biosynthesis. Selective uptake could also account for it, but the major arsenic compounds in soils are arsenite and arsenate (Woolson 1977, Masscheleyn *et al.* 1991) while DMA is only a minor component (<0.05% of total arsenic (Pohl & Bächmann 1986)). In pore waters MA (10% of total arsenic) but no DMA was found (Haswell *et al.* 1985). AB has not yet been identified in soil or pore water. Our failure to detect TMAO in any mushroom when this compound is a common metabolite of methylation by microorganisms also supports the hypothesis of mycelial methylation of the other compounds.

To investigate this question, experiments on the cultivation of the Oyster mushroom, *Pleurotus sp*., with added arsenate, and mycelium cultures of *Agaricus placomyces* on potato dextrose agar plates, spiked with various arsenic compounds, were performed (_lejkovec *et al.* 1996). *Agaricus placomyces* was chosen since it was found to contain only AB in nature (Byrne *et al.* 1995).

In the experiments with *Pleurotus* grown on straw, the major form of arsenic found in the fruitbody was arsenite, and to lesser extent, arsenate. After more than 55 days, about 1 per cent of the arsenic present was in the form of MA (1.4 $mg.kg^{-1}$; arsenite ca. 100, arsenate ca. 50). However, the observed reduction and partial methylation could have been carried out by microorganisms present in the incompletely sterile substrate.

In the case of agar cultures of *Agaricus placomyces*, it was found that arsenobetaine and tetramethylarsonium iodide were taken up efficiently by the mycelium from the medium (concentration factors of about 4.4 and 6, respectively), whereas the more toxic compounds were much less accumulated. (The growth medium and mycelium were separated by a membrane filter, allowing compounds to pass through, but preventing physical contamination of the harvested mycelium). Perhaps the most important finding, in addition to reduction of arsenate to arsenite in the presence of mycelium, was the presence of DMA in the mycelium growing on medium to which MA had been added (about 83% MA, and 17% DMA in the mycelium after 39 days) (Table 3). This provides direct proof of methylation by *Agaricus placomyces* mycelium, even in the short period of the experiment.

The more general question can be posed as to the potential importance of fungi in the terrestrial cycle of arsenic. The occurrence of methylated arsenic compounds in fruitbodies is evidently the expression of a considerable arsenic pool in the fungal biomass, whose magnitude in relation to the total arsenic in the upper soil horizons at present cannot even be guessed at. It is of interest to note that in the case of radiocaesium (one of whose manifestations has been high levels in certain mushrooms) some recent estimates suggest that as much as about 30 per cent (Olsen & Bakken 1990) or 40 per cent (Guillite *et al.* 1994) can be contained in the fungal biomass, and that its upwards transport in fruitbodies is an important process in the dynamics of radiocaesium movement in soil. We have observed evidence for the 'pumping' of arsenic through transfer to arsenic-accumulating fruitbodies of *Laccaria amethystina*, in areas where these grew persistently, as increased levels of arsenic in surface soil. Thus the role of fungi in relation to the input (atmospheric deposition, plant decay), output (leaching, volatilisation) and transformation (reduction, methylation) of arsenic in soils, and its overall terrestrial cycle, could turn out to be of some importance, and certainly worthy of further study.

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HYPOGEOUS AND SEMI-HYPOGEOUS MACROFUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH ANTARCTIC BEECH (*NOTHOFAGUS MOOREI*)

N.L. Bougher
CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products, Private Bag PO Wembley, Western Australia 6014

The following information on hypogeous and semi-hypogeous fungi has been compiled from the CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products Mycology Herbarium database as a follow-on to the article on epigeous macrofungi by A.M. Young (*Australas. Mycol. News.* **16,** 19–20, 1997)—'Some macrofungi associated with Antarctic Beech in Lamington National Park, Queensland, Australia.' During the years 1988 to 1993 an Australia-wide fungal collection program was undertaken by CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products to obtain ectomycorrhizal fungi for trial inoculation experiments in forest plantations. As part of this program, mycorrhizal fungi associated with *Nothofagus moorei* were collected in New South Wales and Queensland during April/May 1992. Representatives of at least 19 genera of hypogeous fungi were collected (Table 1), and the specimens are currently under taxonomic study. Conditions were presumably less favourable for above-ground fruiting, as during the same time only two epigeous fungi were observed under *Nothofagus moorei*—an unidentified species each of *Cortinarius* and *Laccaria*.

