AD-A071 305 FOREST PRODUCTS LAB MADISON WIS F/G 11/12
DEUTEROMYETES AND SELECTED ASCOMYCETES THAT OCCUR ON OR IN WOOD--ETC(U)
1979 E L STEWART, M E PALM, J G PALMER
UNCLASSIFIED FSGTR-FPL-24 NL

1 OF 2
AD
A071305

DEUTEROMYCETES AND SELECTED ASCOMYCETES THAT OCCUR ON OR IN WOOD:

An Indexed Bibliography

GENERAL TECHNICAL REPORT FPL 24

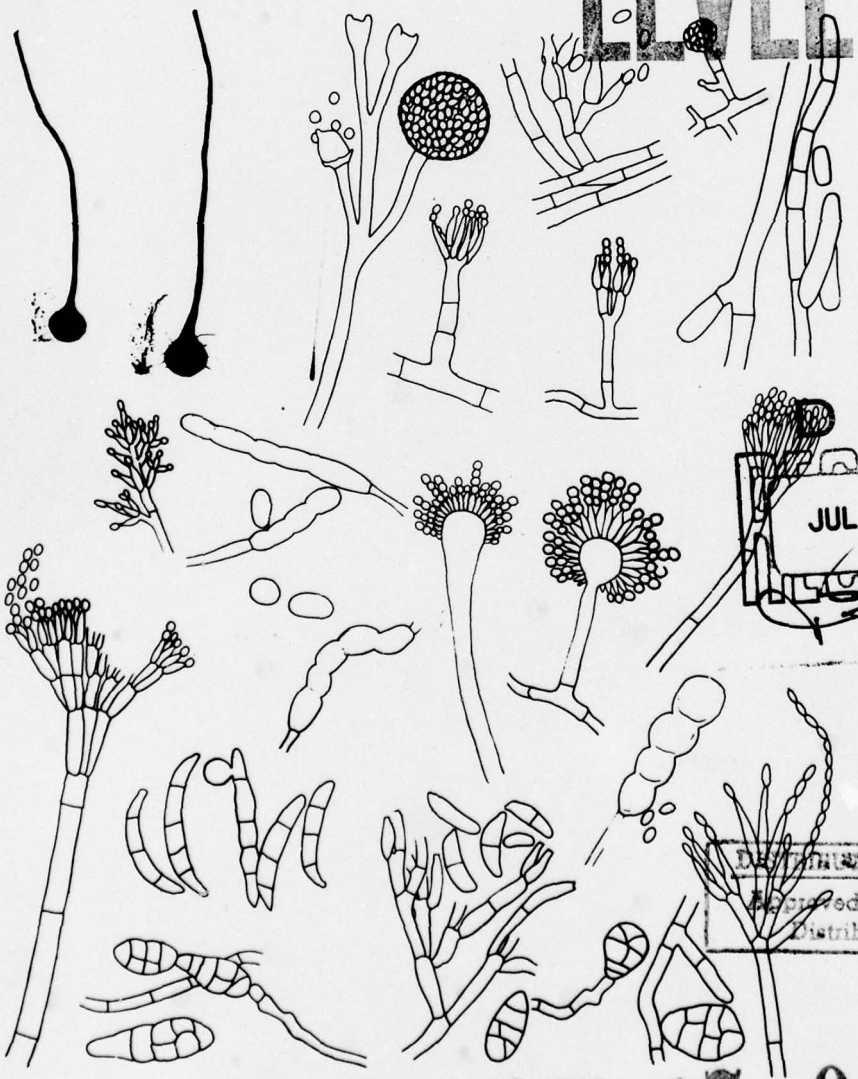
Forest Products Laboratory
Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Madison, Wis.

12 B.S.

LEVEL II

1979

AD A071305



DDC
RECEIVED
JUL 17 1979
A

DDC FILE COPY

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

79 07 17 019

Deuteromyetes and Selected Ascomycetes That Occur On or In Wood: An Indexed Bibliography.*

By

E. L. STEWART, Assistant Professor of Mycology
M. E. PALM, Research Assistant

of Department of Pathology
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn. 55108

and

J. G. PALMER, Plant Pathologist
W. E. ESLYN, Plant Pathologist

Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 5130
Madison, Wis. 53705

1979

169 p.

FSGTR-FPL-24

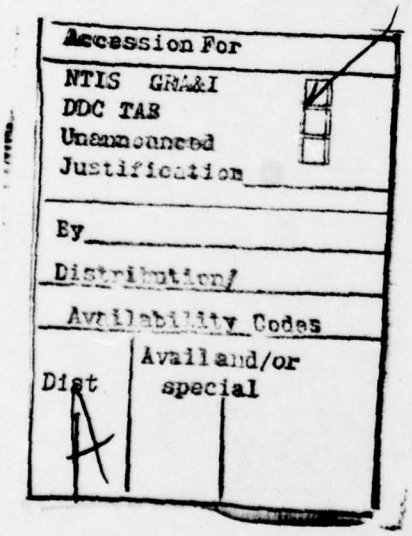
General Technical Report, FPL 24

---

* Also listed as University of Minnesota Experiment Station Publication No. 10,314.

i ✓ 141700

CONTENTS



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Financial support, largely from the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. 53705, has made possible the compilation of the materials contained in this bibliography.

The comments and suggestions of those kind enough to have reviewed the bibliography are sincerely appreciated.

ABSTRACT

This report lists 1,008 publications that include deuteromycetous and ascomycetous fungi occurring on wood--principally wood in storage and use. Each publication is numbered and indexed by the one or more manmade or natural substrates, by general subject areas, and by authors. More than 1,150 fungi in 269 genera are listed alphabetically by genus and species. An additional 66 genera are represented by unidentified species. The fungi cited are also referenced by publication number.

INTRODUCTION

Fungi colonize wood in almost every possible habitat. They interact with each other, other living organisms, and the substrate. Consequently, organismal successions in living trees and slash, treated and untreated whole wood, and the wood in products such as particleboard and plywood will differ as the colonizers, the substrate chemistry, and the local environmental conditions differ. Understanding of these phenomena are greatest with reference to living trees, but similar interactions occur in products.

Higher fungi that metabolize lignocellulosic components and destroy structure of wood produce the classic "white" and "brown" rots. These species are principally Basidiomycetes (Subdivision Basidiomycotina[1]), specifically Holobasidiomycetidae[1] (Homobasidiomycetes), and have been intensively studied and frequently reviewed.

However, other types of fungi that are regularly isolated from surfaces and interiors of such woods and wood-fiber products are Deuteromycetes, (Subdivision Deuteromycotina[1]), Ascomycetes (Subdivision Ascomycotina[1]), or Phycomycetes (Subdivisions Mastigomycotina and Zygomycotina[1]). The number of published reports that include such wood-inhabiting Deuteromycetes and Ascomycetes has increased substantially during the past 20 years, but the information has not been assembled and indexed for ready reference. The objectives of this publication are to:

---

1 According to G. C. Ainsworth. 1971. Ainsworth and Bisby's dictionary of the fungi. Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, Surrey (United Kingdom).

(1) List deuteromycetous and some ascomycetous species of fungi reported to occur on or in wood.

(2) Relate the reported occurrence of these fungi to wood substrates in natural and man-made ecological systems.

(3) Index publications by tropics likely to be of interest to researchers in mycology, plant pathology, or other fields concerned with fungi, wood, or both.

(4) List the publications containing this information.

(5) Provide an alphabetical list of contributors for whom other references may provide additional information.

Approximately 30 percent of the 100,000 fungus species that have been described[1] belong to the Deuteromycetes (Fungi Imperfecti), which is an artificial taxonomic grouping based commonly on asexual spore form or occasionally vegetative mycelium (Mycelia Sterilia). Most species form one or more types of conidia which may be naked (Order Moniliales), within pycnidia (Order Sphaeropsidales), or within acervuli (Order Melanconiales). Many genetic connections have been and are being established each year between such deuteromycetous forms and the taxonomic group to which its sexual spore form belongs. Most of the large number of wood-inhabiting Deuteromycetes are probably Ascomycetes; but some are Basidiomycetes, Phycomycetes, or have no sexual affinity.

Some Deuteromycetes slowly degrade wood to produce "soft rot" when environmental conditions deter brown and white rot fungi. These saprophytes metabolize secondary cell walls of tracheids and fibers in whole or reconstituted wood exposed to continuous wetting, alternate soaking and drying, high temperature, low oxygen tension, or a combination of these conditions.

Other Deuteromycetes produce "stain" ("sapstain") of which "bluestain" is a common type within wood in living trees, logs, slash, and materials in use. These fungi utilize stored food reserves in sapwood parenchyma cells under conditions similar to those favoring growth of brown and white rotters.

Many Deuteromycetes affect subsequent colonization and development by other microorganisms within the wood as well as upon the bark, twigs, and leaves of living trees.

A relatively few are asexual stages of Basidiomycetes that produce the characteristic "brown" and "white" rots.

However, a majority of the saprophytic Deuteromycetes are "molds" that occur on or in wood, particularly with reference to wood in storage, processing, or use. Some grow on or near exposed surfaces where they use carbohydrates. Some detoxify preservatives, making the wood susceptible to colonization by fungi previously inhibited by the toxicant. Some colonize materials that have been added to the wood such as paint, adhesives, and plastics; along with bacteria, they degrade reconstituted wood products. Among these Deuteromycetes are species that occur in more than one functional group. A few are known to be allergenic or toxic to man and other animal life-forms, and many more will probably be implicated as we learn more about causes of allergies and toxicities.

We can expect more complete recognition of the occurrence and understanding of the roles of Deuteromycetes and Ascomycetes as techniques for their isolation and culture improve, as additional reconstituted wood products enter the markets, and as the supply of renewable resource diminishes. This bibliography is another step toward that goal.

USE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Each literature reference in the Bibliography is preceded by a key number that refers to that publication in the preceding Substrate Index, Subject Index, or Taxon Index and the succeeding Author Index. The literature is arranged alphabetically by author in two groups. The first 874 references comprise those that were more readily obtained and enabled specific subtopics to be included in the Substrate and Subject indices. Citations subsequently obtained and indexed comprise the second series, termed "Appended References."

The Substrate Index lists 20 substrates or classes of substrates upon which the fungi occur, followed by the key numbers of references in which that particular substrate is cited. Six of these categories are more specifically defined. The Subject Index lists references in nine subject areas that are (1) scientific fields such as ecology, physiology, taxonomy; (2) lists of references, culture sources, fungi; (3) the unique habitat of aquatic fungi; and (4)special subjects of wide or current interest such as biocontrol, methodology, preservation, protection, and stain. References that were not translated into English are also included. Finally the species of fungi are listed alphabetically by genus and species in the Taxon Index as reported in the publication.

Authorities for some binomials were cited in one or more publications. The literature was searched for others or to determine which was correct for those which possessed more than one listing. Some authority names were not found: Such names may not have been validly published. Most authority names are cited as recommended in pages 517-531 in the 1960

edition of "Index of Plant Diseases in the United States." U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook 165, Washington, D.C. A few are listed according to G. C. Ainsworth. Synonymy, orthographic variation, and binomial validity will be investigated in the future; many taxonomic anomalies are in the list.

The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature suggests that authors list fungi by the name of the sexual stage, rather than the deuteromycetous stage, following establishment of the association. Since most established relationships involve the Ascomycetes, ascomycetous names have been included, especially with reference to some blue-stain fungi. For example, the many taxa listed under Ceratocystis, Ceratostomella, and Ophiostoma are blue-stainers. These may have one or more deuteromycetous stages, e.g., Graphium, Leptographium, that have been actually observed on wood or used in culture. A reference that interrelates most genera is G. C. Ainsworth.[1]

While a concerted effort was expended to include references that associate Deuteromycetes and selected Ascomycetes with wood in use and processing before use, some references are also included to occurrences in natural ecosystems such as trees, slash, bark, roots, and fresh and saline waters. The citations provide a basis for comparing taxa and serve as reference basis for more detailed studies.

We acknowledge that selection of topics within indices and inclusion of references within topics were subjective and therefore debatable in many cases. However, the system should enable wider use of the bibliography and acquaintance with the Deuteromycetes and some Ascomycetes associated with wood and wood products.

We encourage users to submit comments, suggestions, and omissions so a subsequent edition may be improved.

SUBSTRATE INDEX

Numbers given are those of pertinent items in the bibliography.

SUBJECT INDEX

ECOLOGY (cont.) 685, 686, 687, 698, 703, 704, 707, 711, 716, 717, 720, 724, 728, 730, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 740, 741, 746, 747, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768, 769, 770, 772, 773, 775, 777, 788, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 798, 801, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 814, 819, 822, 823, 828, 830, 831, 832, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 847, 854, 855, 857, 859, 867, 870, 872, 874, 3a, 5a, 6a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 14a, 15a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 23a, 24a, 26a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 53a, 54a, 55a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 61a, 62a, 65a, 67a, 68a, 69a, 70a, 71a, 74a, 77a, 78a, 80a, 81a, 83a, 85a, 86a, 87a, 88a, 89a, 90a, 91a, 98a, 99a, 101a, 102a, 104a, 108a, 109a, 111a, 113a, 117a, 118a, 119a, 120a, 123a, 126a, 130a, 132a, 133a.

METHODOLOGY 1, 2, 22, 28, 39, 63, 65, 66, 75, 84, 104, 106, 107, 116, 125, 142, 175, 177, 178, 181, 183, 188, 198, 199, 200, 203, 207, 210, 249, 250, 251, 252, 265, 266, 274, 278, 280, 290, 308, 317, 348, 381, 389, 390, 391, 397, 398, 399, 400, 402, 403, 412, 448, 455, 465, 468, 470, 478, 492, 495, 499, 507, 529, 532, 597, 612, 621, 632, 689, 710, 715, 716, 720, 731, 732, 736, 769, 784, 794, 800, 802, 834, 855, 72a, 84a, 109a, 125a.

PHYSIOLOGY 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 18, 21, 36, 40, 47, 49, 51, 65, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 90, 98, 110, 111, 112, 115, 121, 130, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 141, 160, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 201, 204, 206, 210, 217, 218, 221, 223, 224, 234, 235, 236, 240, 244, 247, 272, 287, 289, 295, 296, 298, 301, 337, 343, 345, 346, 352, 370, 374, 379, 380, 398, 404, 405, 406, 412, 414, 432, 437, 439, 453, 455, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 465, 466, 469, 472, 473, 478, 479, 480, 482, 488, 495, 501, 502, 503, 506, 509, 511, 513, 514, 519, 526, 528, 529, 530, 533, 535, 536, 539, 540, 541, 544, 549, 555, 572, 573, 580, 581, 582, 583, 587, 588, 592, 601, 602, 608, 609, 616, 618, 623, 636, 652, 656, 658, 659, 662, 667, 668, 675, 677, 678, 679, 690, 694, 696, 698, 706, 712, 723, 724, 725, 726, 733, 738, 740, 751, 753, 762, 769, 771, 774, 779, 780, 781, 785, 786, 789, 790, 791, 794, 795, 796, 797, 799, 804, 815, 816, 820, 824, 825, 826, 827, 837, 841, 848, 850, 851, 853, 868, 20a, 23a, 27a, 34a, 39a, 66a, 68a, 72a, 94a, 100a, 103a, 105a, 107a, 112a, 114a, 115a, 117a, 121a, 122a, 124a.

PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION 2, 3, 15, 18, 54, 56, 57, 60, 66, 75, 85, 87, 108, 115, 117, 120, 125, 126, 141, 142, 143, 144, 161, 163, 175, 176, 177, 180, 184, 188, 189, 195, 239, 245, 246, 250, 251, 252, 264, 269, 272, 273, 274, 275, 286, 299, 318, 326, 348, 370, 390, 392, 402, 410, 441, 442, 472, 476, 488, 490, 491, 500, 513, 522, 529, 554, 560, 561, 568, 590, 616, 621, 627, 628, 632, 653, 666, 681, 687, 688, 689, 696, 697, 698, 710, 715, 738, 769, 788, 799, 803, 815, 832, 833, 834, 855, 856, 869, 870, 12a, 16a, 18a, 19a, 50a, 51a, 52a, 67a, 82a, 85a, 87a, 93a, 97a, 110a, 111a, 124a, 125a, 127a.

REFERENCES NOT TRANSLATED 41, 233, 254, 301, 342, 344, 350, 417, 444, 445, 446, 447, 576, 593, 594, 602, 622, 623, 676, 98a, 113a.

STAIN FUNGI 3, 16, 17, 25, 26, 33, 38, 41, 45, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 76, 77, 85, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 103, 108, 113, 114, 127, 128, 138, 140, 142, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 163, 170, 172, 174, 178, 179, 191, 204, 211, 213, 216, 225, 226, 229, 230, 231, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 248, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 269, 271, 279, 282, 283, 297, 301, 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 336, 384, 385, 386, 392, 395, 396, 404, 405, 410, 429, 438, 439, 440, 441, 449, 450, 454, 479, 480, 485, 488, 489, 490, 491, 494, 497, 498, 505, 510, 514, 516, 517, 518, 519, 523, 536, 554, 556, 559, 560, 561, 565, 569, 570, 574, 575, 576, 579, 584, 585, 586, 590, 601, 603, 604, 613, 614, 616, 617, 623, 635, 639, 640, 644, 653, 659, 660, 661, 663, 664, 667, 668, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 676, 680, 681, 683, 684, 688, 691, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 705, 706, 713, 718, 719, 723, 727, 739, 745, 751, 753, 754, 755, 759, 763, 783, 787, 799, 806, 817, 822, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 852, 856, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 869, 871, 873, 1a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 10a, 13a, 15a, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 24a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 38a, 41a, 43a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 47a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 55a, 58a, 62a, 65a, 73a, 75a, 76a, 77a, 78a, 79a, 81a, 83a, 86a, 91a, 101a, 102a, 108a, 114a, 117a, 120a, 123a, 124a.

TAXONOMY 11, 16, 26, 37, 38, 41, 64, 67, 76, 79, 80, 97, 100, 103, 105, 107, 122, 123, 124, 127, 128, 129, 132, 139, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 164, 172, 190, 192, 194, 204, 213, 217, 219, 253, 254, 257, 260, 266, 278, 279, 283, 285, 288, 297, 303, 307, 313, 314, 315, 322, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 336, 338, 339, 340, 347, 351, 353, 355, 358, 361, 362, 363, 371, 377, 382, 383, 394, 395, 396, 416, 421, 423, 425, 427, 428, 440, 445, 446, 447, 456, 468, 474, 486, 487, 498, 505, 512, 513, 514, 515, 517, 519, 520, 521, 538, 541, 543, 556, 558,

TAXONOMY (cont.) 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 571, 579, 593, 594, 600, 606, 608, 613, 622, 625, 630, 633, 634, 635, 638, 661, 672, 673, 678, 682, 698, 704, 709, 714, 722, 739, 740, 742, 743, 744, 746, 761, 764, 765, 766, 767, 770, 773, 778, 782, 792, 793, 794, 797, 798, 806, 810, 811, 812, 813, 817, 818, 821, 823, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 852, 857, 858, 860, 865, 871, 2a, 28a, 41a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 59a, 60a, 69a, 73a, 79a, 80a, 92a, 95a, 96a, 113a, 116a, 128a, 129a.

TAXON INDEX

Ceratocystis adiposa (Butl.) C. Moreau, 279, 336, 384, 600.
Ceratocystis aequivaginta Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis alba DeVay, Davidson, & Moller, 172, 306, 600.
Ceratocystis albida (Math.-Käärik.) Hunt, 279, 336, 384, 582, 721, 748, 68a, 117a.
Ceratocystis allantospora Griffin, 279, 600.
Ceratocystis ambrosia Bakshi, 29, 279, 336, 384, 721, 113a.
Ceratocystis cf. ambrosia, 108a.
Ceratocystis angusticollis Wright & Griffin, 279, 600.
Ceratocystis araucariae Butin, 97, 384, 600.
Ceratocystis arborea Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis autographa Bakshi, 279, 336, 384, 600.
Ceratocystis bacillospora Butin & Zimmerm., 384, 100a.
Ceratocystis bicolor (Davidson & Wells) Davidson, 152, 157, 279, 384, 385, 117a.
Ceratocystis brevicollis Davidson, 152, 279, 384, 600.
Ceratocystis brunnea Davidson, 152, 279, 600.
Ceratocystis brunneo-ciliata (Math.-Käärik) Hunt, 279, 336, 384, 580, 600, 721, 117a.
Ceratocystis brunneocrinita Wright & Cain, 279, 600.
Ceratocystis cana (Münch) C. Moreau, 228, 279, 336, 384, 580, 600, 721, 117a.
Ceratocystis californica DeVay, Davidson, & Moller, 172.
Ceratocystis capillifera (Hegdc.) C. Moreau, 279, 336, 384.
Ceratocystis capitata Griffin, 279, 600.
Ceratocystis clavata (Math.-Käärik) Hunt, 279, 301, 336, 384, 385, 580, 721, 117a.
Ceratocystis coerulea (Fr.) C. Moreau, 213, 117a. [in Moreau C. coerulea (Münch) C. Moreau].
Ceratocystis coerulescens (Münch) Bakshi, 35, 103, 279, 297, 336, 384, 386, 400, 404, 405, 459, 479, 580, 600, 616, 721, 748, 752, 29a, 30a, 31a, 44a, 88a, 117a, 126a.
Ceratocystis columnaris Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis concentrica Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis conicicollis Olchowecki Y Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis coronata Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis crassivaginata Griffin, 279, 306, 384, 580, 600, 721.
Ceratocystis crenulata Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis curvicollis Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis davidsonii Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis deltoideospora Olchowecki & Reid, 600.
Ceratocystis distorta Davidson, 155, 384, 600.
Ceratocystis dolominuta Griffin, 279, 600.
Ceratocystis dryocoetidis Kendricks & Molnar, 228, 279, 384, 396, 600, 27a.
Ceratocystis europhioides Wright & Cain, 157, 159, 278, 384, 600.
Ceratocystis fagacearum (Bretz) Hunt, 336.
Ceratocystis falcata Wright & Cain, 279, 600.

Zalerion xylestrix Moore & Meyers, 11, 540.
Zalerion sp., 563.
Zythia resinae (Ehrenb.) Karst., 621, 748, 14a.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Aaron, J. R., and K. Wilson.
   1955. Soft rotting in timber. The use of the polarizing microscope. Wood 20:186-189.

2. Abrams, E.
   1948. Microbiological deterioration of organic material: Its prevention and method of test. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau Standards Miscellaneous Publication 188.

3. Addo-Ashong, F. W.
   1967. Blue-stain and its control. Forest Products Research Institute Newsletter 2:11-13.

4. Agarwal, P. N., and D. D. Sahgal.
   1964. Studies on the cellulolytic enzymes of the fungus Aspergillus japonicus. Labdev; Journal Science and Technology (India) 2:181.

5. Agarwal, P. N., G. M. Verma, R. K. Verma, and D. D. Sahgal.
   1963. Decomposition of cellulose by the fungus Chaetomium globosum. I. Studies on enzyme activity. Indian Journal Experimental Biology 1(1):46-50.

6. Agarwal, P. N., G. M. Verma, R. K. Verma, and V. K. Rastogi.
   1963. Decomposition of cellulose by the fungus Chaetomium globosum. Part III. Factors affecting elaboration of cellulolytic enzymes. Indian Journal Experimental Biology 1:229.

7. Ahlgren, E., and K-E. Eriksson.
   1967. Characterization of cellulases and related enzymes by isoelectric focusing, gel filtration, and zone electrophoresis. II. Studies on Stereum sanguinolentum, Fomes annosus and Chrysosporium lignorum enzymes. Acta Chemica Scandinavica 21(5):1193-1200.

8. Aluko, M. O., and T. F. Hering.
   1970. The mechanisms associated with the antagonistic relationship between Corticium solani and Gliocladium virens. Transactions British Mycological Society 55(2):173-179.

9. Ammer, U., and W. Liese.
   1966. Untersuchungen über das Abbauvermögen holzzerstörender Pilze. Material und Organismen Supplement 1:291-299.

10. Anastasiou, C. J.
1963. Fungi from salt lakes. II. Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti from the Salton Sea. Nova Hedwigia 6(1/2):243-276.

11. Anastasiou, C. J.
1963. The genus Zalerion Moore and Meyers. Canadian Journal Botany 41(8):1135-1139.

12. Anastasiou, C. J., and L. M. Churchland.
1969. Fungi on decaying leaves in marine habitats. Canadian Journal Botany 47(2):251-257.

13. Armstrong, F. H., and J. G. Savory.
1959. The influence of fungal decay on the properties of timber: Effect of progressive decay by the soft rot fungus, Chaetomium globosum, on the strength of beech. Holzforschung 13(3):84-89.

14. Asante, G. S., and A. L. Neal.
1964. Characterization of fungistatic substances produced by a Bacillus antagonistic to Ceratocystis ulmi. Phytopathology 54(7):819-822.

