



FUNGI

Editor

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FRANCE – November 12, 2005

3156 53c Avicenna (found in many collections of mycologists)

JERSEY – September 13, 2005 (set of 6 + SS)

1183	33p	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>	Hygrophoraceae
1184	34p	<i>Boletus erythropus</i>	Boletaceae
1185	41p	<i>Inocybe godeyi</i>	Cortinariaceae
1186	50p	<i>Myriostoma califorme</i>	Geastraceae
1187	56p	<i>Helvella crispa</i>	Helvellaceae
1188	73p	<i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	Hygrophoraceae
1189	£2	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Tricholomataceae

HONDURAS – 2005

C1219a	L20	<i>Hygrophorus marzolus</i>	Hygrophoraceae
C1219b	L25	<i>Lactarius deliciosus</i>	Russulaceae
C1219c	L30	<i>Boletus pinophilus</i>	Boletaceae
C1219d	L50	<i>Gyromitra esculenta</i>	Helvellaceae

PAKISTAN - October 1, 2005

1071a	5re	<i>Lepiota procera</i>	Lepiotaceae
1071b	5re	<i>Tricholoma gambosum</i>	Tricholomataceae
1071c	5re	<i>Amanita caesarea</i>	Amanitaceae
1071d	5re	<i>Cantarellus cibarius</i>	Cantharellaceae
1071e	5re	<i>Boletus luridus</i>	Boletaceae
1071f	5re	<i>Morchella vulgaris</i>	Morchellaceae
1071g	5re	<i>Amanita vaginata</i>	Amanitaceae
1071h	5re	<i>Agaricus arvensis</i>	Agaricaceae
1071i	5re	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Coprinaceae
1071j	5re	<i>Clitocybe geotropa</i>	Tricholomataceae

ZIMBABWE – January 17, 2006

1006	\$25,000	Mixed mushrooms as food	
		<i>Agaricus campestris</i>	Agaricaceae
		<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Boletaceae
		<i>Cantharellus longisporus</i>	Cantharellaceae
		<i>Cantharellus miniatescens</i>	Cantharellaceae

For the Record – The following two sets may achieve Scott Catalog status at some time in the future, but at present have not. They are “Photostamps” available from two ‘.com’ groups on the Internet. They have legitimate franking power and thus deserve recognition as postage stamps and not as Cinderella items. I know nothing about the organization of the two ‘.coms’ represented here, but the six stamps from Endica.com have only three different mushrooms presented on three different values, each of which were then prepared in both horizontal and vertical format. Identical illustrations are found on three of the Stamps.com items. All 13 stamps are colored identically – a black line drawing is featured on a tan background.

UNITED STATES – Endica.com – 2005

37¢	<i>Aleuria aurantia</i> (horiz.)	Humariaceae
37¢	<i>Aleuria aurantia</i> (vert.)	Humariaceae
49¢	<i>Boletus badius</i> (horiz.)	Boletaceae
49¢	<i>Boletus badius</i> (vert.)	Boletaceae
60¢	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i> (horiz.)	Hygrophoraceae
60¢	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i> (vert.)	Hygrophoraceae

UNITED STATES – Stamps.com – 2005

24¢	<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Polyporaceae
39¢	<i>Coprinus stercoreus</i>	Coprinaceae
52¢	<i>Aleuria aurantia</i>	Humariaceae
63¢	<i>Boletus calopus</i>	Boletaceae
87¢	<i>Clitocybe dealbata</i>	Tricholomataceae
\$1.11	<i>Hygrocybe calyptriformis</i>	Hygrophoraceae
\$4.05	<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>	Strophariaceae

Taxonomic Abbreviations (Plus) on Stamps Showing Fungi

Last quarter I began a brief overview of abbreviations found in the names of fungi presented on stamps. In that note I mentioned the inclusion of authority names after the Latin binomial (2 word name) mentioning specifically “(L.) Karst.” the authorities for the name *Pycnoporus sanguineus*. Those of you who have spotted these ‘attributions’ on stamps will also have noticed that they appear in different formats.

Before I go further I need to clarify the difference between taxonomy and nomenclature. Taxonomy is the attempt by a scientist to group organisms in a manner that best shows their relationships to each other and which simultaneously differentiate them from dissimilar organisms. Thus, for many years fungi were classified as plants. More recently plants and fungi have been separated into distinct groups to reflect significant differences found between the generalized plant and the generalized fungus. This decision was a taxonomic decision.

Taxonomists can ‘erect’ new species to recognize an organism displaying a new, unique conjunction of characteristics; he/she may simply reorganize previously described organisms to reflect an emphasis on personally selected ‘similarity’ of characteristics; or, a combination of both may be used to describe new taxonomic relationships.

More next time.