Mycological collections of Fedor (Theodor) Bucholtz

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Abstract: The well-known taxonomist of hypogeous fungi Fedor Bucholtz (29 Oct 1872 – 30 April 1924) was born in Warsaw; after studies in Moscow University (1891–1895) he was a professor of botany in Riga Polytechnic Institute (1897–1919) and Tartu University. The rich herbarium of fungi collected by him was partly destroyed during World War I or lost when evacuated to Russia; it partly found a new home in the Farlow Herbarium of the Harvard University in the USA. In the Herbarium EAA of the Estonian University of Life Sciences (Tartu, Estonia) there are 2419 specimens collected by him. In 2010, among old unordered collections of microfungi about 650 specimens, collected possibly by Bucholtz were found in the herbarium TAAM in Tartu. There are 457 specimens (383 species) in tiny envelopes of similar size and paper. This is possibly Bucholtz’s collection of reference specimens (assembled from larger samples of identified species) he kept with him during his enforced travels. A list of this collection is appended to this paper.

Kokkuvõte: Fedor (Theodor) Bucholtzi mükoloogilised kogud


Fedor Bucholtz (29 Oct 1872 – 30 April 1924) was a well-known taxonomist of hypogeous fungi, professor of botany in Riga, Latvia and Tartu, Estonia. He was born in Warsaw but after death of his father in 1876 we know he was living in Riga, Latvia where he graduated from a gymnasium in 1891. After studies in Moscow University (1891–1895) he was left there to be prepared for professorship; in 1897–1919 he was an Associate Professor, Adjunct Professor and Professor of botany and plant physiology in Riga Polytechnic Institute (which was 1915–1918 evacuated to Moscow). From 1910–1913 he was the Vice-Director of the Institute in Riga then in 1912 the Dean of the Agricultural Faculty, and in 1917 he was the Secretary of the Institute’s Council. Among his students were several later well-known Russian mycologists, including A.S. Bondarzew, in addition he trained a large number of Estonian agronomists.

To support his studies in taxonomy and distribution of hypogeous fungi and plant parasites, Bucholtz collected fungi for the herbarium and for distribution in an exsiccate. This activity took him to Central Russia, Latvia, Saaremaa Is. (Estonia), Caucasus, Georgia, Austria, Italy, Germany and other places.

In the second year of the World War I, when German army was approaching to Riga, the Riga Polytechnic Institute was evacuated. On 20 July 1915 all faculty and staff moved to Tartu. About 1500 items including equipment, collections and other materials was evacuated to Nizhnyi Novgorod (East of Moscow) and in November some 300 items were transferred from there to Moscow. The buildings of Pētermuža, the experimental farm near Riga, were burnt down by the Russian Army two hours after the evacuation order was issued. The laboratories, libraries and archives along with all records of research work done went up in flames. Nothing
could be rescued (Järvesoo, 1980: 250). Obviously, mycological collections not evacuated in the last hours were destroyed in the fire.

Mycological collections remained at Nizhnyi Novgorod. In the minutes of the Council of the Institute of 11 August 1915 in Tartu it was mentioned, that Prof. F. Bucholtz was living in Moscow (Report..., 1916). In October 1915, activities of the Institute were resumed in several places in Moscow. The agricultural chairs were moved to the Moscow Agricultural Institute in Petrovsko-Razumovsk near Moscow (now it is a part of Moscow), then to Ivanovo-Voznesensk (renamed Ivanovo later) about 300 km northeast of Moscow (Komarnitski, 1947: 322). By 20 April 1918 the Educational Committee of the Institute had decided to stop teaching in Moscow on 28 April and to return the Institute to Riga (Hoffmann, 1918: 15).

It was a politically and militarily confusing time: there was the bolshevistic regime in Moscow, but Riga the German army had occupied since 3 September, 1917. Russia and Germany made peace, the Brest peace treaty, on 3 March 1918. The Faculty and staff of the Riga Polytechnic Institute was partly re-evacuated to Riga in summer 1918. Bucholtz described in his letter to Tartu University, dated 18 Oct 1920 that he was permitted to take with him to Riga from Ivanovo-Voznesensk only a small part of his personal belongings (clothes, underwear).

During the German occupation in 1918, local German scientists tried to reorganize the Polytechnic Institute in to a Baltic Institute, but this Institute existed only a few months, not later than 11 November, when Germany was defeated. Latvia was declared an independent republic in November, 1918, but by January, 1919 Riga was conquered by the Russian Red Army. On 10 Feb, 1919 it was resolved by the government Permanent Comission on Latvian Affairs in Moscow, that all property of the Riga Polytechnical Institute, as well as personal property of its professors must be returned to Riga as soon as possible. However, everything changed rapidly, and soon all the property was sent not to Riga, but rather to the newly established Ivanovo-Voznesensk Polytechnic Institute, not far from Moscow.

At the same time the situation was changing in Riga as well. In May, 1919, Riga was taken by the German Landeswehr army. In June the Estonian army helped to free the Latvian Republic from foreign military forces. In 1919, the Polytechnic Institute was incorporated into the newly created University of Latvia, opened on 28 September 1919 (Järvesoo, 1980: 241; Bucholtz, letter to the administration of Tartu University, 22 Feb 1920).

