New light on the mycological work of Lewis David von Schweinitz:

1. A volume of illustrations for the *Conspectus fungorum* at the Farlow Reference Library of Harvard University

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Abstract: In 1993, the Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany at Harvard University received a gift of a slim volume, entitled *Icones fungorum Niskiensium*. Vibrant water colour illustrations of fungi covered the pages bound within it. It was attributed to Lewis David von Schweinitz, the American born "father" of North American mycology. Schweinitz coauthored his first mycological publication with Johannes Baptista von Albertini in Germany, 1805: *Conspectus fungorum in Lusatiae superioris agro Nieskiensi crescentium* (*An overview of fungi growing in the area of Niesky in Upper Lusatia*), now considered a classic mycological text. Schweinitz, a prolific and skillful mycological illustrator, prepared the plates of illustrations appended to the *Conspectus* and produced many unpublished water colours of the fungi treated therein. The results of our research into the provenance of the *Icones fungorum Niskiensium* are presented here. Building upon recent scholarship, we provide analysis of its role in the early development of the *Conspectus*. An index to the figures, cross-referenced to Schweinitz's other unpublished volumes of water colours and to the *Conspectus*, is also provided. To make the *Icones fungorum Niskiensium* publically available, the volume has been digitized and may be accessed through the Biodiversity Hertitage Library (BHL) portal.

Key words: mycological illustration, mycological history, fungi, Moravian Church, nineteenth century science, mycobiota, female botanists, bibliographic sleuthing

INTRODUCTION

In the archives of the Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany at Harvard University there is a slim volume bound in red cloth, consisting of 249 vibrant water colour paintings of various species of fungi. The name of the artist is not to be found on any page, though the title: *Icones fungorum Niskiensium* (hereafter referred to as the Harvard *Icones*), along with the distinctive script of the scientific names that are written-in beside each illustration, held clues that led one of us (D.H.P.) to connect the volume to a well-known figure in the history of mycology – the "father" of North American mycology, Lewis David von Schweinitz (1780–1834) (Rogers 1977).

Born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Schweinitz's profession was as a minister and administrator in the Moravian Church in America, a mainline Protestant denomination that became established in Pennsylvania in 1741 (Hamilton 1900, Rogers 1977). His life-long avocation in botany is said by one contemporary biographer to have begun when he was a "mere child" with a chance encounter with a specimen of *Lichen digitatus* (now *Cladonia digitata*) on display in Nazareth Hall, a local Moravian school where Schweinitz was visiting and was later enrolled as a pupil at the age of seven. Amid his other ecclesiastical studies, he enthusiastically pursued botanical training under the tutelage of one of his teachers, the botanist Samuel Gottlieb Kramsch (1756–1824) (Johnson 1835, Wilbert 1908, Rogers 1977). At the age of eighteen, in 1798, he attended a seminary in Niesky, Germany (roughly east of Leipzig, near the Polish border) where he soon began to devote his spare time to collecting, painting and identifying fungi with his associates. There, in 1805, he published in collaboration with his friend, professor and mentor Johannes Baptista von Albertini (1769–1831), an account of the fungi of that locality entitled *Conspectus fungorum in Lusatiae superioris agro Nieskiensi crescentium. E methodo Persooniana* [An overview of fungi growing in the area of Niesky in Upper Lusatia, according to the methodology of Persoon] (hereafter referred to as the *Conspectus*) (Rogers 1977, Hewitt *et al.* 2016). It documents more than 1000 species, including over 100 new species attributed to "Alb. & Schwein." These are organized according to the systematic framework of Christiaan Hendrik Persoon (1761–1836) as outlined in his 1801 *Synopsis methodica fungorum*. The *Conspectus* was well-received by European mycologists, though it was noted by an early reviewer that, to make full use of it, a worker would also require Persoon's *Synopsis* (Anon. 1806). Furthermore, the *Conspectus* was important to the scientific development of Elias Magnus Fries (1794–1878) who erected an overarching framework classification for fungi and whose *Systema mycologicum* (1821–32) is now a sanctioning work (Rogers 1977, Hewitt *et al.* 2016).

The *Conspectus* is now considered a classic mycological text and also recognized as an ecological record (Hewitt *et al.* 2016). It includes 12 hand-coloured plates that Schweinitz had drawn. Each consists of between six and ten figures that depict a selection of the new species described in the text. To create accurate and informative illustrations, Schweinitz drew from recently collected, fresh specimens. However, when these were not available, he referred to fungarium specimens and to a number of volumes wherein he had taken great care to paint detailed water colour portraits of representative specimens. Fleshy fungi, such as agarics and boletes, presumably would have been painted while the specimens were fresh as their shape and colouration change dramatically when dried. Thus, these illustrations served as field notes for how

Table 1. A list of Lewis David von Schweinitz's volumes of unpublished water colour paintings of fungi, with Albertini and Schweinitz's *Conspectus*. The five-volume set and the Harvard *Icones* were created by Schweinitz and were used as reference materials in the development of the *Conspectus*. Volume 4 is a supplement to volume 1 and volume 5 is a supplement to volumes 2 and 3 (Hewitt 2002). Note the variation in the spelling of the title between volumes 1–3 and 4, 5. Volume 1 contains plates numbered 1–77, but lacks plates 33, 40, 44–47, 50, 51. Nearly every species listed in the *Conspectus* is illustrated in the five-volume set. The Harvard *Icones* is a sketchbook of illustrations that are preliminary to the finished paintings in the five-volume set and the etched plates in the *Conspectus*. The Michigan *Icones* are water colour copies of figures from volumes 2, 3 and 5 of the five-volume set and were executed in America. **Vol.**: Volume number of the five-volume set. **Dates**: our approximation of when each volume was created. Our rationale is outlined in Supplementary Table S1. **Abbrev. name**: an abbreviation of the volume name used here. **No. pl.** and **No. figs.**: the number of plates and figures in the volume, respectively, with totals for the five-volume set given in italics. **MS loc.**: manuscript location, given as an abbreviation of the names of the following institutions: **ANS**: Archives of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **UNC**: Rare Book Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. **H**: Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. **M**: Herbarium Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. NOTE: all volumes except for the Michigan *Icones* are available online in digitized form, see References.

Vol.	Title	Dates	Abbrev. name	No. pl.	No. figs.	MS loc.
1	*Fungorum Nieskiensium Icones*	(*ca.*) 1802–1803	Five-volume set	69	199	ANS
2	*Fungorum Nieskiensium Icones*	(*ca.*) 1802–1803		97	242	ANS
3	*Fungorum Nieskiensium Icones*	1803		99	267	ANS
4	*Fungorum Niskiensium Icones*	(*ca.*) 1803–1805		76	201	UNC
5	*Fungorum Niskiensium Icones*	(*ca.*) 1803–1805		104	242	ANS
-	-	-	-	*445*	*1,151*	-
NA	*Icones Fungorum Niskiensium*	(*ca.*) 1798–1802	Harvard *Icones*	50	249	H
NA	*Icones Fungorum*	(*ca.*) 1818–1826	Michigan *Icones*	301	716	M
NA	*Conspectus fungorum in Lusatiae superioris agro Nieskiensi crescentium. E methodo Persooniana.*	1805	*Conspectus*	12	94	NA

the fungi appeared in nature (Hewitt *et al.* 2016). Seven volumes of original water colours are known to exist, and these are held in various American institutions. Table 1 lists their titles and locations, among other information, and provides a note on the relationship of each to the *Conspectus*. Scholarship on these volumes and the *Conspectus* includes: Shear & Stevens (1917), Krieger (1938–39), Lynch (1996), Hewitt (2002), and Hewitt *et al.* (2016).

Attribution of the Harvard *Icones* by Pfister allowed Hewitt (2002) to critically examine its relationship to the four volumes held in the Archives of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Philadelphia (ANS), though a thorough investigation of its provenance was beyond the scope of his research. He determined that five of the volumes formed a distinct set, and that the Harvard *Icones* and the Michigan *Icones* were separate from this (Table 1). He hypothesized that the Harvard *Icones* served Schweinitz as an early sketchbook (D. Hewitt, pers. comm. August 2000).

As part of our efforts to learn more about how these unpublished volumes might have served Schweinitz in his mycological work and what their relationships to the *Conspectus* might be, we indexed the more than 1000 species listed in the *Conspectus* and cross-referenced them with our index of all of the species figured in the seven volumes of unpublished illustrations. Additionally, we visually compared all of the figures from the *Conspectus* plates with the respective figures of each of these species that are in the unpublished volumes. We discovered that nearly every species listed in the *Conspectus* has a corresponding illustration in a volume of the five-volume set. The quality of these figures, being larger format and original paintings, are generally superior to the engravings in the *Conspectus*. We created a master index of figures for each species listed in the *Conspectus*. We also identified figures from the *Conspectus* plates that Schweinitz might have directly copied or otherwise adapted from his unpublished illustrations. The full results of this research will be presented in a future publication. As the Harvard *Icones* is unique among the volumes of Schweinitz's paintings of fungi, and given the complicated history of its ownership, we will treat the Harvard *Icones* separately here.

Hewitt (2002) provides a description of the Harvard *Icones* with some notes on provenance. In order to facilitate our discussion, however, a re-description of the volume is provided here. The complete volume has been digitized and made available to the public online through the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL).

The format of the volume is 26 x 19 cm, with cover boards bound in red cloth. The title *ICONES FUNGORUM NISKIENSIUM* is centered on the front board in stamped gold leaf type (Fig. 1A). There is no title printed on the spine. On the reverse front cover, the pastedown endpaper bears pencil markings and three book plates (Fig. 1B). The pencil markings include "original water-colours of American fungi" and some illegible notations. One of the book plates is placed in the upper left corner and is 1.3 x 2.2 cm. It is printed on pink paper and reads: "W. Webster. Bookseller & Stationer. Late G. Fell. 60, Piccadilly." (Fig. 1C). A second book plate measuring 10 x 7.5 cm is centered on the pastedown and inscribed: "Rare Book S4134. Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany. Harvard University. Gift of Elio Schaechter. Friends of the Farlow." (Fig. 1B). This book plate can be lifted from the bottom to reveal another book plate, 8 x 6 cm. It is inscribed with arms, a motto in Latin "*ORA · E · SEMPRE*" and the name "Sir Francis Denys Bart." (Fig. 1D). After the free endpaper, there is a single fly-leaf bearing a hand-written inscription in ink on the recto: "Catherine Eliza Perceval — Philadelphia — March 8th 1826 —." (Fig. 1E). Following this are 50 leaves of plates, 25 x 18 cm, each bearing several water colour figures of fungi on the recto with a plate number written in the upper right corner (Fig. 2). Several figures throughout the volume are annotated in pencil with non-consecutive numbers that are enclosed or not in parentheses. There are 249 figures in total. Most are labeled with a Latin binomial scientific name in ink, by Schweinitz. Three are labeled *Nobis* [ours], denoting

Fig. 1. Details of the Harvard *Icones*. **A.** Front cover. **B.** Reverse front cover, pastedown endpaper with bookplates and markings in pencil; the centre bookplate is attached at the top edge and can be lifted from the bottom to reveal another bookplate that is figured in D. **C.** Enlarged view of bookseller's plate in the upper left corner of B. **D.** Hidden bookplate that is beneath the centre bookplate in B. **E.** Inscription on the fly-leaf. Images courtesy of the Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany, Harvard University.

