

BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE RIJKSHERBARIUM LIBRARY

R. Agerer. *Colour Atlas of Ectomycorrhizae. Issue 5.* (Einhorn Verlag, P.O. Box 1280, D-7070 Schwäbisch-Gmünd, Germany. 1991.) 16 pls. Price: DM 52.80.

The fifth issue of this series comprises extended keys for the determination of 148 species of Ectomycorrhizae (*Abies* 1, *Betula* 17, *Carpinus* 1, *Fagus* 31, *Larix* 10, *Picea* 51, *Pinus* 33, *Pseudotsuga* 4, and *Quercus* 2). The glossary, synoptic tables, literature as well as proposals for the arrangement of the plates are updated. Volume 5 comprises 16 plates of ectomycorrhiza with photo in colour, half tone photographs showing diagnostic details, and extensive legends. This series is an excellent piece of work and recommended to all working with ectomycorrhizae.

M. Bon. *Flore mycologique d'Europe. 2. Les Tricholomes et Ressemblants.* (Docum. Mycol. Mémoires hors série 2, Lille. 1991.) Pp. 163, numerous text-figs, 5 col. pls. Price: FF 130.-.

This publication contains updated keys to the genera of the tribes Tricholomoideae and Leucopaxilloideae (*Tricholoma*, *Callistosporium*, *Tricholomopsis*, *Porpoloma*, *Floccularia*, *Leucopaxillus*, and *Melanoleuca*), following the concept of Bon's so-called monographic keys, that contain much information on macro- and microscopical characters and relevant literature. Numerous line-drawings of microscopical details are given and the coloured plates give good pictures of 40 species.

Cuadernos de Trabajo de Flora Micologica Iberica.

This series, edited and distributed by the Botanical Garden, Madrid, is published in the scope of the Flora Micologica Iberica project. The aim of the first five volumes is to present the information hiding in various databases that form the backbone of the project. The following issues have been received:

Vol. 1 – F. Pando, M. Duenas, C. Lado & M.T. Telleria (Eds.). *Información bibliográfica. I. Espana peninsular e Islas Baleares.* (Madrid. 1990.) Pp. 156. Price: 1000 Ptas.

This booklet lists 2281 publications dealing with fungi from mainland Spain and the Balearic Islands. Fungi pathogenic to Man and Animals are excluded. Included are necrologies of Mycologists who contributed to the knowledge of the mycoflora of Spain.

Vol. 2 – F. Pando. *Manual de las bases de datos de Flora Micologica Iberica.* (Madrid. 1991.) Pp. 67. Price: 750 Ptas.

This issue treats the criteria used to create the databases for the Flora Micologica Iberica project.

Vol. 3 – M. T. Telleria (Ed.). *Bases corológicas de Flora Micológica Iberica, 1–132*. (Madrid, 1991.) Pp. 160. Price: 1000 Ptas.

This is the first issue dealing with chorological data of fungi that have been found fructificating in the Iberian Peninsula. From the Aphyllophorales 132 taxa are listed with the localities where they have been found, and references to herbaria and literature.

Vol. 4. – M. T. Telleria (Ed.). *Bases corológicas de Flora Micológica Iberica, 133–249*. (Madrid, 1992.) Pp. 208. Price: 1000 Ptas.

This is a continuation of volume 3, treating 116 species of the Aphyllophorales.

Vol. 5. – J. Cardoso & I. Melo. *Informação bibliográfica. II. Portugal*. Price: 1000 Ptas.

This part, similar in concept to volume 1 of this series, contains more than 1000 bibliographic references referring to Portugal.

G. Gulden & E. W. Hanssen. *Distribution and ecology of stipitate hydnaceous fungi in Norway with special reference to the question of decline*. (Sommerfeltia 13, Botanical Garden and Museum, University of Oslo, Trondheimsveien 23B, N-0562 Oslo 5, Norway, 1992.) Pp. 58, numerous tables, distr. maps. Price: NOK 110.

