MYCOLOGY
FROM THE LIBRARY OF NILS FRIES
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STOCKHOLM MMXVI
Vignette on title page from 194
It is with great pleasure we are now able to present our Mycology catalogue, with old and rare books, many of them beautifully illustrated, about mushrooms. In addition to being fine mycological books in their own right, they have a great provenance, coming from the libraries of several members of the Fries family – the leading botanist and mycologist family in Sweden.

All of the books are from the library of Nils Fries (1912–94), many from that of his grandfather Theodor (Thore) M. Fries (1832–1913), and a few from the library of Nils’ great grandfather Elias M. Fries (1794–1878), “father of Swedish mycology”. All three were botanists and professors at Uppsala University, as were many other members of the family, often with an orientation towards mycology. Nils Fries field of study was the procreation of mushrooms.

Furthermore, Nils Fries has had a partiality for interesting provenances in his purchases – and many international mycologists are found among the former owners of the books in the catalogue.

Four of the books are inscribed to Elias M. Fries, and it is probable that more of them come from his collection. Thore M. Fries marked his books with an owner’s stamp, and Nils Fries has inserted his nice bookplate in most of the volumes. The books that Nils have purchased often carry a discrete pencil notation at the back, detailing when and where he bought them. Many of the larger antiquarian bookstores of the 20th century specialized in natural science have provided books to the collection. Fine provenances, good editions, beautiful illustrations, and nice bindings, characterize his purchases. Many pamphlets and disbound offprints have been bound in tasteful marbled paper boards by Levins bokbinderi in Uppsala, and larger volumes in need of new bindings have been given elegant half-morocco bindings, also by Levins.

Much joy!

Mats Petersson
1. **Afzelius**. **FRIES, Elias** (pres.) \& **NYMAN, Carolus Mauritius** (resp.) **Adami Afzelii Fungi Guineenses, quos ad schedulas et specimina inventoris, descriptos.** Diss. Pars I. Uppsala, Regiae academiae typographi, (1837). 4to. (4)+ 8 pp. Sewn as issued, in later wrapper. From the library of Nils Fries. 1000:-

Volbracht 649. Uellner 490. Krok Afzelius 21a & Fries 106a. All published. Adam Afzelius (1750–1835) was a pupil of Carl Linnaeus and a follower of Swedenborg. He was active in London and made two journeys to West Africa between 1792 and 1796 as part of the Sierra Leone Company. During the travels he gathered two large collections of botanical and ethnographical specimens for Uppsala university. The first collection was destroyed in 1794 when the French captured Freetown, so he had to collect a second one. Of his large planned works on the botany and zoology of West Africa however nothing was completed but had to be published by others after his death. So also his mycological specimens and notes were posthumously published by Elias Fries. Partly here in a dissertation by C. M. Nyman and partly in *Reliquiae Afzelianae* in 1860, with Afzelius’ fine illustrations. In this dissertation four species are described, with references to the unpublished illustrations.

Volbracht 6. Uellner 5. Krok Afzelius 21b & Fries 106b. Stafleu 34. The final publication of Afzelius’ notes and drawings of fungi from his travels in West Africa. His mycological specimens and notes were posthumously published by Elias Fries. First in a dissertation by C. M. Nyman in 1837 and finally here in Reliquiae Afzelianae in 1860. Afzelius’ fine illustrations were engraved already in 1810. 30 species are here described.


Volbracht 12 “Sehr selten”. Uellner 12. Nissen 1820. Stafleu 75. “Von aussergewöhnlicher Seltenheit, wie wenige andere Werke der mykologischen Literatur” (Junk Rara). An early standardwork on the fungi taxonomy “Pilzsystematik”. (A copy of Conspectus fungorum was given to Elias Fries by his teacher, the professor A. J. Retzius.) The authors give references to 1100 species from the Niesky region in Sachsen, of which 127 were new. Both J. A. von Albertini (1769–1831) from Moravia and the American L. D. von Schweiniz (1780–1834) were brothers of the Moravian church, and mycologists. Schweiniz was in Niesky to study theology but his interest in botany led him to a collaboration with the professor in natural history Albertini, also his co-religionist. Schweiniz also engraved the plates. They were forerunners in observing the spore colours as a reliable taxonomic criterion (Ainsworth p. 263). The lawyer Joachim Moritz Wilhelm Baumann (1766–1849) in Trebsen had a large library in Natural History which was sold at an auction in 1850. The Dutch mycologist Hendrik Sijbert Cornelis Huijsman (1900–86) was an ophthalmologist by profession but thanks to his great interest in mycology he became a leading agaricologist in the Netherlands.

4. (ANDERSSON, Nils Johan.) Våra bästa mat-svampar, eller kortfattad anvisning till de i vårt land förekommande mest matnyttiga svamparnes igenkännande och användning. Stockholm, A. Holmberg & comp, 1867. 8vo. 16 pp.+ colour lith. plate. Sewn as issued, uncut in somewhat worn printed wrapper. From the library of Nils Fries. 1500:–

Volbracht 23. Krok 56. A Norwegian translation was published in 1869. This pamphlet, together with Våra bästa matlumpar, were published by “Patriotiska sällskapet” to help the poor in times of food-shortage. It was printed in 10000 copies, but is now quite rare. It describes 29 common mushrooms that are edible and easy to identify, and gives useful recommendations: “Skulle genom något misstag vid svamparnes ätande illåtna uppstå, fördärves det lätt derigenom, att man lagger att man får kräkas upp dem.”


included. Inscribed by the author on front wrapper, recipient name cut out. Bound together with:


BAMBEKE, Charles van. *Le Coccobotrys xylophilus (Fr.) Boud. et Pat. (= Cenococcum xyophilum Fr.) est le mycélium du Lepiota meleagris (Sow.) Sacc.* Extrait du Bull. de la Société royale de botanique de Belgique, tome XXXIX (1900), première partie. Ghent, 1900. 8vo. 8 pp.+ fold. phototyp. plate. Wrapper included. Light stain on front wrapper. Inscribed by the author. Bound together with:


Volbracht 50 for items 2, 6, 9, 10 and 11. Collection of eleven articles in offprint by the Belgian botanist Charles Eugène Marie van Bambeke (1829–1918).

9. BARLA, J. B. *Flore mycologique illustrée. Les champignons des Alpes-Maritimes avec l’indication de leurs propriétés utiles ou nuisibles.* Nice, A. Gilletta, 1888–(92). Folio. 80 pp.+ 69 colour lithogr. plates. Slight browning to a few of the plates and three plates with minor repair in margin. Modern black half morocco, spine with rasied bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards (Reliural). Dedication in ink from Barla on half title. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate and his purchase notation in pencil on rear fly leaf.

4000:–

Volbracht 61. Uellner 52. Nissen 79. The plates are painted and lithographed by J. B. Barla, Vincent Fossat and Charles Lomardi and printed by Palluel & Lea, A. Gilletta and Robaudi frères. Jean-Baptiste Barla (1817–96) was born to a wealthy family in Nice and cultivated a passionate interest in the natural history of the region, especially its mushroom and orchid flora. He is one of the founders of the Muséum d’histoire naturelle de Nice, to which he donated his large collections, including thousands of wax casts of mushrooms.

Volbracht 59. Uellner 50. Stafleu 309. Nissen 77. Stiftung für Botanik 27 (this copy!). Henri Doniol (1818–1906) was a historian and among other things prefect for several French departments. He became prefect of Alpes-Maritime (Nice) in 1877. Árpád Plesch (1889–1974) was a Hungarian lawyer and international banker who gathered a great collection of botanical books and esoteric erotica. This inscribed copy was sold by Sotheby’s at the Stiftung für Botanik auction of Arpad Plesch’s collection in 1975 for £350 to the antiquarian bookdealer Rousseau-Girard in Paris, who sold it to Nils Fries a few months later.

20000:–


Volbracht 67. Stafleu 333. First published in the *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie* in 1859. Heinrich Anton de Bary (1831–88) was a German surgeon, botanist, microbiologist, and mycologist. “It was de Bary […] who first treated Myxomycetes (or Mycetozoa as he called them) as an independent taxon.” (Ainsworth). The versatile Hampus von Post (1822–1909) was, among other things, an army officer, a botanist, manager of Reijmyre glassworks and a teacher at Ultuna school of agriculture. His deep and prevailing interest in botany was to a large degree inspired by Elias Fries and his lectures at the university in Uppsala in the 1840s. Fries and von Post carried on an extensive and productive correspondence. Post was very skilled at finding rare species of mushroom, and sent drawings of them to Fries along with detailed descriptions, “He became the foremost representative of the important ‘Friesian’ tradition in Swedish mycology, a tradition that he passed on to Lars Romell, and thereby to the mycological research of the 20th century.” (SBL, our translation). His mycological collection is now kept at the National Museum of Natural History in Stockholm. Nils Svedelius (1873–1960) was a botanist and professor at Uppsala university. His main area of study was algae, which he studied around the world, for instance in Ceylon.

2200:–

12. BARY, Anton de. *Morphologie und Physiologie der Pilze, Flechten und Myxomyceten.* Mit 101 Holzschnitten und einer Kupfertafel. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1866. 8vo. xii, + 316 pp. + folding plate. Worn contemporary half calf with marbled edges, gilt spine. Top of spine worn. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate, and with his pencil notation on
the rear fly-leaf that the book originally belonged to his grandfather Th. M. Fries.

Vollbracht 68. Staefel 335. Uellner 54. (Handbuch der physiologischen Botanik. Zweiter Band, erste Abtheilung.) This important textbook by Anton de Bary is characterised by Ainsworth as "...an outstanding mycological achievement, perhaps the most outstanding of the nineteenth century. The impact of the book can now only be fully appreciated by coming to it after scanning the texts available up to the time of its publication when the comprehensiveness of its cover and the modernity of its approach is most impressive." (p. 274). In the preface to this book de Bary is the first to attempt an evolutionary approach to the classification of fungi, after the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species* in 1859. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.


Volbracht 65. Staefel 331. Well used copy. Heinrich Anton de Bary (1831–88) was a German surgeon, botanist, microbiologist, and mycologist. He is considered one of the founding fathers of plant pathology as well as the founder of modern mycology. In this, one of his first books, "he correctly asserted that fungi associated with rust and smut diseases of plants are the cause, rather than the effect, of these diseases." (Encyclopaedia Britannica).

14. **BARY, Anton de & WORONIN, Michail.** *Beiträge zur Morphologie und Physiologie der Pilze.* (1)–5. Offprints from Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft. Frankfurt a. M., Christian Winter, (1866)–82. 4to. (2), + 137–232 pp. + 6 plates; 333–75 pp. + 8 plates; (6), + 36, + (2), + 1–95 pp. + 12 plates; (4), + 145, + (1) pp. + 6 plates; 35 pp. + 4 plates. Small tears in the margins of pp. 3, 13 and 15 in part 4, and also notation with red pencil and ink on p. 97. Ten of the 36 lithographical plates are coloured. A title leaf for parts 1 and 2, which are extracts rather than offprints, has been fashioned from an extra title leaf to part 3, onto which has been fastend cuttings from the table of contents for the volume from which they have been extracted. Very fine later red half morocco with the title “Die Pilze. De Bary and Woronin” on the spine. A discrete pen-mark can be seen on the spine. With the bookplate of Nils Fries, and his purchase notation on the rear fly-leaf.

Volbracht 69. "Mycological classic" written by Nils Fries in pencil on front paste-down. Mikhail Stepanovich Voronin (1838–1903) was a student of de Bary who later become his friend and colleague – and a renowned mycologist in his own right.

15. **BATTARRA, Giovanni Antonio.** *Fungorum agri Ariminensis historia a J. Antonio Battarra.* Compilata aeneisque tabulis ornata quam sub auspiciis [...] Joachimi Portocarrerii cardinalis amplissimi publici juris fecit. Faenza, Typis Bal-
lantianis, 1755. Large 4to. vii,+ (blank),+ 80 pp.+ 40 engraved plates. The title with an engraved vignette. Generous margins, with some preserved raw edges. Light foxing and some minor stains, foxing on plate 33 and a minor hole in the margin of plates 36–40. Plate 35 inserted probably from another copy. Late 19th-century brown half cloth (Gebr. Ritter Boekbinderij, den Haag). From the libraries of H. S. C. Huijsman and of Nils Fries, with their bookplates.

