poisoning, both fact and fiction. Illustrated with colour photos on p 15 and back cover.

Shernoff L. (pp. 17- 21) Discussion of small boletes in Section *Bicolor*. This group has recently been reviewed and DNA analysis has shown that *Boletus campestris* and *B. fraternus* and the European species *B. rubellus* are synonymous. In any case the morphological characters used to distinguish them were far from conclusive. There are other similar looking species described by Smith & Thiers such as *B. subfraternus*, *B. rubinellus*, *B. flavorubellus* and *B. harrisonii* based on few collections and with equally inconclusive characters. Boletes in section *Bicolor* in the west of the USA are more clearly differentiated. They are *Boletus amyloideus* and *B. coccyginus* and *Gastroboletus*

turbinatus which has a veil over the pores when it emerges and *G. ruber* a true gastroid. The author then discusses the genus *Pseudoleccinum* and section *Luteoscabrum* in the genus *Leccinum*. *Boletus curtisii* common in the south bears some resemblance to *Pseudoleccinums*. *B. longicurvipes*, *B. subglabripes* and *B. rubropunctus* are discussed and may also be difficult to separate, which is unfortunate as one of them may be toxic. Other species which may or may not rightly belong in this group including some originating with Charles Peck are discussed and the author concludes that what is needed is “work to clean up the group in a more definitive manner” Illustrated with colour photos on p.17 and back cover.

Stijve T & Tornare D (pp. 22- 27) Results of a study of radiocaesium levels in edible mushrooms in areas moderately and highly exposed to the fallout from the Chernobyl accident. Levels were still high in the Gavle (Sweden) area when measured in 1989-91 and seemed to have increased . The various factors that determine the radiocaesium concentrations in mushrooms, such as taxonomical status, ecological position, pH value and mineral concentration of the soil, depth of the mycelium etc are discussed in detail. Tables show values recorded for different species. (21 refs.)

Marshall G (pp. 28- 30) Report of an interview with Ellen Greer, well-known American mycologist now aged 100. Illustrated with b/w photos.

Rubin-Mahon E (pp. 31- 38) Discussion of the qualities and merits of various truffle species from different parts of the world followed by several recipes. (4 refs.)

Goldhor S (pp. 39-45) The author draws attention to the differences in fungus collecting in different parts of the USA. The west has fewer species but huge quantities of edibles, the east has more species but more modest quantities of edibles. Hazards to forayers vary from grizzly bears in Alaska to snakes, spiders, ticks and disease bearing mosquitos elsewhere. She then discusses mycological crime fiction, errors in literature regarding toxicity, criminal use of fungus in real life, treatments for accidental mushroom poisoning. Reasons for poisoning are discussed, usually idiocy or misidentification, often by people from other countries who confuse the ones they find with ones they were familiar with in their country of origin. Some people eat any mushrooms rashly while others fear all of them. Some people may react badly to fungi which are safe to eat for most people and a few people, notably McIlvaine can eat fungi which are toxic for most people. Self medication with fungi or herbs can lead to unfortunate interactions with prescription drugs, and conventional physicians tend to lack expertise in this area - two helpful websites are included. Both fungi and plants contain many different chemicals few of which have been analysed.

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Cizek K (pp. 1-9) [Czech] Detailed description of a rare species, *Tomentella griseoumbrina* var. *griseoumbrina* and of var. *obscura* which has only been found once. Comparison is made with specimens from other countries and other species in the genus. Illustrated with b/w drawings. (12 refs.)

Vampola P (pp. 9-13) [Czech] The rare thermophilic polypore *Spongipellis litschaueri* is confused in the literature with *S. delectans* and synonymised with it. The striking differences between the two species are noted. It is likely that some of the records of another common species *S. spumeus* on oaks in warm localities are in fact *S. litschaueri* as the two species look somewhat similar. Illustrated with colour photo on p.46. (15 refs.)

