



# FUNGI

Editor

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## GHANA – 2003

2390A 1000ce *Boletus edulis* Boletaceae

## GHANA - December 27, 2004 (4 single stamps, a 4 stamp MS, and a single stamp SS)

2434	500ce	<i>Boletus badius</i>	Boletaceae
2435	3000ce	<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Tricholomataceae
2436	5000ce	<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Amanitaceae
2437	8000ce	<i>Russula vesca</i>	Russulaceae
2438a	7500ce	<i>Boletus parasiticus</i>	Boletaceae
2438b	7500ce	<i>Cortinarius armillatus</i>	Cortinariaceae
2438c	7500ce	<i>Gymnopilus spectabilis</i>	Cortinariaceae
2438d	7500ce	<i>Cortinarius flexipes</i>	Cortinariaceae
2439	20000ce	<i>Chlorosplenium aeruginosum</i>	Helotiaceae

## MALDIVIVE ISLANDS – December 15, 2004 (4 stamp MS and a single stamp SS)

2846a	10 rf	<i>Hygrocybe psittacina</i>	Hygrophoraceae
2846b	10 rf	<i>Hygrocybe miniata</i>	Hygrophoraceae
2846c	10 rf	<i>Aleuria miniata</i>	Humariaceae
2846d	10 rf	<i>Thaxterogaster porphyreum</i>	Secotiaceae
2847	25 rf	<i>Galerina autumnalis</i>	Cortinariaceae

## MAURITANIA – November 5, 2000 (3 stamp MS and a single stamp SS)

744a	50 um	<i>Lepiota aspera</i>	Lepiotaceae
744b	50 um	<i>Lactarius camphoratus</i>	Russulaceae
744c	50 um	<i>Clitocybe gibba</i>	Tricholomataceae
751	50 um	<i>Russula virescens</i>	Russulaceae

## Papua New Guinea – May 18, 2005 (4 single stamps, a 6 stamp MS, and a single stamp SS)

1176	75t	<i>Gymnopilus spectabilis</i>	Cortinariaceae
1177	75t	<i>Melanogaster ambiguus</i>	Melanogastraceae
1178	3.10k	<i>Microporus xanthopus</i>	Polyporaceae
1179	5.20k	<i>Psilocybe cubensis</i>	Strophariaceae
1180a	2k	<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Amanitaceae
1180b	2k	<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	Amanitaceae
1180c	2k	<i>Suillus luteus</i>	Boletaceae
1180d	2k	<i>Stropharia cubensis</i>	Strophariaceae
1180e	2k	<i>Aseroe rubra</i>	Clathraceae
1180f	2k	<i>Psilocybe aucklandii</i>	Strophariaceae

1181 10k *Mycena pura*

Tricholomataceae

SINGAPORE – March 30, 2005 (4 stamp SS)

1136a \$3.60+1<sup>st</sup> Stylized *Amanita muscaria* drawn in selvedge of Hans Christian Anderson Souvenir sheet

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### Taxonomic Abbreviations (Plus) on Stamps Showing Fungi

Having some space left over on this page, I thought it time to begin a general discussion of the abbreviations found associated with the fungi found pictured on stamps.

The first abbreviations relate to the binomial names (the two part scientific name formed of a genus name followed by the species name) of the fungi themselves.

- The abbreviation “sp.” is fairly common on mushroom stamps, standing simply for “species”. It is supposed to be used in *any* binomial name where the genus name is known, but the species is undetermined. Or, put another way it states this is an unidentified species in the listed genus (example – *Trametes* sp. is an unidentified species in the genus *Trametes*).
- The abbreviation “v.” or “var.” (as in *Agrocybe praecox* v. *cutefracta* or *Pleurotus eryngii* var. *ferulae*) stands for “variety” which is a subpart of a species which a taxonomist uses to recognize a characteristic, or set of characteristics, (most commonly in form – morphology) which does not affect the variety’s ability to interbreed with other members of the species but does, in the opinion of the taxonomist, make these individuals consistently different from the remaining individuals in the species.
- And, finally, I must mention the use of a single letter abbreviation for a genus name. This is an allowable shorthand, but only when the meaning of the abbreviation is unmistakable. Thus, if a set of stamps includes species of *Amanita* and *Armillaria* it would be improper to use “A.” for the two genus names in this set; the use would cause ambiguity. However if, as Mali did in 1996, a sheetlet is issued with 6 species of *Russula* are pictured (one each on each of the six stamps) and the genus name is given in the selvedge of the sheetlet, then the use of the abbreviation “R.” on each of the stamps is completely appropriate for the genus name; no ambiguity is created in the context of the sheetlet.

A second set of abbreviations is found on stamps related to the nomenclature given for the species pictured. These are abbreviations of the names of the scientists responsible for creating the name presented. In practice this set of abbreviations appears (with several possible variations) in the following format.: *Pycnoporus sanguineus* (L.) Karst. When referring to these abbreviations [“(L.) Karst.”] we speak of the “authorities” for the scientific name.

Countries which have used the full binomial names with authorities are: Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoro Islands, Congo, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Philippines, St. Pierre & Miquelon, St. Thomas & Principalities, Thailand, and Viet Nam. They all have a mixed record on the inclusion of the authorities on their stamps; some issues from each of these countries have the authorities for the name cited while others do not.

More on abbreviations as space is available.