Agarics depicted in "Flora Danica"

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Summary. – From 1761–1840 "Flora Danica" published pictures of 228 agarics. Martin VAHL edited 50 of these, while the main part of the rest was edited by HORNEMANN, based on figures and descriptions by SCHUMACHER. From about 1815 HORNEMANN had intensive contacts with Elias FRIES who i. a. assisted in solving nomenclature questions. FRIES cited almost all the plates in "Flora Danica". Quite a few species are based mainly or totally on these figures and on the original figures of SCHUMACHER. The paper gives an account of species where FRIES accepted "Flora Danica" names or where Friesian names are based on "Flora Danica" figures.

Introduction

In classical works on mycology there will often be referred to illustrations in "Fl. Dan.", abbreviation for the monumental Danish iconography "Flora Danica". The citations provide guidance in the interpretation of the authors concept of the species in question. This holds especially true for the works of Elias FRIES. The intention of the present paper is to give some information about the pictures and the mycological authority behind them.

The galant monarchies of the last half of the 18. century supported biologists, who could edit illuminated books in folio. "Flora Danica" was started in these years, the first fascicle (60 plates) was sent out in 1761, but the support from five consecutive Danish kings lasted till the work was completed in 1883 with 18 vols., 54 fascicles, and 3240 plates. Illustrating all higher plants then known from Denmark, partly so from Norway (till 1814), Iceland, Greenland, and (till 1864) parts of North Germany. But also with pictures of many lower plants, microscopical algae included.

The master plan for this master work was worked out by G. C. OEDER. He was a student of A. HALLER, and had settled in the then "Danish" provinces in North Germany. He was called to Copenhagen in 1752 by the king to be in charge of botanical studies. From 1761 on, OEDER edited 10 fascicles with 600 plates before he fell in disgrace in 1771.

The plates edited by OEDER are of high artistic and scientific quality and the work won great reputation in Europe. May be less so for its nomenclature, which did not always follow the winning rules.

HALLER's school was antagonistic to LINNAEUS system. There are only few agarics in the first 10 fascicles.

From 1774–84 the editorial responsibility was held by O. F. MÜLLER. As one of the brilliant scientists of the time, MÜLLER is now mostly known as the father of zoological protistology. He was, however, also a botanist of reputation. He wrote several papers on mycological topics, including a very charming paper on *Boletus (edulis)* (MÜLLER, 1763). His "Flora Fridrichsdalina" (MÜLLER, 1767) contains the first list of Danish fungi, 67 species in all, including 21 agarics. The list is largely copied from LINNEUS.

MÜLLER edited 5 fascicles of Fl. Dan. Tabs. 601–900. There are very many figures of alga and quite a number of fungi, including 18 agarics. With a single exception (Tab. 714, *Agaricus campestris* L.) all the agarics are additions to the Linnean list with names given by MÜLLER. In MÜLLER's period as editor, the standard of Fl. Dan. deteriorated in all qualities. However, due to MÜLLER's mycological knowledge, the illustrations of fungi have a certain authority. They also have some interesting details. Thus on Tab. 834 of *Agaricus comatus* "MÜLL." is shown a fragment of a gill with spore tetrades. MÜLLER was a dedicated user of the microscope.

MÜLLER had the sciences as avocation. Just like his contemporary, Th. HOLMSKIOLD, who produced the most illustrious mycological work of the period "Beata ruris" (HOLMSKIOLD, 1790–99). Both men belonged to the aristocratic circles around the king, and especially HOLMSKIOLD had strong influence on who should obtain the royal support.

The two younger scientists, VAHL and SCHUMACHER, who did mycological work in continuation of this period were both attached to Copenhagen University. Martin VAHL was one of LINNEUS good students. He edited 6 fascicles of Fl. Dan. from 1787–1804 (Tabs 900–1260). His main publications are on higher plants. In the Copenhagen Botanical Museum there is, however, a comprehensive manuscript on the fungi in Denmark and Norway written by VAHL. VAHL was Norwegian by birth. He made several travels to Norway to collect material for Fl. Dan., and have paintings made. In his description of such a journey (VAHL, 1794) there are numerous detailed accounts of agarics figured in Fl. Dan., and in his period all together 46 agarics were depicted. VAHL often applied new names to his species, "rather than to use a dubious old one".

