



CLASSICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF MUSHROOM GENETIC RESOURCES FROM TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL REGIONS OF MEXICO

M. SOBAL¹, D. MARTÍNEZ-CARRERA¹, P. MORALES¹ AND S. ROUSSOS²

¹ College of Postgraduates in Agricultural Sciences (COLPOS), *Campus* Puebla, Mushroom Biotechnology, Apartado Postal 701, Puebla 72001, Puebla, Mexico. Fax: 222-2852162.
E-mails: msobal@colpos.mx, dcarrera@colpos.mx

² Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Unité 185 IRD-IMEP, Case 441, Université Paul Cézanne, 13397 Marseille cedex 20, France. E-mail: s.roussos@univ-cezanne.fr

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ABSTRACT

Native strains from temperate, tropical and subtropical regions of Mexico were studied in the laboratory. Strains belonging to the genera *Agaricus*, *Auricularia*, *Ganoderma*, *Lentinula*, *Neolentinus*, *Pleurotus* and *Volvariella* were characterized on potato-dextrose-agar medium (PDA) using petri dishes. Comparative characterization involved mycelial morphology, growth rate, residual reducing sugar and fresh biomass production. A strain of *Agaricus robustissimus* showed mycelial growth of high density, high growth rate of 0.188 mm/h, regular residual reducing sugar (56.0%), and high biomass production (4.7 g/L/day) in comparison with other strains of the same genus. A strain of *P. djamor* (CP-143) had high growth rate (0.185 mm/h), regular residual reducing sugar (66.0%), and high biomass production (3.7 g/L/day). Differing data were also recorded in *Auricularia fuscusuccinea*, *Ganoderma curtisii*, *G. lucidum*, *Lentinula boryana*, *Neolentinus lepideus*, and *Volvariella* spp. for growth rate (0.055-0.267 mm/h), residual reducing sugar (0-84.0%), and biomass production (1.45-3.72 g/L/day).

Key words: Edible mushrooms, genetic resources, germplasm characterization, fungal biomass, Mexico.

INTRODUCTION

The collection, characterization and conservation of mushroom genetic resources have become issues of scientific, biological and industrial importance worldwide, as well as a fundamental strategy for developing new generations of commercial strains⁶. Wild populations represent not only mushrooms to be potentially cultivated, but also a prominent source of biosynthetic products and genes for genetic engineering. Most global and regional efforts so far have been focused on the commercially important mushrooms *Agaricus* and *Lentinula*^{1,2,5,15}.

Latin America is a fundamental region for the conservation of the world's biodiversity. Six countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela) from this region are considered as real megadiversity places⁴. It is paradoxical, however, that there are only a few research programs for the recovery, characterization and conservation of native mushroom germplasm, wherein there has been a remarkable development of the mushroom industry in recent years⁷.

We established a Centre of Mushroom Genetic Resources (CREGENHC) at COLPOS since 2004^{8,14}, and started studies on germplasm characterization^{9,10,13,14}. In this study, selected Mexican germplasm maintained at CREGENHC was characterized describing mycelial morphology, growth rate, residual reducing sugar and fresh biomass production.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Native germplasm. Several species and strains of the genera *Agaricus* (7), *Auricularia* (1), *Ganoderma* (2), *Lentinula* (1), *Neolentinus* (1), *Pleurotus* (9), and *Volvariella* (1) were selected

(Table 1). All strains are deposited at the Centre of Mushroom Genetic Resources (CREGENHC) at COLPOS, and were maintained and subcultured in potato-dextrose-agar (PDA, Sigma, U.S.A.). All species and their authorities are in accord with those from an international data base (www.indexfungorum.org).

Reference strains. Standard commercial strains were included in main genera for comparative analysis. This was so for *Agaricus* (*A. bisporus* var. *bisporus*, CP-39; *A. bitorquis*, CP-43 and CP-57 from Thailand); *Pleurotus* (*P. ostreatus*, CP-37 and CP-50; *P. ostreatus* f. sp. *florida*, CP-11; *P. pulmonarius*, CP-16 and CP-32); and *Lentinula* (*L. edodes*, CP-7).

