

Abstracts of Journals Received in the Library

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Journals Abstracted

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde vol. 91, no.4, November 2013

Mykologické listy, No 125, 2013

Mykologické listy, No 126, 2013

Czech Mycology, Vol 65, December 2013

Yesca – Revista de Micología, No 25, 2013

Mushroom, the Journal of Wild Mushrooming Vol 29 No 4-Vol 30 No 1, 2011-12

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Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde vol. 91, no 4, November 2013

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

Feléchoux F. (p. 6-8, 4) [also in (original) French p. 4-6, 7, 8]

Problems in identifying *Cortinarius* species are outlined, and a few approaches suggested. There is now quite comprehensive literature available for this genus. *Cortinarius xantholamellatus* was collected in October 2011 and 2012 in mixed, mainly deciduous woodland in the La Motte Nature Reserve, Chabrey. The macro and micro features of this robust golden-brown-capped species, with golden gills are described. This taxon was first described from Catalonia in 1937 as *Cortinarius cotoneus* var. *xanthophyllus*. Two colour plates show it in situ, and line drawings show spores, basidia, and epicutis. (10 refs.)

Wilhem M. (p. 9-12) [also in French p. 11-12, 8, 9,10]

The author first found *Gamundia striatula* in September 1996 in Emmental, and recorded several further collections subsequently. This species is extremely variable, and cannot be correctly identified without an accurate DNA analysis to distinguish between cryptic forms. The very dark Nordic *G. arctica* can be separated. This taxon mainly resembles some *Omphalinas* but also some *Clitocybe* and *Gymnopus* species. The fungus is described, based on the investigation of both fresh and herbarium collections. It is found mainly in winter, favouring coniferous woodland habitats, in needle litter with mosses and liverworts, both on mountains and on the plain. It seems reasonable that now most authors suspect that there are only one or two *Gamundia* species. The collections investigated demonstrate the great inconsistencies of many features. It is likely that the species is not rare, but without at least microscopic examination barely identifiable. Two colour plates show it growing on litter. Six photomicrographs show spores, hymenium tissue, cheilo- and caulo-cystidia and also cap cuticle. (8 refs.)

Senn-Irelet B. (p. 13-15,16) [also in French p. 15-17, 14,15]

The database SwissFungi, at the National Data Centre for fungi (www.swiss-fungi.ch) is committed to improving the area-time-and ecological parameters of Switzerland's fungal species. This incorporates the need for guaranteeing high quality data to confirm plausibility of its entries, related to geographic and taxonomic consistency. Each species has its unique name, and name changes need to be taken

into account. Private entries are monitored more strictly than those from official projects. The prepared data is to be openly available over the web address. At present not all aspects have been fulfilled. However many frequently-found taxa already hold believable data. These include *Fomitopsis pinicola*, *Mycena pura* and *Amanita rubescens*. *Amanita muscaria*, has been recorded 1,605 times and occurs at almost all altitudes, favouring Spruce at high altitudes. This species is used to illustrate the scope of the Data Centre's information plans. Tables show the current number of total entries in the database, and average occurrence data for *A. muscaria* in the six biogeographic regions in Switzerland. Histograms present the number of collections in two different ways. Pie charts show habitats and also tree species growing near this taxon A graph presents the number of weeks/year when the Fly agaric has been recorded. (3 refs.)

Mykologicke listy, No 126, 2013

Tejklova T & Kramolis J, (pp. 1-7) [Czech with English Abstract] Description of *Cortinarius caesiocanescens*, found in the Czech Republic in a coniferous forest. The authors suggest that the species should be added to the Red List. Illustrated with colour photos on front and back covers, and with b/w drawings of microscopic features. (13 refs.)

Cervenka J. (pp. 7-12) [Czech with English Abstract] Description of *Mycena alphitophora* found in 2012 growing indoors on a woody orchid substrate. Only two previous records from the Czech Republic. Illustrated with colour photos of f/b inside the back cover and with b/w drawings of microscopic characters in the text. (13 refs.)

Egertova S (pp. 12-19) [Czech with English Abstract] Description of *Typhula quisquiliaris* refound, having been listed as probably extinct in the Czech Red List. It was found on old parts of *Pteridium aquilinum*. Other *Typhula* species to be found on ferns are discussed and a table compares the characteristics of this species with *T. athyrii*, *T. olivascens* and *T. todei*. (30 refs.)

