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## MYCOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF JOHANN BUXBAUM. 2. FUNGI DESCRIBED IN THE SECOND “CENTURIA” ISSUE (1728)

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The present notice continues our acquaintance with the mycological heritage of Johann Christian Buxbaum (1693–1730). A total of 5 “Centuria” (sets of 100 species) under the title “Plantarum minus cognitarum centuria circa Byzantium et in Oriente observatos” were published by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. In the second “Centuria” issue we can find descriptions and illustrations of 8 fungal species: 1) *Agaricus varii coloris, erinaceus*, 2) *Agaricus Pectunculi forma, oblongus luteus*, 3) *Lycoperdon stellatum, calyce inverso*, 4) *Fungus pileo plicatili, maior*, 5) *Fungus parvus pileolo plicatili, cinereus, oris crenatis*, 6) *Fungus plicatilis omnium minimus, albicans*, 7) *Fungus parvus, infundibulum referens*, and 8) *Fungus exiguus albicans capitulo, striato*. The analysis of descriptions and original drawings made it possible to correlate these descriptions with 8 modern agaricomycete taxa: *Hydnellum ferrugineum*, *Tapinella panuoides*, *Geastrum fimbriatum*, *Coprinopsis lagopus*, *Parasola* sp., *Coprinopsis cordispora* species complex, *Arrhenia obscurata*, and *Coprinellus disseminatus*. The nomenclature of these taxa is presented and their homogeneity is preliminarily estimated in the light of current data.

**Keywords:** Agaricomycetes, botanists of the 18th century, *Coprinopsis*, *Coprinellus*, drawings of fungi, *Geastrum*, *Hydnellum*, morphology, nomenclature, *Parasola*, *Tapinella*

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The present notice continues our acquaintance with the mycological heritage of Johann Christian Buxbaum (1693–1730), a naturalist who was appreciated by Peter the Great, the first botanist-academician of the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences (Zmitrovich, Sytin, 2021). A total of 5 “Centuria” (sets of 100 species) under the title “Plantarum minus cognitarum centuria circa Byzantium et in Oriente observatos” were published by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Basically, they describe and well illustrate the vascular plants associated with various habitats of North Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, and South Russia. But among these several species of mosses, lichens, algae, and fungi were scattered, whereas their drawings were made with amazing for their time and sometimes almost photographic accuracy.

In the second “Centuria” issue (Buxbaum, 1728) we can find descriptions and illustrations of 8 species of fungi in pre-Linnean polynomial nomenclature. The peculiarity of descriptions consists of their brevity and capacity. Rather powerful information load falls on the drawings, made quite accurately. In some cases, important ecological notes are given to help identify the fungal species. The analysis of species descriptions follows here.

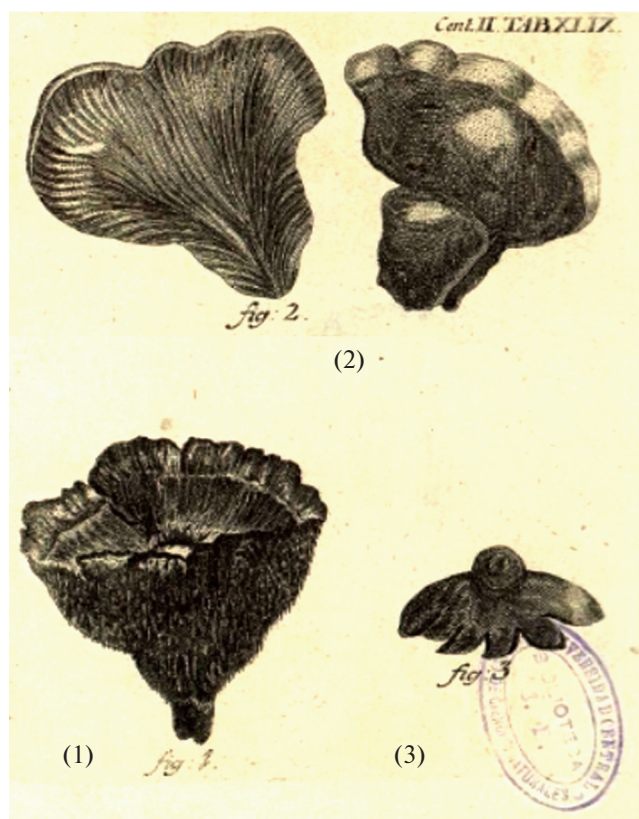
1. *Agaricus varii coloris, erinaceus* – p. 43, tab. XLIX, f. 1.<sup>1</sup> [Fig. 1 (1)]<sup>2</sup>.

