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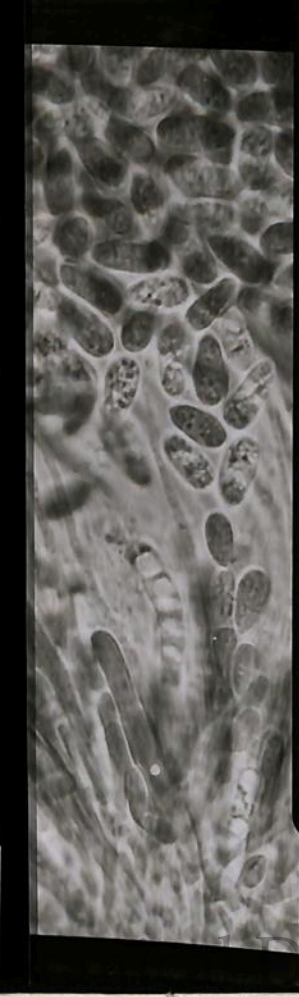
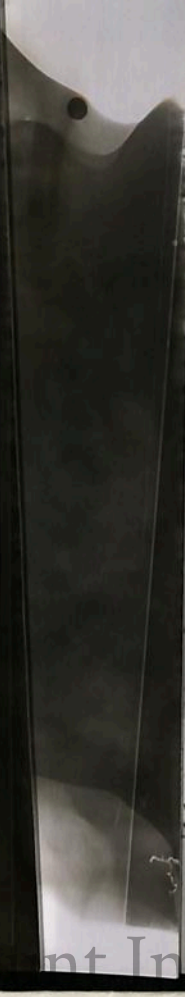
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About the Institute

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.



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g. B.

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Hoehnomyces J. W. Guss., Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges.

37: 514. 1919.

"Subgelatinosus carneus v. cartilagineus
subphaeoides infra involucreto, pedicellatus
involucreto pilis efformato, basidia tetrasporia;
spores hyalinae." Gen. Pileocle proximum sed
gelatinosus nec carneus; Gen. Phleogona Link
quoque opinio cui pertinent sporidia colorata,
fructificationes pulveraceae.

H. javanicum J. Wess. & C. Stipitibus cylindricis
1.5-2 mm long; infra 250 μ cr. supra
attenuatis et tunc 120 μ cr. flavo-mellis.
capitulis plerumque subcylindricis, 250-400 μ
diam. subventralis, involucri tunc gelatinoso
hyalino peridiformis; basidiis sterigmatibus
dentatis, sporis 2 elongato-ovoidis clavatis,
hyalinis levibus quadrato-farctis 14-20 x
5-8 μ , catenulatis compressis." Herb. ad cortices
conferum in silva primaria, Tjibodas in Insula
Yava (v. H. H. H. H.) ex Sacc. 10: 562-569. 1925.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AT
CHAPEL HILL
27514

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

May 16, 1968

Dr. Bernard Lowy
Department of Botany
and Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Bernard:

My cultures of Hoehnelomyces no longer seem to produce any ~~functional~~ ^{functional} basidia, although what looks like incipient basidia are present. There are lots of microconidia and chlamydospores present. If you experiment around with some rich media, perhaps you can get it to fruit properly again. If so, you are welcome to work with it in this connection.

I am sending you my notes on the collection and some photographs taken earlier from fruiting cultures. If you want to use this material you may do so. *I just don't have time to work on this.*

Sincerely yours,

Lindsay

Lindsay S. Olive
University Distinguished Professor

LSO/bh

P.S.: We are sending you a mass transfer culture of the organism.

NOTES

Brazil-158. Hoehnelomyces (probably P. delectans). From decaying fruits and male flowers of oil palm (caught in crown of short tree), Biological Station at Ubatuba; January 29, 1967. Collected and isolated by L. S. O.

Fruiting bodies on original substrate plated out on hay infusion (HI) and malt-yeast extract (MY) agars were 500-840 u tall, and two of the larger heads measured 245 X 287 u and 322 X 280 u. On one plate a fruiting body came up directly on the agar, ~~xxxx~~ but the others arose from the original substrate. Basidia and basidiospores were numerous in these well formed sporocarps, the structure of which was very much like that described by Møller (1895). The basidiospores measured 5.3-9 X 12.8-19.5 u. (As I recall, there were also numerous conidia of a size and shape that made them difficult to distinguish from the basidiospores. The sporocarps were whitish.

On cornmeal agar (Difco with 0.2% dextrose) containing 0.1% yeast extract, but not on the above mentioned agars nor on yeast-sucrose, lactose-yeast extract and cellulose agars, fruiting bodies developed on the agar transfer blocks placed on the agar surface but were generally not produced elsewhere on the developing mycelium. Some of these fruiting bodies had stalks with enlarged heads but many failed to develop this well and simply remained as tapering columns. Basidia and basidiospores appeared in about a week in some of the sporocarps. Before this, large numbers of microconidia produced on phialid-like structures were present. (To me, this is especially interesting in indicating the primitiveness of the organism.) Both mass transfer cultures and single-spore cultures produced basidia, though some single-spore cultures produced very few of them. In one of the latter no typical fruiting bodies developed, very few basidia were present, and phialids with microconidia developed on the flat colony surface. The microconidia failed to germinate on agar. Large numbers of terminal chlamyospores were also found on the mycelium.