Colony morphology. Main characteristics of mycelial colonies, such as density, texture, color, aerial hyphae, colony growth, and presence of exudates, were simple observations recorded after complete colonization of petri dishes.

Fungal biomass and apical growth. Biomass was determined as previously described³ using a cellophane film on the agar surface of the culture medium under sterile conditions. An agar piece of inoculum (0.5 cm²) from each strain was then placed onto the film at the center of the petri dish (9 cm diameter). After inoculation, petri dishes were incubated at 25 C for complete colonization. Fresh weight biomass was assessed by lifting away the mycelium grown on the cellophane film using sterile forceps. The colonized film was immediately weighed in an electronic analytical balance. The mycelial growth rate was measured considering colony diameter (mm) as a function of growth time (h) in petri dishes. All experiments were carried out with three replicates.

Determination of pH and reducing sugar. Initial pH was assessed at inoculation taking a sample of a complete agar plate.

In Erlenmeyer flasks, the agar plate was homogenized with 90 ml distilled water. Final pH was determined after lifting away the mycelium growing onto the cellophane film, taking a remaining agar plate to be homogenized with 90 ml distilled water. All readings were taken using a calibrated

electronic pH meter (Knick, Germany). The concentration of residual reducing sugar was assessed according to the Miller method¹¹.

Statistical analysis. Data were subjected to standard ANOVA analysis and mean multiple comparisons using the Duncan test.

Table 1. Strains studied in this research, which are deposited at the Centre of Mushroom Genetic Resources (CREGENHC), COLPOS, Mexico.

Species	Origin of strains (Country or State)	Number	Code
Native strains			
<i>Agaricus abruptibulbus</i> Peck	Puebla	2	CP-87, CP-140
<i>A. augustus</i> Fr.	Mexico	1	CP-80
<i>A. bitorquis</i> (Quél.)Sacc.	Puebla	2	CP-84, CP-85
<i>A. osecanus</i> Pilát	Puebla	1	CP-83
<i>A. robustissimus</i> Panizzi	Puebla	1	CP-73
<i>Auricularia fuscossuccinea</i> (Mont.)Henn.	Chiapas	1	CP-103
<i>Ganoderma curtisii</i> (Berk.)Murrill	Morelos	1	CP-145
<i>G. lucidum</i> (Curtis)P. Karst.	Morelos	1	CP-158
<i>Lentinula boryana</i> (Berk. & Mont.)Pegler	Veracruz	1	CP-5 (ATCC-90026)
<i>Neolentinus lepideus</i> (Fr.)Redhead & Ginns	Veracruz	1	CP-6 (ATCC-62610)
<i>Pleurotus cystidiosus</i> O.K. Mill.	Veracruz	1	CP-18 (ATCC-64764)
<i>P. djamor</i> (Rumph. ex Fr.)Boedijn	Mexico	1	CP-143
	Michoacan	1	CP-53
	Morelos	3	CP-34, CP-44, CP-76
<i>P. levis</i> (Berk. & M.A. Curtis)Singer	Puebla	1	CP-30
<i>Pleurotus</i> spp.	Chiapas, Veracruz	2	CP-91, CP-15
<i>Volvariella</i> spp.	Puebla	1	CP-19
Reference strains			
<i>A. bisporus</i> var. <i>bisporus</i> (J.E. Lange)Pilát	Spain	1	CP-39
<i>A. bitorquis</i> (Quél.)Sacc.	Thailand	2	CP-43, CP-57
<i>L. edodes</i> (Berk.)Pegler	Hong Kong	1	CP-7
<i>P. ostreatus</i> (Jacq.)P. Kumm.	Germany, Mexico	2	CP-37 (ATCC-60271), CP-50
<i>P. ostreatus</i> (Jacq.)P. Kumm. f. sp. florida	Germany	1	CP-11
<i>P. pulmonarius</i> (Fr.)Quél.	Hong Kong, U.S.A.	2	CP-16, CP-32