Volbracht 90. Stafleu 359. Nissen 95. Uellner 63. Giovanni Antonio Battarra (1714–89) was a priest, botanist and mycologist from Coriano in Rimini, Italy. In this rare work, with “forty excellent, but uncoloured plates” (Ainsworth p. 56) drawn and engraved by Battarra himself, he presents 248 species of fungi from Rimini. The title vignette depicts a lynx (an allusion to the Accademia dei lincei) in a forest with mushrooms, and carries the Greek motto “We study mushrooms, we do not eat them”. The Dutch mycologist Hendrik Sijbert Cornelis Huijsman (1900–86) was an ophthalmologist by profession but thanks to his great interest in mycology he became a leading agaricologist in the Netherlands.


Volbracht 344. The plates are lithographed by Victor Steeger after drawings by Beccari. Odoardo Beccari (1843–1920) was an Italian naturalist. He travelled during 13 years from 1865 to 1878 in Sarawak, Brunei and other islands off present-day Indonesia, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea, collecting mostly zoological specimens and making research. He spent most of his time, however, in Indonesia, then the Dutch East Indies. After his return to Florence in 1878 he became Director of the Botanical Garden there, but resigned in the following year after conflicts with the administration. His botanical collection now forms part of the Museo di Storia Naturale di Firenze. His most famous work is Wanderings in the Great Forests of Borneo, published in 1904. This list of the Fungi collected by him in Borneo is made by Vicenzo de Cesati (1806–83), a famous botanist from Milan known for the 35-volume Compendio della flora italiana, which was published between 1868 and 1886. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.

green half morocco with raised bands and sprinkled edges. Traces of erased pencil notation on fly leaf. Purchase notation of Nils Fries in pencil on rear fly leaf.

Volbracht 117 (with a different title), “Selten”. Jules Bel (1850–1922) was a botanist from Nancy. The fine plates are lithographed by R. Thomas & co in Toulouse.


Volbracht 127, (for a nearly complete set). Cf. Stafleu 460, (for the 1967 reprint). The plates are engraved by Sowerby. A well used copy of a considerable part of Berkeley’s and Broome’s Notices on British Fungi which were published between 1837 and 1885. The complete set contains descriptions of 2050 species of mushroom, of which 257–1334 are contained here. The ten repaginated offprints correspond to no:s 7–14 and 17–26 (of 35) of the original publication, no:s 15 and 16 are present in extracts. Miles Joseph Berkeley (1803–1889) “The founder of British mycology”, systematist with some 6000 species of fungi being credited to him. Christopher Edward Broome (1812–86) co-authored the Notices from 1848–85. Fine provenance! Worthington George Smith (1825–1917) was an English cartoonist and illustrator, archaeologist, plant pathologist, and mycologist. In 1891 he published the supplement volume to one of Berkeley’s main works: Outlines of British Fungology (1860). According to a note by W. G. Smith in this copy, the first 256 mushrooms were included in Berkeley’s account of native British fungi in Sir W. Hooker’s British Flora (1836).


Volbracht 128. Uellner 87. Stafleu 462. Miles Joseph Berkeley (1803–1889) “The founder of British mycology”, systematist with some 6000 species of fungi being credited to him. Berkeley made very important contributions to the field of plant pathology. He composed the account of native British fungi in Sir W. Hooker’s British Flora (1836) and his most important works are Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany (1857), and his Outlines of British Fungology (1860). He also published a large number of articles on mycology.


21. BERKELEY, M. J. *Outlines of British Fungology*; containing characters of above a thousand species of fungi, and a complete list of all that have been described as natives of the British Isles. London, Lovell Reeve, 1860. 8vo. (2),+ xvii,+ (blank),+ 442 pp.+ 24 lith. plates, 23 of which are hand-coloured. Together with:


Volbracht 129. Uellner 88. Stafleu 463. Nissen 148 (for the main work). The plates in the first work are by Walter Hood Fitch. Worthington George Smith (1835–1917) was an English cartoonist and illustrator, archaeologist, plant pathologist, and mycologist.

22. BERKELEY, M. J. *Outlines of British Fungology*; containing characters of above a thousand species of fungi, and a complete list of all that have been described as natives of the British Isles. London, Lovell Reeve, 1860. 8vo. (2),+ xvii,+ (blank),+ 442,+ 16 pp.+ 24 lith. plates, 23 of which are hand-coloured. The last 16 pp. are publisher’s advertisments. Corrections and magin notes in pencil. Small stain on title leaf. Rebacked publ. cloth. with original spine on later cloth. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 900:–


23. BOLTON, James. *An History of Fungusses, growing about Halifax*. With (182) Copper-Plates; on which are engraved (231) Species of Agarics: Wherein their Varieties, and various Appearances in the different Stages of Growth, are faithfully
exhibited in (about 900) figures, copied with great care from the plants, when newly gathered and in a state of perfection. With a particular description of each species, in all its stages, from the first appearance to the utter decay of the plant; with the time where they were gathered; the soil and situation in which they grew, their duration; and the particular places mentioned, where all the new or rare species were found. The whole being a plain recital of the facts, the result of more than twenty years observation.

1–3, Appendix. Halifax, printed for the author & Huddersfield, J. Brook, 1788–91. 4to. Engraved front.,+ xvi,+ 44; xvii–xxv,,+ (blank),+ xxv–xxxii,+ 45–73,+ (5),+ 74–92,+ (1); (2),+ xxvii–xxx-ii,+ 93–138,+ (4); (2),+ xxxiii–xlii,+ 139–182,+ (12) pp.+ 182 hand-coloured engraved plates. Engraved vignett on p. v. The half title of the supplement is misbound before p. 135 of part 3. Some foxing, especially on the text leaves, which have also often been slightly discoloured by the plates. Worse foxing on pp. 163–67 and corresponding plates. Ink stains on plate 93. Fine later dark brown morocco spines over contemporary marbled calf boards, gilt spines with raised bands and with red and green title labels, boards with gilt frames, marbled edges. A very nice set from the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate.

60000:–

Volbracht 196. Stafleu 623. Nissen 195. Neither Volbracht nor Stafleu mentions the "Essay towards a Methodical Arrangement of Agarics", making up the extra pp. xxv–xxxii in volume two, and with the often missing Appendix. The first English book devoted entirely to Fungi, with very fine, sensitive drawings, all of them executed by Bolton himself and many made directly on to copper plate from nature (Ainsworth p. 54). Not much is known about James Bolton. He is believed to have been an art teacher, and he died in 1790. A German translation was published in 1795–1820, with the figures redrawn and rearranged. The first and only English mycological book to be translated into German (according to Ainsworth.)


1200:–

Volbracht 207. Stafleu 647. Only Volbracht mentions two plates also to part two. The first part is a reprint from the Abhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Halle Bd. VIII. Hermann Friedrich Bonorden (1801–84) was a German physician and mycologist who served as Regimentsarzt in Cologne.


1200:–

Volbracht 206. Stafleu 646. Originally published in Abhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Halle Bd. V.

Volbracht 220. Uellner 162. Stafileu 22,345. The book was awarded the Orfila-medal by the Académie Impériale de Médicine. Émile Boudier (1828–1920) was a pharmacist and botanist.


Volbracht 239. From part 6 with the title *Untersuchungen aus dem gesammtgebiete der Mykologie*. No information about a facsimil reprint of part 1 and 2. Julius Oscar Brefelt (1839–1925) was a German mycologist and professor of botany at Münster and Breslau.


Volbracht 242. Stafileu 744. Giacomo Bresadola (1847–1929) Italian priest and accomplished mycologist, author of 1017 species of mushrooms and about fifteen genera. One of his specialities was exotic species, and he published several studies of mushroom specimens from
around the world. His collections are today conserved in various institutions of which The Natural History Museum of Stockholm has the largest part (some thirty thousand species). Smaller parts of Bresadola’s collection can be found in the Universities of Washington, Trent, Uppsala, Leiden and Paris. Bresadola published several books with mycological illustrations such as this one, which has been reprinted well in to the 20th century, and the monumental partially posthumous 26 volume Iconographia mycologica. Gyula Istvánffi (1860–1930) was a Hungarian botanist and mycologist.


33. As above. Some soiling on the titlepage and foxing in the lower margins of the plates which are printed on slightly larger paper than the text. Disbound, stapled, unopened and uncut. 900:-

34. BRUNSWIK, Hermann. Untersuchungen über die Geschlechts- und Kernverhältnisse bei der Hymenomycetengattung Coprinus. Mit 3 Textfiguren, 16 Schemata und 35 Tabellen. Jena, Verlag von Gustav Fischer, 1924. 8vo, 152 pp. Nice red half cloth with sprinkled edges (Levins bokbinderi). From the library of Nils Fries, with his purchase notes in pencil on last page. (Botanische Abhandlungen herausgegeben von Dr. K. Goebel, Professor an der Universität München, Heft 5). 400:- Volbracht 279. Uellner 211.

2500:–

Volbracht 296. Stafleu 901. Uellner 227. A seventh volume was published by the University of Toronto Press in 1958. Arthur Henry Reginald Buller (1874–1944) was a mycologist from Birmingham, who moved to Canada in 1904, and founded the botany department at the University of Manitoba.


900:–


1500:–

Claus Caspari (1911–80) was an art dealer who in 1945 changed to a new career as painter of plants, particularly orchids, mushrooms and alpine flowers. His work quickly gained acceptance both among botanists and the general public. There have been special exhibitions of his works at the Hunt Botanical library. The plates in the present collection are dated 1962 to 1964.


4000:–

Not in Volbracht. Uellner 263. “Trotz der eigenwilligen Paginierung offensichtl. vollständig”. Rare local flora of fungi. Francesco Cima, of Bergamo, was a medical doctor and surgeon. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.

Société Royale de botanique de Belgique.

Kickxella alabastrina, Coem.
marbled paper boards with leather title label (Levins bokbinderi). Grey paper wrapper included. With the bookplate of Nils Fries. 

Volbracht 383. Henri Eugène Lucien Gaëtan Coemans (1825–71) was a Belgian Catholic priest and botanist.


4000:–

Not in Volbracht. Pritzel 1772. 7 parts of 8 of this collection of offprints from the Bulletins de la Société royale de botanique de Belgique. The German biologist Ferdinand Cohn (1828–98) was one of the founders of modern bacteriology.


900:–

Volbracht 403, mentions 8 chromolithographic plates. Staflue 1200, mentions only the frontispiece and one table. Uellner 276, mentions frontispiece and 5 plates. Mordecai Cubitt Cooke (1825–1914) was an English botanist and mycologist. He founded the Society of Amateur Botanists and was curator of the mycological collections at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where his herbarium is now kept.


900:–

Volbracht 403. Staflue 1200.

43. COOKE, M. C. *Illustrations of British Fungi (Hymenomycetes), To serve as an Atlas to the “Handbook of British Fungi.”* 1–8. London, Williams and Norgate, 1881–83. 8vo. (2),+ 19; (4); (4),+ 16; (4); (4),+ 13,+ (1); (4); (4),+ 10; (4),+ 20 pp.+ 1197 chromolith. plates [of 1198]. Slight foxing to the text parts of the first four volumes. Very slightly worn green publ. cloth. with gilt top edges. Edges with stains. Eight volumes. Some plates and pages loose, especially in vols. 1, 2 and 8. Volume 7 with cracked and repaired inner hinge. Fine set with the bookplate of Nils Fries. Lacks one plate.

30000:–

Volbracht 408. Staflue 1207. Nissen 395. The most extensive collection of mycological colour-illustrations until the publication of Bresadola’s *Iconographia mycologica*. The illustrations were partly drawn by Cooke from nature and partly after originals by Berkeley, Broome, W. G. Smith and Massee. The plates are renumbered by hand as per the instructions of the author, and the plate that is lacking is number 1138.
44. COOKE, M. C. **Index fungorum Britannicorum.** A Complete List of Fungi Found in the British Islands to the Present Date. Arranged so as to be applicable either as a check-list or for herbarium labels. London, Robert Hardwicke, (1863). 8vo. (2),+ 58 pp. Dampstain in the corner from p. 52. Publisher’s worn cloth covered cardboard boards. Title label (from the front board) loose. Inscribed and signed by the author to “Illustris Elias Fries M.D. facile princeps mycologiae”. With the owner’s stamp of Th. M. Fries and the bookplate of Nils Fries. A four page prospect for th “Journal of Botany, British and Foreign” is inserted at the end of the book.