15. Assarsson, A., and Ö. Bergman.
1972. Preservation methods for chips used in wood pulping. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:472-480. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

16. Atwell, E. A.
1931. The occurrence of Cadophora fastigiata in Canada. Phytopathology 21(7):761.

17. Atwell, E. A.
1956. Decay and discoloration in poplar pulpwood. Forest Products Laboratory (Canada) Technical Note 1:24

18. Baechler, R. H., J. O. Blew, and C. G. Duncan.
1961. Causes and prevention of decay of wood in cooling towers. American Society Mechanical Engineers, Paper 61-PET-5.

19. Baechler, R. H., and C. A. Richards.
1951. Deterioration of wood in cooling towers. Transactions American Society Mechanical Engineers 73:1055-1066.

20. Bagchee, K., and U. Singh.
1954. List of common names of fungi attacking Indian forest trees, lumber and the herbaceous and shrubby undergrowths and list of cultures of forest fungi. Indian Forest Records 1(10):199-348.

21. Bailey, P. J., W. Liese, and R. Rösch.
1969. Some aspects of cellulose degradation in lignified cell walls. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol 1:546-557. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co., New York.

22. Baker, A. J., A. A. Mohaupt, and D. F. Spino.
1973. Evaluating wood pulp as feedstuff for ruminants and substrate for Aspergillus fumigatus. Journal Animal Science 37(1):179-182.

23. Baker, D. R.
1951. Wood deterioration in cooling towers. Petroleum Engineer 23, Section C:76-80.

24. Baker, F.
1939. Role of fungi and Actinomycetes in the decomposition of cellulose. Nature 143:522-523.

25. Bakshi, B. K.
1950. Fungi associated with ambrosia beetles in Great Britain. Transactions British Mycological Society 33(1/2):111-120.

26. Bakshi, B. K.
1951. Studies on four species of Ceratocystis, with a discussion of fungi causing sap-stain in Britain. Commonwealth Mycological Institute (Kew, Surrey, England). Mycological Paper 35.

27. Banerjee, A. K.
1970. Fungi in fence posts. Isolation, distribution and interaction of fungal species present and their effect. Ph.D. Thesis. University of London (England).

28. Banerjee, A. K., and J. F. Levy.
1970. Techniques for the isolation and identification of fungi from wood. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 6(2):37-41.

29. Banerjee, A. K., and J. F. Levy.
1971. Fungal succession in wood fence posts. Material und Organismen 6(1):1-25.

30. Barberry, D. G.
1972. Ecological and genetic factors causing variation in Cladosporium resinae. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:19-26. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

31. Barghoorn, E. S.
1942. The occurrence and significance of marine cellulose-destroying fungi. Science 96:358.

32. Barghoorn, E. S., and D. H. Linder.
1944. Marine fungi: their taxonomy and biology. Farlowia 1(3):395-467.

33. Barton, G. M., and R. S. Smith.
1971. Brown stain in kiln-dried Abies amabilis lumber. Bi-monthly Research Note (Canada) 37(3):21-23.

34. Basham, J. T.
1957. The deterioration by fungi of jack, red and white pine killed by fire in Ontario. Canadian Journal Botany 35(1):155-172.

35. Basham, J. T.
1966. Heart rot of jack pine in Ontario. I. The occurrence of Basidiomycetes and microfungi in defective and normal heartwood of living jack pine. Canadian Journal Botany 44(3):275-295.

36. Basu, S. N., and S. N. Ghose.
1960. The production of cellulase by fungi, on mixed cellulosic substrates. Canadian Journal Microbiology 6:265-282.

37. Batista, A. C., and H. P. Upadhyay.
1965. Soil fungi from northeast Brazil. Instituto de Micologia, Universidade de Recife (Brazil) Publicacao 442.

38. Batra, L. R.
1967. Ambrosia fungi, a taxonomic revision, and nutritional studies of some species. Mycologia 59(6):976-1017.

39. Bavendamm, W.
1936. Erkennen, Nachweis, und Kultur der holzverfär benden und holzzersetzenden Pilze. (Recognition, detection, and culture of wood-staining and wood-destroying fungi.) Handbuch Biologischen Arbeitemethoden, Abteilung 12, Volume 4, Part 2:927-1134.

40. Bavendamm, W.
1966. Physiologie der Holzpilze. Ein Überblick über neuere Forschungsergebnisse. Material und Organismen Supplement 1:213-236.

41. Bavendamm, W.
1969. Der Hausschwamm und andere Bauholzpilze. (Dry and other fungi attacking wood in buildings.) Gustav Fischer Verlag. Stuttgart. p. 69.

42. Becker, G.
1966. Über Beziehungen zwischen Tieren und Mikroorganismen im Holz. Material und Organismen Supplement 1:481-496.

43. Becker, G., and H. Gross.
1974. Über die Widerstandsfähigkeit makromolecular Werkstoffe gegen mikrobiellen Angriff (ein Übersichtsbericht). Material und Organismen 9(2):81-131.

44. Becker, G., and P. Kaune.
1966. Einflüsse beim Holzabbau durch Moderfäulepilze in Erde. Material und Organismen 1(3):201-220.

45. Beljakova, L. S.
1954. Neko torye dannye po ekollgii i flore gribov, vyzyvajus sinevy drevesiny. (Some data on the ecology and of fungi causing bluestain.) Trudy Akademii Nauk SSSR Sibirskoe Otdelenie. Institut Lesai i Drevesiny. p. 352-363.

46. Bellmann, H.
1961. Zur Kenntnis der Zerstörung von Nadelhölzer durch Moderfäulepilze. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 19(11):429-434.

47. Bemiller, J. N., D. D. Tegtmeier, and A. J. Pappelis.
1969. Constituitive cellulolytic enzymes of Diplodia zeae. In Cellulases and their applications. Advances in Chemistry Series 95:188-195.

48. Bergman, Ö., and T. Nilsson.
1974. Studies on wood deterioration in outside storage of a commerical pine chip pile. (Studier över vednedbrytning vid utombuslagring av en tallflisstack). Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter (Research Note) No. R 93.

49. Berndt, H., and W. Liese.
1971. Studies on the enzymes of blue-stain fungi. III. Pectintranseliminase and mannanase of Aureobasidium pullulans. Archiv für Mikrobiologie 79(2):140-146.

50. Betrabet, S. M., and K. Kasturi.
1971. Studies on cellulolytic microorganisms. I. Marine cellulolytic microflora of Bombay. Labdev; Journal Science and Technology (India) 98(3-4):190-193.

51. Bilai, V. I., O. M. Antropova, and K. R. V. Voitsekhovs.
1970. The use of lignin by microfungi. Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, Seriya B 32(6):557-560.

52. Björkman, E.
1946. Om betingelserna för uppkomsten av brädgårdsblånad samt dennas bekämpande. (On the conditions for the appearance of timber-yard blue stain and methods of combating it.) Meddelanden från Statens Skogsforskningsinstitut (Stockholm) 35(7):1-46.

53. Björkman, E.
1946. Om uppkomsten av stockblånad och lagringsröta i furusågtimmer i samband med flottning. (On the development of log blue stain and storage decay in pine saw-timber during floating.) Meddelanden från Statens Skogsforskingsinstitut (Stockholm) 35(5):1-56.

54. Björkman, E.
1946. Om lagringsröta i massavedgårdar och dess förebyggande. (On storage decay in pulpwood yards and its prevention.) Meddelanden från Statens Skogsforskingsinstitut (Stockholm) 35(1):1-174.

55. Björkman, E.
1947. On the development of decay in building-timber injured by blue stain. Svensk Papperstidning 50(11):49-52.

56. Björkman, E.
1953. The occurrence and significance of storage decay in birch and aspen wood with special reference to experimental preventive measures. (Om uppkomsten och betydelsen av lagringsröta i björk och aspvirke samt försök att förebygga dylika skador.) Kungliga Skogshögskolans Skrifter (Stockholm), No. 16.

57. Björkman, E.
1958. Stockblånad och lagringsröta i tall- och grantimmer vid olika avverkningstid och behandling i samband med flottning (Log blue stain and storage decay in pine and spruce timber with special reference to felling time and treatment during floating). Kungliga Skogshögskolans Skrifter (Stockholm) No. 30.

58. Björkman, E.
1958. Lagringsröta och blånad i skogslagrad barr- och lövmassaved. (Storage decay and blue stain in forest-stored pine, spruce, birch, and aspen pulpwood.) Kungliga Skogshögskolans Skrifter (Stockholm) No. 29.

59. Björkman, E.
1962. Betydelsen av uppskjuten hand-och maskinbarkning av massaved for utbildning av lagringsröta och blånad. (The significance of delay in barking of pulpwood on the development of storage decay and blue stain.) Svenska Skogsvårdsföreningens Tidskrift 60:207-226.

60. Björkman, E.
1963. Kemisk bekämpning av stockblånad och lagringsröta i tall- och grantimmer. [Chemical combating of blue stain and storage decay in pine (Pinus silvestris L.) and spruce (Picea abies Karst.) saw timber.] Svenska Skogsvårdsföreningens Tidskrift 2:93-144.

61. Björkman, E., and G. E. Haeger.
1963. Outdoor storage of chips and damage by microorganisms. Tappi 46(12):757-766. See also:

1963. Flislagring utomhus och risken för skador genom mikroorganismer. Svensk Papperstidning 66(1):1-24.

62. Bletchly, J. D.
1959. The influence of soft rot on susceptibility of beech to attack by the common furniture beetle. Conference British Wood Preservers' Association. Annual Convention Record. p. 5-30.

63. Bose, R. G.
1963. A modified cellulosic medium for the isolation of cellulolytic fungi from infected materials and soils. Nature 198(4879):505-506.

64. Bourchier, R. J.
1961. Two new imperfect fungi from the heartwood of living lodgepole pine. Canadian Journal Botany 39(7):1781-1784.

65. Brancato, F. P., and N. S. Golding.
1953. The diameter of the mold colony as a reliable measure of growth. Mycologia 45(6):848-864.

66. Bravery, A. F.
1968. Determining the tolerance of soft rot fungi to wood preservatives: a comparison of test methods. Material und Organismen 3(3):213-227.

67. Brewer, D.
1958. Studies on slime accumulations in pulp and paper mills. I. Some fungi isolated from mills in New Brunswick and Newfoundland. Canadian Journal Botany 36(6):941-946.

68. Brewer, D.
1959. Studies on slime accumulations in pulp and paper mills. II. Physiological studies of Phialophora fastigiata and P. richardsiae. Canadian Journal Botany 37(3):339-343.

69. Brewer, D.
1960. Studies on slime accumulations in pulp and paper mills. IV. Fungal floras of slime accumulations. Tappi 43(7):609-611.

70. Brewer, D.
1961. Studies on slime accumulations in pulp and paper mills. V. Preliminary observations on the effect of extracts of spruce and fir on the growth of Phialophora fastigiata. Canadian Journal Botany 39(7):1579-1583.

71. Brian, P. W., P. J. Curtis, H. G. Hemming, and J. C. McGowan.
1946. The production of viridin by pigment-forming strains of Trichoderma viride. Annals Applied Biology 33:190-200.

72. Brian, P. W., and H. G. Hemming.
1945. Gliotoxin, a fungistatic metabolic product of Trichoderma viride. Annals Applied Biology 32:214-220.

73. Brian, P. W., and J. C. McGowan.
1945. Viridin: A highly fungistatic substance produced by Trichoderma viride. Nature 156:144-145.

74. Brooks, R. D.
1972. The occurrence and distribution of wood-inhabiting marine fungi in Point Judith Pond. M.S. Thesis. University of Rhode Island. Kingston.

75. Brooks, F. W., and M. R. Gayles.
1977. Treatment details for the field experiment to determine the performance of preservative treated hardwoods with particular reference to soft rot. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/384.

76. Brown, A. H. S., and G. Smith.
1957. The genus Paecilomyces Bainier and its perfect state Byssochlamys Westling. Transactions British Mycological Society 40(1):17-89.

77. Brown, F. L.
1953. Mercury-tolerant penicillia causing discoloration in northern white pine lumber. Journal Forest Products Research Society 3(4):67-69.

78. Browning, B. L., and L. O. Bublitz.
1953. Wood deterioration in cooling towers. Industrial Engineering Chemistry 45:1516-1520.

79. Bunce, M. E.
1961. Humicola stellatus sp. nov., a thermophilic mould from hay. Transactions British Mycological Society 44(3):372-376.

80. Burdsall, H. H., Jr., and W. E. Eslyn.
1974. A new Phanerochaete with a Chrysosporium imperfect state. Mycotaxon 1(2):123-133.

81. Butcher, J. A.
1967. Degrade by fungi of posts of Pinus radiata during seasoning. New Zealand Forest Service (Wellington), Technical Paper 52.

82. Butcher, J. A.
1968. The ecology of fungi infecting untreated sapwood of Pinus radiata. Canadian Journal Botany 46(12):1577-1589.

83. Butcher, J. A.
1969. The ecology of fungi infecting untreated and preservative-treated sapwood of Pinus radiata D. Don. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:444-459. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

84. Butcher, J. A.
1971. Techniques for the analysis of fungal floras in wood. Material und Organismen 6(3):209-232.

85. Butcher, J. A.
1972. Analysis of the fungal population in wood. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:319-325. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

86. Butcher, J. A.
1973. Investigations with soft rot fungi. Report Forest Research Institute for 1972 (Rotorua, New Zealand):93-94.

87. Butcher, J. A.
1973. Laboratory screening trials for new prophylactic chemicals against sapstain and decay in sawn timber. Material und Organismen 8(1):51-70.

88. Butcher, J. A.
1974. A practical guide to fungal damage of timber and wood products. New Zealand Forest Service (Wellington), Information Series 65.

89. Butcher, J. A.
1975. Colonization of wood by soft rot fungi. In Biological transformation of wood by microorganisms. p. 24-38. W. Liese, ed.

90. Butcher, J. A., and J. A. Drysdale.
1974. Cellulases of soft-rot fungi. Report Forest Research Institute for 1973 (Rotorua, New Zealand). p. 78.

91. Butcher, J. A., and J. A. Drysdale.
1974. Colonisation of softwoods by soft rot fungi. Report Forest Research Institute for 1973 (Rotorua, New Zealand). p. 78.

92. Butcher, J. A., and M. Howard.
1968. Outside storage of Pinus radiata wood chips in New Zealand. Tappi 51(4):117A-122A.

93. Butin, H.
1961. Versuche zum künstlichen Verglauen von Kiefernsplintholz mit dem Pilze Pullularia pullulans (deBary) Bernh. Angewandte Botanik 35(2):94-106.

94. Butin, H.
1963. (Sclerophoma pityophila, a blue-stain fungus attacking manufactured wood.) Phytopathogische Zeitschrift 48(3):298-305.

95. Butin, H.
1965. Untersuchungen zur Ökologie einiger Bläuepilze an verarbeitetem Kiefernholz. (Studies on the ecology of some blue-stain fungi on finished pine wood.) Flora 155:400-440. Translation from German as No. 111, 1967, Canada Department Forestry and Rural Development.

96. Butin, H.
1965. Bluestain on varnished wood. Holz-Zentralblatt 91(4): 37-39.

97. Butin, H.
1968. A new species of Ceratocystis causing blue-stain in Araucaria araucana. Canadian Journal Botany 46(1):61-63.

98. Butin, H., and G. Zimmerman.
1972. Zwei neue holzverfärbende Ceratocystis Arten in Buchenholz. Phytopathologische Zeitschrift 74:281-287.

99. Byrne, P.
1971. The physiological responses of some marine, fresh-water and terrestrial fungi to salinity. Ph.D. Thesis. University of London.

100. Byrne, P. J., and R. A. Eaton.
1972. Fungal attack of wood submerged in waters of different salinity. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 8(4):127-134.

101. Byrne, P. J., and E. B. G. Jones.
1974. Lignicolous marine fungi. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Meeresforschung in Bremerhaven, Supplement 5:301-320.

102. Caldwell, R.
1963. Observation on the fungal flora of decomposing beech litter in soil. Transactions British Mycological Society 46(2):249-261.

103. Campbell, R. N.
1960. Some sap-stain fungi found in Minnesota. Plant Disease Reporter 44(8):625-628.

104. Carey, J. K.
1975. Notes on the isolation and characterisation of wood-inhabiting fungi. Building Research Establishment (Princes Risborough Laboratory, England). Current Paper CP 93/75.

105. Carmichael, J. W.
1957. Geotrichum candidum. Mycologia 49(6):820-830.

106. Cartwright, K. S. G.
1929. A satisfactory method of staining fungal mycelium in wood sections. Annals Botany 43(170):412-413.

107. Casagrande, F., and G. B. Ouellette.
1971. A technique to study the development in wood of soft rot fungi and its application to Ceratocystis ulmi. Canadian Journal Botany 49:155-159.

108. Castillo, B. H., and H. M. Saavedra.
1970. Prevention and control of sapstain in wood. Instituto Forestal (Santiago, Chile) Informe Técnico 34.

109. Cavaliere, A. R.
1965. Marine Ascomycetes: ascocarp morphology and its application to taxonomy. I, II, III, IV, V. Nova Hedwigia 10(3/4):387-461.

110. Chahal, D. S., and W. D. Gray.
1969. The growth of selected cellulolytic fungi on wood pulp. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:584-593. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

111. Chahal, D. S., and W. D. Gray.
1970. Growth of cellulolytic fungi on wood pulp. II. Effect of different sugars and different levels of nitrogen on production of fungal protein. Indian Phytopathology 23(1):74-79.

112. Chahal, D. S., and W. D. Gray.
1971. Growth of cellulolytic fungi on wood pulp. III. Effect of organic acids. Indian Phytopathology 24(2):320-324.

113. Chapman, A. D.
1933. Effect of steam sterilization on susceptibility of wood to blue-staining and wood destroying fungi. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 47(6):369-374.

114. Chapman, A. D., and T. C. Scheffer.
1940. Effect of blue stain on specific gravity and strength of southern pine. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 61:125-134.

115. Chaterjee, M. G., D. D. Sahgal, and G. K. Gupta.
1965. Efficiency of versatic acid and its copper salt in inhibiting the spore germination of Memnoniella echinata. Defence Science Journal 15(1):44.

116. Chaterjee, A. K., and K. B. Sehra.
1965. Evaluation of methods for assessment of cellulolytic activity of fungus Chaetomium globosum. Labdev; Journal Science and Technology (India) 3(2):112.

117. Chesley, K. G., J. C. Hair, and J. N. Swartz.
1956. Underwater storage of southern pine pulpwood. Tappi 39(9):609-614.

118. Chesters, C. G. C.
1950. On the succession of microfungi associated with the decay of logs and branches. Transactions Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union 12:129-135.

119. Chidester, M. S.
1942. The effect of a mold, Trichoderma lignorum, on loblolly pine sapwood. Proceedings American Wood-Preservers' Association 38:134-138.

120. Christensen, C. M., F. H. Kaufert, H. Schmitz, and J. L. Allison.
1942. Hormodendrum resinae Lindau, an inhabitant of wood impregnated with creosote and coal tar. American Journal Botany 29(7):552-558.

121. Churchland, L. M., and M. McClaren.
1972. The effect of Kraft pulp mill effluents on the growth of Zalerion maritimum. Canadian Journal Botany 50(6):1269-1273.

122. Churchland, L. M., and M. McClaren.
1973. Marine fungi isolated from a Kraft pulp mill outfall area. Canadian Journal Botany 51(9):1703-1710.

123. Ciferri, R., C. A. Batista, and A. Montemartini.
1960. Una capnodiacea imperfecta (Asbolisiaceae) vivente sul legname in opera. (An imperfect capnodiaceous fungus (Asbolisiaceae) living on used wood.) Atti dell' Istituto Botanico della Universita e Laboratorio Crittogamico, Pavia 18:310-313.

124. Ciferri, R., M. Ribaidi, and A. Corte.
1956. Revision of 23 strains of Aureobasidium pullulans (de B) Arn. (Pullularia pullulans). Atti dell' Instituto Botanico della Universita e Laboratorio Crittogamico, Pavia 14:78-90.

125. Clark, J. W.
1960. Decay resistance of experimental and commercial particle board. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Report 2196.

126. Cockcroft, R.
1977. Preservative treatments for constructional timber. Building Research Establishment (Princes Risborough Laboratory, England) Current Paper 17/77.

127. Cole, G. T., and W. B. Kendrick.
1973. Taxonomic studies of Phialophora. Mycologia 65(3):661-688.

128. Colley, R. H., and C. T. Rumbold.
1930. Relation between moisture content of the wood and blue stain in loblolly pine. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 41(5):389-399.

129. Cooke, W. B.
1962. A taxonomic study in the "black yeasts." Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata 17(1):1-43.

130. Corbett, N. H.
1963. Anatomical, ecological and physiological studies on microfungi associated with decaying wood. Ph.D. Thesis. Imperial College of Science and Technology. London.

131. Corbett, N. J.
1965. Micro-morphological studies on the degradation of lignified cell walls by Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti. Journal Institute Wood Science 14:18-29.

132. Corbett, N. H., and J. F. Levy.
1963. Penetration of tracheid walls of Pinus sylvestris L. (Scots pine) by Chaetomium globosum Kunz. Nature 198(4887): 1322-1323.

133. Corbett, N. J., and J. F. Levy.
1963. Ecological studies on fungi associated with wooden fence posts. Parts 1 and 2. British Wood Preservers' Association News Sheet 27:1-3 and 28:1-10.

134. Courtois, H.
1963. Mikromorphologische Befallsymptome beim Holzabbau durch Moderfäulepilze. Holzforschung und Holzwertung 15(5):88-101.

135. Courtois, H.
1963. Beitrag zur Frage holzabbauender Ascomyceten und Fungi Imperfecti. (Contribution to the problem of wood-destroying Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti.) Holzforschung 17(6):176-183.

136. Cowling, E. B.
1966. Chemical modification of wood during microbial deterioration. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:91-102.

137. Cowling, E. B., and W. Merrill.
1966. Distribution and reuse of nitrogen in wood-destroying fungi. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:269-274.

138. Craighead, F. C.
1928. Interrelation of tree-killing bark beetles (Dendroctonus) and blue stains. Journal Forestry 26(7):886-887.

139. Cribb, A. B., and J. W. Cribb.
1956. Marine fungi from Queensland. II. University Queensland (Australia), Department Botany, Paper 3:97-105.

140. Crossley, R. D.
1956. The effects of five sap stain fungi on the toughness of eastern white pine. Ph.D. Thesis. New York State University College of Forestry (Syracuse).

141. Cserjesi, A. J.
1967. The adaptation of fungi to pentachlorophenol and its biodegradation. Canadian Journal Microbiology 13:1243-1249.

142. Cserjesi, A. J.
1977. Proposed standard laboratory method for testing fungicides for controlling sapstain and mould on unseasoned lumber. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/292.

143. DaCosta, E. W. B., and R. M. Kerruish.
1963. Laboratory evaluation of chromated metallic preservatives against soft rot in beech. Holzforschung 17(1):12-18.

144. DaCosta, E. W. B., and L. D. Osborne.
1971. Laboratory evaluations of wood preservatives. VI. Effectiveness of organo-tin and organo-lead preservative against decay and soft rot fungi. Holzforschung 25(4):119-125.

145. Damon, S. C.
1952. Type studies in Dictyosporium, Speira and Cattanea. Lloydia 15:110-124.

146. Davidson, D. E.
1974. Wood-inhabiting and marine fungi from a saline lake in Wyoming. Transactions British Mycological Society 63(1):143-149.

147. Davidson, R. W.
1935. Fungi causing stain in logs and lumber in the southern states including five new species. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 50(10):789-807.

148. Davidson, R. W.
1942. Some additional species of Ceratostomella in the United States. Mycologia 34(6):650-662.

149. Davidson, R. W.
1944. Two American hardwood species of Endoconidiophora described as new. Mycologia 36(3):300-306.

150. Davidson, R. W
1953. Two common lumber-staining fungi in the western United States. Mycologia 45(4):579-586.

151. Davidson, R. W.
1958. Wood-staining fungi associated with bark beetles in Engelman spruce in Colorado. Mycologia 47(1):58-67.

152. Davidson, R. W.
1958. Additional species of Ophiostomataceae from Colorado. Mycologia 50(5):661-670.

153. Davidson, R. W.
1966. New species of Ceratocystis from conifers. Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata 28(3):273-286.

154. Davidson, R. W.
1969. Ceratocystis microspora associated with Endothia parasitica canker on live oak in Virginia. Journal Colorado-Wyoming Academy Science 6(2):6.

155. Davidson, R. W
1971. New species of Ceratocystis. Mycologia 63(1):5-15.

156. Davidson, R. W.
1971. Collecting species of Ceratocystis in North America in certain forest areas. Separate from Proceedings First International Mycological Congress, University of Exeter (England). Cited in Transactions British Mycological Society 58(2):Supplement p. 37. 1972.

157. Davidson, R. W., H. Francke-Grosmann, and A. Käärik.
1967. A restudy of Ceratocystis penicillata and report of two American species of this genus from Europe. Mycologia 59(5):928-932.

158. Davidson, R. W., T. E. Hinds, and E. R. Toole.
1964. Two new species of Ceratocystis from hardwoods. Mycologia 56(6):793-798.

