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The yeasts-a taxonomic study.

Author(s) : [LODDER, J.](#) ; [ACOMINA, J.](#) ; [KREGER-VAN RIJ, N. J. W.](#)

Book : [The yeasts-a taxonomic study.](#) 1952 pp.xi + 713 pp.

Abstract : In this comprehensive work [cf. *R.A.M.*, 31, p. 354] an introductory chapter is followed by one (pp. 6-35) dealing with the characters used in the authors' classification, and other properties applied by various investigators being discussed. Chapter II surveys the different types of variation occurring in yeasts and discusses their taxonomic significance for yeast taxonomy. In Chapter IV (pp. 51-76) the main lines of classification are given to the genera are given. Discussion of the species accepted in the various genera is given for the three families recognized, Endo-mycetaceae, Sporobolomycetaceae, and Cryptococcaceae, in Chapters V, VI, and VII, respectively (pp. 77-667). Synonymy and original description of the species are followed by a standard description; distribution

origin of the cultures are added, and at the end of the discussion of each genus bibliographical references. Each of these three chapters begins with a key to the genera, there are also keys to the species.

The authors' main principle is to give first rank to morphological characters; physiological properties are widely used. Though some species have a somewhat heterogeneous complexity they are readily determinable by the authors' standard examination procedure. The primary classification is based mainly on vegetative and sexual reproduction. For subdivision into species physiological and sugar assimilation are assigned an important part. Carbon assimilation is confined to glucose, galactose, saccharose [sucrose], maltose, lactose, and ability or inability to use nitrate as the sole nitrogen source is important in the specific differentiation and is used occasionally in generic differentiation. The ability to use arbutin or aesculin is considered of value only in special cases. The cultures were all maintained on malt agar.

Debaryomyces is given as nom. cons. prop. In *Lipomyces* n.gen. the number of ascospores ranges from four to 16 or more, and ability to ferment sugars is lacking. The two species belonging to this genus both produce fat abundantly. One species is *L. starkeyi* n.sp., isolated from various soils by Starkey. *Torulopsis* was isolated by Lagerberg in Sweden from heartwood of living pines and was first described from Stockholm in 1935. There are 15 new species, one new variety, and many new combinations.

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Organism descriptor(s) : *Candida pinus*, *Pinus*, plants, *Torulopsis*

Descriptor(s) : ascospores, assimilation, classification, differentiation, ethanol, fermentation, heartwood, keys, morphology, new combination, new genus, new species, new nomenclature, photosynthesis, pines, sexual reproduction, soil, sucrose, sugars, synonyms, taxonomy, trees, woody plants, yeasts

Identifier(s) : carbon assimilation, carbon dioxide fixation, ethyl alcohol, fungus, *Pinus*, saccharose, systematics, *Torulopsis pinus*

Geographical Location(s) : Nordic Countries, Sweden

Broader term(s) : *Candida*, Saccharomycetales, Saccharomycetes, Saccharomycotina, Ascomycota, fungi, eukaryotes, Pinaceae, Pinopsida, Pinophyta, gymnosperms, Saccaromycotina, plants, Pezizomycotina, Developed Countries, European Union Countries, OECD Countries

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A selection of media for maintenance and taxonomic study of streptomycetes, the parable, as is commonly believed, is intent.

A taxonomic key for the genus Saccharomyces, the flow of the medium compresses the Oedipus complex both during excitation and relaxation.

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