ATCC= American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia, U.S.A.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agaricus. A wide range of variation in colony morphology, growth rate, biomass production, and residual reducing sugar was observed in strains studied. Main characteristics regarding colony morphology are shown in **Table 2**. Mycelial colonies of regular and irregular growth were white and off-white. They showed high, regular and low density; velvety, floccose and hairy texture; and abundant, regular and scarce aerial hyphae. The strain CP-73 of *A. robustissimus* colonized the petri dish in 10 days (growth rate: 0.188 mm/h), while it took 20-42 days for the rest of native strains and 24-32 days for reference strains (**Table 3**). Previous work by the authors⁹ reported a relatively high biological efficiency (45.9%) in this strain cultivated on compost. The slowest growth rates were recorded in strains CP-80 (0.020 mm/h) of *A. augustus* and CP-140 (0.024 mm/h) of *A. abruptibulbus*. The highest biomass production was 4.7 g/L/day for strain CP-73 (*A. robustissimus*), while the lowest was 0.656 g/L/day for strain CP-140. Biomass production in reference strains ranged from 0.781-1.09 g/L/day. Only the strains CP-83 of *A. osecanus* (27.2%), CP-85 of *A. bitorquis* (33.4%), CP-80 of *A. augustus* (34.0%), and CP-87 (40.1%) and CP-140 (45.8%) of *A. abruptibulbus* had less than 50% of the residual reducing sugar in the culture medium (**Table 3**). In the reference strains, only *A. bisporus* showed a residual reducing sugar lower than 50% (CP-39, 49.3%).

Other strains, CP-73 (56.0%) of *A. robustissimus*, and CP-43 (61.0%), CP-57 (57.8%) and CP-84 (80.0%) of *A. bitorquis* showed more than 55% of the residual reducing sugar. After mycelial growth, the final pH of the culture medium in reference strains (6.1-6.5) was higher than those from

native strains which ranged from 5.7 (CP-80) to 5.9 (CP-83, CP-84, CP-140).

Pleurotus. Mycelial colonies of regular and irregular growth were white and pinkish white (**Table 4**). They showed high and regular density; cottony, velvety, and hairy texture; and abundant and regular aerial hyphae. Native strains colonized the petri dish in 7-42 days, showing a growth rate ranging from 0.028 mm/h in *P. levis* to 0.226 mm/h in the strain CP-15 of *Pleurotus* spp. (**Table 5**). Reference strains colonized the petri dish in 7-16 days, and their mycelial growth rate varied from 0.100-0.262 mm/h. The highest production of biomass of 3.95 g/L/day was recorded in the strain CP-32 of *P. pulmonarius*. The reference strain CP-11 of *P. ostreatus* f. sp. florida showed the lowest residual reducing sugar (3.7%) present in the culture medium. The lowest production of biomass (1.13 g/L/day) and the highest residual reducing sugar (80.0%) was recorded in the strain CP-18 of *P. cystidiosus*. In the strains of *P. djamor*, a common species in tropical and temperate regions, it was recorded a wide range of variation in growth rate (0.052-0.185 mm/h), biomass production (1.77-3.7 g/L/day), and residual reducing sugar (14.0-76.0%). After mycelial growth, the final pH of the culture medium ranged from 5.8 (CP-53) to 6.8 (CP-11) in all strains studied. The strain CP-30 of *P. levis* had white colonies of irregular growth, and was a slow growing strain in comparison with the reference strains. However, a residual reducing sugar of only 6.2% was recorded in this strain.

Auricularia, *Ganoderma*, *Lentinula*, *Neolentinus*, *Volvariella*. The colony morphology, residual reducing sugar, and biomass production of these mushrooms are shown in **Tables 6-7**. The strain CP-103 of *A. fuscosuccinea* had white dense colonies with pale brownish areas, velvety texture,

Table 2. Colony morphology of *Agaricus* strains grown on PDA medium at 25 C.