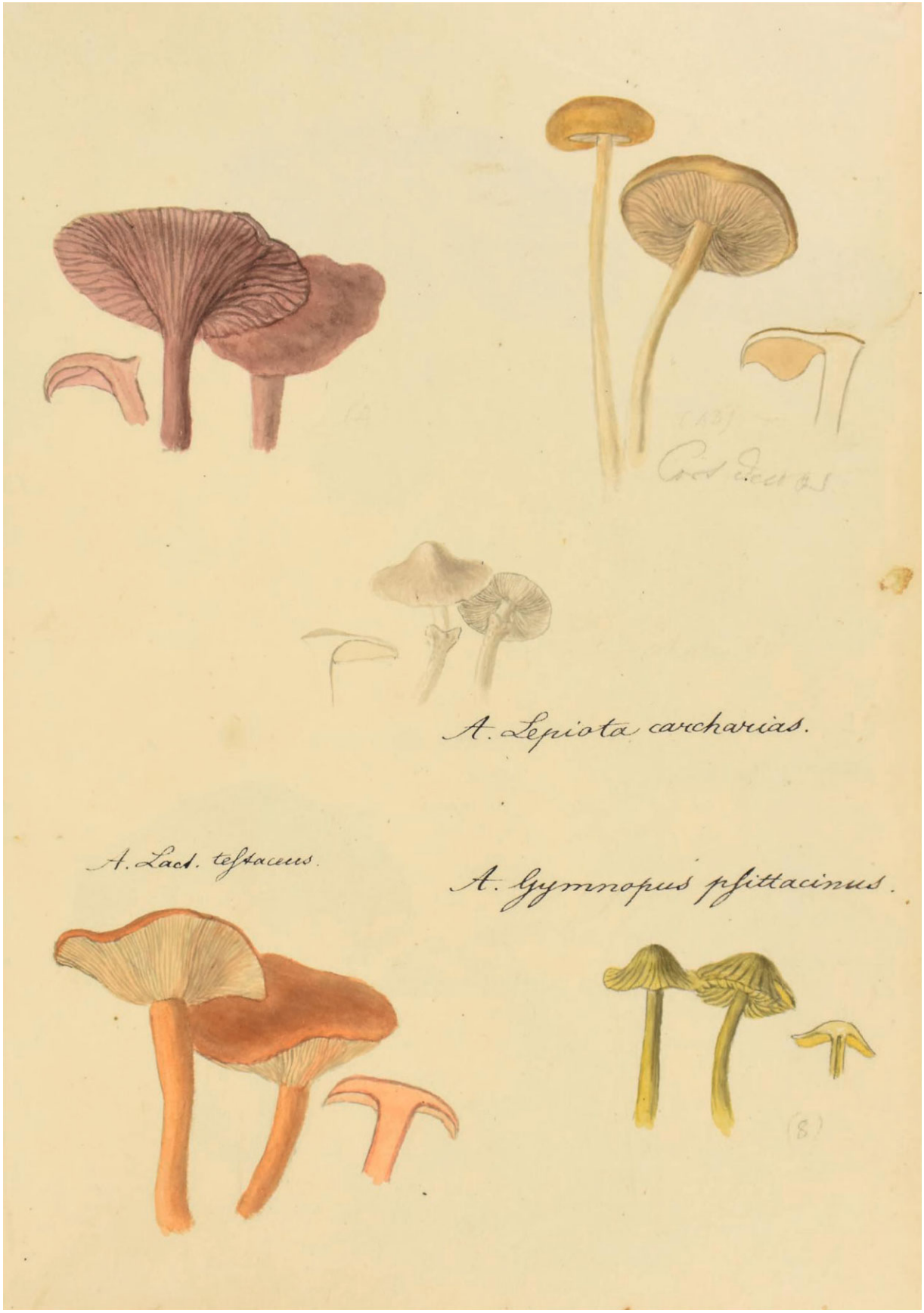

Fig. 2. A representative plate from the Harvard *Icones* depicting various species of gilled mushrooms in water colour (adapted from plate 47). Each figure shows two mushrooms in the round with a reduced insert showing one in longitudinal section through the center. Though most of the figures throughout the Harvard *Icones* are identified, a handful are not (upper left). Some figures have tentative identifications written in faint pencil (upper right). Others have numbers written in faint pencil beside them (upper and lower right). To what the numbers refer to remains unknown. **Upper left**: unidentified gilled mushroom. **Upper right**: "Cort. decoras", "(48)". **Centre**: *Agaricus* (*Lepiota*) *carcharias*. **Lower left**: *Agaricus* (*Lactifluus*) *testaceus.* **Lower right**: *Agaricus* (*Gymnopus*) *psittacinus*, "(8)". Image courtesy of the Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany, Harvard University.

new species that were described in the *Conspectus*: *Peziza rhizophora*, *Poria cornuta* (as *Ceratium porioides*), and *Mesenteriaca grisea*. Other than Perceval's inscription, the volume is unsigned. On some of the leaves page numbers, figures, and names near the edges have been cropped.

RESULTS

Table 2 is an index to all of the figures in the Harvard *Icones.* It is adapted from an unpublished index prepared by D.H.P. in August 1993 archived along with the volume. Except for the three names marked as new species, nearly all were established prior to the publication of the *Conspectus* and are treated in Persoon (1801). To facilitate use, we provide standardized names following Persoon (1801), with verbatim names given secondly. Page numbers are given where each taxon is treated in Persoon (1801) and in the *Conspectus.* Current names are not given. Illustrations without names are listed at the end of the index. Each name is cross-referenced to other illustrations of the same taxon in the *Conspectus,* the five-volume set, and to the Michigan *Icones*. Schweinitz's annotations and notes are copied verbatim. Our observations are given as comments.

DISCUSSION

The first part of this discussion relates to the provenance of the Harvard *Icones* and it proceeds in a roughly chronological sequence with section headings based on the bookplates and pencil markings on the pastedown endpaper, as well as Perceval's inscription on the fly-leaf. The second part is a discussion of how the illustrations served as sketches for Albertini and Schweinitz's reference in the development of the *Conspectus*, as well as how these relate to Schweinitz's other volumes of illustrations.

Notes on the provenance of the Harvard icones

***Inscription*: Catherine Eliza Perceval — Philadelphia — March 8th 1826 — (Fig. 1E).**

Catherine Eliza Perceval (1811–1884) was born on 25 September in Québec (Morgan 1903) to the English-born Anne Mary Perceval (*née* Flower, 1790–1876) and Michael Henry Perceval (1779–1829). Soon after their marriage in 1810, the Percevals emigrated to Canada when M. Perceval was made Collector of Customs for Québec. In 1815 he established "Spencer Wood," an estate in Sillery, just west of Québec City (Pringle 1985), where C. Perceval grew into a young woman. She was the eldest daughter of ten children (Morgan 1903). The Percevals were members of a "Château Clique" of powerful and wealthy families that owned magnificent estates in the outskirts of Québec City (Creese 2010). Anne Perceval educated C. Perceval and her siblings in English, French, Italian, and Latin as well as in music and drawing. Self-reliance was valued. A family associate noted that "Instead of fancy work the young ladies were taught to repair their clothes and do plain sewing; this did not prevent them from making most brilliant matches" (LeMoine 1882). Through the period of 1820–28, A. Perceval's interest was drawn to botany through her association with two other distinguished local wives: Christian Ramsay (1786–1839), the Countess of Dalhousie, already an accomplished botanist, and Harriet Campbell Sheppard (fl. 1820s–30s); the husbands of whom also shared interests in natural history, amassing large personal libraries (Pringle 1985, Creese 2010). The trio collected extensively in Spencer Wood, the Ramsay and Sheppard estates, and in the estates of friends. They botanized in a variety of habitats including bogs and swamps (Pringle 1985). Considering the customs of the time, it is unclear how they conducted the often dirty and laborious practice of botany, though it was already established as an acceptable pastime for young and adult women in late 18th century Britain and America (Keeney 1992). There are indications of A. Perceval's freedom regarding botanizing in her correspondence with William Darlington (1782–1863) and John Torrey (1796–1873) in which she discusses sharing botanical literature, collecting, and mounting specimens (Perceval 1826, Perceval, n.d.). The women built personal herbaria and shared specimens with correspondents such as William Jackson Hooker (1785–1865) as well as Darlington and Torrey. Pringle (1985) notes that "Mrs. Perceval" in particular is listed as a collector in Hooker's *Flora boreali-americana* ([1829]–1840) and in Torrey & Gray's *A flora of North America* (1838–43). About 100 of her specimens were in Schweinitz's herbarium, though it is unclear if he received them directly from her.

In regards to cryptogamic botany, A. Perceval recounted in a letter to Torrey (Perceval n.d.) that her botanical interests ranged into mosses, ferns, lichens and fungi, and that she desired to send him quality specimens of these. She had received bryological literature from him, and was working with lichens and ferns "without either Guide or Specimen." Fungi gave "considerable trouble from the circumstance of not knowing how to preserve them best...", but her scientific spirit was intrepid and ambitious: "to the whole of Cryptogamia Mrs. Perceval will now bestow considerable attention..."

