

Book review

I generi *Hohenbuehelia* e *Resupinatus* in Europa

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Monografie di Pagine di Micologia, tomo terzo. A.M.B. Fondazione, Centro Studi Micologici, Trento, Italy, 2018, 448 pp., 3 tab., 5 figs. and numerous unnumbered macro- and microscopic colour photos, softcover; without ISBN.

After a very long time of 83 years from the probably last complete attempt to summarise these fungi [Pilát A. (1935): *Pleurotus* Fries. – In: Kavina K., Pilát A., eds., Atlas des champignons de l'Europe. Vol. II. Prague], two well-known Italian mycologists have published an extensive monograph of the European taxa of the genera *Hohenbuehelia* and *Resupinatus*. It is bilingual, in Italian and English.

The first part provides a brief history of both genera followed by their morphology described in detail with many illustrative photos. The next part presents the taxonomy of European species (23 *Hohenbuehelia* and 12 *Resupinatus* species) with notes. The last chapter (besides References) comprises molecular analyses (including the nematophagous genus *Nematoctonus*), based on ITS, LSU, rpb2 and tef genes, supporting the results of morphological studies.

The macro- and microscopic descriptions of all species are detailed and completed with photographs of basidiomata and microscopic structures, and includes taxonomic and molecular notes. Photographs are mostly of good quality. Only in some cases, especially concerning microscopic structures of pileipellis, line drawings would have been more illustrative, as structures in photos are sometimes rather difficult to distinguish. A very important part of this book are identification keys to all European taxa. Allow me to mention one personal experience here. Although this year's fungal season was very bad in Central Europe due to extreme drought, I have made several attempts to identify *Hohenbuehelia* collections using the key included in this book and found out that the key is user-friendly leading to unambiguous results.

The combination of both morphological and molecular studies has made it possible to distinguish some species, sometimes considered as synonyms, as separate or cryptic species, respectively. Examples are *Hohenbuehelia atrocoerulea* / *grisea*, *H. mastrucata* / *valesiaca* and *H. grisea* / *fluxilis*. On the other hand, sister species have been found also between continents: *H. angustata* / *wilhelmii*, *H. josserandii* / *pinacearum* and *H. pseudocyphelliformis* / *cyphelliformis*. Other interesting discoveries include the identity of *H. grisea* and *H. fluxilis* (under *H. grisea*), the statement that *H. reniformis* was used in several different senses and is considered nomen dubium, the findings that *Resupinatus striatulus* is distant from the very similar *R. applicatus* / *trichotis* and *Resupinatus vetlinianus* (combined into this genus from *Pleurotus* by Moser in 1979, and later transferred to the new genus *Lignomyces* R.H. Petersen & Zmitr. in 2015) really belongs to *Resupinatus*. The concepts of two species, *H. pseudopetaloides* and *H. thornii*, were amended; three species, *H. pseudocyphelliformis*, *Resupinatus americanus* and *R. rouxii*, were described as new to science, and two, *Hohenbuehelia leightonii* and *Resupinatus griseopallidus*, newly typified.

Concluding I can state with pleasure that the reviewed monograph is a very valuable contribution to the knowledge of the genera *Hohenbuehelia* and *Resupinatus*, and a comprehensive summarisation of the recent knowledge of species of both genera which used to be very dispersed in literature. I recommend it to all mycologists interested in *Agaricales*.

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