Species	Code	Mycelial characteristics				
		Density	Texture	Color	Aerial hyphae	Colony growth
Reference strains						
<i>A. bisporus</i>	CP-39	+++	Velvety	White	Scarce	Irregular
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-43	+	Velvety	Off-white	Abundant	Regular
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-57	+	Velvety	White	Regular	Regular
Native strains						
<i>A. abruptibulbus</i>	CP-87	+++	Hairy	Off-white	Regular	Regular
<i>A. abruptibulbus</i>	CP-140	+	Velvety	Off-white	Scarce	Irregular
<i>A. augustus</i>	CP-80	+++	Hairy	Off-white	Scarce	Irregular
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-84	++	Hairy	White	Regular	Irregular
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-85	++	Hairy	Off-white	Regular	Irregular
<i>A. osecanus</i>	CP-83	++	Velvety	White	Abundant	Regular
<i>A. robustissimus</i>	CP-73	+++	Floccose	Off-white	Abundant	Regular

+++ = High density. ++ = Regular density. + = Low density.

Table 3. Growth rate and biomass production by *Agaricus* strains grown on PDA medium (initial pH= 5.8) at 25 C.

Species	Code	Growth period (days)	Final pH	Growth rate (mm/h)	Residual reducing sugar (%)	Biomass fresh weight* (g/L/day)
Reference strains						
<i>A. bisporus</i>	CP-39	32	6.3	0.026	49.3	0.781±0.00 ^{a,b}
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-43	32	6.5	0.027	61.0	1.08±0.08 ^{c,d}
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-57	24	6.1	0.036	57.8	1.09±0.10 ^d
Native strains						
<i>A. abruptibulbus</i>	CP-87	20	5.8	0.049	40.1	2.13±0.23 ^f
<i>A. abruptibulbus</i>	CP-140	38	5.9	0.024	45.8	0.656±0.06 ^a
<i>A. augustus</i>	CP-80	38	5.7	0.020	34.0	0.702±0.02 ^a
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-84	20	5.9	0.033	80.0	1.45±0.13 ^e
<i>A. bitorquis</i>	CP-85	42	5.8	0.044	33.4	0.88±0.03 ^{b,c}
<i>A. osecanus</i>	CP-83	24	5.9	0.062	27.2	1.4±0.06 ^e
<i>A. robustissimus</i>	CP-73	10	5.8	0.188	56.0	4.7±0.04 ^g

*= Different letters in the same column indicated significant difference among values at level $\alpha=0.05$, according to Duncan test.

Table 4. Colony morphology of *Pleurotus* strains grown on PDA medium at 25 C.

Species	Code	Mycelial characteristics				
		Density	Texture	Color	Aerial hyphae	Colony growth
Reference strains						
<i>P. ostreatus</i> f.sp. florida	CP-11	+++	Cottony	White	Abundant	Regular
<i>P. ostreatus</i>	CP-37	+++	Cottony	White	Abundant	Regular
<i>P. ostreatus</i>	CP-50	+++	Cottony	White	Abundant	Regular
<i>P. pulmonarius</i>	CP-16	+++	Cottony	White	Abundant	Irregular
<i>P. pulmonarius</i>	CP-32	+++	Cottony	White	Regular	Regular
Native strains						
<i>P. cystidiosus</i>	CP-18	+++	Cottony	White	Abundant	Regular
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-34	++	Cottony	Pinkish white	Abundant	Regular
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-44	++	Velvety	Pinkish white	Regular	Irregular
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-53	+++	Velvety	White	Regular	Irregular
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-76	++	Velvety	White	Regular	Irregular
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-143	++	Cottony	Pinkish white	Abundant	Irregular
<i>P. levis</i>	CP-30	++	Hairy	White	Regular	Irregular
<i>P. spp.</i>	CP-15	+++	Velvety	White	Regular	Irregular
<i>P. spp.</i>	CP-91	++	Hairy	White	Regular	Irregular

+++ = High density. ++ = Regular density.