159. Davidson, R. W., and R. C. Robinson-Jeffery.
1965. New records of Ceratocystis europhioides and C. huntii with Verticicladiella imperfect stages from conifers. Mycologia 57(3):488-490.

160. Dayal, H. M., M. S. Saxena, and P. V. Divekar.
1965. A note on the antifungal substances produced by Penicillium variable Sopp. Indian Journal Experimental Biology 3(1):63.

161. DeBruin, P. R. B. D.
1977. Scientific development for prolonging the service life of timbers by impregnating with creosote or organic solvent type preservatives in which additive has been incorporated. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/382.

162. DeGroot, R. C.
1971. Interactions between wood decay fungi and Streptomyces species. Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club 98(6):336-339.

163. DeGroot, R. C.
1972. Growth of wood-inhabiting fungi in saturated atmospheres of monoterpenoids. Mycologia 64(4):863-870.

164. Dennis, C., and R. W. M. Buhagiar.
1973. Comparative study of Aureobasidium pullulans, A. prunorum sp. nov. and Trichosporon pullulans. Transactions British Mycological Society 60(3):567-575.

165. Dennis, C., and J. Webster.
1971. Antagonistic properties of species-groups of Trichoderma. I. Production of nonvolatile antibiotics. Transactions British Mycological Society 57(1):25-39.

166. Dennis, C., and J. Webster.
1971. Antagonistic properties of species-groups of Trichoderma. II. Production of volatile antibiotics. Transactions British Mycological Society 57(1):41-48.

167. Dennis, C., and J. Webster.
1971. Antagonistic properties of species-groups of Trichoderma. III. Hyphal interaction. Transactions British Mycological Society 57(3):363-369.

168. Desai, A. J., and S. Betrabet.
1971. Cellulolytic activity of marine fungi. Current Science 40:423-426.

169. Desai, A. J., and S. M. Betrabet.
1972. Cellulase activity of microorganisms isolated from cotton deteriorated during storage. Indian Journal Biochemistry and Biophysics 9(2):212-214.

170. Desai, R. L., and J. K. Shields.
1971. Effect of near ultraviolet light on fungi colonizing hardwood chips. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 7(1):11-13.

171. DeStevens, G., R. M. DeBaun, and F. F. Nord.
1951. On the mechanism of enzyme action. XLV. The role of certain dicarboxylic acids in the formation of oxalic acid by wood destroying moulds. Archives Biochemistry 33:304-313.

172. DeVay, J. E., R. W. Davidson, and W. J. Moller.
1968. New species of Ceratocystis associated with bark injuries on deciduous fruit trees. Mycologia 60(3):635-641.

173. Devinder, S. C., and W. D. Gray.
1969. The growth of selected cellulolytic fungi on wood pulp. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:584-593. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

174. Dickinson, D. J.
1972. Disfigurement of decorative timbers by blue stain fungi. International Pest Control 14(3):21-25.

175. Dickinson, D. J.
1974. A new technique for screening fungicides for wood preservation. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 10(2):49-51.

176. Dickinson, D. J.
1974. The microdistribution of copper-chrome-arsenate in Acer pseudoplatanus and Eucalyptus maculata. Material und Organismen 9(1):21-33.

177. Dickinson, D. J.
1976. Final proposals for a field experiment to determine the performance of preservative treated hardwoods with particular reference to soft rot. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/367.

178. Dickinson, D. J.
1976. Blue stain in timber in service. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/266.

179. Dowding, P.
1968. The biology of bluestain fungi. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Cambridge (England).

180. Drisko, R. W., and T. B. O'Neill.
1966. Microbiological metabolism of creosote. Forest Products Journal 16(7):31-34.

181. Duncan, C. G.
1958. Studies on the methodology of soil-block testing. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.), Report 2114.

182. Duncan, C. G.
1960. Deterioration of wood by terrestrial Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti. Developments in Industrial Microbiology (Proceedings General Meetings Society for Industrial Microbiology, 1959) 1:148-156. Plenum Press. New York.

183. Duncan, C. G.
1959. Microscopical studies of wood deterioration by the lower fungi. Preprint: 9th International Botanical Congress 2:99.

184. Duncan, C. G.
1960. Soft rot in wood, and toxicity studies on causal fungi. Proceedings American Wood-Preservers' Association 56:27-35.

185. Duncan, C. G.
1960. Wood-attacking capacities and physiology of soft-rot fungi. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Report 2173.

186. Duncan, C. G.
1961. Relative aeration requirements by soft-rot and Basidiomycetous wood-destroying fungi. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Report 2218.

187. Duncan, C. G.
1963. Role of microorganisms in weathering of wood and degradation of exterior finishes. Official Digest (American Chemical Society) 35:1003-1012.

188. Duncan, C. G.
1965. Determining resistance to soft rot fungi. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Research Paper FPL 48.

189. Duncan, C. G., and F. J. Deverall.
1964. Degradation of wood preservatives by fungi. Applied Microbiology 12(1):57-62.

190. Duncan, C. G., and W. E. Eslyn.
1966. Wood-decaying Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti. Mycologia 58(4):642-645.

191. Eades, H. W.
1956. Sap stain and mould prevention on British Columbia softwoods. Department Northern Affairs and Natural Resources (Canada), Forestry Branch Bulletin 116.

192. Eaton, R. A.
1972. Fungi growing on wood in water cooling towers. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 8(2):39-48.

193. Eaton, R. A., and J. Irvine.
1972. Decay of untreated wood by cooling tower fungi. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:192-200. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

194. Eaton, R. A., and E. B. G. Jones.
1970. New fungi on timber from water-cooling towers. Nova Hedwigia 19(3/4):779-788.

195. Eaton, R. A., and E. B. G. Jones.
1971. The biodeterioration of timber in water cooling towers. I. Fungal ecology and the decay of wood at Connah's Quay and Ince. Material und Organismen 6(1):51-80.

196. Eaton, R. A., and E. B. G. Jones.
1971. The biodeterioration of timber in water cooling towers. II. Fungi growing on wood in different positions in a water cooling system. Material und Organismen 6(2):81-92.

197. Eckstein, D., and W. Liese.
1970. Untersuchungen über die gegenseitige Beeinflussing einiger Moderfäulepilze auf künstlichem Nährboden. Material und Organismen 5(2):81-93.

198. Eggins, H. O. W., K. A. Malik, and R. F. Sharp.
1969. Some techniques to investigate the colonization of cellulosic and wood substrates. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:120-130. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

199. Eggins, H. O. W., and G. J. F. Pugh.
1962. Isolation of cellulose-decomposing fungi from soil. Nature 193(4810):94-95.

200. Eggins, H. O. W., A. von Szilvinyi, and D. Allsopp.
1972. The isolation of actively growing thermophilic fungi from isolated soils. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 8(2):53-58.

201. Eriksson, K., and B. Pettersson.
1972. Extracellular enzyme system utilized by the fungus Chrysosporium lignorum for the breakdown of cellulose. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:116-120. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

202. Eslyn, W. E.
1967. Outside storage of hardwood chips in the Northeast. II. Microbiological effects. Tappi 50(6):297-303.

203. Eslyn, W. E.
1969. A new method for appraising decay capabilities of micro-organisms from wood chip piles. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Research Paper FPL 107.

204. Eslyn, W. E., and R. W. Davidson.
1976. Some wood-staining fungi from pulpwood chips. Memoirs New York Botanical Garden 28(1):50-57.

205. Eslyn, W. E., and T. L. Highley.
1976. Decay resistance and susceptibility of sapwood of fifteen tree species. Phytopathology 66(8):1010-1017.

206. Eslyn, W. E., T. K. Kirk, and M. J. Effland.
1975. Changes in the chemical composition of wood caused by six soft-rot fungi. Phytopathology 65(4):473-476.

207. Etheridge, D. E.
1957. A method for the study of decay resistance in wood under controlled moisture conditions. Canadian Journal Botany 35(5):615-618.

208. Etheridge, D. E.
1971. Antagonistic interactions in wood-inhabiting microorganisms and biological control of decay. In Biological control of forest diseases. 15th Congress International Union Forest Research Organizations, Section 24 (Gainesville, Florida). p. 37-54. V. Nordin, ed.

209. Etheridge, D. E., and E. Carmichael.
1957. Antagonism by Coryne sarcoides (Jacq.) Tul. Bimonthly Progress Report (Canada) 13(6):2-3.

210. Etheridge, D. E., and H. M. Craig.
1973. A bi-layer plate technique to detect broad spectrum antagonism in microorganisms and its application to wood-inhabiting fungi. Canadian Journal Microbiology 19(11):1455-1458.

211. Etheridge, D. E., and R. Pomerleau.
1961. Identity of fungus causing blue stain in balsam fir. Science 133(3470):2062-2063.

212. Etzold, C., G. Kretzschmar, W. Ochsner, and P. Wiessner.
1974. Erfahrungen mit der Hackschnitzel-Freilagerung von Buchenholz. (Experiences with outside storage of beech wood chips.) Zellstoff und Papier 23(5):131-136.

213. Eusebio, M. A.
1964. Growth of five staining fungi and stain development in pine sapwood. Philippine Journal Forestry 20(1-4):69-91.

214. Eusebio, M. A.
1972. A preliminary study on heart rot and decay following logging wounds: their effects on tree and wood qualities. Forpride Digest 1(1):43-44.

215. Evans, H. C.
1971. Thermophilous fungi of coal spoil tips. II. Occurrence, distribution and temperature relationships. Transactions British Mycological Society 57(2):255-266.

216. Eveleigh, D. E.
1961. Phoma spp. associated with painted surfaces. Transactions British Mycological Society 44(4):573-585.

217. Eveleigh, D. E., and D. Brewer.
1963. Studies on slime accumulations in pulp and paper mills. VI. Isolation of thermophilic and thermotolerant fungi from paper mills. Canadian Journal Botany 41(10):1377-1382.

218. Eveleigh, D. E., and D. Brewer.
1964. Nutritional requirements of the microflora of a slime accumulation in a paper mill. Canadian Journal Botany 42(4): 341-350.

219. Eveleigh, D. E., and D. Brewer.
1964. Ecological observations on the fungi and bacteria in slime accumulations in a paper mill. Canadian Journal Botany 42(1):35-43.

220. Eveleigh, D. E., and D. Brewer.
1965. Interrelationships between microorganisms in an accumulation of slime in a paper mill. Canadian Journal Botany 43(5):519-526.

221. Feniksova, R. V., I. V. Ulezlo, and M. P. Ruklish.
1969. Influence of carbon sources on the cellulase synthesis by some Trichoderma species. Prikladnaya Biokhimiya i Mikrobiologiya 5(3):278-281.

222. Ference, G. M., and T. L. Gilles.
1956. The deterioration of straw-piled pulpwood. Tappi 39(6): 406-415.

223. Fergus, C. L.
1969. The cellulolytic activity of thermophilic fungi and Actinomycetes. Mycologia 61(1):120-129.

224. Findlay, G. W. D.
1970. Microscopic studies on soft rot in wood. Ph.D. Thesis. University of London (England).

225. Findlay, W. P. K.
1939. Effect of sapstain on the properties of timber. II. Effect of sap-stain on the decay-resistance of pine sapwood. Forestry 13(1):59-67.

226. Findlay, W. P. K.
1959. Sap stain of timber. Forestry Abstracts 20(1-2):1-4.

227. Findlay, W. P. K.
1966. Ecology of wood-destroying and wood-inhabiting fungi. Material und Organismen Supplement 1:199-211.

228. Francke-Grosmann, H.
1966. Über Symbiosen von xylo-mycetophagen und phloeophagen Scolytoidea mit holzbewohnenden Pilzen. Material und Organismen Supplement 1:503-522.

229. Findlay, W. P. K., and C. B. Pettiflor.
1937. Effect of sapstain on the properties of timber. I. Effect of sapstain on the strength properties of scots pine sapwood. Forestry 11(1):40-52.

230. Findlay, W. P. K., and C. B. Pettiflor.
1939. Effect of blue-stain on the strength of obeche (Triplochiton scleroxylon). Empire Forestry Review 18:259-267.

231. Findlay, W. P. K., and C. B. Pettiflor.
1939. Effect of sap stain on the properties of timber. III. Effect of sap stain on the modulus of elasticity of scots pine wood. Forestry 13(2):146-147.

232. Findlay, W. P. K., and J. G. Savory.
1953. Breakdown of timber in water-cooling towers. Proceedings 7th International Botanical Congress (1950, Stockholm) 7:315-316.

233. Findlay, W. P. K., and J. G. Savory.
1954. Moderfäule. Die Zersetzung von Holz durch niedere Pilze. (Soft rot. Decomposition of wood by lower fungi.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 12(8):293-296.

234. Finstein, M. S., and M. Alexander.
1962. Competition for carbon and nitrogen between Fusarium and bacteria. Soil Science 94:334-339.

235. Firpi, M.
1971. The utilisation of some sources of carbon by microfungi harmful to paper. Cellulosa e Carta 22(7):49-55.

236. Firpi, M., and O. Verona.
1971. Influence of light on the growth of Alternaria tenuis and Ulocladium chartarum, agents of deterioration of paper and board. Cellulosa e Carta 22(3):25-29.

237. Fougerousse, P. M.
1966. Champignons lignicoles des bois fraichement abbatus en Afrique tropicale. Material und Organismen Supplement 1:343-349.

238. French, D. W., and C. M. Christensen.
1958. Nature and cause of spots on coated insulating boards. Tappi 41(6):309-312.

239. French, D. W., and C. M. Christensen.
1969. Influence of coating additive and relative humidity upon spotting by fungi. Forest Products Journal 19(9):108-110.

240. Fries, N.
1975. The formation of coremia in Ceratocystis piceae induced by hexanal. Physiologia Plantarum 33(2):138-141.

241. Friis-Hansen, H.
1977. Studies and experiences of occurrence and development of soft rot in salt-treated poles of pine (Pinus sylvestris) installed in Swedish transmission-lines in the years 1940-1954. Swedish Wood Preservation Institute (Stockholm), Report 117E:3-3.25.

242. Fritz, C. W.
1952. Brown stain in pine sapwood caused by Cytospora sp. Canadian Journal Botany 30(4):249-259.

243. Gadd, G. O.
1960. Concerning pulp-damaging fungi and the terminology used in their description. Norsk Skogindustri 14(7):270-274.

244. Gadd, G. O.
1965. Contributions to the knowledge of the chemistry of wood blueing. Paperi ja Puu 47(11):667.

245. Gadd, G. O., and H. Williamson.
1958. A method for preventing the discoloration of wet pulp by riboflavine compounds. Paperi ja Puu 40(11):539.

246. Gambetta, A., and E. Orlandi.
1972. Fungal species on wooden artistic works under particular wet conditions. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:388-391. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

247. Gascoigne, J. A., and M. M. Gascoigne.
1960. The xylanases of Fusarium roseum. Journal General Microbiology 22:242-248.

248. Gerry, E.
1923. Five moulds and their penetration into wood. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 26:219-229.

249. Gersonde, M., and W. Kerner-Gang.
1968. Untersuchungen an Moderfäulepilzen aus Holzstäben nach Freilandversuchen. (Investigations of soft rot fungi isolated in stake tests.) Material und Organismen 3(3):199-212.

250. Gersonde, M., and W. Kerner-Gang.
1975. Development of a method for testing wood preservatives with soft rot fungi. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/250.

251. Gersonde, M., and W. Kerner-Gang.
1976. A review of information available for development of a method for testing wood preservatives with soft rot fungi. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 12(1):5-13.

252. Gersonde, M., and R. Meyer.
1964. Das Vorkommen von Moderfäule in Holzmasten. (Occurrence of soft rot in wooden poles.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 22(2):42-47. Translation from German as OOENV TR-1040, 1976, Library Translation, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

253. Goos, R. D.
1967. Observations on Riessia semiophora. Mycologia 59(4):718-722.

254. Glaser, T., and E. Tarochinski.
1961. Pinus sylvestris. Badania zmierzajace do wyodrebnienia i ozraczenia gatunków grzybów powodujacych sinizne wewnetrzna drewna sosny. (Investigation on the isolation and determination of fungi causing internal blue stain of Scots pine wood.) Sylwan 105(1):107-109.

255. Glennie, D. W., and H. Schwartz.
1950. Review of the literature on decay in pulpwood, its measurement and its effect on wood properties and pulp quality. Forest Products Laboratory (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) Mimeo 0-153.

256. Goidànich, G.
1935. Le alteraziono cromatiche parassitaire del legname in Italia. II. Una intense colorazione del legno di pino causata da Sphaeropsis ellisii Sacc. var. cromogena G. Goid. var. n. Bollettino della Stazione di Patologia Vegetale, Rome, Nuava Serie 15(3):442-470.

257. Goidànich, G.
1936. Il genre di Ascomiceti "Grosmanni" G. Goid. Bollettino della Stazione di Patologia Vegetale, Rome, Nuava Serie 16(1):26-60.

258. Goidànich, G.
1936. Le alteraziono cromatiche parassitaire del legname in Italia. IV. I parassiti del legno di coniferi. Bollettino della Stazione di Patologia Vegetale, Rome, Nuava Serie 16(4):225-269.

259. Goidànich, G.
1937. Le alterazioni del legno di parassiti cromogeni. Italia Agricola 74, Series 8, No. 15:1-14.

260. Gold, H. S.
1959. Distribution of some lignicolous Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti in an estuary. Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 75:25-28.

261. Goll, M., and G. Coffey.
1948. Mildew of painted surfaces. Paint, Oil and Chemical Review 126:439.

262. Good, H. M., and J. I. Nelson.
1962. Fungi associated with Fomes igniarius var. populinus in living poplar trees and their probable significance in decay. Canadian Journal Botany 40(4):615-624.

263. Gorschin, S. N., and I. G. Krapivina.
1969. (The role of Ascomycetes and imperfect fungi in effecting the degradation of wood.) Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya 3(5):477-480. Translation from Russian as FSTC-HT-23-982-70, 1970, U.S. Army Foreign Science and Techology Center.

264. Graham, R. D.
1954. The preservative treatment of Douglas-fir post sections infected with Trichoderma mold. Journal Forest Products Research Society 4(4):164-166.

265. Grant, C.
1972. The use of a reflectance method for estimating surface mould growth on chipboard. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 8(4):139-140.

266. Grant, C., and J. G. Savory.
1969. Methods for isolation and identification of fungi on wood. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 5(2):77-94.

267. Greathead, S. K.
1961. Some aquatic Hyphomycetes in South Africa. Journal South African Botany 27:195-228.

268. Greaves, H.
1970. Biodeterioration in wood chips. CSIRO (Australia) Forest Products Newsletter 378:1-3.

269. Greaves, H.
1971. Biodeterioration of tropical hardwood chips in outdoor storage. Tappi 54(7):1128-1133.

270. Greaves, H.
1972. Microbial ecology of untreated and copper-chrome-arsenic treated stakes exposed in a tropical soil. I. The initial invaders. Canadian Journal Microbiology 18:1923-1931.

271. Greaves, H.
1973. Outside storage of tropical hardwood chips. III. Microbial ecology of chip piles after two and four months' storage. Appita 27(1):25-30.

272. Greaves, H.
1975. Microbiological aspects of wood chip storage in tropical environments. Australian Journal Biological Sciences 28(3):315-322.

273. Greaves, H.
1977. Progress towards controlling soft rot of treated hardwood poles in Australia. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/289.

274. Greaves, H.
1977. Potential toxicants for controlling soft rot in preservative treated hardwoods. I. Laboratory screening tests using a filter paper technique. Material und Organismen 12(1):1-15.

275. Greaves, H.
1977. Potential toxicants for controlling soft rot in preservative treated hardwoods. III. A compost-block test of eight formulations. Material und Organismen 12(4):287-300.

276. Greaves, H., and J. F. Levy.
1965. Comparative degradation of the sapwood of Scots pine, beech, and birch by Lenzites trabea, Polystictus versicolor, Chaetomium globosum, and Bacillus polymyxa. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 15:55-63.

277. Greaves, H., and J. F. Levy.
1969. Microbial associations in the deterioration of wood under long-term exposure. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1: 429-443. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

278. Greaves, H., and J. G. Savory.
1965. Studies of the microfungi attacking preservative-treated timber, with particular reference to their methods of isolation. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 15:45-50.

279. Griffin, H. D.
1968. The genus Ceratocystis in Ontario. Canadian Journal Botany 46(5):689-718.

280. Griffins, E., and D. Jones.
1963. Colonization of cellulose by soil microorganisms. Transactions British Mycological Society 46(2):285-294.

281. Grosclande, C., J. Ricard, and B. Dubos.
1973. Inoculation of Trichoderma viride spores via pruning shears for biological control of Stereum purpureum on tree wounds. Plant Disease Reporter 57(1):25-28.

282. Grosmann, H.
1931. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Lebensgemeinschaft zwischen Borkenkäfern und Pilzen. Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde 3:56-102.

283. Grosmann, H.
1932. Über die systematischen Beziehungen der Gattung Leptographium Lagerb. et Melin zur Gattung Ceratostomella Sacc. Nova Hedwigia 72:180-198.

284. Grosmann, H.
1932. Über die systematischen Beziehungen der Gattung Leptographium Lagerberg et Melin zur Gattung Ceratostomella Sacc. nebst einige Bemerkungen über Scopularia venusta Preuss und Hantzschia phycomyces. Nova Hedwigia 72:183-194.

285. Guba, E. F.
1961. Monograph of Monochaetia and Pestalotia. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. U.S.A.

286. Hajny, G. J.
1966. Outside storage of pulpwood chips. A review and bibliography. Tappi 49(10):97A-105A.

287. Halliwell, G., and M. Riaz.
1971. Interactions between components of the cellulase complex of Trichoderma koningii on native substrates. Archiv für Mikrobiologie 78:295-309.

288. Hammill, T. M.
1970. Paecilomyces clavisporis sp. nov., Trichoderma saturnisporum sp. nov., and other noteworthy soil fungi from Georgia. Mycologia 62(1):107-122.

289. Hanstein, E.
1960. Cellulose decomposing enzymes of Irpex lacteus and Trichoderma viride. Berichte der Schweizerischen Botanischen Gesellschaft 70:314-351.

290. Harkin, J. M., M. J. Larsen, and J. R. Obst.
1974. Use of syringaldazine for detection of laccase in sporophores of wood rotting fungi. Mycologia 66(3):469-476.

291. Hashioka, Y., H. Ishikawa, M. Komatsu, and I. Arita.
1961. Trichoderma viride, as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. II. A metabolic product of Trichoderma fungistatic to the Hymenomycetes. Report Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) No. 1:9-18.

292. Hashioka, Y., and M. Komatsu.
1964. Trichoderma viride, as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. III. Species of Hypocrea occurring on log-woods of Lentinus edodes. Report Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) No. 4:1-5.

293. Hashioka, Y., M. Komatsu, and I. Arita.
1961. Trichoderma viride, as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. I. Ecology and physiology of Trichoderma occurring on the log-wood of Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing. Report Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) No. 1:1-8.

294. Hayes, A. J.
1965. Some microfungi from Scots pine litter. Transactions British Mycological Society 48(3):179-185.

295. Henningsson, B.
1962. Studier över rötsvampars nedbrytning av tall-, gran- och björkmassaved. (Studies in fungal decomposition of pine, spruce, and birch pulpwood.) Meddelanden från Statens Skogsforskningsinstitut (Stockholm) 52(3):1-31.

296. Henningsson, B.
1965. Undersökning av svampfloran i summaravverkat sågtimmer. (Fungus flora of sawtimber felled in summer). Institutionen för Virkeslära Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 50.

297. Henningsson, B.
1967. The physiology, interrelationships and effects on the wood of fungi which attack birch and aspen pulpwood. Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis (Upsala, Sweden). Dissertation 100.

298. Henningsson, B.
1967. Physiology of fungi attacking birch and aspen pulpwood. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm) No. 52.

299. Henningsson, B.
1967. Samspelet mellan mikroorganismer från björk-och aspmassaved. (Interactions between microorganisms found in birch and aspen pulpwood.) Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogskögskolan, Stockholm) No. 53.

300. Henningsson, B.
1967. Microbial decomposition of unpeeled birch and aspen pulpwood during storage. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm) No. 54.

301. Henningsson, B. and H. Lundström.
1974. Insektsblånadens tillväxt och dess påverkan av vedens vattenläggning - Några laboratorieförsök. (Insect-borne blue stain - Growth and effects caused by water immersion of the wood - Some laboratory tests.) Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 92.

302. Henningsson, B., and T. Nilsson.
1976. Microbiological, microscopic and chemical studies of some salt-treated utility poles installed in Sweden in the years 1941-1946. Swedish Wood Preservation Institute (Stockholm), Report No. 117E:1-1.25.

303. Henningsson, M.
1974. Aquatic lignicolous fungi in the Baltic and along the west coast of Sweden. Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 68(4):401-425.

304. Hepting, G. H., E. R. Roth, and B. Sleeth.
1949. Discolorations and decay from increment borings. Journal Forestry 47(5):366-370.

305. Hickin, N. E.
1963. The less common wood-decaying fungi found in buildings. British Wood Preserving Association News Sheet 25.