Catherine Perceval came to possess the Harvard *Icones* as a result of her mother's botanical interests and network of correspondents. A letter from Darlington to A. Perceval dated 10 June 1826 indicates that they had met recently at the home of their mutual friend "Mr. Steinhauer" in Philadelphia (Darlington 1826). If C. Perceval's inscription in the Harvard *Icones* served for her as a reminder of the date and place that she received the volume, then a more precise date of the meeting would be 8 March. Joseph Daniel Steinhauer (1785–1852), known as Daniel, was a teacher and botanist. Darlington was introduced to Daniel by Schweinitz who regarded him as a "most valued & excellent friend" and "an excellent botanist & a man of sound science generally" (Schweinitz 1825). How Daniel became acquainted with Schweinitz is unknown, but as both men were botanists, it is likely that Daniel's brother Henry played a central role in their meeting (Stuckey 1966). Rev. Henry Steinhauer (1782–1818) was a botanist, paleobotanist, and principal of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies at Bethlehem (PA) prior to his death. Both brothers were English-born (Stuckey 1966, Torrens 2005). Schweinitz's friendship with H. Steinhauer dates to his early days at the Moravian seminary in Germany. He is described along with Albertini as "cherished associates" by Schweinitz's contemporary and biographer Walter R. Johnson (1835). Albertini and Schweinitz also acknowledge him in the introduction to the *Conspectus* as having assisted in the collection of fungi at Niesky. A letter from H. Steinhauer (Steinhauer 1810) outlining his role in the development of the *Conspectus* is transcribed in Hewitt *et al.* (2016). He departed the seminary in 1801, his education completed

Table 2. Index to the figures in the Harvard *Icones*. Current names are not given. *Abbreviations.* Cfr. = confer. Sp. = one species. Spp. = two or more species. Schweinitz would sometimes abbreviate double m's or n's by writing one letter with a bar over it. An example here is *Agaricus* (*Cortinaria*) *cinnamomeus*. **Standardized name** is according to Persoon (1801) with group given in parentheses. **Pers. 1801** is the page number where the taxon is treated in Persoon (1801). **Plate** is the plate number where the taxon is figured in Harvard *Icones*. Each plate number is preceded by "H." This convention is continued in listings for "Other figures." **Verb. name** is the verbatim name inserted beside the figure by Schweinitz. **Verb. no.** is verbatim number – any legible numbers written in pencil beside the figure. The numbers are non-contiguous and non-repeating. What they refer to is currently unknown. **Other figures** includes references for other illustrations of this taxon in the five-volume set, the Harvard *Icones*, the Michigan *Icones* and the *Conspectus*. Refer to Table 1 for more information on these volumes. Figure references are given in the following formats: the five-volume set [volume number: plate number: figure number]; Harvard *Icones* [H + plate number]; Michigan *Icones* [M + plate number] (N.B. Figures in the Michigan *Icones* are copies of figures from volumes 2, 3 and 5 of the five-volume set); *Conspectus* [C + plate number: figure number]. In the five-volume set, each volume contains two indices: *Index A fungorum* and *Index B tabularum*. The former is indexed alphabetically by generic name and the latter is indexed numerically by table, then figure number. **Conspectus** is the page number where the taxon is treated in the *Conspectus*. **Verb. notes** are verbatim notes by Schweinitz. **Comments** are our notes and observations given as footnotes.

Standardized name	Pers. 1801	Plate	Verb. name	Verb. no.	Other figures	Conspectus	Verb. notes	Comments
Aecidium cornutum	205	H16	*Aecidium cornutum*	NA	1:64:1	115	NA	NA
Aegerita candida	684	H28	*Aegerita candida*	NA	3:273:1, M241	355	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Coprinus*) *ephemerus*	406	H46	*A. Cop. ephemerus*	(40)	2:128:129, M67	200	NA	NA
_____ *ferrugineus*	400	H12	*A. Coprinus ferrugineus*	NA	2:131:140, M70	199	NA	NA
_____ *foenisicii*	411	H39	*A. C. foenisicii*	(78)	2:127:126, M66	201	NA	NA
_____ *radiatus*	407	H34	*A. Coprinus radiatus*	NA	2:128:130	200	NA	NA
_____ *semiglobatus*	407	H16	*Cop. semiglobat.*	NA	2:127:127, M66	201	NA	NA
_____ *semiglobatus*	407	H25	*A. Cop. semiglobat.* var.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *semiovatus*	408	H27	*A. Coprinus semiovatus*	NA	5:371:297, M62	201	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Cortinaria*) *albo-violaceus*	286	H8	*A. Cortinaria alboviolacea*	NA	2:92:27, M24	156	NA	NA
_____ *cinnamomeus*	297	H2	*A. Cortinaria cinnamomea*	NA	2:95:36, M29	161	NA	NA
_____ *croceus*	297	H10	*A. Cortinaria crocea*	NA	2:94:31, M26, H26	161	NA	NA
_____ *croceus*	297	H26	*A. Cortinaria crocea*	NA	2:94:31, M26, H10	161	NA	NA
_____ *decolorans*	283	H48	*A. Cortinaria decolorans*	(38)	2:95:35, M29	155	NA	NA
_____ *flavidus*	295	H22	*A. C. flavida*	NA	2:99:44, M32, H9	160	NA	NA
_____ *flavidus*	295	H9	*Cortinar. flava*	(102)	2:99:44, M32, H22	160	NA	NA
_____ *fulgens*	294	H5	*A. Cortinaria fulgens*	NA	2:100:47, M33	160	NA	NA
_____ *glaucopus*	282	H22	*A. Cortinaria glaucopus*	NA	2:97:41, M30	154	NA	NA
_____ *gomphus*	292	H40	*A. Cortinaria Gomphus*	(1)	2:90:22, M22	159	NA	NA
_____ *hemitrichus*	296	H17	*A. Cortinaria hemitricha*	110	2:98:42, M31; 5:358:255, M19	160	NA	NA
_____ *nudus*	277	H11	*A. Cortinaria nuda*	(22)	5:358:256, M19	152	NA	[1]
_____ *pyriodorus*	300	H36	*A. Cortin. pyriodora*	NA	2:98:43, M31	162	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Gymnopus*) *argillaceus*	372	H40	*A. G. argillaceus*	(101)	2:106:61, M39, H2	188	NA	NA
_____ *argillaceus*	372	H2	*Gym. argillaceus*	NA	2:106:61, M39, H40	188	NA	NA
_____ *atro-virens*	319	H46	*A. Gym. atroviridis*	(12)	2:117:90, M51	NA	NA	[2]
_____ *coccineus*	334	H42	*A. Gym. coccineus*	60	2:103:52, M36	172	NA	NA
_____ *comitialis*	352	H48	*A. G. comitialis*	NA	2:110:70, M45	NA	NA	[3]
_____ *leiopus*	362	H50	*A. Gymnopus leiopus*	(29)	2:106:62, M39	181	NA	NA
_____ *leoninus* var. *chrysophaeus*	338	H7	*A. Gymnopus chrysophaeus*	(112)	2:116:89, M51	173	NA	[4]
_____ *lycoperdoides*	325	H4	*A. Gymnopus lycoperdoides*	NA	NA	NA	NA	[5]
_____ *odorus*	323	H38	*A. Gymnopus odorus*	83	2:105:57, M38	170	NA	NA

Table 2. (Continued).

Standardized name	Pers. 1801	Plate	Verb. name	Verb. no.	Other figures	Conspectus	Verb. notes	Comments
_____ *platyphyllus*	362	H23	*A. Gymnopus platyphylla α*	NA	2:113:77, M42.	180	NA	[6]
_____ *pluteus*	357	H13	*A. Gymnopus pluteus.*	NA	2:119:95	180	NA	NA
_____ *pratensis*	304	H31	*A. Gymnopus pratensis*	(47)	2:109:69, M45	162	NA	NA
_____ *psittacinus*	335	H47	*A. Gymnopus psittacinus*	(8)	2:104:56, M37	172	NA	[7]
_____ *purus*	339	H7	*A. Gymnopus purus*	NA	2:107:64, M40	173	NA	NA
_____ *ramealis*	375	H1	*A. Gymnopus ramealis.* *Omph. epiphylla*	NA	2:114:81, M43	190	NA	NA
_____ *russula*	338	H10	*A. Russula.*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *vaccinus*	NA	H15	*A. Gymnopus vaccinus*	NA	H20	NA	NA	[8]
_____ *vaccinus*	NA	H20	*A. Gymnopus vaccinus*	NA	H15	NA	NA	[9]
_____ *velutipes*	314	H33	*A. Gymnopus velutipes*	(69)	NA	NA	NA	[10]
_____ *vialis*	NA	H19	*Gymnop. vialis*	(108)	2:115:85, M49	164	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Lactifluus*) *deliciosus*	432	H17	*A. Lactifluus deliciosus*	NA	2:138:155, M97	209	NA	NA
_____ *pallidus*	431	H46	*A. Lactifluus pallidus*	(68)	2:143:164, M93	209	NA	NA
_____ *subdulcis*	433	H19	*A. Lactifluus subdulcis* var. *minor*	(3)	NA	NA	NA	[11]
_____ *subdulcis*	433	H50	*Lactifl. subdulc.*	(41)	NA	210	NA	[12]
_____ *testaceus*	431	H47	*A. Lact. testaceus*	NA	NA	209	NA	[13]
_____ *theiogalus*	431	H35	*A. Lactifluus theiogalus*	(56)	2:142:163, M92	208	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Lepiota*) *carcharias*	263	H47	*A. Lepiota carcharias*	NA	2:85:13, M10, H50	146	NA	NA
_____ *carcharias*	263	H50	*Lep. carcharias*	(30)	2:85:13, M10, H47	146	NA	NA
_____ *caudicinus* var. *denudatus*	272	H10	*Lepiota caudicina β.*	NA	NA	150	NA	[14]
_____ *caudicinus* var. *medius*	272	H29	*A. Lepiota caudicina γ*	NA	NA	150	NA	[15]
_____ *caudicinus*	271	H19	*A. Lepiota caudicina*	(111)	2:87:16, M16	150	NA	[16]
_____ *colubrinus*	258	H43	*A. Lepiota colubrinus*	121	2:84:11, M8	145	NA	NA
_____ *squarrosus*	268	H39	*A. Lepiota squarrosa*	(13)	2:89:20, M12	148	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Mycena*) *alliaceus*	375	H5	*A. Mycena alliata*	NA	2:123:109, M60	190	NA	NA
_____ *citrinellus*	384	H41	*A. Mycena citrinella*	NA	2:123:107, M60	194	NA	NA
[_____ *epiphylla*]	NA	H31	*Mycena epiphylla*	NA	NA	NA	NA	[17]
_____ *epipterygius*	382	H14	*A. Mycena epiterygia*	NA	2:125:117, M64	193	NA	NA
_____ *flavipes*	382	H3	*A. Mycena flavipes*	NA	2:125:119, M64	193	NA	NA
_____ *galericulatus* var. *praemorsus*	377	H29	*A. Mycena galericulata β*	NA	2:123:110, M60	191	NA	[18]
_____ *galericulatus*	376	H38	*A. Mycena galericulata*	NA	2:122:104, M59	191	NA	[19]
_____ *galopus*	379	H25	*A. Mycena galopus*	NA	2:121:102, M58	192	NA	NA
_____ *haematopus*	379	H25	*A. Mycena haematopus*	NA	5:370:292, M61	192	NA	NA
_____ *leptocephalus*	381	H20	*M. leptocephal ??*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *roseus*	393	H6	*A. Mycena rosea*	NA	2:124:115, M63	197	NA	NA
_____ *tenacellus*	387	H31	*A. M. tenacella*	NA	2:125:121, M64, H35	195	NA	NA
_____ *tenacellus*	387	H35	*A. Mycena tenacella?*	(57)	2:125:121, M64, H31	195	NA	NA
_____ *tener*	386	H20	*A. Mycena tener*	NA	2:122:106, M59	194	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Omphalia*) *amethysteus*	465	H36	*A. Omphalia amethystenus*	74	2:153:186, M89.	222	NA	[20]
_____ *bellus*	452	H27	*A. Omphal. Bella*	(79)	2:156:195, M102	218	NA	NA
_____ *campanella*	469	H4	*A. Omphalia campanella*	NA	2:160:204, M100, H25	224	NA	NA

Table 2. (Continued).

