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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

NOTICE

FORTHCOMING MAJOR EDITORIAL CHANGES

MYCOTAXON will undergo major editorial changes effective with volume 41, scheduled for production in early 1991.

On the completion of volume 40, one of the founding Co-Editors, Richard P. Korf, will step down both as Managing Editor and as English Language Editor, having served in these posts since 1973. Similarly, Susan C. Gruff, who has served since 1980 as Assistant Editor and then as Associate Editor, and as Index Editor since 1982, will also relinquish her duties at that time. The other founding Co-Editor, Grégoire L. Hennebert, wearing two hats since 1973, will continue as French Language Editor, but will relinquish his position as Book Review Editor, again effective with volume 41.

MYCOTAXON, LTD. is pleased to announce that Dr. Jean R. Boise, Harvard University Herbaria, 22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, has accepted appointment to the new post of Editor-in-Chief of MYCOTAXON, effective with volume 41. Please note that all manuscripts submitted after 1 October 1990 should be sent to her directly (except in the case of manuscripts written in French, which should continue to go first to Dr. Hennebert). Dr. Boise has been delegated very broad editorial powers to institute new or revised editorial procedures and to appoint those she wishes to have serve her as Associate Editors.

Dr. Boise has now appointed a new Book Review Editor, Prof. Linda M. Kohn, Botany Department, University of Toronto - Erindale, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6, Canada, effective with volume 41. All books for review should now be addressed directly to Dr. Kohn.

Also appointed by Dr. Boise to begin duties with volume 41 as Index Editor is Robert Dirig, Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca New York 14853.

Drs. Hennebert and Kohn, and Mr. Dirig, have all been appointed as Associate Editors of MYCOTAXON by Dr. Boise.

The Editorial Advisory Board to MYCOTAXON and to its corporate complement, MYCOTAXON, LTD., announced elsewhere in this issue, will, of course, continue in its advisory capacity to the Editor-in-Chief and to the Board of Directors of the corporation.

Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

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16-XII-1991

Cher Régis!

For no reason that I can think of, we have been incommunicado for some time. Now, before the year ends, I want to write a few lines to find out how you are, and to learn something about the new projects on which you may be working.

This year has been quite a busy one for me. Most of my time has been taken in writing a book on psychoactive fungi, of which I am co-author. My part is on ethnomycology, and my colleague specializes in ethnopharmacology. The book is to be published by the Yale Univ. Press, possibly late next year, depending upon when we finish our work.

In July I returned to the small town of Huautla de Jiménez in Mexico, where the rediscovery of the use of psychoactive mushrooms took place over 50 years ago. This resulted, eventually, in numerous publications, including the well known ones by Prof. Roger Heim and R.B. Wasson. It is quite a fascinating field of study, and I am summarizing some of the principal aspects of the investigations that originated there.

Next summer I tentatively plan to return to Budapest, but it is too early to have fixed dates for travel.

It will always be a pleasure to welcome you
and Maryvonne to my home whenever you may
come to Louisiana again. I hope that your work
at the university is proceeding to your satisfaction,
and I send you my best wishes for a successful
and more peaceful New Year.

Your old friend,

Bernard

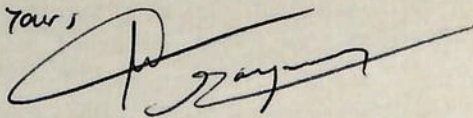
My dear Bernard

Many thanks for your last letter
and especially for the summary of our
four paper received today!

Many of us and myself take this
opportunity to send you our very best
wishes for an happy and successful new
year! Of course we also hope in a
peaceful solution of all the problems on
our poor planet...

We are looking forward to meeting
you again as soon as possible somewhere
in the world

With our very best regards and
faithfully yours

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'P. Raven', written in dark ink.

Received: 2-VIII-90

MYCOTAXON, LTD.

P.O. Box 264, Ithaca, NY 14851-0264 U.S.A.

31 July 1990

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
Louisiana State University
BATON ROUGE, LA 70803-1705

This will acknowledge safe receipt of and acceptance for publication of your 16-page paper: (with Courtecuisse) Elements for a mycological inventory of the vicinity of "Saut Parare" (Arataye River) and ... No. 52.

It will appear in MYCOTAXON 39: 329-344, scheduled for production about 11 November 1990.

Whether or not you order offprints, at the close of the press run we shall mail to you (1) your original manuscript and plates, (2) appropriate cover copy should you choose to have your local printer produce reprints, and (3) the original photo-offset negatives used to print your article. These will be sent to you by ordinary, surface mail. If you wish to pay (i) for airmail or (ii) for insured/certified mail costs (\$1.75, in US only) or (iii) for registered mail costs (\$4.40, foreign) to help guarantee against loss in the mails, please indicate that below. No matter what your decision, please **return** the lower portion of this letter *as soon as possible*.

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[] Since this issue will go to the printer very soon, you should consider ordering by telephone [607-255-3292], FAX [607-255-4471], telex [WUI.6713054 Korf], or BITNET electronic mail [MYC@CORNELLA].

[X] I have sent you a BITNET message about the figures you sent being not originals. Await your reply.

Sincerely,

Richard P. Korf
Richard P. Korf, Managing Editor

Paid by Post-Dept.

>>> MAIL 89.02.0B <<< From: MYC at CORNELLA

Line 1 of 12

====>

* * * Top of File * * *

Received: from CORNELLA by LSUVM.BITNET (Mailer R2.07) with BSMTMP id 4065; Tue, 31 Jul 90 15:55:16 CDT

Received: by CORNELLA (Mailer R2.05X) id 2411; Tue, 31 Jul 90 16:53:08 EDT

Date: Tue, 31 Jul 90 16:49:53 EDT

From: Dick Korf <MYC@CORNELLA>

Subject: Plates to MS

To: Bernard Lowy <BTRUSS@LSUVM>

In looking over your MS, which will be in MYCOTAXON 39: 329-344, Oct-Dec 1990, I wonder if you sent me the wrong set of figures, as what I have are all xeroxes, including xeroxes of the halftones, and I think you intended to send the originals. Please advise by return bitnet or return mail. Best regards, Dick Korf.
* * * End of File * * *

PF1=Help PF2=Next PF3=Quit PF4 =Print PF5 =Reply PF6 =Forward
PF7=ScrollUp PF8=ScrollDown PF9=Discard PF10=Switch PF11=Log PF12=Cursor
ALT-F10 for HELP

*OK - sent 2-VIII-'90
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To

Dr. Bernard Lowy
 Dept. of Botany, 502 Life Sciences Bldg
 Louisiana State University
 BATON ROUGE, LA 70803-1705

From

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MESSAGE

SUBJECT

MS

DATE

7 Aug '90

I have cut up and inserted the xeroxes you sent on the correct pages, but would have preferred you doing so to be certain I have them positioned the way you want. I have also made two separate plates of pg. 7, one of halftones (I had to insert a "12" in a circle on the basidiocarp photo) and one of line drawings. In two cases I moved the legend from the bottom of the page where you had them (but not the facing page) to the bottom of the line drawings, where there was plenty of room. I hope you'll be satisfied with the results.

Getting ready for Regensburg, as you might guess!

SIGNED

Richard P. Korf
 Richard P. Korf, Managing Editor

REPLY

DATE

SIGNED

Department of Botany
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26-VII-1990

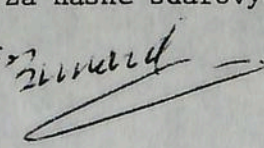
Dear Régis,

Only a few days ago I returned from Kiev-Budapest and immediately got to the final revision of our MYCOTAXON paper. I made the most necessary changes only. I do not agree with Boidin about the term "probasidia." Terminology in the heterobasidiomycetes has a long history with which I am well acquainted, and I have made my position clear a long time ago. I believe there is nothing "dangereux" about it! It is mostly a matter of chacun à son gout, but I have previously given my reasons for preferring it. Anyone who has studied the terminology will understand it. As for others, it doesn't matter! I spoke to Dick Korf (whom you will see at Regensburg), and he told me that only one referee is needed for papers less than 20pp. in length. So I believe it will be OK.

More troublesome was finding and making copies of the papers you requested for your student. Quite frankly, I would not have done it for anyone else! The temperature here is now always in the mid-90's (F⁰), and it was a real nuisance to go to two libraries, wait in lines etc etc. It took me over 3 hours to get it done. But don't worry, dear Régis, I'll get over it!

My regards to Solomon Wasser when you see him; also to Korf, Petersen, Oberwinkler etc. I hope you have a very successful meeting -- and maybe a few beers to go with it. As Solomon might say: Za nashe sdarovyе!

as ever,





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28-V-1990

Mon cher Régis,

Provided that it has your approval, this should be the final manuscript. If you find that any significant changes need to be made, return it to me, but if it looks OK I suggest (to save time) that you give it to a colleague for criticism, then (if approved) you may send it directly to Korf (together with the referee's recommendation). So far, things have gone rather smoothly, according to plan, so that the paper may be ready to submit before 20 June.

I worked with our department secretary to produce a suitable format and typeface in order to utilize space as economically as possible. Unfortunately, my colleague who usually checks the Latin diagnoses is not on campus, but from previous experience with these brief descriptions, I feel quite sure that both yours and mine are correct. Nevertheless, you may want to submit it to an expert.

I'll have to forgo the pleasure of seeing you in Regensburg, since I expect to leave Budapest in mid-July, and can not plan to return for the meetings in August.

Thanks for your kindness in suggesting that we collaborate on this paper, even though my part in it has been very small!

With all best wishes to you and Maryvonne for a pleasant and successful meeting in Regensburg!

Abrazos!

B. Lowy

Bernard

Régis — Please send me a note as soon as you receive this, so that I'll know it has arrived safely.

J.Boidin
17 ue Duguesclin
69006 LYON, France

Lyon, le 18 juin 1990,

Monsieur R.Courtecuisse
Département de Botanique
Faculté de Pharmacie
3 Rue du Professeur Laguesse
59045 LILLE Cédex

Cher Monsieur,

Je viens de recevoir en fin de matinée votre envoi recommandé du 7 juin ! Aussi ne peut-il être question de l'envoyer directement au Dr Korf pour le 20 juin. Je pense d'ailleurs que ce dernier exige une mise en page selon des normes précises, englobant les figures, mise en page qui ne devrait être faite qu'après avoir tenu compte des avis de 2 lecteurs. Voici le mien:

Beaucoup de termes descriptifs ont évolué avec le temps; il est cependant souhaitable de garder le sens initial dans le cas du terme probaside. Les anciens, mais encore Linder (1940), Martin (1957), Donk (1931-1964), Talbot (1973) ...etc.. utilisent probasides dans le cas ou un renflement d'attente reçoit le dicaryon puis émet, chez les Auriculariales, un tube qui se cloisonnera et que l'on a baptisé: baside, épibaside, hypobaside, metabaside ou encore pariobaside (quelle profusion !). On dira plus tard que la probaside est le lieu de la caryogamie, la metabaside celui de la méiose. Dans bien des cas (holobaside, baside des Trémellales, des Dacrymycétales, Tulasnelles etc..) ces 2 phases nucléaires capitales ont lieu dans le même espace. Il est alors dangereux de parler de probaside pour ce qu'un mycologue appellera plus couramment basidiole.

On aimerait savoir si Calocera coralloides est ou non bouclé.

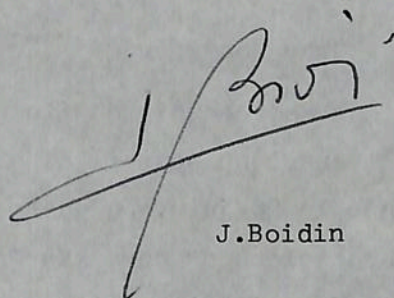
p.4 ,l e terme de suballantoïde est un peu excessif au vu de la figure 6. Concernant encore Auricularia polytricha, faudrait-il citer E.G.DUNCAN (Microévolution in Auricularia polytricha, Mycologia 64: 394-406, 1972) qui a croisé des cultures monospermes d'origines géographiques très diverses. Sans doute apporte-t'il des compléments à vos données sur la répartition géographique.

Une petite remarque, encore: la fig.1 est dite x1; en sera-t'il bien ainsi après la réduction de la planche dans le format de Mycotaxon ?

Il y a sans doute de très bonnes raisons pour que vous signiez l'article en premier, et Lowy les espèces et variétés nouvelles en premier; mais il faudra à l'avenir écrire : Dacryopinax formosus Lowy & Courtecuisse apud Courtecuisse et Lowy, et un lecteur qui verra citer cette espèce plus tard par d'autres auteurs recherchera, inutilement, l'article de Lowy et Courtecuisse !?!

Voici les remarques souhaitées. Vous apportez là une utile contribution à la connaissance des Hétérobasidiés et à celle de la flore Guyanaise. Quel sera le prochain papier ?

Très cordialement

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Boidin', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

J.Boidin

UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE II

FACULTÉ DE PHARMACIE
3, Rue du Professeur Laguesse
F. 59045 LILLE CÉDEX

Laboratoire de BOTANIQUE
et CRYPTOLOGIE
Tél. (16-20) 95.30.07



Bernard Lowy
622 Castle Kirk
La 70808 BATON ROUGE
U.S.A.

J. Boidin
17 ue Duguesclin
69006 LYON, France

Lyon, le 18 juin 1990,

Monsieur R. Courtecuisse
Département de Botanique
Faculté de Pharmacie
3 Rue du Professeur Laguesse
59045 LILLE Cédex

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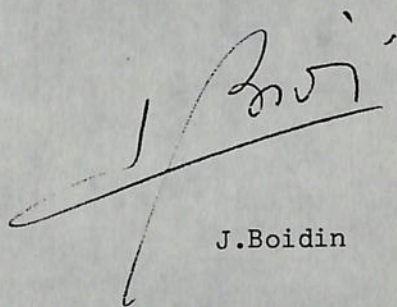
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Très cordialement

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Boidin', written over a horizontal line.

J.Boidin

ELEMENTS FOR A MYCOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF
THE VICINITY OF "SAUT PARARÉ" (ARATAYE RIVER)
AND "NOURAGUES INSELBERG" (FRENCH GUIANA)
III. HETEROBASIDIOMYCETIDEAE

Studies on the Flora of the Guianas, No. 52

Régis Courtecuisse (1) and Bernard Lowy (2)

(1) Laboratoire de Botanique et Cryptogamie; Faculté de Pharmacie, 3, rue du Professeur Laguesse, F.59045--LILLE Cédex (FRANCE); (2) Botany Department; Louisiana State University; BATON ROUGE, LA 70803 (USA).

SUMMARY: The authors give a description and illustrations of macro- and micromorphological features for the heterobasidiomycetous material collected in French Guiana by RC in 1988. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum Lowy et Courtec. and Dacryopinax formosus Lowy et Courtec. are proposed as new.

RESUME: Les auteurs donnent une description et des illustrations des caractères macro- et micromorphologiques pour le matériel appartenant aux Hétérobasidiomycètes, récolté en 1988 par RC en Guyane Française. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum et Dacryopinax formosus sont proposés comme nouveaux.

KEY-WORDS: Mycoflora, French Guiana, Heterobasidiomycetidae, Auricularia, Calocera, Dacryopinax, Ditiola, Pseudohydnum, Tremella.

INTRODUCTION:

After dealing with Hygrophoraceae, Pluteaceae (COURTECUISSÉ, 1989, 1990), and Russulaceae (COURTECUISSÉ and BUYCK, 1990), we present in this paper a survey of the heterobasidiomycetous material collected in French Guiana during a mission organized by the Muséum of Paris. Sixteen collections were made. Field notes were gathered on fresh material. Determinations by RC of the dried material took place after returning to the laboratory. BL confirmed some identifications and determined some unnamed specimens, including the sp. nov.

