

William Bridge Cooke, 1908–1991

Michael A. Vincent

Martha J. Powell

*Department of Botany, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
45056*

Harold H. Burdsall, Jr.

*Center for Forest Mycology Research, USDA, Forest
Products Laboratory, One Gifford Pinchot Drive,
Madison, Wisconsin 53705*

For most of us, among favorite images remembered from MSA forays and meetings are those of Dr. William Bridge Cooke colorfully attired in one of his mushroom shirts, carefully crafted by his wife. He accepted the task of summarizing results of these excursions as a serious responsibility. A prolific author, writing nearly 200 articles during his long and productive life, Bridge pioneered standards for microbial observations during waste-water treatment, and was renowned for his knowledge of fungal ecology and taxonomy, especially of the Polyporaceae. But first and foremost, Bridge was a lover of the out-of-doors, especially the mountains, and the fungi they relinquished to an avid collector.

William Bridge Cooke was born July 16, 1908 in Foster, Warren County, Ohio, and died at the age of 83 in Cincinnati, Ohio on December 30, 1991. He was the eldest of the four children of William Thomas Hunter Cooke, a gardener, and Katherine May (Bridge) Cooke, a teacher. Bridge married Vivian Marie Greenwald on June 12, 1942, in Reno, Nevada, after a 12-yr courtship.

Bridge Cooke's education began at his mother's side. As a public school teacher, she took her children with her to the school where she taught. After early schooling in Foster, Bridge graduated from Terrance Park High School in 1925. He enrolled in the University of Cincinnati night school program in 1928, and then wanted to enter the Unitarian ministry, but after a year of study at the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry in Berkeley, California, felt he lacked the temperament for the job. After a brief period of study at the University of California, Berkeley, Bridge returned to the University of Cincinnati in 1932, from which he graduated in 1937 with a B.A. in Botany. Graduate study was undertaken at the Oregon State College under the guidance of Donald P. Rogers, with a M.S.

degree awarded in 1939. After being drafted and serving in the Army during World War II, Bridge earned his Ph.D. from the State College of Washington in 1950, under the direction of Rexford F. Daubemire.

A colorful employment history exemplified Bridge Cooke's love of natural history, especially fungi. His earliest employment was a National Youth Administration position in the University of Cincinnati herbarium, preparing fungal specimens. Summers from 1936–1941 and 1946–1947 were spent as custodian of the Shasta Alpine Lodge, Mount Shasta, California. It was a rugged job, getting up at 4:00 A.M., but this employment allowed much time for floristic studies, resulted in several publications, including a series of popular articles in the *Mount Shasta Herald*, and shaped much of the rest of his life's activities. While at Oregon State College, he earned his living by aiding Roderick Sprague identify grass diseases. Prior to World War II, Bridge contributed articles to the *Warren County News* (Ohio) on local plant life. During the war, he served for 2 yr as a U.S. Army supply clerk in Virginia and was then transferred to the Tropical Deterioration Research Laboratory in Philadelphia, a position that utilized his mycological expertise on a study of the role of fungi in the destruction of equipment and clothing in tropical climates. After his discharge from the army, Vivian encouraged Bridge to pursue his Ph.D. This led to a move to Washington, where he worked in the herbarium under the direction of Charles Gardner Shaw. Upon completing the Ph.D., Bridge was employed by the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, as a mycologist, a position he held until his retirement in 1969. In his retirement years, he held research associate appointments at the University of Cincinnati and Miami University.

As a professional mycologist, Bridge Cooke authored at least 192 publications on the taxonomy and ecology of fungi, fungal and vascular plant floristics, and waste water organisms, including five books: *A Laboratory Guide to Fungi in Polluted Waters . . .* (1963), *Our Mouldy Earth* (1970), *The Ecology of Fungi* (1979), *Fungi of Lassen Volcanic National Park* (1985), and *The Fungi of Our Mouldy Earth* (1986). New taxa he published include at least 3 subfamilies, 10 genera, 1 section, 1 subgenus, 144 species, and 4 subspecies and varieties, as well as 141 new combinations at various ranks. Bridge was an avid reader and published at least 160 book reviews. He also wrote, but never published,



William Bridge Cooke, about 1960.

English translations of many scientific articles from German and French, including such major works as Lohwag's *Anatomie der Asco- und Basidiomyceten*. His last major scientific work, a fungal biota of Ohio, was

under revision at the time of his death, and is being edited for posthumous publication.