Standardized name	Pers. 1801	Plate	Verb. name	Verb. no.	Other figures	Conspectus	Verb. notes	Comments
_____ *campanella*	469	H25	*A. Omphalia campanella*	NA	2:160:204, M100, H4	224	NA	NA
_____ *candicans*	456	H43	*A. Omphalia candicans*	NA	2:154:190, M103	219	NA	NA
_____ *epichysium*	462	H18	*A. Omphalia epichysium*	66	2:155:193	222	NA	[21]
_____ *epichysium*	NA	H29	*A. Omphalia epichysium* α	NA	NA	222	NA	[22]
_____ *epiphyllus*	468	H1	*A. Gymnopus ramealis. Omph. Epiphylla*	NA	?	223	NA	[23]
_____ *ericetorum*	472	H45	*A. Omph. ericetorum*	(46)	2:160:206, M100.	225	NA	[24]
_____ *farinaceus*	453	H38	*A. Om. farinacea*	NA	2:153:185, M89.	219	NA	NA
_____ *gibbus*	449	H36	*A. Om. Gibba*	NA	2:154:188, M103, H33	217	NA	NA
_____ *gibbus*	449	H33	*A. Omphalia gibba*	(31)	2:154:188, M103, H36	217	NA	NA
_____ *gilvus*	448	H45	*A. Omphalia gilva*	(86)	2:157:196, M104	216	NA	NA
_____ *nigrella*	463	H15	*A. Omphalia nigrella*	NA	2:153:187, M89, H50	222	NA	NA
_____ *nigrella*	463	H50	*A. Omphalia nigrella*	(9)	2:153:187, M89, H15	222	NA	[25]
_____ *prunulus*	457	H31	*A. Omphalia prunula*	NA	2:157:197, M104	220	NA	NA
_____ *tigrinus*	458	H44	*A. Omph. tigrinus*	(5)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Pleuropus*) *epigaeus*	484	H14	*A. Pleuropus epigaeus*	NA	5:376:308	232	NA	NA
_____ *ostreatus*	477	H12	*A. Pleuropus ostreatus*	NA	2:163:213, M107, H33	228	NA	NA
_____ *ostreatus*	477	H33	*A. Pleuropus ostreatus*	(58)	2:163:213, M107, H12	228	NA	NA
_____ *tessellatus*	474	H49	*A. Pleur. tessellatus*	NA	2:162:210	226	NA	NA
_____ *variabilis*	483	H16	*A. Pleuropus variabilis*	NA	2:165:217, M110	231	"Stat. jun."	NA
Agaricus (*Pratella*) *campestris*	418	H2	*A. Pratella campestris*	NA	2:132:142, M71	204	NA	NA
_____ *echinatus*	419	H43	*A. Pratella echinata*	(76)	2:134:147	204	NA	NA
_____ *edulis*	418	H12	*Pratella edulis* β	NA	NA	NA	NA	[26]
_____ *fuligineus*	427	H23	*A. Prat. fuliginea*	(10)	2:133:145, M72	207	NA	NA
_____ *montanus*	428	H29	*A. Pratella montana*	NA	2:137:153, M96	207	NA	NA
_____ *pascuus*	427	H28	*A. Pratella pascua*	NA	2:133:144, M72, H3	207	NA	NA
_____ *pascuus*	427	H3	*A. Prat. pascua*	NA	2:133:144, M72, H28	207	NA	[27]
_____ *praecox*	420	H33	*A. Prat. praecox*	104	2:135:149, M73, H38	205	NA	NA
_____ *praecox*	420	H38	*A. Pratella praecox*	NA	2:135:149, M73, H33	205	NA	NA
Agaricus (*Russula*) *furcatus*	446	H24	*A. Russula furcata*	NA	2:145:170, M82	215	NA	NA
_____ *ochroleuca*	443	H25	*A. Russula ochroleuca*	NA	2:150:181, M85	213	NA	NA
Amanita citrina	251	H9	*Amanita citrina*	(11)	2:81:7, M4	143	NA	NA
_____ *livida*	247	H1	*Amanita livida*	NA	2:80:4, M3	141	NA	NA
_____ *spadicea*	248	H4	*Amanita spadicea*	NA	2:81:6, M4	141	NA	NA
_____ *umbrina*	254	H26	*Amanita umbrina*	NA	2:79:3, M2	143	NA	NA
Arcyria cinerea	184	H30	*Arcyria cinerea*	NA	1:57:02	101	NA	NA
_____ *flava*	184	H30	*Arcyria flava*	NA	1:57:01	101	NA	NA
_____ *punicea*	185	H4	*Arcyria punicea*	NA	1:57:04	101	NA	NA
Boletus citrinus	524	H13	*Boletus citrinus* obsolet.	NA	3:185:20, M131	246	NA	NA

Table 2. (Continued).

Standardized name	Pers. 1801	Plate	Verb. name	Verb. no.	Other figures	Conspectus	Verb. notes	Comments
_____ *fuligineus*	516	H14	*Boletus fuligineus*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *leptocephalus*	519	H23	*Boletus leptocephalus*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boletus (*Suillus*) *annulatus*	503	H9	*Boletus annulatus*	NA	3:176:1, M113	238	NA	NA
_____ *circinans*	505	H18	*Boletus circinans*	NA	5:382:50, M121	239	NA	NA
_____ *scaber*	505	H21	*Boletus scaber*	NA	3:178:5, M118	239	NA	NA
Bovista nigrescens	136	H10	*Bovista nigrescens*	NA	1:42:01	79	NA	NA
Ceratium porioides Alb. & Schwein.	NA	H21	*Poria cornuta* Nobis	NA	5:429:2, M286, C2:6	359	NA	[28]
Clavaria pistillaris	597	H20	*Clavaria pistillaris*	NA	5:407:24, M206	289	NA	NA
Clavaria (*Ramaria*) *abietina*	588	H36	*Clavaria abietina*	NA	3:222:4, M198	286	NA	NA
_____ *cristata*	591	H19	*Clavaria cristata*	NA	3:224:9, M202	287	NA	NA
_____ *pratensis*	590	H48	*Clavaria pratensis*	NA	3:222:5, M198	287	NA	NA
Clavaria [monstrosa]	NA	H20	*Clavaria* monstrosa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *[monstrosa]*	NA	H30	*Clavaria* monstrosa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H7	*Clavaria*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H41	*Clavaria*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cribraria argillacea	193	H30	*Cribraria argillacea*	NA	4:329:8	106	NA	NA
_____ *cernua*	189	H36	*Cribraria cernua*	NA	4:328:3	104	NA	NA
Cyathus scutellatus	239	H43	*Cyathus scutellatus*	NA	1:77:1	139	NA	NA
_____ *striatus*	237	H8	*Cyathus striatus*	NA	1:76:1	138	NA	NA
Diderma contortum	166	H28	*Diderma contortum*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *vernicosum*	165	H23	*Diderma vernicosum*	NA	1:52:02	89	NA	NA
Fuligo rufa	159	H37	*Fuligo rufa*	NA	4:318:1	86	NA	NA
_____ *vaporaria*	161	H18	*Fuligo vaporaria*	NA	4:319:5	86	NA	NA
Helotium galeatum	678	H8	*Helotium galeatum*	NA	3:268:3, M239	350	NA	NA
Himantia candida	704	H35	*Himantia candida*	NA	5:449:2, M276	373	NA	NA
Leotia circinans	612	H4	*Leotia circinans*	4	3:230:4, M224	297	NA	NA
_____ *lubrica*	613	H15	*Leotia lubrica*	NA	3:230:3, M224	298	NA	NA
_____ *mitrula*	611	H35	*Leotia mitrula*	NA	3:229:2, M223	295	NA	NA
Licea variabilis	197	H38	*Licea variabilis*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Merisma foetidum	584	H17	*Merisma foetidum*	NA	3:220:1, M196	284	"Spec. parv."	NA
Merulius (*Cantharellus*) *aurantiacus*	488	H41	*Merulius aurantiacus*	(59)	2:170:230, M155	233	NA	NA
_____ *umbonatus*	491	H50	*Merulius umbonatus*	(42)	5:379:314, M157	235	NA	NA
Merulius crispus	495	H42	*Merulius crispus*	NA	2:172:233, M158, H49	236	NA	[29]
_____ *crispus*	495	H49	*Merul. crisp.* inexplicat.	NA	NA	NA	NA	[30]
Mesenterica grisea Alb. & Schwein.	NA	H11	*Mesenteriaca grisea* Nob.	NA	5:452:2, M279	374	NA	NA
Monilia candida	692	H41	*Monilia candida. glauca*	NA	5:436:6, M281	364	NA	[31]
Mucor mucedo	201	H11	*Mucor mucedo*	NA	1:62:3	111	NA	NA
Naemaspora crocea	109	H7	*Naemaspora crocea*	NA	1:34:03	67	NA	[32]
_____ *crocea* [*monstrosa*]	109	H27	*Naemaspora crocea.* monstros.	NA	NA	NA	NA	[33]
Peziza aeruginosa	663	H23	*Peziza aeruginosa*	NA	3:256:60, M261	334	NA	NA
_____ *alutacea*	638	H12	*Peziza alutacea*	NA	5:417:101, M229	310	NA	NA
_____ *anomala*	656	H42	*Peziza anomala*	NA	3:248:37, M253	326	NA	NA
_____ *aurantia*	637	H16	*Peziza aurantia*	NA	5:416:99, M228	310	NA	NA
_____ *bolaris*	658	H35	*Peziza bolaris*	NA	3:253:50, M258	330	NA	NA

Table 2. (Continued).