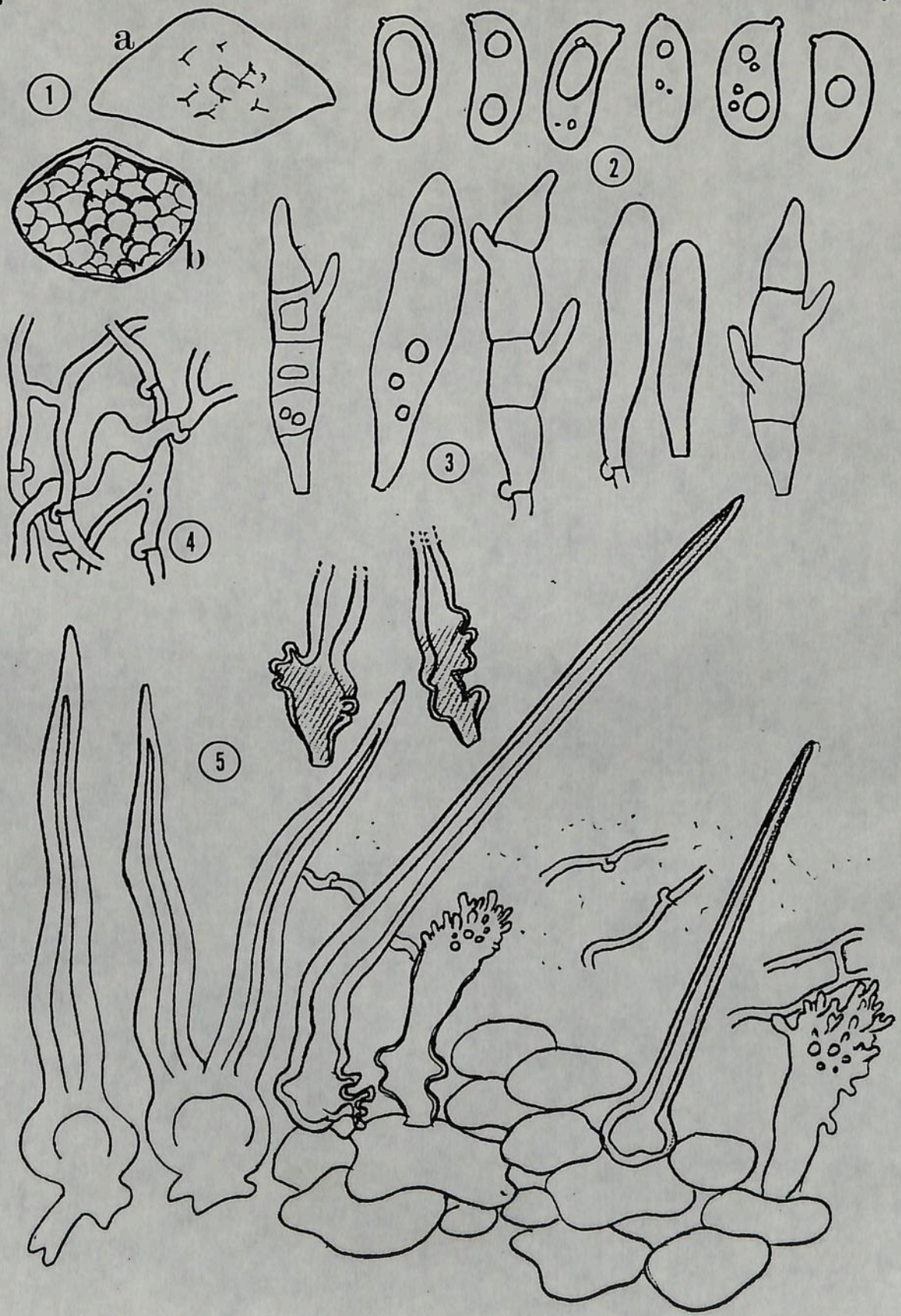
Some species were previously known from French Guiana: Auricularia fuscossuccinea (Mont.) Farlow and A. polytricha were noted by LOWY (1971), as well as Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin, the two latter being already mentioned by Montagne (1854), respectively under the names Hirneola polytricha + H. nigra and Guepinia cohaerens. Septobasidium leprieurii (Mont.) Pat. and S. rhabarbarinum (Mont.) Bres. were cited respectively by DENNIS (1970) and MONTAGNE (l.c., s.n. Daedalea) followed by RYVARDEN (1982) who restudied the type. A single species of Tremella, viz. T. aurantia Schw.: Fr. was also listed by MONTAGNE (l.c.).

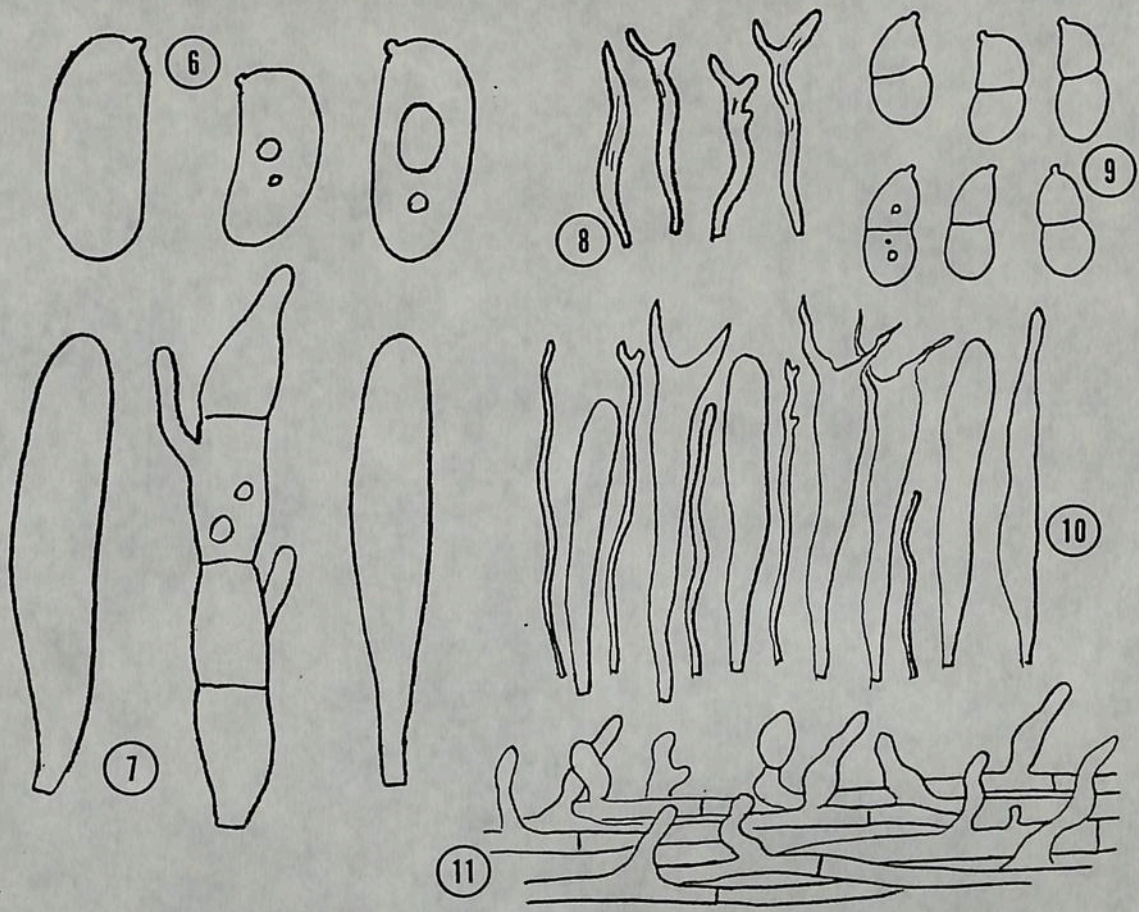
Our collections include Auricularia (5 specimens), Calocera (1), Dacryopinax (4), Ditiola (1), Pseudohydnum (1) and Tremella (4). Most of the taxa are well known from neotropical areas, but a variety is proposed as new, viz. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum as well as a species, viz. Dacryopinax formosus.

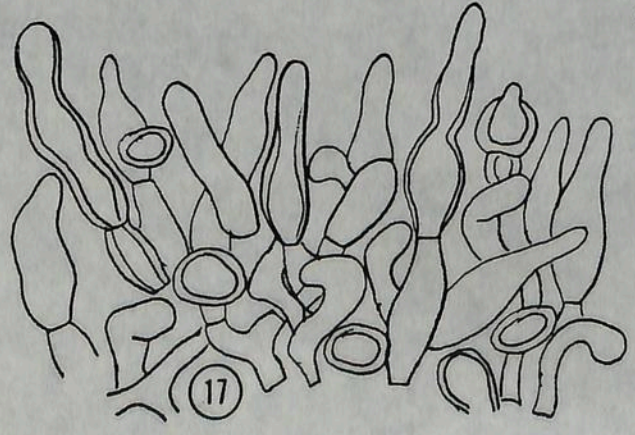
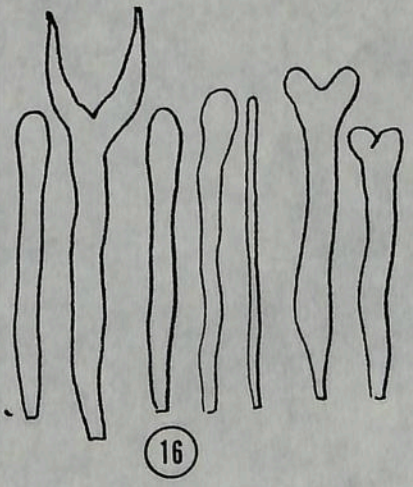
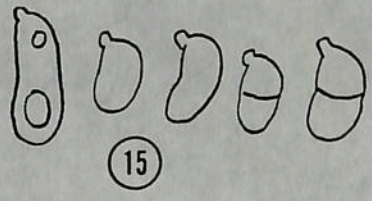
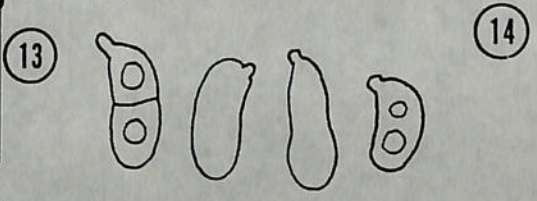
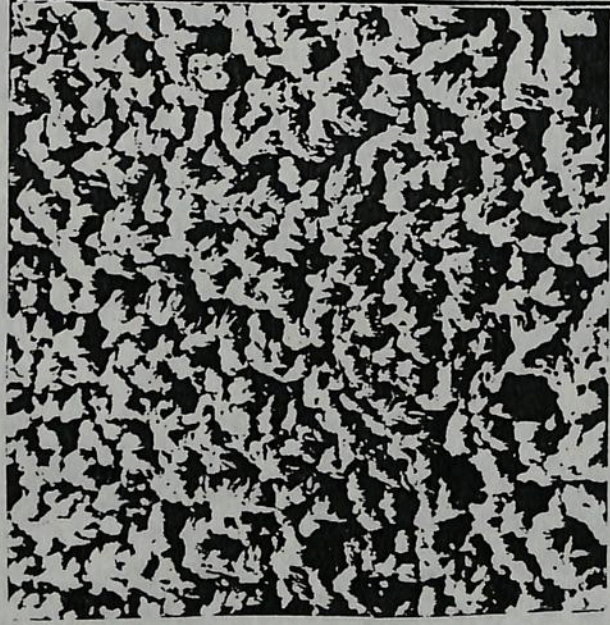
KEY TO THE DESCRIBED TAXA:

I. AURICULARIACEAE: Basidiocarp rubbery gelatinous, more or less auriform; metabasidia cylindrical, becoming transversely 3-septate.

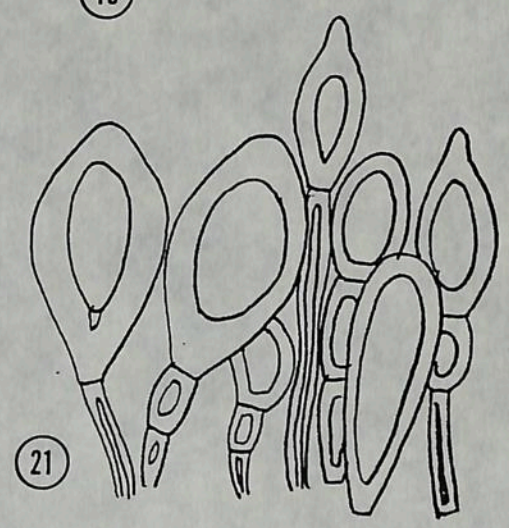
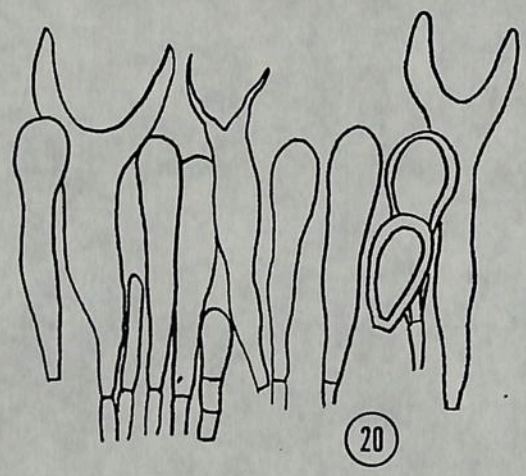
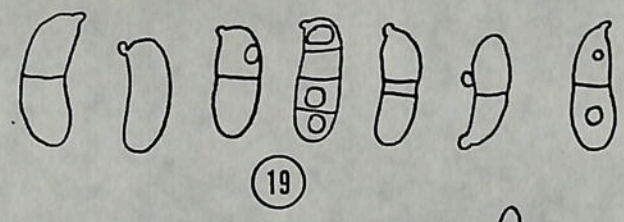
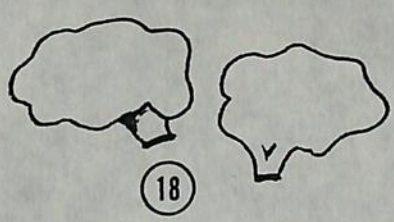
1. Hymenium poroid-reticulate: Auricularia delicata
1. Hymenium non poroid-reticulate: A. polytricha.