“Qui hic delineatur est pediculo donatus, quando enim in ligno terra operto nascitur, pediculum acquirit et Fungum mentitur, quod etiam in aliis observamus Agaricis. Si vero truncis resectis terre proximis adnascitur, semicircularis est, crassus satis et succulentus, circa exortum lanugine alba mucida obsitus, spithamam interdum longus et palmam latus, superne variegatus, hirsutus et circa oras villosus. Prona pars aculeis fuscis aut variegatis lineas duas vel tres longis aspera est instar *Fungi pene candidi, prona parte erinacei I.B.*<sup>3</sup> Hic *Fungus erinaceus* immerito a Botanicis in tres discepiuntur species. Iunior enim albicat aut lutescit tener est et esculentus, antiquus vero rigidus evadit et coriaceus coloremque mutat, nec in putrilaginem more Fungorum abit, sed usque in hyemem superstes remanet et talem describit Bauhinus, a quo aetate solum differunt *Fungus erinaceus albus esculentus, in sylvis Tisculanis* Bocc. et *Fungus erinaceus* Fl. Ien.”.

<sup>1</sup> The protologues refer to page, table, and figure (f) number of the original description (Buxbaum, 1728).

<sup>2</sup> The references to the figures into the present paper are given in rectangular brackets.

<sup>3</sup> Italicized by Buxbaum.



**Fig. 1.** Engravings from drawings to Buxbaum's "Centuria" II (Buxbaum, 1728) published within a book tables: (1) – *Agaricus varii coloris, erinaceus* (*Hydnellum ferrugineum* in modern taxonomy); (2) – *Agaricus Pectunculi forma, oblongus luteus* (*Tapinella panuoides* in modern taxonomy); (3) – *Lycoperdon stellatum, calyce inverso* (*Gastrum fimbriatum* in modern taxonomy).

**Current status.** The drawing of a mature basidiome, coupled with an indication of thickened context and age-related consistency changes in the diagnosis, indicates that the described species unambiguously belongs to the genus *Hydnellum* P. Karst. From the present figure and protologue of this fungus, it is rather difficult to accurately indicate its species affiliation. Since the color of the young basidiomata was indicated as yellow (not orange), such versions as *Hydnellum ferrugineum* (Fr.) P. Karst., *H. mirabile* (Fr.) P. Karst., and *H. geogenium* (Fr.) Banker are the basic ones in this case. However, the habitus of mature specimens of *H. mirabile* is "stronger" than that is shown in Buxbaum's figure (the cap with thinning out edges and funnel-shaped tendency). The hymenophoral spines in the species described by Buxbaum are indicated as brown in a mature state, whereas in *H. geogenium* the yellow tint of the hymenophore persists for a long time. Hence, it is most likely that Buxbaum was dealing with the most common genus representative, *H. ferrugineum* (*Agaricomycetes, Thelephorales, Bankeraceae*).

