

P E R S O O N I A

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L.R. Batra. *World species of Monilinia (Fungi): Their ecology, biosystematics and control.* (Mycologia Memoir 16, J. Cramer in der Gebrüder Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 1991.) Pp. X + 246, 14 Tables, 22 Plates, incl. 4 Coloured Photographs). Price: DM 148.-.

The Ascomycete genus *Monilinia* Honey with its anamorph *Monilia* includes many parasites of woody perennials, including economically important fruit-trees. This study treats the morphology in vivo and in vitro and detailed life histories; it evaluates, describes and selects criteria for the generic and infrageneric definition of taxa; it discusses host-pathogen interactions, symptoms, nature of losses, extent of host-specificity of the various species, including cross-inoculation work in the greenhouse, and reviews control measures for the eight economically important species. Two dichotomic keys facilitate the identification of the taxa.

M. Candusso & G. Lanzoni. *Fungi Europaei vol. 4. Lepiota s.l.* (Libreria editrice Giovanna Biella, I-21047 Saronno, Italia. 1990.) Pp. 748, 80 Coloured Pls. Price: Lire 107.600 incl. postage. In Italian with English summary.

The fourth part of this series (vol. 1 *Agaricus*, vol. 2. *Boletus* and vol. 3. *Tricholoma*) contains a taxonomic treatment of several genera of agarics referred to as *Lepiota* s.l. viz. *Melanophyllum*, *Cystolepiota*, *Lepiota* s. str., *Chamaemyces*, *Leucoagaricus*, *Leucocoprinus*, and *Macrolepiota*. After a short introduction keys are given to the genera and infrageneric taxa, followed by detailed descriptions and line-drawings of each species. The nomenclature and reference to illustrations and descriptions is fairly extensive and complete for each species, and also the original diagnosis for each species is given. The coloured plates, painted by Aurel Dermek and Ernesto Rebaudengo are of excellent quality and give a good impression of the taxonomic characters of the taxa concerned. Unfortunately a dichotomic key to the species is lacking. However, this work is a must for anyone seriously interested in this group of fairly attractive fungi and warmly recommended.

M. Corlett. *An annotated list of published names in Mycosphaerella and Sphaerella.* (Mycologia Memoir 18, J. Cramer in der Gebrüder Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 1991.) Pp. 328. Price: DM 128.-.

This compilation lists just over 1800 names published in *Mycosphaerella* and *Sphaerella* in literature and various exsiccatae in alphabetical order, followed by its author(s), place of publication, year of publication, where possible also the month of publication, descriptive information in a very concise, abbreviated way, giving details of the dimensions of ascomata,

ascus, and ascospore, host, and country of origin. Occasionally supplementary information is given on distribution. In cases where the name is not validly published or illegitimate explanation is provided, with reference to the relevant article in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. When relevant, the basionym of a given name is cited. A host index and anamorph index to the *Mycosphaerella* and *Sphaerella* epithets are provided at the end of the main list of fungus names.

J.L. Crane & C.A. Shearer. *A Nomenclator of Leptosphaeria V. Cesati & G. de Notaris. (Mycota-Ascomycotina-Loculoascomycetes)*. (Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin 34(3). 1991.) Pp. 356, Price: unknown.

This nomenclator of *Leptosphaeria* is an index to names published in the genus through 1989 and includes the source of publication, nomenclatural history, substrate and/or host, and geographical location for each species name. Orthographic errors of specific epithets were corrected, with the original spelling given in brackets. Full names and initials are given of authorities. It is intended that this nomenclator will be the base of a reappraisal of *Leptosphaeria* using modern concepts and techniques applicable to Loculoascomycetes.

G. Frölich. *Phytopathologie und Pflanzenschutz*. (Wörterbücher der Biologie, G. Fischer Verlag, Jena-Stuttgart. 1991.) 104 Text.-figs. Price: DM 44.80.

This dictionary gives a very comprehensive account of phytopathological and phytosanitary terms, with special emphasis on botanical and entomological items. The text-figures are of good quality and add much to the value of this very practical handbook.

