

# DOWNLOAD PDF DISEASES OF PLANTS INDUCED BY CRYPTOGAMIC PARASITES

## Chapter 1 : CRYPTOGAMIC - Definition and synonyms of cryptogamic in the English dictionary

*Diseases of Plants Induced by Cryptogamic Parasites Introduction to the Study of Pathogenic Fungi, Slime-Fungi, Bacteria, and Algae by Karl Freiherr von Tubeuf Introduction to the Study of Pathogenic Fungi, Slime-Fungi, Bacteria, and Algae.*

My attention has been called to the fact that the driftless nature of this ridge was discovered by Professor R. In reference to the sections of the old and new gorges of the Mississippi river, between Montrose and Keokuk, Iowa, I wish to add to what I have said previously, that they were published through the courtesy of the Iowa Geological Survey, to which institution their preparation should be credited. Diseases of Plants Induced by Cryptogamic Parasites. The German edition of this work appeared in and was the first attempt at a comprehensive treatment of the diseases of plants caused by parasites of the class Thallophyta, chiefly parasitic fungi. Such a work has been long needed, but there have been many difficulties in the way of the successful preparation of it. The fact that many of the diseases were but little known, that the organism causing them had been but little studied, and that important contributions were constantly being made to our knowledge of these forms, made it exceedingly difficult to get a book of such dimensions through the press before important changes would be necessary in order that it should properly represent the then status of the subject. While the German edition when [N. This was probably due in part to the fact that some of the investigations had not come to the notice of the author, and partly to a failure on his part during the press of the work to consult the American journals like the Botanical Gazette and the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club. While it is evident there was no intent on the part of the author to ignore American work, the edition would have been more valuable had a little more time been given to investigations of this portion, of the literature of the subject. Since, however, the work was intended primarily for the German-speaking people there is here some partial defence of the omissions. The chief difficulty, however, that of keeping the work up to date while going through the press, was, from the very nature of the state of our knowledge of these subjects, an insurmountable one. This is forcibly illustrated in the fact that in the English edition, which appears within two years after the first edition, it was necessary to recast and rewrite the whole portion of the book which treats of the family Exoascere and the genus Gymnosporangium, so rapidly have investigations in these groups followed each other, and so greatly have the limitations of species been changed by a study of the physiological effects on the hosts on the one hand and of biological studies on the other. In the preparation of the English edition the author, Dr. The English translator, William G. Smith, lecturer on plant physiology in the University of Edinburgh, has also assisted in enhancing the value of the work in some additions for which he alone is responsible. It is not often that an author is so fortunate in the selection of his translator as Dr. Smith was at one time a pupil of the author in the laboratory of the University of Munich, and at the very time when the book was being prepared for the first edition, so that he was SCIENCE. In looking over the bibliography, which includes the more important works consulted by the author and translator, it is interesting to note that the bulletins of the experiment stations in the United States have been given a place, and there are many references in the body of the work to the published investigations of several of these stations. In defining the parasitism of the parasitic fungi, on account of the facultative nature of a large number of the species of both parasitic and saprophytic forms, the author believes that it is more correct to consider as parasites those which in their attack respond to the stimuli exerted upon them by living plant cells rather than as an adaptation to nutrition, being influenced in this respect by the researches of Pfeffer and Miyoshi. According to these investigations the stimulus seems to be a purely chemical one, and Miyoshi has shown that ordinary saprophytic fungi, as *Penicillium glaucum*, may be made to behave like a parasite by injecting a two per cent. Under the last head among other things is cited a kind of chlorosis produced by certain fungi on the host, when the green parts become bleached and lose their green color, as in the case of the attack of many of the Exoasceae. This is termed mycetogenous chlorosis. In some cases of hypertrophy the cell sap assumes a rose

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color on the sunny side, as in galls, caused by *Exobasidium* and in the bracts of the catkins of alder attacked by *Exoascus*. Car- mine and yellow colors also occur, and yellow color may sometimes result from the yellow oil contents of the mycelium lying in the tissues. The accumulation of starch in parts of the host attacked by certain fungi is noted, as in the spruce needles when affected by *Lophodermium macrospermum* at a time when it is only being slowly formed in unaffected needles. Starch preservation is noted in oak wood destroyed by two fungi simultaneously. This chapter further deals with the effect of the mycelium in dissolving starch grains, wood cell walls and the effects of fungi on the anatomical structure of their hosts. Here, the author claims, "as a result of the union of fungus and alga, a living organism originates, which in form necessities, and mode of life is quite new, and differs completely from either of its com- ponents. In the perennial parasitic *Exo- asceae*, for example, the affected parts of the host in the case of such species as *Exoascus deformans*, *E. pruni*, etc. A few of the important species in each genus are quite fully described and in many cases illustrated. These are followed by a further enumeration of a number of other species with their hosts and localities, the species in many cases for Britain and the United States being indicated. The book is very fully illustrated, a very large number of the illustrations being new, either from the pencil of the author or from excellent photographs. As foot notes, there are very copious references to works even in cases where space would not permit of a discussion of their contents. Neither the author nor the translator pre- tends to completeness, but modestly offer ex- cuses for faults which under the conditions could not be well avoided. These can well be overlooked in view of the great amount of in- formation contained in the volume which will prove to be a very useful adjunct to reference works on parasitic fungi. When a new Ger- man edition shall be called for the author promises to thoroughly revise i t and expresses the wish that those who have in the past sent him copies of their investigations continue to do so in order that he may make this edition as complete as possible. *Anwendung der Quaternionen auf die Geo- metrie*. By the same author. *The Outlines of Quaternions*. *A Primer of Quaternions*. *Utility of Quaternions i n Physics*. The above books are all contributions to the literature of the Quaternion side of space-analy- sis. The first, by Dr. The treatise, however, does not go deep enough; for the subject of quaternion logarithms and exponentials is embraced in a 9-page appendix, and what is there given is the well-known theory of coplanar exponentials. I t is only when diplanar exponentials are handled that problems can be attacked which are insoluble, or a t least not readily solved by the ordinary methods of analysis. *Molen- broek* introduces an indefinite use of  $J$ --  $I$  to signify a quadrant round some axis perpendicu- lar to a given line. Any- how, that is one definite meaning. The third book, by Col. Hime, presents a very dim and imperfect outline, which it would be well for the beginner to avoid. By perusing it he may get his ideas confused, not only of analysis, but of mechanics; for example, a t p. This is, a t least, awkward, for one of the first things which a student of quaternions must do is t o distinguish between the trigonometrical com- position of angles and the mechanical composi- tion of rotations. Would it not be Recommended.

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