His contemporary collegue in mycology, C. F. SCHUMACHER, was professor of medicin, and also geologist. He wrote the first really original conspectus of the Danish fungi, included in 2. part of his flora of North and East Sealand (SCHUMACHER, 1803), here describing no less than 938 species of fungi. It is a "local flora" with original descriptions clearly based on SCHUMACHER's own observations. It is

not very complete. Especially the large brown spored agarics are almost unrepresented, while *Mycena* and *Coprinus* seem to have been favorite genera. Almost all these species were also painted by SCHUMACHER, mostly in the years 1798–1802. The collection of plates are in the Botanical Museum in Copenhagen. The figures are of a very high standard proving keen observations of relevant details. There are reasons to believe that SCHUMACHER prepared these figures on suggestion by VAHL to be printed in Fl. Dan.

VAHL died, only 55 years old, in 1804 and soon after SCHUMACHER lost his fortune in the depression, and then quitted mycology. Herewith ended the galant period for Danish mycology, where 4 great scientists had contributed much to the foundation of mycology. It was up to the next editor of "Flora Danica" to include most possible of the results in this work.

J. W. HORNEMANN was editor from 1805–1840. He edited 18 fascicles (Tabs. 1261–2340). In his time no less than 158 agarics were depicted, almost all of them after SCHUMACHERS's plates, a few after plates executed under VAHL's direction. HORNEMANN was hardly to be considered as a specialist in mycology. But he got in contact with Elias FRIES, already when FRIES was a young and promising mycologist in Lund, and from 1815 to 1840 FRIES was what to day would be termed consultant to the editor in mycological affairs. Thus FRIES is responsible for the corrections of the nomenclature (i. e. interpretation of the plates) in HORNEMANN's nomenclatura (HORNEMANN, 1827). It is probably also FRIES who has selected SCHUMACHER's plates for publication. At least there are open citations of unpublished Fl. Dan. plates in Elenchus (FRIES, 1836–38).

FRIES had intimate knowledge of SCHUMACHER's plates, as a backkground to his references to SCHUM. Saell. 2, to which his v. ic. in Systema I (FRIES, 1821) sometimes points.

The publication of pictures of fungi stopped abruptly when HORNEMANN died. It may well be that FRIES had found the material exhausted. Some of the last plates – in fascicle 39 – are somewhat dubious. But FRIES work as consultant did not stop. He is responsible for the corrections of nomenclature to be used in the final "nomenclator" compiled by the last editor (Joh. LANGE, 1887).

"Flora Danica" is and should first and foremost be documentation by illustration. There are, however, brief descriptions to each plate. Those based on SCHUMACHER's plates are abbreviated repetitions from SCHUMACHER 1803. There are, however, in some cases notes taken from letters from E. FRIES, which greatly aids the interpretation of the plates.

The many figures of fungi in Fl. Dan. are certainly made more valuable by the cooperation with FRIES. They are also consistently cited in all major works of FRIES – with exception of the plates in

Fasc. 39, published in 1838 just after the publication of the Elenchus. They do not appear in the Hymenomycetes (FRIES, 1874), for reasons unexplained.

There are special reasons to study the illustrations of species for which FRIES used Fl. Dan. names. In his revision to Joh. LANGE's nomenclator, FRIES accepted 35 "Fl. Dan." names. 18 of these are still found in the last MOSER-edition (1983). There is a similar interest attached to species named by FRIES, but based on Fl. Dan. illustrations, often because FRIES found the name "preoccupied" or just less characteristic. This latter group is of course not so precisely defined.

Below is given a short documentation of the status of the "real" Fl. Dan. names and of some of the Friesian Fl. Dan. – based names. The names listed are the original Fl. Dan. name, the name as interpreted by FRIES in Joh. LANGE 1887, and the current name – if any – as given by MOSER (1983). For the species named by SCHUMACHER (1803) this name is brought and the Fl. Dan. name is that provided by FRIES.

