Pages 634 and 635: due to printer's error, improved Fig. 1 and 2 are published on pages 1249 and 1250 of this issue.

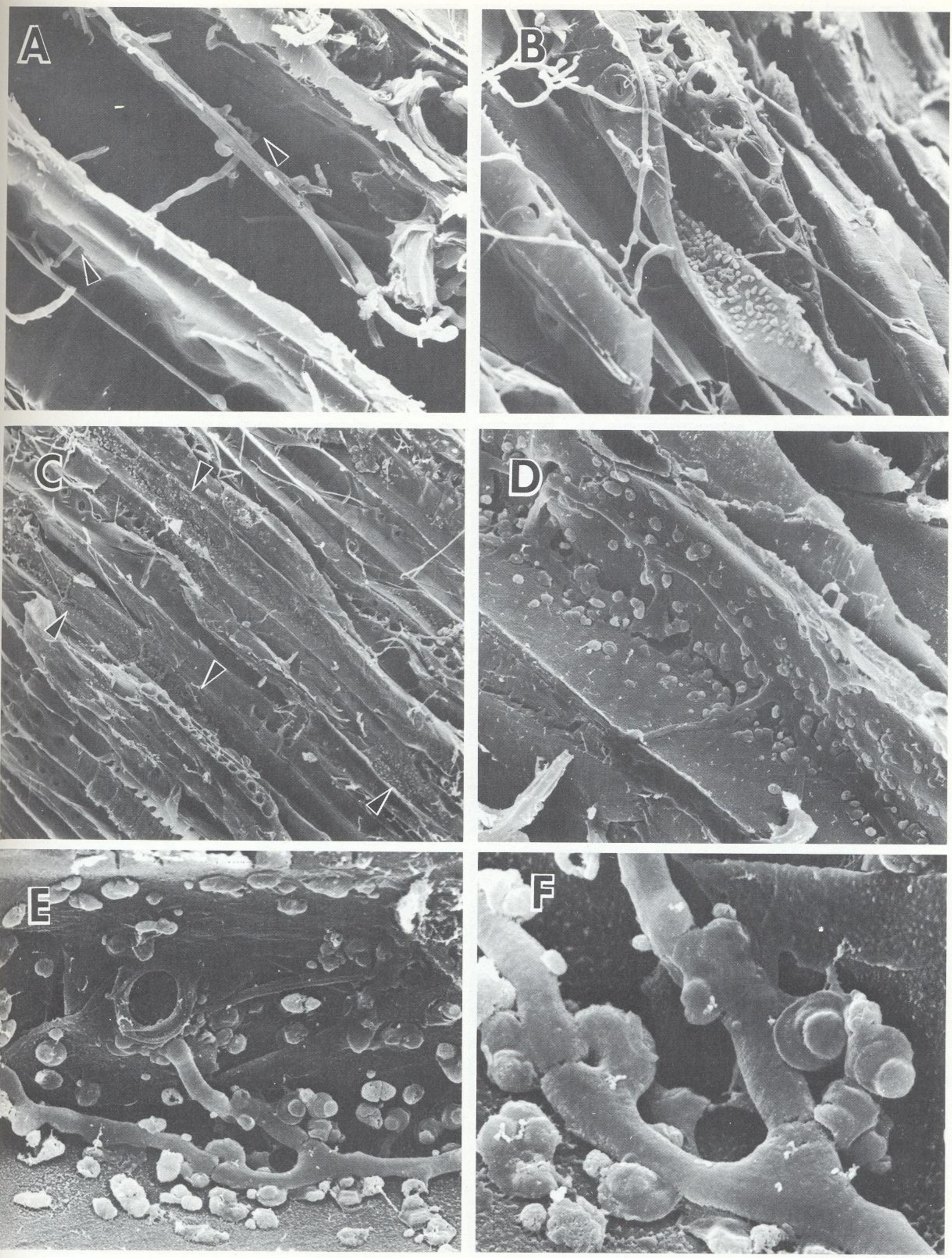
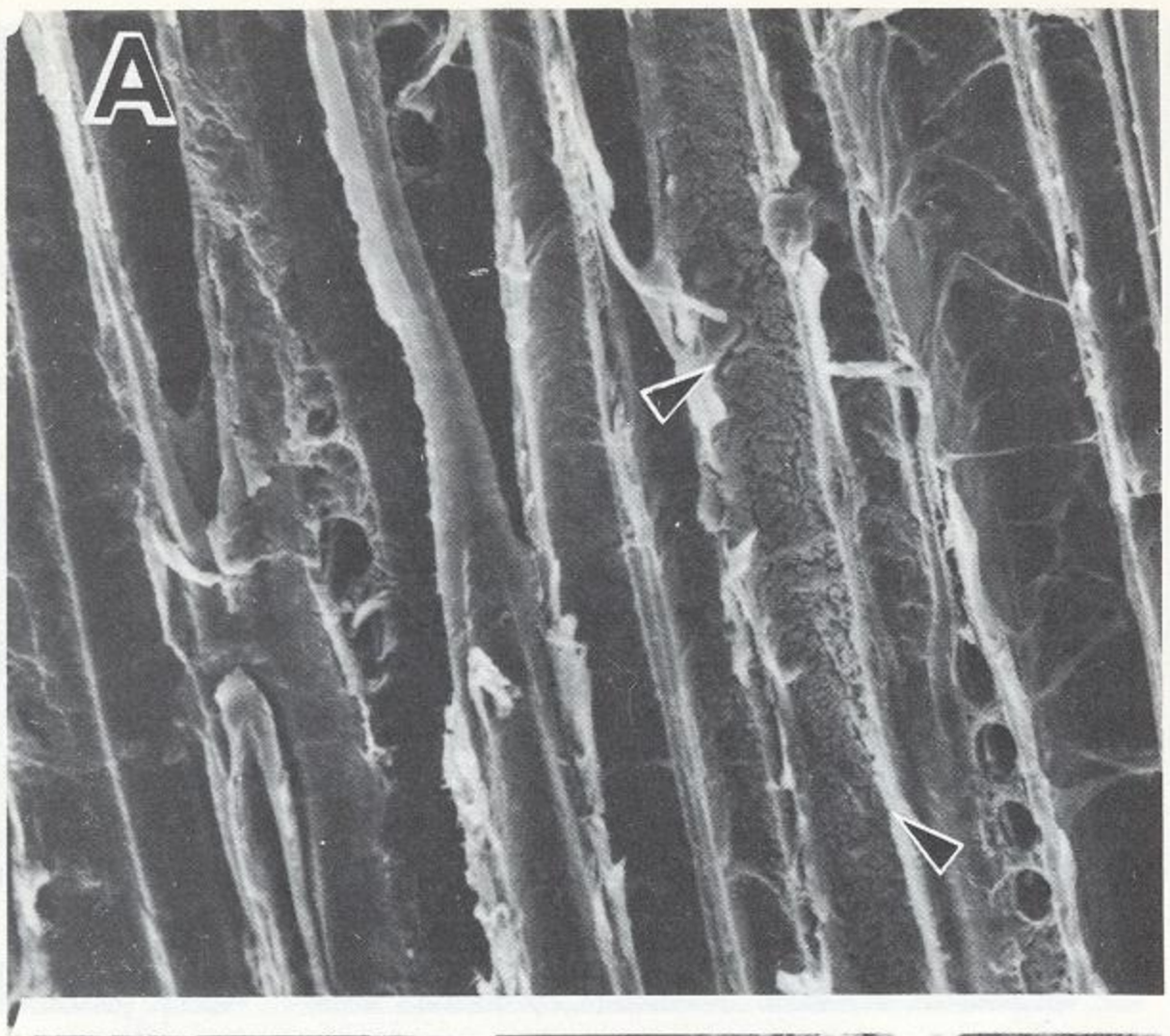