Bucholtz returned to Riga in 1918 and continued to read lectures in the Institute (Lepik, 1925: 289). Earlier in 1916/1917 when still in Moscow, he had sent his Curriculum vitae to the Tartu University (Bucholtz, 1919). In 1919 he was invited to Tartu University to be a professor in botany, and was appointed to this post by a decree of the Minister of Education dated 20 August, 1919. At this time both Latvia and Estonia were fighting a War of Independence with Russia, so Bucholtz with his family arrived to the war-time Estonia later, in December 9, 1919. He has lost his library, his mycological collections and everything else, but was happy to be welcomed in to a very old university (founded 1632) to participate in its renovation. He was a member of the Tartu Naturalists’ Society since 1905 and had published many papers in the botanical periodicals of this university. He arrived with all his family – his wife Claudia and sons Alexander (*23 Oct 1900), Wladimir (*30 March 1899), Feodor (*8 January 1905), Boris (*24 September 1903) and Claudius (*13 March 1902). Three of them were soon students of the Tartu University attending without tuition fees. He lived at the Botanical Garden. The address was indicated as Kroonuaia St. 28/40 (EAA.2100.1.1248), but this is apparently an error. The correct address is obviously the one of the Botanical Garden – Lai St. 38/40.

He organized the teaching and scientific research in the Institute of Botany; restored activities at the Tartu Botanical Garden, where a new, Estonian division was created; founded the Phytopathological Cabinet of the University in 1922; and organized courses for agronomists on protection of potatoes against fungal diseases. By 20 November, 1919 he already was elected the Vice-President of the Tartu Naturalists’ Society; was the first chairman of the Society’s plant conservation section, newly established in 1920; and editor of the Society’s Transactions. He was the primary promoter of nature conservation in the Estonian Republic, and together with other professors tried to find a virgin forest suitable for the first National Park in Estonia. He published several popular-scientific articles in Estonian
journals and newspapers. To manage with all this, he began to learn Estonian.

Tartu University administration supported his application to get Estonian citizenship on 21 May 1920 and it was awarded to him and his family members in 1920. In Estonian archives (but not in his new passport, issued 5 Nov 1920) his forname has written Theodor but, he did not change the spelling of his name in his publications.

At the end of September 1922 Bucholtz became seriously ill and died from brain sclerosis in age of 51 in Tartu on 30 Apr 1924 (Estonian History Archives EAA.1979.1.420; 1917–1925). He was buried 5 May 1924 in Tartu St. John’s Old Cemetery, soon after a gravestone was set with a few simple words on it: Prof. Fedor Bucholtz. Students. 1925 (Fig. 1). His son Alexander went to USA in 1922 or 1923, four other sons and his widow remained (possibly) in Estonia. On 1939 his widow Claudia with son Claudius were living in Kohtla (Kohtla Commune, N. Estonia), Feodor in Jõhvi (N. Estonia), Vladimir in Tartu, Boris had possibly already left Estonia (State Gazette 1940, Supplement 14: 31; 36: 1209). They all resettled from Estonia to Germany in 1939 or 1940.

Bucholtz’s biography given above is based on articles by Kaho, 1924; Lepik, 1925, 1925-a, 1934; Komarnitski, 1947; Kongo, 2003; Vilberg, 1922, and personal folders in the Estonian History Archives. Interesting photos of F. Bucholtz and his family may be seen in his descendants’ homepage www.bucholtz.de

WHERE ARE THE BUCHOLTZ´S MYCOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS?

One, possibly smaller part of his collections was destroyed 20 July 1915 in Pētermuža near Riga. According to Report… (1916), the main mycological collections packed in boxes were evacuated in 1915 and remained in Nizhnyi Novgorod; according to Komarnitski (1947), Bucholtz lost almost all his extensive collections by 1915, when the Institute was evacuated from Riga. The same was repeated recently (Anonymus, 2000), possibly by a Russian author as follows, “In order to save his invaluable collections and herbarium, F.V. Buchholts [sic!] sent them to Moscow as heavy luggage. But in the confusion of wartime these materials were lost.” The date, 1915, is obviously erroneous; the trouble with his collections and other property was really in 1918 and later. Lloyd (1923: 1169) wrote: “In the recent cataclysm that overtook Russia he lost everything, his property, library, collection, and was fortunate to escape with his life”. However, Lloyd got the data for his short article from Prof. O. Mattirollo (Italy), who was Bucholtz’ supervisor in 1899; possibly Mattirollo was in correspondence with Bucholtz in 1922 or earlier.

War of Independency ended with the Estonian–Russian peace treaty in 2 February 1920. Already by 22 February professor Bucholtz sent a letter to the administration of the university asking to help him to get his personal library, manuscripts, herbarium collections and other items, packed in boxes, kept in the newly founded Ivanovo-Voznesensk Polytechnic Institute. He repeated his requests twice after he got his Estonian citizenship. Tartu University applied to the governmental Commission on Returning the Evacuated from Estonia Properties and to its delegation in Moscow.