Standardized name	Pers. 1801	Plate	Verb. name	Verb. no.	Other figures	Conspectus	Verb. notes	Comments
_____ *cinerea*	634	H21	*Peziza cinerea*	NA	3:239:5, M244	307	NA	NA
_____ *crenata*	647	H2	*Peziza crena[ta]*	NA	5:420:110, M232	314	NA	NA
_____ *cyathoidea* var. *tenella*	662	H13	*Peziza cyathoidea* β	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *fructigena*	660	H30	*Peziza fructigena*	NA	3:254:53, M259	331	NA	NA
_____ *hemisphaerica*	647	H41	*Peziza hemisphaerica*	NA	3:244:17, M248	316	NA	NA
_____ *leporina*	637	H3	*Peziza leporina*	NA	3:241:11, M246	309	NA	NA
_____ *leucoloma*	665	H2	*Peziza leucoloma*	NA	3:258:68, M263	335	NA	NA
_____ *macropus* var. *villosa*	645	H16	*Peziza macropus* β	NA	5:418:104	NA	NA	[34]
_____ *nivea*	653	H5	*Peziza nivea*	NA	NA	NA	NA	[35]
_____ *rhizopus* Alb. & Schwein.	NA	H28	*Peziza rhizophora* Nobis	NA	3:250:42, M255, C1:4	317	NA	NA
_____ *sarcoides*	633	H24	*Peziza sarcoidea*	NA	3:238:3, M243	305	NA	NA
_____ *scutellata*	650	H13	*Peziza scutellata*	NA	3:245:21, M250	320	NA	NA
_____ *stercoraria*	676	H6	*Peziza stercoraria*	NA	3:245:22, M250	320	NA	[36]
_____ *sulphurea*	649	H19	*Peziza sulphurea*	NA	3:244:19, M249	319	NA	NA
_____ *umbrina*	638	H16	*Peziza umbrina*	NA	5:417:102, M229	310	NA	NA
_____ (*Solenia*) *incana*	675	H7	*Peziza Solenia incana*	NA	3:266:96, M271	346	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H6	*Peziza*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H20	*Peziza*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H40	*Peziza*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H41	*Peziza*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Physarum confluens	169	H26	*Physarum confluens.*	NA	4:322:10	91	NA	NA
_____ *farinaceum*	174	H11	*Physarum farinaceum*	NA	1:54:4, H21, H28, H42	96	NA	NA
_____ *farinaceum*	174	H21	*Physarum farinaceum*	NA	1:54:4, H11, H28, H42	96	NA	NA
_____ *farinaceum*	174	H28	*Physarum farinaceum*	NA	1:54:4, H11, H21, H42	96	NA	NA
_____ *farinaceum*	174	H42	*Physarum farinaceum*	NA	1:54:4, H11, H21, H28	96	NA	NA
_____ *squamulosum*	174	H16	*Physarum squamulosum*	NA	1:54:02	95	NA	NA
Puccinia Rosae	215	H18	*Puccinia Rosae*	NA	NA	NA	NA	[37]
Sphaeria fimbriata	36	H42	*Sphaeria fimbriata*	NA	1:13:01	17	NA	NA
_____ *fusca*	12	H37	*Sphaeria fusca*	NA	1:04:02	4	NA	NA
_____ *hypoxylon*	5	H3	*Sphaeria hypoxylon*	NA	1:02:01	2	NA	NA
_____ *lagenaria*	58	H11	*Sphaeria lagenaria*	NA	1:19:03	28	NA	NA
_____ *moriformis*	86	H37	*Sphaeria moriformis*	NA	1:24:02	43	NA	NA
_____ *ovina*	71	H6	*Sphaeria ovina*	NA	1:22:03	36	NA	NA
_____ *pustulata*	41	H32	*Sphaeria pustulata*	NA	4:284:103	21	NA	NA
_____ *quaternata*	45	H6	*Sphaeria quaternata*	NA	4:285:104	23	NA	NA
_____ *rubiformis*	9	H37	*Sphaeria rubiformis*	NA	1:03:02	3	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H44	*Sphaeria*?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
_____ *stigma*	21	H5	*Sphaeria stigma*	NA	1:6:2, H37	9	NA	NA
_____ *stigma*	21	H37	*Sphaeria stigma*	NA	1:6:2, H5	9	NA	NA
_____ *subulata*	94	H4	*Sphaeria subulata*	NA	1:25:04	52	NA	NA
_____ spp. [5 illustrations]	NA	H34	*Sphaeriae quaedam indistinctae.*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sphaerobolus stellatus	115	H19	*Sphaerobolus stellatus*	NA	1:36:01	70	NA	NA
Stemonitis fasciculata	187	H30	*Stemonitis fasciculata*	NA	1:58:03	102	NA	NA

Table 2. (Continued).

Standardized name	Pers. 1801	Plate	Verb. name	Verb. no.	Other figures	Conspectus	Verb. notes	Comments
_____ *ovata*	189	H21	*Stemonitis ovata*	NA	1:58:04	104	NA	[38]
_____ *ovata* var. *nigra*	189	H40	*Stemonitis ovata* β	NA	NA	NA	NA	[39]
_____ *typhina*	187	H7	*Stemonits typhina*	NA	1:58:02	102	NA	NA
_____ sp.	NA	H16	*Stemonitis*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thelephora (*Corticium*) *hydnoidea*	576	H18	*Thelephora C. hydnoidea*	NA	3:215:20, M186	279	NA	NA
Thelephora (*Stereum*) *rugosa*	569	H32	*Thelephora S. rugosa*	NA	3:210:6, M181	274	NA	NA
Tremella dubia	630	H8	*Tremella dubia*	NA	3:237:13, M213	305	NA	NA
_____ *encephala*	623	H42	*Tremella encephala*	NA	3:233:3, M210	301	NA	NA
_____ *spiculosa*	624	H44	*Tremella spiculosa*	NA	3:235:7, M212	302	NA	NA
_____ *undulata*	626	H1	*Tremella undulata*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trichia nigripes	178	H6	*Trichia nigripes*	NA	1:55:04	99	NA	NA
_____ *nitens*	180	H36	*Trichia nitens*	NA	1:56:03	99	NA	NA
_____ *olivacea*	180	H11	*Trichia olivacea*	NA	1:56:02	99	NA	NA
_____ *rubiformis*	176	H6	*Trichia rubiformis*	NA	1:55:02	98	"statu jun."	NA
_____ *varia*	181	H28	*Trichia varia*	NA	1:56:04	100	NA	NA
Trichoderma tuberculatum	234	H32	*Trichoderma tuberculat.*	NA	4:348:7, H40	136	NA	NA
_____ *tuberculatum*	234	H40	*Trichoderma tuberculat.*	NA	4:348:7, H32	136	NA	NA
Tuber album	128	H8	*Tuber album*	NA	4:309:2	77	NA	NA
Tubercularia vulgaris	112	H49	*Tubercularia vulgaris*	NA	1:35:01	69	NA	NA
Tubulina fragiformis	198	H4	*Tubulina fragiformis*	NA	1:61:1	110	NA	NA
Uredo rosae centifoliae	215	H18	*Uredo rosae centifoliae*	NA	4:339:16	123	"cum *Puccinia Rosae*"	NA
White cup fungus on wood	NA	H1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrenomycete on wood	NA	H5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tiny orange cup fungus	NA	H12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tiny nervicolous cup fungus	NA	H12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Myxomycete?	NA	H13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
White ramarioid fungus	NA	H15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tiny bolete with reticulate stipe	NA	H17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Confluent fungi on wood	NA	H17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Leaf parasite	NA	H21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agaric	NA	H22	NA	(53)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stipitate fungus	NA	H24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agaric	NA	H24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yellow jelly fungus?	NA	H25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pink fungoid pustules on wood	NA	H26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gray agaric	NA	H27	NA	(55)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fungal growth?	NA	H28	*Inexplicatus Fungus*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anamorphic fungus	NA	H28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
White tubular fungus on wood	NA	H30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Small gray umbonate agaric	NA	H31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Black perithecioid fungus on wood	NA	H32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Black ramarioid fungus	NA	H45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gray agaric with narrow stipe	NA	H45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Myxomycete on wood?	NA	H45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stipitate cup fungus on wood	NA	H46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tan agaric with decurrent gills	NA	H47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yellow agaric with narrow stipe	NA	H47	NA	(48)	NA	NA	NA	[40]

Table 2. (Continued).

Standardized name	Pers. 1801	Plate	Verb. name	Verb. no.	Other figures	Conspectus	Verb. notes	Comments
Crust fungus on wood	NA	H49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fungal growth?	NA	H49	*Substantia aquatica*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Cfr. A. (*Cortinaria*) bicolor (*Conspectus*, p. 154), figs. 2:91:24 and M23. These figs. were originally labeled *A. nudus*, however, in Vol. 2, Index A, *nuda* is struck and *bicolor* is inserted.

[2] 2:117:90 copied from H46 (Fig. 3B).

[3] Cfr. A. (G.) *humilis* in Persoon (1801), p. 360 and in the *Conspectus*, p. 180. In Vol. 2, Index A, *humilis* is entered above *A.* (*G.*) *comitialis*, a taxon that is not listed in the *Conspectus*, though these figs. are labeled by this name. However, in H48, *humilis* is struck and *comitialis* is inserted.

[4] 2:116:89 copied from H7 (Fig. 3A).

[5] Cfr. A. (*Gymnopus*) *parasiticus* (*Conspectus*, p. 187), figs. 2:117:92 and M52. In the indices for Vol. 2, *lycoperdoides* is struck and *parasiticus* is inserted.

[6] Fig. 2:113:77 is a partial copy of H23 (Fig. 3E).

[7] Fig. 2:104:56 copied from H47 (Fig. 3C).

[8] Cfr. A. (*Cortinaria*) *vaccina* (*Conspectus* p. 159), figs. 2:91:25 and M23.

[9] See footnote 8.

[10] In this fig. label, *velutipes* is struck but no other name is given. Cfr. *Conspectus* p. 165 and figs. 2:115:84, M49.

[11] Cfr. *Conspectus* p. 210 A. (*Lactifluus*) *subdulcis* var. *rufus* [α] 2:141:161, M91; var. *cimicarius* [β] 2:139:158, M90; H50.

[12] Cfr. A. (*Lactifluus*) *subdulcis* var. *rufus* [α] 2:141:161, M91; var. *cimicarius* [β] 2:139:158, M90; H19 as var. *minor*.

[13] Cfr. 2:138:154 as α and 2:139:156 as β.

[14] Cfr. A. (*Lepiota*) *caudicinus* 2:87:16, M16, H19 and var. *medius* [γ] H29.

[15] Cfr. A. (*Lepiota*) *caudicinus* 2:87:16, M16, H19 and var. *denudatus* [β] H10.

[16] Cfr. A. (*Lepiota*) *caudicinus* var. *denudatus* [β] H10 and var. *medius* [γ] H29.

[17] Cfr. A. (*Omphalia*) *epiphyllus*.

[18] In *Conspectus*, the β var. is *albida*. Cfr. A. (*Mycena*) *galericulatus* 2:122:104, M59, H38.

[19] Cfr. A. (*Mycena*) *galericulata* var. *praemorsus* 2:123:110, M60, H29.

[20] *farinacea* is struck and *amethystenus* inserted. Cfr. A. (*Omphalia*) *farinaceus* 2:153:185, M89, H38.

[21] Cfr. A. (*Omphalia*) *epichysium* var. *communis* [α] H29.

[22] A. (*Omphalia*) *epichysium* var. *communis* Alb. & Schwein. Cfr. A. (*Omphalia*) *epichysium* 2:155:193, H18.