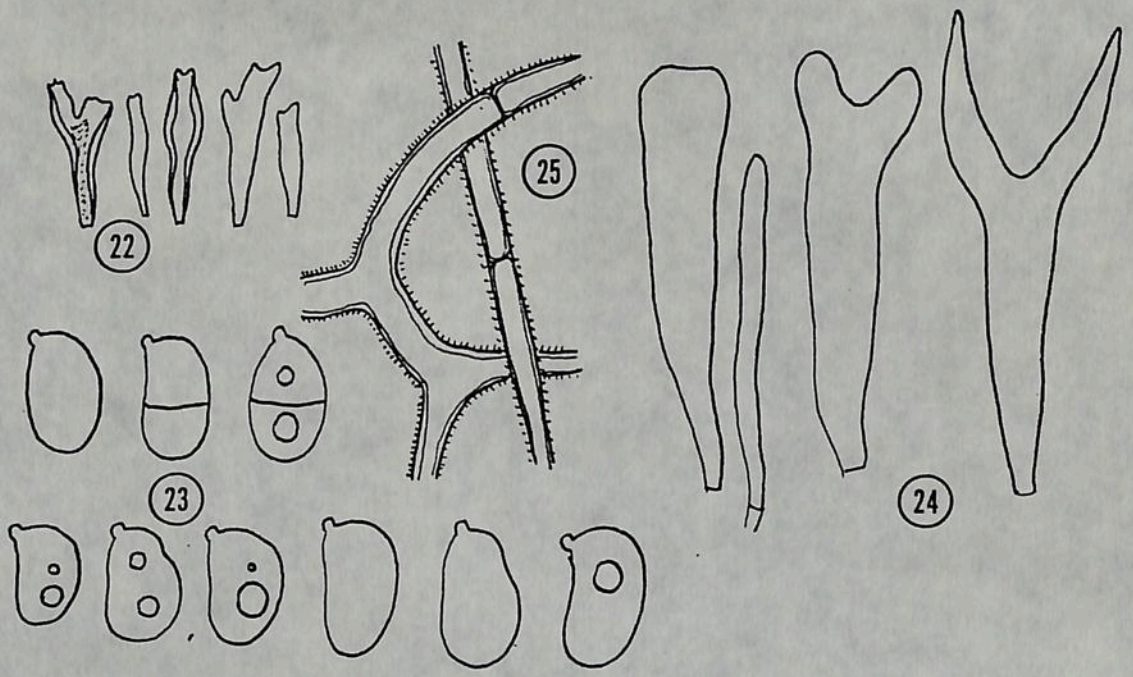


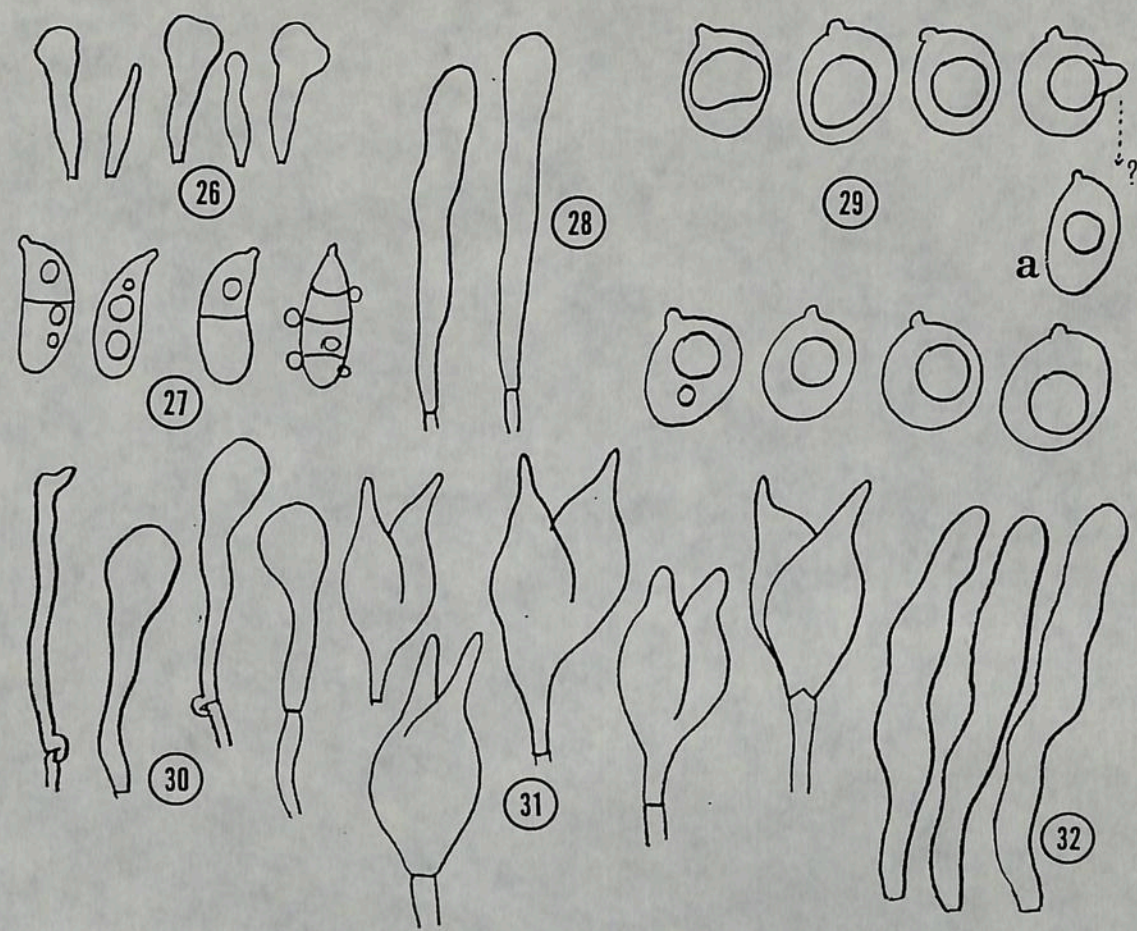


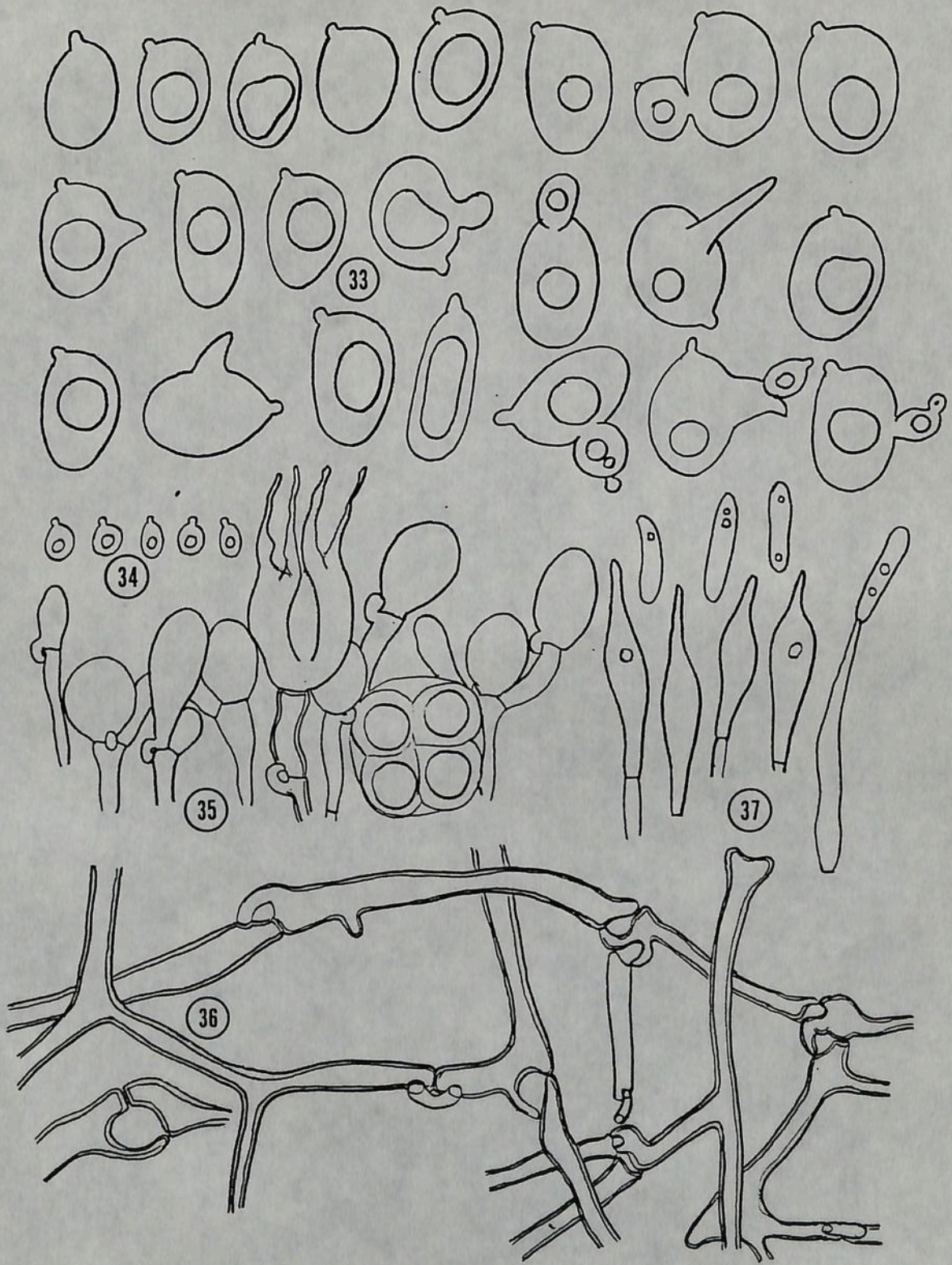


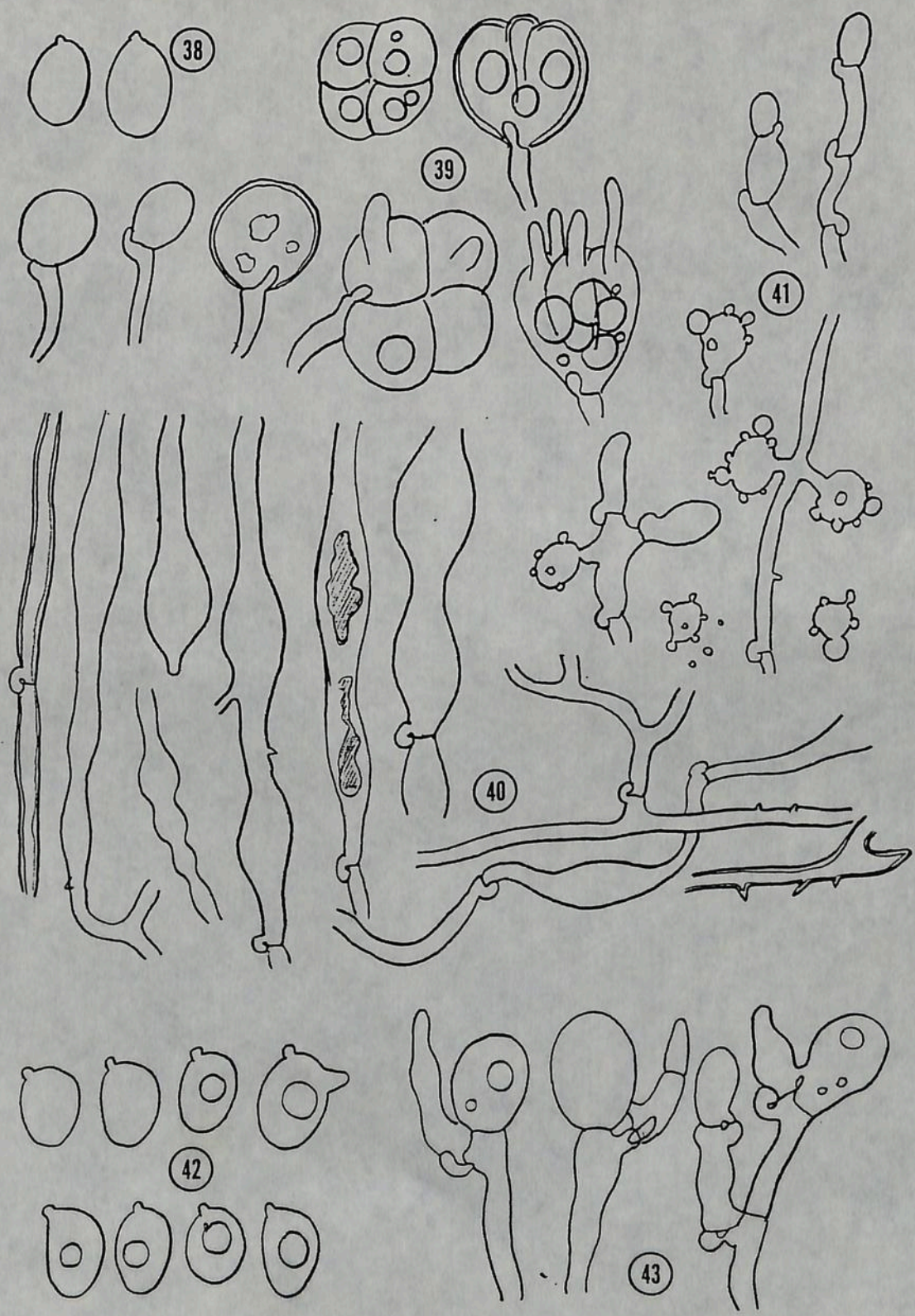
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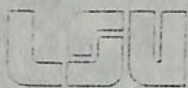












Department of Botany
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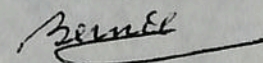
24-VII-1990

Dear Dick,

Following our brief conversation, I am forwarding the 16-page manuscript of a paper entitled "Elements for a Mycological Inventory" III. Heterobasidiomycetidae, by Régis Courtecuisse and B. Lowy, for your consideration.

J. Boidin's letter is enclosed. A few typos and other minor errors have been corrected, but I did not heed his cautionary remarks about "probasidia." "Dangereux," indeed! We do not have to agree on this. I explained my position on terminology some time ago, and there is still no consensus. Anyone knowledgeable in these arcane matters will know what it is all about. For others, it doesn't matter. Chacun à son goût!

With best regards,


B. Lowy

FACULTE DE PHARMACIE

3, rue du Professeur Laguesse - 59045 LILLE CEDEX - Tél. 20.95.30.07

DEPARTEMENT DE BOTANIQUE
RESEAU DE SYNECOLOGIE

Biologie végétale : Brigitte CARON

Botanique,
Ethnobotanique : Annick DELELIS-DUSOLLIER
Bruno DE FOUCAULT

Cryptogamie : Chantal VAN HALUWYN
Régis COURTECUISSÉ

Lille, le

21.06.1990

porte 4351

Received!
20-VII-'90

My dear Bernard,

We have done our best to produce the paper before 20th of June. But, unfortunately the request for some minor changes by you is impossible.

Too bad, but the paper will safely be published in the next issue of Mycotaxon. I think you will find this while coming back from Hungary and have some time to make the necessary changes.

As you see on the paper, there is an error in the numbering of the title... (That's my own fault), (and I even wrote to Korf in the case he received directly the paper from J.Boidin). Because of the delays of publication in the different involved periodicals (Mycologia Helvetica, Cryptogamic Botany), our paper will occur before others, and it must bear the n°3 in the series. I think that even with the new delay and the plan for next issue of Mycotaxon, it will be OK like this.

Then, J.Boidin suggests some modification with the word "probasidia". I let you judge the opportunity of changing that.

He also wishes to know whether C.coralloides is clamped or not. Could you add in the text that it is clampless.

The citation of "AS" for Albertini et Schweinitz under Ditiotia radicata might be replaced by "Alb. et Schw."

The citation of Duncan's paper is also possible. I don't have it but maybe, you could enclose the main informations from this paper in our discussion about that species...

It is also possible to erase the "x1" for fig.1 if the information is no more correct after reduction of the plate. The size of the basidiocarp is quoted in the text and it can be sufficient...

He also suggests that 2 referees are necessary for our paper. If this is correct, I let you choose the second one and get a second letter to join to the manuscript while sending it to Korf.



FACULTE DE PHARMACIE

3, rue du Professeur Laguesse - 59045 LILLE CEDEX - Tél. 20.95.30.07

DEPARTEMENT DE BOTANIQUE
RESEAU DE SYNECOLOGIE

Biologie végétale : Brigitte CARON

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Bruno DE FOUCAULT

Cryptogamie : Chantal VAN HALUWYN
Régis COURTECUISSÉ

Lille, le 21.06.1990

note 435

My dear Bernard,

We have done our best to produce the "Heterobasidiomycetes" paper before 20th of June. But, unfortunately, the postal delays, and the request for some minor changes by Jacques Boidin, make it impossible.

