

tical fruit grower. This text contains a detailed discussion of the cause of each disease so far as known so that the grower will not only be able to treat the disease properly but to understand why he is applying the remedy. So far as possible, the work is based on the practical experience of the authors of the book.

F. J. S.

Technical Publication 8 of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is a bulletin of 50 pages and 6 plates devoted to a discussion of the black zones formed by wood-destroying fungi. The author, Mr. A. S. Rhoads, does not claim to have fully solved this problem but he gives an interesting review of the literature and adds a number of results from his own investigations. The black zones are due to decomposition products formed in the decay of the wood, which infiltrate the cell walls to a greater or less extent, frequently becoming so abundant as to form numerous brown drops within the cells. The formation of these decomposition products is dependent mainly upon the concurrence of three factors: the presence of dead cells, an optimum supply of moisture, and a supply of oxygen sufficient to promote oxidation.

THE RUSTY-SPORED AGARICS

Volume 10, part 3, of *North American Flora*, by William A. Murrill, appeared June 25, 1917. The contents of this part may be indicated, as follows:

Genera	Total North American Species	New Species
<i>Tapinia</i>	2	
<i>Paxillus</i>	2	
<i>Crepidotus</i>	46	7
<i>Tubaria</i>	14	4
<i>Galerula</i>	33	8
<i>Naucoria</i>	65	21
<i>Pluteolus</i> ,	15	4
<i>Mycena</i>	12	2
<i>Phylloporus</i>	1	
<i>Gymnopilus</i>	85	13
<i>Hebeloma</i>	49	17
	<hr/> 324	<hr/> 76



Murrill, William A. 1917. "The rusty-spored agarics." *Mycologia* 9(3), 319–320.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/173532>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/246184>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Not in copyright. The BHL knows of no copyright restrictions on this item.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.