Single visits to the various sites yielded a broad range of hypogeous macrofungi—all of which are putatively mycorrhizal. The findings add weight to the notion that *Nothofagus moorei* may associate with a large diversity of ectomycorrhizal fungi similar to that reported for other *Nothofagus* species.

Table 1. Hypogeous fungi collected in association with *Nothofagus moorei* in New South Wales and Queensland[1].

Location[2] / Fungus	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL COLLECTIONS
Arcangeliella sp.	1							1
Boughera sp.					2			2
Chamonixia sp.			1	1	1			3
Cortinomyces sp.		1						1
Descomyces albellus	1	2			2			5
Descomyces sp. 1	1						1	2
Descomyces sp. 2		3			8	1	2	14
Endogone sp.		2	1					3
Glomus sp.	3	2	2		1			8
Gymnomyces sp.		1	1					2
Hydnangium sp.		1						1
Hysterangium sp.							1	1
Macowanites sp.		2	1	1			1	5
Martellia sp.	3	4	1	2	1		3	14
Octavianina sp.					2		1	3
Stephanospora sp.							1	1
Thaxterogaster sp.				2				2
Timgrovea sp.	2	6		4				12
Zelleromyces sp.	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	16

[1] All specimens are lodged at the CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products Mycology Herbarium, Perth, Western Australia. (Note: identifications in some cases tentative, awaiting confirmation).

[2] Key to locations in Table

New South Wales

A. Mt Allyn lookout and nearby area, **Barrington Tops National Park**, 28.4.92
B. Burraga Swamp Trail, **Barrington Tops National Park**, 28.4.92
C. Mountaineer Trail**, Barrington Tops National Park**, 28.4.92
D. Banksia Point, **New England National Park**, 30.4.92
E. Wrights Point, **New England National Park**, 30.4.92
F. Antarctic Beech Campground, **Border Ranges National Park**, 5.5.92

Queensland

G. Border Track, **Lamington National Park**, 6.5.92

Acknowledgments
Other major participants on the 1992 fungal collection expedition in eastern Australia were Dr J. Trappe and T. Lebel (Oregon State University, Corvallis Oregon USA), and Dr M. Castellano (USDA Forest Service, Corvallis Oregon USA). National Parks & Wildlife Services of New South Wales and Queensland issued collecting permits.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR FROM ASBS NEWSLETTER[1]

from *Australian Systematic Botany Society Newsletter* **90,** 5 (1997).

On the distribution of ABRS grant funds to Flora and Fauna

An open letter to Dr Hal Cogger, Chairman, Australian Biological Resources Study Advisory Committee

From the report in *Biologue* 17 on the ABRS grants for 1997, it is clear that for this round the Advisory Committee abandoned the 50:50 split in funding between flora and fauna that has been adopted previously. This year the proportion of grant funding going to flora projects amounts to 44% of the total, with fauna projects receiving 56%. No explanation for the decision is given in *Biologue*.

One can argue inconclusively till the Linnaean system is superseeded whether the botanists or zoologists have the larger task in discovering and classifying our large biota, but this kind of action is both a slap in the face to the botanical community and unlikely to increase cordiality between them and zoologists. In our efforts to further the cause of systematics in Australia we need co-operation, not division.

I trust that the Advisory Committee redresses this situation by reversing the proportions for 1998 grants, and thereafter returns to equivalent funding.

Alex George
'Four Gables'
18 Barclay Road
Kardinya, WA 6163

from *Australian Systematic Botany Society Newsletter* **91,** 4–6 (1997).

Distribution of funds under the ABRS participatory grants program

Dear Dr Short,

Thank you for forwarding a copy of Alex George's open letter to me, as published in issue 90 of the ASBS Newsletter. His letter criticises the 1997 distribution of funds under the Australian Biological Resources Study's Participatory Grants Program.

In seeking to respond to his criticism, I have framed my reply around the following three questions:

1. What has been the policy basis for the traditional 50:50 split between 'flora' and 'flora'.

2. Is this current (1997) deviation from the 50:50 split the result of a shift in policy on the part of Environment Australia, ABRS or the Advisory Committee?

3. Is it the intention of the Advisory Committee, as argued by Dr George, to redress '... this situation by reversing the proportions for 1998 grants, and thereafter return[s] to equivalent funding'?