Volbracht 401. Stafleu 1196. Very fine association copy, with dedication to Elias Fries!

6000:–

45. COOKE, M. C. **Mycographia, seu icones fungorum.** Figures of Fungi from all parts of the world. Vol. I Discomycetes, part I. London, Williams and Norgate, 1879. Large 8vo. (4),+ 267 pp.+ 113 chromolith. plates. Light foxing and some discolouring from the plates to the text pages. Slightly worn and bumped green publ. cloth. Top edge gilt. With the owner’s label of Abate Antonio Carestia, and with an ink notation, stating that the book was given to him by Margherita of Savoy, queen of Italy. With the bookplate of Nils Fries, and his purchase notation in pencil on the rear fly leaf.


6000:–


Volbracht 426. Uellner 285. cf. Stafleu 1229 and Nissen 404, for a later edition. Early popular mycological work, with notes on the chemical properies and both medicinal and gastronomical uses of the different mushrooms, with recipies. François Simon Cordier (1797–1874) was a French physician and botanist, a founding member and later president of the Société botanique de France.

1200:–


Volbracht 426. Uellner 285. cf. Stafleu 1229 and Nissen 404, for a later edition. Early popular mycological work, with notes on the chemical properies and both medicinal and gastronomical uses of the different mushrooms, with recipies. François Simon Cordier (1797–1874) was a French physician and botanist, a founding member and later president of the Société botanique de France.

7500:–
The book is actually a very much expanded, later edition of the author's *Guide de l'amateur de champignons* from 34 years earlier. The illustrations are drawn from nature by A. D. CZERNAJEW, V. M. *Nouveaux cryptogames de l’Ukraine et quelques mots sur la flore de ce pays par B. M. Czerniaïev.* (Professeur de Botanique). Extrait du Bulletin de la Société impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou. Tome XVIII, 1845. Moscow, Auguste Semen, 1845. 8vo. (2 blank),+ 28 pp.+ 2 chromolith. plates,+ folding hand-coloured lith. plate. Later marbled paper boards with leather spine label (Levins bokbinderi). With the owner's stamp of Th. M. Fries and the bookplate of Nils Fries. 12000:–

Not in Volbracht. Not in Uellner. Vassili (Basil) Matveievitch Czernajew (1794–1871) was professor of botany in Moscow. A rare and important study with finely coloured plates, which has given the genera Disciseda of the Agaricaceae family. Czernajew has named the genera “Trichaster Czerniaïev”.


Parts 1–2 were published as a Supplement to Transactions of The British Mycological Society 43, June 1960 whereas part 3, “Notes on genera and species in the list. (with 514 text figures)” by P. D. Orton and part 4 “Validations, New Species and Critical Notes” by F. B. Hora, were published in the volume itself. The old checklist (“Revised list of British agarics and boleti.”) was published in 1948 by R. W. G. Dennis and A. A. Pearson. P. D. Orton’s article here, where “300 new species were described or new records to Britain offered” has been called his Magnum Opus.

_Dumée, Paul & Maire, René (Eds.)_ *L’amateur de champignons._ Journal consacré à la connaissance populaire des champignons. 1–11:6. Paris, Paul Klincksieck, 1908–26. 8vo. 20,+ (1); 207,+ (1); 212; 180; (2),+ 204,+ 10; 204; 192; 128,+ 2,+ (1); (2),+ (2, blanks),+ 128; 128; 96 pp.+ 122 colour plates,+ 16 double sided black and white plates. Part 2 with foxing on title leaf and part 3 with repair in the margin on the first 3 leaves. Part 4 with small tear in the margin of pp. 151–54. First three leaves in part 5 loose. Small tear in the margin of pp. 4–6 in part 8. Plate 52 loose. Modern black half morocco with red title labels and raised bands. Four volumes. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate and his purchase notation in pencil. 3500:–

Volbracht 20. Uellner 25 (with an incomplete copy). All published. The colour plates are by Aimé Bessin (1870–1942). Volbracht mentions 170 “Tafeln” of which 121 in colour, this copy has 154 plates of which 122 are in colour, nothing seems to be missing however. From the eighth year the journal was edited by René Maire. This is probably the same copy as was sold at Sotheby’s on June 2, 1971 – from the library of A. Fountaine. Paul Dumée (1849–1930), was a French pharmacologist and prominent mycologist. He published several mycological titles, among which were several editions of *Atlas de poche des champignons.*


Volbracht 529. Uellner 349. Nissen 577. Second edition of Ebbinghaus’ work on Mushrooms in Germany. The first edition was published in 1863 and a third was published in 1878.


Volbracht 529. Uellner 349, for the second edition. Nissen 577. This is the third edition of Ebbinghaus’ work on Mushrooms in Germany, the first was published in 1863 and the second in 1867–68.


Volbracht 530. Staflue 1632. Uellner 380. Neither Volbracht nor Staflue are aware of the leaf pp. 33–34, containing “Curriculum vitae” which is present in this copy. Uellner refers to the Trade edition, which lacks both “Curriculum vitae” and the “Theses” at the last unpaginated leaf. Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (1795–1876) was a highly productive German botanist, paleontologist, zoologist etc. During his studies in Berlin he became friends with Alexander von Humboldt, whom he later accompanied on travels to Ural, Siberia and Altai. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.

54. EHRENBERG, Christian Gottfried. **Syzygites eine neue Schimmelgattung nebst Beobachtungen über sichtbare Bewegung in Schimmeln mit Abbildungen.** [Sonderdruck aus den Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft naturforschender

Volbracht 533. The Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin was founded in 1773 and is the second oldest private natural society in Germany (Only the Danziger Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, now in Marburg, is older). It is still active at the Institute for Zoology of the Free University of Berlin.


Fredrik Emil Wolmar Elfving (1854–1942), was a botanist from Finland, professor of Botany and manager of the Helsinki University botanic garden. Carl Lindman (1856–1928) was a Swedish botanist, among other things head of the botanical department of the Natural History Museum in Stockholm.

56. ELFVING, Fredrik. **Studien über die Einwirkung des Lichtes auf die Pilze.** Mit fünf Tafeln und Figuren im Text. Diss. Helsinki, Helsingfors Central-Druckerei, 1890. 8vo. (2),+ 141,+ (1) pp.+ 5 plates. Sewn as issued in printed wrapper. Title in pencil on spine. From the library of Nils Fries.


Volbracht 564. Stafleu 1719. Franz Gerhard Eschweiler (1796–1831), German botanist. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.

Harvard University, 1929. Folio. x,+ 120 pp.+ 103 colour lithogr. plates, of which one is folding. Publ. green cloth. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 9000:–

Volbracht 576. Uellner 441. Stafleu 1742. First edition, printed in 500 copies. The fine colour plates are made after watercolours of Joseph Bridgham and Louis C. C. Krieger and printed by the Boston Heliotype Printing Company. The printing of the plates started in 1891 and was completed in 1908. After the death of William Gilson Farlow (1844–1919) the text was written by Edward Angus Burt (1859–1939).


Not in Volbracht. Not in Uellner. This little pamphlet by the American mycologist William Gilson Farlow (1844–1919) contains many tips on the edibility and poisonousness of various mushrooms. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.


(FAYOD, Victor.) Index nominum. No place, no date. 8vo. (2),+ ix pp. Foxing. Contemporary green half cloth, spine gilt and with somewhat worn red label. Inserted hand written note: “Envoi de: V. Fayod Nervi près Génes.” The index with the stamp “Hommage de l’auteur V. Fayod”. Owner’s stamp of B. Studer. From the library of Nils Fries, with his purchase notation in pencil on the rear fly leaf. 3500:–

Stafleu 1746, with no mention of the separately printed index. Not in Volbracht. Victor Fayod (1860–1900) was a mycologist from Salaz, in Vaud, Switzerland. This is his most important work, in which he presents a new system of classification for gilled fungi, based for the first time on microscopic features. Several of the new generic designations proposed here are still in use today. Bernhard Studer-Steinhäuslin (1847–1910) was a Swiss pharmacist and mycologist.


Volbracht 608. Stafleu 1711. Uellner 408, for the 1959 reprint. Fine copy. Eduard Fischer (1861–1939) was a Swiss mycologist and phytopathologist, a pupil of Anton de Bary. Carl Thore Mörner (1864–1940), was a grandson of Elias Fries. Professor of physiological chemistry in Uppsala. His passion was for mycology and he conducted experiments on the nutritional value of mushrooms, which he found to be negligible.

FISCHER, Eduard. *Die biologischen Arten der parasitischen Pilze und die Entstehung neuer Formen im Pflanzenreich.* Offprint from Atti della Società Elvetica delle Scienze Naturali adunata in Locarno nei giorni 2 a 5 settembre 1903. (86:a sessione.) (Zürich, 1904.) 8vo. 14 pp. Nine sewn volumes (the last two stapled) in original printed wrappers. Stamps markings and duplicate notations from the Laboratoire de Botanique, Université de Lausanne. The sixth volume (no:s 21–26) with extra backstrip, and the extra article inserted at the back. From the library of Nils Fries, and with his purchase notation in pencil at the end of the last volume. 1200:–

Volbracht 607.

64. FISCHER von WALDHEIM, Alexander A. *Aperçu systématique des ustilaginées. Leurs plantes nourricières et la localisation de leurs spores.* Paris, Typographie Lahure, 1877. 4to. 51 pp. Sewn as issued in slightly worn original printed wrapper. Partly unopened. Dedication to Elias M. Fries on the front wrapper, and with the owner’s stamp of Th. M. Fries and from the library of Nils Fries. 3500:–

Stafleu 1797. Alexander Alexandrovitch Fischer von Waldheim (1839–1920), wrote several mycological papers and was later director of the St. Petersburg botanical garden. Not to be confused with his father Alexander Gregorowitch Fischer von Waldheim (1803–84) plant anatomist and microscopist. Fine provenance from Elias Fries (1794–1878), professor of botany in Uppsala, through his son Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1822–1913), professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, to Nils Fries, professor of botany at the university of Uppsala.

65. FRIES, Elias M. *Systema mycologicum,* sistens fungorum ordines, genera et species, huc usque cognitas, quas ad normam methodi naturalis determinavit, disposit atque descriptiv. 1–3. Lund & Greifswald, Berling & Ernesti Mauritii, 1821–32. 8vo. LVII,+ (2),+ (blank),+ 520; (2),+ 274,+ (4),+ 275–620,+ (1); VIII,+ 259,+ (5),+ 261–524,+ 202,+ (5) pp. Page 35 and the second part title in part two with paper repair, part three with browning and foxing. Together with the supplement:

FRIES, Elias M. *Elenchus fungorum,* sistens commentarium in systema mycologicum. 1–2. Greifswald, Ernesti Mauritii, 1828. 8vo. (2),+ 238; (2),+ 154 pp. Without the 6 pp. preface and errata to the second part. Systema in three uniform mid 19th-century english half calf volumes with gilt- and blind-stamped spines with raised bands, and with all edges red. Elenchus in two contemporary marbled paper boards, spines with red edges, all edges red. Together five volumes. Owner’s signatures on front fly-leaves dated 1859, and from the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 15000:–

Volbracht 634 & 638. Uellner 517. Krok 86 a & b. Stafleu 1867. Pritzel 3068. First edition of the most important work by the Swedish botanist and mycologist Elias Magnus Fries (1794–1878), one of the founders of taxonomic mycology, with his large systematic classification of fungi. Nearly 5000 species are described by Fries in these four volumes, and his fame today rests
mainly on this intimate knowledge of the fungal species and his naming of them. His general classification however, is now of minor importance. The general index in the third part, also covering the Elenchus is made by A. E. Lindblom. Part one and two were later issued in a Titelauflage, with the imprint changed to Greifswald. Fine provenance from Elias M. Fries’ descendant Nils Fries (1912–94), also professor of botany at the university of Uppsala.

