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FUNGI

Editor

Paul A. Mistretta, BU2002



Cuba –	December	· 15,	2005
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4551	10¢	Clathrus cancellatus	Clathraceae	
4553	30¢	Lepiota puellaris	Lepiotaceae	
4555	75¢	Clitocybe infundibuliformis	Tricholomataceae	
(Issued with two additional stamps and a souvenir sheet featuring snails)				

GABON - 1999

951A	100fr	Amanite panthere (Amanita pantherina)	Amanitaceae
951B	125fr	Basidiomycetes	
951C	225fr	Basidiomycetes	
951D	260fr	Amanite tue-mouches	Amanitaceae

Greenland – May 22, 2006

476	5.50k	Rozites caperatus	Cortinariaceae
477	7k	Lactarius dryadophilus	Russulaceae
478	10k	Calvatia cretacea	Lycoperdaceae
479	5.50k	#476 as self-adhesive booklet stamp	
480	7k	#477 as self-adhesive booklet stamp	
480a		Booklet pane = $3x \#479 \& 3x \#480 - 2$ panes p	er booklet

Guinea, Republic – June 14, 2001

1936d 450fr Alexander Fleming & mushrooms

St. Thomas & Prince - 2003

1448g 5000d Alexander Fleming

St. Thomas & Prince – 2003

1493a	1000d	Xerocomus cubtomentosus	Xerocomaceae
1493b	2000d	Suillus placidus	Boletaceae
1493c	3000d	Boletus edulis	Boletaceae
1493d	5000d	Suillus variegatus	Boletaceae
1493e	6000d	Tylopilus felleus	Boletaceae
1493f	15000d	Aureoboletus gentilis	Boletaceae
1494a	1000d	Boletus edulis f. betulicola	Boletaceae
1494b	2000d	Boletus edulis f. pinicola	Boletaceae
1494c	3000d	Boletus appendiculatus	Boletaceae
1494d	5000d	Boletus fechtneri	Boletaceae

St. Thomas & Prince – 2003 (Cont.)				
1494e	6000d	Boletus impolitus	Boletaceae	
1494f	15000d	Boletus impolitus	Boletaceae	
1495a	1000d	Russula nigricans	Russulaceae	
1495b	2000d	Lactarius volemus	Russulaceae	
1495c	3000d	Russula cyanoxantha	Russulaceae	
1495d	5000d	Gomphidius roseus	Gomphidiaceae	
1495e	6000d	Russula integra	Russulaceae	
1495f	15000d	Agaricus bisporus	Agaricaceae	
1497	38000d	Boletus edulis	Boletaceae	
1498	38000d	Boletus edulis f. betulicola	Boletaceae	
1499	38000	Agaricus bisporus	Agaricaceae	

Taxonomic Abbreviations (Plus) on Stamps Showing Fungi (pt. 3)

Nomenclature is the process of naming organisms to reflect a proposed system of relationships among organisms (a proposed taxonomy). Should a taxonomist disagree with the placement of, for example, a species in a given genus because of a set of criteria he or she is using to organize specimens, he will relocate the species in another preexisting, or newly named, genus. Nomenclature now kicks in and a set of internationally accepted rules takes over and determines the appropriate form the new name takes including the citation of the authorities for the new name. (Note that this type of manipulation of name occurs at all taxonomic levels – genera are moved among families, families can be shifted in orders, orders in classes, etc.) Nomenclature is similar in many ways to the provenance of an antique; it tells part of the story of where the name came from

Most commonly these authority names appear as a single name or a pair of names (or their abbreviations). Thus you may see single 'attributions' such as 'Berk.' or 'Br.', or paired names such as 'Berk. & Br.' In the case where only a single authority for the name is given only a single scientist was involved in determining the taxonomy of the organism named. In the case of the '&' names, there was a collaboration between (or if more than 2 names – among) the scientists recognized in the attribution

There are *at least* three more formats in which you will find authorities listed: Scop. ex Fr.; (Fr.) Quel.; and, (Scop.: Fr.) Pers. Whereas the examples in the previous paragraph represent names as they are first used, the three forms here represent the authorities for names which have been changed since they were first published, or which were used before the 1821-1832 publication by Elias Fries of the three volumes of his *Systema mycologicum*, *sistens fungorum ordines*, *genera et species*, *huc usque cognitas*, *quas ad normam methodi naturalis determinavit*, *disposuit atque descripsit* generally referred to simply as his *Systema Mycologicum* or *Fries' Systemma*.

The easiest of these three to explain is the simple parentheses around the first name(s) followed by another name(s) as in '(Fr.) Quel. Using a species name as an example (with authorities cited as just mentioned), Elias Fries named the species, placing it in a genus and giving rise to a new 'sanctioned' binomial name for the 'type' specimen(s). At some later date, Lucien Quelet reviewed Fries' taxonomy and liked the species but did not think it was appropriately placed with respect to

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genus. Quelet moved the existing (Friesian) species to another genus. Briefly it means Fries named it and Quelet moved it.

The other two forms relate to rules in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (the *ICBN*), the document that was developed to systematize the naming of plants (including fungi which are no longer considered to be in the Kingdom Plantae by most taxonomists). The fact that there are two different formats reflecting basically the same situation results from the fact that these rules changed significantly in the mid 1980s with respect to fungi. The earlier used 'ex' format was replaced by the ':' form (also seen as '[...]'.) So what does this format of authorities mean?