Too bad, but the paper will safely be published in the next issue of Mycotaxon. I think you will find this while coming back from Hungary and have some time to make the necessary changes.

As you see on the paper, there is an error in the numbering of the title... (That's my own fault), (and I even wrote to Korf in the case he received directly the paper from J.Boidin). Because of the delays of publication in the different involved periodicals (Mycologia Helvetica, Cryptogamic Botany), our paper will occur before others, and it must bear the n°3 in the sery. I think that even with the new delay and the plan for next issue of Mycotaxon, it will be OK like this.

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He also suggests that 2 referees are necessary for our paper. If this is correct, I let you choose the second one and get a second letter to join to the manuscript while sending it to Korf.

✓
✓
✓
✓

R.A.F.



Some more minor problems I found in the manuscript and that I corrected myself by gluing xeroxed words. That was OK for this version of the manuscript, but if you print it again with the above modifications, those will not be in the text: p.10 in discussion, the name P.gelatinosum is not correctly spelled. (gelatinosum); p.15 in bibliography, under Ahmad, replace "planins" by "plains", and under Courtecuisse and Courtecuisse-Buyck, replace "Guyana" by "Guyane".

Maybe after all those corrections our paper will be quite perfect...! I hope that the second referee will not find more problems...

I let you finish all this. Sorry that we are so far one from other, but more postal exchange would delay again the publication. I should be glad to help you in the final phase, but...

On the other hand, I am now officially employed by Lille university, and I take this opportunity to increase my mycological activities (if possible). During the course of my work, I have to help students in preparing some thesis. A special way of research I should hope to develop is the use of fungi as medicines, and all the aspects related to pharmacologically active metabolites (I work in a Faculty of Pharmacy...). One of my students is preparing a work on the antibiotics from higher fungi. Some american papers are lacking here, and I just ask you if you could provide us with a copy of the followings:

- v.S. Q11 N26 chem. Library ?
williams ?
- in "Proc.Nat.Acad.Sci." (Washington)
 - ✓1947: Robbins, Kavanagh et Hervey: Antibiotic substances from Basidiomycetes. Pleurotus griseus ; vol.33:171-176
 - 1949: Kavanagh, Hervey et Robbins; Same title, 4 Marasmius conigenus ; vol.35:343-349
 - 1950: Anchel, Manjori, Hervey, Anette et Robbins; Same title, 6. Clitocybe illudens ; vol.36:300-305
 - 1951: Kavanagh, Hervey et Robbins: Same title, 8: Pleurotus mutilus and Pleurotus passekerianus ; vol.37:570-574
 - 1951: Kavanagh, Hervey et Robbins: Same title, 9: Drosophila subatrata ; vol.38:555-560
- (in this serial, I have no reference for n°2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and eventually following ones..)

- QK1-T6 (9th Fl.)
- in Bull.Torrey Bot.Cl.
 - ✓1945: Robbins, Hervey, Davidson et Robbins: A survey of some wood-destroying and other fungi for antibacterial activity; vol.72:165-190
 - ✓1947: Hervey: A survey of Basidiomycetes for antibacterial activities; vol.74:476-503

OK 504 F3 (4th Fl.)

-in Farlowia (Cambridge, Mass.):

✓ 1949: Laviano: A study of the antibiotic activity of some Basidiomycetes; vol. 3: 503-507

It should be very valuable for this thesis to consult these items.

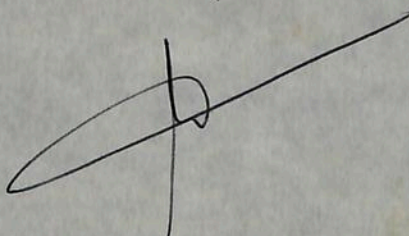
I don't know if I can help you in some way, but I feel very indebted to you for all these things. Do not hesitate for asking me anything you would need...

Well, my dear Bernard, I hope that your trip to USSR and Hungary was pleasant and succesful. Please let me know if this was interesting.

I thank you very much in advance for all this (finishing the paper and eventually sending the xerox). Maryvonne and I remain you faithfull friends, and waiting for an opportunity to meet you again, I send you my very best regards.

Your

Régis

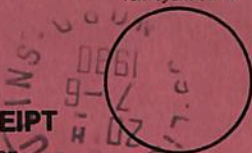


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Botany Department, Louisiana State University	
Street and No. Life Sciences Building Rm. 504	Rue et no.
City, State and ZIP Code Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705	Lieu et Pays

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Customer Completion (Please Print)	FROM	Dr. B. Lowy
		Botany Department, LSU
		Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1705
	TO	Dr. Régis Courtecuisse
		Laboratoire Botanique et Cryptogamie Rue du Professeur Laguesse F. 59045 LILLE Cédex, FRANCE

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PS Form 3806, RECEIPT FOR REGISTERED MAIL (Customer Copy)
June 1986 (See Information on Reverse)



Department of Botany
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803-1705

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BITNET: BTRUSS@LSUVM

28-V-1990

Mon cher Régis,

Provided that it has your approval, this should be the final manuscript. If you find that any significant changes need to be made, return it to me, but if it looks OK I suggest (to save time) that you give it to a colleague for criticism, then (if approved) you may send it directly to Korf (together with the referee's recommendation). So far, things have gone rather smoothly, according to plan, so that the paper may be ready to submit before 20 June.

I worked with our department secretary to produce a suitable format and typeface in order to utilize space as economically as possible. Unfortunately, my colleague who usually checks the Latin diagnoses is not on campus, but from previous experience with these brief descriptions, I feel quite sure that both yours and mine are correct. Nevertheless, you may want to submit it to an expert.

I'll have to forgo the pleasure of seeing you in Regensburg, since I expect to leave Budapest in mid-July, and can not plan to return for the meetings in August.

Thanks for your kindness in suggesting that we collaborate on this paper, even though my part in it has been very small!

With all best wishes to you and Maryvonne for a pleasant and successful meeting in Regensburg!

Abrazos!

B. Lowy

Régis — Please send me a note as soon as you receive this, so that I'll know it has arrived safely.

Received: 9-V-190

UNIVERSITE DE LILLE II

FACULTE DE PHARMACIE

3, rue du Professeur Laguesse - 59045 LILLE CEDEX - Tél. 20.95.30.07

DEPARTEMENT DE BOTANIQUE
RESEAU DE SYNECOLOGIE

- Biologie végétale : Brigitte CARON
- Botanique,
Ethnobotanique : Annick DELELIS-DUSOLLIER
Bruno DE FOUCAULT
- Cryptogamie : Chantal VAN HALUWYN
Régis COURTECUISSÉ

Lille, le 3.05.1990

My dear Bernard,

Here is my final version of the manuscript of our paper. The latin diagnosis for Dacryopinax formosus nov.sp. remains to be written, and the one for Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum to be checked. A few paragraphs are also to be checked by you, as well as the citation of D.formosus in the key. All those points are quoted in red on the manuscript.

I join the original sketches and a photocopy with the numbering of the figures, and a separate legend for them. You may arrange all that to the best during the final computer typing. I suggest possible positions for the drawings, but it depends of the logical place following the pattern of each sheet after typing.

I should be glad to have a last glance at the final version, but it might be done at the same time than mailing to a referee. My comments will concern only slight details...

Another thing is important: I as previously said, a subtitle will be to be added, in the serial "Studies on the Flora of the Guyanas". I write today to Mrs.A.R.A. Gorts van Rijn, to ask for the serial number and I ask her to send the answer (and the number) directly to you, to save some time. So you can add the subtitle and number during the typing.

I hope we are able to finish all that before 20th of June, but, if not, that is not dramatical... The things can be finished as soon as you are back from Europe. All will be OK for us at this date, and the manuscript will be sent to R.P.Korf, on the 20th of July, as the latest.

I am sorry that you can't stay in Europe until IMC 4 at Regensburg... It was a good opportunity to meet again... Anyway, please give all my best regards to S.P.Wasser and colleagues in USSR,



and to Bohus's staff in Hungary. I am in good relations with all of them. Thanks for that.

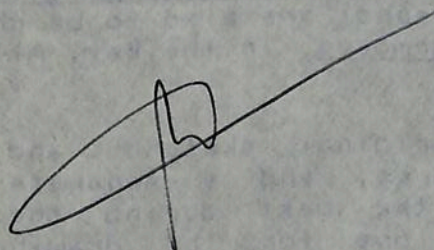
Well, my dear Bernard, I can't write any more, because, I am also finishing a joint paper with T.Hongo concerning a new Pluteus species from Japan, and another one with B.Buyck (Belgium) concerning the Russulaceae from french Guyana (...sorry, Gujana...!). I am somewhat late because of several duties at the University last week.

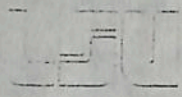
I hope all is OK like this for that affair, and waiting for further news from you in a very next future, I send you (and Maryvonne too) my very best regards.

Sincerely

your

Régis

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping loop followed by a vertical stroke and a small flourish.



Department of Botany
 LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
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 BITNET: BTRUSS@LSUVM

6-11-1990

Cher Régis,

The ms. of the 2nd draft here enclosed with my suggestions and corrections is ready for the next and possibly final revision. My chief comments concern D. indacocheae (p.5). The reader is left with great uncertainty as to the identification of the fungus. This may be due to the fact that, as you point out, your collection is quite possibly in an early stage of development and consequently shows some atypical features. If you agree, perhaps something like the following statement could be included with your comments: Although the collection does not conform in every detail with the type description because it appears to be composed of young basidiocarps, in our opinion it falls within the normal range of variation often found among dacrymycetaceous fungi. In Flora Neotropica (1971) I include a paragraph (p.5) concerning variation within the Dacrymycetaceae, and over the years I have become more strongly convinced that variability is indeed a "hallmark" of the Heterobasidiomycetes.†

As to naming the sp. nov., D. formosus may serve as well as any other. It is quite handsome, as the color photo shows. This photo is, incidentally, only for your personal record, (and I believe justifies the name), since color reproduction is prohibitive in cost. The black & white print will serve quite well, if you choose to include it. I am also returning your original notes and sketches which are more than adequate to accompany a description of the sp. nov. Yes, I can have a Latin diagnosis translated by a colleague who is a good latinist, and has always checked my Latin diagnoses before publication. I can also provide a very good copy of the ms. from our computer-printer. The only problem will be for you to indicate where you prefer to have your illustrations. This should be done to conserve as much space as possible, but you are already familiar with the format of Mycotaxon. When the final copy is typed here, I'll forward it for your approval, after which it can be submitted to a referee for comments which must now accompany a ms. sent to the editor.

I am concerned that there may be some delay that I had not previously considered, in submitting the final ms. to the editor. On June 20 I expect to leave for the Soviet Union (Kiev) where I've been invited to give a lecture (ethnomycology) at the Institute of Botany, and to work on some Tremellales at the herbarium. Field trips are also scheduled, and I'll be there for 2 weeks. On my return I plan to stop in Budapest for a week to visit friends and colleagues (Bohus and Babos), then return home on 16 July. So if possible, the ms. should be ready to send to Korf before June 20! This may be optimistic, since it is not possible to predict how long a reader may keep the ms. before returning it for final corrections or suggestions. In any event, I think we are doing the best we can to have the ms. ready at the earliest possible moment.

x This may be true whether the fr. is mature or not! I also forgot to mention that I am returning the type collection in a separate mailing. I have kept a small

by S. P. Wasser

position for LSUM. —

I am always interested in your plans for the future, and am very glad that your prospects seem to be greatly improving at Lille. I hope too, that you may soon be able to send me good news about your appointment to a more stable position, so that you can devote yourself to your work without having to worry about what administrative inconvenience might strike next. Is Maryvonne also still teaching? I know that she must be setting a good example for you by keeping physically fit! Please give her my warmest regards.

as ever,

Bernard

FACULTE DE PHARMACIE

3, rue du Professeur Laguesse - 59045 LILLE CEDEX - Tél. 20.95.30.07

DEPARTEMENT DE BOTANIQUE
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Bruno DE FOUCAULT

Cryptogamie : Chantal VAN HALUWYN
Régis COURTECUISSÉ

Lille, le 16.03.1990

My dear Bernard,

Many thanks for your quick answer. Would everybody be as serious and effective as you are, life would be less difficult ! I am waiting for many other answers from different kinds of collaborators and it is really unpleasant to wait for last details during long weeks to finish some papers.

So, I prepared a new text, taking into consideration all your comments, with which I completely agree. The numbering is somewhat changed, following the disparition of Dacryopinax fissa, but that is not a problem. The re-numbering of figures will be done next time, just before the definitive paper. Don't worry if you find some errors in this numbering.

I am very glad that my unnamed Dacryopinax turns to be a new species. If it proves to be true, what name will we choose for it ? It will be replacing the mention "Dacryopinax sp." on page 1 and 2 of the new text you receive today. And of course, concerning the publication, I think that it is possible to wait a few weeks to enclose it in the present paper. It is also preferable, isn't it ? (instead of presenting two separate papers). Whether the delay is not too long, we can wait a little bit. Quick publication in Mycotaxon will compensate the delay for SEM prints.

I add some comments on the text as you can see. Do not hesitate to give me your opinions and further corrections. We have time, as I previously said, to make the paper as perfect as possible.

You will see that I replaced the word "surroundings" in the title by "vicinity", as you did along the text. Is that correct ?

The short latin diagnosis will be checked by a good latinist, but, if we present the Dacryopinax as new, we will need another and longer diagnosis. Have you the possibility to get a quick translation ? Here in France, I know a very good latinist (he translated the diagnosis of my hygrophores, for example, but he has a lot of work and



it is long to get answers from him (He is one of the collaborators whose answer I am waiting to finish a paper dealing with a new Pluteus species from Japan !). If we ask him, we have to provide quickly the french (or english) text...

On the other hand, concerning the final version of the text, do you have the possibility to use a better printer than me ? The only opportunity I have is to present the final text like the provisional one, and like this letter. It is not very good, because I have no italics, only bold-face characters.

Concerning the problem with the Museum of Paris (indeed with the Director of the Lab. of Cryptogamy) it is rather quiet presently. But I am always standing on the defensive, expecting some bad things from him. Here, in Lille, things are completely different, and I am really happy. I do sincerely hope that my present provisional job will become a stable one in June this year. The situation is rather difficult because there are 7 applicants for 2 posts. Of course, I am in a good position to get one of them but one can never anticipate the final decision. Things are like this in France. We just have to hope, still for two months... After I get this stable position, I'll feel completely free, even with the Director at Paris. Presently, I can do nothing because he belongs to the council which decides the attributions of posts all over the country. So my future partly depends on him. As early as I get the job here, I'll become more relax... Life at the lab. here in Lille will be really pleasant. I have some teaching to do, and I am completely free for my research. So I'll go further into my work on tropical (and temperate) fungi. I am now preparing elements to write some monographs in the "Flora of the Guyanas" project, (families Hygrophoraceae, Pluteaceae, Crepidotaceae, Entolomataceae, Hohenbuehelia and maybe others, with the agreement of R. Halling and A.R.A. Gorts van Rijn.

As to the application at NY Botanical Garden, I have no news, but the result has been announced for Spring this year. I still wait for that. Whenever I should be choosed, the decision would be very difficult for me, just before the potential success of all my efforts here in France, and that would be a problem for Maryvonne to follow me (I think even the visa-problem would be a severe one to her, for a long stay...).

As I am free for my research here in Lille, and the working-conditions being rather satisfactory, I think it would be better, and anyway easier, more simple, etc... to stay here. Maybe less valorizing for my mycological career, but I feel possible to provide valuable contributions to mycology from here, working partly on fungi from abroad, following the opportunities of some personal missions, travels and others.