William Bridge Cooke was a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Association

for the Advancement of Science (fellow), Mycological Society of America, Explorer's Club, British Mycological Society, International Society for Human and Animal Mycology, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Society for Industrial Microbiology, Ecological Society of America, Botanical Society of America, American Bryological Society, American Fern Society, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, Arctic Institute, California Botanical Society, California Academy of Sciences, Ohio Academy of Sciences (fellow), North American Mycological Association, Sierra Club, Nature Conservancy, American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, Ohio Mushroom Society, International Society for Plant Taxonomy, American Academy of Microbiology (charter member and fellow), Northwest Scientific Association, and Society of American Bacteriologists. Honors awarded to Bridge include induction into the Blue Hydra (University of Cincinnati), Phi Sigma Society, Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta (Oregon State College), as well as a Superior Service Award from the U.S. Public Health Service and an Award for Excellence from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. He was cited in *Who Knows-And What*, *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in the Midwest*, *Who's Who in America*, *World Who's Who in Science*, and the *Dictionary of International Biography*. He served on the editorial boards of *Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata* and *Sydowia*. Bridge presented papers at meetings of the Ohio Academy of Science, Mycological Society of America, Purdue Industrial Waste Conferences, and the Gordon Research Conference on Stream Pollution.

As a member of the Mycological Society of America, Bridge served one term (1962–1964) on the MSA Council, and was present at most forays during his years as a mycologist. He was involved with or chaired the MSA Foray Committee for over 30 yr from at least 1960 to 1991. For his outstanding dedication to the annual MSA forays and for inventorying the foray results, he was presented a MSA Special Service Award in 1990. Bridge also attended forays of the North American Mycological Association, Ohio Mushroom Society, Northeast Mycological Foray, and those of the International Mycological Congresses.

Bridge was an avid collector, both of plant and fungal specimens, and of stamps. His personal herbarium, numbering some 70 000 specimens, consisted mainly of fungal specimens, but also vascular plants, bryophytes, and lichens. The bulk of his fungal herbarium is now deposited in the W. S. Turrell Herbarium, Miami University, but specimens were distributed widely. In addition to exchanges of specimens and gifts sent out for determination, Bridge prepared sets of specimens issued as *Mycobiota of North America*, which were sent to 25 institutions, of which 11 fascicles were is-

sued, numbering 1–450, from 1939 to 1951, and materials for new issues were being prepared at the time he died. Many taxa were based on his collections, and Bridge Cooke was honored with taxa named for him, including *Bricookea* M.E. Barr, *Bahusakala cookei* M.B. Ellis, *Choiromyces cookei* Gilkey, *Clathrospora cookei* Wehmeyer, *Microsporium cookei* L. Ajello, and *Phaeosphaeria cookei* Shoemaker & Babcock (all fungi), as well as *Glyceria cookei* Swallen (Graminae), and *Phacelia cookei* Heckard & Constance (Hydrophyllaceae).

Bridge will be remembered as a quiet and independent individual who liked to spend time reading, writing, and studying his herbarium. He did not like to drive, so Vivian drove him places he wanted to go, or they took the bus. In his early years, Bridge would walk the many miles from his home to the University of Cincinnati, often reading a book as he walked. As a young man, when his lifelong trips to Mount Shasta, Mount Lassen, and Glacier National Park began, he hitchhiked from Cincinnati to the West. Trips west after he and Vivian married were by car. Although they had no children of their own, they often included a niece or nephew on these trips, who report many songs sung on the way. Later, Bridge and Vivian used the bus to travel cross-country, and Bridge reportedly had all the bus time tables for the Cincinnati terminals memorized. Although a punctual man when going to church or other places, he would lag behind on hikes, being too interested in the plant and fungal specimens to be collected to care to keep up.

In fact, Bridge was the ultimate forayer. He was in his glory in the woods or in the lab, postforay, working up specimens. He enjoyed challenging his colleagues and young mycologists-to-be with the use of a new generic name or species epithet. He also made great use of the spread of collections on the display tables by harvesting collections for his herbarium. Many of the collections in his herbarium were derived in this manner. Bridge was very helpful in providing specimens for study. With the geographical area covered by the forays, and the specimens authenticated by experts in attendance, his herbarium provided a rich source of the wood-decay fungi, although insects took their toll on the fleshier materials.