In answer to the first question. Enquiries made of the present Secretariat and of some past members of the Advisory Committee suggest that the equal distribution of grant funds between flora and fauna has been a long-standing practice, but one based on precedent rather than policy. This distribution has been questioned by individual members of the Advisory Committee from time to time (including during the period of my Chairmanship) but, until last year, was not departed from to any significant extent.

The second question requires an understanding of the triennial nature of most ABRS grants. When a grant is made, there is a tacit understanding that, subject to satisfactory reports on progress *and* the availability of funds

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from the Government, the project will be supported for three years. This means that projected triennial funding is based in part on anticipated grant renewals, and so must be adjusted each year if the annual allocation to ABRS falls short of the amount provided for in the forward estimates. This happened in 1996/97, at a time in the three-year cycle when the renewal commitments for 'fauna' for 1997 exceeded those for 'flora'. It was this problem which led to the 44% (flora):56% (fauna) split to which Dr George takes such exception.

However, by the very nature of the process, this situation is soon to be reversed. While flora renewals for 1998 total $330,000 compared with fauna renewals of $395,000, renewal commitments in 1999 are $199,000 for flora but only $64,000 for fauna. Also, nine new flora grants were awarded in 1997 totalling $246,000 (plus an additional $65,000 for herbarium loans, etc.) compared with five new fauna grants totalling $54,190 (of which three were for $2,000 or less).

Until now, the Advisory Committee has nearly always given grant renewal commitments priority over new grants. Whether, given the diminishing allocation to ABRS by Government, this policy can or should be maintained will doubtless be explored by the Advisory Committee at its August meeting. But I would stress that the unequal allocation to flora and fauna for 1997 was the pragmatic result of differences in renewal commitments and was not a decision, *in principle*, to give a higher proportion of grant funds to fauna.

Let me now turn to my third and final question. The Advisory Committee, as indicated in the previous paragraph, made no *in principle* decision to depart from a 50:50 split between flora and fauna. However, Dr George's letter, and a major shortfall in anticipated funding for 1997/98, will both be on the agenda for discussion at the August meeting of the Committee. I will certainly advise you and your readers if the Committee proposes to depart from past practice in the allocation of funds under the Participatory Program.

Finally, it is probably only fair that I inform your readers and Dr George of my personal views on the underlying issues in his criticism.

Dr George suggests that 'one can argue inconclusively ... whether the botanists or zoologists have the bigger task in discovering and classifying our large biota ...'. While I'm sure that most Australian biologists would agree that both botanists and zoologists still have massive tasks ahead of them in discovering and classifying their respective components of our biota, there can surely be little disagreement that the diversity represented in 'zoology' is very significantly greater than that represented in 'botany'. One needs only quote the estimated species diversity figures provided in *Australian State of the Environment 1996*:

Protozoans	65,000 species
Fungi	160,000 species
Bacteria	40,000 species
Plants	42,000 species
Animal	335,000 species

It is pertinent to compare these numbers with the numbers of new grant applications received by ABRS for 1998:

Flora	37 applications totalling $1.74 million
Fauna	79 applications totalling $3.18 million

While neither of these sets of figures automatically suggest to me that taxonomic research on 'fauna' should be given greater support that that of 'flora', they, combined with the grant situation I have described above, do suggest to me that Dr George's claim that *any* departure from a 50:50 split of funds represents a 'slap in the face to the botanical community' is vexatious hyperbole.

My view is that it is high time that ABRS abandoned its flora/fauna split (which continues to be reflected in its granting processes, editorial committees and publications), including a futile and intellectually dishonest attempt to fit microorganisms into a flora/fauna framework. Funding priorities should surely be set on the basis of national and international goals and needs, and not on some taxon-based demarcation dispute.

I believe that Alex George's letter has done ABRS a great service in catalysing debate on the issue. I look forward to learning of the views of the broader biological community, including both taxonomists and end-users of taxonomic information.

Hal Cogger,
Chairman,
Australian Biological Resources Study Advisory Committee

16 June 1997

ABRS FORUM

During the combined ASBS, SASB and AMS conference at the end of this month, on the afternoon of Tuesday 30 September (about 4.30–5.30 pm), there will be an open forum on ABRS, chaired by Dr Andy Austin. Informatiom will be presented on the structure of ABRS and funding over the last two years. The forum will provide an opportunity for the Australasian Mycological Society to have some direct communication with the ABRS Advisory Committee and Director. The president of our Society has asked for time to put forward a mycological perspective. If you have any comments please contact Jack Simpson at the email address on the verso of the front page.