66. FRIES, Elias M. Systema mycologicum, sistens fungorum ordines, genera et species, huc usque cognitas, quas ad normam methodi naturalis determinavit, dispositit atque descripsit. 1–3. Lund, Berlingiana/ Greifswald, Ernestii Mauritii, 1821–32. 8vo. LVII,+ (2),+ (blank), + 520; (2), + 620,+ (1); VIII, + 259,+ (5), + 261–524,+ 202,+ (5) pp. Slight browning and some ink stain in part one, last leaf with plastic repair, part two with ink stain p. 535, part three with minor stain in beginning and ink stains and general spotting. Some marginal notes with pencil, especially in part three. The second part without the part title after p. 274. Together with the supplement:

FRIES, Elias M. Elenchus fungorum, sistens commentarium in systema mycologicum. 1–2. Greifswald, Ernestii Mauritii, 1828. 8vo. (2),+ 238; (2),+ VI,+ (1),+ (blank),+ 154 s. Stain on the second parts title, foxing. Systema in three very worn uniform contemporary half calf, rubbed spines with orange labels, boards partly loose and new end-papers to part one and two, partly repaired with plastic. Elenchus uncut in near contemporary half calf, gilt spine with red and blue labels. Together four volumes. The “Systema” from Bibliothèque publique de Neuchâtel, with its bookplate in part three together with an “Annulé” stamp, and from the library of Carl Th. Mörner, with his signatures, and from Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 12000:–

Volbracht 634 & 638. Uellner 517. Krok 86 a & b. Stafleu 1867. Pritzel 3068. Titelauflage of part one, with imprint changed from Lund to Greifswald. The most important work by the Swedish botanist and mycologist Elias Magnus Fries (1794–1878), one of the founders of taxonomic mycology, with his large systematic classification of fungi. Nearly 5000 species are described by Fries in these four volumes, and his fame today rests mainly on this intimate knowledge of the fungal species and his naming of them. His general classification however, is now of minor importance. The general index in the third part, also covering the Elenchus is made by A. E. Lindblom.

Fine provenance from Elias M. Fries’ descendants Carl Th, Mörner (1864–1940), professor of chemistry at the university of Uppsala, and Nils Fries (1912–94), also – like Elias M. – professor of botany at the university of Uppsala.


SEHLMeyer, J. F. Index alphabeticus specierum hymenonyctum in Epicrisis systematis mycologici Friesii descriptarum earumque synonymarum conscriptis. Cologne, Joannis Petri Bachemii, 1852. 8vo. 58 pp. Light foxing. Later dark brown half morocco, gilt spine with raised bands, top edge red. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. The index with contemporary inscription i ink. 6000:–

Volbracht 645. Uellner 489. Krok 105. Stafleu 1882. The important first edition, with the later Index by Sehlmeyer. This is partly a revision of the hymenomycetae part of Systema mycologi-
cum, with many new species described. A second edition, much enlarged and with a new title, was published in 1874 *Hymenomycetes Europaei*. With an extra title leaf, probably a cancellans. The first mentions Elias Fries' titles and after the imprint: “Redemtor Gleerup Lundae, qui solus divendit”. The second mentions no titles and instead has “Sumtibus Auctoris” after the imprint. The change can probably be explained by his move from Lund to Uppsala. Fries started the work while still in Lund, but in 1835 he was appointed professor in Uppsala and moved. Krok mentions an alternative title with “Sectio prior”, which is not seen by Volbracht, but neither of them mention these two variants.

68. FRIES, Elias M. *Epicrisis systematis mycologici, seu synopsis hymenonycetum.* Uppsala, Typographia academica, 1836–38. 8vo. (2),+ xii,+ 80, 79–610,+ (2) pp. The postscriptum (2) pp is bound before p. 595. Foxing and spotting throughout, tears in inner margin. Very worn contemporary half calf, rear board is partly loose. From the library of Carl Th. Mörner, with his library stamp and signature, and of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. And with others owner’s signatures. Pasted on front paste down is a photo of Elias Fries and his wife Christina.

Volbracht 645. Uellner 489. Krok 105. Stafleu 1882. The important first edition, without the later Index by Sehlmeyer. This is partly a revision of the hymenomycetae part of *Systema mycologicum*, with many new species described. A second edition, much enlarged and with a new title, was published in 1874 *Hymenomycetes Europaei*. With an extra title leaf, probably a cancellans. The first mentions Elias Fries’ titles and after the imprint: “Redemtor Gleerup Lundae, qui solus divendit”. The second mentions no titles and instead has “Sumtibus Auctoris” after the imprint. The change can probably be explained by his move from Lund to Uppsala. Fries started the work while still in Lund, but in 1835 he was appointed professor in Uppsala and moved. Krok mentions an alternative title with “Sectio prior”, which is not seen by Volbracht, but neither of them mention these two variants. The pasted photo of Elias and his wife Christina, born Wieslander, is probably from the late 1850:s, Christina died in 1862. Carl Th. Mörner (1864–1940), botanist and mycologist in Uppsala. His mother was Lovisa Ulrika Fries, daughter to Elias Fries.

69. FRIES, Elias M. *Fungi Natalenses, quis annis MDCCCXXXIX–MDCCCXL collegit J. A. Wahlberg, adjectis quibusdam Capensibus, descripti ab E. Fries.* [=Head title.] Extract from *Kungl Vetenskapsakademiens handlingar* (1848). (Stockholm, 1849). 8vo. 121–154 pp. As issued, uncut, in later printed wrapper from Almqvist & Wiksell. From the library of Nils Fries. 1500:–

Krok 110. Stafleu 1884. Also published as a reprint. Johan August Wahlberg (1810–56) was a Swedish naturalist and explorer. He travelled to South Africa in 1838 and sent many plant specimens back to Sweden. He was killed by a wounded elephant when he was exploring the Okavango area, in today's Botswana.


3500:–
Krok 113a–b. Stafleu 1885. Not in Volbracht. Not in Uellner. In the preface Fries mentions the Danish expeditions from which the mushrooms are collected: From Morten Wormskjolds in Kamchatka, Frederik Christian Raben in Greenland, Peter Wilhelms Lund in Brazil, Frederik Liebmann in Mexico, A. S. Ørsted in Costa Rica and Central America, and from the Galathea expedition by Didrik Ferdinand Didrichsen and Bernhard Casper Kamphøvener. Also published here are notes on mushrooms by Adam Afzelius from Guinea in Africa, from Guadeloupe by Forsström and from Natal by J. A. Wahlberg. In the *Mantissa* four species of *Peziza* from Uppsala are also described.


Volbracht 662, “Äußerst Selten”. Uellner 501. Krok 128. Stafleu 1886. The very rare first edition, printed in only 100 copies, Centum exemplaria tantum typis exscripta, of which this is nr. 10, numbered in ink. This is the first consolidated edition of Fries’ large work on the Swedish hymenomycetae. Some parts were published earlier in 22 dissertations between 1851 and 1854. The preface contains a short autobiography by Fries entitled “Historiola studii mei mycologici”. Later reprints in 1938 and 1963. Fine provenances. Nils Johan Wilhelm Scheutz (1836–89) was a pupil of Fries in Uppsala and wrote his theses in 1857. He become a teacher in Växjö and published several works on the botany of Småland. He is probably the receiver of this copy number 10, a numbering that is probably written by Fries himself.


Stafleu 1886, note. The first facsimile reprint of Fries’ large work on the Swedish hymenomycetae. Despite the title it is not an exact facsimile of the 1857 edition, which is a consolidated edition with a continuous pagination. Instead earlier dissertations that forms a part of the work are facsimilated here, with their separate titles. The title pages were removed in the second facsimile edition from 1963.


Volbracht 645:2. Uellner 493. Krok 131. Nissen 655. This is an enlarged second edition of *Epicrisis systematis mycologici*, published in 1874 when Fries was 80. The preface was written by Fries on his 81st birthday! A facsimile reprint was published in 1963. This is the last and final version of Fries’ large hymenomycetaceae taxonomy, and it “… describes 1860 species of ‘agarics’, in twenty genera” (Ainsworth p. 263).


Volbracht 664. Uellner 494. Krok 131. Nissen 655. The title-leaf to “fasc. primus” of vol. 2, which was meant to be cancelled, is present. Both parts were published in 10 fasciculi each and printed in 200 copies. Fasc. 2–10 of volume two (1878–84) were posthumously edited by Elias’ sons Th. M. and Robert Fries, who in the preface to part two gives a biographical sketch of Elias Fries (in latin). A complete and clean copy of Elias Fries’ magnificent last work, with colour plates of not before depicted species of Hymenomycetes (a today obsolete taxonomic class belonging to the subgroup Agaricomycotina) collected by Fries at the Kungl. Riksmuseet in Stockholm. Most of the depicted species were also described by Fries in his *Monographia Hymenomycetum Sueciae* (1857). This class – however obsolete – contains most of the familiar fungi! The plates are after drawings of Elias Fries and lithographed mainly by E. Pettersson and P. Åkerlund. Fine provenance from Elias M. Fries’ descendant Nils Fries (1912–94), also professor of botany at the university of Uppsala.
obsolete – contains most of the familiar fungi! The plates are after drawings of Elias Fries and lithographed mainly by E. Pettersson and P. Åkerlund. Fine provenance from Elias M. Fries’ descendant Nils Fries (1912–94), also professor of botany at the university of Uppsala.


Volbracht 665 (for an extract). Krok 140. Fries comment was published in Bulletin de la Société botanique de France, 1877, on pp. 72–79, of which this is a reprint. A reply by Quelet “Remarques sur le commentaire précédent...” was published in the same issue, pp. 79–91. Lucien Quélet (1832–99) was co-founder and the first president of Société Mycologique de France, the first mycological society, founded in 1884.


Volbracht 633. Krok 85. Not in Stafleu. Volbracht puts Kléen as co-author. Published between Observationes mycologica, 1815–18, and the large Systema mycologicum, 1821–32, the small Specimen systematis mycologici contains the beginning of the descriptive part of Systema mycologicum, with the theoretical division of the mushrooms in genera and classes. “The eight pages reveals a great plan” (Eriksson p. 185).

79. As above. Disbound. 1500:-

80. FRIES, Elias M. Stirpius agri Femsionensis index, observationibus illustrata. Lund, Typographia academica, 1825–26 (but 1827). 8vo. 100 pp. Disbound. From the library of Nils Fries. 4000:-

Krok 12. Stafleu 1859 note. A titelauflage of the dissertation serie, published in 7 parts in 1825–26. The new title page is probably published in december 1827 (Stafleu). Volbracht has only the dissertations. According to Krok some parts are also reprinted and revised. It is a catalogue of mushrooms and other plants found in the vicinities of Femsjö, where Fries was born. Mushrooms on pp. 45–94.


83. FRIES, Elias M. (pres.) Anteckningar öfver de i Sverige växande ätliga svampar. Diss. 1–8. Uppsala, Palmbladh, Sebell & Co/ Leffler & Sebell, 1836. 4to. (2),+ 8; (2),+ 9–16; (2),+ 17–24; (2),+ 25–32; (2),+ 33–40; (2),+ 41–48; (2),+ 49–56; (2),+ 57–68 pp. The titlepage to part three with cut and the titlepage to
part six and the text to part eight with spotting. Bound together with:

FRIES, Elias M. (pres.) || NORÉUS, Frans Teodor (resp.) *Spicilegium plantarum neglectarum*. 1. Uppsala, Regiae academiae typographi, (1836). 4to. (4),+ 8 pp. Contemporary marbled paper binding, the spine with green label is loose. Owner's signature of Oskar Sandahl, Dated 1852, and from the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate.

3500:–


Fries turns to a broader audience, and argues for the usefulness of mushrooms as food, with practical hints. Besides he introduces 10 new species. All published of *Spicilegium*. Oskar Sandahl (1829–94), professor in pharmacology at Stockholm.


600:–


750:–


600:–


87. As above. Sewn as issued, uncut.

600:–


1500:–


600:–

Icones selectæ

Hymenomycetum

Nondum delineatorum.

Volbracht 654. Uellner 496. Krok 116. The text is later incorporated in Monographia hymenomycetum Sueciae, Uppsala 1857–63. Carl Thore Mörner (1864–1940), was the son of Elias M. Fries’ daughter Sally. He was also married to the daughter of Elias’ son Oscar Robert. He was professor of physiological chemistry in Uppsala. His passion was for mycology and he conducted experiments on the nutritional value of mushrooms, which he found to be negligible.