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Hydnellum ferrugineum* (Fr.) P. Karst., Meddn Soc. Fauna Flora fenn. 5: 41,

1879. ≡ *Hydnium ferrugineum* Fr., Observ. mycol. 1: 133, 1815 (sanct. in Syst. Mycol., 1821). = *H. hybridum* Bull., Hist. Champ. Fr. 1(2): 307, 1791. = *Hydnellum sanguinarium* Banker, Mem. Torrey bot. Club 12(2): 152, 1906. = *H. pineticola* K.A. Harrison, Can. J. Bot. 42: 1226, 1964.

**Modern monograph:** Stalpers (1993).

**Note.** According to Larsson et al. (2019), this is a good species rather than a species complex.

2. *Agaricus Pectunculi forma, oblongus luteus* – p. 44, tab. XLIX, f. 2 [Fig. 1 (2)].

"Elegans hic *Agaricus* superne hirsutus coloris lutei, nigris maculis adpersi, inferne totus luteus, lamellis crebris partim usque ad angustiores partem, ubi ligno adhaeret, excurrentibus, partim in medio evanestibus, instructus, mollis et carnosus. In pontibus ligneis auctumno. *Agarici* species novae fine necessitate sictae sunt sequentes. *Fungus pedem equinum referens, subtus foraminosus* D. Rai III. *Agaricus igniarius, tuberis forma, ingens* Ind. H.L.B. *Fungus parvus pullus, stipitibus cariosis adnascens, superne lamellatus* D. Vernon P. Mant. est monstrosa degeneratio *Agarici* lamellati qualis pariter est *Agaricus nigricans totus ligno adhaerens, lamellis sinuosis et invicem implexis tantum protuberantibus* Cat. Hall. Monstris etiam adnumerandus *Agaricus ex alneo trunco, cortice duronitido castanei coloris obductus, alias lignosus, caput quasi caninum repraesentans* Helw. Suppl. Fl. Praeff. Quem lignosum describit, ad Auriculam Iudae tamen referendum dicit. Quam bene illue referatur, norunt illi, quibus cognita est Auricula Iudae, cuius substantia cartilaginea et membranacea, quemadmodum auris, uti Clusius describit. *Agaricus quernus lamellatus coriaceus, villosus* Dill. Cat. Est varietas pruis in decto Catalogo memorati, et tres *Agarici porosi igniarii* eiusdem varietates sunt *Agarici pedis equini facie* Tourn. Qui multis modis variat. Quomodo *Agaricus villosus et porosus candidus, faginus* Dill. Cat. a saligno differat video. De *Agarico Lichenis* forma variegato et varii coloris squamoso Tourn alii iam dixerunt. Ad *Agaricum* potius quam *Fungum* videtur pertinere *Fungus aureus cruste instarcortici quercino raso innascens* Ind. H.L.B. Male *Agaricis* adnumeratur a Tournefortio *Fungus autumnalis, bisulcus velut Apex Flaminis Plinii* Menz. Pug. quippe qui genuinus *Boletus*".

**Current status.** Despite the fact that Buxbaum does not indicate on what wood substrate this fungus was collected, being limited only by the note "In pontibus ligneis auctumno", his drawing together with the description allows unequivocally to associate this material with *Tapinella panuoides* (*Agaricomycetes, Boletales, Tapinellaceae*). This conclusion is in agreement with anisotropic growth of the marginal zone of the basidiome visible from the drawing, the feature which is not characteristic to other pleurotooid fungi besides the *Pleurocybella* Singer, as well as the darkening of yellow hymenophore when injured due to pigments oxidation [in the *Crepidotus* (Fr.) Staude species, yellow or orange gills do not turn black when injured]. It should be

noted that this species can be associated both with conifers (the most characteristic case) and hardwoods.

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Tapinella panuoides* (Fr.) E.-J. Gilbert, Les Livres du Mycologue Tome I–IV, Tom. III: Les Bolets: 68, 1931. ≡ *Agaricus panuoides* Fr., Observ. mycol. 2: 227, 1818 (sanct. In Syst. Mycol., 1821). = *Agaricus acheruntius* Humb., Fl. Friberg. Spec.: 73, 1793. = *Paxillus fagi* Berk. et Broome, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 5 9: 181, 1882.

