HAROLD ERNEST PARKS

Lee Bonar

Harold Ernest Parks was born at Albany, Oregon, August 5, 1880. Some of his early years were spent in Tacoma, Washington. Following the death of his father the family moved to California in 1890, living in various localities in the San Francisco Bay area while young Harold attended public school.

He became a member of the California National Guard in San Rafael, and his unit was mustered into federal service as part of "K" Company, First California U.S. Volunteer Division, April 27, 1898, and sailed on the transport, City of Pekin, May 28, 1898. "K" Company participated in the capture of Guam, June 1898, and arrived in the Philippines, June 30, 1898, taking part in the battles around Manila and the capture of the city, August 13, 1898. The company continued service in that area during the Philippine Insurrection and Parks was wounded in action, February 28, 1899. He served later that year on Negros Island and was discharged from the Army, September 21, 1899, at San Francisco.

He moved to Tacoma, and worked as a salesman for H. J. Henry and the National Biscuit Company from 1900 through 1910.

While in Tacoma he married Bessie A. Reynolds. Three sons were born to this marriage: Robert Wayne, Wendell King, and Laurance Dale. The family moved to Santa Cruz, California, where Parks worked as mill worker and salesman until 1914, when he went to San Jose, California, as a special clerk in the Post Office. Mr. and Mrs. Parks were divorced in 1924.

During these years in California Parks took a number of courses in language and business training from the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Also during this period he developed an interest in the study of plants, especially certain groups of fleshy fungi. He wrote letters of inquiry seeking advice from professional men and finally settled on a program of research in fungi with W. A. Setchell as advisor and authority to whom he submitted collections for identification. Parks soon developed an especial interest in the collection and study of the hypogeous fungi of his area.

During the period 1916 to 1921 he collected, traveling by bicycle, in the hill areas west of San Jose. All his free time was devoted to collecting, compiling notes, and sending out collections. A file shows 30 letters written him by Setchell during the calendar year 1918 giving answers to questions and identifications for specimens. Some letters gave up to 25 identifications.

With the encouragement of W. A. Murrill and Setchell, Parks wrote two papers on fungi during this time: Notes on California Fungi (Mycologia 9:10-21. 1919), and California Hypogeous Fungi—Tuberaceae (Mycologia 13:301-314. 1921).

He also wrote, with suggestions and advice from certain zoologists, a paper relating to the habits of the wood rats and their use of hypogeous fungi as food: The genus *Neotoma* in the Santa Cruz Mountains (J. Mammology 3:241-253. 1922).

Setchell once said that this man Parks bombarded him with so much work that he decided that he had better try to get him to come to Berkeley and work for the Botany Department. On August 23, 1921, Setchell offered Parks a position as helper and general handy man at a salary of $150 per month; Parks served as technical assistant from September 1, 1921 through June 30, 1922.

He was appointed Collector for the Department of Botany, University of California, July 1, 1922, and continued in this position until he resigned June 30, 1928. He was Associate Curator of the University of California Herbarium, without salary, July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1950, and held the title of Honorary Curator until his death.

His extensive general knowledge of field botany made Parks a very valuable employee of the department. His main duties were collecting class and research material for staff and graduate students. He also had charge of the departmental storeroom and was general handy man for the department. During this time he combined his interest in fungi and obtaining specimens of them with collecting class material.

Parks became known as an outstanding student and collector of hypogeous Gasteromycetes and contributed very extensive amounts of material to S. M. Zeller and C. W. Dodge for some twenty years, starting in 1918. His collections are repeatedly cited in their monographic studies published in the Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Parks had extensive experience in collecting during several summer trips to certain Pacific Islands. He went as assistant to W. A. Setchell on the University of California-Carnegie Institution Expedition to Tahiti, May 16-July 19, 1922. With W. A. Setchell, C. B. Setchell, J. E. Hofmeister, and J. M. Ostergard on an Expedition to the Tonga Islands under the auspices of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, May 31-August 23, 1926. Parks spent most of his time in a botanical survey of Eua Island. During the summer of 1927 he made a collecting trip to Fiji as Research Associate of the Bishop Museum.

He was married to Susan Priscilla Thew in October 1927. They made a trip, on their own, May to July 1930, to Raratonga and the Cook Islands.

Parks made general collections on these expeditions but gave special care to the collection of fungi and distribution of specimens following the return of the expedition. He sent material to various specialists over the world and compiled publications on some of it. James R. Weir, C. L. Shear, and other members of the staff in charge of the Pathological Collections of the United States Department of Agriculture were most helpful with this work. Duplicates deposited in the University of Cali-