Volbracht 655. Uellner 497. Krok 118. The number of leaves is correct according to Krok and Uellner, but a dedication leaf is lacking in part one. Respondents are G. L. Bodman, Axel Peterson and Conrad Höök. The text is later incorporated in Monographia hymenomycetum Sueciae, Uppsala 1857–63.


Volbracht 656. Uellner 498. Krok 120. The number of leaves is correct according to Krok and Uellner, but a dedication leaf is lacking in part one. Respondents are G. L. Bodman, Axel Peterson and Conrad Höök. The text is later incorporated in Monographia hymenomycetum Sueciae, Uppsala 1857–63.


Volbracht 657. Uellner 499 (with wrong number of parts). Krok 121. Respondents were J. V. Björnström and E. G. Dahlström. The text is later incorporated in Monographia hymenomycetum Sueciae, Uppsala 1857–63.


Oscar Robert Fries (1840–1908) was son to Elias M. Fries, and a prominent medical doctor in Gothenburg. Brother to Th. M. Fries.


Volbracht 669. Krok, p. 220 (4). Aberstén, Bibliographia Gothoburgensis, 519. Variant without the text “(Ex Actis reg. scient. societat. Gothoburgensis. t. XXIII)” on the title page. Oscar Robert Fries (1840–1908) was a prominent medical doctor in Gothenburg. He was a son of Elias Fries. Carl Thor Mörner (1864–1940), was the son of Elias Fries’ daughter Sally. He was also married to the daughter of Oscar Robert, making him both the nephew and son-in-law of the author of this book. He was professor of physiological chemistry in Uppsala. His passion was for mycology and he conducted experiments on the nutritional value of mushrooms, which he found to be negligible.


Volbracht 673. It was published until 1987.


101. **Fungus.** Populair orgaan voor de leden von de nederlandsche mycologische vereenigings. 1–26. Illustrated. Amsterfort/ Leiden, 1929–56. 8:o. Black half cloth. Four volumes. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 1200:–

Volbracht 681. Two more years, 1957–58, were also published.

102. GAUTIER, Lucien-Marie. *Les champignons considérés dans leur rapports avec la médecine, l’hygiène publique et privée, l’agriculture et l’industrie, et description des principales espèces comestibles, suspectes et vénéneuses de la France.* Avec 16 planches chromolithographiées et 195 figures intercalées dans le texte. Paris, Libraire J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1884. 8vo. xvi, + 508, + 4, + 16 pp. + 16 partly hand-coloured chromolith. plates. The half title with a small repaired tear, and tear in the top margin of p. 1. Minor foxing. Uncut and unopened in a fine later red half morocco binding, spine with gilt lettering and raised bands, rear wrapper preserved. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate and purchase notation in pencil on the rear fly leaf. 6000:–

Volbracht 701. Uellner 611. The last 20 pp. are publishers advertisements. Lucien-Marie Gautier was a doctor and head of medicine at the hospital at Mamers.


Volbracht 725. Uellner 621. (Les livres du mycologue. Tome 1.)

104. GILLET, C.-C. *Tableaux analytiques des hyménomycètes.* Alcenon, A. Lepage, 1884. 8vo. (4), + 199 pp. Interleaved. With abundant annotations in ink of varying colour. Near contemporay half calf, gilt spine with raised bands. With the library stamp of “Collection Deuzel”, bookplate of Nils Fries and his purchase notation in pencil, with clipping from a bookseller’s catalogue. 4500:–

Volbracht 732. Uellner 624. A notation on the fly leaf reads: “J’ai noté dans ce volume les hyménomycètes observés dans le canton de Mondoubleau.” Apparently, quite a lot of hyménomycètes were observed in the Canton of Mondoubleau. The notes are perhaps by Léon Legue, author of *Catalogue des plantes vasculaires qui croissent naturellement dans le Canton de Mondoubleau* (1891), with possibly his owner’s signature on front fly leaf. The Collection Deuzel were books on gastronomy. Claude-Casimir Gillet (1806–96) was a French doctor and
veterinarian who spend several years in Africa. Returning to France and retiring in 1853 he taught himself fungi, writing both scientific and popular works. He was considered the taxonomic authority of the genera *Tubaria*.


450:–


15000:–
Volbracht 739. Staflue 2031. Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch (1714–86) was a German botanist and physician. His mycological reputation, Ainsworth writes, “mainly rests on his ‘Methods fungorum’ published in 1753, the same year as the ‘Species plantarum’ and notable as being the first book exclusively devoted to fungi. Although based on ten of the genera recognised by Linnaeus, their grouping shows an advance on that of earlier and contemporary authors.” (Ainsworth pp. 253f.) The grouping of the genera is illustrated in a typographical table on p. 16 in the book. Johann Georg Gmelin (1709–55) was a German naturalist and discoverer. He took part in the Second Kamchatka expedition in Siberia and also published a large *Flora Sibirica* (1747–1769). In this speech he asserts that new plants can occur through hybridization.

4500:–

Not in Volbracht. Stafleu 2041. According to the plate, it is an offprint from Geigers Magazin 1. Heft, 1825. Karl Christian Gmelin (1762–1837) was a botanist and naturalist from Baden, director of the Markgräfischen Naturalienkabinett and the botanical garden in Karlsruhe. He also published a Flora Badensis Alsatica. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.


1800:–


4500:–

Robert Kaye Greville (1794–1866) was an English mycologist and botanist active in Edinburgh. He was also an accomplished artist and illustrator. Fine provenances from Elias Fries (1794–1878), Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) and Nils Fries.

110. GREVILLE, Robert Kaye. Scottish Cryptogamic Flora, or coloured figures and descriptions of cryptogamic plants, belonging chiefly to the order Fungi; and intended to serve as a continuation of English Botany. 1–6. Edinburgh, Maclachlan & Stewart, (1822)–28. 8vo. (8) pp.+ 60 leaves,+ 60 hand-coloured engr. plates; (4) pp.+ 61–120 leaves,+ 60 hand-coloured engr. plates; (4) pp.+ 121–180 leaves,+ 60 hand-coloured engr. plates; (4) pp.+ 181–230 leaves,+ 18 pp,
232–40 leaves, + 60 hand-coloured engr. plates; (4) pp. + 241–300 leaves, +
60 hand-coloured engr. plates; (4) pp. + 301–360 leaves, + 82 pp. + 60 hand-
coloured engr. plates. Some foxing on the text leaves. Very slight foxing
on a few of the plates. Plate 280 with small stain outside of the picture.
Contemporary green half morocco with richly gilt spines, raised bands,
red and brown title labels, and gilt edges. Slight wear to the spines and
the edges of the boards. Attractive set! Six volumes. With the armorial
bookplate of Peter Stubs and the bookplate of Nils Fries.

111. Grevillea, a monthly record of cryptogamic botany and its literature. Edited by M.
(1872–95). 8vo. With 179 plates, of which 81 in colour. Partly worn uniform
half calf, with gilt spines. the last three volumes are bound slightly later
and differ in decor. Nine volumes, volume one partly loose at front hinge,
two to four with rubbed spines. From the library of Nils Fries.

112. HANSEN, Emil Chr. De danske Gjødningssvampe (Fungi fimicoli danici). Off-
print from Vidensk. meddelelser fra den naturhist. Forening. 1876. Copen-
hagen, Bianco luonos bogtrykkeri, 1876. 8vo. (2), + 148 pp. + 6 engr. plates.
Simple contemporary marbled paper boards with green cloth spine.
Dedication from the author to Elias Fries. From the library of Nils Fries.

113. HARTMAN, C. || SMITT, J. W. Skandinaviens förnämsta ätliga och giftiga
svampar. 82 figurer å 8 planscher i färgtryck. Utgifna af C. Hartman. Texten
med författarens medgivande hemtad från “J. W. Smitts Skandinaviens ätliga och
giftiga svampar” och öfversedd af utgifvaren. Stockholm, Em. Girons förlag,
1874. 8vo. viii, + 71, + (1) pp. + 8 chromolith. plates. Worn red publ. cloth,
small hole in cloth on front board. Owner’s signature of C. K. Edberg on fly
leaf. With the bookplate of Nils Fries and his purchase notation in pencil.


Volbracht 915 “Rarissimum”. Stafileu 2883. Nissen 897. Junk, Rara, p. 234. The plates are engraved by I. Nussbiegel after drawings by the author. Georg Franz Hoffmann (1760–1826) was a lichenologist and mycologist, known for his fine illustrated works on lichen and fungi. He was active at the university of Erlangen, then professor at Göttingen and from 1804 professor, and director of the botanical garden, in Moscow.

115. HOFFMANN, Hermann. *Icones analyticae fungorum*. Abbildungen und Beschreibung von Pilzen mit besondere Rücksicht auf Anatomie und Entwicklungs geschichte. Heft 1–4. Giessen, J. Ricker’sche Buchhandlung, 1861–65. 4to. (3),+ (blank),+ 31,+ (1); (3),+ (blank),+ 33–56,+ (1); (3),+ (blank),+ 57–78,+ (1); (3),+ (blank),+ 79–105,+ (2) pp.+ 24 engr. and partly hand-coloured plates. Slight foxing to text, browning in corner to plate number 11. Large and uncut copy, in original paper boards, somewhat worn blue spine paper, front board with printed label. With old, partly erased handwritten note on front board, probably a dedication. With crossed library stamp from “Botaniska museum, Upsala” and from the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate.

6000:–


HOLLÓS, Ladislaus. *Gasteromycetaes Hungariae. Die gastromyceten Ungarns.* Im Auftrage des Ungarischen akademie der Wissenschaften. Mit 31 zum Teil colorirten Tafeln nach Original-Zeichnungen und Photographien. Autorisierte Deutsche Auflage. Leipzig, Oswald Weigel, 1904. Large folio. 278 pp.+ 31 plates, of which 23 are in colour and one is double page. Blue cloth with the original wrappers pasted on the boards and on the spine, almost loose in front inner hinge. Presentation to the Swedish astronomer Knut Lundmark by Erik Marklund, and given by Lundmark to Harry Svensson with a longer presentation on front fly-leaf, and with the bookplate of Nils Fries (who bought it from the widow of Harry Svensson in 1959).

HOLLÓS, Ladislaus. *Magyarország földalatti gombái, szarvasgombaféléi.* (Fungi hypofaei Hungariae.) Budapest, Kiada A K. M. Természettudományi Társulat, 1911. 4to. XII,+ 248,+ (10) pp.+ 5 colour plates,+ fold. map. Modern yellow half cloth with sprinkled edges (Levins bokbinderi), with wrapper preserved. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate.
120. JULLIARD-HARTMANN, G. *Iconographie des champignons supérieurs*. 1–5. (Paris, 1919?). 8vo. (10),+ (8); (11); (9),+ (3, blanks); (9),+ (3, blanks); (12) pp.+ 250 loose colour lith. plates, each with a corresponding text leaf. As issued in five worn original printed cloth clad portfolios. Some plates and text leaves with pencil notations. Minimal tear in the title leaf to part 2. Small paper damage near the edge of plates 177 & 178. The introductory texts to each part are stapled. With the bookplate of Nils Fries. 4000:–

Volbracht 989. Stafleu 3436, “It is questionable whether all five volumes were published in 1919. The title pages are not dated; the preface, dated Jun 1919, is repeated in each volume.”

Uellner 840. With depictions of 2390 species of mushroom on 250 colour plates.

121. JUNGHUHN, F. *Praemissa in floram cryptogamicam Javae insulae*. Fasc I. Continet enumerationem fungorum, quos in excursionibus per diversas Javae regiones hucusque observavit Franciscus Junghuhniius. (Jakarta, 1838?) 8vo. 86 pp.+ 14 [of 15] lith. plates, 13 of which are hand-coloured. Stain on p. 50, and in the margin of p. 53. Title leaf with restored losses of paper. Later marbled paper boards with leather title label (Levins bokbinderi). With the owner’s stamp of Th. M. Fries and the bookplate of Nils Fries. 9000:–

Volbracht 990, “Ohne die 15 Tafeln”. Stafleu 3448. Junk, p. 87. Rare work on the fungi in Java in Indonesia, however not complete.


Volbracht 1013. Stafleu 3544. Petter Adolf Karsten (1834–1917) made many important contributions to the study of mushrooms and is called the “father of Finnish mycology”. This handbook contains an introduction on the botanical properties of mushrooms and an identification key for many of the more common species.