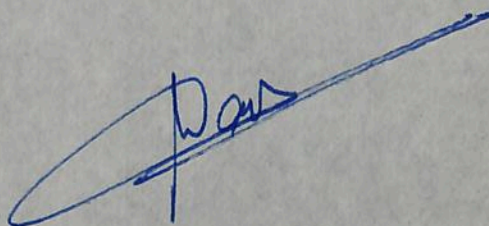
Well, we have many work to do, and I stop those private considerations. I thank you for the interest you have in the

developments of my situation.

I wait for further comments on our text from you, and from news about the Dacryopinax.

Very truly yours.

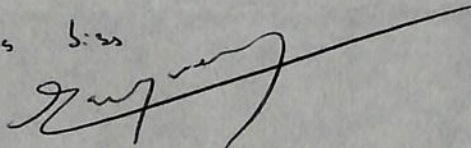
Régis



P. S.

Grosses bis

Amitiés.



ELEMENTS FOR A MYCOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF
THE VICINITY OF "SAUT PARARE" (ARATAYE RIVER)
AND "NOURAGUES INSELBERG" (FRENCH GUIANA)
V. HETEROBASIDIOMYCETIDAE

2nd Div. & T
corrected
Returned to
R.C. 6-11-90

Régis COURTECUISSÉ (1)
and Bernard LOWY (2)

(1) Laboratoire de Botanique et Cryptogamie; Faculté de Pharmacie,
3, rue du Professeur Laguesse, F.59045 -LILLE Cédex (FRANCE); (2)
Botany Department; Louisiana State University; BATON ROUGE; La 70803
(USA).

SUMMARY: The authors give a description and illustrations of macro-
and micromorphological features for the heterobasidiomycetous material
collected in French Guiana by RC in 1988. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
var. bisporum Lowy et Courtec. and Dacryopinax, sp. Lowy et Courtec.
are proposed as new.

formosus

RESUME: Les auteurs donnent une description et des illustrations des
caractères macro- et micromorphologiques pour le matériel appartenant
aux Hétérobasidiomycètes, récolté en 1988 par RC en Guyane Française.
Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum et Dacryopinax, sp. sont
proposés comme nouveaux.

formosus

KEY-WORDS: Mycoflora, French Guiana, Heterobasidiomycetidae,
Auricularia, Calocera, Dacryopinax, Ditiola, Pseudohydnum,
Tremella.

why not: sixteen collections were made. in no value judgement

INTRODUCTION:

After dealing with Hygrophoraceae, Pluteaceae
(COURTECUISSÉ, 1989, 1990), and Russulaceae (COURTECUISSÉ and BUYCK,
1990), we present in this paper a survey of the heterobasidiomycetous
material collected in French Guiana during a mission organized by the
Muséum of Paris. [Rather rich collections were made, with sixteen
samples.] Field notes were gathered on fresh material, [and some
coloured plates and slides made.] Determinations by RC of [the dried
material took place after coming back to the laboratory. BL confirmed
some identifications and determined some unnamed specimens (including the sp. nov.)

returning

Some species were previously known from French Guiana:
Auricularia fuscusuccinea (Mont.) Farlow and A. polytricha were noted
by LOWY (1971), as well as Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.) Martin,
the two latter being already mentioned by Montagne (1854),
respectively under the names Hirneola polytricha + H. nigra and
Guepinia cohaerens. Septobasidium leprieurii (Mont.) Pat. and
Syrpharbarinum (Mont.) Bres. were cited respectively by DENNIS (1970)
and MONTAGNE (l.c., s.n. Daedalea) followed by RYVARDEN (1982) who
re-studied the type. A single species of Tremella, viz. T. aurantia
Schw.:Fr. was also listed by MONTAGNE (l.c.).

?
more or less myc
raison d'être.

Sorry for my mistake concerning your citation of this species in
the Neotropica but as you do not mention French Guiana, it seems
better this way.

Bottom of P. 2

"metabaridia (Fig. 3) becoming
transversely 3-septate, 28-
40 x 4-7 μ m, with basal
clamp."

↑
["The last article easily collapsed"]

I see this refers to metabaridia,
so if really needed (?) substitute:

These frequently collapsing,
or simply omit.

include

Our collections range from Auricularia (5 specimens), ~~to~~ Calocera (1), Dacryopinax (4), Ditiola (1), Pseudohydnum (1), ~~and~~ Tremella (4). Most of the taxa are well known from neotropical areas but a variety is proposed as new, viz. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum fo. bisporum as well as a species, viz. Dacryopinax sp. formosus.

KEY TO THE DESCRIBED TAXA:

I. AURICULARIACEAE: Basidiocarp gelatinous, more or less auriform; metabasidia cylindrical, becoming transversely 3-septate.
1. Hymenium poroid-reticulate: Auricularia delicata
1. Hymenium non poroid-reticulate: A. polytricha.

II. DACRYMYCETACEAE: Basidiocarp gelatinous, pulvinate, lobate to substipitate.
1. Erect, digitately branched: Calocera coralloides
1. Not digitately branched: cf. 2
2. Stipitate, pileate; hyphae heterogeneous: Ditiola radicata

2. Pileus spathulate to expanded-orbiculate; hyphae homogeneous: cf. 3
3. Pileus spathulate, simple to branched, orange-yellow: Dacryopinax spathularia (= D. fissa)
3. Pileus foliose, deeply lobed, with brownish tints: D. indacocheae
3. the new species

III. TREMELLACEAE: Basidiocarp gelatinous, variously cerebriform to lobate; metabasidia subspherical, becoming cruciate-septate.

1. Hymenium spiny: Pseudohydnum gelatinosum
1. Hymenium without spines: cf. 2
2. Hyaline to whitish, sparsely lobate, drying nearly effused: Tremella fibulifera
2. Yellow, orange or brownish pigments predominating: cf. 3
3. Foliose, brownish when fresh, drying darker: T. fimbriata
3. Cerebriform to lobate, with yellow-orange pigments: T. lutescens.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TAXA:

I. AURICULARIACEAE:

1. Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Hennings in Bresadola, Hennings et Magnus 1893 Bot. Jahrb. 17:492
= ? Merulius affinis Junghuhn 1839 Batav. Gen. Verh. 17:76
(see LOWY, 1971 for further synonymy).

Macroscopic description (Fig. 1):

Basidiocarp pileate, more or less orbicular, firmly to gelatinous, sessile. Abhymenial surface shortly pilose. Hymenophoral surface pale yellowish, then light reddish brown, becoming poroid-reticulate. Medulla lacking.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig. 2) 10-17 x 4,5-6 um, cylindrical to somewhat allantoid, hyaline with irregular internal droplets and guttules. Probasidia cylindrical clavate; metabasidia (Fig. 3) becoming transversely 3-septate, 28-40 x 4-7 um, (the last article easily?)

It is pleasant that the alphabetical order I adopted fits with the systematic one! Auriculariaceae then Dacrymycetaceae, then Tremellaceae...!

I think preferable not to repeat your complete synonymy, but only to refer to it. Yes, better meaning is unclear (to me). Does it refer to a figure?

collapsed, with basal clamp.

matrix

Hyphae (Fig.4) x 1-3,5 um, interwoven in a gelatinous matter, more or less branched and anastomosing, with clamp connections. Some hyphidia with dendroid apex present, x 1-3 um.

Pileipellis (Fig.5) with a pseudoparenchymatous layer with more or less isodiametrical cells 10-25 x 5-20 um, and dermatocystidia of two types. First type marasmiod, i.e. clavate diverticulate, brown, 15-30 x 10-25 um. Second type setiform up to 130 x 7 um with a thickened wall up to 2,5 um, sometimes associated with an inflated and diverticulate base resembling the first type, but more often with a bulbous, smooth base, seldom forked.

Collections:

- "Saut Pararé" (Arataye river), on a wooden beam of the building at the camp. 27.02.1988. Coll. and Det.:RC; n°RC/GF88.354 (PC)
- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" (Arataye river), on a fallen trunk. 2.03.1988. Coll. and Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.457 (PC)

Discussion:

These collections are typical of A.delicata, as described by LOWY (1971). This species is rather common throughout all the Neotropics but was so far not reported from French Guiana. Countries where this fungus occurs are summarized as follows (from LOWY, 1971, or if from other references, those noted into brackets): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, China (DU FU et al, 1983; TAN et WU, 1986), Colombia, Congo (BRESADOLA, 1911), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia (BRESADOLA, 1894), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India (NATARAJAN et KOLANDAVELU, 1980), Jamaica, Java (BRESADOLA, 1907), Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, St.Croix, Trinidad, Venezuela.

2. Auricularia polytricha (Mont.)Saccardo 1885 Att.R.Inst.Ven. VI,3:722

(for the synonymy, see LOWY, 1971).

Macroscopic description (Fig.6)

Basidiocarp pileate, cupulate, up to 10 cm broad, tough-to-gelatinous. Abhymenial surface densely pilose. Hymenium dark, brown to purplish brown, smooth to somewhat rugulose. Medulla present, thin.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.7) 11-16 x 5-6 um, cylindrical to subballantoid, hyaline.

Probasidia cylindrical, metabasidia (Fig.8) becoming transversely 3-septate, 40-60 x 4-6 um.

Hyphae x 1-4 um, interwoven in a gelatinous layer, with clamp connections.

Pileipellis, consisting of a layer of more or less isodiametrical cells and dense setiform dermatocystidia (Fig.9) up to 300 x 5 um with a thickened wall, up to 2-(2,5) um.

Collections:

- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" (Arataye River), on dead wood of a fallen trunk. 27.02.1988. Coll. and Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.353 (PC). *needed*
- Same locality (at some distance) on dead wood. 7.03.1988. ?

- Same locality [at some distance] on a dead trunk. 8.03.1988.
Coll. and Det.: RC, n°RC/GF88.562 (PC).

Discussion:

Like the preceding, those specimens fit well within the concept of A. polytricha, as described by LOWY (1971). The species was already mentioned from French Guiana and is also noted from (references as for the preceding) Argentina, Australia (BRESADOLA et SACCARDO, 1890), Bahama Islands, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Cameroon (BERTHET et BOIDIN, 1966), China (DU FU et al., 1983; TAN et WU, 1986), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Ethiopia (BRESADOLA, 1894), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India (BERKELEY, 1854), Indonesia in Sumatra Island (BOEDIJN, 1929), Jamaica, Japan (IMAZEKI et HONGO, 1965 and other authors), Mexico, New Zealand (MacNABB, 1964), Nicaragua, Pacific Islands (LOWY, 1952), Pakistan (AHMAD, 1945), Panama, Peru, Philippine Islands (BRESADOLA, 1915), Puerto Rico, Sao Tome et Principe (BRESADOLA et ROUMEGUERE, 1890), Surinam, Trinidad, Venezuela.

II. DACRYMYCETACEAE:

3. Calocera coralloides Kobayasi 1939 Sci.Rept.Tokyo Bunr.Daig.
B4(74):225

Macroscopic description (Fig.10):

Basidiocarp erect, digitate, cylindrical to subulate, up to 5 x 1 mm, orange to reddish brown downwards, gelatinous [and then tough] ?
Hymenium amphigenous, smooth. ^{below} ^{firm-}

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.11) ^{somewhat} 7-10 x 4-5 um, slightly curved, 1-septate, the distal cell a little bit larger. Wall thin, easily collapsed.

Probasidia (Fig.12) 30-35 x 2-4 um, cylindrical, slightly clavate upwards. Metabasidia (Fig.12) up to 40 x 2-6 um, bifurcate, easily collapsed. Sterigmata up to 10 um.

Hyphae with gelatinous, punctate to asperulate ciliate wall, curved in the subhymenial layer. Flesh with densely agglutinated parallel hyphae.

Sterile zone of the basidiocarp ("stipe") covered with short hairs (Fig.13), up to 15 x 4 um.

Collection:

- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" (Arataye River), on the bark of a fallen branch. 5.03.1988. Coll. and Det.: RC, n°RC/GF88.503 (PC)

Discussion:

This rare species, previously known from Japan and Bolivia (LOWY, 1971) is new to the mycoflora of French Guiana. That is the second record from South America, as far as we know.

4. Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy 1959 Mycologia 51:848

Macroscopic description (Fig.14)

Basidiocarp gelatinous, up to 20 mm broad, irregularly orbicular or spatulate, dirty dark orange then milky orange, translucent, shining. Stipe (sterile zone) short and thick-set, weakly

5
differentiated. Lower surface [less shining,] somewhat velvety.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.15) 8-10 x 2,8-3,2 um, narrowly allantoid or subcylindrical, sometimes constricted, 1-3 septate. Wall and septae thin. Some spores were seen germinating ^{little} spherical conidia x 1,5 um with a broad "apiculus". ^{small}

Probasidia (Fig.15) up to 20 x 3 um cylindrical to clavate subcapitate with a slightly thickened wall. Metabasidia (Fig.15) up to 30 x 4-5 um, bifurcate, with sterigmata up to 10 x 2 um, organized in a very dense hymenium, with some sclerified clavate cells, up to 15 x 10 um.

Flesh ^{gelatinous} ~~gelified~~ made of thin-walled (up to 1 um) hyphae x 2-4 um. Clamps none.

Upper surface (sterile) with thick-walled, clavate to elliptical or pyriform cells (Fig.16), up to 30 x 20 um. Wall up to 4 um.

Superior or Abhymenial Collection:

- Around the "Nouragues mountain" camp, on a laying rotten trunk. 17.02.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n"RC/GF88.093 (PC)

Discussion: new

It is with ^{few} hesitation that we present this determination because D. indacocheae is usually somewhat larger with a lobed basidiocarp, presents cylindrical dicharyoparaphyses which were not observed here; furthermore its conidia (secondary spores) are larger, up to 2-2,5 um in diameter. Maybe the youth of the involved collection could explain discrepancies, the basidiocarp and conidia being immature, smaller than at maturity, and the hymenium being still too dense to let the dicharyoparaphyses appear. Nevertheless, the fructification showed by LOWY (1959:842, fig.1, right) looks like our collection. This taxon is the closest to our collection, and we propose D. indacocheae as new to French Guiana. It was previously known from Bolivia and Brazil (LOWY, 1971).

5 Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.:Fr.)Martin 1948 Lloydia 11:116
= Dacryopinax fissa (Berk.)Martin 1948 Lloydia 11:116
(for complete synonymy, see LOWY, 1971)

Macroscopic description (Fig.17):

Basidiocarp up to 10 x 4-5 mm, erect, spatulate to somewhat furcate or even polycephalic at apex, the sides slightly curved, ~~inside~~, yellow orange, the base darker, with a well marked stipe, villose like the sterile surface.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.18) 8-10,5 x 4-5,5 um, elliptical subphaseoliform, the apex often inflated, subpyriform on face view, 1-septate when mature, easily collapsed after septation.

Probasidia (Fig.19) cylindrical to clavate, 20-30 x 2-5 um; metabasidia (Fig.20) bifurcate, with sterigmata up to 10 x 2 um. Hyphidia ~~seldom~~, cylindrical, not branched.

Flesh ^{gelatinous} ~~gelified~~, made of hyphae x 2-5 um with "villose" walls. Clamps none.

infrequent Collection:

- Around the "Nouragues Mountain" camp. Fallen trunk of a Sterculiaceae tree. 15.02.1988. Coll. and Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.040 (PC)
- Around the "Nouragues Mountain" camp. On a rotten trunk. 19.02.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.157 (PC)
- The species has been seen ^{frequently} [many other times] in its typical form, in the area of Nouragues mountains and Saut Pararé.