**Modern monograph:** Henderson et al. (2005).

3. *Lycoperdon stellatum, calyce inverso* – p. 45, tab. XLIX, f. 3 [Fig. 1 (3)].

“Differt a *Lycoperdo vesicario stellato* Tourn. Inst. quod globatum pulverulentum non complectatur, sed versus terram orae flectuntus, quae non tam profunde incisae sed leviter tantum crenatae sunt. Globulus multis dehiscit crenis foramen exiguum formantibus. Creseit in gramineis circa Constantinopolim auctumno”.

**Current status.** In Buxbaum’s figure, we can see a gasteromycete with a three-layer peridium and the exoperidium breaking into bending lobes with the formation of so-called earthstar life form, and the endoperidium opens with a singular stoma. Starting with Persoon (1794), the fungi having this peculiar habit have been considered into the genus *Geastrum* Pers. Some later, Morgan (1889) established a separate genus *Astraeus* Morgan for species devoid of columella and internal hymenia. Erwin (1951) emphasized a microanatomical difference between these two genera, including such characteristics as the shape of sclerohyphae and basidiospores. Buxbaum, of course, does not provide any information on the anatomical features of earthstar described, therefore, the generic affiliation of this taxon we can carry out only from some indirect data. Particularly, we can associate the habitat of this fungus with arid treeless areas near Constantinople. This fact is in favor of *Geastrum* generic affiliation, since *Astraeus* representatives are forest mycorrhizal fungi, whereas *Geastrum* species, being the humus saprotrophs, can be associated with tree-less spaces. In the figure, we counted 6 exoperidium lobes, although it is not clear whether this is a didactic step aimed at showing all the lobes that are present, or the lobes that we do not see are also assumed in the background. Still, more evidence suggests that the species should be associated with the *Geastrum* genus. In the diagnosis, there is a hint on hygroscopic bending of the lobes. It is interesting that Linnaeus, describing his already binomial *Lycoperdon stellatum* (“Volva multifida patente, capitulo glabro, ore acuminato dentato”) (Linnaeus, 1753, p. 1184) refers to Buxbaum’s description into consideration<sup>4</sup>. A superficial examination of the holotype from the Linnaean Herbarium (The Linnean Collection, 2020) allows us to correlate this taxon with *G. fimbriatum* Fr. (*Agaricomycetes, Agaricales, Geastraceae*), and

all the materials presented by Buxbaum don’t contradict this conclusion. For the nomenclature Linnean name is insignificant, because the gasteromycetes will have priority the names sanctioned by the Persoon (1801). In application to the species in question, the name *G. fimbriatum* persists in current use, although it is likely that *G. rufescens* var. *minor* Pers. belongs here.

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Geastrum fimbriatum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3(1): 16, 1829. = *Lycoperdon stellatum* L., Sp. pl. 2: 1184, 1753 [non *L. stellatus* Scop., Fl. carniol. 2: 489, 1772. = *Astraeus hygrometricus* (Pers.) Morgan, J. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. 12: 20, 1889]. = *L. stellatum* Oeder, Fl. Danic.: tab. 360, 1767 nom. illeg. (Art 53.1). = *Geastrum rufescens* var. *minor* Pers., Syn. meth. fung. 1: 134, 1801. = *Lycoperdon sessile* Sowerby, Col. fig. Engl. Fung. Mushr., Suppl.: tab. 401, 1809. = *Geastrum tunicatum* Vittad. [ut *Geaster tunicatus*], Monogr. Lycoperd.: 162, 1842. = *G. novohollandicum* F. Muell. in Berkeley [ut *Geaster novo-hollandicus*] J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 13: 170, 1873. = *G. sessile* Pouzar, Folia geobot. phytotax. 6: 95, 1971.