[23] Cfr. H1 with A. (*Omphalia*) *epiphylla*: 2:161:209 (M101 fig. in lower center is a copy of this) and with A. (*Omphalia*) *epiphylla* var. α (var. *vulgaris* in the *Conspectus*): 2:161:207 (M101 fig. on upper left is a copy of this). Cfr. A. (*Mycena*) *epiphylla*: H31. Figs. for A. (*Gymnopus*) *ramealis* are given with the listing for that taxon.

[24] Cfr. A. (*Omphalia*) *ericetorum* var. *vaillantii* [β]: 2:161:206b, M101 (fig. on upper right).

[25] Fig. 2:153:187 copied from H50 (Fig. 3D).

[26] Cfr. *Conspectus* p. 203 A. (*Pratella*) *edulis*, figs. 2:132:141, M71.

[27] "A. *Pr. pascua* var. β" in faint pencil.

[28] *Ceratium porioides* Alb. & Schwein. C2:6 labeled "Certatium porioides β, flavum" in *Explicatio iconum*, p. xviii.

[29] Cfr. *Merulius crispus inexplicat*. H49.

[30] Cfr. *Merulius crispus* 2:172:233, M158, H42.

[31] Cfr. *Monilia glauca* 5:436:4, M281.

[32] Cfr. *Naemaspora crocea*. monstros. H27

[33] Cfr. *Naemaspora crocea* 1:34:3, H7.

[34] Cfr. *Peziza macropus* 5:418:104, M230.

[35] In Pers. 1801 as *P. virginiana*. Cfr. *Peziza nivea* in Sowerby [1795-] 1797 Tab. 65. The fungus depicted in H5 is black.

[36] This taxon in Pers. 1801 as synonym of *Ascobolus furfuraceus*.

[37] See *Uredo rosae centifoliae*.

[38] Cfr. *Stemonitis ovata* var. *nigra* [β] H40.

[39] Cfr. *Stemonitis ovata* 1:58:4, H21.

[40] "Cort. decora" (in pencil).

(Torrens 2005), and did not see Schweinitz again until sixteen years later at a reunion in Bethlehem (PA), shortly prior to January 1818 (Steinhauer 1818). Daniel Steinhauer, after learning of his brother's declining health by consumption and a series of family tragedies, emigrated to America, arriving in February 1818. The brothers were reunited only briefly, however, as H. Steinhauer died in July at the age of 36 (Torrens 2005).

The circumstances of how the Harvard *Icones* came into D. Steinhauer's or Darlington's hands, or with what understanding with Schweinitz was in place for the volume to be made a gift, are currently unknown. It is possible that in 1826 the Harvard *Icones* was in D. Steinhauer's possession. Henry Steinhauer, along with the topographical engineer and botanist, Major John Eatton Leconte (1784–1860) had endeavored since 1818, with Schweinitz's assistance, to have copies made of figures from Schweinitz's five-volume set. Henry Steinhauer notes in an 1818 letter to Leconte that Schweinitz, during their reunion, had left him with his "*Icones Fungorum Niesk'm*" in order to begin the process of getting them copied (Steinhauer 1818). These efforts resulted in the Michigan *Icones* that comprises copies of illustrations from volumes 2, 3, and 5. We may speculate that if the Harvard *Icones* was somehow in H. Steinhauer's possession, it may have passed to his brother after his death. Regardless, at A. Perceval's meeting with D. Steinhauer and Darlington, the volume passed to her or perhaps even directly to C. Perceval, then a young woman of 14, who inscribed her name.

In 1828 A. Perceval and the children left Québec to spend a year in Florence. In the autumn of 1829, M. Perceval died at sea *en route* to join them and the family never returned to Spencer Wood (Pringle 1985). That same year, the Ramsays left Canada, though Christian Ramsay's botanical work continued elsewhere. After this separation from her colleagues in botany, Harriet Sheppard's attentions in natural history turned to ornithology and conchology (Creese 2010).

Catherine Perceval married George William Denys (1811–1881) in 1835 and settled with him at Draycott Hall, Richmond, in Yorkshire having five children (Morgan 1903). George Denys's business was in the local lead mining industry, but by the 1880s the mines were worked-out and in debt, and a long series of poor business choices strained the family's fortune (Flynn 1999).

***Bookseller's plate*: W. Webster. Bookseller & Stationer, late G. Fell. 60, Piccadilly. (Fig. 1C).**

This bookseller's label would have been in use during the 11 years 1846–57 by the firm of William Webster, Bookseller & Stationer, successor to George Fell, in Piccadilly, London (Brown 1982). It remains uncertain as to what type of service the plates were subjected to. Although we do not know if the plates were previously unbound or not, we assume that the edges were trimmed during binding or re-binding at this time. This resulted in some of the page numbers and last few letters of some of the specific names of illustrated fungi being cut off in some of the plates.

***Book plate*: Arms, Latin motto: "*ORA · E · SEMPRE*", Sir Francis Denys Bart. (Fig. 1D).**

The Denys arms are described in concise heraldic terminology by Debrett (1902). The Latin motto, *Ora e sempre* ("Now and ever"). Sir Francis Denys Bart. was the second surving son of Catherine and George Denys, Sir Francis Charles Edward Denys (1849–1922), 3rd Baronet (Bart. = Baronet) (Debrett 1902, Lundy 2013). The arms, as well as Francis Denys's name and title, are clues that indicate when the volume came into his possession.

This book plate was printed within the 25 year period 1881–1906: after he inherited the baronetcy from his father, but before he assumed the additional surname of his wife Grace Ellen Burton (1866-1935) and became known as Denys-Burton (Walford 1919, Flynn 1999). The book plate may have been affixed to the volume when he inherited it after his mother's death in 1884. He was the sole executor of her estate (England & Wales 1858–1966).

We found no records to indicate that Francis Denys had botanical interests. He worked for the British Diplomatic Service and for most of his career he was stationed abroad. Upon inheriting the baronetcy from his father in 1881, he also inherited a "shambolic" state of affairs regarding his father's lead mining interests, from which he continued to try to profit from through 1914 (Flynn 1999). Walford (1919) lists his son Charles Peter (1899–1960) as sole heir. Searches of publicly accessible marriage and death records indicate that Charles married in England (England & Wales 1916–2005) and died in San Mateo, CA (California 1940–1997). He was the last Denys Baronet (Rayment 2017).

***Inscription*: "original water-colours of American fungi". (Fig. 1B).**

The next account of the Harvard *Icones* location and ownership occurs in the late 20th century. It was listed among 114 volumes in a "A collection of works on fungi" for auction in a Christie's catalogue *Printed Books: The Salloch Collection*: *the property of the late William and Marianne Salloch*. The auction was held at South Kensington (south-west London) on 31 October 1991. The volume was lot 100: "Original American Watercolours," attributed to Catherine Eliza Perceval (Christie's 1991). The Sallochs, who died within two months of one other in 1991, were partners in life and in the antiquarian book trade for over 50 years. They met at the University of Berlin as history students in the 1930s. Since M. Salloch was of Jewish heritage, they were later expelled from positions in academia and publishing by the Nazi regime. They emigrated to the US, settled in New York, and began prestigious careers as antiquarian book dealers and scholars. They returned yearly to Europe and their native Germany as buyers (Chernofsky 1986, 1990a, b). It is possible that the Harvard *Icones* was purchased during one of these trips, but we were unable to find substantiating documentation. The Christie's auction catalogue notes that many of the books in the collection of works on fungi bear the personal bookplate of William and Marianne Salloch, however, the Harvard *Icones* does not. Elsewhere in the catalogue, this collection is specifically attributed to M. Salloch. Most of the books were published volumes containing hand-coloured figures. A few notable titles listed with higher starting prices included Batsch's three volume *Elenchus Fungorum* (1783–89), the first two volumes of Schäffer's *Fungorum qui in Bavaria et Palatinatu circa Ratisbonam* (1762–[74]), and Sowerby's three volume *Coloured Figures of English Funghi or Mushrooms* ([1795–]97–1803[–15]). Furthermore, there were three other volumes of original water colours of fungi up for auction along with the Harvard *Icones*: one from England and two from Japan. The starting price for the Harvard *Icones* was given at £ 2–300 (Christie's 1991), and Christie's archives confirms that the hammer price was £ 260 (£ 286 inclusive of the Buyer's Premium of 10 %)

and the buyer was a book dealer in Bungay (Christie's, pers. comm. 9 Feb. 2015) a small town on the Suffolk coast and about three hour's drive from London.

***Book plate*: Rare Book S4134. Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany. Harvard University. Gift of Elio Schaechter. Friends of the Farlow. (Fig.1B).**

Not long after the auction, shortly prior to 1993, the volume was purchased by Elio Schaechter, a microbiologist, mycophile and first president of the Friends of the Farlow from 1982–85. Schaechter was visting his godson in Norwich, and the pair went to local antiquarian bookstores in search of books on mushrooms. Ultimately they found their way to the nearby Bungay where they found a bookseller with many mycological volumes, but nearly all were out of Schaechter's price range. He settled on the *Icones*, however, noting the inscription of Philadelphia and realizing that a work relating to fungi of America bearing the early date of 1826 was remarkable. Upon returning to America, he showed the volume to D.H.P., who began to investigate. Cued by the term *Niskiensium* printed in the title on the volume's cover and recalling the title of the *Conspectus*, he compared the script of the page numbers and fungal names with handwriting samples by Schweinitz in the collections of the Farlow Reference Library (Schweinitz n.d.) and noted the similarity. Furthermore, the few species marked *Nobis* were published under the authorship of Albertini and Schweinitz (Schaechter 1997, DH Pfister, pers. comm. 2017). D.H.P. attributed the plates to Schweinitz and generated a manuscript index to the illustrations dated August 1993 and now kept with the volume.

If this narrative of the provenance of the Harvard *Icones* is accurate, it crossed the Atlantic five times. Presuming that this and the five-volume set were part of Schweinitz's baggage, we may turn to Schweinitz's harrowing account of his return voyage to America in 1812 (Schweinitz 1947, Rogers 1977) for a sense of how fortunate it was that he and his volumes survived. The fate of Michael Perceval at sea (*see above*), is poignant reminder of the risk taken by those who traveled by ship. On 16 June 1812, a newly married man, Schweinitz and his bride boarded the *Minerva Smyth* at Kiel for America. Setting sail from continental European harbours was then stymied by British blockades of Napolean's forces. The British were stopping and searching American ships – often impressing American sailors into their navy, actions that in part drove America to declare war against Britain on 18 June. In an initial attempt to sail, the ship encountered French privateers and was nearly boarded by the British, who were driven off by cannon fire from a nearby Danish fort; the *Minerva Smyth* had been frightfully postitioned between the guns and their intended targets, the passengers listening to the whistling of cannon balls passing between the masts. After a second, successful attempt, on 8 August the ship was captured in the open sea by the British, but escaped in the night. Having endured several squalls, on 26 August a hurricane nearly capsized the ship. Water poured into the cabin. The passengers had resigned themselves to the fate that they felt must surely come, but the ship was righted and all survived. The next day calm weather allowed for repairs to the severely damaged vessel. While off the coast of Rhode Island, having missed a flotilla of British warships by three days, the *Minerva Smyth* safely archored at New York on 8 September, and the Schweinitz's arrived in Bethlehem (PA). Their journey to America had taken three months and twelve days.