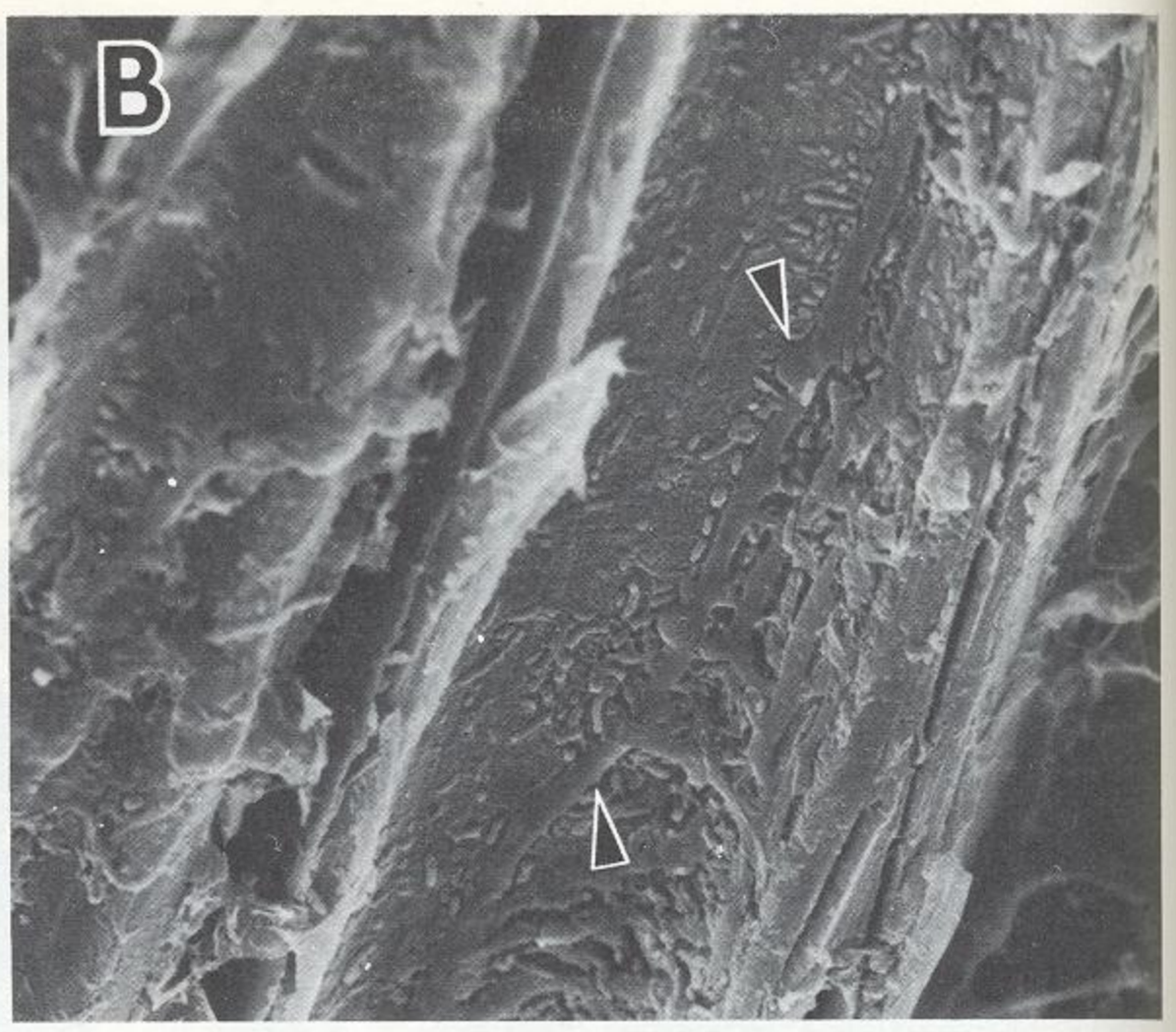
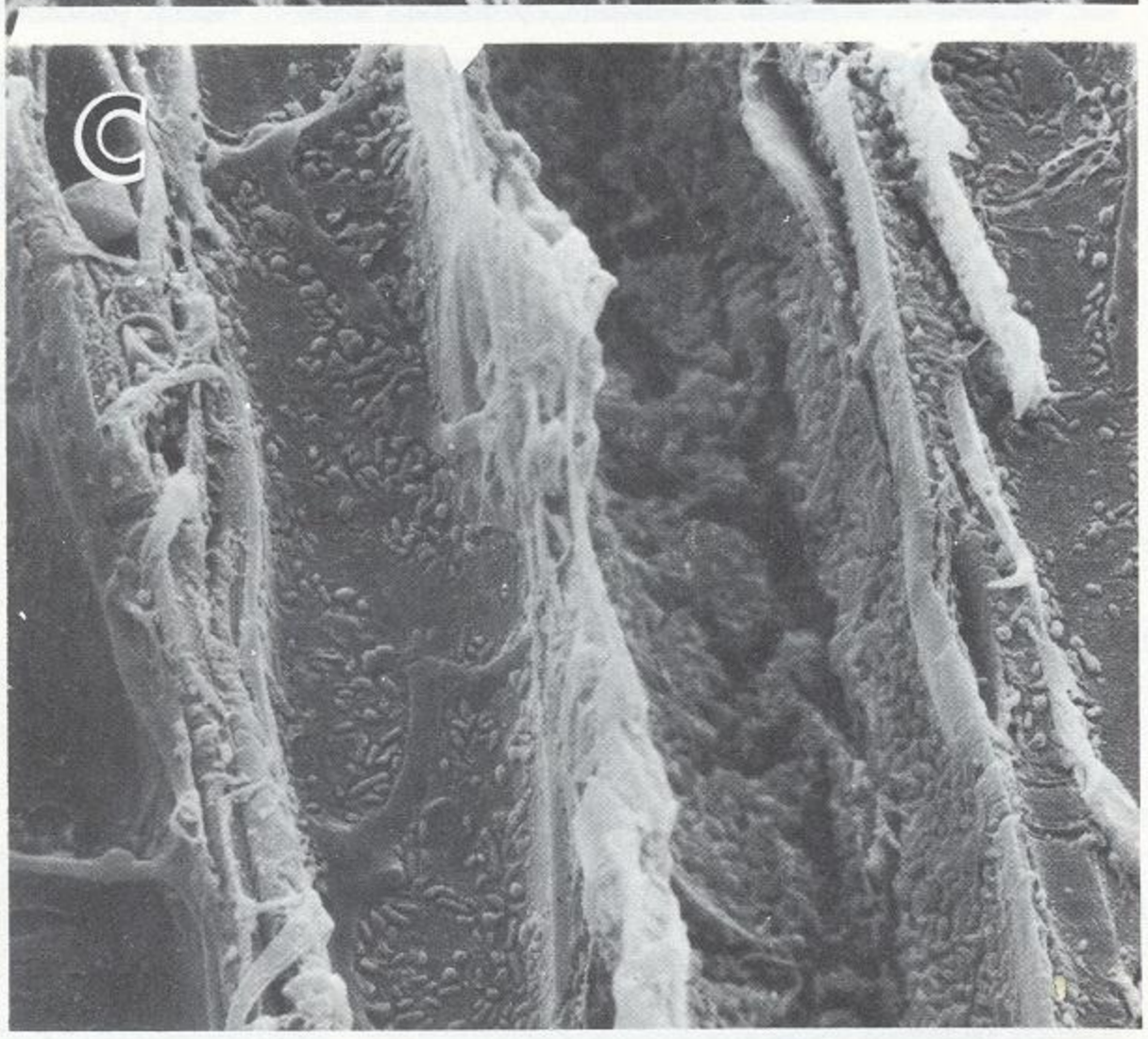
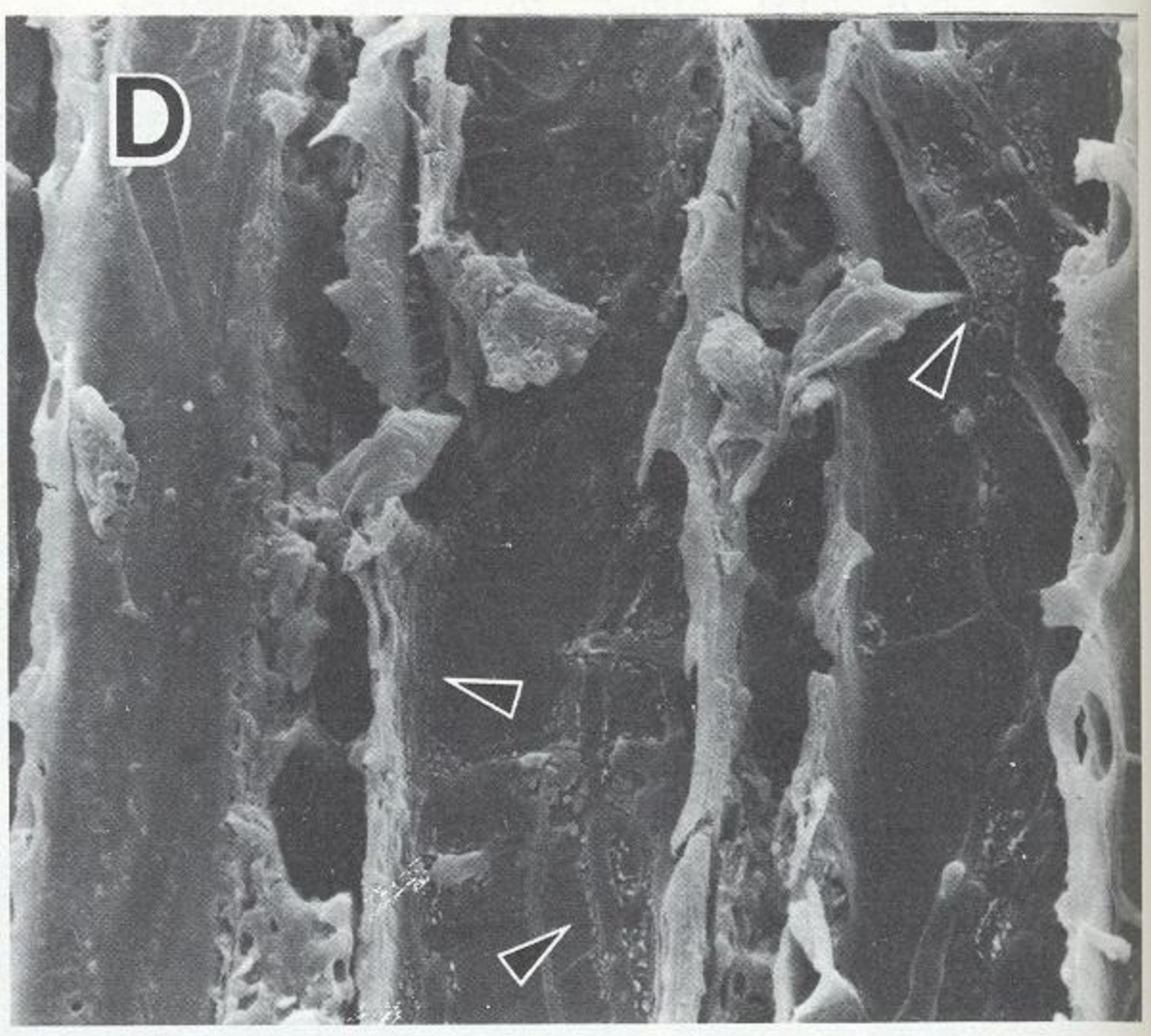


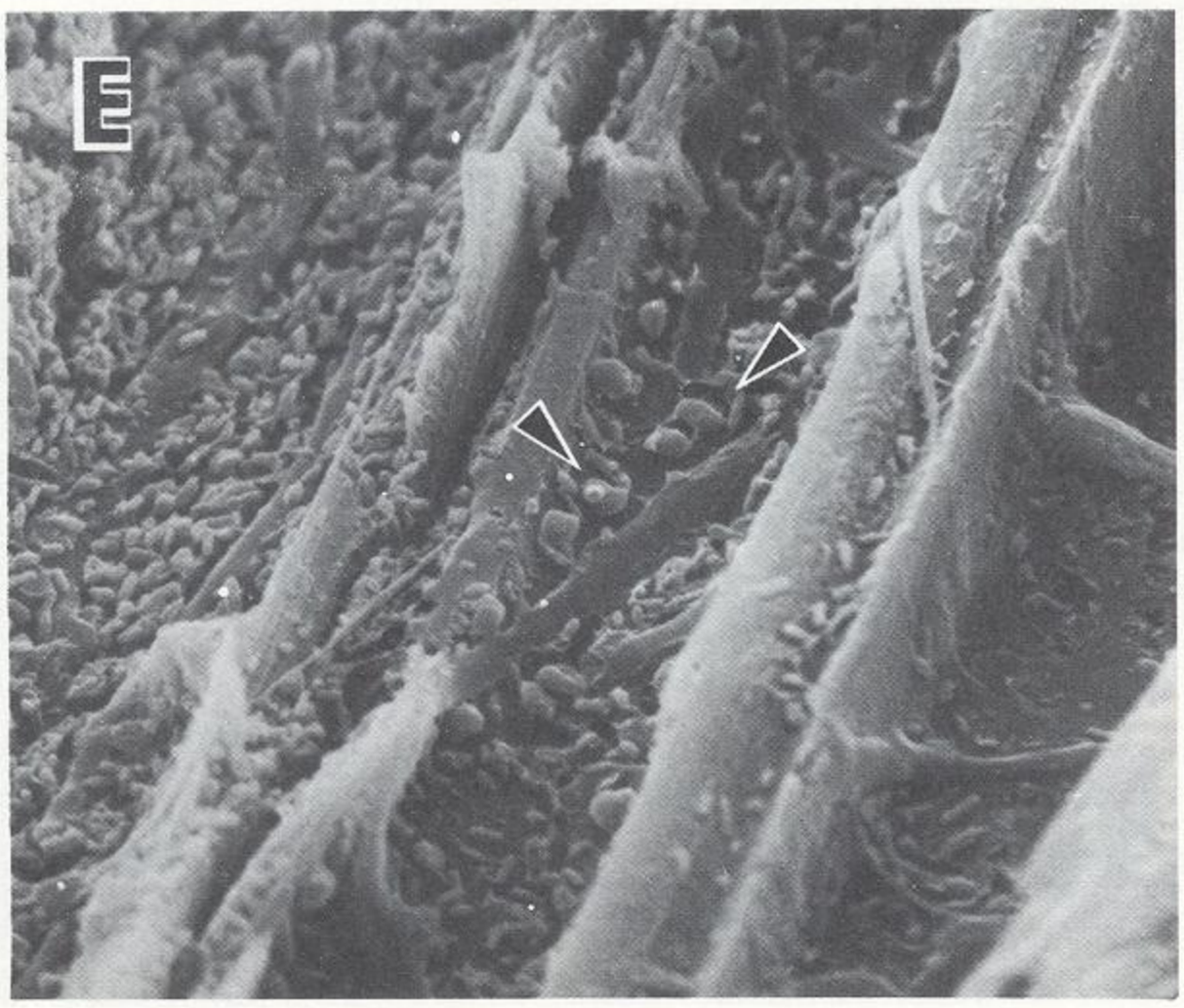
Fig. 2-(**A to F**). Scanning electron micrographs of coniferous wood inoculated with bacteria, yeasts, and basidiomycetes after (A,B) 1 and (C-F) 5 mo. **A**) Fungal hyphae traversing the pits of successive tracheids (arrows) ending in ray parenchyma cells (× 1,000). **B**) Bacteria and yeasts colonizing the ray parenchyma cells (× 500). **C**) Bacteria and yeasts present only in tracheids where basidiomycetous hyphae are decomposing the cell walls (arrows) (× 100). **D**) Lysis of tracheid wall around hyphae with bacteria and yeasts clustered in the immediate vicinity (× 1,400). **E**,**F**) The close association among bacteria, yeasts, and basidiomycetes is clearly evident (× 1,500 and × 5,000, respectively).