Bridge was a legendary mycological character. Recalling him to mind will bring a smile to the faces of those who knew him because of his somewhat eccentric personality, his dry sense of humor, his unhurried pace, his infamous single-spaced, double-sided, three legal-page length Christmas letter, and his presence at seemingly every foray held in his career. He was a unique and special mycologist.

It was rare to see Bridge without Vivian at his side. They remained nearly inseparable. They had a special relationship and, in their life, worked as a team. In

the kitchen, Bridge creamed together the sugar and butter as Vivian made cookies, and in the field, Vivian would always seem to locate the fungus that Bridge wanted to collect. They hiked together, sometimes for an entire day, searching and collecting fungi, climbing trails up the mountains. In their 80s, these climbs were at a slower pace, and they would periodically rest on benches along the way. People passing by would ask in amazement how they had got there. The reply was characteristically direct: "Why, we walked, of course!" It is not surprising that Vivian followed Bridge in death only about a year later, on February 25, 1993. It is difficult to imagine how one could exist without the other.

Bridge Cooke will be missed by those who loved forays. No one could have loved mycology more or with more enthusiasm. In his absence, MSA forays will never be the same.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Dr. and Mrs. Cooke's niece, Mary Brigham, for her assistance in obtaining bibliographic data and photographs, and for bringing Vivian to the Miami University herbarium to recount her memories of Bridge after his death. Dr. John Furlow and Dr. Tod Stuessy, Ohio State University, provided access to archival materials in the OS herbarium. Dr. Thomas J. Cobbe also provided interesting recollections of Bridge as a fellow undergraduate at the University of Cincinnati.

PUBLICATIONS OF WILLIAM BRIDGE COOKE

1939. Sprague, R., and W. B. Cooke. Some fungi imperfect from the Pacific Northwest. *Mycologia* 31: 43–52.
1939. Cooke, W. B. Some ferns of Mount Shasta. *Amer. Fern J.* 29: 105–111.
1939. ———. A note on the occurrence of ferns in some Ohio caves. *Amer. Fern J.* 29: 144–148.
1940. ———. Flora of Mount Shasta. *Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 23: 497–572.
1940. ———. A nomenclatorial survey of the genera of pore fungi. *Lloydia* 3: 81–104.
1940. ———. Mycobiota of North America (notice). *Mycologia* 32: 416–417.
1940. ———. Preliminary host index to fungi of Mount Shasta, California. *Pl. Dis. Reporter Suppl.* 123: 125–133.
1941. ———. The problem of life zones on Mount Shasta, California. *Madroño* 6: 49–56.
1941. ———. Additions to the host index of fungi of Mount Shasta, California. *Pl. Dis. Reporter* 25: 61–62.
1941. ———. First supplement to the flora of Mount Shasta. *Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 26: 74–84.
1941. ———. Some parasitic and saprobic fungi of southern Ohio. *Pl. Dis. Reporter* 25: 190–200.
1942. ———. Additions to the host index of fungi of Mount Shasta, California—II. *Pl. Dis. Reporter* 26: 253–259.
1942. ———. An additional note on the Californian distribution of *Deschampsia atropurpurea*. *Leaf. W. Bot.* 3: 120.
1942. ———. Resupinate pore fungi in Oregon. *Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 27: 677–695.
1942. ———. Record climbs of Mount Shasta. *Sierra Club Bull.* 27(4): 130–131.
1942. Bonar, L., and W. B. Cooke. Some new and interesting fungi from Mount Shasta. *Mycologia* 34: 663–668.
1943. Cooke, W. B. Some parasitic and saprobic fungi of southern Ohio—II, III. *Pl. Dis. Reporter* 27: 24–35.
1943. ———. Some Basidiomycetes from Mount Shasta. *Mycologia* 35: 277–293.
1944. ———. Notes on the ecology of the fungi of Mount Shasta. *Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 31: 237–249.
1948. ———. A survey of literature on fungus sociology and ecology. *Ecology* 29: 376–382.
1949. ———. Second supplement to the flora of Mount Shasta. *Amer. Midl. Naturalist* 41: 174–183.
1949. ———. Fungi of Mount Shasta ferns. *Amer. Fern J.* 39: 42–46.
1949. ———. Myxomycetes of Mount Shasta. *Madroño* 10: 55–62.
1949. ———. *Oxyporus nobilissimus* and the genus *Oxyporus* in North America. *Mycologia* 41: 442–455.
1949. ———. Western fungi—I. *Mycologia* 41: 601–622.
1949. ———. Recent systems of polypore classification. *Lloydia* 12: 220–228.
1949. ———, and C. G. Shaw. A check list of the polypores of the Pacific Northwest. Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington. 183 pp.
1950. ———. A study of fungi, lichens, and mosses in relation to vascular plant communities in eastern Washington and adjacent Idaho. Ph.D. Thesis, State College of Washington, Pullman.
1951. ———. The genus *Cytidia*. *Mycologia* 43: 196–210.
1951. ———. Ecological life history outlines for fungi. *Ecology* 32: 736–748.
1951. ———. Some myxomycetes from south central Washington. *Northw. Sci.* 25: 171–175.
1952. ———. Western fungi—II. *Mycologia* 44: 245–261.
1952. ———. Nomenclatural notes on the Erysiphaceae. *Mycologia* 44: 570–574.
1952. ———, and C. G. Shaw. Notes on Alaskan fungi. *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.* 20: 15–20.
1952. ———, and ———. *Cercospora* in Washington. *Lloydia* 15: 125–128.
1952. ———, and ———. Western fungi—III. *Mycologia* 44: 795–812.
1952. ———, and ———. The Suksdorf fungus collections. *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.* 20: 135–145.
1953. ———. A survey of literature on fungus sociology and ecology—II. *Ecology* 34: 211–222.
1953. ———. Mosses in a sewage treatment plant. *Bryologist* 56: 143–145.
1953. ———. The genera of the Homobasidiomycetes (exclusive of the Gasteromycetes). USDA, ARS, Division of Mycology and Disease Survey, Beltsville, Maryland. *Special Publ.* 3: 1–100.

