Index Fungorum no. 561

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Nomenclatural novelties: A. Voitk, G. Thorn & I. Saar

Agaricus umbellifer L. [as 'umbelliferus'], Sp. Pl. 2: 1175. 1753 (nom. sanct.: Fr., Elench. Fung. 1: 22. 1828).

IF 901100

Epitype: O F-76596, here designated

Supported Lectotype: Tab. 80, fig. 11 (Micheli, Nov. pl. gen. (Florentiae), 1729) designated by Redhead & Kuyper (Arctic and Alpine Mycology II: 319. 1987).

Notes: In our analysis of the application and typification of the name Agaricus umbellifer L. nom. sanct. and description of a new genus, Owingsia I. Saar, Voitk & Thorn, to accommodate it (Voitk et al., Mycotaxon 174: 629-668. 2023), the authors made some nomenclatural errors, which we correct here. Article F.3.9 and its Note 2 (May et al., IMA Fungus 10(no. 21): 1-14. 2019) and Note 7 to Art. 9.19 (Turland et al., Regnum Vegetabile 159. 2018) mean that the lectotypification of the sanctioned name A. umbellifer by Redhead & Kuyper (Arctic and Alpine Mycology II: 319. 1987) with Tab. 80, fig. 11 of Micheli (Nova plantarum genera (Florentiae), 1729) cannot be rejected as in conflict with the protologue since it was cited by Linnaeus (Species Plantarum (Stockholm) 2. 1753). As a result, their proposed neotypification of A. umbellifer (MBT 10009104) is not Code complant; we herein designate the same specimen (O F-76596) as an epitype. The genus Owingsia is legitimate and its type species remains O. umbellifera, with a correct lectotype and a designated epitype. We also overlooked an attempt by Lange (1981) to neotypify Agaricus ericetorum Fr. and thus its alleged synonym A. umbellifer L., which we reject because of the existence of illustrations that represent original material (Art. 9.4, Turland et al., Regnum Vegetabile 159. 2018), and because the same type cannot represent two different species, as A. umbellifer and A. ericetorum now are (Art. 9.18 & 9.20).