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E. Arnolds, Th.W. Kuyper & M.E. Noordeloos (Eds.). *Overzicht van de paddestoelen in Nederland*. (Netherlands Mycological Society. 1995.) ISBN 90-802818-1-6. Pp. 876, 16 col. pls. Price for members of the Netherlands Mycological Society: Dfl 35.-, for non-members Dfl. 55.-, exclusive postage and packing ( $\pm$  Dfl 12.50–20.-, depending on the country). Written orders should be addressed to: H. Lammers, Hoofdstraat 92, 5706 AM Helmond, the Netherlands. The book will be delivered only after correct payment of the invoice has been received.

As a follow-up of the well-known 'Standaardlijst van Nederlandse paddestoelen' (Arnolds, 1984), a new book has been edited by Arnolds, Kuyper & Noordeloos, entitled 'Overzicht van de paddestoelen in Nederland' (Survey of the Macromycetes of the Netherlands). It is written in Dutch language with an extensive English summary. The book contains, after six introductory chapters, a taxonomic survey of 3,488 species recorded from the Netherlands. The genera were treated by a total of 24 professional and amateur mycologists. For each species the following data are given: accepted scientific name with numerical code; vernacular name; selected literature; data on distribution and ecology in the Netherlands; position on preliminary Red List of endangered macrofungi; notes on variation and taxonomic position. The data are also summarized in a tabellaric list with frequency and ecological data in numerical codes. This list is completely accessible without knowledge of Dutch language. Surveys of changes in nomenclature compared to the former list complete the book. The book is illustrated with line drawings and 16 colour plates after water colour paintings.

D. Boertmann. *The Genus Hygrocybe*. (Danish Mycological Society. 1996.) Pp. 184, 59 col. pls. Price: Dkr. 198.- excl. shipping charges. Orders to The Danish Mycological Society, P.O. Box 168, DK 2670, Greve, Denmark.

The genus *Hygrocybe* is the first in a new series 'Fungi of Northern Europe', published by the Danish Mycological Society. Each volume will be published simultaneously in a Danish and English version. The present volume, written by a leading expert on the subject, treats 59 species of *Hygrocybe* occurring in the Nordic Countries. Each species is provided with a full description, excellent coloured photograph, and line-drawings of the spores. The introductory chapters give a rather extensive account of the taxonomy, characters used and a nicely written chapter on the value of *Hygrocybe* species as indicators of habitat quality. Good analytical keys make the identification of the species possible. This book must be recommended to all interested in this group of brightly coloured mushrooms, and it has a modest price. We look forward to the following issues of this new series.

U. Braun. *The powdery mildews (Erysiphales) of Europe*. (Gustav Fischer Verlag, Jena, 1995.) Pp. 337, 112 black and white pls. Price: DM 148.-.

The present work represents an updated treatment of the European powdery mildews of the author's world-wide monograph of the same group in 1987. The chapters in the general part and the taxonomic descriptions have been taken partly from this monograph. In the technical part new keys are provided to the genera and species. Full descriptions and illustrations are given of all European species, while some SEM and TEM micrographs are added. A list of excluded and doubtful taxa is appended.

J. Breitenbach & F. Kränzlin. *Pilze der Schweiz (Champignons de Suisse; Fungi of Switzerland)*. vol. 4. *Blätterpilze 2 (Agarics 2)*. (Verlag Mykologia, P.O. Box 165, CH-6000 Luzern, Switzerland). Pp. 371, 465 col. pls. Price: Sfr. 158.- excl. shipping charges.

The fourth volume of this comprehensive flora covers the families of Entolomataceae, Pluteaceae, Amanitaceae, Agaricaceae, Coprinaceae, Bolbitiaceae, and Strophariaceae. Many rare taxa are included, as well as small and neglected taxa that hardly, if ever, are depicted in popular mushroom guides. The authors have set a trend with this series, particularly with vol. 1 and 2, dedicated to the Ascomycetes and Aphyllophorales respectively. The formula of this series is fairly practical with full macroscopic and microscopic descriptions based on the coloured picture of the mushroom, with schematic, but fairly sufficient microscopic line-drawings. Unfortunately in volume four the authors obviously did not consult specialists in various groups, resulting in a fairly large number of mistakes and misidentifications. Some of the most striking are the false identifications of *Entoloma chalybaeum* var. *chalybaeum* (= ? *E. mougeotii*), *E. juncinum*, *E. papillatum* (doubtful), *E. pseudocolestinum* (false colours), *E. saundersii*, *E. sericeum* var. *cinereopacum*, poor photo of the poisonous *E. sinuatum*, *Pluteus ephebeus*, *P. petasatus*, *Amanita battarae* (= *A. submembranacea*), poor pictures of *Amanita franchetii* and *A. porphyrea*, same photo used for both *Lepiota echinacea* and *L. perplexa*, poor photo of *Leucocoprinus lanzonii*, untypical or false *Macrolepiota excoriata*. A fairly large number of *Coprinus* species is poorly depicted or wrongly named: *Coprinus laanii* (in reality a mouse-grey species), *C. patouillardii*, *C. tigrinellus* (wrong colour of squamules). Also the microscopic drawings of spores are in some cases inaccurate (*C. leiocephalus*, *C. angulatus*), too old material in the photos of *C. cinereus* and *C. xanthothrix* where the veil is washed off. *Coprinus leiocephalus* is wrongly named and may represent *C. auricomus*; *C. heptemerus* is more like *C. cordisporus*, the photo of *C. cortinatus* does not resemble that species, and that of *C. hemerobius* probably represents a species from subsect. *Setulosi*. Within the Strophariaceae there are also some mistakes: in the picture of *Hypholoma elongatum* the lamellae are far too dark for that species, *Pholiota jahnii* represents *P. squarrosa*, *Psilocybe merdaria* is in reality *P. inquilina* and under the name *Psilocybe subcoprophila* we find a rather good picture of *Panaeolus olivaceus*. The photos of *Stropharia albonitens* and *S. semiglobata* are of very poor quality.

