

contains line drawings of spores and cystidia of several important genera. Both volumes are fully indexed. No keys are included, but they are planned for a later volume as are discussions of toxicology and edibility of fungi.

As a guide to be carried in the field, the *Petit Atlas* has only one drawback of any importance, and that is the location of the aquarelles, the descriptions, and eventually the keys in different volumes. The aquarelles, which were done by several people other than ROMAGNESI, vary in quality, but they are generally well done and leave no doubt as to the fungi intended. North American mycologists will be confronted at times with unfamiliar scientific names for familiar species and with familiar scientific names for unfamiliar species, but such cases, which often reflect the incompleteness of our knowledge of mycological taxonomy, are to be expected. Persons who cannot read French will find the plates of the first volume useful even without recourse to the descriptions of the second.

An impressive feature of the *Petit Atlas* is the inclusion of data on microscopic structures and of line drawings which clearly illustrate these structures. This obviously is of no help in the field, but it should emphasize to the amateur mycologist the importance of microscopic characters in the identification of higher fungi and give him an excellent basis to begin work with a microscope if his interest leads him this far.

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ERRATUM

in Wynston, L. K. and Tilden, E. B., Chromatographic Fractionation of Aspergillus Endotoxins, *Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata*, 1963, vol. XX, Fasc. 3-4 August 30, page 281, under Determination of molecular size, paragraph 2, line 3, should read:

“major zone represented the toxin, the calculated sedimentation coefficient for this peak is 3.24 S. The apparent diffusion coefficient calculated from data obtained by low speed centrifugation . . .”