

MARATTI'S GENERIC NAMES FOR FUNGI

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The generic names for fungi used by Maratti in his 'Flora romana' must be accepted as validly published. Notes are given on the validly re-published names. Of these *Agaricum* and *Coralloides* may cause some difficulties. Conservation of *Fomes* (Fr.) Fr. against *Agaricum* [Mich.] Maratti is proposed. To the nomina rejicienda of the conserved name *Ramaria* (Fr.) Bon. *Coralloides* [Tourn.] Maratti should be added.

Maratti's 'Flora romana', vol. 2¹ ends with an enumeration of fungi. Some of the fungus genera are placed in 'Cryptogamia Algae' and (together with some genera of liverworts and algae) appear with no supplementation of their names by generic descriptions or references to such descriptions. If they had been new genera these would therefore not have been validly published. They are *Botrytis* Mich. (p. 444) and *Mucor* Mich. (p. 451), belonging to the 'Fungi caeteri', starting-point date January 1, 1821; and *Lichen* L. (p. 430) belonging to the Lichenes, starting-point Linnaeus's 'Species Plantarum', 1753. The genus *Tremella* Dill. = *Tremella* L. (p. 443), not *Tremella* Pers. per St-Am. 1821, can in my opinion be typified by *Tremella nostoc* L.; it is now known as *Nostoc* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. ('Nostocaceae heterocystae'), a genus of algae.

The genera of 'Cryptogamia Fungi' present a different picture. An introductory remark on page 453 makes it clear that Maratti relied in the first place on P. A. Micheli's 'Nova Plantarum genera', 1729. He followed the author very closely, for instance by copying the generic descriptions from his work. The species are listed without 'trivial names' (specific epithets). Many of Micheli's species were not included, apparently because they were not known to occur in the geographically restricted region covered by the 'Flora romana'.

The lack of 'trivial names' in certain sections of Maratti's 'Flora romana' should not be invoked as a reason for rejecting the generic names. That he did not consistently employ the Linnaean binomial system of nomenclature does not a priori outlaw his generic names. If these comply with the 'Code' they must be accepted as validly published. There are several thousands of generic names (mainly published as the 'overflow' of the pre-Linnaean era) that were validly published even though the works in which they occur did not comply with Linnaeus's binomial system. The

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¹ J. F. Maratti: *Flora romana. Opus posthumum nunc primum in lucem editum*, vol. 2, Roma, 1822.

introduction to Dandy's 'Index of generic names of vascular plants 1753-1774' (1967) is recommended for consultation by those mycologists who hesitate to accept generic names that cannot be directly associated with binomials.

The impact on the prevailing nomenclature of the generic fungus names discussed below is not very important. Only two names cause some difficulties; these are mentioned under *Agaricum* and *Coralloides*.

Some notes on the validly re-published names follow.

AGARICUM [Mich.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 455. 1822. — *Agaricum* is an ancient name for a fungus that was highly esteemed for its alleged medical properties. It occurs in Europe on species of *Larix* and has been collected so avidly that this may have seriously contributed to its near-extinction in Europe. (Another cause for its scarcity seems to be the paucity of *Larix* stands with old trees.) For a long time the fungus was known as *Agaricus* [or *Agaricum*] *sive fungus laricis*. It entered validly published nomenclature as *Polyporus officinalis* (Vill.) per Fr. 1821. The variant *Agaricus* was adopted by de Tournefort (1694: 441; 1700: 562) and introduced in his binary system covering more or less pileate wood fungi in general. Micheli (1729: 117) preferred the old form *Agaricum*, and Maratti accepted the genus as conceived by Micheli. Micheli's (and Maratti's) first species is *Agaricum esculentum* &c. Mich. 1729: 117 pl. 60 = *Fistulina hepatica* (Schaeff.) per Fr. Another of Micheli's species is the above-mentioned '*Agaricum, sive Fungus Laricis* C. Bauh.' (Micheli, 1729: 119 pl. 61 f. 1), which is *Polyporus officinalis*. I select it as the (unavoidable) type species; it is the one and only original bearer of the name *Agaricum*. Although it was not listed by Maratti (presumably because he had not found it in or around Rome) this is not essential since he did not emend Micheli's genus at all but simply copied verbatim the essential parts of Micheli's generic description. In any case it was not excluded by Maratti on purpose.

I have already accepted the consequences of this typification and replaced *Laricifomes* Kotl. & P. 1957 by *Agaricum* [Mich.] Maratti 1822 (Donk, 1971: 25). I found it impossible to invoke the 'Code' and to treat *Agaricum* [Mich.]. Maratti as a mere orthographic variant of *Agaricus* L. per Fr. 1821 (type species, *A. campestris* L. per Fr.; cf. Donk, 1962: 11).