Volbracht 1009. Stafléu 3535. Carl Thore Mörner (1864–1940), was a grandson of Elias Fries. Professor of physiological chemistry in Uppsala. His passion was for mycology and he conducted experiments on the nutritional value of mushrooms, which he found to be negligible.


Volbracht 1066. Stafléu 3858. Uellner 883. First edition in the original bindings of this large undertaking, with 500 plates with illustrations of fungi.

126. KROMBHOLZ, J. V. Naturgetreue Abbildungen und Beschreibungen der essbahren, schädlichen und verdächtigen Schwämme. Heft 1–10 + atlas. Prag, J. G. Calve’schen Buchhandlung, 1831–46. Folio, the atlas in oblong folio. x, + (2), + 85; IV, + 30 pp. + large fold. printed table; (4), + 36; (2), + 32; (2), + 17;
(4), + 30; 24; 31, + (1); (2), + 28; 28, + (8) s. + 73 hand coloured lith. plates. Foxing to 10 of the plates. Ink annotations and corrections to Heft one. Worn near contemporary black half calf, gilt spine. Two volumes, the spine to the atlas volume loose at rear hinges. The text volume with red morocco labels for each Heft inserted at the front edge. Book seller label of W. Junk, Berlin. Owner’s signature in pencil by C. A. Hantzsch, Dresden, and from the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 75000:–

Volbracht 1085. Uellner 902. Nissen 1106. First edition. Rare complete, and counts among the finest mycological books. The fine plates are lithographed by A. Macheck in Prague and made by Jos. Hellich, Jos. Niederhöfer, F. Schier and A. C. J. Corda. Julius Vincent von Krombholz (1782–1843) was a physician and mycologist in Oberpolitz in northern Bohemia and in 1828 was appointed professor of special pathology and therapy at Prague university. He had a special interest in mycology and the toxicity of mushrooms and is known for having personal experience. He died in 1843 before completing this book of edible and dangerous mushrooms, and the last parts were edited by Johann Baptista Zobel (1812–65). C. A. Hantzsch wrote about algae.


Volbracht 1096. Stafleu 3968, Uellner 912. Robert Kühner (1903–96) was a French mycologist and worked as a high school teacher in Lille.


Volbracht 1099.

129. LANGE, Jacob E. Flora agraricina Danica. Published under the Auspices of the Society for the Advancements of Mycology in Denmark and the Danish Botanical Society. I–V. Copenhagen, 1935–40. Large 4to. (4), + xxiv, + 90, + (2); 105, + (3); 96, + (2); 119, + (4); 105, + (3); (20) pp. + 200 colour plates. Brown half morocco, gilt- and blind stamped spines with raised bands, top edge red (Levins bokbinderi). Two volumes. Fine copy from the library of Carl Th. Mörner, with his signature, and of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 17000:–

Volbracht 1124. Uellner 927. Nissen 1132. Stafleu 4187. The Flora agraricina Danica by the danish mycologist J. E. Lange (1864–1941) is by Ainsworth described as both scientifically invaluable and an superb example of modern printing (p. 56). Contains descriptions of over 1100 species. Collaborators were N. F. Buchwald, M. P. Christiansen, C. Ferdinandsen, Poul Larsen, F. H. Møller, Ø. Winge et al.
130. LANGE, Jakob E. *Studies in the Agarics of Denmark*. 1–12. Copenhagen, 1914–38. 8vo. 40,+(4); 53,+(3); 50,+(6); 46; 55,+(3); 52; 41,+(5); 61,+(7); 43,+(5); 52,+(4); 45,+(1); 104,+(8) pp.+16 plates. All wrappers except the rear wrapper to part one included. Inscribed by the author to Léon Joachim. Blue half cloth with worn spine and defective leather title label. (Dansk botanisk arkiv.) With the bookplate of Nils Fries and his purchase notation in pencil on the rear fly leaf. 2500:–

Volbracht 1123. Stafleu 4177. Léon Joachim (1873–1945) was a french mycologist.


Volbracht 1134. The concordance covers the works of Barrelier, Batsch, Batarra, Bauhin, Bolton, Bulliard, Krombholz, Letellier, Paulet, Persoon, Schaeffer and Sowerby. Carl Thore Mörner (1864–1940), was a grandson of Elias Fries. Professor of physiological chemistry in Uppsala. His passion was for mycology and he conducted experiments on the nutritional value of mushrooms, which he found to be negligible.
132. LENZ, Harald Othmar. *Abbildungen der nützlichen und schädlichen Schwämme* [= cover title]. Gotha, Beckersche Buchhandlung, 1831. 4to. 18 hand-coloured lith. plates. Atlas only! Sewn in worn and browned printed wrapper with later black backstrip. Rear wrapper with tears and losses of paper. Loose in spine. Plates slightly browned, especially in the beginning, and with some small stains in the outer margins. Plate 1 with name stamp in the upper corner. Bookplate of “Laboratorium vor Artsenybereidkunde, Universiteit van Amsterdam” and of Nils Fries. 2500:–

Volbracht 1165. Stafleu 4399. Uellner 985. Nissen 1175. This is the atlas to the first edition of Lenz’ popular handbook, and the only edition that had a separate atlas part. Harald Othmar Lenz (1798–1870) German high school teacher, naturalist and historian of science. This is one of the first popular mushroom books in Germany. It was published in at least seven editions until 1890.

Volbracht 1165. Third edition, issued without a separate atlas. It was originally published in 1831, in two parts, and at least 7 editions were published until 1890. This is one of the first popular mushroom books in Germany. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.


Volbracht 1177. Stafleu 4469. Joseph-Henri Léveillé (1796–1870) was a microscopist. According to Ainsworth “he is said when on active service as a military surgeon to have used his microscope in the front line”. In this book he presents his “...novel general classification in which for the first time many histological criteria were employed [...] Léveillé’s primary subdivisions were based on spore characters and many of the lower categories were also differentiated on microscopical features.” Fine provenance. Miles Joseph Berkeley (1803–89) “The founder of British mycology”, systematist with some 6000 species of fungi being credited to him. Berkeley made very important contributions to the field of plant pathology. He composed the account of native British fungi in Sir W. Hooker’s *British Flora* (1836) and his most important works are *Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany* (1857), and his *Outlines of British Fungology* (1860). He also published a large number of articles on mycology. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.


Not in Volbracht. Stafleu 4535. Alfred Marie Antoine Comte de Limminghe (1834–61) was a Belgian cryptogamist. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries. Local fungi flora of Gent.


Volbracht 1200. Uellner 1003. Krok 2. Stafleu 4610. All published. A trade edition was published the same year with a slightly different title. Matts Adolf Lindblad (1821–99) was later to produce the very popular *Lindblads svampbok*, posthumously published in 1901 and reprinted several times.

Volbracht 1201, for the first edition. Stafleu 4612. This is the second reprint of Lindblad’s popular mushroom handbook, first published in 1901. On page 8 the word “hårdsmälta” [hard to digest] is underlined in red.


Volbracht 1255, Stafleu 5098. Krok, p. 469. Second printing, originally published by P.T. Malling in 1845. Nicolai Lund (1814–47) was a Norwegian botanist who studied under Elias Fries in Uppsala 1843–45. In 1846 he traveled to South America for botanical studies and died in Venezuela in 1847. In this work he lists the mushrooms he has found in the environs of Stockholm, with specific locations listed for the various species. Carl Thore Mörner (1864–1940), was a grandson of Elias Fries. Professor of physiological chemistry in Uppsala. His passion was for mycology and he conducted experiments on the nutritional value of mushrooms, which he found to be negligible.

140. LUNDELL, Seth & NANNFELDT, J. A. (red.) *Fungi exsiccati Suecici, praesertim Upsalienses*. Mandatu Collegii ex Elia Friesio nominati edendos curaverunt Seth Lundell et J. A. Nannfeldt. *Svenska svampar, särskilt från Upsala-trakten*. På uppdrag av Elias Fries-kommittén utgivna af Seth Lundell och J. A. Nannfeldt. Fasc. I–LVI. (Nr. 1–2800). Uppsala, 1934–60. 8vo (4),+ 34; (4),+ 40; (2),+ 44; (2),+ 40; (4),+ 49; (2),+ 38; (2),+ 37; (2),+ 40; (2),+ 41; (4),+ 57; (2),+ 51; (2),+ 44; (2),+ 42; (2),+ 49; (4),+ 61; (2),+ 35; (2),+ 36; (2),+ 45; (2),+ 46; (4),+ 43; (2),+ 52; (2),+ 45; (2),+ 44; (2),+ 50; (4),+ 61; (2),+ 45; (2),+ 43; (2),+ 45 pp. Fasc. I–XL (no:s 1–2500) in two red cloth volumes. Fasc. LI–LVI sewn as issued. With the bookplate of Nils Fries.

As of the year 2012, 76 fascicles have been published.


Volbracht 1224. Stafleu 4931. Uellner 1026. Theodor (Thore) Magnus Fries (1832–1913) was professor of botany at the University of Uppsala, the son of Elias Fries and the grandfather of Nils Fries.

143. MARSIGLI, L. F. *Dissertatio de generatione fungorum* ad [...] Johannem Mariam Lancisium Clementis XI [...] cui accedit ejusdem responsio una cum dissertazione de Plinianae villae rederibus atque Ostiensis litoris incrementis. Rom, Francisci Gonzagae, 1714. Folio. 40,+ xlvii,+ (7) pp.+ 31 engr. plates,+ folding. engr. map. Title printed in red and black and with engr. vignette. Slight foxing. Contemporary half calf, worn rubbed spine with raised bands, marbled paper boards, red edges. Old ink signature on title. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 3000:–

Volbracht 1299 “Selten”. Uellner 1080 (for Marsigli) & 923 (for Lancisi). Nissen 1280. Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli (1658–1730), who after having retired from a military career in the Habsburg army founded the “Academy of Sciences of the Institute of Bologna” for the advancement of science, here claims – together with the epidemiologist and physician Giovanni Maria Lancisi – that fungi are a product of corruption and that mycelium is the intermediate state between corruption and the fungal fruit-body (Ainsworth. p. 17). Lancisi’s accompanying texts have the titles “Dissertatio epistolaris de ortu, vegetatione, ac textura fungorum” (pp. i–xviii) and “Physiologicae animadversione in Plinianam villam nuper in Laurentio detectam” (pp. xix–xlii). Marsigli is otherwise most known for his large work on the Danube, *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus* in six volumes 1726.


Volbracht 1324. Stafleu 5658. Uellner 1087. George Edward Massee (1845–1917) was an English mycologist, plant pathologist, and botanist. One of the founders, and the first president of the British Mycological Society.

A second part with Myxomycetes, Archimycetes, Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes, and Fungi Imperfecti was published in 1958.


Volbracht 1453, with the pagination of the journal volume. Stafleu 6702. The beautiful plates are by T. Wild. Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Esenbeck (1787–1837) was a German pharmacologist and botanist, brother to Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Esenbeck. His greatest contribution was in the study and pharmacological analysis of various medical plants.


Volbracht 1452, “Der 2. Teil ist sehr Selten”. Stafleu 6703. Uellner 1227 with part 1 only. Nissen 1444. A complete set, with the rare second part. Theodor Friedrich Ludwig Nees von Esenbeck (1787–1837) was a German pharmacologist and botanist, brother to Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Esenbeck, to whom this work is dedicated.


Volbracht 1468. Stafleu 6836. Domenico Nocca (1758–1841), Italian clergyman and botanist. Professor of botany and director of the botanical garden at Pavia.


150. OPATOWSKI, Guilelmus. *Familia fungorum boletoideorum.* Diss. Berlin, Typis Schadeanis, (1836). 8vo. (4), + 34, + (2) pp. + hand-coloured lith. plate. One section (Boletus fulvidus) crossed out with ink on pp. 18–19, and cor-
rection in ink on p. 28. Later marbled paper boards (Levins bokbinderi). Owner’s stamp of Th. M. Fries and bookplate of Nils Fries. 1500:–


Volbracht 1505. Uellner 1303. Cornelis Antonie Jan Abraham Oudemans (1825–1906) was a Dutch botanist, mycologist and physician. He was professor of medicin and botany, and director of the botanical garden in Amsterdam.