C. Grgurinovic

CENTENARY FELLOW OF THE BRITISH MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dr Jack Warcup has been elected a Centenary Fellow of the British Mycological Society. Dr David Moore, the President of the British Mycological Society will present the Fellowship at the President's Reception on Wednesday 3 September from 6–7 pm before the Conference dinner. Invitations will be distributed at the conference.

J. Simpson

PRE-CONFERENCE FIELD TRIP SUNDAY 28 SEPTEMBER

There are two spare seats in the bus for latecomers. Please contact Dr Greg Kirby at <Greg.Kirby@flinders.edu.au> Departure time will be 9 am. Greg will contact participants individually.

MYCOLOGICAL CONFERENCE TIMETABLE

Draft Program

08:40–09:40. Dr David Moore. (President of the British Mycological Society, University of Manchester, U.K.) *Dynamic functional morphology in mushrooms—how mushrooms make mushrooms*.

09:40–10:20. Dr Peter McGee. (School of Biological Sciences, Sydney University). *Problems with taxonomy of* Glomus (*Glomales: Zygomycota*).

10:20–10:40. Mr Graham Bell. (Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium of South Australia, Adelaide). *Fungal collections in South Australia—where are they now*?

Morning tea.

11:10–11:50. Ms Ceri Pearce, Dr Kevin Hyde & Dr P. Reddell. (Department of Ecology & Biodiversity, University of Hong Kong, and Tropical Forest Research Centre, Atherton). *Preliminary studies on the Australian Phyllachoraceae* (*Fungi: Ascomycota*).

11:50–12:30. Dr Peter Johnstone. (Landcare Research, Auckland, NZ). *Biogeographic relationships of Southern Hemisphere Rhytismataceae*.

Public launch of *Larger Fungi of South Australia* by C. A. Grgurinovic.

Lunch.

14:00–14:40. Ms F.H.L. Benyon, A.S. Jones & E.R. Tovey. (Institute of Respiratory Medicine, University of Sydney). *Image analysis differentiates spores of allergenic fungal genera and species.*

14:40–15:20. Ms Sally Fryar. (Flinders University of South Australia, Adelaide). *Relative competitive ability of homokaryons and heterokaryons*.

15:20–15:40. to be confirmed.

Afternoon tea.

15:50–16:30. Dr A. Suzuki, Dr I.C. Tommerup & Dr N. Bougher. (Chiba University, Japan & CSIRO Forestry & Forest Products, Perth). *Ammonia fungi in the jarrah forest of Western Australia and parellism with other geographic regions of the world*.

16:30–17:10. Dr Tom May. (Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne). *The distribution of species and communities of Australian fungi.*

17:15–18:00. Annual General Meeting of the Australasian Mycological Society.

18:00–19:00. British Mycological Society President's Reception.

19:00–??. Conferences Dinner.

Mycology Posters.

Bougher, N.L. & Tommerup, I.C. *Mycorrhizal and saprotrophic fungi of remnant woodlands in the wheatbelt region of Western Australia.*

Bougher, N. L., Wills, R. T. & Tommerup, I. C. *Urban bushland fungi at Kings Park and Botanic Garden, Perth, Western Ausralia.*

Buchanan, P.K. & Ryvarden, L. *Revision of New Zealand polypore fungi*.

Glen, M., Bolsenbroek, S.Q., Tommerup, I.C., Bougher, N.L. & O'Brien, P.A. *Congruence between molecular and morphological characters in three Australian species of* Russula.

Johnston, P.R. & P.K. Buchanan. *Fungal invaders.*

Lebel, T. & Castellano, M. *The diversity and abundance of sequestrate Russulaceae of Australia and New Zealand.*

Lebel, T., Castellano, M.A. & Trappe, J. *Cladsistic analysis of the sequestrate Russulales using morphological characters.*

Savocchia, S., Stummer, B.E., Whisson, D.L., Wicks, T.J. & Scott, E.S. *DMI fungicide resistance in* Uncinula necator *in Australian vineyards: detection and development of new tools.*

Scheper, R.W.A., Crane, D.C., Scott, E.S., Whisson, D.L. & Stummer, B.E. *Molecular and phenotypic characterisation of* Phomopsis viticola *in Australian vineyards*.