As long as the monotypic genus *Agaricum* [*Laricifomes*] is not generally accepted however it will not cease to be a nuisance. Authors who accept a genus *Fomes* (Fr.) Fr. 1849 in a conservative emendation inclusive of *Polyporus officinalis* will have to exchange the name *Fomes* for *Agaricum*. It is for the benefit of these mycologists that the following proposal is moved.

PROPOSAL.—**Nomen conservandum:** *Fomes* (Fries) Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. 2: 319 (foot-note), 321. 1849. T.: *Polyporus fomentarius* (L.) ex Fr. = *Fomes fomentarius* (L. ex Fr.) Fr.

Nomen rejiciendum: (=) *Agaricum* [Mich.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 455. 1822. T.: "*Agaricum sive Fungus Laricis*" Mich., Nova Plant. Gen. 119. 1729 [= *Polyporus officinalis* (Vill.) ex Fr.].

SUILLUS [Mich.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 458, 1822. — This is *Suillus* Mich. (1729: 126). *Suillis* is another old name adopted by Micheli for a genus of the fungi; it corresponds with the *Boleti* of modern mycologists except for the first two species; these have been referred to *Albatrellus ovinus* (Schaeff. per Fr.) Kotl. & P. ('Polyporaceae').

Gray (1821: 646) was the first author after the starting-point date (Januari 1, 1821) to use *Suillus* and cite Micheli as its author. 'Since the one species he retained under it is at least very doubtfully acceptable as the type of *Suillus* Mich., his emendation should rather be considered a misapplication which by the introduction of the later starting-point for these fungi acquired the status of a 'new' genus; hence it is preferable to drop the author's citation Micheli in connection with *Suillus* S. F. Gray.' — Donk (1955: 303–304). Gray divided the *Boleti* (that is, *Suillus* Mich.) over three genera: *Suillus* S. F. Gray, *Pinuzza* S. F. Gray, and *Leccinum* S. F. Gray. He included only one species in the first; with *Pinuzza* his genus *Suillus* was defined as including collared (ringed) species. *Suillus* S. F. Gray is now widely used as a correct name in a much broader sense.

When Kuntze (1898: 534) published *Suillus* Haller he actually restored *Suillus* Mich. To Kuntze the starting-point date for generic names was 1735; after that Haller (1742: 29) was the first to use Micheli's name. At the same time Kuntze made his conception equivalent to *Boletus* as compiled in Saccardo's 'Sylloge Fungorum' but with the exclusion of the ringed species. The lectotype for *Suillus* [Haller] O.K. is *Suillus fulvus inferne ex flavo virescens* Haller (cf. Donk, 1955: 304). von Haller cited *Suillus esculentus crassus superne fulvus* &c. Mich. 1729: 127 as a synonym. Now I accept this as the lectotype for *Suillus* Mich. and *Suillus* [Mich.] Maratti. It is likely that the synonym 'Fungus *suillus*, *esculentus* Caesalp. 617' cited by Micheli suggested the generic name to him. The species to which Micheli referred it is among Maratti's species (by error Maratti wrote 'flavus' instead of 'fulvus'; p. 459). It is difficult to be exact about the identity of Micheli's species; it may belong, or be related, to *Boletus edulis* Bull. per Fr.

Suillus P. Karst. 1882 must be considered still another and later homonym (cf. Donk, 1955: 305).

POLYPORUS [Mich.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 1822. — This is *Polyporus* Mich. (1729: 129), a genus also accepted by Fries in the starting-point book (1821: 341); I select as lectotype one of Micheli's species, viz. *Polyporus esculentus* &c. Mich. pl. 71 f. 1 = *Polyporus tuberaster* (Pers.) per Fr. (cf. Donk, 1960: 261); it is also one of Maratti's species. With this typification *Polyporus* [Mich.] Maratti becomes a typonym (rather than a homonym) of *Polyporus* [Mich.] Fr. or, technically, a mere application of the latter name. It is also the earliest narrow circumscription of Fries's very expansive emendation of the genus.

ERINACEUS [Dill.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 463, 1822. — This genus was published first by Dillenius (1719: 188, App. p. 74) for a single species (the type). When

Micheli (1729: 132) accepted the genus he cited Dillenius's sole species as a synonym of his *Erinaceus esculentus, pallide luteus* Mich. 132 *pl.* 72 *f.* 3, which is also one of Maratti's species. This has usually been identified with *Hydnum repandum* L. per Fr., but I now suggest that Micheli's figure represents *Hydnum rufescens* (Schaeff. per S. F. Gray) Steud. instead.