Table 5. Growth rate and biomass production by *Pleurotus* strains grown on PDA medium (initial pH= 5.8) at 25 C.

Species	Code	Growth period (days)	Final pH	Growth rate (mm/h)	Residual reducing sugar (%)	Biomass* fresh weight (g/L/day)
Reference strains						
<i>P. ostreatus</i> f.sp. florida	CP-11	11	6.8	0.100	3.7	2.09±0.57 ^{c,d}
<i>P. ostreatus</i>	CP-37	7	6.1	0.262	59.6	2.8±0.03 ^e
<i>P. ostreatus</i>	CP-50	11	6.5	0.158	40.5	2.68±0.01 ^e
<i>P. pulmonarius</i>	CP-16	16	6.0	0.109	5.0	1.31±0.03 ^b
<i>P. pulmonarius</i>	CP-32	9	6.3	0.145	38.6	3.95±0.22 ^g
Native strains						
<i>P. cystidiosus</i>	CP-18	25	6.0	0.044	80.0	1.13±0.05 ^b
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-34	20	6.0	0.055	14.0	2.18±0.20 ^d
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-44	19	6.4	0.052	72.0	2.0±0.02 ^{c,d}
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-53	19	5.8	0.092	76.0	2.87±0.21 ^e
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-76	25	5.9	0.058	32.7	1.77±0.14 ^c
<i>P. djamor</i>	CP-143	9	6.3	0.185	66.0	3.7±0.56 ^{f,g}
<i>P. levis</i>	CP-30	42	6.3	0.028	6.2	0.594±0.07 ^a
<i>P. spp.</i>	CP-15	7	6.0	0.226	70.2	3.43±0.32 ^f
<i>P. spp.</i>	CP-91	24	6.0	0.054	11.8	1.9±0.14 ^{c,d}

* = Different letters in the same column indicated significant difference among values at level $\alpha = 0.05$, according to Duncan test.

and abundant aerial hyphae. Its growth rate was 0.111 mm/h after 16 days, the biomass produced was 2.43 g/L/day, the residual reducing sugar was 22.8%, and the final pH of the culture medium was 6.3.

The colony morphology of *Ganoderma* strains was similar, except for texture (velvety, hairy) and mycelial growth (regular, irregular). The strain CP-158 of *G. lucidum* showed higher values of growth rate (0.065 mm/h) after 15 days, as well as biomass production (3.5 g/L/day), but a lower value of residual reducing sugar (6.7%) than the strain CP-145 of *G. curtisii*. The final pH of the culture medium in both species varied from 4.3-4.7.

The strain CP-5 of *Lentinula boryana* showed dense white colonies with brownish areas and exudates, as well as irregular growth. This species showed slower growth rate (0.055 mm/h) and higher residual

reducing sugar (48.3%) after 19 days than the reference strain CP-7 of *L. edodes*. However, its biomass production (2.48 g/L/day) was higher. The final pH of the culture medium was acid for both species (3.6-4.2).

The strain CP-6 of *Neolentinus lepideus* showed velvety off-white colonies of scarce aerial hyphae, irregular growth, and a growth rate of 0.099 mm/h after 19 days. However, it showed high production of biomass (3.72 g/L/day) and no residual reducing sugar in the culture medium. The final pH of the culture medium was 3.8.

Off-white mycelial colonies of the strain CP-19 of *Vovariella* spp. showed brownish areas, which are associated to the production of chlamydospores. These colonies are characterized by high growth rate (0.267 mm/h) after 6 days, low biomass production (1.45 g/L/day), and high residual reducing

Table 6. Colony morphology of strains from *Auricularia*, *Ganoderma*, *Lentinula*, *Neolentinus* and *Volvariella*, grown on PDA medium at 25 C.