1953. ———, and C. G. Shaw. The Suksdorf fungus collections—II. *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.* 21: 3–56.
1953. ———, and P. Kabler. The survival of *Histoplasma capsulatum* in water. *Lloydia* 16: 252–256.
1953. Shaw, C. G., and W. B. Cooke. Reliquiae Suksdorfiana. Fungi collected by William N. Suksdorf 1882–1927. *Wash. State Agric. Exp. Sta. Circ.* 217: 1–29.
1954. Cooke, W. B. The use of antibiotics in media for the isolation of fungi from polluted water. *Antibiot. Chemotherapy* 4: 657–662.
1954. ———. Fungi in polluted water and sewage. I. Literature review. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 26: 539–549.
1954. ———. Fungi in polluted water and sewage. II. Isolation technique. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 26: 661–674.
1954. ———. Fungi in polluted water and sewage. III. Fungi in a small polluted stream. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 26: 790–794.
1954. ———. On Overholts' conservatism. *Mycologia* 46: 683–688.
1954. ———. The genus *Arthrinium*. *Mycologia* 46: 815–822.
1954. Raper, K. B., and W. B. Cooke. The 1950 foray of the Mycological Society of America. *Mycologia* 46: 670–679.
1955. Cooke, W. B. Subalpine fungi and snowbanks. *Ecology* 36: 124–130.
1955. ———. Fungi, lichens and mosses in relation to vascular plant communities in eastern Washington and adjacent Idaho. *Ecol. Monogr.* 25: 119–180.
1955. ———. Some fungi from Alaska. *Northw. Sci.* 29: 127–138.
1955. ———. Fungi of Mount Shasta (1936–1951). *Sydowia* 9: 94–215.
1955. ———, and P. Kabler. Isolation of potentially pathogenic fungi from polluted water and sewage. *Public Health Rep.* 70: 689–694.
1956. ———. The genus *Phlebia*. *Mycologia* 48: 386–405.
1956. ———. Potential plant pathogenic fungi in sewage and polluted water. *Pl. Dis. Reporter* 40: 681–687.
1956. ———. Colonization of artificial bare areas by microorganisms. *Bot. Rev. (Lancaster)* 22: 613–638.
1956. ———. The fungus collections of William Russel Dudley. *Contr. Dudley Herb.* 5: 23–35.
1956. ———, and P. W. Kabler. The survival of *Histoplasma capsulatum* in water. *U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Monographs* 39: 261–264.
1956. ———, W. A. Moore, and P. W. Kabler. B.O.D. satisfaction by fungi. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 28: 1075–1086.
1957. ———. The genera *Serpula* and *Meruliporia*. *Mycologia* 49: 197–225.
1957. ———. Natural and induced fungal degradation of lignin. *TAPPI* 40: 301–306.
1957. ———, and P. W. Kabler. Plant disease fungi in sewage polluted water. *Public Health Rep.* 72: 651–654.
1957. ———. Check list of fungi isolated from polluted water and sewage. *Beih. Sydowia* 1: 146–175.
1957. ———. The Porotheleaceae: *Porotheleum*. *Mycologia* 49: 680–693.
1957. ———. Nutritional requirements of nine common sewage fungi. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 29: 1243–1251.
1957. ———. Wilderness fungi—the silent scavengers. *Sierra Club Bull.* 42(6): 48–54.
1957. ———. Some problems in the identification of microorganisms. Pp. 39–42. *In: Transactions of a seminar on biological problems in water pollution*, 1956. R. A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1957. ———. Use and value of fungi as biological indicators of pollution. Pp. 84–93. *In: Transactions of a seminar on biological problems in water pollution*, 1956. R. A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1957. ———, and K. A. Busch. Activity of cellulose-decomposing fungi isolated from sewage-polluted water. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 29: 210–217.
1957. ———, W. M. Ingram, A. F. Bartsch, and J. D. Enright. Submerged aquatic plants in a primary settling reservoir. *J. Amer. Waterworks Assoc.* 49: 318–321.
1958. ———. Continuous sampling of trickling filter populations. I. Procedures. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 30: 21–27.
1958. ———. The ecology of fungi. *Bot. Rev. (Lancaster)* 24: 342–429.
1958. ———, and A. Hirsch. Continuous sampling of trickling filter populations. II. Populations. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 30: 138–156.
1958. ———, and M. J. Foter. Fungi in used bedding materials. *Appl. Microbiol.* 6: 169–173.
1958. ———, and F. J. Ludzack. Predacious fungus behavior in activated sludge systems. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 30: 1490–1495.
1958. Heinlein, C. L., and W. B. Cooke. Micro-fungi in the soil. *Sci. Teacher* 25(1): 20–24.
1958. Ingram, W. M., W. B. Cooke, and L. T. Hagerty. Snails associated with sewage treatment installations. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 30: 821–825.
1959. Cooke, W. B. Are fungi important in sewage treatment? *Public Works* January 1959: 113–114.
1959. ———. Trickling filter ecology. *Ecology* 40: 273–291.
1959. ———. Fungi in polluted water and sewage. IV. The occurrence of fungi in a trickling filter-type sewage treatment plant. U.S. Dept. Health, Education and Welfare, Proc. 13th Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, series no. 96. *Purdue Univ. Engineering Bull.* 43(3): 26–45 (as 1958).
1959. ———. An ecological life history of *Aureobasidium pullulans* (de Bary) Arnaud. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 12: 1–45.
1959. ———, and D. B. Lawrence. Soil mould fungi isolated from recently glaciated soils in south-eastern Alaska. *J. Ecol.* 47: 529–549.
1959. ———, and A. F. Bartsch. Aquatic fungi in water with high waste loads. *Sewage Industr. Wastes* 31: 1316–1322.
1959. ———. The genera of pore fungi. *Lloydia* 22: 163–207.
1960. ———, and A. F. Bartsch. Aquatic fungi in some Ohio streams. *Ohio J. Sci.* 60: 144–148.
1960. ———. *Calyptella capensis* from South Africa. *Mycologia* 52: 341–343.