Twenty-eight species of stipitate hydnaceous fungi (*Auriscalpium*, *Bankera*, *Hydnellum*, *Hydnum*, *Phellodon*, and *Sarcodon*) are treated in this volume. Data from about 1200 collections deposited in Norwegian herbaria, supplemented with personal observations and literature sources form the base of this study. Distribution maps and information on the ecology of each species is given. The species are ranged in five groups according to their distribution pattern: southern coastal species, southern species, south-eastern species, eastern species, and ubiquitous species. An evaluation of the frequency of the species through the decades back to 1950 is presented. Contrary to the situation in western and central Europe, there is no strong evidence for decline of these fungi. However, three *Hydnellum* species, viz. *H. aurantiacum*, *H. peckii*, and *H. suaveolens* seem to be less frequently observed in recent times.

G. J. Krieglsteiner. *Verbreitungsatlas der Groszpilze Deutschlands (West). Band 1. Ständerpilze, Teil A. Nichtblätterpilze, Teil B. Blätterpilze*. (Verlag Eugen Ulmer, Wollgrasweg 41, D-7000 Stuttgart 70, Hohenheim, Germany, 1991.) Pp. 1016, 3511 distr. maps in full colour. Price: DM 98.-.

Under the supervision of the author, numerous mycologists, mainly amateurs, in west Germany started with a mapping program of higher fungi, on a scale of 1 : 25.000. Three million data were gathered and resulted in distribution maps of 3511 taxa of higher basidiomycetes (Agaricales s.l. and Aphyllophorales). The maps give the distributional data that can be correlated with geography and altitude. No comments on distribution patterns and/or ecology are given.

M. Moberg & J. Holmåsén. *Flechten von Nord- und Mitteleuropa. Ein Bestimmungsbuch*. Aus dem Schwedischen übersetzt von Ute Jülich. (Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, Jena, New York, 1992.) Pp. 237, numerous black-and-white illustr., 324 col. pls. (13 × 23.5 cm). Price: DM 78.-.

The text part includes a Foreword, Table of Contents, Introduction, chapters on the construction of lichens, propagation, growth, ecology and distribution, chemistry, practical use, collecting and preservation. Then follow a list of the genera treated and 31 pages of generic descriptions of fruticose and foliose lichens and, for some of the genera, keys to the species. The coloured plates constitute the central, and most important, part of the book which is terminated by a key to lichen genera and an Index.

It is a pleasure for the reviewer to announce this book, even though a few comments cannot be avoided.

The key to the lichen genera (Bestimmungsschlüssel der Flechtengattungen, p. 223) would more sensibly have been placed before the generic descriptions (Gattungsbeschreibungen ..., p. 34). Reference to the pages where the species are keyed out would have been helpful. Similarly, rapid use of the book would have been facilitated if the species mentioned and their relevant illustrations are cross-referenced. It is rather confusing that the generic descriptions follow a systematic sequence, whereas in the index (p. 226) they are given in alphabetic order, again without page indication. Another source of confusion is that species like *Melanelia acetabulum* (p. 40) and *M. disjuncta* (p. 41) are illustrated with the legends *Parmelia acetabulum* (p. 86) and *P. disjuncta* (p. 89). The lichen called *Cornicularia aculeata* (p. 223) is illustrated as *Coelocaulon aculeatum* (p. 79).

The majority of the lichen illustrations are good to very good. Quite a number are excellent, e.g. *Hypogymnia bitteriana* (p. 84), *Aspicilia cenotea* (p. 110), *Cladonia cenotea* (p. 140). In some pictures, however, magnification is insufficient to show much detail of the marginal lobes of the thallus, e.g. *Parmelia glabrata* (p. 90) and *P. taractica* (p. 96).

All told, this book is certain to prove its usefulness, and the price is no serious obstacle.

R.A. Maas Geesteranus

R.E. Tulloss, C.L. Ovrebo & R.E. Halling. *Studies on Amanita (Amanitaceae) from Andean Colombia*. (Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 66. 1992.) Pp. 46, 28 text-figs., 8 black-and-white photogr. Price: US\$ 19.90.

With the publication of descriptions of 12 species and varieties of *Amanita*, 11 of which are new, from Colombia, mainly from *Quercus humboldtii* forests, the number of Amanitas known from that country is raised from 6 to 13. A few of the newly described taxa have been recorded before under misapplied names. Two of the Amanitas known now from Colombia belong to sect. *Amanita*, four to sect. *Vaginatae*, one to sect. *Lepidella*, two to sect. *Phalloideae* and four to sect. *Validae*; only sect. *Amidella* is not represented.

All taxa are extensively and thoroughly described and illustrated, whereas they are carefully compared to possible relatives occurring elsewhere in the world.