Kokes P (pp. 19-26) [Czech with English Abstract] Entitled "Contribution to the distribution of downy mildews, rusts and smuts in Slovakia 5" this is a list of 35 collections of 35 species with brief notes of host and location. Several rare finds are noted with one; new to Slovakia. (11 refs.)

Holec J & Pesicova K (pp.27-32) [Czech with English Abstract] Bibliography of mycological papers published in Acta Musei Nationalis Pragae. These papers are important because they deal with large studies of taxonomy, revisions of type material, descriptions of new and rare taxa, and biodiversity of fungi in the Czech Republic and abroad. Czech mycologists are invited to produce similar surveys for other Czech Journals.

Kubatova A (pp.34-36) [Czech with English Abstract] Tribute to mycologist Marie Vanova, an important specialist worldwide in zygomycetes, for her 70th birthday. A list of her publications is included.

Czech Mycology, Vol 65, December 2013

Miersch J & Antonin V (pp. 151-156) [English & Latin] Description of *Hemimycena longipiolosa* Miersch J & Antonin sp. nov. A new species recently found in Germany. The taxonomic position of this genus is uncertain and the introduction reports several of the changes which have occurred. Comparison is made with several other species in the genus. Illustrated with b/w drawings of microscopic features and a colour photo of f/b. (8 refs.)

Janda V, Kriz m & Reiser J (pp.157-169) [English] Description of *Xerocomus chrysonemus* found in the Czech Republic for the first time. Phenology, ecology and distribution are treated. Comparison is made with other *Xerocomus* species. The striking golden yellow basal tomentum and mycelium is emphasised. Illustrated with colour photos and b/w drawings of microscopic characters. (12 refs.)

Chiarello O & Battistin E (pp. 171-178) [English]
Description of the rare fungus *Marasmiellus carneopallidus* recently found, probably for the first time in northern Italy. Comparisons are made with *M. mesosporus* and *M. oreades* and with Czech material from the type locality. Illustrated with colour photos of f/b and microscopic characters and with tables making detailed comparisons of the spores of the two collections described here. (12 refs.)

Cabon M, Adamecik S & Valachovic M (pp.179-191) [English] *Report* of a study of the occurrence of species in the family *Russulaceae* at 4 sites in the Scots Pine forests of Zahorska nizina (SW Slovakia), based on herbarium material and recent surveys of the sites. The plots and their vegetation are described and the species found together with herbarium specimens listed in a table, then compared with earlier records and those from pine forests in other regions. (33 refs.)

Zotti M & Pautasso M (pp. 193-218) [English] Report of a study of macrofungi in Mediterranean *Quercus ilex* woodlands of Liguria, Italy, with detailed statistical analysis of results. Tables list the species recorded and compare the sites. (102 refs.)

Karun N C, Sridhar K R (pp. 233-254) [English] Report of a study to document the occurrence and distribution of *Termitomyces* species in the Western Ghat and on the west coast of India based on a survey and the literature. Five species were recorded and are described here, *T. clypeatus*, *T. eurrhizus*, *T. heimii*, *T. microcarpus* (large and small forms), *T. unkowaan*. A key to the genus is included together with information about Mutualistic Associations, Traditional knowledge and habitat conservation and future concerns. Illustrated with colour photos or f/bs. (66 refs.)

Kotlara F & Pouzar Z (pp. 255-265) [English] Descriptions of ten wood-inhabiting agarics collected in Cuba in 1966-67, some of them rare. The following species are included, *Chaetocalathus liliputianus*, *Gymnopilus palmicola*, *Hohenbuehelia nigra*, *Lentinus crinitus*, *L. hirtus*, *L. strigosus*, *Marasmius haematocephalus*,

Oudemansiella canarii, *Pleurotus pulmonarius*, *Xeromphalina tenuipes*. Illustrated with colour and b/w photographs of f/bs. (13 refs.)

Yesca – Revista de Micología, No 25, 2013

Abstractor – Anne Andrews

This journal is in Spanish so only titles and brief summaries of articles are included.

Illana-Esteban, Carlos (pp.29-36) [Spanish] Description of manuscripts produced by the native Mexican population before and during the Spanish Conquest, in which fungi are illustrated. Some of these illustrations are reproduced. (5 refs.)

Lombilla, S P (pp. 37-42) [Spanish] Description of a find of *Gloeophyllum sepiarium*. The species can occur in coniferous or broadleaved woodlands. It is cited as growing on sunny exposed wood but this collection followed copious rainfall. Illustrated with colour photos of f/b and b/w drawings of microscopic features. Comparison is made with *Daedaleopsis* and *Lenzites* species.