The references to the works of FRIES are abbreviated as "Fr 21" for FRIES 1821, similarly is used "SCHUM 03" for SCHUMACHER 1803, and "VAHL 94" for VAHL 1794.

When evaluating the colours of Fl. Dan. plates, it should be remembered that the colouring was made by hand, in several series, so the various copies can be quite different. Comments in this paper refer to the copy in Copenhagen Botanical Museum Library.

1. Editor O. F. MÜLLER

Fasc. 14: 1780

Tab. 831_1 *A. scaber* MÜLL., *A. (Pholiota) mülleri* FR. [FR 21: 243; FR 74: 221]. – *Pholiota muelleri* (FR.) ORTON.

Tab 831 shows a chrome yellow cap with orange centre covered by adpressed scales, and a pallid scaly stipe. At the base there are some aborted dark brown scaly buttons. FRIES treated this taxon as a variety of *A. squarrosus*. The figure and the short description by FRIES are very open for interpretation. It is however, clearly stated by FRIES (21: 243) that the cap is not viscid, contrary to the redescription by ORTON (1960).

Tab. 832_3 *A. scaber* MÜLL., *A. (Inocybe) scaber* MÜLL. [FR 15: 6; FR 21: 255; FR 74: 228]. – *Inocybe scabra* MÜLLER ex FR.).

FR 15: 6 did not quote this plate but refers to SOWERBY. FR 21: 255 quotes the table with?, and the reference is not included in the later works. Even if the name is credited to MÜLLER, the table has hardly any value for the definition of this species. It may depict a group of unripe specimens of an *Inocybe* with white gills and white stipes.

Fasc. 17: 1790

Tab. 1008_1. *A. cernuus* VAHL [VAHL 94: 193], *A. (Psilocybe) cernuus* [FR 15: 50; FR 21: 298; FR 74: 302]. – *Psathyrella cernua* (VAHL ex FR.) MOSER.

The picture looks most like *Psathyrella candolleana*. VAHL 94: 193 has a long description of the species, viscid shining when young, growing in manured pastures. FRIES found the species on wood and placed it close to *A. (Psilocybe) sarcocephala*. FR 21 has it, however, as subspecies of *A. bullaceus*. MOSER believes it to be *Psathyrella papyracea* (PERS. ex FR.). This is probably a fair interpretation of the species described by FRIES, less so of the species depicted and described by VAHL.

Tab. 1013. *A. melleus* VAHL [VAHL 94: 173], *A. (Armillaria) mellea* [FR 21: 30; FR 57: (12); FR 74: 44]. – *Armillariella mellea* (VAHL ex FR.) KARST.

The picture is a splendid representation of the typical form of the species. Also cited as „the picture" in FR 57: (12). VAHL 94: 173 has a long description in his paper from Norway.

Fasc. 18: 1792

Tab. 1067_1. *A. nitens* VAHL, *A. (Stropharia) luteonitens* FR. [FR. 21: 284; FR 36–38: 220; FR 74: 286]. – *Stropharia luteonitens* (VAHL ex FR.) QUEL.

The figure is a reasonably good illustration of the species as now understood. It was collected on cowdung in Finmark in North Norway. FR 21 had *Agaricus nitens* BATSCH and *A. nitens* VAHL. The former species is a *Tricholoma*. FRIES observed the homonym in the index and added (glauco) and (luteo) to the names. BATSCH's name is oldest and the name *A. nitens* could be reserved for an (obsolete) species of *Tricholoma*. VAHL should not be cited with the name *Stropharia luteonitens* (FR.) QUEL.

Tab. 1071_1. *A. unicolor* VAHL, *A. (Pholiota) unicolor* VAHL [FR 21: 247; FR 36–38: 170; FR 57: 320; FR 74: 225]. – *Galerina unicolor* (FR.) SING.