Discussion: new throughout

The above-cited collections fit very well in the concept of Dacryopinax spathularia, as described by LOWY (1971). It is a very common species [all over] the tropical and subtropical belt, which can penetrate some temperate areas, and it would become wearisome to enumerate all the countries where it occurs. ^{we'll be accused of negligence for not enumerating them. (!?)}

The hierarchic level of D. fissa is rather questionable. Some authors consider it as synonymous with Dacryopinax spathularia (MARTIN, 1948; LOWY, 1971), but others prefer to consider it a good species (ZANG MU, 1985). Indeed, microscopic features are almost identical, and the only discrepancy lies in the macroscopic appearance of the basidiocarps, much more furcate and polycephalic at the apex. This special pattern is disturbing enough to make the determination problematic in the field. But, examination of the type (Univ. of Iowa) by one of us (BL) ^{proves} that it is merely an extreme morphological variation and we consider both taxa as conspecific. ^{OK}

6. Ditiola radicata (Alb. et Schw.:Fr.) Fr. 1822 Syst. Mycol. 2:170
 = Helotium radicum Alb. et Schw. 1805 Consp. Fung.:348
 = Ditiola luteoalba, var. radicata (AS:Fr.) Quélet 1886
 Enchir. Fung.:227
 = Guepinia radicata (AS:Fr.) Costantin et Dufour 1891
 Nouv. Fl.:205
 = Dacrymyces deliquescens, fo. radicata (AS:Fr.) Bourdot et Galzin 1928 Hym. Fr.:68
 = Dacrymyces radicus (AS:Fr.) Donk 1933
 Meded. Ned. Mycol. Ver. 18-20:120
 (for ^{other} more synonyms, see LOWY, 1971)

Macroscopic description (Fig. 22)

Basidiocarp orange, erect, tough-gelatinous, with a sterile stipe and a lobate spathulate apex, up to 6 mm high. Hymenium amphigenous.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig. 23) 10-13 x 4-5 um, cylindrical to elongate-elliptical, slightly curved, fragile and easily collapsed, becoming 1-septate when mature.

Probasidia (Fig. 24) cylindrical to clavate, up to 40 x 4 um. Metabasidia collapsed in our collection, but distinctly 2-furcate.

Structure monomitic, but with thick-walled hyphae in the cortical layer of the stipe x 1,5-2,5-(3) um, strongly gelified. Hyphae of the capitata apex x 1-3 um, thin-walled. Clamps none.

Collection:

-Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" on the Arataye river. On dead wood. 1.03.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.419 (PC)

Discussion:

This collection fits into the concept of Ditiola, as redescrbed by KENNEDY (1958). The heterogeneous structure is rather typical. It is difficult to give chorographical data about this species, because the synonymy seems rather confused. However, ~~it is noticeable that~~ it occurs in tropical areas as well as in temperate ones.

→ I forgot to erase this ... next time of corrections!

III. TREMELLACEAE:

7. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum, var. bisporum Lowy et Courtecuisse
var. nov.

A type differt metabasidia bisporibus. Typus in Guyana Gallica lectus, n°RC/GF88.273 in PC conservatur.

The latin will be checked by a professional latinist.

Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp quite typical of the type variety (see LOWY, 1971).

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.25) 5,5-8,5 x 5,5-7,5 um, shortly elliptical to subglobose, guttulate, germinating with a dorsal appendix. Very few quite elliptical (secondary?) spores have been seen.

Probasidia (Fig.26) clavate or subglobose, up to 10 x 8 um, becoming 2-septate, very seldom cruciate-septate, but metabasidia (Fig.27) constantly 2-septate (for some reason, 2 of the probasidial cells from cruciate basidia do not form sterigmata), up to 12 x 10 um.

Hyphae x 1-3 um, with clamps.

Surface of the pileus covered with hyphae x 2-10-(15) um, erect in a subtrichodermial structure, with intracellular beige-greyish pigmentation, very obvious in mediopellis.

Collection:

-Vicinity of the Saut Pararé on the Arataye river. On rotten wood. 25.02.1988. Coll.:RC; n°RC/GF88.273 (PC)

Discussion:

The variability of this subcosmopolitan species included so far the var. paucidentatum Lowy 1959, known from Bolivia. The typical 4-spored P. gelatinosum is known from Guyana (LOWY, 1971) and from several other neotropical areas, and we found in the world literature no mention of 2-spored collections. This seems remarkable enough to establish a new variety.

why anglicize this good, German name?

8. Tremella fibulifera A.Möller 1895 Protobas.:119

I'll add the umbrella in the final draft, if needed

Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp soft gelatinous, pulvinate then folded and finally irregularly foliose, pure white then subhyaline white, up to 2-2,5 cm in diameter and height; drying to a horny pale yellowish irregular and flat cushion.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.27) 6-11 x 4-8 um, elliptical, heteromorphous because of the mixture of primary and secondary spores. Primary spores easily germinating by repetition through a secondary sterigma or

directly by repetitive budding. Among the **I** and **II** spores are some elliptical elements (spores **III** ?) 2-4 x 1-3 um.

Probasidia 10-18 x 5-12 um, subspherical to elliptical.

Metabasidia (Fig.28) up to 20 x 15 um, cruciate-septate, 4-spored.

Hyphae (Fig.29) strongly gelatinized, x 4-8 um, rather thick-walled (up to 1 um thick) bearing numerous, complex and sometimes loop-like clamps.

Conidiophores (Fig.30) also present, cylindrical to fusiform, producing elongate elements, 8-18 x 2-3 um.

Collections:

- Around the "Nouragues Mountain" camp. On a lying trunk. 19.02.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.151 (PC)

- Surroundings of the "Saut Pararé" on the Arataye river. On the bark of a lying trunk. 2.03.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.452 (PC)
Vicinity

Discussion:

The collections are quite similar to those described by LOWY (1971) and BANDONI et OBERWINKLER (1983). The production of spores (primary basidiospores, secondary and perhaps tertiary derived ones as well as conidiospores probably of different types) seems to be very complex in this species as shown by our own sketches and description and by the latter above-cited paper. In this one, the authors suggest that some of the observed elements may come from a tremellaceous parasite. This might deserve a more careful study in the field and on fresh material, because, it is probable that, if any, the parasite may exist in the specimens as a rule. Indeed, our material shows the same pattern that the "single authentic specimen" described by BANDONI et OBERWINKLER. The association between the two hypothetical species might be specific and constant.

The species, previously known from Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Panama (LOWY, 1971) is new to French Guiana.

9. Tremella fimbriata Fr.:Fr. 1822 Syst.Mycol.2:212
= Tyfoliacea Pers. 1822 Mycol.europ.1:101

Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp up to 6 cm, brownish orange, foliose or auricularioid, firm gelatinous.

Microscopic description:

Spores not clearly seen, but several elliptical apiculate elements (Fig.31), 8-10 x 6-7 um present.

Probasidia spherical, x 10-15 um. Metabasidia (Fig.32) up to x 20 um, cruciate-septate, 4-spored, mainly arranged in groups.

Flesh gelatinized, made of elliptical to spherical elements mixed with hyphae (Fig.33) x 1,5-2,5 um, showing numerous swellings up to x 10 um and intracellular pigment. Clamps numerous. *many*

Beside the presumed basidiospores were seen [a lot of] apical or pleural labile conidiophores (Fig.34) up to 8 x 5 um (probably acting themselves as conidia), bearing tiny (secondary ?) conidiospores, growing up to x 2,5-4 um after maturation.

Collection:

- Vicinity of the Saut Pararé on the Arataye river. On dead wood. 8.03.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.576 (PC)

to conform with usage above

I

II

III

9

Discussion:

The sporal diversity of this specimens seems also to be rather complex, and might be better studied in fresh material. Such a pattern seems never to have been noticed in the temperate areas where the species also occurs. It could specifically occur in the Tropics. The taxonomy of this group being rather imperfectly known, it seems difficult to propose a correct chorographical outline for this taxon.

complete?

10. Tremella, cf. lutescens Fr.:Fr. 1822 Syst.Mycol.2:213
= Tremella, mesenterica Fr.:Fr. 1822 l.c.:593

Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp up to 25 mm in diameter, cerebriiform to lobate contortate, adherent to partially free, gelatinous, orange coloured, with some shade of greenish (by place) with some parts much more red orange or vermillion, especially on the folds. ? omit

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.35) 6-7 x 4-5 um, shortly elliptical subglobose to more or less elliptical, guttulate, germinating by secondary sterigmata.

Probasidia (Fig.36) x 12-15 um, associated with a conidiophore and a complex clamp system. Metabasidia cruciate-septate, 4-spored, up to 20 x 13 um.

Collection:

- Vicinity of the Saut Pararé on the Arataye river; on fallen branches. 25.02.1988. Coll.:RC: Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.284 (PC)

Discussion:

The smaller spores probably originate in the fact that we dealt with secondary ones. It is often difficult to distinguish between primary, secondary and eventually tertiary spores in a single mature basidiocarp, and heterogeneity in size and shape can easily confuse the interpretation of the (true) basidiospores as indicated by LOWY (1971). Our specimens probably fits into the concept of T.lutescens sensu lato, inclusive of T.mesenterica. In that wide sense, the species is almost cosmopolitan but is presumably new to French Guiana. Primary
collection

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RC/GF 88 227

Aratage

Tronc pour

24/2/88

Carophans Vays

spatels → 25mm de long

20mm de large

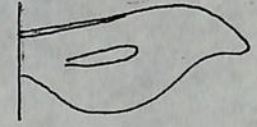
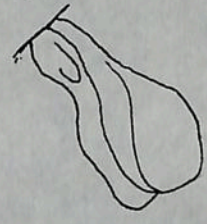
7mm d'épaisseur

1 peu rétréci au milieu (capité distalement)

forme d'arc uniforme

auz fermes mais ± déliquescents avec l'age

sur bris de pice transversalement



face forte inférieure

Daemopanax. mais pour la structure de base

3 lignes espacées → Diotale

lignes à 2 cas → ? sp. commune

— il me semble que 2 sortes de lignes les entières ?) = pour épaisseur

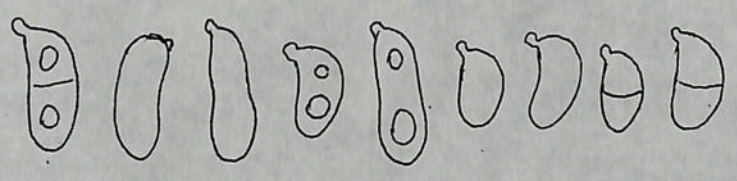
les entières petites = pour les mais je ne suis pas sûr que

la structure soit réellement distinctive ...

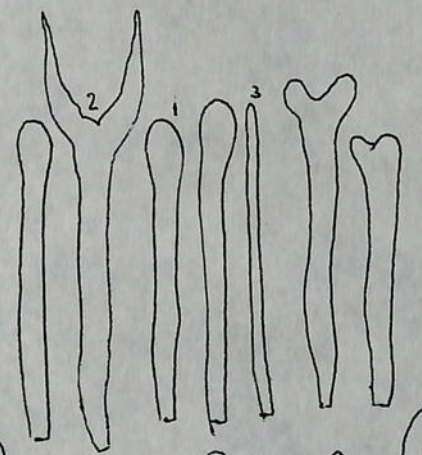
cf. Bernard.

Daemopanax formosum sp. nov.

Sp. étroites et cylindriques à l'extrémité dilatée et aux
 fréquemment étranglées au centre quand elles sont jeunes droites
 hyalines lisses, à contour net, granuleux au périphérique
 Aperte aux orbiculaire, latéral ou dorsal.
 1 division médiane assez fréquente 7,5-13 x 3,8-4,5 μm

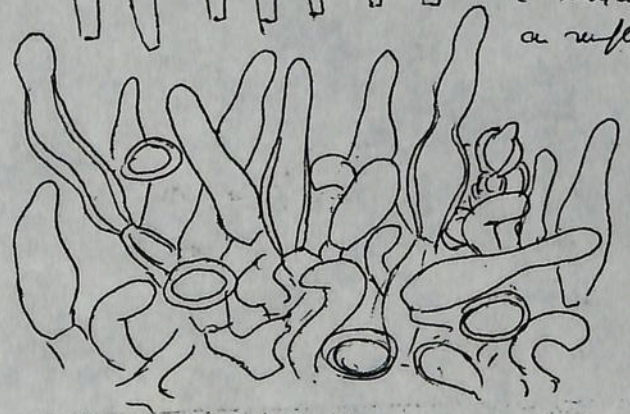


³ Rotunds¹ cylindriques subcylindriques 80-35 x 3-4,5 μm
 Motus² à 2 stériles et 2 d'axe, plus et plus puis après
 25-30 x 2-3,5 μm stériles → 20 x 1-2 μm
 Hyphes³ peu évidents filiformes cylindriques → 35 x 2,5-3 μm, raides



Hyphes axillaires totales
 x 2-3,5 μm
 rarement sparses
 félicitation moyenne = faible
 Branches 0

Fructis remarquablement Lechodermique
 mais aux lésions sur chair très courtes
 et stériles courts aux stériles tombent
 au vides



Fructis.
 stériles 15-35 x 4-8 μm

extra set
illus.

legends
explanation of
plates

Fig.1-5: Auricularia delicata ; Fig.1: Basidiocarp, abhymenial (a) and hymenial (b) view; Fig.2: Probasidia and metabasidia; Fig.3: Probasidia and metabasidia; Fig.4: Probasidia and metabasidia; Fig.5: Suprapellis with detail of the basal portion of two setae.

Fig.6-7: Auricularia polytricha ; Fig.6: Spores; Fig.7: Probasidia and one metabasidia.

Fig.8-11: Calocera coralloides ; Fig.8: Shape of the basidiocarp; Fig.9: Spores; Fig.10: Probasidia, metabasidia and hyphidia; Fig.11: Surface of the sterile zone ("stipe").

Fig.12-17: Dacryopinax formosus ; Fig.12: Dry basidiocarps; Fig.13: Hymenial surface (SEM view, x 475); Fig.14: Abhymenial surface with hyphal pegs (SEM view, x 450); Fig.15: Spores; Fig.16: Probasidia, metabasidia and one hyphidia^{um}; Fig.17: Suprapellis.

Fig.18-21: Dacryopinax indacocheae ; Fig.18: Basidiocarps; Fig.19: Spores; Fig.20: Probasidia and metabasidia with sclerified hymenial elements; Fig.21: Abhymenial surface.

Fig.22-25: Dacryopinax spathularia ; Fig.22: Basidiocarps; Fig.23: Spores; Fig.24: Probasidia and one metabasidia; Fig.25: Hyphae.

Fig.26-28: Ditiola radicata ; Fig.26: Basidiocarps; Fig.27: Spores; Fig.28: Probasidia.

Fig.29-32: Pseudohydnum gelatinosum var. bisporum ; Fig.29: Spores*; Fig.30: Probasidia; Fig.31: Metabasidia; Fig.32: Elements from the suprapellis.

Fig.33-37: Tremella fibulifera ; Fig.33: Spores of various kinds; Fig.34: conidia or spores III; Fig.35: Probasidia and metabasidia; Fig.36: Hyphae; Fig.37: Conidiophores and conidia.

Fig.38-41: Tremella fimbriata ; Fig.38: Spores; Fig.39: Probasidia and metabasidia; Fig.40: Hyphae; Fig.41: Conidiophores.

Fig.42-43: Tremella lutescens ; Fig.42: Spores; Fig.43: Probasidia.