Volbracht 1525. Stafleu, vol III p. 866. Uellner 1304. Lee Oras Overholts (1890–1946), was a prolific American mycologist. This posthumously published work is his main treatise on North American Polyporaceae.


Volbracht 1531, for later editions. Uellner 1308, for the first editions. This popular little guide to mushrooms was first published by the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet in 1916 and then reprinted numerous times.

155. PAULET, Johann Jacob. Tabula plantarum fungosarum. Paris, Typographiâ Regiâ, 1791. 4to. 3–31 pp.+ engr. plate,+ large fold. printed table. Lacks half title. The large typographical table showing mushroom genealogy with dampstains. Later marbled paper boards with leather title label (Levins bokbinderi). Owner’s stamp of Th. M. Fries and bookplate of Nils Fries. 5000:–
This (first) edition not in Volbracht, cf. Volbracht 1556. Jean Jacques Paulet (1740–1826) was a French mycologist. His most important work was the large Traité des champignons published in 1790–93.

156. PENZIG, O. & SACCARDO, P. A. Icones fungorum Javanicorum. Mit 80, z. Th. colorirten Tafeln in Photozincotypie. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1904. 8vo. (8),+ 124 pp.+ 80 plates, of which 25 with part hand-colouring. Sewn as issued, with printed wrappers. Two volumes. From the library of Nils Fries. 3000:–

157. PERSOON, C. H. Tentamen dispositionis methodicae fungorum in classes, ordines genera et familias. Cum supplemento adjecto. Leipzig, Petrum Philippum Wolf, 1797. 8vo. IV,+ 76 pp.+ 4 engr. plates. Foxing. Uncut, in contemporary marbled paper boards, spine worn, with green publ. printed wrapper bound after the preliminaries. From the library of Luyken Landfort, with library stamp and bookplate, and from Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 7500:–
Volbracht 1579 “Rarissimum”. Uellner 1333. An important early study by Persoon pointing forward to Synopsis methodica fungorum. Albert Luyken at Landfort mansion (1785–1867) collected flowers all over Europe and his huge herbarium with 40000 plants, many of which are extinct now, is now in Munster. The lichens Luykenia trevis, subdivided into Luykenia angiocarpis and Luykenia gymocarpis, were named after him. The herbarium and library after Persoon is preserved in Leiden.

158. PERSOON, C. H. Synopsis methodica fungorum. Sistens enumerationem omnium huc usque detectarum specierum, cum brevibus descriptionibus nec non synonymis et observationibus selectis. 1–2. Göttingen, Henricus Dieterich, 1801. 8vo. xxvi,+ 240; (2),+ 241–706,+ (2) pp.+ 5 engr. plates. Interfoliated copy, 10 leaves with ink annotations. Foxing throughout. The plates are close cut, number four with partly loss of pagination. Somewhat torn contemporary marbled paper boards, spine with handwritten labels. Two volumes. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 6000:–
Volbracht 1584. Stafleu 7730. “Einer der grundlegenden Startpunkten der mykologischen Taxonomie”. An index was published by G. H. Lühnemann in 1808. Christiaan Hendrik Persoon (1761–1836), who devoted his life to botanical studies and especially to mycology, never held any official appointment, and he cared so much for his independence that he, despite his poverty, refused to receive donations.


Volbracht 1587. Uellner 1334. First edition. A second was published in 1819 and a German translation in 1822. A treatise on edible mushrooms in two parts. The first part gives a general overview. The second part focuses on the edible mushrooms, their preparation and conservation, and contains a list of edible mushrooms to be found in France, Germany and Italy.


Volbracht 1587. Uellner 1334. Second edition, the first was published in 1818. A German translation was published in 1822. A treatise on edible mushrooms in two parts. The first part gives a general overview. The second part focuses on the edible mushrooms, their preparation and conservation, and contains a list of edible mushrooms to be found in France, Germany and Italy.
161. PERSOON, C. H. Mycologia Europaea seu completa omnium fungorum in variis Europaeae regionibus detectorum enumeratio, mehodo naturali disposita; descriptione succincta, synonymia selecta et observationibus criticis additis. 1–3. Erlangen, Ioanni Iacobi Palmii, 1822–28. 8vo. (2),+ 356,+ (2) pp.+ 12 hand-coloured engr. plates; (2),+ 214,+ (1) pp.+. 10 hand-coloured engr. plates; (4),+ 282,+ (1) pp.+. 7 hand-coloured engr. plates. The text to part three with foxing. Modern red cloth, spines with contemporary paper boards to part one and modern to part two and three, uncut. Three volumes. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 20000:–

Volbracht 1588. Uellner 1331. Nissen 1513. Junk Rara, p. 171. The third part with its extra title leaf: “Monographia agraricorum, comprehendens enumerationem omnium socierum his usque cognitarum”. All published of the last large work of Christiaan Hendrik Persoon (1761–1836). The 30 finely hand coloured plates are engraved by Jac. Sturm and drawn by the artists Poiteau and P. Durmenil. The last of the four main mycological works for which he is remembered and on which his reputation rests: Observationes mycologicae (1769–69), Tentamen dispositionis methodicae fungorum (1797), Synopsis methodica (1801) and Mycologia Europaea (1822–28). (Ainsworth 257).

162. PLANCHON, Louis. Les Champignons comestibles et vénéneux de la région de Montpellier et des Cévennes aux points de vue économique et médical. Montpellier, Imprimerie Centrale du Midi, 1883. 8vo. 223 pp. Sewn as issued, uncut, with printed wrapper. Dedication in ink on title to Th. M. Fries, and with his library stamp. From the library of Nils Fries. 600:–

Volbracht 1644.


Volbracht 1674. Stafleu 8323. Uellner 1390. The fine plates are after drawings by Sarah Price and lithographed by W. N. Fitch.

164. QUELET, Lucien. Les Champignons de Jura et des Vosges. Partie (1)–3 + supplement 4–22. Montbéliard, Henri Barbier/ Paris/ Rouen, 1872–(1902). 8vo. (43)–332 pp.+ (2),+ 24 hand-coloured lith. plates, of which one double page; (333)–427; (4),+ 5 hand-coloured lith. plates; 128 pp.+ 4 hand-coloured lith. plates; ca. 600 pp.+ 25 hand-coloured lith. plates, several double page. Slightly worn red half morocco from early 20th-century, spines with gilt lettering and raised bands, top edge gilt. Two volumes. From the library of E. W. Mason and Nils Fries, with resp. bookplates. 12000:–

Volbracht 1687. Nissen 1573. Junk, Rara, p. 179. Here are 22 parts in two volumes, with a total of 58 plates. Volbracht says 35 parts in three volumes, but he gives the collation as the present set in 22 parts, also with 58 plates. Nissen and Junk with 22 parts. No title leaves published to part one and two, but both with half titles. The separate atlas parts to nr 1 and 2 with both printed wrappers and title leaves, and extra leaves (as Junk has for nr. 2 only). Nr. three with title leaf and wrapper to atlas, and with a separate pagination (as differs from
Volbracht and Junk who has pp. 429–556, without a title leaf. Nr 1–3 are offprints from Bulletin de la Société d'émulation de Montbéliard. The other are offprints from Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France (nr. 4–8), Bulletin de la Société d’histoire naturelle de Rouen (nr. 9), Comptes rendues de l’Association Français pour l’avancement des sciences (nr. 10–22), all with printed wrappers preserved. Very rare complete. A reprint was made in 1964.


The mycological essay makes up pp. 151–194 and the three plates.


Not in Volbracht.

167. REA, Carleton. British Basidomycetae. A Handbook to the Larger British Fungi. Published under the Auspices of the British Mycological Society. Cambridge, University Press, 1922. 8vo. xi,+ (1),+ 799 pp. Slightly worn publ. cloth. From the library of Carl Th. Mörner, with his signature dated 1923 and his library stamp, and from Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 350:–


Volbracht 1781.

171. ROUMEGUÈRE, Casimir. *Cryptogamie illustrée* ou histoire des familles naturelles des plantes acotylédones d’Europe cordonnée suivant les dernières classifications et complétée par les recherches scientifiques les plus récentes. Famille des champignons contenant 1700 figures, représentant à ses différents âges, la plante de grandeur naturelle et l’anatomie de ses organes de végétation et de reproduction, dessinés au microscope composé. Paris, J.-B. Baillère & fils, 1870. 4to. (2),+ 164 pp.+ 24 lith. plates, several double page. Sewn as issued, uncut, with worn printed wrapper, broken in spine. Dedication to professor J. E. Zettersted(t) on the title and with the library stamp of Th. M. Fries. From the library of Nils Fries. 3000:–

Volbracht 1811. An index of 20 lith. handwritten pp. was published in 1873. Casimir Roumeguère (1828–92) from Toulouse, was a French botanist and mycologist, but he also published works in geology, conchology and archaeology. He served as director of the journal Revue mycologique. Johan Emanuel Zetterstedt (1828–1880) was a swedish botanist, teacher in natural history and chemistry in Jönköping. He made journeys to Norway and Southern France collecting botanical specimens.

172. ROUMEGUÈRE, Casimir. *Flore mycologique du département de Tarn-et-Garonne. Agaroconées*. Étude qui a obtenu la médaille d’or de 400 fr. au Concours de 1877. Montauban, Imprimerie et lithographie Forestié, 1879. 8vo. 278 pp.+ 8 lith. plates, of which two are partly hand-coloured. Later red half cloth, with gilt spine and with printed wrapper preserved. Dedication to Th. M. Fries in ink on the title, and with his library stamp. From the library of Nils Fries. 2500:–


Volbracht 1751. 27 parts of 28 of what Volbracht describes as the first mycological periodical.


Not in Volbracht. *Mycologische Hefte* was edited by Gustaf Kunze & Johann Carl Schmidt.
175. SCHÄFFER, Jacob Christian. *Abbildung und Beschreibung einiger sonderbaren und merkwürdigen Schwämme* womit zugleich von der nunmehrigen Ausgabe der natürlich ausgemachten Abbildungen Bayerischer Schwämme Nachricht ertheilet wird. Regensburg, Gedruckt mit Weissischen Schriften, 1761. 4to. 16 pp.+ fold. hand-coloured engr. plate. Bound together with:


SCHÄFFER, Jacob Christian. *Vorläufige Beobachtungen der Schwämme um Regensburg angestellet* und mit vier Kupfertafeln ausgemahelter Abbildungen er-
läutert. Regensburg, Gedruckt mit Weissischen Schriften, 1759. 4to. (8),+ 59 pp.+ 4 hand-coloured engr. plates. Foxing. Bound together with:

SCHÄFFER, Jacob Christian. *Erläuterte Vorschläge zur Ausbesserungen und Förderung der Wissenschaft. Zweyte Auflage.* Regensburg, Johann Leopold Montag, 1764. 4to. (4),+ 38 pp. Last leaf with paper repair in lower margin. Worn contemporary half calf, gilt spine with raised bands, weak front hinges because of a removal of one treatise in the beginning, red marbled edges. From the library of Nils Fries. 25000:–

Volbracht 1877, 1875, 1873 resp. Uellner 1543, 1547, 1544 for the first three works. Nisser 1745 for Gichtschwamm. Three rare treatises on fungi and one on general science by the evangelical clergyman, inventor, ornitologist, mycologist &c. &c. in Regensburg Jacob Christian Schäffer (1718–90). The first work is about a “Steinpilz”, the second “Stinkmorchel, Phallus impudicus”. The third work, which is a preludium to Schäffer’s main work Naturally ausgemahlte Abbildungen Bayrischer und Pfälzischer Schwämme, published in 1762–74, is the first special treatise on fungi published in German, and the first in Germany with coloured plates. The plates are signed by Susanna Berzin and F. Schauer.


Volbracht 1959. Uellner 1606. First edition of the first scientific work on the fungi of Switzerland. Louis Secretan (1758–1839) was a Swiss botanist, lawyer and statesman.


Volbracht 1967. Also published as a dissertation the same year (Uellner 1617).