1960. ———, and H. T. Fournelle. Some soil fungi from an Alaskan tundra area. *Arctic* 13: 266–270.
1960. Phaff, H. J., M. W. Miller, and W. B. Cooke. A new species of *Schwanniomyces*: *Schwanniomyces alluvius*. *Antonie van Leeuwenhoek Ned. Tijdschr. Hyg.* 26: 182–188.
1960. Cooke, W. B., H. J. Phaff, M. W. Miller, M. Shifrine, and E. P. Knapp. Yeasts in polluted water and sewage. *Mycologia* 52: 210–230.
1960. Emmons, C. W., G. B. Cummins, and W. B. Cooke. The 1958 foray of the Mycological Society of America. *Mycologia* 52: 808–817.
1961. Cooke, W. B. Pollution effects on the fungus population of a stream. *Ecology* 42: 1–18.
1961. ———. Fungi from Raroia in the Tuamotu Archipelago. *Pacific Sci.* 15: 186–188.
1961. ———. The natural occurrence of *Aureobasidium*. Pp. 330–334. In: *Recent advances in botany*. Univ. Toronto Press.
1961. ———. The genus *Schizophyllum*. *Mycologia* 53: 575–599.
1961. ———. The Cyphellaceous fungi. *Beih. Sydowia* 4: 1–144.
1961. ———, and G. Nyland. Clathraceae in California. *Madroño* 16: 33–42.
1961. ———, and L. Bonar. Additional fungi from the Galapagos and other Pacific coastal islands collected during the Templeton Crocker Expedition, 1932. *Occas. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 29: 1–5.
1961. ———. Some effects of spray disposal of spent sulphite liquor on soil mold populations. Proc. 15th Industrial Waste Conf. *Purdue Univ. Engineering Bull.* 45: 35–48 (1960).
1962. ———. On the flora of the Cascade Mountains. *Wasmann J. Biol.* 20: 1–67.
1962. ———. A taxonomic study in the “Black Yeasts.” *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 17: 1–41.
1962. ———. Species of *Fusarium* isolated from a waste stabilization pond system. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 18: 225–233.
1962. ———. *Phialophora jeanselmei* (Langeron) Emmons, a correction. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 18: 177–178.
1962. ———. The role of fungi in environmental sanitation. *Developm. Industr. Microbiol.* 3: 313–318.
1963. ———. Third supplement to the flora of Mount Shasta. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 70: 386–395.
1963. ———. Fungi associated with spent sulfite liquor disposal in a natural sand bed. *TAPPI* 46: 573–578.
1963. ———, and G. S. Matsuura. Removal of ABS from solutions by a common fungus of sewage. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 19: 287–295.
1963. ———. *A laboratory guide to fungi in polluted waters, sewage, and sewage treatment systems*. U.S. Dept. Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service Publ. 999-WP-1. 132 pp.
1963. ———, and G. S. Matsuura. A study of yeast populations in a waste stabilization pond system. *Proto-plasma* 57: 163–187.
1963. ———, and ———. Physiological studies in the black yeasts. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 21: 225–271.