**Modern monograph:** Sunhede (1989).

**Note.** As a rule, the gasteromycete species in their volume correspond to the linneons, i.e. there are few described cryptic species among them. In the case of Buxbaum’s species under consideration, the problem is a rather limited dataset presented in the description.

4. *Fungus pileo plicatili, maior* – p. 45, tab. L, f. 1 [Fig. 2 (1)].

“Tuteus est fusco permixtus, lamellis subtus fuliginosis, totus tener. In gramineis hortorum et circa sepes auctumno”.

**Current status.** Rather compact Buxbaum’s original description is somewhat compensated by the highly informative drawing. In print engraving, it looks less informative than in the original, stored in the Archive of St. Petersburg Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Particularly characteristic is veil remains, splitting to form fibers. This feature coupled with a slightly curled and bursting margin, general habit, and described color variability and habitat, fairly definitely points to *Coprinopsis lagopus* (Fr.) Redhead, Vilgalys et Moncalvo (*Agaricomycetes, Agaricales, Psathyrellaceae*).

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Coprinopsis lagopus* (Fr.) Redhead, Vilgalys et Moncalvo in Redhead, Vilgalys, Moncalvo, Johnson et Hopple, Taxon 50(1): 229, 2001. ≡ *Agaricus lagopus* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 312, 1821. = *Coprinus lagopus* f. *macrospermus* Romagn., Revue Mycol. 10(5–6): 89, 1945. = *C. lagopus* var. *vacillans* Uljé in Uljé, Doveri et Noordeloos, Persoonia 17(3): 468, 2000.

**Modern monograph:** Keirle et al. (2004).

**Note.** Phylogenetically, *Coprinopsis lagopus* is rather a species complex (Nagy et al., 2013), and at least such taxa as *C. jonesii* (Peck) Redhead, Vilgalys et Moncalvo, and *C. pachyderma* (Bogart) Redhead, Vilgalys et

<sup>4</sup> In current version of the Index Fungorum (2020), the Linnean name *Lycoperdon stellatum* is erroneously associated with unidentified myxomycete.





**Fig. 2.** Engravings from drawings to Buxbaum's "Centuria" II (Buxbaum, 1728) published within a book tables: (1) – *Fungus pileo plicatili, maior* (*Coprinopsis lagopus* in modern taxonomy); (2) – *Fungus parvus pileolo plicatili, cinereus, oris crenatis* (*Parasola* sp. in modern taxonomy); (3) – *Fungus plicatilis omnium minimus, albicans* (*Coprinopsis cordispora* species complex in modern taxonomy); (4) – *Fungus parvus, infundibulum referens* (*Arrhenia obscurata* in modern taxonomy); (5) – *Fungus exiguus albicans capitulo, striato* (*Coprinellus disseminatus* in modern taxonomy).

Moncalvo are intermixed as separate lineages within a huge *C. lagopus*-conglomerate.

5. *Fungus parvus pileolo plicatili, cinereus, oris crenatis* – p. 46, tab. L, f. 2 [Fig. 2 (2)].

"Tenerrimus est totus cinere quasi respersus. In pascuis circa Bosphorum Novembri".

**Current status.** This highly short Buxbaum's description coupled with a more informative drawing shows that, like the previous species, this is one of minute ink-cap fungi representatives. Very thin flesh of the pileus coupled with pronounced ridges formed with few gills refer to the genus *Parasola* Redhead, Vilgalys et Hopple, within this we can choose between plane-cap species, like *Parasola lactea* (A.H. Sm.) Redhead,

Vilgalys et Hopple, or *P. misera* (P. Karst.) Redhead, Vilgalys et Hopple (*Agaricomycetes, Agaricales, Psathyrellaceae*). The first species varies widely in basidiome sizes, so few of its specimens could well be characterized as "fungus parvus". However, without information on any micro-anatomical details, a further affiliation of the species is problematic.

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Parasola* Redhead, Vilgalys et Hopple, *Taxon* 50(1): 235, 2001.

