

Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 43 | Annual Issue

Article 24

1936

Studies on Sporobolomyces and Bullera

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Recommended Citation

Olson, H. C. (1936) "Studies on Sporobolomyces and Bullera," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 43(1), 158-159.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol43/iss1/24>

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THE POSTGLACIAL HISTORY OF THE FOREST OF
NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

L. R. WILSON

The microfossil succession in ten bog deposits of northwestern Wisconsin was determined in an effort to trace the post Pleistocene floral history in that region. The deposits were selected with reference to the shorelines of Glacial Lakes Duluth, Algonquin, and Nipissing in order that stratigraphic comparison of the fossils might be accomplished. These comparative studies indicate that upon each area of land that was progressively uncovered by the waters of the glacial lakes there developed a pioneer forest of *Picea* and the subsequent development upon these areas appears to have been in response to the soils. The general forest succession on the heavier soils of the region appears to have been (1) *Picea*, (2) *Pinus*, and (3) mixed hardwood forest. On the lighter soils the suggested succession is (1) *Picea* and *Pinus Banksiana*, (2) *P. Banksiana* and *P. resinosa*, and (3) *P. resinosa* and *Quercus* forest.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY,
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STUDIES ON SPOROBOLOMYCES AND BULLERA

H. C. OLSON

Thirty-two cultures of spore-discharging false yeasts were isolated from the air and from other sources examined. Detailed studies identified twenty-six of the cultures as members of the genus *Sporobolomyces* and the remaining six as members of the genus *Bullera*. Twelve of the cultures of *Sporobolomyces* were classified as *S. salmonicolor*, eleven as *S. roseus* and the remaining three cultures apparently constitute a new species. The six cultures of *Bullera* were all identified as *B. alba*. Considerable variation was noted among the cultures of each species of *Sporobolomyces* and *Bullera* but, since marked variations in a culture could be induced by varying the growth conditions, the differences did not seem significant enough to warrant classification of variant cultures as separate species. Evidence obtained suggests that the species

S. roseus and *S. tenuis* reported by Kluyver and van Neil be classified as one species, *S. roseus*.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
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AMES, IOWA.

A FACTOR IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF MINOR VEINS IN DICOTYLEDON LEAVES

ROBERT B. WYLIE

Critical survey of a wide series of foliage leaves shows a fairly close relation between mesopyll organization and intervacular distance. Among Dicotyledons there is a close correlation between relative amount of leaf tissue that is horizontally arranged in the blade in comparison with that having cells elongated at right angles to the epidermis.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
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THE PRESENCE OF A "NEBENKERN" IN COPRINUS ATRAMENTARIUS

J. E. SASS

The writer had demonstrated that *Coprinus sterquilinus* contains an extra-nuclear mechanism which bears structural homologies with the Golgi apparatus in animal spermatocytes. Numerous other Hymenomycetes have been examined. *Coprinus atramentarius* contains a distinct Nebenkern sphere, consisting of a large hyaline sphere, in which there are peripheral, chromophilic granules. This body is most distinct just before the meiotic division of the fusion nucleus occurs. It is probable that the sterigmatic bodies described by various workers, are derived from this Golgi apparatus, rather than from the centrosomes.

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