In this volume the authors present an, at first sight, elaborate system of presenting the spore-print colour, which they recorded with a combination of video and computer-scanning methods. They give with each species a rectangular recording of the exact spore-print colour. Unfortunately in some cases this is not the true colour. In many Strophariaceae the

typical violaceous tinge of the spore-print is lacking, and also the dark blackish tinges in many *Agaricus* and *Coprinus* species is not fully matched. The identification key in the book is also based on these spore-print colours, but does not seem to be a great success.

Despite all criticism, the book offers a lot of valuable information on the taxonomy and ecology of many rare and interesting taxa, but the price is fairly high.

J.H. Ginns & G.W. Freeman. *The Gloeocystidiellaceae (Basidiomycota, Hericiales) of North America*. (Bibliotheca Mycologica 157, J. Cramer in der Gebr. Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart. 1994.) Pp. 118, 24 text-figs. Price: DM 70.-.

Most species formerly placed under *Gloeocystidiellum* sensu lato are now arranged in one of the eight genera of the family Gloeocystidiellaceae. These corticioid fungi are easily recognized by the presence of large gloeocystidia and amyloid basidiospores. Their subdivision is mainly based on basidiospore morphology. This paper is a first survey of the representatives of this group of fungi in Canada and the United States. After a short introduction keys and descriptions of genera and species are presented.

M. Moser & W. Jülich. *Farbatlas der Basidiomyceten. Colour Atlas of Basidiomycetes, Lief. 13*. (Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart & New York. 1995.) Pp. 200, 60 pls. Price: DM 98.-.

The thirteenth issue of this loose-leaf atlas contains figures in colour of genera from the Boletales and Agaricales: *Boletus*, *Gomphidius*, *Leccinum*, *Agaricus*, *Armillaria*, *Arrhenia*, *Camarophylloopsis*, *Coprinus*, *Cortinarius*, *Echinoderma*, *Flammulaster*, *Flammulina*, *Hygrocybe*, *Inocybe*, *Laccaria*, *Lyophyllum*, *Mycena*, *Omphalina*, *Ossicaulis*, *Pholiota*, *Pholiotina*, *Psathyrella*, *Psilocybe*, *Rhodocybe*, *Stropharia*, including many taxa that rarely or never have been illustrated in colour before. The quality of the photos in this issue is generally good, especially the excellent studio photos of Mr. A. Hausknecht.

O. Petrini & E. Horak (Eds.). *Taxonomic monographs of Agaricales*. (Bibliotheca Mycologica 159, J. Cramer in der Gebr. Borntraeger Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart. 1995.) Pp. 236, 230 text-figs. Price: DM 110.-.

This volume presents three most valuable, critical, taxonomic revisions of taxa of Agaricales. D.E. Desjardin gives an account of the world-wide members of *Mycena* sect. *Sacchariferae*. Thirty species and one variety are fully described and illustrated. A list of excluded taxa and doubtful names is appended. The genus *Amparoina* is reduced to the synonymy of *Mycena*. A key to the species facilitates their identification.

G. Guzmán gives a supplement to his monograph of the genus *Psilocybe*. Since the publication of his monograph (1983), 28 new taxa have been added to the genus. New updated keys to 17 sections and 144 species are included.

R.A. Maas Geesteranus & E. Horak give an account of the species of *Mycena* and some related genera collected by the second author in Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia. All species found proved to be new: 22 in *Mycena*, four in *Filoboletus*, and one each in *Hydropus*, *Xeromphalina*, *Baeospora*, and the new genus *Cynema*. Four new sections of *Mycena* are proposed. Of all taxa full descriptions and clear illustrations are presented.