M. Magnes & J. Hafellner. *Ascomyceten auf Gefäßpflanzen an Ufern von Gebirgsseen in den Ostalpen*. (Bibliotheca mycologica 139, J. Cramer in der Gebrüder Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 1990.) Pp. 182, 44 Text-figs., 53 Pls. Price: DM 80.-.

The ascomycete flora upon vascular plants growing at shores of mountain lakes in the Eastern Alps is investigated. Each taxon is described in detail and at least partly depicted with line drawings and/or black and white photographs. Keys are provided, which also include species known from literature growing on the same substrates. Fifty-two taxa have been identified, including two new to science. Two new combinations are proposed. Discussions are given on biological and ecological aspects of the investigated fungus flora.

A.S. Methven. *The genus Clavariadelphus in North America*. (Bibliotheca mycologica 138, J. Cramer in der Gebrüder Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 1990.) Pp. 192, 39 Text-figs., 6 Pls. Price: DM 80.-.

This is a complete monograph of the genus *Clavariadelphus* in North America with full descriptions of macroscopical and microscopical characters, notes on habit, habitat and

distribution, macrochemical reactions and a short discussion. A provisional key and descriptions are provided for extralimital taxa. Type-studies are given for all *Clavariadelphus* species as well as a list of excluded taxa. Six black and white plates illustrate fruit-bodies of 12 species. This monograph is a very good base for further studies in the genus in other parts of the world.

M. Moser & W. Jülich. *Farbatlas der Basidiomyceten. Colour Atlas of Basidiomycetes. Lief. 9.* (Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart & New York. 1991.) Pp. 22, 140 Pls. Price: DM 98.-.

The ninth issue of this loose-leaf colour atlas contains coloured figures of many basidiomycetes, with special emphasis on the genera *Agaricus*, *Cantharellula*, *Chamaemyces*, *Cystoderma*, *Flammulaster*, *Leucoagaricus*, *Naucoria*, *Volvariella*, and *Amphinema*. But also many genera of Aphyllophorales are represented with one or more coloured plates. The agarics are presented in the usual way, photographed with flash light on a neutral background, and are of poor to fairly good quality. The Aphyllophorales have usually been photographed in situ, and are generally good.

D.N. Pfister, J.R. Boise & M.A. Eifler. *A bibliography of taxonomical mycological literature 1753–1821.* (Mycologia Memoir 17, J. Cramer in der Gebrüder Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Berlin & Stuttgart. 1990.) Pp. 162. Price: DM 76.-.

With the revisions of Article 13.1(d) of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature adopted at the Sydney and Berlin Botanical Congresses (1983, 1988) the need for a bibliographic aid to get access to the mycological literature published during the period of 1753–1821 grew acute. The present work fills this gap with an extensive listing of authors and titles, completed with data on contents, including notes of pagination where fungi may be found, library location with call numbers, availability of microfiche with edition numbers, references to other bibliographies and cross references to the Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada.

L. Ryvarden. *Genera of Polypores, nomenclature and taxonomy. Synopsis Fungorum 5.* (Fungiflora A/S, Postbox 95, Blindern, N-0314 Oslo 3, Norway. 1991.) Pp. 363, 12 Distr. Maps. Price: Nkr. 400.-, plus postage.

In this book 333 generic names proposed for poroid fungi since 1753 have been treated, 132 of which are accepted taxonomically, while the rest are either taxonomic synonyms, invalidly published, or illegitimate. For all generic names the type species are cited as their basionyms and their designation is indicated. If the name of the type species is a taxonomic synonym, the correct name is also cited. Type specimens for all type species are indicated. Lectotypes and neotypes are selected where no previous selections had been done. History of Polypore nomenclature, generic concepts of poroid fungi and all characters used for generic delimitation among poroid fungi have been treated and their merits discussed. Theories for the

phylogeny of the poroid fungi are presented and discussed. A key to all accepted genera is given. All species proposed as type species for genera of poroid fungi are listed, in addition to an index of more than 3000 specific epithets where the types have been examined with indication of their taxonomic status. This compilation is a well-edited work, indispensable for everyone interested in this group of fungi.