EDUCATION WORKING GROUP

The EWG has commenced work on a WWW-based learning package on mycology. I have been successful in obtaining a small grant to assist development of an initial package equivalent to two lectures and one tutorial that will be evaluated in a course on Plant Ecology and Diversity at the University of Sydney. The initial material will use questions/problems to interrogate data bases. The data bases include a glossary, information packaged in various formats, a search facility and links between the various parts. I plan to have the learning material available for comment at the Mycology Conference in Adelaide on 1 October. The material will be evaluated in the course at the end of 1997.

In due course, I will be approaching members of AMS to assist with contributions in their area of expertise. For instance, I see major segments in Plant Pathology, Mycorrhizas, Fungal Systematics, Fungal Toxicology, apart

from the usual Fungal Physiology, Ecology and Molecular Genetics. I will also be asking for photos and videos to include in the material.

If members have material they think would be appropriate for the course, we would also appreciate it if they could contact me, or any other member of the EWG, to let us know what they have.

Peter McGee
School of Biological Sciences A12
University of Sydney NSW 2006.

MYCOSURFING ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB

<http://www.cica.es/aliens/dgenus/phycomyces.html> The phycomyces web site contains abstracts of recent papers, a directory of scientists with interests in this fungus and a list of related web sites as well information on the life cycle of this fungus and genome information.

<http://www.ibc99.org/>
The web site for the XVI International Botanical Congress in Saint Louis, Missouri.

TREASURER'S REPORT—READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AUDITED ACCOUNTS

For the year ending 30 June 1997 the Society's income benefited greatly from the $1586 obtained from the 1996 conference. If this 'abnormal' item is removed, the Society's income (from the regular sources of subscriptions and bank interest) is reduced to $1891 and when expenses of $1083 are deducted, a surplus of $808 remains.

When planning for the future I believe it would be wrong to place much reliance on irregular sources of income (such as the 1996 conference) since, by their nature, they could fluctuate considerably from year to year. So, on the basis of using only regular income the Society appears to have a surplus of $808. However, invoices totalling $388 (and associated with the September 1996 *Newsletter*) were not presented for payment until the end of June 1997 and so were not paid within the 1996/97 financial year. Ordinarily there is no such delay in presentation of invoices and had this one-off delay not occurred the 'real' surplus would have been $420 rather than $808.

Even at $420 the good news is that the Society paid its way from regular income, rather than having relied on irregular sources. However, it is just as well that the Society had enough new members to increase subscription income from $1310 to $1850, for otherwise the Society would have used a significant proportion of the conference income simply to pay its ordinary expenses.

Over the past 12 months the cost of the *Newsletter* has increased considerably, and used up the extra subscription income. However, the increased cost has been associated with a great improvement in the quality of the *Newsletter* and has not been brought about by steep increases in the costs of materials and services. Of course, we now also have more members to receive the *Newsletter*! Each edition now costs around $400 as opposed to $200–$250 a year ago. Given that we now have a good quality *Newsletter* there should be no similar increase in costs over the next year.

Note that four newsletters at $400 each eat considerably into subscription income of $1850. As well as believing that the Society should pay ordinary expenses from subscription income I also believe the Society should continue to produce a good quality *Newsletter* and that should also generate the funds to support a variety of mycological activities in the future.

I therefore propose that the basic subscription be increased from $20 to $30, with similar proportional increases in the other classes of subscription. In percentage terms this is a steep 50% but even at the new levels the subscription would still be quite low in dollar terms. I see this 'steep' increase as a one-off event, reflecting the fact that the Society expenses have now settled in to their real levels. I see any future increases as being needed only when forced on us by inflationary increases in the costs of goods or services.

On the basis of the 1996/97 accounts, subscriptions at the proposed levels would have replaced the 'real' surplus of $420 with one of $1325—a healthy financial cushion.