* ~~291~~ ~~secondary spore?~~
Fig. 29a: atypical basidiospore

(x1):

- ✓ Fig.1-5: Auricularia, delicata † Fig.1: Basidiocarp, abhymenial (a) and hymenial (b) view; Fig.2: Spores; Fig.3: Probasidia and metabasidia; Fig.4: Hyphae; Fig.5: Suprapellis with detail of the basal portion of two setae.
- ✓ Fig.6-7: Auricularia, polytricha † Fig.6: Spores; Fig.7: Probasidia and one metabasidium.
- ✓ Fig.8-11: Calocera, coralloides † Fig.8: Shape of the basidiocarp; Fig.9: Spores; Fig.10: Probasidia, metabasidia and hyphidia; Fig.11: Surface of the sterile zone ("stipe").
- ✓ Fig.12-17: Dacryopinax, formosus † Fig.12: Dry basidiocarps; Fig.13: Hymenial surface (SEM view, x 475); Fig.14: Abhymenial surface with hyphal pegs (SEM view, x 450); Fig.15: Spores; Fig.16: Probasidia, metabasidia and one hyphidium; Fig.17: Suprapellis.
- ✓ Fig.18-21: Dacryopinax, indacocheae † Fig.18: Basidiocarps; Fig.19: Spores; Fig.20: Probasidia and metabasidia with sclerified hymenial elements; Fig.21: Abhymenial surface.
- ✓ Fig.22-25: Dacryopinax, spathularia † Fig.22: Basidiocarps; Fig.23: Spores; Fig.24: Probasidia and one metabasidium; Fig.25: Hyphae.
- ✓ Fig.26-28: Ditiola, radicata † Fig.26: Basidiocarps; Fig.27: Spores; Fig.28: Probasidia.
- ✓ Fig.29-32: Pseudohydnum, gelatinosum, var. bisporum † Fig.29: Spores; Fig.30: Probasidia; Fig.31: Metabasidia; Fig.32: Elements from the suprapellis.
- ✓ Fig.33-37: Tremella, fibulifera † Fig.33: Spores of various kinds; Fig.34: conidia or spores III; Fig.35: Probasidia and metabasidium; Fig.36: Hyphae; Fig.37: Conidiophores and conidia.
- ✓ Fig.38-41: Tremella, fimbriata † Fig.38: Spores; Fig.39: Probasidia and metabasidia; Fig.40: Hyphae; Fig.41: Conidiophores.
- ✓ Fig.42-43: Tremella, lutescens † Fig.42: Spores; Fig.43: Probasidia.

* ~~291~~ ~~secondary spore?~~
Fig. 29a: Atypical basidiospore.

Pica-Size typeface.

The provincial n° III (Pluteaceae) is not yet finished and the n° IV (Russulaceae with D. Buyck) will be published in "Mycologia Helvetica" probably after this paper

ELEMENTS FOR A MYCOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF
THE VICINITY OF "SAUT PARARE" (ARATAYE RIVER)
AND "NOURAGUES INSELBERG" (FRENCH GUIANA)
V. HETEROBASIDIOMYCETIDEAE*

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Bold
SUMMARY: The authors give a description and illustrations of macro- and micromorphological features for the heterobasidiomycetous material collected in French Guiana by RC in 1988. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum, var. bisporum Lowy et Courtec. and Dacryopinax formosus Lowy et Courtec. are proposed as new.

B
RESUME: Les auteurs donnent une description et des illustrations des caractères macro- et micromorphologiques pour le matériel appartenant aux Hétérobasidiomycètes, récolté en 1988 par RC en Guyane Française. Pseudohydnum gelatinosum, var. bisporum et Dacryopinax formosus sont proposés comme nouveaux.

B
KEY-WORDS: Mycoflora, French Guiana, Heterobasidiomycetidae, Auricularia, Calocera, Dacryopinax, Ditiola, Pseudohydnum, Tremella.

INTRODUCTION:

After dealing with Hygrophoraceae, Pluteaceae (COURTECUISSÉ, 1989, 1990), and Russulaceae (COURTECUISSÉ and BUYCK, 1990), we present in this paper a survey of the heterobasidiomycetous material collected in French Guiana during a mission organized by the Muséum of Paris. Sixteen collections were made. Field notes were gathered on fresh material. Determinations by RC of the dried material took place after returning to the laboratory. BL confirmed some identifications and determined some unnamed specimens, including the sp. nov.

Some species were previously known from French Guiana: Auricularia fuscusuccinea (Mont.) Farlow and

Bold
* Studies on the Flora of the Guianas" Number 52.
* Studied by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

A. polytricha were noted by LOWY (1971), as well as Dacryopinax, spathularia (Schw.) Martin, the two latter being already mentioned by Montagne (1854), respectively under the names Hirneola, polytricha + H. nigra and Guepinia cohaerens. Septobasidium, leprieurii (Mont.) Pat. and S. rhubarbarinum (Mont.) Bres. were cited respectively by DENNIS (1970) and MONTAGNE (l.c., s.n. Daedalea) followed by RYVARDEN (1982) who re-studied the type. A single species of Tremella, viz. T. aurantia Schw.: Fr. was also listed by MONTAGNE (l.c.).

Our collections include Auricularia (5 specimens), Calocera (1), Dacryopinax (4), Ditiola (1), Pseudohydnum (1) and Tremella (4). Most of the taxa are well known from neotropical areas but a variety is proposed as new, viz. Pseudohydnum, gelatinosum ~~foli~~ bisporum as well as a species, viz. Dacryopinax, formosus.

✓ var. / ✓

KEY TO THE DESCRIBED TAXA:

I. AURICULARIACEAE: Basidiocarp ^{nubby} gelatinous, more or less auriform; metabasidia cylindrical, becoming transversely 3-septate.
 1. Hymenium poroid-reticulate: Auricularia, delicata
 1. Hymenium non poroid-reticulate: A. polytricha.

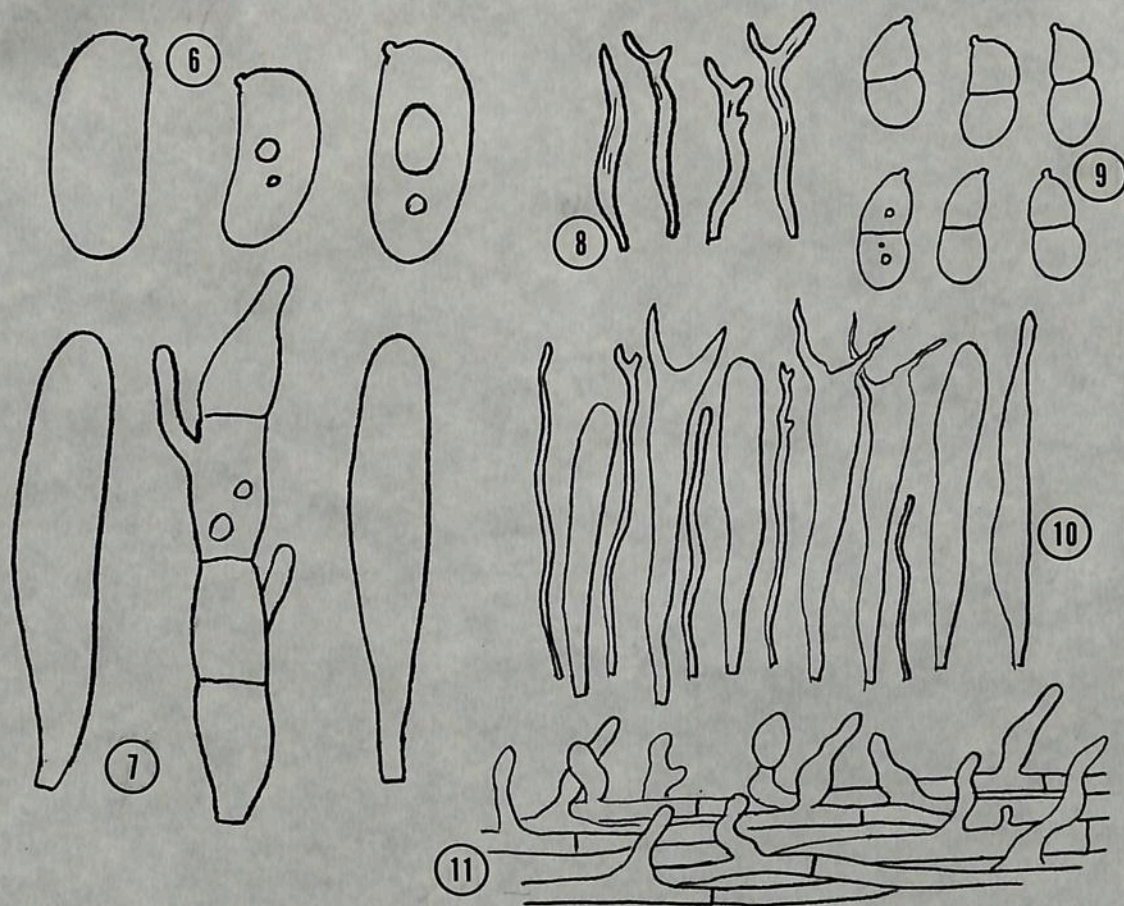
II. DACRYMYCETACEAE: Basidiocarp gelatinous, pulvinate, lobate to substipitate, ^{or stipitate}.
 1. Erect, digitately branched: Calocera, coralloides
 1. Not digitately branched: cf. 2
 2. Stipitate, pileate; hyphae heterogeneous: Ditiola, radicata
 2. Pileus spathulate to expanded-~~orbiculate~~ ^{flabelliform;} hyphae homogeneous: cf. 3
 3. Pileus ^{narrowly} spathulate, simple to branched, orange-yellow: Dacryopinax, spathularia (= D. fissa)
 3. Pileus foliose, deeply lobed, with brownish tints: D. indacocheae
 3. Pileus ~~spathulate~~ ^{flabelliform;}, not lobed, egg-yellow: D. formosus

is that correct (fish added) ✓

III. TREMELLACEAE: Basidiocarp gelatinous, variously cerebriform to lobate; metabasidia subspherical, becoming cruciate-septate.
 1. Hymenium spiny: Pseudohydnum, gelatinosum
 1. Hymenium without spines: cf. 2
 2. Hyaline to whitish, sparsely lobate, drying nearly effused: Tremella, fibulifera
 2. Yellow, orange or brownish pigments predominating: cf. 3
 3. Foliose, brownish when fresh, drying darker: T. fimbriata
 3. Cerebriform to lobate, with yellow-orange pigments: T. lutescens.

DESCRIPTION OF TAXA:

I. AURICULARIACEAE:



If figures occupy
less than 1 page,
text must follow
on same page.

Auricularia

colour: coralloids 8 → 11

1. Auricularia delicata (Fr.) Hennings in Bresadola, Hennings et Magnus 1893 Bot. Jahrb. 17:492
= ? Merulius affinis Junghuhn 1839 Batav. Gen. Verh. 17:76

(see LOWY, 1971 for further synonymy).

Macroscopic description (Fig.1):

Basidiocarp pileate, more or less orbicular, firmly gelatinous, sessile. Abhymenial surface shortly pilose. Hymenophoral surface pale yellowish, then light reddish brown, becoming poroid-reticulate. ~~Medulla lacking.~~

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.2) 10-17 x 4,5-6 μ m, cylindrical to somewhat allantoid, hyaline with irregular internal droplets and guttules.

Probasidia cylindrical ^{to} clavate; metabasidia (Fig.3) becoming transversely 3-septate, 28-40 x 4-7 μ m, with basal clamp.

Hyphae (Fig.4) x 1-3,5 μ m, interwoven in a gelatinous matrix, more or less branched and anastomosing, with clamp connections. Some hyphidia with dendroid apex present, x 1-3 μ m.

Pileipellis (Fig.5) with a pseudoparenchymatous layer with more or less isodiametrical cells 10-25 x 5-20 μ m, and dermatocystidia of two types. First type marasmioid, i.e. clavate diverticulate, brown, 15-30 x 10-25 μ m. Second type setiform up to 130 x 7 μ m with a thickened wall up to 2,5 μ m, sometimes associated with an inflated and diverticulate base resembling the first type, but more often with a bulbous, smooth base, seldom forked.

Collections:

- "Saut Pararé" (Arataye river), on a wooden beam of the building at the camp. 27.02.1988. Coll. and Det.:RC; n°RC/GF88.354 (PC)

- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" (Arataye river), on a fallen trunk. 2.03.1988. Coll. and Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.457 (PC)

Discussion:

These collections are typical of A. delicata, as described by LOWY (1971). This species is rather common throughout all the Neotropics but was so far not reported from French Guiana. Countries where this fungus occurs are summarized as follows (from LOWY, 1971, or if from other references, those noted in brackets): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, China (DU FU et al, 1983; TAN et WU, 1986), Colombia, Congo (BRESADOLA, 1911), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia (BRESADOLA, 1894), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India (NATARAJAN et KOLANDAVELU, 1980) Jamaica, Java (BRESADOLA, 1907), Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, Trinidad, Venezuela.

2. Auricularia / polytricha (Mont.) Saccardo 1885
 Att.R.Inst.Ven. VI, 3:722
 (for synonymy, see LOWY, 1971).

Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp pileate, cupulate, up to 10 cm broad, tough to gelatinous. Abhymenial surface densely pilose. Hymenium dark, brown to purplish brown, smooth to somewhat rugulose. ~~Medulla present, thin.~~

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.6) 11-16 x 5-6 μm , cylindrical to subballantoid, hyaline.
 Probasidia cylindrical, metabasidia (Fig.7) becoming transversely 3-septate, 40-60 x 4-6 μm .
 Hyphae x 1-4 μm , interwoven in a gelatinous layer, with clamp connections.
 Pileipellis, consisting of a layer of more or less isodiametrical cells and dense setiform dermatocystidia up to 300 x 5 μm with a thickened wall, up to 2-(2,5) μm .

Collections:

- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" (Arataye River), on dead wood of a fallen trunk. 27.02.1988. Coll. and Det.: RC, n°RC/GF88.353 (PC).
- Same locality, on dead wood. 7.03.1988. Coll. and Det.: RC, n°RC/GF88.527 (PC).
- Same locality, on a dead trunk. 8.03.1988. Coll. and Det.: RC, n°RC/GF88.562 (PC).

Discussion:

Like the preceding, those specimens fit well within the concept of A. polytricha, as described by LOWY (1971). The species was already mentioned from French Guiana and is also noted from (references as for the preceding) Argentina, Australia (BRESADOLA et SACCARDO, 1890), Bahama Islands, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Cameroon (BERTHET et BOIDIN, 1966), China (DU FU et al, 1983; TAN et WU, 1986), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Ethiopia (BRESADOLA, 1894), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India (BERKELEY, 1854), Indonesia in Sumatra, Island (BOEDIJN, 1929), Jamaica, Japan (IMAZEKI et HONGO, 1965 and other authors), Mexico, New Zealand (MacNABB, 1964), Nicaragua, Pacific Islands (LOWY, 1952), Pakistan (AHMAD, 1945), Panama, Peru, Philippine Islands (BRESADOLA, 1915), Puerto Rico, Sao Tome et Principe (BRESADOLA et ROUMEGUERE, 1890), Surinam, Trinidad, Venezuela.

~~III.~~ II. DACRYMYCETACEAE:

- 3. Calocera / coralloides Kobayasi 1939 Sci.Rept.Tokyo Bunnr.Daig. B4(74):225

Macroscopic description (Fig.8):

Basidiocarp erect, digitate, cylindrical to subulate, up to 5 x 1 mm, orange to reddish brown below, firm gelatinous. Hymenium amphigenous, smooth.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.9) 7-10 x 4-5 µm, slightly curved, 1-septate, the distal cell somewhat larger. Wall thin, easily collapsed.

Probasidia 30-35 x 2-4 µm, cylindrical, slightly clavate upwards. Metabasidia (Fig.10) up to 40 x 2-6 µm, bifurcate, easily collapsed. Sterigmata up to 10 µm.

Hyphae with gelatinous, punctate to asperulate ciliate wall, curved in the subhymenial layer. Flesh with densely agglutinated parallel hyphae.