The depicted specimens are from "meadow in Norway". Subfasciculate and terrestrial, distinctly umbonate-papillose with a narrow ring, it has almost all characters in common with *Galerina moelleri* BAS. FR 21: 247 had the species on the dubious list, FR 28: 29 mentions it under *A. blattarius*, while in FR 36: 170 it is a xylophilous species. FR 57: 320 finds the form growing in moss to be typical, while again FR 74: 226 describes xylophilous habitat. It should be possible to give a reasonable interpretation of *A. unicolor* VAHL, but certainly not of the Friesian concept of the species, which has the reference to Fl. Dan. as the only fixed point.

Fasc. 20: 1797

Tab. 1191. *A. squarrosus* VAHL, *A. (Stropharia) hornemannii* FR. [FR 18: 13; FR 21: 285; FR 74: 283]. – *Stropharia hornemannii* (WEINM. ex FR.) LUND. & NANNF.

The table depicts a specimen from Finmark in Norway, on trunk of *Betula*. VAHL's name was antedated by *squarrosus* "MÜLL." so FRIES used the occasion to pay tribute to HORNEMANN. The name should be cited with (FR. ex FR.). 74: 283 uses the name *A. depilatus* PERS.

Tab. 1192. *A. subluteus* VAHL. *A. (Pholiota) subluteus* VAHL [FR 36: 234; FR 74: 224, non vidi].

A very dubious figure. It may well be a yellowish form of *Armillaria mellea*. Fl. Dan. states it to be found both in Finmark and Denmark. FRIES also refers to descriptions by SOMMERFELDT (1828). There is no current established usage of the name.

Tab. 1252. *Boletus floccopus* VAHL, – idem. – [FR 21: 392; FR 74: 513]. – *Strobilomyces floccopus* (VAHL ex FR.) KARST.

The species was found in Danish woods, rare. The figure is reasonably good and widely cited.

3. Editor J. W. HORNEMANN

Fasc. 27: 1818

Tab. 1608 *A. prolixus* FR., *A. (Collybia) prolixus* FR [FR 21: 120; FR 74: 113, v. ic.]. – *Collybia prolixa* (HORNM. ex FR.) GILL.

The species is named by FRIES who is also responsible for the description in Fasc. 27. FR 21 places the species close to *A. fusipes*, later it was classified with *Collybia maculata* due to the narrow gills. There is hardly a convincing recent description of this species. Very likely the picture is executed under VAHL's direction, left over without data. HORNEMANN (1837: 772) gives locality as "in woods". The author citation is (FRIES in HORN.).

Fasc. 28: 1819

Tab. 1676_2 *A. medius* SCHUM. [03: 248, Fig. 1_2], *A. (Volvaria) medius* [FR 21: 278 v. ic.; FR 74: 184]. – *Volvariella media* (SCHUM. ex FR.) sensu J. E. LANGE.

The plate is executed under VAHL's direction. SCHUMACHER's figure has 5 specimens, only 2 are copied. The cap is white, slightly tinged gray-brown. Volva with 4–5 lobes, almost white. SCHUMACHER states that the cap is viscid. Type locality: Birkerød 1. Nov. 1801, in pineti. FR 21 is based on SCHUMACHER's picture. There is fair correspondance to J. E. LANGE 1936, Pl. 69.

Tab. 1678_1 *A. splachnoides* HORN., *Marasmius splachnoides* (HORN.) FR. [FR 21: 137 v. ic.; FR 36–38: 384 v. s.; FR 63: 230; FR 74: 478]. – *Marasmius splachnoides* FR.

The plate is executed under VAHL's direction, named by HORNEMANN. FRIES described it from Tab. 1678, later he had dried material from HORNEMANN (FR 63). A very rare species in Denmark from where the type-material originates.