1964. Georg, L. K., B. W. Bierer, and W. B. Cooke. Encephalitis in turkey poult due to a new fungus species. *Sabouraudia* 3: 239–244.
1964. Cooke, W. B., and J. L. Lowe. The 1955 Michigan foray. *Mycologia* 56: 602–607.
1964. ———. The soil of the wilderness. *Sierra Club Bull.* 49(9): 67–69.
1964. ———, and R. Pomerleau. IX International Botanical Congress—Field Trip no. 16—Fungi. *Mycologia* 56: 607–618.
1964. Pomerleau, R., and W. B. Cooke. IX International Botanical Congress—Field Trip no. 22—Quebec fungi. *Mycologia* 56: 618–626.
1964. Horning, W. B., R. Porges, H. F. Clarke, and W. B. Cooke. Waste stabilization pond study, Lebanon, Ohio. U.S. Dept. Health, Education of Welfare, Public Health Service Publ. 999-WP-16. 48 pp.
1965. Cooke, W. B. The growth of yeasts at 37°C. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 25: 195–200.
1965. ———. The enumeration of yeast populations in a sewage treatment plant. *Mycologia* 57: 696–703.
1965. Lowy, B., and W. B. Cooke. The 1960 Louisiana foray. *Mycologia* 57: 478–483.
1966. Cooke, W. B. Fungi in sludge digesters. Proceedings of the 20th Industrial Waste Conference. *Purdue Univ. Engineering Bull.* 50: 6–17 (1965).
1966. ———. A note of *Cryptococcus ater* Castellani. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 30: 349–352.
1967. ———. The occurrence of fungi in acid mine-drainage. Proceedings of the 21st Industrial Waste Conference. *Purdue Univ. Engineering Bull.* 50(2): 258–274.
1967. ———. The 1961 Indiana foray. *Mycologia* 59: 375–381.
1967. ———. Fungal populations in relation to pollution of the Bear River, Idaho-Utah. *Proc. Utah Acad. Sci.* 44: 298–315.
1967. ———, G. Baker, and C. M. Leach. The 1962 Oregon foray. *Mycologia* 59: 519–524.
1967. ———, M. E. Barr Bigelow, and H. E. Bigelow. The 1963 Massachusetts foray. *Mycologia* 59: 910–917.
1968. ———. *Ascocorticium* in Ohio. *Ohio J. Sci.* 68: 161–163.
1968. ———. Carbon/nitrogen relationships of fungus culture media. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 34: 305–316.
1968. ———. Fungi and their environments. *Amer. Biol. Teacher* 30: 521–526.
1968. ———. Studies in the genus *Prototheca*. I. Literature review. *J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.* 84: 213–216.
1968. ———. Studies in the genus *Prototheca*. II. Taxonomy. *J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.* 84: 217–220.
1968. ———. The 1964 Colorado foray. *Mycologia* 60: 1093–1098.
1968. ———. Some fungi of the Cache La Poudre River, Colorado. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 35: 361–372.
1968. ———, and A. R. Brazis. Occurrence of molds and yeasts in dairy products. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 35: 282–289.
1968. Tabak, H. H., and W. B. Cooke. The effects of gas-

