**Book Review**

**JOSE ANTONIO MUÑOZ**

*Boletus* s.l. (excl. *Xerocomus*). *Strobilomycetaceae, Gyroporaceae, Gyrodontaceae, Suillaceae, Boletaceae.*


This work is devoted to boletes of the families *Strobilomycetaceae, Gyroporaceae, Gyrodontaceae, Suillaceae* and *Boletaceae* (with the exception of the species which were described in the publication *Xerocomus* s.l., *Fungi Europaei* vol. 8, by Ladurner and Simonini, 2003). A classification of the above-mentioned groups with identification keys to families, genera and species are given. Altogether one hundred and ten specific and infraspecific taxa published in the European literature are included. Each taxon is given with its history, synonyms, iconography, ecological data, notes on taxonomic questions and a wide macroscopical and microscopical description. As is a good custom in the *Fungi Europaei* edition, descriptions of all included taxa contain a quotation of the original diagnosis. In many cases nomenclatural questions are discussed. One of the introductory chapters (by Eberhardt and Taylor) deals with molecular systematics of these taxonomic groups.

The descriptions of species are based on an in-depth study of the mycological literature and personal observations by the author on fresh and herbarium material. Very valuable information for our mycologists are particularly those concerning the boletes, which occur very rarely or not at all in the Czech Republic. The author of the reviewed publication points out that some boletes can sometimes create certain colour forms (such as ‘xanths’ or ‘albines’). Muñoz has proposed several new combinations, for example, *Boletus edulis* f. *albus*, *B. edulis* f. *citrinus* and *B. erythropus* var. *junquilleus*. In *Leccinum*, Muñoz has evaluated *Leccinum avellaneum* (by some authors considered a separate species) merely as a variety, viz. *Leccinum scabrum* var. *avellaneum*. Nevertheless, as regards some other taxa of this genus (e.g. *Leccinum molle*, *Leccinum olivaceosum* etc.), he accepts the very narrow, somewhat controversial species concept of some French authors.

From the nomenclatural point of view, several critical comments may be expressed to some used Latin names. The correct name for *Boletus aestivalis* is undoubtedly *Boletus reticulatus*. The oldest name for the variety *Boletus queletii* var. *lateritius* (published in 1931) is obviously *Boletus queletii* var. *rubicundus* (published in 1910). As for *Leccinum carpini*, the correct epitheton for this species is ‘pseudoscarbum’.

The reviewed book is richly illustrated and the illustrations are of high quality. However, in one case the illustration is doubtful. Fruit-bodies depicted in colour photography 101c are misinterpreted as *Leccinum versipelle*.

The writer of this review congratulates both the author and the Edizione Candusso on this excellent publication. This work is undoubtedly one of the best monographs on boletes published in Europe and will be a significant source of information for every mycologist studying this interesting and important group of fungi.

_Josef Šutara_