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The tenth issue of this colour atlas of ectomycorrhizae comprises new keys to determination of ectomycorrhizae on *Nothofagus, Populus, Tetraberlina,* and *Tsuga,* as well as revised keys to those on *Alnus, Carpinus, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga,* and *Salix.* Together with the already published keys in the former issues of this very valuable series, altogether 269 species of ectomycorrhizae can be determined. A computer checklist with 337 characters and up to 20 character states is included. The colour plates in this tenth issue deal with fifteen identified and eight unidentified ectomycorrhizae on various economically important forest trees such as *Picea abies, Pinus sylvestris,* and *Nothofagus pumilo.*


This book is the last scientific paper of the late Prof. Corner, one of the most famous mycologists of this century. It contains descriptions of about 100 species belonging to the genera mentioned in the title, many of them being new to science. The author also presents his views on generic concepts in the marasmioid fungi, which deviates in some respects from the currently accepted delimitation of Singer, mainly because of the importance paid to characters such as presence or absence of acerosa basidioles and formation of secondary septa in the stipitetrama. The fine colour plates add much to the value of this book.


The series publishes papers on basic mycological information which is needed for the realisation of a mycological flora of the Iberian Peninsula. This eleventh issue gives chorological and ecological information on 109 taxa in the orders Tremellales, Auriculariales, Septobasidiales, Exobasidiales, Dacrymycetales and Tulesnales.

In the third volume of this flora (vol. 2, containing agarics and boletes, appeared in 1992), the remaining basidiomycetes are treated, including about 1200 species of heterobasidioid, aphylloroid, and gasteroid basidiomycetes. Natural and artificial keys lead the user to families, and within families keys lead to genera. The keys to the species are hybrid, i.e. they contain key-characters as well as additional diagnostic characters. For each species the ecology, distribution and known frequency in the Nordic Countries is given. Much care has been taken to present these fungi in a modern taxonomic system and updated nomenclature. Numerous text-figures and a glossary of terms facilitate identification. This flora is rather unique in its kind, and will find a wide usage, both by professional and amateur mycologists. It is hoped that the final volume, treating the higher ascomycetes, will follow soon.


This work is the result of many years of taxonomic study and critical revision of authentic material of most previously described taxa of Hypoxylon. It provides a modern treatment of the genus world-wide. The chapters in the general part contain surveys of all aspects of Hypoxylon: history; nomenclature; morphology; teleomorphs and anamorphs; structure of perithecia, ostioles, asci, and ascospores; evolution; speciation; development, including important criteria in taxonomy and delimitation. The special part includes: keys to the genera of the Xylariaceae, keys to sections and species of Hypoxylon, and detailed descriptions of the 118 species and 10 varieties included. No less than 48 new names for species and varieties are proposed. Illustrations are provided of stromata, ascospores, conidiophores, and conidia. Special attention is paid to comparison of the results of the present study with those of an important earlier monograph of Hypoxylon by J.H. Miller in 1961. The book ends with a valuable annotated list (101 pages) of accepted names with most of their synonyms and homonyms, together with a great number of names that are excluded from Hypoxylon, or that are doubtful. This work is of great importance to anyone dealing with the taxonomy or identification of Hypoxylon and related fungi.


Fungi 2A is the first of two volumes providing bibliographic information on Macrofungi recorded from Australia. This volume contains such information on Agaricales, Boletales, Cantharellales, Gauthierales, Hymenogastrales, Melanogastrales, Phallales p.p., Podaxales, Russulales and Miscellaneous Aphyllorhorales, as well as a list of extra-Australian species associated with Eucalyptus. As such the book is a valuable tool only for those wanting to contribute to the Australian Flora project in future, but of little or no use for others interested in the mycoflora of Australia.