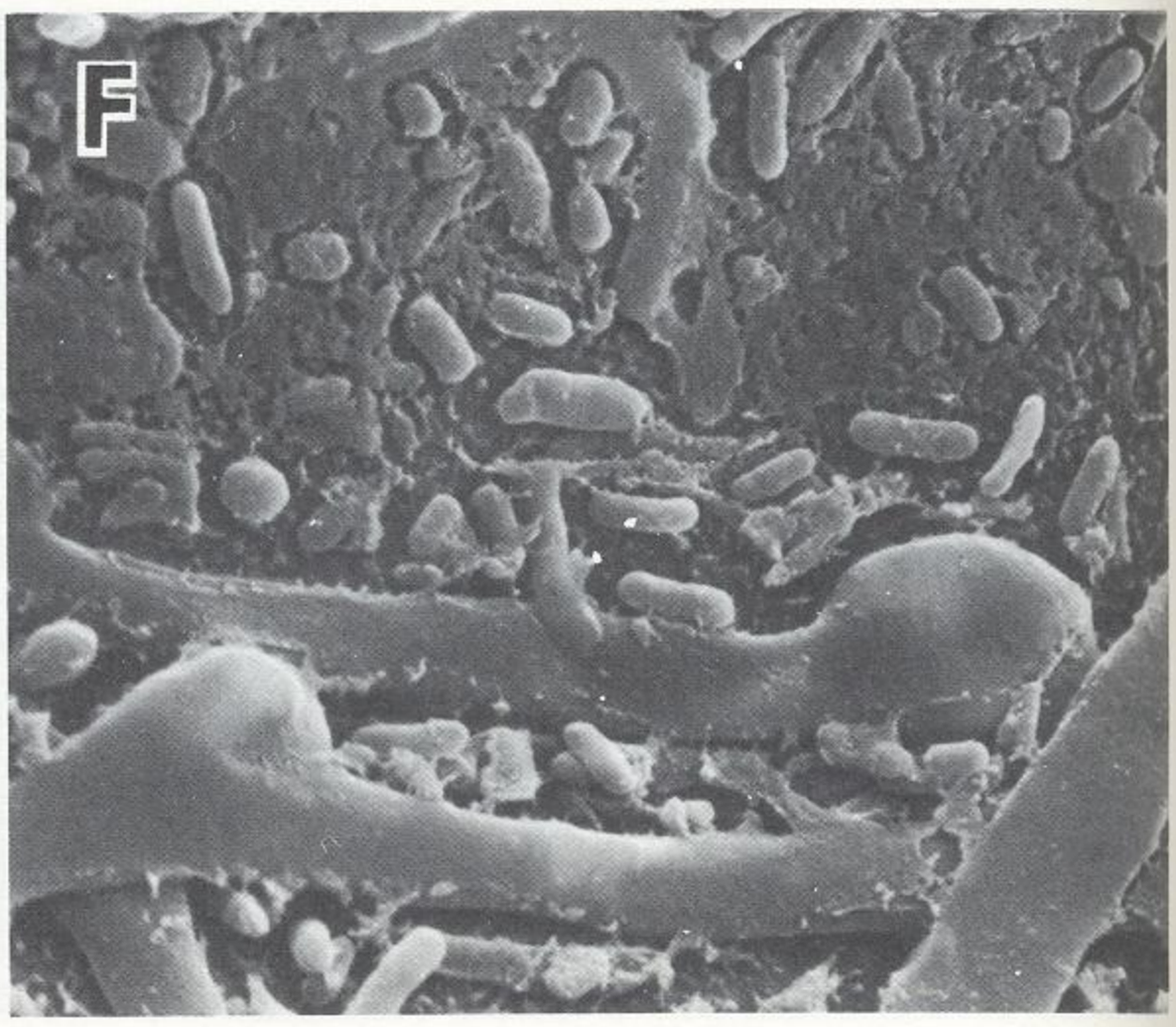


Fig. 3-(**A to F**). Scanning electron micrographs of decayed wood taken from fallen coniferous logs 30 cm from basidiocarps. **A**) Bacteria (arrows) in tracheids decayed by *Fomitopsis pinicola* (× 400). **B**) Fungal hyphae (arrows) of *Coriolus versicolor* with bacteria closely associated (× 1,200). **C**) Tracheids severely decayed by *C. versicolor* with numerous bacteria present (× 1,100). **D**) Bacteria in the immediate vicinity of *Cryptoporus volvatus* hyphae (arrows) (× 800). **E**) *Hirschioporus abietinus* decaying the cell wall with yeasts (arrows) and bacteria present (× 1,600). **F**) Lysis around the hyphae of *H. abietinus*; bacteria appear to be utilizing the modified cell wall components (× 5,000).