Tab. 1679 *A. roseo-albus* HORN., *A. (Pluteus) roseo-albus* HORN. [FR 21: 199 v. ic.; FR 57: 265 v. v.; FR 74: 188]

The plate is executed under VAHL's direction, the material, found by him at Sorø on Sealand, indicated as related to *A. pura* and *rosea.* FR 21 is based on this figure. FR. 57 is based on material (sent) from Scania. The corrected description mentions a white pruinose stem. Clearly a different species. The name is a synonym of *Mycena pura.*

Fasc. 29: 1821

Tab. 1730_2 *A. hirtipes* SCHUM. [03: 272, Fig. 48_1], *A. (Nolanea) hirtipes* SCHUM. [FR 18: 171; FR 21: 206; FR 74: 209]. – *Entoloma hirtipes* (SCHUM. ex FR.) MOSER.

On Fig. 48_1 is noted *A. filopes* BULL (4: 320). Except for the hairy stem it is much like *Mycena polygramma,* more gray than Tab. 1730_2. FR 1818 is quite detailed and differs from SCHUMACHER's species. Later editions are shortened and less divergent. It is not included in FR 57. The original figure is acceptable to current usage.

Fasc. 31: 1825

Tab. 1843_2 *A. sordidus* SCHUM. [03: 341, Fig. 108_1], *A. (Tricholoma) sordidus* SCHUM. [FR 21: 51 v. ic.; FR 36–38: 53; FR 74: 77]. – *Lepista sordida* (SCHUM. ex FR.) SING.

FRIES original description is based on SCHUMACHER's text and figure. Later descriptions also on own material. FR 36–38 includes also SCHUMACHER's *A. mutabilis* (SCHUM. Fig. 107) which is a better picture than Fig. 108_1. However, both figures are acceptable, and the original Fig. 108 is better than the reproduction Tab. 1843_2. Type locality: Tuborg, now part of the City of Copenhagen.

Fasc. 32: 1827

Tab. 1908 *A. connatus* SCHUM. [03: 299, Fig. 34], *A. (Clitocybe) connatus* [FR 21: 97; FR 74: 92 v. ic.]. – *Lyophyllum connatum* (SCHUM. ex. FR.) SING.

SCHUMACHER's original picture is very good. Type locality Geel Skov near Holte, where the species still is found. FRIES original description is based on SCHUMACHER's text and plate. Later publications quote Tab. 1908. Apparently FRIES never found this species and the above cited is the total protologue.

Tab. 1912_1 *A. suaveolens* SCHUM. (03: 337, Fig. 91_1), *A. (Clitocybe) suaveolens* [FR 21: 91; FR 36: 76; FR 74: 102]. – *Clitocybe suaveolens* (SCHUM. ex FR) KUMMER.

The original SCHUMACHER figure is much paler than Tab. 1912_1, almost white, and less yellow in centre. Type locality is Ordrup (a

suburb of Copenhagen) "inter muscosis in turfosis Aug.–Sept." Fr 1821 had it as subspecies of *A. odorus* and his description cover a form not quite like Schumacher's species. When the species got specific rank in Fr 36 the form described in 1821 is referred to as var. *major*. Schumacher's original plate seems to me to represent a typical *Clitocybe fragrans* (Sow. ex Fr.) Kummer. The grayish form, now known as *Clitocybe suaveolens* (Schum. ex Fr.) could rather be *A. gratus* Schum. (03: 277).

Fasc. 33: 1829

Tab. 1958_1 *A. tegularis* Schum. [03: 317, Fig. 98, 1], *A. (Psilocybe) tegularis* Schum. [Fr 21: 294; Fr 74: 301, v. ic.].

The species has the habit of *Psathyrella corrugis*. The reproduction Tab. 2020 is fair to Schumacher's picture. Type locality in grass in wood of *Fagus* at Birkerød. Sept.–Oct. Fries found the species of dubious affinity. It is probably a species of *Psathyrella* but the name has no current usage.

Fasc. 34: 1830

Tab. 2023_1 *A. muscigenus* Schum. [03: 307, Fig. 90, 1), *A. (Collybia) muscigenus* Schum. [Fr 21: 145; Fr 36–38: 94; Fr 74: 124].