**Modern monograph:** Keirle et al. (2004).

**Note.** Phylogenetically, *P. lactea* and *P. misera* represent the two closely related species (Szarkándi et al., 2017).

6. *Fungus plicatilis omnium minimus, albicans* – p. 46, tab. L, f. 3 [Fig. 2 (3)].

"Occurrit cum precedente".

**Current status.** The species continues the gallery of minute ink-cap fungi described by Buxbaum in the 2nd "Centuria" issue. This minute fungus combines a less pronounced, but still present plicate tendency on the pileus margin, and a farinaceous veil remnant, similar to that of *Coprinopsis lagopus* on the central part of the pileus. Taking into consideration all aforementioned, as well as small sizes of basidiome, we can attribute this taxon to the *C. cordispora* species complex in Keirle's et al. (2004) sense, i.e. with the inclusion of *C. stercorea* (Fr.) Redhead, Vilgalys et Moncalvo (*Agaricomycetes, Agaricales, Psathyrellaceae*).

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Coprinopsis stercorea* (Fr.) Redhead, Vilgalys et Moncalvo in Redhead, Vilgalys, Moncalvo, Johnson et Hopple, *Taxon* 50(1): 231, 2001. ≡ *Coprinus stercoreus* Fr., *Epicr. syst. mycol.*: 251, 1838. = *Agaricus stercorarius* Bull., *Herb. Fr.* 6: tab. 542, 1786. = *Coprinus stercorarius* Sacc., *Syll. fung.* 5: 1103, 1887. = *Fungus stercorarius* Kuntze, *Revis. gen. pl.* 3(3): 480, 1898.

**Modern monograph:** Keirle et al. (2004).

**Note.** As it was mentioned above, here we are dealing with a species complex. Buxbaum's epithet "plicatilis", however, in case of further splitting of the *C. cordispora* species-complex it would be of little use since in post-Linnean taxonomy this epithet is preoccupied with *Agaricus plicatilis* Curtis ≡ *Parasola plicatilis* (Curtis) Redhead, Vilgalys et Hopple.

7. *Fungus parvus, infundibulum referens* – p. 46, tab. L, f. 4 [Fig. 2 (4)].

"Fuscus est et subhirsutus, lamellis magis ad album vergentibus colorem. In pascuis passim".

**Current status.** This species stands out from a range of minute ink-cap fungi described in 2nd Buxbaum's "Centuria" issue by its omphaloid basidiomata with white gills edge. Such minute basidiomes of omphaloid morphotype are characteristic to such genera as *Rickenella* Raithelh. (*Agaricomycetes, Hymenochaetales, Rickenellaceae*), *Omphalina* QuéL., *Gerronema* Singer (*Agaricomycetes, Agaricales, incertae sedis*), and some *Arrhenia* Fr. representatives (*Agaricomycetes, Agari-*

*cales*, *Hygrophoraceae*). Such important characteristics as “fuscus est et subhirsutus” refers to the last of the aforementioned genus. The term “subhirsutus” is applicable to the young stages of pileipellis development, characterized in modern terminology as “initially coarsely granular, becoming minutely pruinose, and finally merely of a pebbly or finely bumpy texture” (Voitk et al., 2014). Most of *Arrhenia* species are distributed mostly within various tundra and alpine habitats, however, the temperate species *Arrhenia obscurata* (D.A. Reid) Redhead, Lutzoni, Moncalvo et Vilgalys, being algophilous (Voitk et al., 2014), can grow in a wide range of pioneer communities. Buxbaum does not provide any substratum for the record in question.

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Arrhenia obscurata* (D.A. Reid) Redhead, Lutzoni, Moncalvo et Vilgalys, Mycotaxon 83: 47, 2002. ≡ *Omphalina obscurata* D.A. Reid, Trans. Br. mycol. Soc. 41(4): 419, 1958. = *Omphalia obscurata* Kühner, Anns Univ. Lyon, Ser. 3, Sci., Sect. C 6: 130, 1949; *O. obscurata* Kühner ex M. Lange, Meddr Grønland, Biosc. 147 (11): 21, 1955. = *Clitocybe atrobrunnea* H.E. Bigelow, Beih. Nova Hedwigia 81: 401, 1985.