When first accepted, the *ICBN* established 'beginning points' for the names of plants; the officially sanctioned names of vascular plants (green plants with a water conducting system of xylem (upward conducting) and phloem (downward conducting) tissues was to begin with Linnaeus' (Carl von Linne of Sweden) 1753 publication of his *Systema Plantarum...*' Unfortunately, fungal nomenclature in Linnaeus' work was not considered as advanced as the remainder of his work, so Fries *Systema* (noted above) was selected as the starting point for fungal nomenclature. Reflected in the initial set of *ICBN* rules was the sentiment that while 1821 had been selected, the 1753 date had real significance. The authors of several major works which predate the official starting date were to be recognized by including their names in the citation of the authorities for the name. Fries, himself, adopted many existing names (those of Persoon, Scoparius, Linnaeus, and others), and when these names were codified under the rules, the authority was recorded as *** ex Fr. or *** ex Fries. Thus the meaning of 'ex' was simply a statement that the authority before the 'ex' used the name before 1821 and the name was then 'validated' by the authority following the 'ex'. Thus Pers. Ex Fr. Recognizes that Christiaan Persoon used the name before 1821, and Fries accepted its use and validated it in his post 1821 work.

For reasons of which I have very little understanding, in the mid 1980s the beginning date of fungal nomenclature was synchronized with other plants at 1753, and the rule regarding the citation of authorities was changed: a colon was substituted for the 'ex'. The result was citations of authorities with the appearance of 'Pers.:Fr.' as opposed to 'Pers. ex Fr.' (Anyone who has a clearer explanation of the changeover of authority citations – please let me know and I'll be glad to get it into this column [space available]).

With that brief overview of what the various abbreviations are and how to read (most of) them, I will begin to list authority abbreviations that are found on mushroom stamps with the full name of the mycologist, birth and death year and where they lived. I'll tackle this alphabetically, no attempt will be made to order the men and women by their significance to mycological taxonomy at this time.

Authorities:

Batsch	August Johann Georg Carl Batsch	1761-1802	
Beeli	Maurice	1879-	
Berk. or B.	Rev. Miles Joseph Berkeley	1803-1889	Great Britain
Bond.	Apollinarij Semyonovitch Bondartsev	1877-1968	Russia
Boud.	Jean Louis Emile Bodier	1828-1920	Montmorency, France
Br.	Christopher Edmund Broome	1812-1886	Great Britain

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Britz.	Max Britzelmar	1839-1909	
BuCl.	? Help please		
Bull.	Jean Baptiste François Bulliard	1725-1793	France
Buyck	? Help please		
D. N. Pegler	?David N. Pegler		?USA
Donk	Marinus Anton Donk	1908-1972	the Netherlands
Fr.	Elais Magnus Fries	1794-1878	Smalaland, Sweden
Fuckel	Karl Wilhelm Gotleib Fuckel	1821-1876	German
Gray	Samuel Frederick Gray	1766-1836	Great Britain
Harmaja	? Help please		
Heim	Roger Jean Heim	1900-1979	France
Hein.	? Help please		
Kuh.	Robert R. Kuhner		
Kummer	Paul Kummer	1871-1885?	
L.	Carl Linnaeus (Carolus von Linne)	1707-1778	Sweden
Mass.	George Edward Massee	1850-1917	Great Britain
Matt.	Oreste Mattriolo	1856-1947	
Mich.	Pier Antonio Micheli	1679-1737	Tuscany (now Italy)
Mont.	Jean Pierre François Camille Montagne	1784-1866	France
Mre.	Rene Maire	1878-1949	Algiers
Murr.	William Alphonso Murrill	1869-1957	United States
Pat.	Narcisse Theophile Patouillard	1854-1926	France
Pegl or Pegler	see D. N. Pegler		
Pers. or Persoon	n Christiaan Hendrik Persoon	1761-1836	South Africa/
			Germany/France
Piearce	Newton Barris Piearce	1856-1916	
Quel.	Lucien Quelet	1832-1916	
R. Heim.	see Heim		
Rick	Rev. Johann Rick, S.J.	1869-1946	Austria/Brazil
Rom.	Henri Romagnesi		
Rostk.	Friedrich Wilhelm Theophil Rostovius	1770-1848	Poland
Ryv.	Lief Ryvaarden	1045 1000	D 1 (T 1)
Sacc.	Pier Andrea Saccardo	1845-1920	Padua (now Italy)
Schaeff.	Jacob Christian Schaeffer	1718-1790	Germany
Scop.	Giovanni Antonio (Johann Anton) Scope		Italy
Secr.	Louis Secretain	1758-1839	
Shiff.	? Help please	1006.0	C
Sing. or Singer	Rolf Singer	1906-?	Germany
Sow.	James Sowerby	1757-1822	Great Britain
Vahl.	Martin Hendriksen Vahl	1749-1804	
Vent.	Antonio Venturi	1805-1864	
Vitt.	Carlo Vittadini	1800-1865	
Wulf.	Franz Xavier von Wulfen	1728-1805	
Young	? Ester, Paul Allen, or T.W.K? Young		