Sterile zone of the basidiocarp ("stipe") covered with short hairs (Fig.11), up to 15 x 4 µm.

Collection:

- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" (Arataye River), on the bark of a fallen branch. 5.03.1988. Coll. and Det.: RC, n°RC/GF88.503 (PC)

Discussion:

This rare species, previously known from Japan and Bolivia (LOWY, 1971) is new to the mycoflora of French Guiana. That is the second record from South America, as far as we know.

* f. 6.7 + 8.11

4. Dacryopinax formosus Lowy et Courtecuisse, sp. nov. Figs. 12-17.

Fructificatio humida lutea, firme gelatinosa, crassa flabelliforme vel ampla spathulata, radicata; sicca cornea, luteobrunnea; hymenio inferiori, glabrum; abhymenio rugulosa, pauci setulosa, setula curta, inpersa; probasidia cylindratae, aseptatae, usque ad 35 X 5 µm diam; metabasidia furcata, aseptata; hyphae enodosae, 2-5 µm diam; basidiosporae angusta-cylindratae vel leviter allantoidaeae, uniseptata, 7.5-13 X 3.8-4.5 µm.

Holotypus: PC; Isotypus: LSUM. Vicinity of the "Saut Parare"

(Arataye River), on rotten trunk. 24-02-1988. Coll.: RC; Det.: BL & RC

sterigmata up to 20 x 2,5-3 μ m, at first thick-set and obtuse, then acute.

Hyphidia (Fig.16) not prominent, filiform cylindrical ^{ica} ~~seous~~, up to 35 x 2,5-3 μ m, straight.

Hyphae tortuose intricate, x 2-3,5 μ m, with the wall slightly thickened and a weak gelification. Clamps none.

Abhymenial suprapellis (Fig.17) trichodermial but not dense, made of lageniform to cylindrical (sometimes thick-walled) elements, 15-35 x 4-8 μ m, lying on the interwoven hyphae of the flesh, with short irregular to inflated elements.

Collection:

- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" (Arataye River), on a rotten trunk. 24.02.1988. Coll: RC; Det.: RC and BL, n° RC/GF88.227 (Holotype: PC; Isotype: LSUM).

Discussion:

↑
new species

The ~~sp. nov.~~ has close affinities with other Neotropical species described by one of us (BL), including D. maxidorii, D. martinii, and D. crenata. All of these species share a conspicuous macroscopic feature, namely an expanded, flabelliform to broadly spatulate pileus, and a well defined stalk. Each of these species is however characterized by distinctive morphological differences. The pileus of D. formosus differs from that of the mentioned species by its short, scattered pegs (Fig. 14). There are as well significant variations in basidiospore measurements and septation. For a discussion and key to the species of Dacryopinax known from tropical America, see BL 1981. D. crenata was subsequently described in the BL 1987 paper.

→ Fig. 12-17.

5. Dacryopinax indacocheae Lowy 1959 Mycologia 51:848

Macroscopic description (Fig.18):

Basidiocarp gelatinous, up to 20 mm broad, irregularly orbicular or spathulate, dirty dark orange then milky orange, translucent, shining when wet. Stipe (sterile zone) short and thick-set, weakly differentiated. Lower surface somewhat velvety.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.19) 8-10 x 2,8-3,2 μm, narrowly allantoid or subcylindrical, sometimes constricted, 1-3 septate. Wall and septae thin. Some spores were seen germinating small spherical conidia x 1,5 μm with a broad "apiculus".

Probasidia up to 20 x 3 μm cylindrical to clavate subcapitate with a slightly thickened wall. Metabasidia (Fig.20) up to 30 x 4-5 μm, bifurcate, with sterigmata up to 10 x 2 μm, organized in a very dense hymenium, with some sclerified clavate cells, up to 15 x 10 μm.

Flesh gelatinous made of thin-walled (up to 1 μm) hyphae x 2-4 μm. Clamps none.

Abhymenial surface (sterile) with thick-walled, clavate to elliptical or pyriform cells (Fig.21), up to 30 x 20 μm. Wall up to 4 μm.

Collection:

Vicinity of
- ~~Around~~ the "Nouragues mountain" camp, on a laying rotten trunk. ^ 17.02.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.093 (PC)

Discussion:

Although the collection does not conform in every detail with the type description, because it appears to be composed of young basidiocarps, in our opinion it falls within the normal range of variation often found among dacrymycetaceous fungi. D. indacocheae is usually somewhat larger with a lobed basidiocarp, presents cylindrical dicharyoparaphyses which were not observed here; furthermore its ~~conidia~~ ~~(secondary spores)~~ are larger, up to 2-2,5 μm in diameter. ~~Maybe~~ The youth of the ~~involved~~ collection could explain discrepancies, the basidiocarp and conidia being immature, smaller than at maturity, and the hymenium being still too dense to let the dicharyoparaphyses appear. Nevertheless, the fructification showed by LOWY (1959:842, fig.1, right) looks like our collection, ~~This taxon is the closest to our collection,~~ and we propose D. indacocheae as new to French Guiana. It was previously known from Bolivia and Brazil (LOWY, 1971).

6. Dacryopinax spathularia (Schw.:Fr.)Martin 1948 Lloydia 11:116
= Dacryopinax fissa (Berk.)Martin 1948 Lloydia 11:116

(for complete synonymy, see LOWY, 1971)

Macroscopic description (Fig.22):

Basidiocarp up to 10 x 4-5 mm, erect, spathulate to somewhat furcate or even polycephalic at apex, the sides slightly curved, yellow orange, the base darker, with a well marked stipe, villose like the sterile surface.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.23) 8-10,5 x 4-5,5 μm, elliptical subphaseoliform, the apex often inflated, subpyriform on face view, 1-septate when mature, easily collapsed after septation.

Probasidia cylindrical to clavate, 20-30 x 2-5 μm; metabasidia (Fig.24) bifurcate, with sterigmata up to 10 x 2 μm. Hyphidia infrequent, cylindrical, not branched.

Flesh gelatinous, made of hyphae x 2-5 μm (Fig.25) with "villose" walls. Clamps none.

Collection:

- vicinity of
- ~~Around~~ the "Nouragues Mountain" camp. Fallen trunk of a Sterculiaceae tree. 15.02.1988. Coll. and Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.040 (PC)
- ~~Around~~ ^{vicinity of} the "Nouragues Mountain" camp. On a rotten trunk. 19.02.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.157 (PC)
- The species has been seen frequently, in its typical form, in the area of Nouragues mountains and Saut Pararé.

Discussion:

The above-cited collections fit very well in the concept of Dacryopinax / spathularia, as described by LOWY (1971). It is a very common species throughout the tropical and subtropical belt, which can penetrate some temperate areas.

The hierarchic level of D.fissa is rather questionable. Some authors consider it as synonymous with Dacryopinax / spathularia (MARTIN, 1948; LOWY, 1971), but others prefer to consider it a good species (ZANG MU, 1985). Indeed, microscopic features are almost identical, and the only discrepancy lies in the macroscopic appearance of the basidiocarps, much more furcate and polycephalic at the apex. This special pattern is disturbing enough to make the determination problematic in the field. But, examination of the type (Univ.of Iowa) by one of us (BL) indicates that it is merely an extreme morphological variation and we consider both taxa as conspecific.

n° 18-21 + 22-25

7. Ditiola / radicata (Alb.et Schw.:Fr.)Fr. 1822
 Syst.Mycol.2:170
 = Helotium / radicatum Alb.et Schw. 1805
 Consp.Fung.:348
 = Ditiola / luteoalba, var. radicata (AS:Fr.)Quélet
 1886 Enchir.Fung.:227

9

= Guepinia / radicata (AS:Fr.) Costantin et Dufour
 1891 Nouv.Fl.:205
 = Dacrymyces / deliquescens / fo. radicata
 (AS:Fr.) Bourdot et Galzin 1928 Hym.Fr.:68
 = Dacrymyces / radicans (AS:Fr.) Donk 1933
 Meded.Ned.Mycol.Ver. 18-20:120
 (for other synonyms, see LOWY, 1971)

✓ **Macroscopic description (Fig.26):**

Basidiocarp orange, erect, tough gelatinous, with a sterile stipe and a lobate spathulate apex, up to 6 mm high. Hymenium amphigenous.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.27) 10-13 x 4-5 μ m, cylindrical to elongate elliptical, slightly curved, fragile and easily collapsed, becoming 1-septate when mature.
 Probasidia (Fig.28) cylindrical to clavate, up to 40 x 4 μ m. Metabasidia collapsed in our collection, but distinctly 2-furcate.
 Structure monomitic, but with thick-walled hyphae in the cortical layer of the stipe x 1,5-2,5-(3) μ m, strongly gelified. Hyphae of the capitata apex x 1-3 μ m, thin-walled. Clamps none.

Collection:

-Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" on the Arataye river. On dead wood. 1.03.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.419 (PC)

Discussion:

This collection fits into the concept of Ditiola, as redescribed by KENNEDY (1958). The heterogeneous structure is rather typical. It is difficult to give chorographical data about this species, because the synonymy seems rather confused. However, it occurs in tropical areas as well as in temperate ones.

✓ **III. TREMELLACEAE:**

8. Pseudohydnum / gelatinosum / var. bisporum Lowy et Courtecuisse var.nov.

A typo differt metabasidia bisporibus. Typus in Guyana Gallica lectus, n°RC/GF88.273 in PC conservatur.

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Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp quite typical of the type variety (see LOWY, 1971).

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.29) 5,5-8,5 x 5,5-7,5 μ m, shortly

elliptical to subglobose, guttulate, germinating with a dorsal appendix. Very few quite elliptical (secondary ?) spores (Fig.29^a) have been seen.

Probasidia (Fig.30) clavate or subglobose, up to 10 x 8 μm, becoming 2-septate, very seldom cruciate-septate, but metabasidia (Fig.31) constantly 2-septate (for some reason, 2 of the probasidial cells from cruciate basidia do not form sterigmata), up to 12 x 10 μm.

Hyphae x 1-3 μm, with clamps.

Surface of the pileus (Fig.32) covered with hyphae x 2-10-(15) μm, erect in a subtrichodermial structure, with intracellular beige-greyish pigmentation, very obvious in mediopellis.

Collection:

-Vicinity of the Saut Pararé on the Arataye river. On rotten wood. 25.02.1988. Coll.:RC; n°RC/GF88.273 (PC)

Discussion:

The variability of this subcosmopolitan species included so far the var. paucidentatum Lowy 1959, known from Bolivia. The typical 4-spored P. gelatinosum is known from Guyana (LOWY, 1971) and from several other neotropical areas, and we found in the world literature no mention of 2-spored collections. This seems remarkable enough to establish a new variety.

+ 16-28 + 29-32

9. Tremella fibulifera A.Möller 1895 Protobas.:119

Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp soft gelatinous, pulvinate then folded and finally irregularly foliose, pure white then subhyaline white, up to 2-2,5 cm in diameter and height; drying to a horny pale yellowish irregular and flat cushion.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.33) 6-11 x 4-8 μm, elliptical, heteromorphous because of the mixture of primary and secondary spores. Primary (I) spores easily germinating by repetition through a secondary (II) sterigma or directly by repetitive budding. Among the I and II spores are some elliptical elements (spores III ?) 2-4 x 1-3 μm (Fig.34).

Probasidia 10-18 x 5-12 μm, subspherical to elliptical. Metabasidia (Fig.35) up to 20 x 15 μm, cruciate-septate, 4-spored.

Hyphae (Fig.36) strongly gelatinized, x 4-8 μm, rather thick-walled (up to 1 μm thick) bearing numerous, complex and sometimes loop-like clamps.

Conidiophores (Fig.37) also present, cylindrical to fusiform, producing elongate elements, 8-18 x 2-3 μm.

Collections:

- ~~Around~~ ^{vicinity of} the "Nouragues Mountain" camp. On a lying

trunk. 19.02.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.151 (PC)
- Vicinity of the "Saut Pararé" on the Arataye river. On the bark of a lying trunk. 2.03.1988. Coll.:RC, Det.:RC, n°RC/GF88.452 (PC)

Discussion:

The collections are quite similar to those described by LOWY (1971) and BANDONI et OBERWINKLER (1983). The production of spores (I basidiospores, II and perhaps III derived ones as well as conidiospores probably of different types) seems to be very complex in this species as shown by our own sketches and description and by the latter above-cited paper. In this one, the authors suggest that some of the observed elements may come from a tremellaceous parasite. This might deserve a more careful study in the field and on fresh material, because, it is probable that, if any, the parasite may exist in the specimens as a rule. Indeed, our material shows the same pattern that the "single authentic specimen" described by BANDONI et OBERWINKLER. The association between the two hypothetical species might be specific and constant.

The species, previously known from Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Panama (LOWY, 1971) is new to French Guiana.

✓ * + 8 33 → 33+
10. Tremella fimbriata Fr.:Fr. 1822 Syst.Mycol.2:212
= T. foliacea Pers. 1822 Mycol.europ.1:101

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Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp up to 6 cm, brownish orange, foliose or auricularioid, firm gelatinous.

Microscopic description:

Spores not clearly seen, but several elliptical apiculate elements (Fig.38), 8-10 x 6-7 µm present.

Probasidia spherical, x 10-15 µm. Metabasidia (Fig.39) up to x 20 µm, cruciate-septate, 4-spored, mainly arranged in groups.

Flesh gelatinous, made of elliptical to spherical elements mixed with hyphae (Fig.40) x 1,5-2,5 µm, showing numerous swellings up to x 10 µm and intracellular pigment. Clamps numerous.

Beside the presumed basidiospores were seen many apical or pleural labile conidiophores (Fig.41) up to 8 x 5 µm (probably acting themselves as conidia), bearing tiny (secondary ?) conidiospores, growing up to x 2,5-4 µm after maturation.

Collection:

- Vicinity of the Saut Pararé on the Arataye river. On dead wood. 8.03.1988. Coll.:RC; Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.576 (PC)

Discussion:

The sporal diversity of this specimens seems also to be rather complex, and might be better studied in fresh material. Such a pattern seems never to have been noticed in the temperate areas where the species also occurs. It could specifically occur in the Tropics. The taxonomy of this group being rather imperfectly known, it seems difficult to propose a complete chorographical outline for this taxon.

11. Tremella, cf. lutescens Fr.:Fr. 1822 Syst.Mycol.2:213
= Tremella, mesenterica Fr.:Fr. 1822 l.c.:593

Macroscopic description:

Basidiocarp up to 25 mm in diameter, cerebriform to lobate contortate, adherent to partially free, gelatinous, orange coloured, with some shade of greenish, with some parts much more red orange or vermillion, especially on the folds.

Microscopic description:

Spores (Fig.42) 6-7 x 4-5 μ m, shortly elliptical subglobose to more or less elliptical, guttulate, germinating by secondary sterigmata.

Probasidia (Fig.43) x 12-15 μ m, associated with a conidiophore and a complex clamp system. Metabasidia cruciate-septate, 4-spored, up to 20 x 13 μ m.

Collection:

- Vicinity of the Saut Pararé on the Arataye river; on fallen branches. 25.02.1988. Coll.:RC: Det.:BL; n°RC/GF88.284 (PC)

Discussion:

The smaller spores probably originate in the fact that we dealt with secondary ones. It is often difficult to distinguish between primary, secondary and eventually tertiary spores in a single mature basidiocarp, and heterogeneity in size and shape can easily confuse the interpretation of the primary basidiospores as indicated by LOWY (1971). Our collection probably fits into the concept of T. lutescens sensu lato, inclusive of T. mesenterica. In that wide sense, the species is almost cosmopolitan but is presumably new to French Guiana.

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Insert before Bibliography

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