- eous environments on the growth and metabolism of fungi. *Bot. Rev. (Lancaster)* 34: 126–252.
1968. ———, and ———. Growth and metabolism of fungi in an atmosphere of nitrogen. *Mycologia* 60: 115–140.
1968. Cooke, W. B. Essay review: cost of wilderness. *Ecology* 49: 587–591.
1969. ———. The 1965 Illinois foray. *Mycologia* 61: 817–822.
1969. ———. A bibliography of histoplasmosis. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 39: 1–94.
1969. ———, and W. O. Pipes. The occurrence of fungi in activated sludge. *Purdue Univ. Engineering Bull.* 53: 170–182.
1969. ———, and G. S. Matsuura. Distribution of fungi in a waste-stabilization pond system. *Ecologia* 50: 689–694.
1969. ———. Fungi in soils over which digested sewage sludge has been spread. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 39: 209–229.
1970. ———. Fungi associated with the activated-sludge process of sewage treatment at the Lebanon, Ohio, sewage-treatment plant. *Ohio J. Sci.* 70: 129–146.
1970. ———. Fungi in the Lebanon sewage treatment plants and in Turtle Creek, Warren Co., Ohio. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 42: 89–111.
1970. ———. *Our mouldy earth, a study of the fungi of our environment with emphasis on water.* FWPCA, Cincinnati, Research Contract Series Publication Number CWR-. 533 pp.
1970. ———, and D. L. Hawksworth. A preliminary list of the families proposed for fungi (including the lichens). *Mycol. Pap.* 121: 1–86.
1970. ———, and J. G. Palmer. The 1966 Maryland foray. *Mycologia* 62: 844–851.
1970. ———, and W. O. Pipes. The occurrence of fungi in activated sludge. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 40: 249–270.
1970. Barron, G. L., and W. B. Cooke. A new *Thysanophora*. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 40: 353–356.
1970. ———. Fungi in burned and unburned chaparral soils. *Sydowia* 24: 154–168.
1971. Cooke, W. B. The 1967 foray in Texas. *Mycologia* 63: 1063–1067.
1971. ———. The effects of sludge additives on soil fungus populations. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 44: 205–219.
1971. Dotson, G. K., R. B. Dean, W. B. Cooke, and B. A. Kenner. Land spreading, a conserving and non-polluting method of disposing of oily wastes. *Advances Water Pollution Res., Proc. 5th Int. Water Pollution Res. Conf.* 1(II-36): 1–15.
1971. Cooke, W. B. The role of fungi in waste treatment. *CRC Crit. Rev. Environmental Control* 1: 581–619.
1971. ———. Special meeting on biocoenotic relationships of fungi. Introduction. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 48: i–iii.
1972. ———. H. E. Brown and the plants of the “north side of Mount Shasta.” *Madroño* 21: 487–489.
1972. ———. Zonal distribution patterns in the fungi. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 48: 7–14.
1973. ———. Back-yard fungi. *Ohio J. Sci.* 73: 88–96.
1973. ———. Some backgrounds for an Ohio mycobiota. *Ohio J. Sci.* 73: 83–88.
1973. ———. The usefulness of degradative fungi. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 51: 199–205.
1973. ———. The 1968 Ohio foray. *Mycologia* 65: 192–198.
1974. ———. Tibor Benedek. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 52: VI–VII.
1974. ———. Terminology of the Fungi Imperfecti. *Mycopathol. Mycol. Appl.* 53: 45–67.
1974. ———. Some Aphylliphorales of the southern Cascade Mountains. *Trans. Mycol. Soc. Japan* 15: 324–340.
1975. ———. The ubiquity of fungi. *Rep. Tottori Mycol. Inst.* 12: 193–198.
1975. ———. The 1970 Indiana foray. *Mycologia* 67: 1065–1071.
1975. ———. The 1972 Minnesota foray. *Mycologia* 67: 1205–1211.
1976. ———. Fungi in sewage. Pp. 389–434. *In: Recent advances in aquatic mycology.* Ed., E. B. Gareth-Jones. Elek Science, London, United Kingdom.
1976. ———. On *Cyphellopsis anomala* (Persoon ex Fries) Donk. *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 28: 32–37.
1976. ———. Fungi in and near streams carrying acid mine-drainage. *Ohio J. Sci.* 76: 231–240.
1977. ———. Fourth supplement to the Flora of Mount Shasta. *Northw. Sci.* 51: 71–78.
1977. ———. Fungi in streams, lakes, adjacent soils, and sewage treatment systems in the Flathead River basin, Montana. *Northw. Sci.* 51: 172–182.
1977. ———. The 1973 Massachusetts foray. *Mycologia* 69: 1226–1231.
1979. ———. The 1975 Oregon foray and workshop. *Mycologia* 71: 1079–1081.
1979. ———. *The ecology of fungi.* C R C Press, Boca Raton, Florida. 274 pp.
1980. ———. The 1976 Louisiana foray. *Mycologia* 72: 1047–1053.
1981. ———. The plant communities of Mount Shasta. Pp. 30–36. *In: Wildflowers of Mount Shasta, “Lone giant of the Cascades.”* Authors, E. Stuhl and M. C. Ford. Clementine Publ. Co., Klamath Falls, Oregon.
1982. ———. The 1978 Georgia foray. *Mycologia* 74: 526–531.
1983. ———. Toward a system for the Fungi Imperfecti. *Revista Biol.* 12: 279–296.
1983. ———. The 1979 Oklahoma foray. *Mycologia* 75: 752–755.
1983. ———. Fungi at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. P. 29. *In: Proc. first Glacier Bay science symposium.* U.S. National Park Service, Sci. Publ. Office, Atlanta, Georgia.
1983. ———. Fungi of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Pp. 67–69. *In: Proc. first biennial conference of research in California's national parks.* University of California, Davis.
1984. ———. Problems in the study of microorganisms and their populations in polluted habitats. Pp. 1–21. *In:*