178. SICARD, G. *Histoire naturelle des champignons comestibles et vénéneux.* Préface par Ad. Chatin, de l’Institut. Ouvrage accompagné de soixante-quinze planches coloriées d’après nature. Deuxième édition. Paris, Libraire Ch. Delagrave, 1884. 8vo. xv,+ (blank),+ 308 pp.+ 75 lith. plates, of which 73 are coloured. Later red half morocco binding, spine with gilt lettering, and with rear wrapper preserved. From the library of Nils Fries. 5000:–

Volbracht 1981. Uellner 1621. Second, much enlarged edition. The first was published in 1883. The 75 plates contains 411 figures, and these “finely executed illustrations in fine colours greatly contribute to the value of the work”. The text not only contains descriptions of the species, but also extensive considerations upon the physiology and reproduction of the fungi, which however Sicard misunderstood (Ainsworth p. 117).


Volbracht 2009. Uellner 1691. Preface by A. B. Rendle. W. G. Smith (1837–1917) was first of all an illustrator, who gradually more and more turned to botanical illustrations. Mycology later became his major interest and he lectured and wrote books for the British Museum (Natural History) on fungi, and sometimes risked his family’s life by involving them in sampling edible and poisonous varieties.

181. STERBEECK, Franciscus van. *Theatrum fungorum oft het tooneel der campernoelien waer inne vertoont wort de gedaente, ken-teeckens, natuur, crachten, voetsel, deught ende ondeught; mitsgaders het voorsichtigh schoonmaken ende bereyden van alderhande fungien; en blijckteeckenen van de gene die vergiftighe gegeten hebben, met de gheneesmiddelen tot soodanigh anevel dienende; benessens eene naukeurighe beschrijvinghe vande aerd-buylen, papas, tarratouffli, artichiocken onder d’aerde, ende dierghelijcken ghewasschen*. Antwerpen, Ioseph Jacobs, 1675. 4vo. Engr. front,+ (38),+ 396,+ (20) pp.+ engr. portrait,+ 36 engr. plates, of which 27 are folding. Old ink annotations in margins, one plate with paper reinforcement, one with a small tear. Worn contemporary full calf, gilt spine with raised bands and black label, parly loose in hinges. Ink notes on front fly leaves. Bookseller label from Poul Budy, Berlin. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate.

Volbracht 2050. Uellner 1735. Nissen 1892. Hunt library 341. First edition, complete with the famous frontispiece showing a mushroom marketplace. One of the earliest works entirely devoted to fungi, only preceded by *Rariorum plantarum historia* by Carolus Clusius (Jules-Charles l’Éscluse) in 1601, and the first with engraved illustrations (Ainsworth p.48). The folding engr. portrait depicts the dedicatee, the Antwerp city physician Johannes van Buyten, and is engraved by Arn. van Westerhout after Carl. E. Biset. A portrait of the author is incorporated in the frontispiece. Franciscus van Sterbeeck (1630–93) was a Flemish priest, botanist and mycologist who lived most of his life in Antwerp. He devoted his life to botany, and the rare plants in his botanical garden were highly admired. Carolus Clusius had prepared a unique collection of watercolour illustrations of fungi (le Code de l’Éscluse) for his book in 1601, but the publisher mislaid them and inferior woodcuts were used instead. The “Code” was later presented to van Sterbeeck, who made much use of them in the present work, even though he claimed to have based all his illustrations for *Theatrum fungorum* on direct observation from nature. Much new material was included in the text and special attention was given to toadstools, which are treated in detail with descriptions of their natural history as well as their gastronomic and medical value. A second edition was published in 1712.
Aenwysinghe der
wuytrede aerde gheboren ende ghevoed
quede Fungi ghenoeghaem begeert.
Tot dien cynde dient ons defe
den Dumen meedensten ghenaemt.

De deftijnt wel de derde qua
de fiuoe alichgauw van colour is,
soort fal gheffeltte worden, alsfoo
grauw, een en de selve welen
Gancon, ende in't Hooghdt
is soo veel te legghen, als MiUk Fa

Het is ghewis, dat onder defe
sijn, als witte, alichgauw, bruyn
defe van vromde colouren bevoer
woordighe becomen hebbe op en
in onien hof van het Bifchdom
met haer tweede neffens den ande
fit vertooningh als een balleken
vinger-hoet, ghelijck dit cleyt
hebck bevonden dat van smonc
er den noen tot favons, ende
voluwenfche was, tot fooodanig
haeren volomen was dom hier
é e andere omegheekert zijnde.

sien, was twee duymy bredcht, se
pallfere hadde ghedracety geewe
van eender feughe ghegeten wyl
de. Sy is heel dun van stoofe, e
glepel, onder met tamelijk lan
pluysen den stelle correr is als
was wy met een bruyn roofch en
den stelle wat verheven, maer a
wel was wy met feer gelijcke m
sijfel uyt het ghekyde ringhe
ve. Den stelle is dry duyn en
pedick, van buyten wit, en
fen schymelachtighen reu

De deft hebck bevonden v
de, tot dat defe haeren oon
Van den voorgaendenden g
182. STRAUSS, Friedrich von. Verzeichniss (erstes) der in Bayern diesseits des Rheins bis jetzt gefundenen Pilze. [= Heading.] (Regensburg, 1850). 8vo. 114,+ (2) pp. Contemporary black, blindstamped paper boards, gilt spine and boards, yellow edges. From the library of Thore M. Fries, with his library stamp, and from Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 1500:–

Volbracht 2063. Uellner 1747. Fine copy!

183. SVENSSON, Harry G. Anteckningar om Karlstadstraktens skivlingflora (Vitsporingar: Leucosporae). Illustrated. Karlstad, Nya Wermanlands-Tidningen, 1940. 8vo. 40 pp. Stapled as issued. Inscribed by the author to A Friesen-dahl and with the signature of Nils Fries. 600:–

Volbracht 2077. Uellner 1757.


Volbracht 2092. Uellner 1765. Edward Broddesson was an adjunkt of botany in Örebro and had a large botanical library.

185. [Tracts Fungi.]


(PLUES, Margaret.) Rambles in Search of Flowerless Plants. Fungi. [Offprint (?) from Rambles in Search of Flowerless Plants]. (London, 1864?). 71 pp.+ 4 hand-coloured lith. plates. Bound together with:

FOX, Tilbury. *Cases of Tinea Circinata (Ringworm) communicated from the horse.* Reprinted from the Clinical Society’s reports, Vol. IV. London, No date. 8vo. 8pp. Bound together with:


COOKE, M. C. *Amongst the Grass.* [Extract.] No place, no date. pp. 61–64. Bound together with:

COOKE, M. C. *Branched Clavarias.* [Extract.] No place, no date. pp. 81–84. Bound together with:


CARRUTHERS, William. *Report on ther Results of the Competition of 1874, for the Royal Agriculturlar Society’s Prizes for Potatoes that should be free from disease for three years in succession; together with a note on Mr. W. G. Smith’s discovery of the rest-spores of the potato-fungus.* Offprint from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, vol. XI, s.s. part 2. 8vo. 26,+(1) pp.+ fold. typographical table. Some foxing. Bound together with:


Worn black half calf with burgundy title label (reading “Tracts – Fungi”) and sparingly gilt spine. From the library of Worthington G. Smith, with his signature dated 1896, and his hand-written table of contents on fly leaf. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate.

12000:–

An impressive sammelband with 28 offprints and extracts on mycology, from the library of the noted plant pathologist and mycologist Worthington George Smith (1835–1917), with several of his own works but also by Cooke, Berkeley, Fries and others, and with a dedication from Elias Fries to him!

186. **TRATTINNICK, Leopold.** *Die eßbaren Schwämme des Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaates.* Wien & Triest, Geistingers Buchhandlung, 1809. 8vo. cxxiii, + (2), + (3, blanks), + 110, 113–142, (2, blanks), 143–174, + (1, facsmile) pp. + 30 hand-coloured engr. plates. The title page with a small paper repair in inner corner. The plates mounted on folding leaves. Contemporary marbled paper boards, decorated spine with red and black labels. Lacks one errata page (here replaced with a facsmile). Old library stamp: “Knjiznica Ljubljana” and with owner’s monogram “GJ”. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 15000:–

Volbracht 2121, who also lacks the errata-leaf. Uellner 1785. Nissen 1986. Without the errata and with only 28 plates. Here with the “nachricht an den Buchbinder” preserved. “One of the first popular books on mushrooms”. Leopold Trattinnick (1764–1849) was an Austrian botanist, who published some of the greatest Austrian works on fungi, such as: *Fungi austriaci delectu*. He was curator of the k.k. Hof-Naturiencabine from 1809–1835.


188. **TROG, Jakob Gabriel.** *Tabula analytica fungorum.* In epicrisi seu synopsi hymenomycetum Friesiana descripsit, ad operis usum faciliorem collata. Bern, Huberi et Sociorum (Körber), 1846. 8vo. viii, + 313, + (3) pp. The title-, the following leaf and the last three leaves with paper repair, the last two with loss of text. Spotting and foxing. Later paper binding with red spine label. From the library of André le Breton, with his label, and from Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 600:–
André le Breton (dead 1892) was a French mycologist at Rouen, one of the founders of the Societe mycologique de France. J. G. Trog (1781–1865).


(TROG, J. G.) *Zweiter Nachtrag zu dem in Nr. 15–23 der Mittheilungen enthaltenden Verzeichniss schweizericher Schwämme*. No place, no date. 8vo. 49–56 pp. Spotting in lower margin pp. 69–76, heavy at pp. 73–76 and at the end, last leaf with paper repair. Fine contemporary blindstamped black cloth, gilt spine and boards with gilt frame. Finely repaired with new end papers by Levins bokbinderi. From the library of Th. M. Fries, with his library stamp, and from Nils Fries, with his bookplate.


Volbracht 2136. Nissen 2009. First edition, a second was published in 1862. According to Volbracht this first edition was printed in an edition of 100 numbered copies. One of the best illustrated works dealing largely with truffles. Louis-René Tulasne and his brother Charles cooperated in a life-long study of botany. Charles was the artist and executed most of the illustrations, so also in the present work. The coloured plates are by Riocreux and Lespiault. Tulasne’s object was “to study the results obtained by the British scientist Miles Berkeley, who had demonstrated that there are two fruiting forms in four genera of Gastero-mycetes. He confirmed Berkeley’s findings and generalized them in a series of ten memoirs, of which the last, *Fungi hypogaei*... remains one of the foundations of the modern study of this group” (DSB).

Volbracht 2136 “Sehr selten in der lateinischen Erstausgabe”. Uellner 1798. Nissen 2010. Fine copy of the first edition. The fine engraved plates are made by Charles Tulasne. An English translation was published in 1931. “The Carpologia at the time of its publication (1861–1865) was an epoch-making work and is one of the great mycological classics. In the Carpologia we have the most detailed descriptions and the best illustrations of the morphology and life-history of the Ascomycetes yet produced” (Preface to the 1931–edition).

16000:–


2500:–
CENYA: I. cristacea. II. sphärea. III. crassata. IV. rigidum.
V. hyphanterites. corieformis. VI. pachystele. incrassatus. VII. hydnocystis. setosa.


Not in Volbracht. Uellner 1801.

195. VITTADINI, Carlo. Descrizione dei funghi mangerecci più comuni dell’Italia e de’velenosì che possono co’ medesimi confondersi. Con XVI tavole incise in rame e colorate. Milano, Felice Ruson (1832)–35. 4to. (4),+ xlvii,+(blank),+ 364 pp.+ 44 finely hand-coloured engr. plates. Printed on better paper. Some foxing, mostly in the beginning. A few of the plates cut close to frame. Late 19th-century dark brown half calf, slightly worn spine with raised bands and gilt lettering. From the library of Nils Fries, with his bookplate. 20000:–

Volbracht 2196. Stafleu 16258. Nissen 2071. This is the main mycological work by the doctor and mycologist Carlo Vittadini (1800–65) from Monticelli at Mailand. The fine plates are drawn by Vittadini himself “...ex natura”. He also published two special studies, Monographia Tuberacearum in 1831 and Monographia Lycoperdineorum in 1842, about truffles.

196. VUILLEMIN, Paul. Les bases actuelles de la systématique en mycologie. (Sonderabdruck aus den “Progressus rei botanicae. II Band, 1 Heft.) Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1907. 8vo. (2),+ 170 pp. Later green half cloth (Levins bokbinderi). From the library of Nils Fries. 250:–
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NISSEN, Claus. Die botanische Buchillustrationen. Band II, Bibliographie. Stuttgart,
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UELLNER, Winfried. Fungorum libri bibliothecae Joachim Schliemann. 3 ed. Va-
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