Kotlaba F & Pouzar Z (pp. 14-19) [Czech] The author compares the morphology of *Ganoderma resinaceum* and *G. lucidum* and discusses the usual hosts of *G. resinaceum* which has spread in the last 20 years, possibly as a result of global warming. Illustrated with colour photo on p.46 (7 refs.)

Antonin V (pp. 19-23) [Czech] Detailed description of *Campanella caesia* found for the first time in the Czech Republic. Its European distribution is summarised. Illustrated with b/w drawings. (3 refs.)

Hubka V (pp. 23-35) [Czech] Non-dermatophytic filamentous fungi are often isolated from nails as contaminants or secondary invaders in dermatophyte onychomycosis. They may have significance as pathogens. (41 refs.)

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Dai Y C, Yuan H S, Wang H C, Yang F Wei Y L (pp. 54-61) [English] Report of survey of polypores from Qin Mountains in Central China. A check list is supplied. Two new species are described ie *Polyporus rhododendri* Y C Dai & H S Yuan sp. nov. and *Postia qinensis* Y C Dai & Y L We sp. nov. Illustrated with b/w drawings. (19 refs.)

Czech Mycology - Vol 60 December 2008

An index to Vol 60 (2008) is included with this issue.

Vasutova M (p. 137-171) [English] Detailed descriptions of four species of *Psathyrella* in Section *Spadiceae*, *Psathyrella spadicea*, *P. papyracea*, (previously incorrectly known as *P. cernua*) *P. pygmaea* and *P. olympiana*, followed by briefer descriptions and discussions about *P. spintrigeroides*, *P. variata*, *P. cf. variata*, *P. imleriana*, *P. sarcocephala* and *P. subcernua*. The author notes that the subdivisions in the genus currently used do not correspond with phylogenetic classification and more work is needed to establish this. The Section *Spadicea* has muricate thick-walled pleurocystidia. A key to *Psathyrella* with thick-walled cystidia is included. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. (56 refs.)

Borovicka J (pp. 173-192) [English] A key to bluing, wood-rotting species of *Psilocybe* in Central Europe is presented and the species included are briefly described and discussed. These species are clearly differentiated in the Czech Republic but there are intermediate collections from elsewhere in Europe. More DNA studies are required. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour photos. (85 refs.)

Guzman G, Noordeloos M E & Trappe J (pp. 193-196) [English] Description of *Psilocybe magica* known from several European countries and recently found for the first time in the USA in the North Cascades National Park, It is compared with *P. montana* which it closely resembles. Illustrated with b/w drawings. (8 refs.)

Antonin V., Ryoo R & Shin HD (pp. 197-212) [English] Detailed description of collections from Korea of *Gerronema nemorale* which was newly described from Japan in 2000. Exhaustive studies were carried out covering cultural characteristics, phylogenetic sequencing, spot tests and dye decolorisation tests and lygninolytic enzyme activity. Its taxonomic position is discussed and comparison is made with other similar species. Illustrated with b/w drawings and colour and b/w photos. (31 refs.)

Kotlaba F & Pouzar Z (pp. 213-220) [English] Continuation of a series of papers on the fungi of Cuba. Descriptions of eight mostly rare sterioid fungi from the Prague herbarium collected in Cuba in 1996/7. Illustrated with b/w photos of habitat and 2 species. (22 refs.)

Ripkova S, Adamcik S & Kucera V (pp. 221-230) [English] Description of *Flammulina ononidis* found for the first time in Slovakia and not common elsewhere. It is compared with other species which it closely resembles and it is considered to be endangered and in need of protection of its habitat. It is almost always found on *Ononis spinosa*. (31 refs.)

Gryndler M, Borovicka J, Gryndlerova H & Gryndler E (pp. 231-242) [English] Report of experiment inoculating a culture of *Langermannia gigantea* into soil. Fruit bodies appeared after four years. Further research is needed to establish the organic substrates which are exploited by the mycelium as a natural source of energy and organic nutrition. Illustrated with b/w drawings and photos. (26 refs.)