**Modern monograph:** Bigelow (1985).

**Note.** Phylogenetically, this species seems to be a more or less homogeneous unit (Voitk et al., 2020).

8. *Fungus exiguus albicans capitulo, striato* – p. 46, tab. L, f. 5 [Fig. 2 (5)].

“Gregarim nascitur in lignis putridis. Capitulum fere globosum est, oris semper versus pediculum inflexis, eleganter striatum, subtus lamellis crebris instructum. In hortis ad maceris”.

**Current status.** The Buxbaum’s gallery of minute ink-cap fungi is crowned with a very characteristic species, persisting in current use as *Coprinellus disseminatus* (Pers.) J.E. Lange (*Agaricomycetes*, *Agaricales*, *Psathyrellaceae*). This attribution easily confirmed by original description data (small size of basidiomata, pileus shape, thin stem, substrate, gregarious development) as well as by rather an accurate drawing of the fungus.

**Post-Linnean synonymy:** *Coprinellus disseminatus* (Pers.) J.E. Lange [ut *disseminata*], Dansk bot. Ark. 9(no. 6): 93, 1938. ≡ *Agaricus disseminatus* Pers., Syn. meth. fung. 2: 403, 1801. = *Agaricus minutulus* Schaeff., Fung. bavar. palat. nasc. 4: 72, 1774. = *Agaricus digitaliformis* Bull., Herb. Fr. (Paris) 1: tab. 22, 1781. = *Agaricus striatus* Bull., Herb. Fr. 12: tab. 552, 1792. = *Coprinus floridanus* Murrill, Proc. Fla Acad. Sci. 7(2/3): 125, 1945.

**Modern monograph:** Keirle et al. (2004).

**Note.** Phylogenetically, this species seems to be a more or less homogeneous unit (Nagy et al., 2012).

The subsequent notes will be focused on the mycological material of the III–V “Centuria” issues.

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## Микологическое наследие Иоганна Буксбаума. 2. Грибы, описанные во второй “Центурии” (1728)

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Настоящая заметка продолжает серию статей, посвященных анализу микологического материала, опубликованного крупным отечественным ботаником первой трети XVIII столетия, Иоганном Христианом Буксбаумом (1693–1730) в его “Центуриях” (сотницах). Во второй центурии (1728) можно найти описания и иллюстрации восьми видов грибов: 1) *Agaricus varii coloris, erinaceus*, 2) *Agaricus Pectunculi forma, oblongus luteus*, 3) *Lycoperdon stellatum, calyce inverso*, 4) *Fungus pileo plicatili, maior*, 5) *Fungus parvus pileolo plicatili, cinereus, oris crenatis*, 6) *Fungus plicatilis omnium minimus, albicans*, 7) *Fungus parvus, infundibulum referens*, 8) *Fungus exiguus albicans capitulo, striato*. Проведенный анализ описаний и оригинальных рисунков позволил соотнести эти описания с восьмью видами агарикомицетов: *Hydnellum ferrugineum*, *Tapinella panuoides*, *Geastrum fimbriatum*, *Coprinopsis lagopus*, *Parasola* sp., *Coprinopsis cordispora*-комплекс, *Arrhenia obscurata* и *Coprinellus disseminatus*. Представлена номенклатура этих таксонов и предварительно оценена их гомогенность в свете современных данных.

**Ключевые слова:** агарикомицеты, ботаники XVIII столетия, морфология, номенклатура, рисунки грибов, *Coprinopsis*, *Coprinellus*, *Geastrum*, *Hydnellum*, *Parasola*, *Tapinella*