FUNGUS [Tourn.] Maratti, *Fl. romana* 2: 464, 1822.—This genus was introduced by de Tournefort (1694: 439; 1700: 556) for all centrally stalked mushrooms and toadstools with gills and tubes. Micheli excluded those with tubes (*Suillus, Polyporus*). The selected type for *Fungus* Tourn. is de Tournefort's first species, '*Fungus campestris albus superne, inferne rubens* J. B. 3. 824' (as cited by him) (cf. Donk, 1962: 102, 103). It is often supposed to be *Agaricus campestris* L. per Fr. When Micheli (1729: 174) adapted the genus he listed de Tournefort's species among his own in precisely the same form as de Tournefort did and I also accept it as the type of *Fungus* [Tourn.] Maratti. Although it is not among the species listed by Maratti, by inference it is one of his original species; he did not exclude it from the genus. By this selection *Fungus* [Tourn.] O.K. (1898: 477; cf. Donk, 1962: 102) becomes a later typonym rather than a later homonym, that is, technically, a mere application of *Fungus* [Tourn.] Maratti.

The correct name for the genus is *Agaricus* L. per Fr. 1821.

CORALLOIDES [Tourn.] Maratti, *Fl. romana* 2: 483. 1822.—This is another of de Tournefort's generic fungus names (1694: 442 *pl.* 332; 1700: 564 *pl.* 332) that was accepted by Micheli (1729: 209). It was introduced for a wide variety of plants but the two depicted by de Tournefort represent branched clavarias, most likely of the genus *Ramaria*. On a former occasion I felt no necessity for selecting a type (Donk, 1954: 456) but now that the name appears to have been validly published this must be done.

In the first place it should be pointed out that Micheli excluded some of the Tournefort's species. Moreover, the two examples depicted by de Tournefort were cited by de Tournefort only in connection with his genus as such; the figures were not mentioned separately with any of his species. With this and a few other items in mind attention becomes focused on Micheli's species 1, 2 and 3 which are also among de Tournefort's. These are:—

(1) '*Coralloides flavum* Inst. R. H. 562. *Fungus ramosus, flavus* I. B. 3. 837.' This is doubtless one of the big, terrestrial species of *Ramaria*, although it would be unduly confident to equate it unconditionally with *Ramaria flava* (Schaeff. per Fr.) Quéf. in the sense of Schaeffer.

(2) '*Coralloides albidum* Ibid. *Fungus ramosus, albidus* I. B. 3. 837.' This might be rather *Clavulina cristata* (Holmskj. per Fr.) J. Schroet. but I make this suggestion without much conviction.

(3) '*Coralloides dilute purpurascens* Ibid. [≡ I. B. 3. 837]. *xix genus esculentorum Fungorum ii. species* Clus. Hist. CCLXXV.' There can be little doubt that this is the

best known edible species among the ramarias, viz. *Ramaria botrytis* (Pers. per Fr.) Rick.

As the type species of *Coralloides* [Tourn.] Maratti either the first (also listed by Maratti) or the third of these species (not listed) is suggested. Selection of the latter is proposed here; this would establish the application of the generic name with a minimum of doubt. The selection of any of the above species would make *Coralloides* an earlier validly published name for a generic name now in use. The selection of species (3) makes *Coralloides* an earlier name for *Ramaria* (Fr.) Bon., a conserved name, and at the same time its typonym; apparently it is not a nomenclatural synonym (cf. Code, Art. 14, Note 3) since the ultimate type specimens of the two generic type species are not one and the same. Therefore, the following proposal is submitted.

PROPOSAL.—Add to the *n o m i n a r e j i c i e n d a* of the conserved name *Ramaria* (Fr.) Bon. the following generic name: (=) *Coralloides* [Tourn.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 483. 1822. T.: *Coralloides dilute purpurascens* Tourn. [= *Ramaria botrytis* (Pers. per Fr.) Rick.].

In order to bring them to the attention of mycologists who are engaged in a closer study of the fungi involved the following four names are mentioned but only briefly.

PHALLO-BOLETUS [Mich.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 481. 1822 ≡ *Phallo-boletus* Mich., Nova Pl. Gen. 202. 1729 (pre-Linnaean name); &c.

BOLETUS [Tourn.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 482. 1822 ≡ *Boletus* Tourn., Elém. Bot. 440. 1694; Inst. 1: 561. 1700; & Mich., Nova Pl. Gen. 203. 1729 (pre-Linnaean name); not *Boletus* Fr. 1821, &c.

The two generic names are synonyms of *Morchella* [Dill.] Fr., published in the starting-point book for these fungi.

LYCOPERDON [Tourn.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 484. 1822 ≡ *Lycoperdon* Tourn., Elém. Bot. 441. 1694; Inst. 1: 561. 1700; & Mich., Nova Pl. Gen. 217. 1729.—This corresponds to the modern genus *Lycoperdon* Pers. 1801, published in the starting-point book of the Gastromycetes.

TUBER [Mich.] Maratti, Fl. romana 2: 485. 1822 ≡ *Tuber* Mich., Nova Pl. Gen. 221. 1729 & ≡ *Tubera* Tourn., Elém. Bot. 442. 1694; Inst. 1: 565. 1700 (pre-Linnaean names).—The correct name for this genus is *Tuber* [Mich.] Fr., published in the starting-point book for these fungi.

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