H. Lepp

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

28 September–3 October	**Adelaide**	**Australian Society for Microbiology, Annual Scientific Meeting**	**Assoc. Prof. David Ellis Mycology Unit Women's and Children's Hospital North Adelaide, SA 5006 Ph. +61 8 8204 7365 Fax: +61 8 8204 7589 email: dellis@mad.adelaide.edu.au**
29 September–2 October 1997	**Radisson Observation City Hotel, Perth, Western Australia**	**Australasian Plant Pathology Society, 11th Biennial Conference**	**Ms M. Eyres, Secretary 11th APPS Conference Plant Pathology Agriculture Western Australia Baron-Hay Court South Perth, WA 6151 Ph.: (61 9) 368 3694 Fax: (61 9) 367 2625 email: APPS97@agric.wa.gov.au**
29 September–3 October 1997	**University of Adelaide**	**Australian Systematic Botany Society (ASBS) National Conference**	**Robyn Barker Ph.: 08 82282348 Email: rbarker@btg.lands.sa.gov.au**
1 October 1997	**University of Adelaide**	**Second Australasian Mycological Conference**	**Robyn Barker Ph.: 08 82282348 Email: rbarker@btg.lands.sa.gov.au**
13–17 October 1997	IMI, Egham, UK	Mycorrhizas—Identificatio n and Techniques	Mrs Stephanie Groundwater, International Mycological Institute, Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9TY, UK Ph.: +44 (0) 1784 470111 Fax: +44 (0) 1784 470909 Email: s.groundwater@cabi.org (Please give your postal address.)
15–17 October 1997	Convention Center of Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico	VI Mexican Mycological Conference	Jose E. Sanchez Vazquez, ECOSUR-Tapachula, Apdo. Postal 36. Tapachula, Chiapas. 30700 Mexico.
29–31 October 1997	IMI, Egham, UK	Culture Preservation Techniques for Filamentous Fungi and Bacteria	Mrs Stephanie Groundwater, International Mycological Institute, Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9TY, UK Ph.: +44 (0) 1784 470111 Fax: +44 (0) 1784 470909 Email: s.groundwater@cabi.org (Please give your postal address.)
17–21 November 1997	IMI, Egham, UK	PCR Fingerprinting and Characterization Techniques	As above
27–30 March 1998	Nijmegen, The Netherlands	The Fourth Conference on the Genetics and Cellular Biology of Basidiomycetes	Leo J.L.D. Van Griensven <mushvg@plex.nl>
July 1998	Uppsala, Sweden	International Congress of Mycorrhizae	<http://www.slu.se/icom2/icom2.html>

9–14 August 1998	Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	Microbial Biosystems: New Frontiers. 8th International Symposium on Microbial Ecology	Dr Colin R. Bell Microbial Ecology Laboratory Department of Biology Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia Canada B0P 1X0 <isme8@acadiau.ca>
9–16 August 1998	Edinburgh, Scotland	7th International Congress of Plant Pathology	ICPP98 Congress Secretariat, c/o Meeting Makers 50 George Street, Glasgow G1 1QE, Scotland, UK
10–15 August 1998	Universiteit van Amsterdam. The Netherlands	International Organization of Plant Biosystematists VIIth International Symposium: Evolution in Man-made Habitats	Dr Hans den Nijs VIIth IOPB Symposium ISP-Hugo de Vries Laboratory Kruislaan 318 1098 SM Amsterdam The Netherlands Fxa: +31 20 5257662 Email: <IOPB98@bio.uva.nl>
17–21 August 1998	IMI, Egham, UK	8th International Fusarium Workshop	David Brayford, International Mycological Institute, Bakeham Lane, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9TY, UK <d.brayford@cabi.org>
23–28 August 1998	Jerusalem, Israel	6th International Mycological Congress	Secretariat 6th International Mycological Congress PO Box 50006, Tel Aviv 61500, Israel
26–30 July 1999	Beltsville, Maryland, USA	The Third International Congress on the Systematics and Ecology of Myxomycetes	Lafayette Frederick Biology Department Howard University Washington, DC 20059 or Steve Stephenson Department of Biology Fairmont State College Fairmont, WV 26554, USA <sls@fscvax.wvnet.edu>
1–7 August 1999	St Louis, MO, USA	International Botanical Congress	Contact Don Pfister or Meredith Blackwell with any ideas of topics that will be of interest to the botanical community as a whole, as well as to mycology. Although the meeting is not until 1999, we must offer suggestions now if they are to be considered.
1999	Sydney	IXth International Congress of Bacteriology & Applied Microbiology	–

If you know of any other conferences, symposia, workshops, *etc.* that may be of interest to members, please send us the details so the information can be included in the next *Newsletter*.

C.A. Grgurinovic

NEW MEMBERS

Student member:
Shannan Mortimer, The University of Auckland

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

Articles for the next *Newsletter* are due by Friday 12 December 1997. If articles are more than half a page long, the editors would appreciate a copy on disc. Please note that for references *journal and book titles are given in full*. The disc will be returned after publication of the *Newsletter*.

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