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fornia Herbarium have greatly enriched our collections. Published records on some of these collections are as follows: Lichenes a W. A. Setchell et H. E. Parks in insula Tahiti a 1922 collecti, by E. A. Vainio (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 12:1-16. 1922); Report on a collection of ferns from Tahiti, by W. R. Maxon (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 12:17-44. 1924); Tahitian mosses collected by W. A. Setchell and H. E. Parks, determined by V. F. Brotherus (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 12:45-48. 1924); Tahitian fungi collected by W. A. Setchell and H. E. Parks, by H. E. Parks (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 12:49-59. 1926); Tahitian algae collected by W. A. Setchell, C. B. Setchell, and H. E. Parks, by W. A. Setchell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 12:61-142. 1926); Tahitian spermatophytes collected by W. A. Setchell, C. B. Setchell, and H. E. Parks, by W. A. Setchell (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 12:143-230, 1926); The Tonga expedition of 1926, by W. A. Setchell (Science 64:440-442. 1926); Ferns of Fiji, by E. B. Copeland (Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 59:1-106. 1929); Raratonga ferns, collected by Harold E. and Susan Thew Parks, and miscellaneous oriental pteridophytes, by E. B. Copeland (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 12:395-381. 1931); and New Plants from Fiji—I, by J. W. Gillespie (Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 74:1-99. 1930).

During 1931 the Parkses became established in a home overlooking the Pacific at Trinidad, Humboldt Co., California. This was an area little known mycologically, and Parks continued his botanical work in this area for twenty-two years. He formed a close working relationship with another enthusiastic botanical student, Joseph P. Tracy (UC '03) of Eureka, California, and the two very often collected together to advantage, since Tracy was well-known for his studies on the higher plants of that region. Parks collected fungi generally, but his emphasis was on parasitic fungi and all sorts of micro-fungi. His series of collection numbers of California fungi reached approximately 9000; these were almost all sent to the University of California Herbarium. This material came with a goodly portion of it already identified, and was collected, when possible, in sufficient quantity to make distribution sets of 25-30 duplicates. The fact that Parks collected 696 of the first 1225 sets of Fungi of California distributed by the University of California Herbarium exemplifies the extent of his contributions.

Parks frequently received requests from specialists for collections of particular fungi in which they were interested and had correspondence with many mycologists. He collected *Discomycetes* for Edith K. Cash and *Thelephoraceae* for H. S. Jackson.

The following thirty of Parks' collections, including one new genus, were named in his honor; these represent widely different types of plants from different parts of the Pacific Basin: *Parksia libocedri* Cash, California; *Asplenium parksii* Copel., Raratonga; *Belonidium parksii* Cash, California; *Cyathea parksiae* Copel., Raratonga; *Cyrtandra parksii* Setch., Tahiti; *Dennstedtia parksii* Copel., Tongatabu; *Ectocarpus*

parksii Setch. & Gardn., California; *Eryrotrichia parksii* Setch. & Gardn., California; *Freycinetia parksii* Mart., Fiji; *Fucus parksii* Setch. & Gardn., California; *Gautieria parksiana* Zell. & Dodge, California; *Hydnangium parksii* Zell. & Dodge, California; *Hymenogaster parksii* Zell. & Dodge, California; *Hypoxylon parksii* Lloyd, Tahiti; *Iridophycus parksii* Setch. & Gardn., California; *Languas parksii* Gill., Fiji; *Loxogramme parksii* Copel., Fiji; *Lycopodium parksii* Copel., Fiji; *Maesa parksii* Gill., Fiji; *Melanogaster parksii* Zell. & Dodge, California; *Oleandra parksii* Copel., Fiji; *Pandanus odoratissimus* L. var. *parksii* Mart., Tonga; *Peridermium parksianum* Faull, California; *Polypodium parksii* Copel., Fiji; *Poria parksii* Murr., California; *Puccinia parksiana* Cumm., Fiji; *Salix parksii* Ball, California; *Spireanthemum parksii* Gill., Fiji; *Strigula (Melanothele) parksii* Ras. ex Sbarb., Cook Islands; and *Aglaia parksii* A. C. Smith, Fiji.

The Parkses became well-known and active members of the community in the Trinidad and Eureka area and many visitors enjoyed the hospitality of their pleasant home. With advancing age and increasing health problems they disposed of their home in 1953 and spent the remainder of their time in traveling, living in guest hotels and health resorts. Parks died after protracted illness at Calistoga, California, March 5, 1967. His wife, Susan Thew Parks, followed him in death on January 29, 1968. They are buried at Visalia, California. The University of California Herbarium owes much to the numerous contributions of Harold Ernest Parks.

Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley

NEW RECORDS OF MYXOMYCETES FROM CALIFORNIA IV.

Donald T. Kowalski and Dwayne H. Curtis

The new records of slime molds listed in our last paper (Kowalski and Curtis, 1968) brought the total number of Myxomycetes recorded in print for California to 190. Since then, seven new species and two new records have been reported from the state (Kowalski, 1968a; 1968b; 1969a; 1969b; 1970). Ten new records are reported in this paper. This brings the total number of slime molds found in California to 209 species. All collections cited here have been deposited in the Herbarium of the University of California at Berkeley. Unless otherwise stated, the numbers are those of the authors, labeled K and C respectively. With the exception of *Diderma umbilicatum* Pers., the names of the organisms are those accepted by Martin (1949). This investigation was supported by National Science Foundation Grant GB-5799.

Liceaceae

Licea parasitica (Zukal) Martin. Four collections, three on oak bark from Lower Bidwell Park, Chico, Butte Co., *K 2342,* Jan. 8, 1966,