On the Harvard Icones as a sketchbook, created early in the development of the *Conspectus*

While conducting research for his 2002 paper, Hewitt observed a number of distinguishing characteristics of the Harvard *Icones* in relation to the four volumes of the five-volume set held at ANS. The ANS volumes differed in the larger sized format and having title pages. The plates of the Harvard *Icones* are numbered 1–50 and these plate numbers are also in volume 1 at ANS. Finally, at least one illustration in the Harvard *Icones* is duplicated in one of the four ANS volumes. These observations led Hewitt to conclude that the Harvard *Icones* was not part of the five-volume set. Furthermore, when he assessed the quality of the figures in the Harvard *Icones* as biological illustrations, he found that many of them were rudimentary or incomplete. He hypothesized that the Harvard *Icones* served Schweinitz as a sketchbook during the early years of the development of the *Conspectus* (D. Hewitt, pers. comm. Aug. 2000). Our observations support this hypothesis and the remainder of this section expands on this view. We begin with an assessment of the figures in the Harvard *Icones* as biological illustrations followed by a discussion on the various notations that Schweinitz affixed to some of these. We then describe how two new species of fungi illustrated in this volume began as provisionally named, preliminary sketches and ended as published names with finished illustrations in the five-volume set and *Conspectus*. Finally, we conclude with a brief discussion of the seasonality of the fungi depicted in the Harvard *Icones*.

A representative plate from the Harvard *Icones* is adapted in Fig. 2. Here, the elements of each figure are composed in a stereotypical way. This allows the viewer to quickly grasp distinguishing characteristics of each species. For example, the caps of one mushroom in each figure are oriented toward the viewer in order to show details of colouration and surface texture. In the other mushrooms, the cap is tilted away from the viewer so that these details can be observed in the gills and stipe. The insets each show a mushroom in longitudinal section through the centre, so that the viewer may observe the way that the gills attach to the stipe and whether the tissue of the stipe is hollow. Although this is helpful information, the figures are incomplete as the bases of the mushrooms are not shown. As a result, important information regarding their morphology, as well as from what type of substratum the mushroom is emerging, is not provided. Finally, in a finished plate, it is advantageous for a biological illustrator to group several figures of closely related or morphologically similar species together in order to facilitate comparison. This was not done in the Harvard *Icones* plates. In the example presented in Fig. 2, the plate comprises figures of morphologically distinctive *Agaricus* species from sections *Lepiota*, *Lactifluus*, and *Gymnopus*. These paintings are quick sketches, and appear to have been executed on each page roughly in the order that the specimens were collected, as often done when making field-notes. No attempt was made to group closely related species on a plate or over a number of consecutive plates. In contrast, Schweinitz systematically arranged the completed illustrations in the five-volume set into plates following Persoon's (1801) classification.

Although many of the figures in the Harvard *Icones* are rudimentary, a small

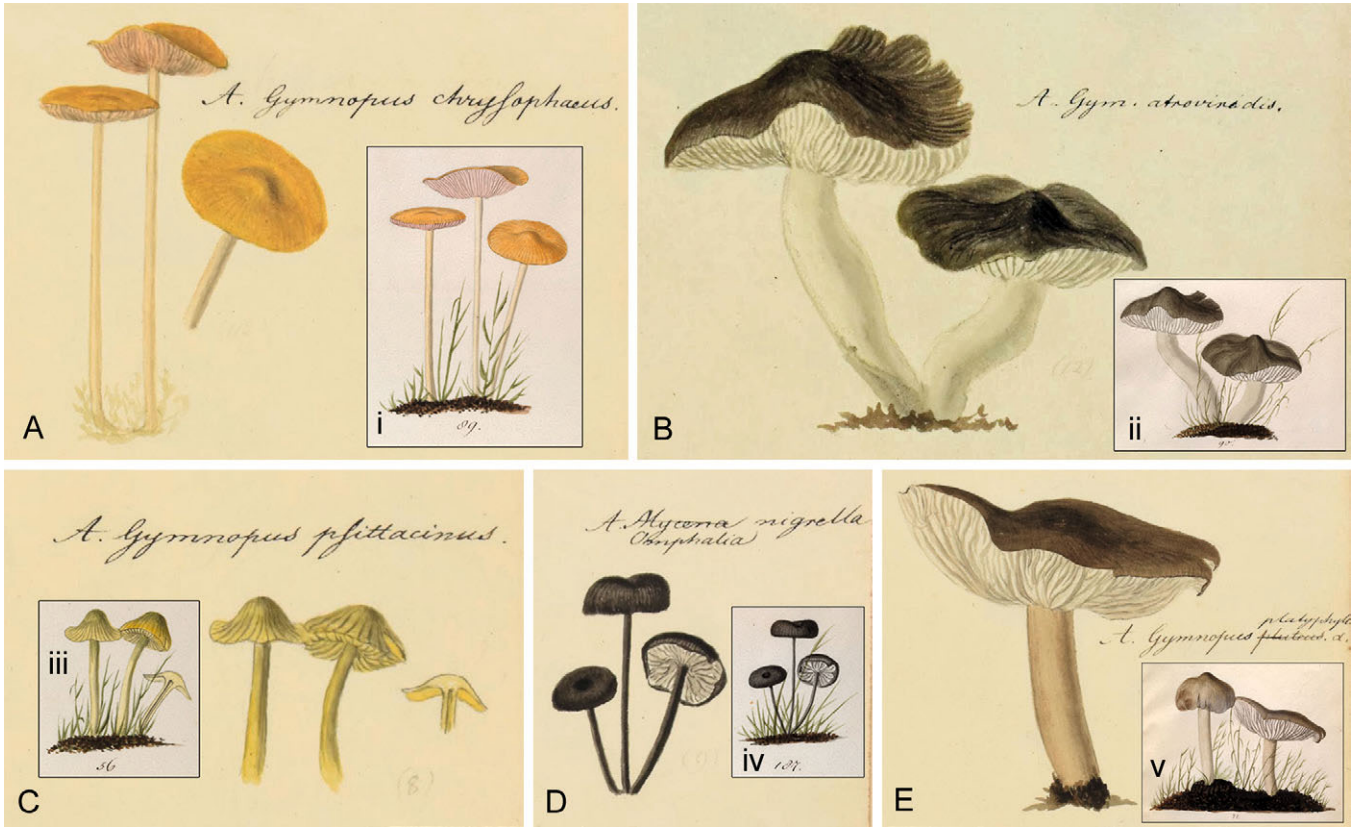

Fig. 3. Examples of figures from the Harvard *Icones* that were copied by Schweinitz into finished illustrations in the five-volume set (shown in the inserts i-v). All are in water colour. **A.** *Agaricus* (*Gymnopus*) *chrysophaeus* (Harvard *Icones* plate 7; insert i: plate 116, figure 89 [probably = *A. G. leoninus* var. β, *chrysophaeus* in the *Conspectus*]). **B.** *Agaricus* (*Gymnopus*) *atrovirens* (Harvard *Icones* plate 46; insert ii: plate 117, figure 90 as *A. G. luridus*). **C.** *Agaricus* (*Gymnopus*) *psittacinus* (Harvard *Icones* plate 47 (see Fig. 2 above); insert iii: plate 104, figure 56). **D.** *Agaricus* (*Omphalia*) *nigrella* (Harvard *Icones* plate 50; insert iv: plate 153, figure 187). **E.** *Agaricus* (*Gymnopus*) *platyphylla* α (Harvard *Icones*, plate 23; insert v: plate 113, figure 77). It is currently unknown what the numbers, "(8)" and "(9)" refer to in C and D, respectively. Images from the Harvard *Icones* courtesy of the Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany, Harvard University. Inserts i-v adapted from *Fungorum Nieskiensium Icones*, volume 2, courtesy of the library and archives of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

number of them were perhaps Schweinitz's only record of certain collections of fleshy fungi in the living state, and these were directly copied into finished illustrations in the five-volume set. As noted above, Hewitt (pers. comm. Aug. 2000) discovered one case of this, and we detected a few more; these examples are presented in Fig. 3.

That the Harvard *Icones* was a work-in-progress is also reflected in the various edits and annotations to many of the scientific names that Schweinitz appended to the figures. As seen in Fig. 2, some illustrations are of undetermined taxa with no names. In others, a name is written faintly in pencil, indicating that the determination was tentative. This is in contrast to a name written in ink, which is an indication of a more confident determination. In a number of cases, names written in either pencil or ink are struck through and another name is inserted. Some illustrations are of subjects that were morphologically anomalous and labeled "*monstrosa*". Examples include *Clavaria monstrosa* (Pl. 20 and 30), and *Naemaspora crocea monstrosa* (Pl. 27). Other notations are applied to particular illustrations to indicate uncertainty as to whether the specimen is even a fungus. A taxon depicted on Plate 28 is labeled "*Inexplicatus Fungus*" and *Merulius crispus* on Plate 49 is labeled "*inexplicat*[*us*]". An illustration of an unnamed dark green gelatinous substance, labeled "*Substantia aquatica*" [watery substance] (possibly *Nostoc*?), is also depicted on Plate 49. Question marks are affixed to many determinations throughout the volume. In contrast, there are no such curiosities or ambiguities in the five-volume set. Other notations in the Harvard *Icones* indicate the state or quality of the specimen from which the illustration was made: *Boletus citrinus* on Plate 13 is labeled "*obsolete*" [senescent], *Trichia rubiformis* on Plate 6 is labeled "*statu jun.*" [immature state], and *Merisma foetidum* on Plate 17 is labeled "*spec. parv.*" [meager specimen]. Varieties or noteworthy colourations are also noted. All of these notations are transcribed verbatim in Table 2. Non-consecutive numbers in parentheses are written in faint pencil on many of the figures; what these refer to is unknown. They do not correspond to numbered taxa in Persoon (1801) or to any of the other volumes that Albertini and Schweinitz referenced in the development of the *Conspectus* (Hewitt *et al*. 2016). If they are collection numbers, they do not refer to fungal specimens that belonged to Albertini and that are now in the collections of the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria in Melbourne, Australia (MEL). These specimens were recently digitized and made available through Global Plants on JSTOR (T. May, pers. comm.); there are no collector numbers associated with these specimens.