306. Hinds, T. E., and G. W. Anderson.
1970. Some Ceratocystis spp. and a Cenangium found in Minnesota aspen. Plant Disease Reporter 54(6):460-461.

307. Hinds, T. E., and R. W. Davidson.
1967. A new species of Ceratocystis on aspen. Mycologia 59(6):1102-1106.

308. Hintikka, V., and L. Laine.
1970. Notes on the detection of different types of decay in wood. Communicationes Instituti Forstalis Fenniae 70(1).

309. Hiramoto, H., and M. Hattori.
1965. [Studies on soft rot fungi. I. Separation of soft rot fungi from rotten wood (in Japanese).] Journal Japanese Research Society 2(4):168-170.

310. Hoffmeyer, P.
1976. Mechanical properties of soft rot decayed Scots pine with special reference to wooden poles. Swedish Preservation Institute (Stockholm) Report 117E:2-2.55.

311. Höhnk, W.
1954. Von den Mikropilzen in Watt und Meer. Abhandlungen Herausgegeben vom Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein zu Bremen 33:407-429.

312. Höhnk, W.
1955. Studien zur Brack-und Seevassermykologie. V. Höhere Pilze des submersen Holzes. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Meeresforschung in Bremerhaven 3:199-227.

313. Holubová-Jechová, F.
1973. Lignicolous Hyphomycetes from the Netherlands. Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series C 76(3):297-302.

314. Holubová-Jechová, F.
1973. Lignicolous Hyphomycetes from Czechoslovakia. IV. Menispora. Folia Geobotanica et Phytotaxonomica 8(3):317-336.

315. Huber, B., and H. Keller.
1956. Eine wenig beachtete Lärchenkrankheit (Sclerophoma pityophila). Forstarchiv 27:71-73.

316. Hubert, E. E.
1921. Notes on sap stain fungi. Phytopathology 11(5):214-224.

317. Hubert, E. E.
1924. The diagnosis of decay in wood. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 24:523-567.

318. Hubert, E. E.
1929. Sap stain of wood and their prevention. U.S. Department Commerce (Washington, D.C.) Wood Utilization Pamphlet.

319. Hudson, J. J., and J. Webster.
1958. Succession of fungi on decaying stems of Agropyron repens. Transactions British Mycological Society 41:165-177.

320. Hughes, G. C.
1960. Ecological aspects of some lignicolous fungi in estuarine waters. Ph.D. Thesis. Florida State University. Tallahassee. U.S.A.

321. Hughes, G. C.
1962. Ecological aspects of some lignicolous fungi in estuarine waters. Dissertation Abstracts, Section B, 21(8):2086.

322. Hughes, G. C.
1968. Intertidal lignicolous fungi from Newfoundland. Canadian Journal Botany 46(11):1409-1418.

323. Hughes, G. C.
1969. Marine fungi from British Columbia: occurrence and distribution of lignicolous species. Syesis 2:121-140.

324. Hughes, G. C.
1974. Geographical distribution of the higher marine fungi. In Publications of the institute for oceanographic research in Bremerhaven. Supplement 5. Marine Mycology. 2nd International Symposium in Bremerhaven, 1972. p. 419-441. A. Gaertner, ed.

325. Hughes, G. C., and P. S. Chamut.
1971. Lignicolous marine fungi from southern Chili, including a review of distributions in the southern hemisphere. Canadian Journal Botany 49(1):1-11.

326. Hughes, R. L.
1969. Microbiological deterioration in the paper, printing and packaging industries. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:281-290. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

327. Hughes, S. J.
1951. Studies on micro-fungi IX. Calcarisporium, Verticicladium, and Hansfordia gen. nov.. Commonwealth Mycological Institute (Kew, Surrey, England) Mycological Paper 43.

328. Hughes, S. J.
1952. Trichocladium Harz. Transactions British Mycological Society 35(2):152-157.

329. Hughes, S. J.
1960. Micro-fungi. VI. Piricauda Bubak. Canadian Journal Botany 38(6):921-924.

330. Hughes, S. J., and W. B. Kendrick.
1963. Micro-fungi. IX. Menispora Persoon. Canadian Journal Botany 41(5):693-718.

331. Hughes, S. J., and W. B. Kendrick.
1968. New Zealand fungi. 12. Menispora, Codinaea, Menisporopsis. New Zealand Journal Botany 6:323-375.

332. Hulme, M. A., and J. K. Shields.
1970. Biological control of decay fungi in wood by competition for non-structural carbohydrates. Nature 227(5255):300-301.

333. Hulme, M. A., and J. K. Shields.
1972. Interaction between fungi in wood blocks. Canadian Journal Botany 50(6):1421-1427.

334. Hulme, M. A., and J. K. Shields.
1972. Effect of a primary fungal infection upon secondary colonisation of birch bolts. Material und Organismen 7(3):177-188.

335. Hulme, M. A., and J. K. Shields.
1973. Antagonistic and synergistic effects in the biological control of decay. Second International Congress Plant Pathology, Abstract 569.

336. Hunt, J.
1956. Taxonomy of the genus Ceratocystis. Lloydia 19(1):1-58.

337. Hutchinson, S. A., and M. E. Cowan.
1972. Identification and biological effects of volatile metabolites from cultures of Trichoderma harzianum. Transactions British Mycological Society 59(1):71-77.

338. Ingold, C. T.
1942. Aquatic Hyphomycetes of decaying alder leaves. Transactions British Mycological Society 25(4):339-417.

339. Ingold, C. T.
1943. Further observations on aquatic Hyphomycetes of decaying leaves. Transactions British Mycological Society 26(3/4):104-115.

340. Ingold, C. T.
1958. New aquatic Hyphomycetes, Lemonniera brachycladia, Anguillospora crassa, and Fluminispora ovalis. Transactions British Mycological Society 41:365-372.

341. Ingold, C. T.
1959. Submerged aquatic Hyphomycetes. Journal Quekett Microscopical Club. Ser. 4, p. 115-130.

342. Ioachimescu, M.
1972. (Contribution to the knowledge of the microflora on wood from mine zones.) Studii si Cercetari de Biologie, Seria Botanica (Bucharest) 24(6):507-510.

343. Ioachimescu, M.
1973. The influence of temperature on the growth and development of isolated fungi on wood from mines. Studii si Cercetari de Biologie, Seria Botanica (Bucharest) 25(2):167-170.

344. Ionitã, I.
1972. (Species of fungi isolated from wood in mines.) Studii si Cercetari de Biologie, Seria Botanica (Bucharest) 24(1):29-33.

345. Ionitã, I.
1973. Observations on the degradation of cellulose fibres by the fungus Papularia arundinis. Revue Roumaine de Biologie, Serie botanique 18(2):125-127.

346. Irvine, J.
1970. An investigation of some aspects of the physiology and ecology of marine fungi. M.S. Thesis. University of London.

347. Isaac, I.
1954. Gliocladium roseum Bain and its synonyms. Transactions British Mycological Society 37(3):193-208.

348. Jackson, D., and J. G. Savory.
1968. The decay resistance of wood fibre building boards and particleboards. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 4(2):83-88.

349. Jacquin, F., and F. Mangenot.
1959. Populations microbiennes des bois. III. Humification in vitro d'une sciure d'hêtre. (Fungus populations in wood. III. In vitro humification of a beech sawdust.) Plant and Soil 11(4):376-391.

350. Jacquin, F., and F. Mangenot.
1960. Populations microbiennes des bois. IV. Humification de copeaux dans la nature. (Fungus populations in wood. IV. Humification of wood chips in the field.) Plant and Soil 12(3):276-284.

351. Jahn, H. H., and B. Junghans.
1957. Über eine wenig benannte Kiefernkrankheit (Sclerophoma pityophila). Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt 76:129-132.

352. Johnson, J. R., F. B. William, and J. D. Dutcher.
1943. Gliotoxin, the antibiotic principle of Gliocladium fimbriatum. I. Production, physical and biological properties. Journal American Chemical Society 65(10):2005-2009.

353. Johnson, T. W., Jr.
1956. Marine fungi. II. Ascomycetes and Deuteromycetes from submerged wood. Mycologia 48(6):841-851.

354. Johnson, T. W., Jr.
1958. Some lignicolous marine fungi from the North Carolina coast. Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 74:42-48.

355. Johnson, T. W., Jr.
1963. Some aspects of morphology in marine Ascomycetes: Corollospora Werdermann. Nova Hedwigia 6(1/2):83-93.

356. Johnson, T. W., Jr.
1968. Aquatic fungi of Iceland: introduction and preliminary account. Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 84:179-183.

357. Johnson, T. W., Jr., and C. L. Autery.
1961. An Arthrobotrys from brackish water. Mycologia 53(4): 432-433.

358. Johnson, T. W., Jr., and A. R. Cavaliere.
1963. Some aspects of morphology in marine Ascomycetes: Remispora Linder. Nova Hedwigia 6(1/2):179-198.

359. Johnson, T. W., Jr., H. A. Ferchau, and H. S. Gold.
1959. Isolation, culture, growth, and nutrition of some lignicolous marine fungi. Phyton 12:65-80.

360. Johnson, T. W., Jr., and F. K. Sparrow.
1961. Fungi in oceans and estuaries. J. Cramer. Weinheim.

361. Joly, P.
1964. Le genre Alternaria. Encyclopedie Mycologique 33:1-250.

362. Jones, E. B. G.
1962. Marine fungi. I. Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti from submerged wood. Transactions British Mycological Society 45(1):93-114.

363. Jones, E. B. G.
1963. Marine fungi. II. Ascomycetes and Deuteromycetes from submerged wood and drift Spartina. Transactions British Mycological Society 46(1):135-144.

364. Jones, E. B. G.
1963. Observations on the fungal succession on wood test blocks submerged in the sea. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 11:14-23.

365. Jones, E. B. G.
1965. Some aquatic Hyphomycetes collected in Yorkshire. The Naturalist, 57-60.

366. Jones, E. B. G.
1968. Marine fungi. Current Science 13:378-379.

367. Jones, E. B. G.
1969. The distribution of marine fungi on wood submerged in the sea. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:460-485. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

368. Jones, E. B. G.
1971. Aquatic fungi. In Methods in microbiology. Vol. 4:335-365. C. Booth, ed. Academic Press. New York.

369. Jones, E. B. G.
1971. The ecology and rotting ability of marine fungi. In Marine borers, fungi and fouling organisms of wood. p. 237-258. E. B. G. Jones and S. K. Eltringham, eds. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris.

370. Jones, E. B. G.
1972. The decay of timber in aquatic environments. Record Annual Convention British Wood Preserving Association 1972:31-48.

371. Jones, E. B. G., and R. A. Eaton.
1969. Savoryella lignicola gen. e sp. nov. from water-cooling towers. Transactions British Mycological Society 52(1):161-165.

372. Jones, E. B. G., and S. K. Eltringham, eds.
1971. Marine borers, fungi, and fouling organisms of wood. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris.

373. Jones, E. B. G., and J. Irvine.
1971. The role of fungi in the deterioration of wood in the sea. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 29[Vol. 5(5)]:31-40.

374. Jones, E. B. G., and J. Irvine.
1972. The role of marine fungi in the biodeterioration of materials. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:422-431. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

375. Jones, E. B. G., and D. H. Jennings.
1964. The effect of salinity on the growth of marine fungi in a comparison with non-marine species. Transactions British Mycological Society 47(4):619-625.

376. Jones, E. B. G., H. Kühne, P. C. Trussel, and R. D. Turner.
1972. Results of an international cooperative research programme on the biodeterioration of timber submerged in the sea. Material und Organismen 7(2):93-118.

377. Jones, E. B. G., and A. C. Oliver.
1964. Occurrence of aquatic Hyphomycetes on wood submerged in fresh and brackish water. Transactions British Mycological Society 47(1):45-48.

378. Jones, E. B. G., and R. J. Stewart.
1972. Tricladium varium, an aquatic Hyphomycete on wood in water-cooling towers. Transactions British Mycological Society 59(1):163-167.

379. Jurkowska, H.
1951. Investigations on the adaptability of Aspergillus niger to copper. Bulletin International de Academie des Sciences de Cracovie, Serie B, 4:167-201.

380. Käärik, A.
1960. Growth and sporulation of Ophiostoma. Symbolae Botanicae Upsaliensis 16(3).

381. Käärik, A.
1965. The identification of the mycelia of wood decay fungi by their oxidation reactions with phenolic compounds. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm) No. 31.

382. Käärik, A.
1967. Colonisation of pine and spruce poles by soil fungi after six months. Material und Organismen 2(2):97-108.

383. Käärik, A.
1968. Colonisation of pine and spruce poles by soil fungi after twelve and eighteen months. Material und Organismen 3(3):185-198.

384. Käärik, A.
1974. Sapwood staining fungi. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/125.

385. Käärik, A.
1975. Succession of microorganisms during wood decay. In Transformation of wood by microoorganisms. p. 39-51. W. Liese, ed.

386. Käärik, A.
1976. Recent names for some common decay fungi. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/143.

387. Käärik, A., and E. Rennerfelt.
1957. Investigations on the fungal flora of spruce and pine stumps. (Undersökningar över svampfloran på gran-och tallstubbar.) Meddelanden från Statens Skogsforskningsinstitut (Stockholm) 47(7):1-88.

388. Kallio, T., and A. Salonen.
1972. The effect of Gliocladium deliquescens Sopp on the decaying capacity of some decay fungi. Annales Agriculturae Fenniae 11(5):320-322.

389. Kaune, P.
1967. Beitrag zur Laboratoriumsprüfung mit Moderfäulepilzen. (Contribution to laboratory testing with soft rot fungi.) Material und Organismen 2(3):229-238.

390. Kaune, P.
1968. Preservation of wood research programme. II. Fundamentals and test methods. Vermiculite, a carrier for culture media. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Working Document 27/DPS/CSI/M/185.

391. Kaune, P.
1970. Bedingungen für das Prüfen mit Moderfäulepilzen im Vermiculit-Eingrabe-Verfahren. (Testing conditions with soft rot fungi by the vermiculite burial test.) Material und Organismen 5(2):95-112.

392. Keirle, R. M., and R. S. Johnstone.
1970. Prevention of stain in fire damaged radiata pine logs. Australian Forestry 34(3):179-182.

393. Kendrick, W. B.
1958. Micro-fungi in pine litter. Nature 181(4606):432.

394. Kendrick, W. B.
1961. The Leptographium complex. Phialocephala gen. nov. Canadian Journal Botany 39(5):1079-1085.

395. Kendrick, W. B.
1962. The Leptographium complex. Verticicladiella Hughes. Canadian Journal Botany 40(6):771-797.

396. Kendrick, W. B., and A. C. Molnar.
1965. A new Ceratocystis and its Verticicladiella imperfect state associated with the bark beetle Dryocoetes confusus on Abies lasiocarpa. Canadian Journal Botany 43(1):39-43.

397. Kerner-Gang, W.
1966. Untersuchungen an Pilzen von Moderfäule-Holz aus Erd-Eingrabe Prüfungen. (Investigations of fungi isolated from wood with soft rot after soil-burial tests.) Material und Organismen 1(4):297-318.

398. Kerner-Gang, W.
1970. Untersuchungen an isolierten Moderfäule-Pilzen. (Investigations of isolated soft rot fungi.) Material und Organismen 5(1):33-57.

399. Kerner-Gang, W.
1974. Beitrag zur Moderfäuleprüfung im Vermiculit- Eingrabe-Verfahren. (Contribution to soft rot testing by the vermiculite burial method.) Material und Organismen 9(4):269-282.

400. Kerner-Gang, W.
1975. Schutzmittelprüfung mit Moderfäulepilzen im Vermiculit-Eingrabe-Verfahren. (Soft-rot testing of preservatives by the vermiculite burial method.) Material und Organismen 10(1):14-30.

401. Kerner-Gang, W., and G. Becker.
1968. Untersuchungen über den Einfluss von Schimmelpilzen auf Flachs und Holzspanplatten. (Investigations on the influence of mould fungi on flakeboards and wood particle boards.) Material und Organismen 3(4):289-316.

402. Kerner-Gang, W., and M. Gersonde.
1972. Untersuchungen zur Prüfung mit Moderfäulepilzen im Vermiculit-Eingrabe-Verfahren. (Investigations on testing with soft rot fungi by the vermiculite-burial method.) Material und Organismen 7(4):241-258.

403. Kilbertus, G., F. Mangenot, and O. Reisinger.
1973. Cellulolyse in vitro. Technique d'etude et verification electronique. (Cellulolysis in vitro. Method of study and electronic verification.) Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata 49(1):101-107.

404. King, B., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1972. Some observations on decay mechanisms of microfungi deteriorating wood. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:145-151. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

405. King, B., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1973. Decay mechanisms of microfungi which might produce an enhanced permeability in wood. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 9:35-43.

406. King, B., and T. A. Oxley.
1975. A nutritional basis for microfungal succession and decay in wood. In Proceedings 3rd international biodegradation symposium. p. 987-995. J. M. Sharpley and A. M. Kaplan, eds. Applied Science Publications Ltd. Essex, England.

407. Kirk, H.
1969. Über die Entwicklung eines Prüfverfahrens zur Bestimmung der Widerstandsfähigkeit von Holzschutzmitteln gegenüber Moderfäuleerregern. Teil I, II, III. Holzindustrie 7:214-220, 8:246-253, 9:278-282.

408. Kirk, H., and G. Schultze-Dewitz.
1968. Elastizität und Schlagzahigkeit und ihr Weiserwert für die Wirksamkeit von Holzschulzmitteln gegenuber Ascomyceten, Fungi Imperfecti, und Basidiomyceten. Holztechnologie 9(4):249-254.

409. Kirk, P. W., Jr.
1969. Aquatic Hyphomycetes on wood in an estuary. Mycologia 61(1):177-181.

410. Kitajima, K.
1936. Researches on the discolorations of logs of Fagus crenata Flume caused by Endoconidiophora bunae n. sp. and on its preventive method. Bulletin Imperial Forestry Experiment Station (Meguro, Tokyo, Japan) 35:124-134.

411. Klausmeier, R. E., E. I. Jaison, and J. L. Osmon.
1975. Comparison of various Penicillium funiculosum strains as degradative test organisms. In Proceedings 3rd international biodegradation symposium. p. 389-395. J. M. Sharpley and A. M. Kaplan, eds. Applied Science Publications Ltd. Essex, England.

412. Klingström, A.
1965. CO_2 production as a measure of decay activity in wood blocks. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm), No. 26.

413. Klingström, A., and L. Beyer.
1965. Two new species of Scytalidium with antagonistic properties to Fomes annosus (Fr.) Cke. Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 59:30-36.

414. Klingström, A. E., and S. M. Johansson.
1973. Antagonism of Scytalidium isolates against decay fungi. Phytopathology 63(4):473-479.

415. Koch, J.
1965. (Breakdown of wood by Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti: soft rot.) Dansk Skovforenings Tidsskrift 50(11):417-433.

416. Koch, J.
1974. Marine fungi on driftwood from the west coast of Jutland, Denmark. Friesia 10(4-5):209-250.

417. Kohlmeyer, J.
1958. Beobachtungen über mediterrane Meerespilze sowie das Vorkommen von marinen Moderfäule-erregern in aquariumszuchten holzzerstörender Meerestiere. (Observation on mediterranean marine fungi and the occurrence of marine soft rot organisms in laboratory cultures of marine borers.) Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft 71(2):98-116.

418. Kohlmeyer, J.
1960. Wood-inhabiting marine fungi from the Pacific Northwest and California. Nova Hedwigia 2(1/2):293-343.

419. Kohlmeyer, J.
1961. Synoptic plates for quick determination of marine Deuteromycetes and Ascomycetes. Nova Hedwigia 3(2):383-398.

420. Kohlmeyer, J.
1963. Fungi marini novi vel critici. Nova Hedwigia 6(3/4):297-329.

421. Kohlmeyer, J.
1967. Intertidal and phycophilous fungi from Tenerife (Canary Islands). Transactions British Mycological Society 50(1):137-147.

422. Kohlmeyer, J.
1968. Marine fungi from the tropics. Mycologia 60(2):252-270.

423. Kohlmeyer, J.
1969. Marine fungi of Hawaii including the new genus Heliascus. Canadian Journal Botany 47(9):1469-1487.

424. Kohlmeyer, J.
1969. Ecological notes on fungi in mangrove forests. Transactions British Mycological Society 53(2):237-250.

425. Kohlmeyer, J.
1971. Annotated check-list of New England marine fungi. Transactions British Mycological Society 57(3):473-492.

426. Kohlmeyer, J., and E. Kohlmeyer.
1965. New marine fungi from mangroves and trees along eroding shorelines. Nova Hedwigia 9(1/2/3/4):89-104.

427. Kohlmeyer, J., and E. Kohlmeyer.
1971. Marine fungi from tropical America and Africa. Mycologia 63(4):831-861.

428. Kohlmeyer, J., and E. Kohlmeyer.
1971. Synoptic plates of higher marine fungi. MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc. Riverside, N.J.

429. Koltzenbur, C.
1975. Zur Entstehung von Verfärbungen in gelagertem Bergahornholz (Acer pseudoplatanus L.). [Investigations on the origin of stain in stored sycamore wood (Acer pseudoplatanus L.).] Holz als Roh- und Werkstoff 33(11):420-426.

430. Komatsu, M.
1969. Trichoderma viride as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. X. Temperature and humidity in relation to Trichoderma, Gliocladium, and species of Hypocrea attacking Lentinus edodes inside bed logs. Reports Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) 7:27-50.

431. Komatsu, M.
1973. Antibiotic activity of Hypocrea and Trichoderma occurring on the bed-logs of Shii take mushroom, Lentinus edodes in perspectives in biological control of parasitic fungi in cultivated plants and wood. An international symposium. Station Fédérale de Recherches Agronomiques de Lausanne and Incentive Inc., Stockholm.

432. Komatsu, M.
1976. Studies on Hypocrea, Trichoderma and allied fungi antagonistic to Shiitake, Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing. Reports Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) 13:1-113.

433. Komatsu, M., and Y. Hashioka.
1964. Trichoderma viride, as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. IV. Physiological properties of the different forms of Trichoderma derived from the different Hypocrea species and soil. Reports Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) 4:6-10.

434. Komatsu, M., and Y. Hashioka.
1964. Trichoderma viride, as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. V. Lethal effect of the different Trichoderma forms on Lentinus edodes inside log-woods. Reports Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) 4:11-18.

435. Komatsu, M., and Y. Hashioka.
1966. Trichoderma viride, as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. VI. Pachybasium strains and the antibiosis to Lentinus edodes. Reports Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) 5:1-11.

436. Komatsu, M., and S. Inada.
1969. Trichoderma viride, as an antagonist of the wood-inhabiting Hymenomycetes. IX. Antifungal action of Trichoderma, Gliocladium and other species of Hypocrea to Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing. Reports Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) 7:19-26.

437. Kong, K. T., and Y. Dommergues.
1973. Limitation of cellulolysis in organic soils. 3. Competition between cellulolytic and noncellulolytic microflora in organic soils. Review d'Ecologie et de Biologie du Sol 10(1): 45-53.

438. Kotýnlová-Synchrová, E.
1966. The mycoflora of bark-beetle galleries in Czechoslovakia. Ceská Mykologie 20:1.

439. Krapivinia, I. G.
1960. Razrušenie gribami sinevy vtoričnogo sloga kletočnoj stenki. (Destruction of the secondary layer of the cell wall by blue staining fungi.) Lesnoi Zhurnal Arhangel'sk 3(1):130-133. Translation from Russian as No. 5329, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Australia.

440. Krapivinia, I. G.
1962. (A contribution to the problem of changes in wood caused by mold fungi.) Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Biologiya, Pochvovedenie 5:47-51.

441. Krause, R. I.
1950. Reducing blue stain losses in lumber. Southern Lumberman 181(2265):45,46,48-51,53,54.

442. Kress, O., C. J. Humphrey, C. A. Richards, M. W. Bray, and J. A. Staidl.
1925. Control of decay in pulp and pulp wood. U. S. Department Agriculture Bulletin 1298.

443. Krisztian, G.
1962. (Fungi in the timberyard.) Faipar (Budapest) 12(1):27-32.

444. Krzysik, F.
1963. Holzzerstörung durch Pilze an Kunstgeschichtlichen Gebäuden. (Fungal decay in buildings of historic and artistic interest.) Internationale Symposium Eberswalde, Holzzerstörung Pilze, Akademic-Verlag. Berlin. p. 55-61.

445. Kubiak, M., S. Balazy, and E. Dymalski.
1969. Výskum mykoflóry borovicových štiepok skladovaných v hromadách uložených do tvaru kužel'a. (Investigation into microorganisms of pine chips stored in conical piles.) Drevársky Výskum 1:11-23.

446. Kubiak, M., S. Balazy, and E. Dymalski.
1970. Niektoré zriedkavé a málo známe druhy húb, vyskytujúcich sa v hromadách borovicových štiepok skladovaných na vol'nom priestranstve. (Some rare and little known species of fungi found in piles of Scots pine chips stored in the open.) Drevársky Výskum 1:15-20.