Schumacher's species is very much like *Collybia cirrhata* but the way it grows, in moss on trunks, points more to a small *Mycena* species. Fr 21 referred it to *Mycena*, while later it was classed in *Collybia*. The name is not in current use.

Fasc. 36: 1834

Tab. 2142_1 *A. capillaris* Schum. [03: 268, fig. 38, 2], *A. (Mycena) capillaris* Schum. [Fr 21: 160; Fr 74: 153]. – *Mycena capillaris* (Schum. ex Fr.) Kummer.

Schumacher's plate illustrates the species well. The reproduction, Tab. 2142, is tinged somewhat brownish. Habitat of type: On leaves of *Fagus*, Oct. 1801. Fl. Dan. 1670_1 is also called *A. capillaris* Schum. This plate is by Fries referred to *Mycena debilis* (Bull.).

Fasc. 38: 1839

Tab. 2266_2 *A. ingratus* Schum. [03: 304, Fig. 81_1], *A. (Collybia) ingratus* Schum. [Fr 21: 123 v. ic.; Fr 36: 88; Fr 74: v. v.]. – *Collybia ingrata* (Schum. ex Fr.) Quel.

The figure looks much like large somewhat distorted specimens of *C. confluens*. Schumacher has noted "*A. confluens* Pers., p. 368, No. 207, quod descriptionea. *ingratus* m." He found it in dense growth of spruce in August. Fr 21 is based on Schumacher's description and figure. Later descriptions also on own material. Fr 36 has on open citation of Fl. Dan., while there is no such citation in Fr 74. There is hardly a stable usage of the name.

Tab. 2267_1 *A. fagineus* Schum. [03: 330, Fig. 116_2], *Tricholoma schumacheri* Fr. [Fr 18: 109; Fr 21: 87; Fr 28: 7; Fr 74: 69]. – *Melanoleuca schumacheri* (Fr. ex Fr.) Sing.

SCHUMACHER's picture in all respect recalls a dark form of *Clitocybe nebularis* as do also his figures of *A. cellulosus,* Fig. 86, 1 and *A. canaliculatus,* Fig. 115. The reproduction in Fl. Dan. is rather poor, the brown colour on the stipe is false. FR 18 also refers to *A. canaliculatus* and *cellulosus*. He indicates the gills to be adnate, then long decurrent. FR 21 further cites *A. pullus* PERS. ("nomen incongruum"), and the species is referred to the neighborhood of *Clitocybe nebularis*. Later it is referred to *Tricholoma* in spite of the decurrent gills. There is little evidence to support that FRIES species as described in 1818 and 1821 could be a *Melanoleuca* as currently suggested. Formally none of SCHUMACHER's pictures, nor Tab. 2267 is cited in any Friesian publication. It is, however, clear that FRIES has known these pictures.

Tab. 2268_1 *A. crenulatus* SCHUM. [03: 293, Fig. 74, 1], *A. (Mycena) crenulatus* SCHUM. [FR 21: 112; FR 74: 131 v. ic.].

SCHUMACHER's plate clearly represents a *Mycena*. It has the stature of *M. pura* in a brownish-violaceous form. Type locality: In muscosis pinetis, Birkerød, Oct. The reproduction Tab. 2268_1 is not very accurate, almost lacking the violaceous tints. FRIES knew this species from SCHUMACHER's figure and description only, he placed it in Calodontes, close to *M. pelianthina,* although a coloured gills edge is nowhere indicated by SCHUMACHER. Like other tables in Fasc. 38, this one is not cited by FRIES. The name is obsolete, probably a synonym of *Mycena pura*.

Tab. 2269_1 *A. denticulatus* SCHUM. [03: 327, fig. 103_2], *A. (Mycena) denticulatus* SCHUM. [FR 21 v. ic.; FR 74: 130].

SCHUMACHER's figure and description give no indication of a *Mycena*. Fig. 103_2 is undoubtedly a rather poor figure of a species of *Panaeolus*. FRIES did not accept the species in publications after 1821. FR 74 refers it to *A. (Mycena) balaninus,* a form of *Mycena pelianthina*. The name is obsolete.

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