The cases of two figures in the Harvard *Icones*, designated "*Nobis*", further demonstrate how this volume served as an early sketchbook. This is evidenced by a comparison of the sketch-like qualities of the illustrations and the provisional names assigned to them, with the finished illustrations and formal names given in

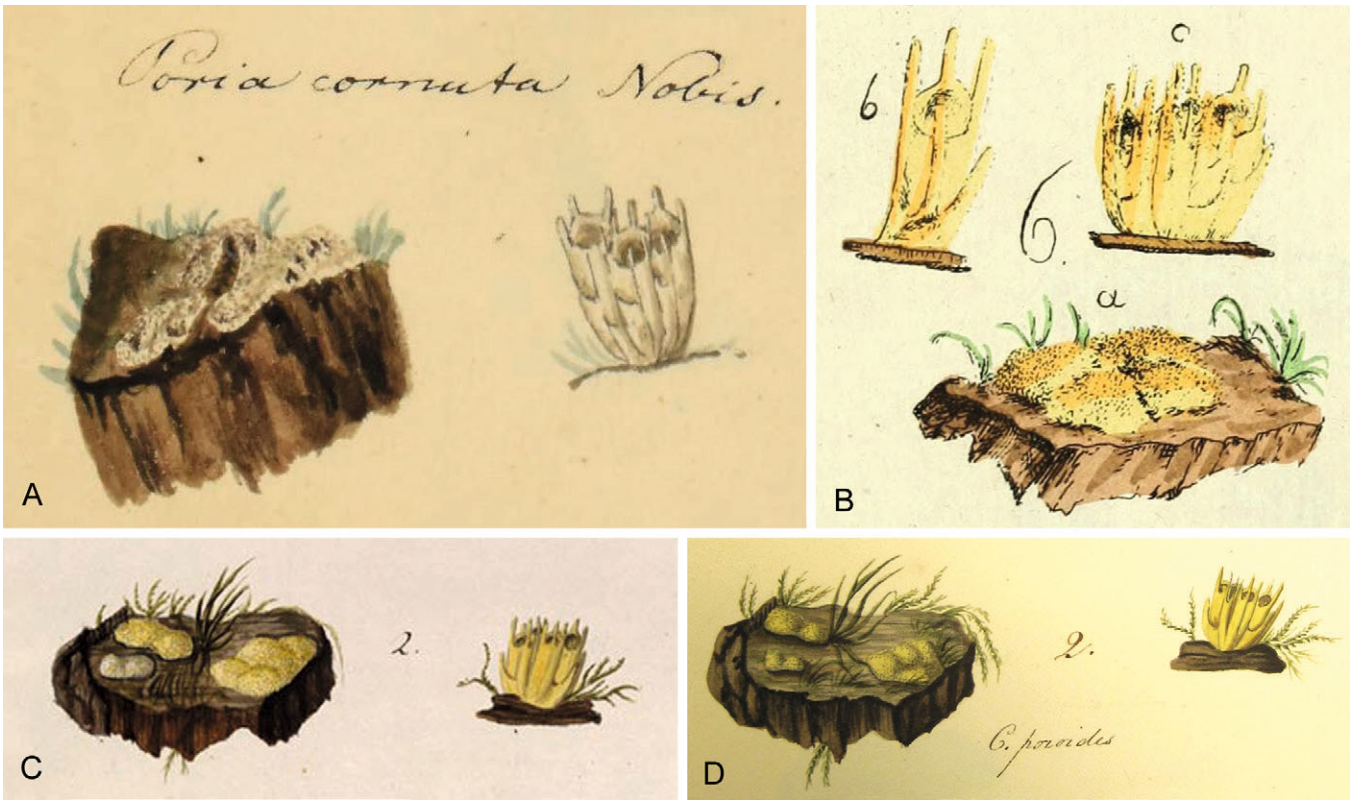

Fig. 4. A comparison of figures depicting *Ceratium porioides* var. β, *flavum* Albertini & Schweinitz. All are in water colour except B that is a hand-coloured etching. **A.** *Poria cornuta*, "Nobis" (Harvard *Icones* plate 21). Image courtesy of the Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany, Harvard University. **B.** *Ceratium porioides* var. β, *flavum* (*Conspectus* plate 2, figure 6). In the legend for this figure, given in the *Explicatio iconum*, Albertini and Schweinitz demur: *NB. Icon haec sequensque minus idoneae* [Note well. This icon and the following are less than ideal]. Image courtesy of the New York Botanical Garden, LuEsther T. Mertz Library. **C.** *Ceratium poroides* (volume 5 of the five-volume set, plate 429, figure 2). Image courtesy of the library and archives of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **D.** *Ceratium poroides* (*Icones Fungorum* plate 286, a copy of C). Image courtesy of the botanical library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

the five-volume set and published in the *Conspectus.*

(1) *Ceratium porioides* var. β, *flavum* Alb. & Schwein. (now *Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa* f. *flava* (Alb. & Schwein.) Y. Yamam.) is a slime mould not a true fungus (Fig. 4). In the Harvard *Icones*, the illustration depicting this taxon is labeled *Poria cornuta* "Nobis" (Fig.4A). In this figure, the element that shows the habit of the organism on wood is hastily painted and muddled when compared to the finished illustrations in the *Conspectus* (Fig. 4B) and in volume 5 of the five-volume set (Fig. 4C). This latter illustration is labeled *Ceratium poroides*, an orthographic variant of *C. porioides*, and a copy of this figure is similarly labeled in the Michigan *Icones* (Fig. 4D).

The name change from *Poria cornuta*, as given in the Harvard *Icones*, to the published name *C. porioides*, reflects the evolution of Albertini and Schweinitz's concept of the organism over time. In gross morphology, the organism depicted in these figures is somewhat effuse, tightly attached to a piece of wood, and seems to have a poroid surface, like species of *Poria*. When the specimen was first collected and the figure painted in the Harvard *Icones*, Albertini and Schweinitz understood it to be a new species in this genus and so named it *Poria cornuta*. In time, they reconsidered this and published it under their new generic name, *Ceratium*, as *C. porioides* – the "*Poria*-like" *Ceratium.* The genus is classified among the *Naematothecii*, a heterogeneous assemblage of slime moulds (protists) and true fungi with web-like, mould-like or otherwise reduced gross morphology, rather than among *Poria*, then considered a group in *Boletus*, that produce conspicuous mushrooms with the spores generated within pores.

(2) *Peziza rhizopus* Alb. & Schwein. (now *Plectania melastoma* (Sowerby) Fuckel). This is the only taxon that is illustrated in the Harvard *Icones*, the *Conspectus*, the five-volume set, and the Michigan *Icones* (Fig. 5). It is listed in [Schweinitz] (n.d.) as having been collected in autumn 1801. The rudimentary depiction of this taxon in the Harvard *Icones* bears few characters in common with the more detailed representations, other than a cupulate habit and a dentate margin. The evolution of its name also serves to date the Harvard *Icones* as originating early in the development of the *Conspectus*. When the specimen was first illustrated in the Harvard *Icones*, it was labeled with the provisional name *P. rhizophora* (Fig. 5A). It is similarly named in volume 3 of the five-volume set (Fig. 5B) and in [Schweinitz] (n.d.). According to a translation of parts of Schweinitz's diary that relate to the *Conspectus*, volume 3 was completed on 14 May 1803 (Schweinitz 1946). The taxon was then published as *P. rhizopus* in the *Conspectus* in 1805 (Fig. 5C). Finally, when the figure was copied from volume 3 of the 5-volume set to make up part of Pl. 255 in the Michigan *Icones*, it was labeled *P. rhizopus* (Fig. 5D).

A consideration of the seasonality of the fungi illustrated in the Harvard *Icones* indicates that the volume treats those species that occur in summer and fall. For example, on plate 1 an *Amanita* species is depicted. On plate 3 an *Otidea* species and a clearly mature specimen of *Sphaeria*

Fig. 5. A comparison of figures depicting *Peziza rhizopus* Albertini & Schweinitz. All are in water colour except C that is a hand-coloured etching. **A.** *Peziza rhizophora*, "Nobis" (Harvard *Icones*, plate 28). Image courtesy of the Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany, Harvard University. **B.** *Peziza rhizophora* (volume 3 of the 5-volume set, plate 250, figure 42). Image courtesy of the library and archives of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University. **C.** *Peziza rhizopus* (*Conspectus* plate 1, fig. 4). Image courtesy of the New York Botanical Garden, LuEsther T. Mertz Library. **D.** *Peziza rhizopus* (*Icones Fungorum*, plate 255, a copy of B). Image courtesy of the botanical library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

hypoxylon (now *Xylaria hypoxylon*) are illustrated. Mature specimens of the latter are commonly found in late summer into the fall. As far as we are able to determine, there are no springtime fungi such as *Morchella*, *Gyromitra*, or *Mitrula* species depicted on any of the plates, with the possible exception of an unnamed, stipitate, ascomycete-like fungus on Pl. 24 that could be *Vibrissea truncorum* (as *Leotia truncorum* in Albertini & Schweinitz 1805: 297, Pl. 3 fig. 2) that is listed in the *Conspectus* as occurring in May and June. It is not immediately apparent that the plates are in a chronological order, with figures on earlier plates depicting collections found in mid-summer, and later plates depicting those found in late-summer and into fall. It is also unclear as to whether the plates were all painted within the same year.

SUMMARY

The *Conspectus* has been an important mycological work, recently recognized not only for its nomenclatural importance as a naming volume but also as a window into the ecology of the region around Niesky. Nonetheless, only now has the background of the production of its illustrations been addressed. That various volumes of illustrations have been dispersed has made the task more difficult. Notable among our findings has been the identification of the Harvard *Icones* as a working record of Albertini and Schweinitz's research. That it survived in private hands for more than 170 years and found its way to a permanent home is remarkable, and no less so is the fact that, largely in an era of ships' crossings, the volume made at least five trans-Atlantic crossings. This along with the recent discovery of extant Albertini and Schweinitz specimens in Melbourne (MEL) opens further research possibilities on Schweinitz. Finally, it is important to note that much of this work that resulted in this paper was made possible because archives, manuscripts and books are becoming increasingly available through digital efforts being made around the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We first thank anonymous reviewers. Also David Hewitt for sharing with us his research notes and observations stemming from his 2002 publication; Michaela Schmull for translation work from German to English of the *Conspectus* review (Anon. 1806); Judith Warnement, Diane Rielinger and staff at Harvard University Botany Libraries for digitizing the Harvard *Icones*; Jennifer Vess and staff at the archives of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University for their work in digitizing volumes 1–3, and 5 of the five-volume set and for their assistance with the Schwienitz papers; Tammy Kiter and staff at the New York Historical Society, Manuscripts Department; Michelle Fitch at West Chester University, Special Collections and Archives; Christiane Anderson, Patricia Rogers and staff at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Herbarium Library; Meghan Constantinou and staff at The Grolier Club; Andrew Hart, Jason Tomberlin, Frederick Stipe and staff at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Wilson Library for digitizing volume 4 of the five-volume set; and Tom May, Senior Mycologist at the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, for bringing to our attention the existence of Albertini and Schweinitz's Niesky fungi in their collections, and for his efforts in making them available in digitized form through JSTOR Global Plants.

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