447. Kubiak, M., E. Dymalski, and S. Balazy.
1971. Wstepne obserwacje nad skladem mikoflory stosów trocin sosnowych. (Introductory observations on the composition of mycoflora of piles of pine sawdust.) Folia Forestalia Polonica, Seria B, 10:97-105.

448. Kufner, M.
1975. Die Prüfung der Bindefestigkeit von Spanplatten. (Testing the bending strength of particleboard.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 33(7):265-270.

449. Kühne, H., U. Leukens, J. Sell, and D. Wälchli.
1970. Untersuchungen an bewitterton Holzoberflächen-Erste Mitteilung: Raster-elektronenmikroskopische Beobachtungen an Vergrauungspilzen. (Investigations on weathered wood surfaces. Part 1. Scanning electron-microscope observations on mold fungi causing grey stain.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 28(6):223-229.

450. Lagerberg, T., G. Lundberg, and E. Melin.
1927. Biologiska och parktiska undersökningar över blåyta hos tall och gran. (Biological and practical researches into blueing in pine and spruce.) Svenska Skogsvårdsföringens Tidskrift 25:145-272, 561-691.

451. Langvad, F.
1969. (Biological degradation of cellulose.) Tidsskrift for Kjemi, Bergvesen og Metallurgi 29(11):188-191.

452. Lazár, V., and I. Ionita.
1971. Fungal species isolated from some industrial materials. Microbiologia-Bucuresti 2:245-249.

453. Leach, C. M.
1961. The sporulation of Helminthosporium oryzae as affected by exposure to near ultraviolet radiation and dark periods. Canadian Journal Botany 39(3):705-715.

454. Leach, J. G., L. W. Orr, and C. Christensen.
1934. The interrelationship of dark beetles and blue-staining fungi in felled Norway pine timber. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 49:315-342.

455. Leightley, L. E., and R. A. Eaton.
1976. A method for studying the growth of soft rot fungi in wood veneers. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 12(2):44-48.

456. Lentz, P. L.
1967. Delineations of forest fungi. Several species of Deuteromycetes and a newly described Botryobasidium. Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata 32(1):1-25.

457. Levi, M. P.
1964. A biochemical study of the action of the soft rot fungus Chaetomium globosum on Fagus sylvatica. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Leeds (England).

458. Levi, M. P.
1966. Decay patterns produced by Chaetomium globosum in beechwood fibers: A chemical and microscopic study. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:119-126.

459. Levi, M. P., and E. B. Cowling.
1969. Role of nitrogen in wood deterioration. VII. Physiological adaptation of wood-destroying and other fungi to substrates deficient in nitrogen. Phytopathology 59(4):460-468.

460. Levi, M. P., W. Merrill, and E. B. Cowling.
1968. Role of nitrogen in wood deterioration. VI. Mycelial fractions and model nitrogen compounds as substrates for growth of Polyporus versicolor and other wood-destroying and wood-inhabiting fungi. Phytopathology 58(5):626-634.

461. Levi, M. P., and R. D. Preston.
1965. A chemical and microscopic examination of the action of the soft-rot fungus Chaetomium globosum on beechwood (Fagus sylv.). Holzforschung 19(6):183-190.

462. Levkina, L. M., and A. I. Pilipoviya.
1971. (Cellulase activity in Cladosporium species.) Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii 29:140-148.

463. Levy, J. F.
1962. Studies on fungi attacking underground mining timbers and fence posts. Record Annual Convention of the British Wood Preservers' Association, 1962:3-23.

464. Levy, J. F., and F. J. Lloyd.
1960. A study of the fungi present in timbers in Twarnhale mine. Journal Institute of Wood Science 6:14-25.

465. Levy, J. F.
1965. The soft rot fungi: their mode of action and significance in the degradation of wood. Advances in Botanical Research 2:323-357.

466. Levy, J. F.
1966. The soft rot fungi and their mode of entry into wood and woody cell walls. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:55-60.

467. Levy, J. F.
1967. Decay and degrade of wood by soft rot fungi and other organisms. International Pest Control 9(6):28-34.

468. Levy, J. F.
1967. Necessity for developing reliable techiques for the isolation and identification of fungi from wood. Wood 32(6):37-39.

469. Levy, J. F.
1967. Decay and degrade of wood by soft rot fungi and other organisms. Record Annual Convention of the British Wood Preservers' Association, 1967:147-160.

470. Levy, J. F.
1969. Studies on the ecology of fungi in wood fence posts. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:424-428. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

471. Levy, J. F.
1969. The spectrum of interaction between fungi and wood. Record Annual Convention of the British Wood Preservers' Association, 1969:71-78.

AD-A071 305 FOREST PRODUCTS LAB MADISON WIS F/G 11/12
DEUTEROMYETES AND SELECTED ASCOMYCETES THAT OCCUR ON OR IN WOOD--ETC(U)
1979 E L STEWART, M E PALM, J G PALMER
UNCLASSIFIED FSGTR-FPL-24 NL

2 OF 2
AD
A071305

END
DATE
FILMED
8-79
DDC

472. Levy, J. F.
1971. Further basic studies on the interaction of fungi, wood preservatives and wood. Record Annual Convention of the British Wood Preservers' Association 4:63-75.

473. Levy, J. F., and M. G. Stevens.
1966. The initiation of attack by soft rot fungi in wood. Journal Institute Science No. 16:49-55.

474. Liese, W.
1959. Die Moderfäule, eine neue Krankheit des Holzes. Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau 12(11):419-425.

475. Liese, W.
1960. Untersuchungen über das Vorkommen der Moderfäule in Holzschwellen. Holzforschung und Holzwertung 12(4):61-64.

476. Liese, W.
1961. Über die natürlich Dauerhaftigkeit einheimischer und tropischer Holzarten gegenüber Moderfäulepilzen. (On the natural durability of European and tropical wood species against soft rot fungi.) Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Holzforschung 48:18-28.

477. Liese, W.
1963. Neue Befunde über den Abbau des Holzes durch Pilze. Holz-Zentralblatt 89:505-507.

478. Liese, W.
1974. (On the decomposition of lignified cell walls by soft-rot fungi.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 22(8):289-295.

479. Liese, W.
1966. Mikromorphologische Veränderungen beim Holzabbau durch Pilze. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:13-26.

480. Liese, W.
1970. Ultrastructural aspects of woody tissue disintegration. Annual Review Phytopathology 8:231-258.

481. Liese, W., and U. Ammer.
1964. Über den Einfluss von Moderfäulepilzen auf die Schlagbiegefestigkeit von Buchenholz. (On the influence of soft rot fungi on the impact bending strength of beech wood.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 22(12):455-459.

482. Liese, W., and U. Ammer.
1964. Über den Befall von Buchenholz durch Moderfäulepilze in Abhängigkeit von der Holzfeuchtigkeit. (The attack of beech wood by soft rot fungi in relation to the moisture content of wood.) Holzforschung 18(4):97-102.

483. Liese, W., and D. Eckstein.
1967. Untersuchungen über das gleichzeitige Wachstum von Moderfäulepilzen in Buchenholz. (Investigations on the simultaneous growth of soft rot fungi in beech wood.) Material und Organismen 2(3):215-228.

484. Liese, W., and H. von Pechmann.
1959. Untersuchungen über den Einfluss von Moderfäulepilzen auf die Holzfestigkeit. Forstwissenschaftiches Centralblatt 78:271-279.

485. Liese, W., and R. Schmid.
1964. Über das Wachstum von Bläuepilzen durch verholzte Zellwände. Phytopathologische Zeitschrift 51:385-393.

486. Lindau, G.
1904-1907. Fungi Imperfecti. In Kryptogamen-Flora von Deutschland, Oesterreich und der Schweiz. Volume 1, Abstract 8, Parts 92-105. L. Rabenhorst, ed. Reprinted by Johnson Reprint Corp., Harcourt, Brace, and Jovanovich, Inc. New York.

487. Linder, D. H.
1929. A monograph of helicosporous Fungi Imperfecti. Annals Missouri Botanical Garden 16:227-338.

488. Lindgren, R. M.
1942. Temperature, moisture, and penetration studies of wood-staining ceratostomellae in relation to their control. U. S. Department of Agriculture (Washington, D.C.) Technical Bulletin 807.

489. Lindgren, R. M.
1951. Deterioration of southern pine pulpwood during storage. Proceedings Forest Products Research Society 5:169-181.

490. Lindgren, R. M.
1952. Permeability of southern pine as affected by mold and other fungus infection. Proceedings American Wood-Preservers' Association 48:158-168.

491. Lindgren, R. M.
1953. Deterioration losses in stored southern pine pulpwood. Tappi 36(6):260-263.

492. Lindgren, R. M.
1955. Color test for early storage decay in southern pine. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Report 2037.

493. Lindgren, R. M., and W. E. Eslyn.
1961. Biological deterioration of pulpwood and pulp chips during storage. Tappi 4(6):419-429.

494. Lindgren, R. M., and T. C. Scheffer.
1939. Effect of blue stain on the penetration of liquids into air-dry southern pine wood. Proceedings American Wood Preservers' Association 35:325-336.

495. Locci, R.
1972. Direct examination of biodeteriorated material microflora by scanning electron microscopy. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:416-421. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

496. Lohwag, K.
1957. Moderfäule. (Soft rot.) Pflanzenschutzberichte 19(1/9): 17-20.

497. Lóyttyniemi, K., and O. Uusvaara.
1972. Effect on the quality of pine pulpwood caused by fungi associated with insects. Paperi ja Puu 54(8):472-474.

498. Luc, M.
1952. Ophiostoma moniliforme (Hedgc.) H. et Syd. et ses diverses formes. Revue de Mycologie 17, Supplement 1:10-16.

499. Lundström, H.
1970. Cavity formation in soft rot. A method for microscopic direct study. Holzforschung 24(4):132-133.

500. Lundström, H.
1971. Observations on methods of determining the effectiveness of wood preservatives against soft rot fungi. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Holzforschung 57:12-17.

501. Lundström, H.
1972. Microscopic studies of cavity formation by soft root fungi Allescheria terrestris Apinis, Margarinomyces luteo-viridis v. Beyma and Phialophora richardsiae (Nannf.) Conant. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm), No. 98.

502. Lundström, H.
1973. Studies of the wood decaying capacity of the soft rot fungi Allescheria terrestris, Phialophora (Margarinomyces) luteo-viridis and Phialophora richardsiae. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter (Research Note) No. R 87. See also:

1974. Studies on the wood-decaying capacity and the physiology of the three soft rot fungi Allescheria terrestris, Phialophora (Margarinomyces) luteo-viridis and Phialophora richardsiae. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Uppsatser (Research Note), No. U 37.

503. Lundström, H.
1974. Studies on the physiology of the three soft rot fungi Allescheria terrestris, Phialophora (Margarinomyces) luteo-viridis, and Phialophora richardsiae. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshöskolan, Stockholm), No. 115. See also:

1974. Studies on the wood-decaying capacity and the physiology of the three soft rot fungi Allescheria terrestris, Phialophora (Margarinomyces) luteo-viridis and Phialophora richardsiae. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Uppsatser (Research Note) No. U 37.

504. Lurie, R.
1932. Some organisms concerned in mine-timber decay. Transactions British Mycological Society 16(4):270-288.

505. MacCallum, B. D.
1921. Some wood-staining fungi. Transactions British Mycological Society 7(3):231-236.

506. Madhosingh, C.
1961. The metabolic detoxification of 2,4-dinitrophenol by Fusarium oxysporium. Canadian Journal Microbiology 7:553-567.

507. Malik, K. A., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1969. A perfusion technique to study the colonisation of a cellulose substrate by fungi. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 5(4):163-168.

508. Maloy, O. C., and V. S. Robinson.
1968. Microorganisms associated with heart rot in young grand fir. Canadian Journal Botany 46(3):306-309.

509. Mandels, M., and E. T. Reese.
1957. Induction of cellulase in Trichoderma viride as influenced by carbon sources and metals. Journal Bacteriology 73(2):269-278.

510. Mangenot, F.
1953. Sur quelques Hyphales dématiées lignicoles. Revue de Mycologie 18(2):133-147.

511. Mangenot, F., and J. Reymond.
1963. Populations microbiennes des bois. 5. Influence de quelques sources de carbone et d'azote sur la decomposition d'une scrinve. Revue Generale de Botanique 70:107-129.

512. Mańka, K., M. Gierczak, and S. Kowalski.
1972. O wnikaniu grzybów z drewnianego opakowania do mydla. (Penetration into soap of fungi from wood packing.) Prace Komisji Nauk Rolniczych i Komisji Nauk Lesnych 34:121-125.

513. Marsden, D. H.
1951. Studies of Hormodendrum resinae Lindau, a common inhabitant of creosoted and coal-tar treated wood. Phytopathology 41(7):658-659.

514. Marsden, D. H.
1954. Studies on the creosote fungus, Hormodendrum resinae. Mycologia 46(2):161-183.

515. Mason, E. W., and M. B. Ellis.
1953. British species of Periconia. Commonwealth Mycological Institute (Kew, Surrey, England), Mycological Paper 56.

516. Mathiesen, A.
1950. Über einige not Borkenkäfern assoziierte Bläupilze in Schweden. Oikos 2:275-308.

517. Mathiesen, A.
1951. Einige neue Ophiostoma-Arten in Schweden. Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 45:203-232.

518. Mathiesen-Käärik, A.
1953. Eine Übersicht über die gewögnlichsten mit Barkenkäfer assoziirten Bläuepilze in Schweden und einige für Schweden neue Bläuepilze. Meddelanden från Statens Skogsforskningsinstitut (Stockholm) 43.

519. Mathiesen-Käärik, A.
1960. Studies on the ecology, taxonomy, and physiology of Swedish insect-associated blue stain fungi, especially the genus Ceratocystis. Oikos 11:1-25.

520. McGinnis, M. R.
1977. Exophiala spinifera, a new combination for Phialophora spinifera. Mycotaxon 5(1):337-340.

521. McGinnis, M. R., and A. A. Padhye.
1977. Exophiala jeanselmei, a new combination for Phialophora jeanselmei. Mycotaxon 5(1):341-352.

522. McNabb, R. F. R., I. D. Blair, and M. D. E. Knox.
1973. Investigations of soft rot fungi in timber in New Zealand. Report Forest Research Institute for 1972 (Rotorura, New Zealand). p. 21.

523. Melin, E., and J. A. Nannfeldt.
1934. Researches into the blueing of grand wood-pulp. Svenska Skogsvårdsföreningens Tidskrift 32:397-416.

524. Mennega, A. M. W., and S. M. Jutte.
1972. Soft rot in a wood sample of Dicranostyles: a rectification. Acta Botanica Neerlandica 21(4):343-345.

525. Meredith, D. S.
1960. Further observations on fungi inhabiting pine stumps. Annals Botany 24(93):63-78.

526. Merrill, W.
1963. The physical and chemical effects of common mold fungi on wood fiberboard. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Minnesota. St. Paul. U.S.A.

527. Merrill, W.
1966. Decay of wood and wood fiberboards by common Fungi Imperfecti. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:69-76.

528. Merrill, W., and E. B. Cowling.
1965. Amount and distribution of nitrogen in wood and its influence on wood deterioration. Material und Organismen 1:263-268.

529. Merrill, W., and D. W. French.
1962. The effect of o-phenylphenol on the growth of some fungi occurring in wood. Journal Minnesota Academy Science 30:36-37.

530. Merrill, W., and D. W. French.
1963. The utilization of lignocellulose by common mold fungi. Phytopathology 53(8):882.

531. Merrill, W., and D. W. French.
1964. Decay of wood by Alternaria and Penicillium. Phytopathology 54(7):867-868.

532. Merrill, W., and D. W. French.
1964. Wood fiberboard studies. I. A nailhead pull-through method to determine the effects of fungi on strength. Tappi 47(8):449-451.

533. Merrill, W., and D. W. French.
1965. Wood fiberboard studies. III. Effects of common molds on the cell wall structure of the wood fibers. Tappi 48(11):653-654.

534. Merrill, W., and D. W. French.
1966. Colonization of wood by soil fungi. Phytopathology 56(3):301-303.

535. Merrill, W., and D. W. French.
1966. Decay in wood and wood fiber products by Sporotrichum pruinosum. Mycologia 58(4):592-596.

536. Merrill, W., D. W. French, and R. L. Hossfeld.
1965. Effects of common molds on physical and chemical properties of wood fiberboard. Part II. Tappi 48(8):470-474.

537. Meyers, S. P.
1953. Marine fungi in Biscayne Bay, Florida. Bulletin Marine Science Gulf and Caribbean 2:590-601.

538. Meyers, S. P.
1957. Taxonomy of marine Pyrenomycetes. Mycologia 49(4):475-528.

539. Meyers, S. P.
1969. Degradative activities of filamentous marine fungi. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:594-609. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

540. Meyers, S. P., S. Chung, and D. G. Ahearn.
1972. Biodegradation of cellulosic substrates by marine fungi. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:121-128. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

541. Meyers, S. P., and L. Hoyo.
1965. Observations on the growth of the marine Hyphomycete Varicosporina ramulosa. Canadian Journal Botany 44(9):1133-1140.

542. Meyers, S. P., and L. Hoyo.
1968. Observations on the physiological ecology of marine fungi. Bulletin Misaki Marine Biological Institute, Kyoto University (Japan) 12:207-225.

543. Meyers, S. P., and R. T. Moore.
1960. Thalassiomycetes. II. New genera and species of Deuteromycetes. American Journal Botany 47(5):345-349.

544. Meyers, S. P., B. Prindle, and E. S. Reynolds.
1960. Cellolylotic activity of marine fungi. Degradation of ligno-cellulose material. Tappi 43(6):534-538.

545. Meyers, S. P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1958. A wood incubation method for the study of lignicolous marine fungi. Bulletin Marine Science Gulf and Caribbean 8:343-347.

546. Meyers, S. P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1959. Cellulolytic activity in lignicolous marine Ascomycetes. Bulletin Marine Science Gulf and Caribbean 9:441-455.

547. Meyers, S P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1959. Growth and cellulolytic activity of lignicolous Deuteromycetes from marine localities. Canadian Journal Microbiology 5:493-503.

548. Meyers, S. P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1959. Effects of wood and wood products on perithecial development by lignicolous marine Ascomycetes. Mycologia 51(2):138-145.

549. Meyers, S. P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1960. Cellulolytic activity of lignicolous marine Ascomycetes and Deuteromycetes. Developments in Industrial Microbiology (Proceedings General Meetings Society for Industrial Microbiology, 1959) 1:157-168. Plenum Press. New York.

550. Meyers, S. P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1960. Occurrence of lignicolous fungi in northern Atlantic and Pacific marine localities. Canadian Journal Botany 38(2):217-226.

551. Meyers, S. P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1963. Degradation of lignocellulose material by marine fungi. In Symposium on marine microbiology. p. 315-328. C. H. Oppenheimer, ed.

552. Meyers, S. P., and E. S. Reynolds.
1960. Cellulolytic activity of lignicolous marine Ascomycetes and Deuteromycetes. Developments in Industrial Microbiology (Proceedings General Meetings Society for Industrial Microbology, 1959) 1:157-168. Plenum Press. New York.

553. Meyers, S. P., and L. Scott.
1968. Cellulose degradation by Lulworthia floridana and other marine lignicolous fungi. Marine Biology 2, Series 1:41-46.

554. Michalak, J., and H. Kirk.
1962. (Studies on strength changes in willows as a result of mould attack and possibilities of control.) Holzindustrie 15:263-265.

555. Miklin, E. D., and I. V. Ulezlo.
1969. (Stimulator of the growth and celluloytic activity of the fungus, Trichoderma viride, a producer of cellulase.) U. S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (Washington, D.C.) Translation, 1970, FSTC-HT-23-856-70.

556. Miller, V. V., and I. A. Tcherntzoff.
1934. (New species of fungi causing blue stain of wood. Injuries to timber caused by fungi.) Collection of the Works of the Laboratory for Timber Storage of ZNIIMOO, State Forestal Technical Publications Office (Moscow) 1:120-128.

557. Mitchell, J.
1916. Some causes of decay of timbers in coal mines. Colliery Guardian 112:1164.

558. Mitchell, T. G., and J. M. Shewan.
1969. Aspects of taxonomy with respect to biodeterioration. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:13-21. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

559. Momoh, Z. O.
1966. Blue-stain of Antiaris africana. Department Forest Research (Ibadan, Nigeria). Technical Note 36.

560. Momoh, Z. O.
1970. The control of blue (sap) stain of timber. 7th International Congress Plant Protection (Paris). Résumés des Communication: 277.

561. Momoh, Z. O., and M. D. Akambi.
1969. The efficacy of sodium pentachlorophenol against blue-stain infection. Pests Articles News Summaries 15(4):574-577.

562. Moore, R. T., and S. P. Meyers.
1959. Thalassiomycetes. I. Principles of delimitation of marine mycota with the description of a new aquatically adapted Deuteromycete genus. Mycologia 51(6):871-876.

563. Moore, R. T., and S. P. Meyers.
1962. Thalassiomycetes. III. The genus Zalerion. Canadian Journal Microbiology 8:407-416.

564. Moore, R. T.
1959. The genus Piricanda (Deuteromycetes). Rhodora 61:87-120.

565. Moreau, C.
1952. Coexistence des formes Thielaviopsis et Graphium chez une souche de Ceratocystis major (van Beyma) nov. comb. Revue de Mycologie, Supplement Colonial 17:17-25.

566. Moreau, F., and M. Moreau.
1952. Sur le développement du Ceratocystis moniliformis (Hedgcock) nov. comb. Revue de Mycologie 17(2):141-153.

567. Morquer, R., and M. Komatsu.
1968. Trichoderma and Gliocladium found on bed-logs of Shiitake mushroom (Lentinus edodes) in Japan. Transactions Mycological Society Japan 8:136-140.

568. Morton, H. L., J. L. Stewart, and G. P. Bruneau.
1969. Isolation of microorganisms from preservative treated wood. Forest Products Journal 19(1):38-41.

569. Münch, E.
1907. Die Bläufaule des Nadelholzes I. Naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für Forst- und Landwirtschaft 5:531-573.

570. Münch, E.
1908. Die Bläufaule des Nadelholzes III. Naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für Forst- und Landwirtschaft 6:32-47; 297-323.

571. Nag Raj, T. R., and W. B. Kendrick.
1975. A monograph of Chalara and allied genera. Wilfrid Laurier University Press. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

572. Narain, U.
1967. Effect of Pestalotia phoenecis in vita. National Academy Sciences India Annual Number 37.

573. Nelson, E. E.
1972. Effect of urea and wood shavings on populations of soil microfungi, especially Trichoderma species. Microbios 5(17):69-72.

574. Nelson, R. M.
1934. Effect of blue-stain fungi on southern pines attacked by bark beetles. Phytopathologische Zeitschrift 7(4):327-353.

575. Nelson, R. M., and J. A. Beal.
1929. Experiments with blue-stain fungi in southern pine. Phytopathology 19(12):1101-1106.

576. Nicot, J.
1951. Degradation des murs de platre par les moisissures. (Degradation of plaster walls by molds.) Revue de Mycologie 16(2):168-172.

577. Nilsson, S.
1958. On some Swedish freshwater Hyphomycetes. Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 52:291-318.

578. Nilsson, T.
1965. Mikroorganismer is flisstackar. (Microorganisms in chip piles.) Svensk Papperstidning 68(15):495-499.

579. Nilsson, T.
1973. Microorganisms in chip piles. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 83, Paper 14:1-23.

580. Nilsson, T.
1973. Studies on wood degradation and cellulolytic activity of microfungi. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm), No. 104.

581. Nilsson, T.
1974. Formation of soft rot cavities in various cellulose fibres by Humicola alopallonella Meyers and Moore. Studia Forestalia Suecia (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm), No. 112.

582. Nilsson, T.
1974. The degradation of cellulose and the production of xylanase, mannanase and amylase by wood-attacking microfungi. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm), No. 114.

583. Nilsson, T.
1974. Microscopic studies on the degradation of cellophane and various cellulosic fibres by wood-attacking microfungi. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm), No. 117.

584. Nisikado, Y., and K. Yamauti.
1933. Contributions to the knowledge of the sap stains of wood in Japan. I. Studies on Ceratostomella ips Rumbold, the cause of a blue stain of pine trees in western Japan. Berichte des Ohara (Japan) Instituts für Landwirtschaftliche Forschungen in Kurashiki 5(3-4):501-538.

585. Nisikado, Y., and K. Yamauti.
1934. Contributions to the knowledge of the sap stains of wood in Japan. II. Studies on Ceratostomella pini Munch, the cause of a blue stain of pine trees. Berichte des Ohara (Japan) Instituts für Landwirtschaftliche Forschungen in Kurashiki 6(3):467-490.

586. Nisikado, Y., and K. Yamauti.
1935. Contributions to the knowledge of the sap stains of wood in Japan. III. Studies on Ceratostomella piceae Münch, the cause of a blue stain of pine trees. Berchte des Ohara (Japan) Instituts für Landwirtschaftliche Forschungen in Kurashiki 6(4):539-560.

