

Further reading

Books on fungi

Had reference to the literature been made throughout this book, the text would have been rather congested and a bibliography of many pages would have been needed. It may, however, be of interest to suggest some books on mycology for those concerned with a deeper study of the subject. These are arranged alphabetically under authors. In compiling such a list it is extremely difficult to decide where to stop. Not all the works listed are still in print.

Ainsworth, G. C. (1976) *Introduction to the History of Mycology*, Cambridge University Press.

This splendid and sensitively illustrated book can be read with pleasure by anyone who has developed a strong interest in fungi and is concerned with how their study has developed from classical times to the present.

Alvin, K. L. (1977) *The Observer's Book of Lichens*, Warne, London.

A sound pictorial introduction to the field-study of lichens.

Barron, G. L. (1977) *The Nematode-destroying Fungi*, Canadian Biological Publications, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

An exciting account of these most intriguing fungi.

Beckett, A., Heath, I. B. and McLaughlin, D. N. (1974) *An Atlas of Fungal Ultrastructure*, Longman, London.

This is a useful pictorial survey of the fine structure of fungi as revealed by the electron-microscope.

Berry, D. J. (1982) *The Biology of Yeast*, Arnold, London.

This booklet describes the structure, physiology, genetics and industrial importance of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

Buller, A. H. R. (1909–34) *Researches on Fungi*, Vols. I–VII, Longmans, Green & Co., London.

These splendid volumes, easy to read and wonderfully illustrated, are available in most scientific libraries. They will reward any student who turns to them. In particular, Vol. III may be recommended for its brilliant accounts of the organization of basidiocarps in *Coprinus*.

Burnett, J. (1976) *Fundamentals of Mycology*, 2nd edn, Arnold, London.

This is a stimulating textbook with a modern approach having its emphasis on the physiology, biochemistry and genetics of fungi.

Dickinson, C. H. and Lucas, J. A. (1982) *Plant Pathology and Plant Pathogens*, 2nd edn, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford.

This is a good introduction to all aspects of plant pathology and includes references to bacteria and viruses.

Garrett, S. D. (1980) *Soil Fungi and Soil Fertility*, 2nd edn, Pergamon, Oxford.

A masterly treatment of the problems of soil mycology.

Gray, W. D. (1959) *The Relation of Fungi to Human Affairs*, Holt, New York.

Deals with all aspects of applied mycology with particular stress on the industrial uses of fungi.

Gregory, P. H. (1973) *The Microbiology of the Atmosphere*, 2nd edn, L. Hill, Aylesbury.

This book discusses in a masterly way the principles governing the spread of micro-organisms, especially fungi, through the air.

Griffin, D. H. (1981) *Fungal Physiology*, John Wiley, New York.

There are several books on fungal physiology but most are now out-of-date. This one gives a well-balanced modern account of the subject.

Hale, M. E. (1983) *The Biology of Lichens*, 3rd edn, Arnold, London.

A good illustrated introduction to the structure, physiology, chemistry and ecology of lichens.

Harley, J. L. and Smith, S. E. (1983) *Mycorrhizal Symbiosis*, Academic Press, London.

There has been much new work on mycorrhiza during the past few years and this book is an authoritative treatment of the subject.

Hudson, H. J. (1986) *Fungal Biology*, Arnold, London.

This gives an account of the role that fungi play in their natural environment.

Isaac, S. (1992) *Fungal-Plant Interactions*, Chapman & Hall, London.

There has been much recent work on fungal/host interactions and this is an authoritative treatment of the subject.

Ingold, C. T. (1971) *Fungal Spores: their Liberation and Dispersal*, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

This gives a detailed account of dispersal in fungi.

Lange, M. and Hora, F. B. (1963) *Collin's Guide to Mushrooms and Toadstools*, Collins, London.

This, with over 600 species figured in colour in 100 plates, is probably still the best of the many good pocket-guides with coloured illustrations now available.

Large, E. C. (1940) *The Advance of the Fungi*, Cape, London.

This reads like a novel but its mycology is consistently sound. It gives a vivid picture of the history of fungi as plant pathogens and can be most strongly recommended.

Manners, J. G. (1982) *Principles of Plant Pathology*, Cambridge University Press.

A modern account of the subject with the chief emphasis on fungi since they are the principal pathogens of plants.

Phillips, R. (1981) *Mushrooms and Other Fungi of Great Britain and Europe*, Pan, London.

This is an essential book for anyone wishing to identify the larger fungi. It is comprehensive and illustrated by colour photographs of the highest quality. Its large format, however, renders it unsuitable for use in the field.

Ramsbottom, J. (1953) *Mushrooms and Toadstools*, Collins, London.

A most readable book illustrated by colour photographs. It gives an engaging account of fungi and their general biology.

Webster, J. (1980) *Introduction to Fungi*, 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press.

This fine textbook, richly illustrated with original figures, deals with morphological, taxonomic and biological aspects of fungi. There is a bibliography of over one thousand titles.

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