- Prof. J. N. Rai Festschrift. Progress in Microbial Ecology.* Eds., K. G. Mukerji, V. P. Agnihotri, and R. P. Singh. Print House, Lucknow, India.
1984. ———. A proposed artificial heirarchical system of classification for the Moniliales (Fungi Imperfecti). Pp. 387–396. *In: Proc. int. symp. on taxonomy of fungi* (1973). Part 2. University of Madras, Madras, India.
1984. ———. Problems in the classification of the Cyphellineae. Pp. 577–581. *In: Proc. int. symp. on taxonomy of fungi* (1973). Part 2. University of Madras, Madras, India.
1985. ———. The 1980 Arizona foray. *Mycologia* 77: 168–171.
1985. ———. Fungal ecology. *Frontiers Appl. Microbiol.* 1: 161–180.
1985. ———. *Fungi of Lassen Volcanic National Park.* Co-operative National Park Resources Study Unit, University of California, Davis. Tech. Rep. 21. 251 pp.
1986. ———. The fungi of our Mouldy Earth. *Beih. Nova Hedwigia* 85: 1–467.
1986. ———. The 1981 Indiana foray. *Mycologia* 78: 321–323.
1987. ———. On the isolation of fungi from environmental samples. *Environ. Technol. Lett.* 8: 133–140.
1989. ———. The Cyphelloid fungi of Ohio. *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 49: 158–172.