587. Nisizawa, T., H. Suzuki, and K. Nisizawa.
1972. Catabolite repression of cellulase formation in Trichoderma viride. Journal Biochemistry (Tokyo) 71(6):999-1007.

588. Nord, F. F., and J. C. Vitucci.
1947. The mechanism of enzyme action. XXIX. The acetate metabolism of certain wood destroying moulds and the mechanism of wood decay. Archives Biochemistry 14:229.

589. Nouvertné, W.
1968. Moderfäuleprüfungen nach dem Kolleschalen- Vervahren mit Teilweise entlignifiziertem Kiefernsplintholz. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 26(8):290-292.

590. Nunomura, A., M. Saito, S. Takao, and T. Yoshida.
1976. (Research on the chemical control of sap stain in larch lumber.) Journal Hokkaido (Japan) Forest Products Research Institute 3:5-8.

591. Nylinder, P., and E. Rennerfelt.
1954. Undersökhinoor över rötskador den hellbarkade sulfitveden under olika huggnings-och lagringsförhållanden. (Research on the decay of barked pulpwood under different cutting and storage conditions.) Meddelanden från Statens Skogsforskningsinstitut (Stockholm) 44.

592. Nyman, B.
1961. Physiological studies on fungi isolated from slime flux. Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 55:129-167.

593. Nyuksha, Yu P.
1961. A taxonomic survey of fungi on paper, books and pulp. Botanicheskii Zhurnal 46(1):70-79.

594. Nyuksha, Yu P.
1974. Paper inhabiting fungi. Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya 8(4):306-311.

595. Ofosu-Asiedu, A., and R. S. Smith.
1973. Some factors affecting wood degradation by thermophilic and thermotolerant fungi. Mycologia 65(1):87-98.

596. Ohman, J. H., K. J. Kessler, and G. C. Meyer.
1969. Control of Chryptostroma corticale on stored sugar maple pulpwood. Phytopathology 59(6):871-873.

597. Okigbo, L. C.
1966. Techniques for the isolation of micro-fungi from wooden structures. M.Sc. Thesis. University of London (England).

598. Okigbo, L. C., H. Greaves, and J. F. Levy.
1966. Some aspects of the effect of external environment on the decay of wooden fence posts. British Wood Preservers' Association, News Sheet 65.

599. Oliver, A. C.
1959. Soft rot. A summary of existing knowledge. Timber Research and Development Association, Information Bulletin B/1B/2.

600. Olchowecki, A., and J. Reid.
1974. Taxonomy of the genus Ceratocystis in Manitoba. Canadian Journal Botany 52(7):1675-1711.

601. Olofinboba, M.
1967. The carbohydrate balance in Antiaris africana and its relation to the incidence of blue-stain organisms in felled timber. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Ibadan (Nigeria).

602. Olofinboba, M. O.
1969. Effect of diffusible materials in the xylem of Antiaris africana on the growth of Botryodiplodia theobromae. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 22 [Vol. 4(4)]:32-36.

603. Olofinboba, M. O.
1974. Sap stain in Antiaris africana, an economically important tropical white wood. Nature 249(5460):860.

604. Olofinboba, M. O., and J. R. S. Lawton.
1968. An investigation into the biology of blue stain organisms in Antiaris africana. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 21 [Vol. 4(3)]:19.

605. Orlandi, E., and A. Gambetta.
1969. Laboratory tests on resistance of particle and wood-wool boards to the most common wood-destroying fungi under Italien conditions. Material und Organismen, Supplement 2:69-71.

606. Orlos, H.
1950. Grzby szkodliwe w budynkach i na skladach drewna. (Harmful fungi in buildings and timber depots.) Instytut Badawczy Leśnictwa (Warsaw), Wydawnictwa Pomocnicze i Techniczno-Gospodarcze, Seria B, No. 24.

607. Ouellette, G. B.
1962. Morphological characteristics of Ceratocystis ulmi (Buism.) C. Moreau in American elm trees. Canadian Journal Botany 40(11):1463-1466.

608. Ouellette, G. B., and C. Gagnon.
1960. Formation of microendospores in Ceratocystis ulmi (Buism.) C. Moreau. Canadian Journal Botany 38(2):235-241.

609. Overeem, J. C., and A. Mackor.
1973. Scytalidic acid, a novel compound from Scytalidium sp. Recueil des Travaux Chimiques des Pays-Bas 92:349-359.

610. Parbery, D. G.
1969. The natural occurrence of Cladosporium resinae. Transactions British Mycological Society 53(1):15-23.

611. Parbery, D. G.
1972. Ecological and genetic factors causing variation in Cladosporium resinae. In Biodeterioration of materials. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. Vol. 2:19-26. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

612. Park, D.
1973. A modified medium for isolation and enumeration of cellulose-decomposing fungi. Transactions British Mycological Society 60(1):148-151.

613. Parker, A. K.
1957. Europhium, a new genus of the Ascomycetes with a Leptographium imperfect state. Canadian Journal Botany 35(2):173-179.

614. Parker, A. K.
1957. The nature of the association of Europhium trinacriforme with pole blight lesions. Canadian Journal Botany 35(6):845-856.

615. Partridge, A. D., and D. L. Miller.
1974. Major wood decays in the Inland Northwest. Natural Resource Series, Idaho Research Foundation, University of Idaho (Moscow, U.S.A.). No. 3.

616. Pechmann, H. v.
1966. Der Einfluss der Temperatur auf das Wachstum von Bläuepilzen. Material und Organism, Supplement 1:237-250.

617. Pechmann, H. v., E. Graessle, and A. Wutz.
1964. Untersuchungen über Bläuepilze und Kiefernholz. Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt 83:290-314.

618. Persson-Huppel, A.
1963. Den antagonistiska effektens temperaturberoende hos Trichoderma viride Fr. gentemot Fomes annosus (Fr.) Cke. [The influence of temperature on the antagonistic effect of Trichoderma viride Fr. on Fomes annosus (Fr.) Cke.] Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm), No. 4.

619. Petrenko, I. A.
1963. (Interrelationships of some species of house fungi when cultured together.) Trudy Instituta Lesa i Drevesiny, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe Otdelenie 65:95-104. Translation from Russian as No. 176, 1964, Canada Department Forestry, Forest Products Research Branch.

620. Petrenko, I. A.
1969. (The role of bacteria and fungi in the decomposition of preserved wood in proving ground tests.) In Issledovanie svoistv drevesiny i drevesnykh materialov. (Study of the properties of wood and wood materials.) p. 63-78. B. S. Chudinov, ed. Translation from Russian as OOENV TR 100, 1972, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

621. Petty, J. A.
1977. Solvent drying and preservation of timber. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/381.

622. Picci, G.
1966. (Microflora of wooden structures exposed to the action of seawater.) La Ricerca Scientifica 36:153-157.

623. Plavsić, V.
1967. Prilog poznavanju biologije gljiva prouzrokovaca obojenosti drveta topola i vrba. (The biology of fungi causing discoloration in wood of poplars or willows.) Topola (Beograd) 11(61/64):156-160.

624. Poole, H. J.
1971. A study of the cellulose decomposing soil fungi of the Medway area of Kent. Ph.D. Thesis. University of London (England).

625. Poole, N. J., and P. C. Price.
1972. Fungi colonizing wood submerged in the Medway estuary. Transactions British Mycological Society 59(2):333-335.

626. Predergast, A. G.
1948. The slime flora of British paper and board mills. Paper Maker and British Paper Trade Journal (London) 116:TS 21-26.

627. Price, E. A. S.
1957. Correlating laboratory and field tests on the behaviour of a wood preservative towards soft rot. Wood 22(5):193-196.

628. Price, E. A. S.
1961. Notes on the occurrence, importance and prevention of soft rot. Wood 26(2):55-56, 26(3):99-100.

629. Pugh, G. J. F., and N. G. Buckley.
1971. Aureobasidium pullulans, an endophyte in sycamore and other trees. Transactions British Mycological Society 57(2):227-231.

630. Pugh, G. J. F., and J. Nicot.
1964. Studies on fungi in coastal soils. I. Dendryphiella salina (Suth.). comb. nov. Transactions British Mycological Society 47(2):263-267.

631. Quon, K. K.
1966. Catalogue of the culture collection Forest Products Laboratory (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada). Information Report VP-X-7.

632. Rak, J.
1977. Spruce lumber treatments with ammoniacal solutions of inorganic preservatives. International Research Group or Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP391.

633. Ram, C.
1968. Timber-attacking fungi from the state of Maranhao, Brazil. Some new species of Paecilomyces and its perfect stage Byssochlamys Westl. VIII. Nova Hedwigia 16(1/2):305-314.

634. Ram, C.
1970. Timber-attacking fungi from the state of Maranhao, Brazil. New species of timber-rotting Hyphomycetes. XI. Broteria, Serie de Ciencias Naturais 39(1/2):25-39.

635. Ram, C., and A. Ram.
1972. Timber-attacking fungi from the state of Maranhao, Brazil. Some new or interesting woodstaining fungi. IX. Broteria, Serie de Ciencias Naturais 41(1/2):89-112.

636. Ranzoni, F. V.
1951. Nutrient requirements for two species of aquatic Hyphomycetes. Mycologia 43(2):130-141.

637. Ranzoni, F. V.
1953. The aquatic Hyphomycetes of California. Farlowia 1:353-398.

638. Raper, K. B., and C. Thom.
1949. A manual of the penicillia. Williams and Wilkins Co. Baltimore, Maryland.

639. Reid, R. W., H. S. Whitney, and J. A. Watson.
1967. Reactions of lodgepole pine to attack by Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopkins and blue stain fungi. Canadian Journal Botany 45(7):1115-1126.

640. Rennerfelt, E.
1937. Undersökningar över svampingektionen i slipmassa och dess utveckling däri. (Studies on the fungal infection of ground wood pulp and its development therein.) Svenska Skogsvårdsföreningens Tidskrift 35(1):43-159.

641. Rennerfelt, E.
1941. The development of the fungus flora in wet mechanical pulp manufactured at different temperatures and stored under different conditions. Göteborgs Högskol Årsskrift 47(22).

642. Rennerfelt, E.
1956. Undersökningar över uppträdandet av lagringsskador i stolpar mellan avverkning och impregnering. (Research on the fungal infection of poles, between cutting and treatment.) Svenska Träskyddsinstitut Nr. 25.

643. Rennerfelt, E.
1962. Om blånads- och rötskador på virke. (On sap stain and decay on wood.) Institionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm) Kunglige 6.

644. Reynolds, E. S.
1950. Pullularia as a cause of deterioration of paint and plastic surfaces in south Florida. Mycologia 42(3):432-448.

645. Ricard, J.
1970. Biological control of Fomes annosus in Norway spruce (Picea abies) with immunizing commensals. Studia Forestalia Suecica (Skogshögskolan, Stockholm) No. 48.

646. Ricard, J.
1975. Biological control of decay. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/135.

647. Ricard, J.
1975. Biological control of decay in Douglas fir poles--seven years perspective. European Journal Forest Pathology 5(3):175-177.

648. Ricard, J.
1976. Biological control of decay in standing creosote-treated poles. Journal Institute Wood Science 7:6-9.

649. Ricard, J. L., and W. B. Bollen.
1968. Inhibition of Poria carbonica by Scytalidium sp., an imperfect fungus isolated from Douglas fir poles. Canadian Journal Botany 46(5):643-647.

650. Ricard, J. L., and P. Laird.
1970. Current research in the control of Fomes annosus with Scytalidium sp., an immunizing commensal. In Proceedings Third International Conference on Fomes annosus (1968). p. 104-109. C. S. Hodges, J. Risbeth, and A. Yde-Andersen, eds. U. S. Department Agriculture. Forest Service.

651. Ricard, J. L., M. M. Wilson, and W. B. Bollen.
1969. Biological control of decay in Douglas fir poles. Forest Products Journal 19(8):41-45.

652. Richard, C., and J. A. Fortin.
1974. Distribution géographique, écologie, physiologie, pathogénécite et sporulation du Mycelium radicis atrovirens. (Geographic distribution, ecology, physiology, pathogenicity, and sporulation of Mycelium radicis atrovirens.) Phytoprotection 55(2):67-88.

653. Richardson, B. A.
1972. Sapstain control. Record Annual Convention British Wood Preserving Association, 1972:77-89.

654. Ristanovic, B., and C. E. Miller.
1969. Salinity tolerance and ecological aspects of some fungi collected from fresh-water, estuarine and marine habitat. Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata 37(3):273-280.

655. Ritchie, D.
1954. A fungus flora of the sea. Science 120:578-579.

656. Ritchie, D.
1967. Penetration of wood cells by special extensions of Pestalotia hyphae. Mycologia 59(3):417-422.

657. Robak, H.
1932. Investigations regarding fungi on Norwegian ground wood pulp and fungal infection of wood pulp mills. Nyt Magazin för Naturvidenskaberne B, 71:185-330.

658. Robinson, P. M.
1972. Hyphal tolerance. Transactions British Mycological Society 59(2):322-325.

659. Robinson, R. C.
1962. Blue stain fungi in lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta Dougl. var. latifolia Engelm.) infested by the mountain pine beetle (Dendroctonus monticolae Hopk.). Canadian Journal Botany 40(4):609-614.

660. Robinson-Jeffrey, R. C.
1963. Preliminary results of research on blue-stain fungi in bark beetle infested lodgepole pine. Proceedings Canadian Phytopathological Society 3:17.

661. Robinson-Jeffery. R. C., and R. W. Davidson.
1968. Three new Europhium species with Verticicladiella imperfect states on blue-stained pine. Canadian Journal Botany 46(12):1523-1527.

662. Roelofsen, P. A.
1956. Eine möglich Erklärung der typischen Korrosions figuren der Holzfasern bei Moderfäule. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 14(6):208-210.

663. Roff, J. W.
1973. Brown mould (Cephaloascus fragrans) on wood, its significance and history. Canadian Journal Forest Research 3(4):582-585.

664. Rogister, J.
1955. Het verblauwen van hout. (The blueing of wood.) Mededelingen van Rjikslandb Hoogesch. Gent. (Lab. Houttechnol.) 3.

665. Romanelli, R. A., C. W. Houston, and S. M. Barnett.
1975. Studies on thermophilic cellulolytic fungi. Applied Microbiology 30(2):276-281.

666. Rösch, R., and W. Liese.
1968. Preservation of wood. Research programme. I. Biological questions. List of fungi tested on soft rot activity. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Working-Document 27/DAS/CSI/M-559.

667. Rösch, R., and W. Liese.
1971. Untersuchungen über die Enzyme von Bläuepilzen. II. Phenoloxidasen-Aktivität. (Studies on the enzymes of blue-stain fungi. II. Phenoloxidase activity.) Archiv für Mikrobiologie 76(3):212-218.

668. Rösch, R., W. Liese, and H. Berndt.
1969. Untersuchungen über die Enzyme von Bläuepilzen. I. Cellulose-Polygalakturonase, Pektinesterase, und Laccase-Aktiviatät. Archiv für Mikrobiologie 67:28-50.

669. Roth, F. J., Jr., P. A. Orpurt, and D. G. Ahearn.
1964. Occurrence and distribution of fungi in a subtropical marine environment. Canadian Journal Botany 42(4):375-383.

670. Rumbold, C. T.
1929. Blue-staining fungi found in the United States. Phytopathology 19(6):597-599.

671. Runbold, C. T.
1931. Two blue-staining fungi associated with bark-beetle infestation of pines. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 43(10):847-873.

672. Rumbold, C. T.
1936. Three blue-staining fungi, including two new species, associated with bark beetles. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 52(6):419-437.

673. Rumbold, C. T.
1941. A blue stain fungus, Ceratostomella montium n. sp., and some yeasts associated with two species of Dendroctonus. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 62(10):589-601.

674. Rumbold, C. T.
1941. Some blue-staining fungi associated with several species of bark-boring beetles. American Scolytoidea Society Bulletin 13(4):43.

675. Russell, P.
1955. Inactivation of phenol mercuric acetate in ground wood pulp by a mercury resistant strain of Penicillium roquefortii Thom. Nature 176(4493):1123-1124.

676. Rykowski, K.
1974. Wystepowanie sinizny w miejscach zawieszania zbiorników zywiczarskich. (The occurrence of bluestain in the places where resin cups are attached.) Prace Instytutu Badawczego Leśnictwa 458:13-42.

677. Rypacek, V.
1975. Biological characteristics of decomposition of wood by fungi. Drevarsky Vyskum 20(1):1-22.

678. Sahgal, D. D., and P. N. Agarwal.
1972. Purification of cellulases of the fungus Curvularia lunata. Labdev; Journal Science and Technology (India), Part B, 10(1):14-16.

679. Sahgal, D. D., and P. N. Agarwal.
1973. Differences in mode of action of celluloytic enzymes from Curvularia lunata and Chaetomium globosum. Indian Journal Experimental Biology 11(1):40-42.

680. Salinas-Quinard, R.
1974. (A problem of moulds on wood used for crates.) Instituto Nacional de Investigationes Forestales (México), Boletín Divulgativo 35.

681. Saling, W. M.
1930. The effect of blue stain on the penetration and absorption of preservatives. Proceedings American Wood-Preservers' Association 36:183-196.

682. Sasaki, Y., and H. Sasaki.
1971. A taxonomic study on cellulose decomposing fungi. Memoirs Faculty Agriculture Hokkaido University (Japan) 8(1):30-39.

683. Savory, J. G.
1953. Surface mould on obeche. Timber Technology and Machine Woodworking, Wood Preservation and Seasoning 61(2164):81-82.

684. Savory, J. G.
1954. Breakdown of timber by Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti. Annals Applied Biology 41(2):336-347.

685. Savory, J. G.
1954. Damage to wood caused by microorganisms. Journal Applied Bacteriology 17:213-218.

686. Savory, J. G.
1955. The role of the microfungi in the decomposition of wood. Record Annual Convention British Wood Preserving Association, 1955:3-35.

687. Savory, J. G.
1969. Microbial attack of timber and allied constructional materials. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:403-407. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

688. Savory, J. G.
1972. Prevention of staining in packaged baltic redwood during shipment and storage. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:326-329. A. H. Walters and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

689. Savory, J. G., and A. F. Bravery.
1971. Observations on methods of determining the effectiveness of wood preservatives against soft rot fungi. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Holzforschung 57:12-17.

690. Savory, J. G., and L. C. Pinion.
1958. Chemical aspects of decay of beech wood by Chaetomium globosum. Holzforschung 12(4):99-103.

691. Savory, J. G., J. Nashwortham, K. Brommels, and J. H. Leigh.
1971. Prevention of blue-stain in packaged Baltic redwood. Timberlab Papers 47.

692. Schaumann, K.
1968. Marine höhere Pilze (Ascomycetes und Fungi Imperfecti) aus dem Weser-ästuar. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Meeresforschung in Bremerhaven 11:93-118.

693. Schaumann, K.
1969. Über marine höhere Pilze von Holzsubstraten der Nordsee-Insel Helgoland. Berichte der Leutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft 82(3/4):307-327.

694. Schaumann, K.
1973. Brachysporium belgolandicum sp. nov., a new Deuteromycete on driftbarks in the sea. Helgoländer Wissenschaftliche Meeresunterschungen 25(1):26-34.

695. Schaumann, K.
1975. Vergleich der Pilzbesiedlung treibender und ortsfester Holzsubstrate im Meer bei Helgoland (Deutsche Bucht) [Comparative study of the fungal flora of driftwood and intertidal wood in the sea at Helgoland (German Bight)]. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Meeresforschung in Bremerhaven 15:13-26.

696. Schedl, C.
1971. Untersuchungsergebnisse über die Hemmwirkung von Kupfer-Chrom-Arsen-Verbindungen gegenüber Moderfäule erregern. Holzforschung und Holzwertung 23(1):11-13.

697. Scheffer, T. C.
1946. Chemical dipping treatments for controlling molding and staining of wood boxes and crates. U.S. Department Agriculture. Forest Pathology Special Release 28.

698. Scheffer, T. C.
1973. Microbiological deterioration. In Wood deterioration and its prevention by preservation treatments. Vol. 1:61-88, 98-106. D. D. Nicholas, ed. Syracuse Univ. Press. Syracuse, New York.

699. Scheffer, T. C., and M. S. Chidester.
1948. Survival of decay and bluestain fungi in air-dry wood. Southern Lumberman 177(2225):110-112.

700. Scheffer, T. C., and R. M. Lindgren.
1932. Some minor stains of southern pine and hardwood lumber and logs. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C. 45:233-237.

701. Scheffer, T. C., and R. M. Lindgren.
1940. Stains of sapwood and sapwood products and their control. U. S. Department Agriculture Technical Bulletin 714.

702. Scheffer, T. C., and R. M. Lindgren.
1958. Control of decay and sap stain in logs and green lumber. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Report 2107.

703. Zielinski, M.
1973. Fungal communities in piles of birch wood chips. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 83, Paper 15:1-14.

704. Schipper, A. L., and D. W. French.
1971. Fungi in insulating board and in air within mills. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 7(3):125-128.

705. Schmid, R., and W. Liese.
1965. Zur Aussenstruktur der Hyphen von Bläuepilzen. Phytopathologische Zeitschrift 52:275-284.

706. Schmid, R., and W. Liese.
1966. Elektronenmikroskopische Beobachtungen an Hyphen von Holzpilzen. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:251-261.

707. Schmidt, F. L.
1969. Observations on spontaneous heating toward combustion of commercial chip piles. Tappi 52(9):1700-1701.

708. Schmidt, I.
1967. Über das Vorkommen mariner Ascomyceten und Fungi Imperfecti in der Ostee und einigen angrenzenden Bodengewässern. Natur und Naturschutz in Mecklenburg 5:115-126.

709. Schmidt, I.
1969. Corollospora intermedia sp. nov., Carbosphaerella leptosphaerioides sp. nov., und Crinigera maritima nov. gen., sp. nov., drei neue marine Pilzarten von der Ostseeküste. Natur und Naturschutz in Mecklenburg 7:5-14.

710. Schmidt, L., and S. Jacobsson.
1976. Experiences of soft rot damages in salt-treated transmission poles of pine with special reference to the residual strength of damaged poles and inspection methods. Swedish Wood Preservation Institute (Stockholm), Report 117E:4-4.27.

711. Schmitt, J. A., D. E. Padgett, and J. B. Achmoody.
1976. Laboratory and successional studies with Aureobasidium pullulans. Journal Coatings Technology 48(615):35-43.

712. Schmitz, H.
1919. Studies in the physiology of the fungi. VI. The relation of bacteria to cellulose fermentation induced by fungi with special reference to the decay of wood. Annals Missouri Botanical Garden 5:93-136.

713. Schol-Schwartz, M. B.
1970. Revision of the genus Phialophora (Moniliales). Persoonia 6(1):59-94.

714. Schrenk, H. v.
1903. The "blueing" and the "red rot" of the western yellow pine, with special reference to the Black Hill Forest Reserve. U. S. Department Agriculture. Bureau Plant Industry Bulletin 36.

715. Schulz, W. O., and M. Riewendt.
1962. Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur Methodik der Moderfäuleprüfung. (Experimental investigations on the soft rot testing method.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 20(3):105-114.

716. Schulz, W. O., and M. Riewendt.
1967. Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Beeinflussung des Angriffes von Reticulitermes lucifugus (Rossi) auf Kiefernsplintholz durch die in Fruhstorfer Einheitserde natürlich vorkommenden Mikroorganismen. (Experimental tests on how the attack of Reticulitermes lucifugus Rossi on pine sapwood is influenced by microorganisms naturally occurring in standard soil "Fruhstorfer Einheitserde".) Material und Organismen 2(2):109-120.

717. Schultze-Dewitz, G.
1970. (Studies on the influence of the length of storage of aspen wood under various conditions.) Holzindustrie 23(9): 278-289.

718. Seehann, G.
1964. Über den Einfluss einer Auswaschung von Nadelholz auf das Wachstum von Blauepilzen. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 22(11):409-413.

719. Seehann, G.
1965. Über die Wirkung einer Trocknung und Erwarmung von Nadelholz auf das Wachstum von Blauepilzen. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 23(9):341-347.

720. Seehann, G.
1973. Zur natürlichen Dauerhaftigkeit von Kempas und Keruing gegenüber holzzerstörenden Pilzen. (On the natural resistance of kempas and keruing against wood-destroying fungi.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 31(7):269-272.

721. Seehann, G., W. Liese, and B. Kess.
1975. List of fungi in soft rot tests. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/105.

722. Semeniuk, G., and J. W. Carmichael.
1966. Sporotrichum thermophile in North America. Canadian Journal Botany 44(1):105-108.

723. Seifert, K.
1964. Die Veränderung der chemischen Holzzusammensetzung durch den Bläuepilz Pullularia pullulans (de Bary) Berkhart (Aureobasidium pullulans (de Bary) Arnand.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 22(11):409-413.

724. Seifert, K.
1966. Über den Abbau der Holzcellulose durch Organismen. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:103-117.

725. Seifert, K.
1966. Die chemische Veränderung der Buchenholzzellwand durch Moderfäule (Chaetomium globosum Kunze). Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 24(5):185-189.