Larrea, J I G (pp. 43-49) [Spanish] Description of *Agrocybe dura* found in quantity in a dry spell in September 2012. This species appears very similar to *Agrocybe praecox* but it has larger spores. (2 refs.)

Mushroom, the Journal of Wild Mushrooming Vol.29,4 & Vol 30,1, 2011-12

Shernoff L & Richter D (pp.4-6) [English] Exchange of letters between the authors about the chaga conk, a mycelial mass, known as a chaga conk on old *Inonotus obliquus*. This follows correspondence on the subject in the last issue. see BMS Abstracts Jan-March 2013. Illustrated with b/w photos in text and a colour photo on the back cover.

Brandt J & K (pp.8-9) [English] Discussion about species of *Sparassis* in USA with information about cooking them. Fungi which could be confused with *Sparassis* are *Hydnopolyporus palmatus* and *Cotylidiadiaphana*.

Sommer B (pp. 10-11) [English] *Grifola frondosa* is described and its qualities as a good edible are discussed. Similar looking polypores, *Bondarzewia berkeleyii* and *Polyporus umbellatus* are illustrated with brief notes. Illustrated with b/w photos in text and on p.69.

Merenkov R (pp.12-14) [English] Account of finding Desert Truffles. Terfeziaceae to purchase in the souqs in Qatar, and cooking them. Illustrated with colour photos. (2 refs.)

Axford S (pp. 16-20) [English] Reminiscences about photographing fungi in Australia and New Zealand. Illustrated with some excellent colour photos including one on the front cover..

Leon Shernoff (pp. 21-26) [English] An interview with eminent mycologist David Hawksworth. Many topics are discussed. An account of his career at Commonwealth Mycological Institute, International Mycological Institute and CABI and at the Universidad Complutens de Madrid etc. is included. He was deeply involved with

International Mycological Congresses and the International Mycological Association and was Chair of the International Commission of Bionomenclature. His work estimating the number of species of fungi is discussed and compared with the numbers of species in other kingdoms. Then he is asked about his involvement with lichens and lichenised fungi. Next what are the most important issues in mycology today, to which he replied the recognition of mycology as a subject, not just as a minor offshoot of botany, the need for funding to discover more about fungi many of which are as yet undescribed, together with their biology and place in the ecosystems, the need to simplify naming systems and avoid name changes so far as possible. Resources should be more focussed on the unknown, especially those groups important as bio-indicators, causes of diseases or rich in potentially exploitable chemical products or enzymes. Ideal projects for the future would include producing Keys to all accepted genera of fungi, attempting to get better estimates of the numbers of fungi in particular sites and getting forensic mycology established as a tool in serious crime investigations. Finally if time allowed to organise replacements or new editions of several books including a biography of W Lauder Lindsey whose pioneering work on lichens was not appreciated in his own time.

Shernof L (pp. 28-38) [English] Report of an interview with Cardy Raper. She had always wanted to be a scientist and began as a graduate assistant to John Raper, who she later married, and became involved with fungus. Her work on mating systems in *Schizophyllum* leading to a primary interest in genetics is discussed at length and mating processes illustrated with diagrams and b/w photos.

Viess D (pp.42-49 & 65-68) [English] Prompted by an article in "Economic Botany" Oct. 2008, by William Rubel and David Arora on the use of *Amanita muscaria* as food, which claims that this fungus is not really poisonous as it can be safely consumed if prepared carefully by extensive boiling to wash out the toxins, the author argues against this point of view. She cites many cases of illness and fatalities over a wide range of time and locality and strongly advocates that Field Guides etc should continue to describe the species as toxic. While admitting that the fungus is used by some as a recreational drug or medicinally and in some quarters as a "food of desperation" her research has indicated that consumption is not nearly as widespread or safe as the article suggests and should not be recommended. (53 refs.)

Shernoff L (p. 69) [English] Further discussion of an epidemic of mushroom poisoning by *Trogia venenata* in Yunnan Province, China. Yunnan is the mushroom capital of China and receives many visitors for this purpose. None of these were poisoned because the fungus was only eaten by the locals being considered too unattractive to have any commercial value. The Chinese CDC warned against eating this mushroom and there were not more deaths.

Benjamin D R, (pp. 70-71) Account of learning watercolour painting of fungi, illustrated with several of the author's paintings on p.71 and back cover.