Species	Code	Mycelial characteristics					
		Density	Texture	Color	Aerial hyphae	Colony growth	Exudates
Reference strains							
<i>Lentinula edodes</i>	CP-7	+++	Velvety	White	Regular	Irregular	-
Native strains							
<i>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</i>	CP-103	+++	Velvety	White, pale brownish areas	Abundant	Regular	-
<i>Ganoderma curtisii</i>	CP-145	+++	Velvety	Off-white	Scarce	Regular	-
<i>G. lucidum</i>	CP-158	+++	Hairy	Off-white	Scarce	Irregular	-
<i>Lentinula boryana</i>	CP-5	+++	Velvety	White, pale brownish areas	Regular	Irregular	Brownish
<i>Neolentinus lepideus</i>	CP-6	++	Velvety	Off-white	Scarce	Irregular	-
<i>Volvariella</i> spp.	CP-19	+	Hairy	Off-white, brownish areas	Abundant	Irregular	-

+++ = High density. ++ = Regular density. + = Low density.

Table 7. Growth rate and biomass production by strains from *Auricularia*, *Ganoderma*, *Lentinula*, *Neolentinus* and *Volvariella*, grown on PDA medium (initial pH= 5.8) at 25 C.

Species	Code	Growth period (days)	Final pH	Growth rate (mm/h)	Residual reducing sugar (%)	Biomass fresh weight* (g/L/day)
Reference strains						
<i>Lentinula edodes</i>	CP-7	19	3.6	0.099	0.0	1.98±0.15 ^a
Native strains						
<i>Auricularia fuscusuccinea</i>	CP-103	16	6.3	0.111	22.8	2.43±0.23 ^b
<i>Ganoderma curtisii</i>	CP-145	16	4.7	0.060	21.6	2.46±0.06 ^b
<i>G. lucidum</i>	CP-158	15	4.3	0.065	6.7	3.5±0.15 ^c
<i>Lentinula boryana</i>	CP-5	19	4.2	0.055	48.3	2.48±0.16 ^b
<i>Neolentinus lepideus</i>	CP-6	19	3.8	0.099	0.0	3.72±0.25 ^c
<i>Volvariella</i> spp.	CP-19	6	5.8	0.267	84.0	1.45±0.70 ^a

*= Different letters in the same column indicated significant difference among values at level $\alpha=0.05$, according to Duncan test.

Table 8. Comparison of growth rate, biomass production, residual reducing sugar, and final pH recorded within genera studied (initial pH= 5.8).

Genera	Growth rate(mm/h)	Biomass fresh weight (g/L/day)	Residual reducing sugar (%)	Final pH
<i>Agaricus</i>	0.020-0.188	0.656-4.7	27.2-80.0	5.7-6.5
<i>Auricularia</i>	0.111	2.43	22.8	6.3
<i>Ganoderma</i>	0.060-0.065	2.46-3.5	6.7-21.6	4.3-4.7
<i>Lentinula</i>	0.055-0.099	1.98-2.48	0.0-48.3	3.6-4.2
<i>Neolentinus</i>	0.099	3.72	0.0	3.8
<i>Pleurotus</i>	0.028-0.262	0.594-3.95	3.7-80.0	5.8-6.8
<i>Volvariella</i>	0.267	1.45	84.0	5.8

sugar (84.0%). The final pH of the culture medium was 5.8.

In general (**Table 8**), the mushroom genera *Ganoderma*, *Lentinula* and *Neolentinus* were capable of reaching low residual reducing sugar (0.0-6.7%), which was associated to a lower final pH

of the culture medium (3.6-4.7). The other genera, *Agaricus*, *Auricularia*, *Pleurotus* and *Volvariella*, also had residual reducing sugar (3.7-84.0%), but the final pH was similar to initial pH or higher (5.7-6.8). Higher values of biomass production (3.95-4.7 g/L/day) were associated to those

genera (*Agaricus*, *Pleurotus*) in which high biological efficiencies have been reported¹². In these cases, higher growth rates led to high biomass production. The genus *Volvariella* showed the highest growth rate (0.267 mm/h), however, the biomass produced was low (1.45 g/L/day).

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