726. Selby, K.
1969. Mechanism of biodegradation of cellulose. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 1:62-78. A. H. Walters and J. J. Elphick, eds. Elsevier Publishing Co. New York.

727. Sell, J.
1968. Untersuchungen über die Besiedelung von unbehandeltem und angestrichenem Holz durch Blauepilze. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 26(6):215-222.

728. Sharma, P. D.
1974. Experimental studies on some microfungi from decaying shoots of Setaria glauca. Transactions British Mycological Society 63(2):397-400.

729. Sharman, C. V.
1970. Catalogue of the culture collection revised July 1970. Forest Products Laboratory (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) Information Report VP-X-7.

730. Sharp, R. F.
1975. The colonisation of perfused beech stakes by soil microorganisms. Mycopathologia 55(3):185-192.

731. Sharp, R. F., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1968. A rapid strength method for determining the biodeterioration of wood. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 4(1):63-66.

732. Sharp, R. F., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1969. A perfusion technique for culturing fungi on wood. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 22[Vol. 4(4)]:24-31.

733. Sharp, R. F., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1970. The ecology of soft rot fungi. 1. Influence of pH. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 6(2):53-64.

734. Sharp, R. F., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1970. The ecology of soft rot fungi. 2. Interaction. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 6(2):65-74.

735. Sharp, R. F., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1970. The ecology of soft rot fungi. 3. Colonisation and penetration. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 6(2):75-80.

736. Sharp, R. F., and J. F. Levy.
1973. The isolation and ecology of some wood colonising microfungi using a perfusion culturing technique. Material und Organismen 8(3):189-213.

737. Sharp, R. F., and J. F. Levy.
1974. Colonisation and decay of lime wood. Part 1. Untreated wood. Material und Organismen 9(1):53-74.

738. Sharp, R. F., and J. F. Levy.
1974. Colonisation and decay of lime wood. Part 2. Copper-chrome-arsenate treated wood. Material und Organismen 9(3):199-211.

739. Shaw, C. G., and E. E. Hubert.
1952. A review of the Leptographium-Scopularia-Hantzschia nomenclature. Mycologia 44(5):693-704.

740. Shearer, C. A.
1971. A study of the ecology, taxonomy and physiology of some wood-inhabiting Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti from the Patuxent River. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Maryland (USA).

741. Shearer, C. A.
1972. Fungi of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. III. The distribution of wood-inhabiting Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti of the Patuxent River. American Journal Botany 59(9):961-969.

742. Shearer, C. A.
1973. Fungi of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. II. The genus Conioscypha. (Isolated from balsa wood blocks). Mycologia 65(1):128-136.

743. Shearer, C. A.
1974. Fungi of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. IV. Three new species from the Patuxent River. Mycologia 66(1):16-24.

744. Shearer, C. A., and J. L. Crane.
1971. Fungi of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. I. Patuxent River. Mycologia 63(2):237-260.

745. Shepherd, R. F., and J. A. Watson.
1959. Blue stain fungi associated with the mountain pine beetle. Bimonthly Research Note (Canada) 15(3):2-3.

746. Shields, J. K.
1969. Microflora of eastern Canadian wood chip piles. Mycologia 61(6):1165-1168.

747. Shields, J. K., and E. A. Atwell.
1963. Effect of a mold, Trichoderma viride, on decay of birch by four storage-rot fungi. Forest Products Journal 13(7):262-265.

748. Shields, J. K., and M. Shih.
1967. Reference culture collection of wood-inhabiting micro-organisms. Forest Products Laboratory (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) Information Report OP-X-9.

749. Shields, J. K., and M. Shih.
1971. Microorganisms colonizing untreated hardwood chips. Bimonthly Research Note (Canada) 27(6):42-43.

750. Shields, J. K., and H. H. Ünligil.
1967. Microbiological deterioration in the wood chip pile. Canada Department Forests and Rural Development Publication 1191.

751. Shields, J. K., and H. H. Ünligil.
1968. Deterioration of softwood chips owing to outside storage in New Brunswick. Pulp and Paper Magazine Canada 69(21):62-67.

752. Shigo, A. L.
1962. Observations on the succession of fungi on hardwood pulpwood bolts. Plant Disease Reporter 46(5):379-380.

753. Shigo, A. L.
1965. Organism interactions in decay and discoloration in beech, birch, and maple. U. S. Forest Service Research Paper NE-43. See also:

1966. Organism interactions in decay and discoloration in beech, birch, and maple. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:309-324.

754. Shigo, A. L.
1965. The pattern of decays and discolorations in northern hardwoods. Phytopathology 55(6):648-652.

755. Shigo, A. L.
1965. Decay and discoloration in sprout red maple. Phytopathology 55(9):957-962.

756. Shigo, A. L.
1966. Decay and discoloration following logging wounds on northern hardwoods. U. S. Forest Service Research Paper NE-47.

757. Shigo, A. L.
1967. Succession of organisms in discoloration and decay of wood. International Review Forestry Research 2:237-299.

758. Shigo, A. L.
1974. Relative abilities of Phialophora melinii, Fomes connatus, and Fomes igniarius to invade freshly wounded tissues of Acer rubrum. Phytopathology 64(5):708-710.

759. Shigo, A. L., and W. E. Hillis.
1973. Heartwood, discolored wood and microorganisms in living trees. Annual Review Phytopathology 11:197-222.

760. Shigo, A. L., and A. Shigo.
1974. Detection and discoloration and decay in living trees and utility poles. U. S. Forest Service Research Paper NE-294.

761. Shoemaker, R. A., and E. Muller.
1963. Generic correlations and concepts: Broomella and Pestalotia. Canadian Journal Botany 41(8):1235-1243.

762. Shortle, W. C., T. A. Tattar, and A. E. Rich.
1971. Effects of some phenolic compounds on the growth of Phialophora melinii and Fomes connatus. Phytopathology 61(5):552-555.

763. Siemaszko, W.
1939. Zespoly grzybon towarzyszacych kornikom poskin. (Fungi associated with bark beetles in Poland.) Planta Polonica 7(3):1-52.

764. Siepmann, R.
1973. Isolierung und Bestimmung von Basidiomyceten und anderen Pilzen aus waldlagerndem Buchenholz (Fagus sylvatica). (Isolation and identification of Basidiomycetes and other fungi from beech wood stored in the forest.) Material und Organismen 8(4):271-294.

765. Siepmann, R., and T. W. Johnson, Jr.
1960. Isolation and culture of fungi from wood submerged in saline and fresh waters. Journal Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society 76(1):150-154.

766. Siggers, P. V.
1922. Torula ligniperda (Willk.) Sacc. A hyphomycete occurring in wood tissue. Phytopathology 12(8):369-374.

767. Simmons, E. G.
1967. Typification of Alternaria, Stemphylium, and Ulocladium. Mycologia 59(1):67-92.

768. Smith, R. S.
1973. Colonization and degradation of outside stored softwood chips by fungi. Institutionen för Virkesklära Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Uppsatser R83, Paper 16:1-16.

769. Smith, R. S.
1974. Destructive agencies of wood--fungi. Proceedings American Wood-Preservers' Association 70:81-88.

770. Smith, R. S., and A. Ofosu-Asiedu.
1972. Distribution of thermophilic and thermotolerant fungi in a spruce-pine chip pile. Canadian Journal Forest Research 2(1):16-26.

771. Smith, R. S., and A. Ofosu-Asiedu.
1973. Degradation of arabinose in wood attacked by thermophilic fungi. Bi-monthly Research Note (Canada) 39(1):3-4.

772. Smith, R. S., and G. W. Swann.
1976. Colonization and degradation of western red cedar shingles and shakes by fungi. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:253-262.

773. Sobers, E. K., and C. P. Seymour.
1967. Cylindrocladium floridanum sp. nov. associated with decay of peach trees in florida. Phytopathology 57(4):389-393.

774. Sørensen, H.
1952. On the specificity and products of action of xylanase from Chaetomium globosum Kunze. Physiologia Plantarum 5:183-198.

775. Sorsa, B.
1973. Katkolahon Toteaminen 1,2. [Verification of soft rot (Swedish Translation)] Kyllästäje 2:2-11. Lahontorjuntayhdistys r.y., 1973.

776. Sparrow, F. K.
Biological investigations on the marine fungi of Woods Hole waters. Biological Bulletin (Woods Hole, Mass.) 70:236-263.

777. Spradling, M.
1936. Penetration of Trichoderma lignorum into sapwood of Pinus taeda. Journal Agriculture Research (Washington, D.C.) 52:541-546.

778. Steyaert, R. L.
1949. Contribution á l` étude monographique de Pestalotia de Not et Monochaetia Sacc. (Truncatella gen. nov. et Pestalotiopsis gen. nov.). Bulletin du Jardin Botanique de l' Etat (Brussels, Belgium) 19:285-354.

779. Stillwell, M. A.
1966. A growth inhibitor produced by Cryptosporiopsis sp., an imperfect fungus isolated from yellow birch, Betula alleghaniensis Britt. Canadian Journal Botany 44(3):259-268.

780. Stillwell, M. A., R. E. Wall, and G. M. Strunz.
1973. Production, isolation, and antifungal activity of scytalidin, a metabolite of Scytalidium sp. Canadian Journal Microbiology 19(5):597-602.

781. Stillwell, M. A., F. A. Wood, and G. M. Strunz.
1969. A broad-spectrum antibiotic produced by a species of Cryptosporiopsis. Canadian Journal Microbiology 15:501-507.

782. Stolk, A. C.
1965. Thermophilic species of Talaromyces Benjamin and Thermoascus Miehe. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek; Journal Microbiology and Serology 31:262-276.

783. Stolley, I.
1957. Befall von Holzspanplattenschimmel und Bläuepilze. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Holzforschung, Bericht 1:20-21.

784. Stranks, D. W., and J. Bieniada.
1971. A rapid test for cellulolytic activity. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 7(3):109-111.

785. Strider, D. L., and N. N. Winstead.
1960. Effect of temperature, pH and various nutrients on growth of Cladosporium cucumerinum. Phytopathology 50(8):583-587.

786. Strunz, G. M., M. Kakushima, and M. A. Stillwell.
1972. Scytalidin: a new fungitoxic metabolite produced by a Scytalidium sp. Journal Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1, Organic and Bio-organic Chemistry, 18:2280-2282.

787. Strzelzyk, A., and A. Lamprecht.
1973. Studies on blue-staining fungi of pine wood. Review Plant Pathology 52(4):258.

788. Takahashi, M., and T. Kishima.
1973. Decay resistance of sixty-five southeast Asian timber specimens in accelerated laboratory tests. Southeast Asian Studies 10(4):525-541.

789. Takahashi, M., and K. Nishimoto.
1973. Utilization of carbohydrates by soft rot fungus, Chaetomium globosum Kunze. Wood Research [Kyoto University (Japan)] Bulletin 54:1-8.

790. Takahashi, M., and K. Nishimoto.
1973. Decay resistance of various timber species against soft rot fungus, Chaetomium globosum Kunze, in accelerated laboratory tests. Wood Research [Kyoto University (Japan)] Bulletin 55:9-31.

791. Tansey, M. R.
1970. Experimental studies of thermophilic and thermotolerant fungi, with emphasis on their occurrence in wood chip piles, cellulolytic ability, nutrition and physiology. Ph.D. Thesis, University California, Berkeley (USA).

792. Tansey, M. R.
1970. Agar-diffusion assay of celluloytic ability of thermophilic fungi. American Journal Botany 57(6):747.

793. Tansey, M. R.
1971. Isolation of thermophilic fungi from self-heated, industrial wood chip piles. Mycologia 63(3):537-547.

794. Tansey, M. R.
1971. Agar-diffusion assay of cellulolytic ability of thermophilic fungi. Archiv für Mikrobiologie 77:1-11.

795. Tansey, M. R.
1972. Effect of temperature on growth rate and development of the thermophilic fungus Chaetomium thermophile. Mycologia 64(6):1290-1299.

796. Tashpulatov, Z. H.
1973. Hemicellulase activity of some molds. Uzbekskii Biologicheskii Zhurnal 17(4):22-23.

797. Taylor, J. J.
1970. Further clarification of Sporotrichum species. Mycologia 62(4):797-825.

798. Taylor-Vinje, M.
1940. Studies in Cerotostomella montium. Mycologia 32(6):760-775.

799. Teyegaga, A., and A. Ofosu-Asiedu.
1973. Staining of timber with particular reference to tropical Africa. A literature review. Forest Products Research Institute (Kumasi, Ghana) Technical Newsletter 7(1/2):1-7.

800. Theden, G.
1961. Bestimmung der Wirksamkeit von Holzschutzmitteln gegenuber Moderfaulepilzen durch ein erd-eingrabe Verfahren. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 19(9):352-357.

801. Thom, C., and K. B. Raper.
1932. The arsenic fungi of Gozio. Science 77:548-550.

802. Thornson, C. M.
1969. A literature survey of experimental methods used in studying and assessing the decay of wood by soft rot fungi. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

803. Thornton, J. D.
1977. Potential toxicants for controlling soft rot in preservative treated hardwoods. II. Laboratory screening tests using sawdust. Material und Organismen 12(3):201-210.

804. Tichy, V.
1975. Significance of synergisms and antagonisms in wood decomposition by fungi. Drevarsky Vyskum 20(1):37-57.

805. Toole, E. R.
1971. Interaction of mold and decay fungi on wood in laboratory tests. Phytopathology 61(1):124-125.

806. Toole, E. R.
1973. Fungi associated with decay in utility poles. Forest Products Utilization Laboratory (State College, Miss.) Information Series 15.

807. Toole, E. R., and H. M. Barnes.
1974. Biodeterioration of particleboard. Forest Products Journal 24(10):55-57.

808. Tranina, N. F.
1968. (The interrelationships of fungi and bacteria inhabiting wood during decomposition.) Nauchnyè Trudy, Leningradskaya Lesotekhnicheskaya Akademiya 110:79-80.

809. True, R. P., and W. L. MacDonald.
1973. Interactions of wood-inhabiting fungi as influenced by substrate. Phytopathology 63(7):806-807.

810. Tubaki, K.
1966. An undescribed species of Hymenoscyphus, a perfect stage of Varicosporium. Transactions British Mycological Society 49(2):345-349.

811. Tubaki, K.
1966. Marine fungi from Japan. Lignicolous 1. Transactions Mycological Society Japan 7(2/3):73-87.

812. Tubaki, K.
1968. Studies on the Japanese marine fungi. Lignicolous group II. Seto Marine Biological Laboratory (Kyoto, Japan) Publication 15:357-372.

813. Tubaki, K.
1969. Studies on the Japanese marine fungi. Lignicolous group III. Algicolous group and a general consideration. Annual Report Institute for Fermentation, Osaka (Japan) 4:12-41.

814. Ueyama, A.
1966. Studies on the succession of higher fungi on felled beech logs (Fagus crenata) in Japan. Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:325-332.

815. Ünligil, H. H.
1968. Depletion of pentachlorophenol by fungi. Forest Products Journal 18(2):45-50.

816. Ünligil, H. H., and S. C. Chafe.
1974. Perforation hyphae of soft rot fungi in the wood of white spruce [Picea glauca (Moench) Voss]. Science and Technology 8(1):27-32.

817. Upadhyay, H. P., and W. B. Kendrick.
1975. Prodromus for a revision of Ceratocystis (Microascales, Ascomycetes) and its conidial states. Mycologia 67(4):798-805.

818. Upsher, F. J.
1972. Microfungi at the Joint Tropical Research Unit, Innisfail, Queensland. I. Genera of microfungi growing on materials. Defense Standards Laboratories (Melbourne, Australia) Technical Note 233.

819. Upsher, F. J.
1972. Microfungi at the Joint Tropical Research Unit, Innisfail, Queensland. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:27-34. A. H. Walters, and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

820. Upsher, F. J.
1973. The cellulolytic ability of some fungi from Joint Tropical Research Unit, Innisfail. Defence Standards Laboratories (Melbourne, Australia) Technical Note 317.

821. Upsher, F. J.
1975. Fungal biological flora. 3. Curvularia Boedijn. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 11(1):24-30.

822. Uscuplić, M., and V. Lazarev.
1973. Wood rotting and stain fungi of beech in Bosnia and Hercegovina with special reference to control of Cladosporium herbarum. Kratak Sadrzaj: Referata sa Konferencije na Temu "Zastita Bukove Sirovine i Proizvoda Bukovog Drveta," Sarajevo, 33-34.

823. Veresova, I. M.
1968. A study of the microflora of comminuted wood in natural piles. Nauchnye Trudy, Leningradskaya Lesotekhnicheskaya Akademiya 110:19-27.

824. Verma, G. M., D. D. Sahgal, R. K. Verma, T. S. A. Padmanabhan, and P. K. Vijayaraghavan.
1962. Decomposition of cellulose by the fungus Curvularia lunata Wakker. Part II. Factor affecting the elaboration of cellulolytic enzymes. Defence Science Journal (India) 4:365.

825. Verma, G. M., and R. K. Verma.
1962. Decomposition of cellulose by the fungus Curvularia lunata Wakker--Studies on enzyme activity. Defence Science Journal (India) 12:284.

826. Verma, G. M., R. K. Verma, D. D. Sahgal, and P. K. Vijayaraghavan.
1963. Decomposition of cellulose by the fungus Curvularia lunata Wakker III. Properties of cellulolytic enzymes. Defence Science Journal (India) 13(3):215.

827. Verma, R. A. B.
1973. Influence of nitrogen nutrition on the spore size of certain Fungi Imperfecti. Proceedings Indian Science Congress Association 60:364.

828. Verrall, A. F.
1939. Relative importance and seasonal prevalence of wood-staining fungi in the southern states. Phytopathology 29(12):1031-1051.

829. Verrall, A. F.
1941. Fungi associated with stain in chemically treated green lumber. Phytopathology 31(3):270-274.

830. Verrall, A. F.
1941. Dissemination of fungi that stain logs and lumber. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 63(9):549-558.

831. Verrall, A. F.
1943. Fungi associated with certain ambrosia beetles. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 66(3):135-144.

832. Verrall, A. F.
1969. Attack by plant organisms on southern pine wood--A review. Forest Products Journal 19(7):40-46.

833. Verrall, A. F., and T. C. Scheffer.
1949. Control of stain, mold, and decay in green lumber and other wood products. Proceedings Forest Products Research Society 3:480-489.

834. Vihavainen, T.
1976. Results from soft rot tests in vermiculite jars. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/272.

835. Wagenfuhr, R., and A. Steiger.
1966. Pilze auf Bauholz. (Fungi on timber.) Second edition. A. Ziemsen, Wittenberg Lutherstadt.

836. Wälchli, O.
1969. Die Prüfung der Widerstandfähigkeit von Holzschnitzmitteln gegen Moderfäule. Schweizer Archiv für Angewandte Wissenschaft und Technik 35:1-7.

837. Wälchli, O.
1970. Influence of the content of organic matter of soil on the degradation of wood by soft rot fungi. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/27.

838. Wälchli, O.
1971. (Wood inhabiting fungi.) Hoch-und Tiefbau 70(6):22-27.

839. Wälchli, O.
1974. Beobachtungen über die Zerstörung von Baumwolle durch cellulloseabbauende Pilze bei der Mycelrasenmethode. Material und Organismen 9(2):145-160.

840. Walsh, J. H.
1968. Ecological considerations of biodeterioration. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 4(1):1-10.

841. Walsh, J. H.
1972. Growth and deteriorative ability of fungi at low oxygen tensions. In Biodeterioration of materials. Vol. 2:152-160. A. H. Walters, and E. H. Hueck-van der Plas, eds. John Wiley and Sons. New York.

842. Walters, N. E. M.
1961. Cooling towers. Soft rot in timbers. Part I. What is soft rot? CSIRO Forest Products Newsletter (Australia) 273.

843. Wang, C. J. K.
1961. Preliminary report of the fungus flora of pulp and paper in New York. Tappi 44(11):785-788.

844. Wang, C. J. K.
1965. Fungi of pulp and paper in New York. State University College Forestry (Syracuse, New York) Technical Publication 87.

845. Wang, C. J. K.
1976. Spadicoides in New York. Memoirs New York Botanical Garden 28(1):218-224.

846. Ward, H. M.
1898. Penicillium as a wood-destroying fungus. Annals Botany 12(48):565-566.

847. Watson, E. S., D. C. McClurkin, and M. B. Huneycutt.
1974. Fungal succession on loblolly pine and upland hardwood foliage and litter in north Mississippi. Ecology 55(5):1128-1134.

848. Webster, J., and N. Lomas.
1964. Does Trichoderma viride produce gliotoxin and viridin? Transactions British Mycological Society 47(4):535-540.

849. Weindling, R.
1932. Trichoderma lignorum as a parasite of other soil fungi. Phytopathology 22(10):837-845.

850. Weindling, R., and O. H. Emerson.
1936. The isolation of a toxic substance from the culture filtrate of a Trichoderma. Phytopathology 26(11):1068-1070.

851. Weindling R., and O. H. Emerson.
1937. Isolation of toxic substances from the culture filtrates of Trichoderma and Gliocladium. Phytopathology 27(12):1175-1177.

852. Wells, D. E.
1954. Ascocybe, a new genus of lower Ascomycetes. Mycologia 46(1):37-51.

853. Wilhelm, G. E.
1976. Über chemische Veränderungen von Buchen-und Fichtenrinde beim Abbau durch Mikroorganismen. Holzforschung 30(6):202-212.

854. Willeitner, H.
1966. Über den Abbau von Holzpanplatten durch Moderfäulepilze. (On the decomposition of particle boards by soft rot fungi.) Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:77-88.

855. Willeitner, H.
1969. Über die Laboratoriumsprüfung von Holzspanplatten gegen Pilzbefall. (About the laboratory test for wood particle boards against fungal attack.) Material und Organismen, Supplement 2:109-122.

856. Willeitner, H.
1976. Testing blue stain fungicides for joinery timber in combination with natural weathering. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/268.

857. Williams, J. I., and G. J. F. Pugh.
1974. Fungal biological flora: Chrysosporium pannorum (Link) Hughes 1958. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 10(3):75-80.

858. Wilson, I. M.
1951. Notes on some marine fungi. Transactions British Mycological Society 34(4):540-543.

859. Wilson, I. M.
1954. Ceriosporopsis halima Linder and Ceriosporopsis cambrensis sp. nov.: two Pyrenomycetes on wood. Transactions British Mycological Society 37(3):272-285.

860. Wilson, I. M.
1956. Some new marine Pyrenomycetes on wood or rope: Halophiobolus and Lindra. Transactions British Mycological Society 39(4):401-415.

861. Wilson, I. M.
1960. Marine fungi, a review of the present position. Proceedings Linnean Society London 171:53-70.

862. Wood, F. A., and D. W. French.
1963. Ceratocystis fimbriata, the cause of a stem canker of quaking aspen. Forest Science 9(2):232-235.

863. Wright, E.
1935. Trichosporium symbioticum n. sp., a wood-staining fungus associated with Scolytus ventralis. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 50:525-538.

864. Wright, E.
1938. Further investigations of brown staining fungi associated with engraver beetles (Scolytus) in white fir. Journal Agricultural Research (Washington, D.C.) 57:759-773.

865. Wright, E. F., and R. F. Cain.
1961. New species of the genus Ceratocystis. Canadian Journal Botany 39(5):1215-1230.

866. Wurth, K.
1940. Violet spots in white paints. Farbentg. 45:518-519.

867. Yadav, A. S.
1966. The ecology of microfungi on decaying stems of Heracleum sphondylium. Transactions British Mycological Society 49(3):471-485.

868. Yu, Y. N., F. S. Kiang, T. Y. Fang, and C. Y. Wang.
1964. Studies on the physiology of cellulose decomposing fungus of Trichoderma koningii Oud. Science Abstracts China 2:10-11.

869. Zabel, R. A.
1953. Lumber stains and their control in northern white pine. Journal Forest Products Research Society 3(3):36-38.

870. Zabel, R. A., and R. A. St. George.
1962. Wood protection from fungi and insects during storage and use. Proceedings 5th World Forestry Congress (Seattle, 1960), Vol. 3 (Sect. 6F):1530-1540.

871. Zalasky, H.
1965. Morphology of Ceratocystis fimbriata in aspen. Canadian Journal Botany 43(6):625-626.

872. Zenker, R.
1962. Untersuchungen über das Vorkommen von Moderfäule an Holzmasten und die Ursachen kurzfaseriger Mastbrüch. Energietechnik 12:172-179.

873. Zimmermann, G.
1973. Vergleichende ökologisch-physiologische Untersuchungen an Ambrosiapilzen, assoziierten Bläuepilzen und Luftblauepilzen. Dissertation. Gottingen (Germany).

874. Zycha, H.
1964. Einwirkung einiger Moderfäulepilze auf Buchenholz. (Influence of some soft rot fungi on beech wood.) Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 22(2):37-42.

APPENDED REFERENCES

1a. Akais, S., and A. Ueyama.
1963. On the Cladosporium stain of coated insulating boards observed in Japan. Wood Research [Kyoto Univ. (Japan)] 29:39-42.

2a. Anastasiou, C. J.
1961. Fungi from salt lakes. I. A new species of Clavoriopis. Mycologia 53(1):11-16.

3a. Aoshima, K.
1954. Durability of brown- and blue-stained beech wood. Government Forest Experiment Station (Meguro, Tokyo, Japan) Bulletin 76:21-26.

4a. Aoshima, K., and Y. Hayashi.
1953. Blue stain of beech log (Fagus cenata) and its causal fungus. Journal Japanese Forestry Society 35(8):267-270.

5a. Aoshima, K., and Y. Hayashi.
1955. Endoconidiophora coerulescens Munch, causing sap-stain of Yezo Spruce (Picea jezoensis) in Japan. Government Forest Experiment Station (Meguro, Tokyo, Japan) Bulletin 81:19-28.

6a. Arita, I.
1971. Hypocrea species causing failure of shiitake [Lentinus edodes (Berk.) Sing.]. I. Field surveys on their occurence and environments. Report Tottori Mycological Institute (Tottori, Japan) 9:36-56.

7a. Aufsess, H. v.
1976. Über die Wirkung verschiedener Antagonisten auf das Mycelwachstum von einigen Stamm fäulepilzen. (The effect of several antagonists on the growth of the mycelium of some wood-destroying fungi.) Material und Organismen 11(3):183-196.

8a. Aufsess, H. v.
1976. Der Einfluss verschiedener Microorganismen auf das Abbauverhalten einiger Stammfäuleerreger. (The effect of several microorganisms on the progress of wood decomposition by some stem-rotting fungi.) Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:239-251.

9a. Basham, J. T., and R. M. Belyea.
1960. Death and deterioration of balsam fir weakened by spruce budworm defoliation in Ontario. Part III. The deterioration of dead trees. Forest Science 6(1):78-96.

10a. Bergman, Ö., and T. Nilsson.
1966. Studier över utomhuslagring av tallvedsflis vid Lövholmens Pappersbruk. (On outside storage of pine chips at Lövholmen's Paper Mill.) Institutionen för Virkesklära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 53.

11a. Bergman, Ö., and T. Nilsson.
1971. Studies on outside storage of sawmill chips (Studier över atombuslagring av sågverksflis.) Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 71.

12a. Bergman, Ö., T. Nilsson, and P. Jerkeman.
1970. Reduction of microbial deterioration in outside chip storage by alkali treatment. Svensk Papperstidning 73(20): 653-666. See also:

1971. Reduction of microbial deterioration in outside chip storage by alkali treatment. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 69.

13a. Bois, P. J., and W. E. Eslyn.
1966. Deterioration rates of willow and cottonwood during storage in Georgia. Forest Products Journal 16(11):17-22.

14a. Bourchier, R. J.
1961. Laboratory studies on microfungi isolated from the stems of living lodgepole pine, Pinus contorta Dougl. Canadian Journal Botonay 39(6):1373-1385.

15a. Boyce, J. S.
1923. Decays and discolorations in airplane woods. U.S. Department Agriculture Bulletin 1128.

16a. Bravery, A. F.
1975. Microbiological assay of chemicals for the protection of wood. Princes Risborough Lab., Dept. of Environ., Building Research Establishment Current Paper 92/75.

17a. Butcher, J. A.
1966. Fungal infection of round produce during seasoning. Proceedings New Zealand Wood Preservers' Association 1966: 22-34.

18a. Butcher, J. A.
1968. The causes of sapstain in red beech. New Zealand Journal Botany 6(3):376-385.

19a. Butcher, J. A.
1971. Colonisation by fungi of Pinus radiata sapwood treated with a copper-chrome-arsenate preservative. Journal Institute Wood Science No. 28 [Vol. 5(4)]:16-25.

20a. Caird, R. W.
1935. Physiology of pines infested with bark beetles. Botanical Gazette 96(4):709-733.

21a. Campbell, R. N.
1959. Fungus sap-stains of hardwoods. Southern Lumberman 199(2489):115-120.

22a. Cavaliere, A. R.
1977. Marine flora and fauna of the northeastern United States. Higher fungi: Ascomycetes, Deuteromycetes, and Basidiomycetes. U. S. Department Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Technical Report NMFS Circular 398.

23a. Chahal, D. S., and W. D. Gray.
1969. Growth of celluloytic fungi on wood pulp. I. Screening of cellulolytic fungi for their growth on wood pulp. Indian Phytopathology 22(1):79-91.

24a. Chen, Z-C.
1976. Survey of the wood-decay fungal flora on the imported logs from south east Asia. Bulletin National Taiwan University (Taipei) 13:351-359.

25a. Cowling, E. B.
1957. A partial list of fungi associated with decay of wood products in the United States. Plant Disease Reporter 41(10): 894-896.

26a. Cowling, E. B., W. L. Hafley, and J. Weiner.
1974. Changes in value and utility of pulpwood during harvesting, transport, and storage. Introduction to a bibliography of existing knowledge. Tappi 57(12):120-123.

27a. Dalpé, Y., and P. Neumann.
1977. L'induction chez Ceratocystis de fructifications de types Graphium et Leptographium par des acides gras insaturés. Canadian Journal Botany 55(16):2159-2167.

28a. Davidson, R. W.
1976. Sapwood staining fungi from two tree species. Memoirs New York Botanical Garden 28(1):45-59.

29a. Dowding, P.
1969. The dispersal and survival of spores of fungi causing bluestain in pine. Transactions British Mycological Society 52(1):125-137.

30a. Dowding, P.
1970. Colonization of freshly bared pine sapwood surfaces by staining fungi. Transactions British Mycological Society 55(3):399-412.

31a. Dowding, P.
1973. Effects of felling time and insecticide treatment on the interrelationships of fungi and arthropods in pine logs. Oikos 24(3):422-429.

32a. Eades, H. W.
1932. British Columbia softwoods. Their decays and natural defects. Forest Service (Canada) Bulletin 80.

33a. Eades, H. W., and J. W. Roff.
1959. Red heart stain of lodgepole pine logs in the southern interior of British Columbia. Forest Products Laboratory (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada) V-1025.

34a. Eriksson, K.-E., and K. Larsson.
1975. Fermentation of waste mechanical fibers from a newsprint mill by the rot fungus Sporotrichum pulverulentum. Biotechnology and Bioengineering 17:327-348.

35a. Findlay, W. P. K.
1956. Timber decay--A survey of recent work. Forestry Abstracts 17(3/4):1-21.

36a. Flannigan, B., and G. S. Sagoo.
1977. Degradation of wood by Aspergillus fumigatus isolated from self-heated wood chips. Mycologia 69(3):514-523.

37a. Goidánich, G.
1947. General characteristics of the fungus flora of wood pulp. Proceedings 4th International Congress Microbiology, Section 6:399-401.

38a. Greaves, H.
1973. Outside storage of tropical hardwood chips. III. Microbial ecology of chip piles after two and four month storage. Appita 27(1):25-30.

39a. Haider, K., and J. Trojanowski.
1975. Decomposition of specifically ^{14}C-labelled phenols and dehydropolymers of coniferyl alcohol as models for lignin degradation by soft and white rot fungus. Archives Microbiology 105(1):33-41.

40a. Harmsen, L.
1970. Hypocrea gelatinosa in Fundamentierpfählen. Material und Organismen 5(2):113-117.

41a. Hedgcock, G. G.
1906. Some wood staining fungi from various localities in the United States. Journal Mycology 12:204-210.

42a. Henningsson, B., and T. Nilsson.
1976. Some aspects on microflora and the decomposition of preservative-treated wood in ground contact. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:307-318.

43a. Hepting, G. H., E. R. Roth, and R. F. Luxford.
1942. The significance of the discolorations in aircraft veneers: Yellow-poplar. U. S. Department Agriculture Mimeo 1375.

44a. Hinds, T. E., and P. E. Buffum.
1971. Blue stain in Englemann spruce trap trees treated with cacodylic acid. U. S. Forest Service Research Note RM-201.

45a. Hinds, T. E., and R. W. Davidson.
1972. Ceratocystis species associated with the aspen ambrosia beetle. Mycologia 64(2):405-409.

46a. Hinds, T. E., and R. W. Davidson.
1975. Two new species of Ceratocystis. Mycologia 67(4): 715-721.

47a. Hong, L. T.
1976. A blue stain organism of jelutong (Dyera costulata Hk. f.). Malaysian Forester 39(4):177-188.

48a. Horvath, R. S., M. M. Brent, and D. G. Cropper.
1976. Paint deterioration as a result of the growth of Aureobasidium pullulans on wood. Applied and Environmental Microbiology 32(4):505-507.

49a. Howard, N. O.
1922. The control of sap-stain, mold, and incipient decay in green wood with special reference to vehicle stock. U. S. Department Agriculture Bulletin 1037.

50a. Hubert, E. E.
1922. Some wood stains and their causes. Hardwood Record (Chicago, March 25, 1922):17-20.

51a. Hulme, M. A., and J. A. Butcher.
1977. Soft-rot control in hardwoods treated with chromated copper arsenate preservatives. II. Pattern of soft-rot attack. Material und Organismen 12(3):175-187.

52a. Hulme, M. A., and J. A. Butcher.
1977. Soft-rot control in hardwoods treated with chromated copper arsenate preservatives. III. Influence of wood substrate and copper loadings. Material und Organismen 12(3):223-234.

53a. Hulme, M. A., and J. V. Hattron.
1976. Influence of high temperatures during chip pile storage on hardwood fiber yields. Tappi 59(1):154-155.

54a. Johnson, B. R., and L. R. Gjovik.
1970. Effect of Trichoderma viride and a contaminating bacterium on microstructure and permeability of loblolly pine and Douglas fir. Proceedings American Wood Preservers' Association 66:234-240.

55a. Jutte, S. M., and R. A. Zabel.
1974. Initial wood decay stages as revealed by scanning electron microscopy. Scanning Electron Microscopy/1974, Proceedings, Part 2:445-452.

56a. Käärik, A.
1971. Die Sukzession der Pilze in unbehandelten Nadelholzpfählen auf verschiedenen Lokalitäten. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Holzforschung 57:23-34. See also:

1972. Die Sukzession der Pilze in unbehandelten Nadelholzpfählen auf verschiedenen Lokalitäten. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 74.

57a. Kallio, T.
1971. Aerial distribution of some wood-inhabiting fungi in Finland. Acta Forestalia Fennica 115.

58a. Kamp, B. J. van der.
1975. The distribution of microorganisms associated with decay of western red cedar. Canadian Journal Forest Research 5(1):61-67.

59a. Kendrick, W. B.
1963. The Leptographium complex. Two new species of Phialocephala. Canadian Journal Botany 41(7):1015-1023.

60a. Kendrick, W. B.
1964. The Leptographium complex. Hantzschia Auerswald. Canadian Journal Botany 42(9):1291-1295.

61a. Kerner-Gang, W., and G. Becker.
1969. Influence of mould fungi on untreated wood particle boards. Material und Organismen, Supplement 2:73-79.

62a. Kimmey, J. W.
1955. Rate of deterioration of fire-killed timber in California. U. S. Department Agriculture Circular 962.

63a. Knox, M. D. E.
1977. Occurence and decay abilities of soft-rot fungi from New Zealand soils. Material und Organismen 12(1):17-24.

64a. Mangenot, P. F.
1966. Influence de certaines fractions extraites du bois sur la competition entre champignons lignivores et populations du sol. (The influence of certain wood extractives on the competition between wood-rotting fungi and the soil microflora.) Material und Organismen, Supplement 1:333-342.

65a. Mathre, D. E.
1964. Survey of Ceratocystis spp. associated with bark beetles in California. Contributions from Boyce Thompson Institute 22(1):353-362.

66a. Matsuoka, S.
1977. The composition of a carbon source and a nitrogen source in culture medium on the decaying test. Government Forest Experiment Station (Meguro, Tokyo, Japan) Bulletin 294:183-194.

67a. Morton, L. H. G., and H. O. W. Eggins.
1976. The influence of insolation on the pattern of fungal succession onto wood. International Biodeterioration Bulletin 12(4):100-105.

68a. Nilsson, T.
1976. Soft-rot fungi--decay patterns and enzyme production. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:103-112.

69a. Nilsson, T., and B. Henningsson.
1977. On the occurrence of Phialophora species in preservative treated wood in ground contact. International Research Group on Wood Preservation, Document IRG/WP/163.

70a. Ofosu-Asiedu, A., and R. S. Smith.
1973. Degradation of three softwoods by thermophilic and thermotolerant fungi. Mycologia 65(1):240-244.

71a. Pawsey, R. G., and L. Stankovicova.
1974. Studies of extraction damage decay in crops of Picea abies in southern England. I. Examination of crops damaged during normal forest operations. European Journal Forest Pathology 4(3):129-137.

72a. Rautela, G. S., and E. B. Cowling.
1966. Simple cultural test for relative cellulolytic activity of fungi. Applied Microbiology 14(6):892-898.

73a. Robinson-Jeffrey, R. C., and A. H. H. Grinchenko.
1964. A new fungus in the genus Ceratocystis occurring on blue-stained lodgepole pine attacked by bark beetles. Canadian Journal Botany 42(5):527-532.

74a. Roff, J. W.
1964. Hyphal characteristics of certain fungi in wood. Mycologia 56(6):799-804.

75a. Roff, J. W.
1970. Mould growth on kiln-dried lumber. British Columbia Lumberman (1970 issue).

76a. Rogers, J. D., and A. F. Noskowiak.
1976. Brown sapwood stain of ponderosa pine caused by Cytospora sp.: Cultural and histological aspects. Phytopathology 66(1):25-27.

77a. Roth, E. R.
1951. The viability of spores and mycelium of Endoconidiophora virescens on sugar maple lumber. Plant Disease Reporter 35(8):379-381.

78a. Rothrock, C. W., Jr., W. R. Smith, and R. M. Lindgren.
1961. The effects of outside storage on slash pine chips in the south. Tappi 44(1):65-73.

79a. Rumbold, C. T.
1934. A new species of Graphium causing lumber stain. Phytopathology 24(3):300-301.

80a. Salonen, A., and A. L. Ruokola.
1969. Mycoflora of the finnish "sauna" (bath house). Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata 38(4):327-336.

81a. Savory, J. G., J. K. Carey, and M. A. Stribbling.
1977. Laboratory examination of simulated window joinery after outdoor exposure. Material und Organismen 12(4): 315-326.

82a. Scheffer, T. C.
1953. Treatment of bilgewater to control decay in the bilge area of wooden boats. Journal Forest Products Research Society 3(3):72-78, 95.

83a. Schmidt, E. L., and D. W. French.
1976. Aureobasidium pullulans on wood shingles. Forest Products Journal 26(7):34-37.

84a. Shema, B. F.
1948. A method for the determination of the resistance of paper and paperboard to penetration by fungi. Paper Trade Journal 127(26):41-42.

85a. Shigo, A. L.
1975. Wood decay. In McGraw-Hill yearbook of science--1974 review/1975 preview. p. 417-419. McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York.

86a. Splawa-Neyman, S.
1970. Naturalna odpornosc plyt pilsniowych sucho formowanych na dzialanie grzybow. (Natural resistance of dry-felted hardboard against fungal action.) Prace Institutu Technologii Drewna 17(55):127-139. Translation from Polish as Library Translation 1699, 1972, Building Research Establishment, Garston, Watford, England.

87a. Springer, E., W. E. Eslyn, L. L. Zoch, and G. J. Hajny.
1969. Control of pulp chip deterioration with kraft green liquor. U. S. Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) Research Paper FPL 110.

88a. Toole, E. R.
1965. Deterioration of hardwood logging slash in the south. U. S. Department Agriculture Technical Bulletin 1328.

89a. Toole, E. R.
1971. Influence of season on organisms infecting untreated southern pine stakes. Phytopathology 61(8):1013-1014.

90a. Ünligil, H. H., M. S. H. Shih, and J. K. Shields.
1974. Airborne fungal spores at lumber seasoning yards in lower Ottawa Valley. Canadian Journal Forest Research 4(3): 301-307.

91a. Venn, K.
1972. Discoloration and microflora in stored pulpwood of birch (Betula pubescens Ehrh.) in Norway. (Misfarging og mikroflora i lagret bjorkekubb i Norge.) Det Norske Skogforsksvesen (Ås, Norge) No. 121 [Vol. 30(3)]:219-257. See also:

1973. Discolouration and microflora in stored pulpwood of birch (Betula pubescens Ehrh.) in Norway. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshogskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 83, Paper 3:1-10.

92a. Verrall, A. F.
1942. A comparison of Diplodia natalensis from stained wood and other sources. Phytopathology 32(10):879-884.

93a. Verrall, A. F.
1966. Building decay associated with rain seepage. U. S. Department Agriculture Technical Bulletin 1356.

94a. Wälchli, O., and A. Vezér.
1977. Über die Abhängigkeit des Celluloseabbaues bei Schimmelpilzen vom pH-Wert des Nährmediums. Material und Organismen 12(4):249-262.

95a. Wang, C. J. K.
1966. Annellophores in Torula jeanselmei. Mycologia 63(4): 614-621.

96a. Wang, C. J. K.
1971. Gloiosphaera clerciana from New York State. Mycologia 63(4):890-893.

97a. Weiner, J.
1977. Microorganism control. Institute Paper Chemistry (Appleton, Wis.) Bibliographic Series No. 276.

98a. Wolf, F., and W. Liese.
1977. Zur Bedeutung von Schimmelpilzen für die Holzqualität. Holz als Roh-und Werkstoff 35(2):53-57.

99a. Zabel, R. A.
1959. Fungus losses in the paper industry and related research needs. Tappi 42(5):28 A, 30 A, 32 A, 34 A.

100a. Zimmerman, G.
1973. Die Pilzflora einiger im Holz lebender Borkenkäfer. (The fungi of some wood-inhabiting bark beetles.) Material und Organismen 8(2):121-131.

101a. Tarociński, E., and M. H. Zieliński.
1977. The fungi occurring on pine round wood and timber stored in various ecological conditions. (Stockholm), Rapporter R 100:21-32.

102a. Zieliński, M. H.
1977. The occurrence of fungi in beech pulpwood stored in pulp industry. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 100:45-51.

103a. Ander, P., and K-E. Eriksson.
1976. Degradation of lignin with wildtype and mutant strains of the white-rot fungus Sporotrichum pulverulentum. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:129-140.

104a. Aufsess, H. v.
1976. Der Einfluss verschiedener Mikroorganismen auf das Abbauverhalten einiger Stammfäuleerreger. (The effect of several microorganisms on the progress of wood decomposition by some stem-rotting fungi.) Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:239-251.

105a. Bauch, J., G. Seehann, and H. Fitzner.
1976. Microspectrophotometrical investigations on lignin of decayed wood. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:141-152.

106a. Bergman, Ö.
1973. Wood substance losses in some chip storage experiments. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 83, Paper 17:1-28.

107a. Butcher, J. A.
1976. Nutritional factors affecting decay of softwoods by soft-rot fungi. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:277-286.

108a. Courtois, H., and R. Irslinger.
1976. Die Pilzflora der Kiefernstockfäule auf wechselfeuchtem, schluffigem Tonboden. (The mycoflora of pine butt rot on seasonal moist silty clay soil.) Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:227-237.

109a. Dwyer, G., and J. F. Levy.
1976. The colonisation of wood by microorganisms: An objective approach. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3: 13-20.

110a. Eaton, R. A., and D. J. Dickinson.
1976. The performance of copper chrome arsenic treated wood in the marine environment. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:521-529.

111a. Fougerousse, M.
1976. Soft rot fungi occurring in field tests in Ivory Coast and France. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:21-34.

112a. Greaves, H.
1970. The effect of selected bacteria and actinomycetes on the decay capacity of some wood-rotting fungi. Material und Organismen 5(4):265-279.

113a. Hallaksela, A-M.
1977. Kuusen kantojen mikrobilajisto. (Microbial flora isolated from Norway spruce stumps.) Acta Forestalia Fennica 158.

114a. Henningsson, B.
1976. Cu- and As-resistance of wood-attacking fungi in relation to the nitrogen content of the substrate. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:175-185.

115a. Henningsson, M.
1976. Degradation of wood by some fungi from the Baltic and the west coast of Sweden. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:509-519.

116a. Hughes, S. J.
1951. Studies on microfungi. VIII. Orbicula and Lilliputia. Commonwealth Mycological Institute (Kew, Surrey, England) Mycological Paper 42.

117a. Käärik, A.
1973. The succession of blueing fungi in insect galleries in roundwood during storage. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 83, Paper 1:1-20.

118a. Kallio, T.
1973. Peniophora gigantea (Fr.) Massee and wounded spruce (Picea abies (L.) Karst.). Acta Forestalia Fennica 133.

119a. Kallio, T.
1976. Peniophora gigantea (Fr.) Massee and wounded spruce (Picea abies (L.) Karst.). Part II. Acta Forestalia Fennica 149.

120a. Kühne, H., and G. Becker.
1976. Zur Biologie and Ökologie von Micromalthus debilis LeConte (Col., Micromalthidae). (On the biology and ecology of Micromalthus debilis LeConte (Col., Micromalthidae)). Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:447-461.

121a. Leightley, L. E., and R. A. Eaton.
1977. Mechanisms of decay of timber by aquatic micro-organisms. Record Annual Convention British Wood Preserving Association, 1977:1-26.

122a. Lewis, P. F.
1976. The possible significance of the hemicelluloses in wood decay. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:113-119.

123a. Ofosu-Asiedu, A.
1973. Wood storage in Ghana. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 83, Paper 5:1-7.

124a. Pinheiro, A. C. A.
1971. Blue-stain in poplar wood. Material und Organismen 6(2):93-100.

125a. Savory, J. G., and A. F. Bravery.
1970. Collaborative experiments in testing the toxicity of wood preservatives to soft rot fungi. Material und Organismen 5(1):59-80.

126a. Shortle, W. C., and E. B. Cowling.
1976. Development of discoloration, microorganisms, and decay in living sweetgum and yellow-poplar trees. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:213-219.

127a. Sorkhoh, N. A., and D. J. Dickinson.
1976. The effect of wood preservatives on the colonisaton and decay of wood by microorganisms. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:287-293.

128a. Stalpers, J. A.
1974. Revision of the genus Oedocephalum (Fungi Imperfecti). Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series C, 77(4):383-401.

129a. Stalpers, J. A.
1974. Spiniger, a new genus for imperfect states of Basidiomycetes. Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Series C, 77(4):402-407.

130a. Tarociński, E.
1973. Effect of bark damage on the spread of fungi in land-stored pine sawtimber. Institutionen för Virkeslära, Skogshögskolan (Stockholm), Rapporter R 83, Paper 2:1-13.

131a. Trojanowski, J., and K. Haider.
1974. Degradation of phenolic compounds by soft rot and white rot fungi. In Biodégradation et humification. p. 417-418. G. Kilbertus, O. Reisinger, A. Mourey, and J. A. Cancela da Fonseca, eds., Université de Nancy (France).

132a. Ważny, J.
1976. Deterioration of ancient wood in Biskupin archeological excavations. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:54-62.

133a. Wilhelm, G. E., W. Liese, and N. Parameswaran.
1976. On the degradation of tree bark by microorganisms. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:64-75.

134a. Zainal, A. S.
1976. The soft rot fungi: The effect of lignin. Material und Organismen, Supplement 3:121-127.

AUTHOR INDEX

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1979—651-071

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Deuteromycetes and selected ascomycetes that occur on or in wood: An indexed bibliography, by E. L. Stewart, M. E. Palm, J. G. Palmer, and W. E. Eslyn. Madison, Wis.

170 p. (Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL 24, For Prod. Lab., For. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric.

Lists 1008 publications that include deuteromycetous and ascomycetous fungi occurring on wood--principally wood in storage and use. Each publication is numbered and indexed by substrate, general subject area, and author.

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Deuteromycetes and selected ascomycetes that occur on or in wood: An indexed bibliography, by E. L. Stewart, M. E. Palm, J. G. Palmer, and W. E. Eslyn. Madison, Wis.

170 p. (Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL 24, For Prod. Lab., For. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric.

Lists 1008 publications that include deuteromycetous and ascomycetous fungi occurring on wood--principally wood in storage and use. Each publication is numbered and indexed by substrate, general subject area, and author.

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Deuteromycetes and selected ascomycetes that occur on or in wood: An indexed bibliography, by E. L. Stewart, M. E. Palm, J. G. Palmer, and W. E. Eslyn. Madison, Wis.

170 p. (Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL 24, For Prod. Lab., For. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric.

Lists 1008 publications that include deuteromycetous and ascomycetous fungi occurring on wood--principally wood in storage and use. Each publication is numbered and indexed by substrate, general subject area, and author.

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

Deuteromycetes and selected ascomycetes that occur on or in wood: An indexed bibliography, by E. L. Stewart, M. E. Palm, J. G. Palmer, and W. E. Eslyn. Madison, Wis.

170 p. (Gen. Tech. Rep. FPL 24, For Prod. Lab., For. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric.

Lists 1008 publications that include deuteromycetous and ascomycetous fungi occurring on wood--principally wood in storage and use. Each publication is numbered and indexed by substrate, general subject area, and author.