The correspondence includes valuable information on the collections. In appendices to Bucholtz’s letters, it has been described as follows:

Collections. 1. Herbarium of (mainly Baltic) fungi, about 2,200 Nos. (more than 20,000 specimens) in 20–22 green folders, envelopes with a title Fungi rossici exs. coll. F. Bucholtz. 2. Fungi rossici exsiccati by F. Bucholtz and Bondarzew, fasc. 3, 4, 13, 14. This edition in many sets in green folders is all my personal work and is for distributing to the subscribers. 3. Dried plants (parasitic fungi) in many binded

Fig. 1. Fedor Bucholtz´s gravestone.
up folders. This is the material to be used for the exsiccata (p. 2). ... 5. **Russian fungi** edited by Nevodovsky, in 3 or 4 folders. 6. Collection of photos of plant diseases. 7. Collection of portraits of botanists and others. (ERA.1025.1.119).

The process of returning Bucholtz’s property was dragging out as seen from the correspondence between the Commission and Russian National Commissariat of Foreign Affairs (ERA.1025.1.119). In a letter to Erik Lundstroem (Sweden), Bucholtz wrote 10 Feb 1922: “… my collections have not yet been returned … I hope my Endogone-collection will anyway returned from Moscow” (Archive of the Herbarium TU, BH 10, 1920–1922). Vilberg (1922: 361) mentioned later in 1922, “Most of his personal library, his valuable fungal collections and cultures remained in Russia”.

Bucholtz’ collections and library were returned to his inheritors later; we do not know with certainty until additional studies in archives are conducted, but probably this was sometime after 1924, after death of Bucholtz.

Where are the Bucholtz’ collections now? In Riga or in other Latvian herbaria, there are no specimens collected by Bucholtz (Edgars Vimba in litt., 15 March 2010). We have not found no data on his collections in Moscow or St. Petersburg herbaria (Parmasto, 1985; Index Herbariorum, http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/).

After Bucholtz’s death on April 30, 1924, his family (widow and five children, among them three students of the Tartu University) fell into serious financial difficulties. One set of all 8 fascicles of the *Fungi rossici exsiccati* was sold to the Tartu University Botanical Garden on 3 Jan 1925 for 10,000 Estonian mark (EAA.2100.12.144, l 80p). About 5,200 specimens were obtained by the Farlow Herbarium of the Harvard University, USA (Pfister, 2010). 5,000 specimens of his personal herbarium, and specimens prepared in 1915–1918 for the *Exsiccati* fasc. IV and XIV were passed as a generous gift to Tartu University by Claudia Bucholtz in 1926–1930. However, in 1934, the bulk of the specimens were not yet put into order (Lepik, 1934: 5, 8).

In the first list of fungi, offered in exchange by the Phytopathological Institute of the Tartu University (Lepik, 1932) only three specimens collected by Bucholtz were listed, but 4 sets of Bucholtz-Bondarzew’s *Fungi rossici exsiccati* fasc. III, 26 sets of fasc. IV and 16 sets of fasc. XIV were included. In the second list, published 11 years later (Lepik, 1943), no exsiccati were offered for exchange, but 29 specimens (altogether 420 duplicates) collected by Bucholtz were listed. It is possibly that fascicles of the *exsiccati* were all used for the exchange of the herbarium.

In 1943 all collections of the Phytopathological Institute, including the exchange specimens were kept in Raadi, on the outskirts of Tartu, in the Phytopathological Experimental Station. The main herbarium of the Station was evacuated in summer, 1944, possibly to Konguta, a village in Tartu County and survived the destruction of the war. The exchange herbarium was possibly destroyed together with all buildings of the agricultural experimental station of the University in the Raadi Manor in battles of 5 September, 1944 (Viiralt, 1991: 168). There are no data in the Estonian archives on the evacuation or the destruction of Station’s property in 1944 (EAA.5311.1).

In the fungal herbaria in Tartu, in 2009/2010 there were 2419 specimens of microfungi (about 500 species) collected by F. Bucholtz in the herbarium EAA of the Estonian University of Life Sciences, 8 in TAAM (of the same university). These specimens were collected by Bucholtz between 1892 to 1924; only 10 specimens in years 1919–1924 when he was in Estonia. Of the 2419 specimens, 2065 were collected before 1915, i.e. before the evacuation of the Riga Institute and himself to Moscow region. No hypogeous fungi are in the collections in Tartu.

**Fungi rossici exsiccati**

Bucholtz distributed fascicles I (Ser. A, nos. 1–50) and XI (Ser. B, nos. 501–550) of his *Fungi rossici exsiccati* from Riga, in 1915. A list of fungi included and host plants was published in the *Rapports et travaux* of the Institute (Bucholtz, 1915). Serie A with more or less common species was released in 100 copies, Serie B (rare species) was issued in 50 copies. Next two fascicles (A II, nos. 51–100 and B XII, nos. 551–600) were prepared by him in the Imperial Moscow Botanical Garden and issued in Moscow in 1916 (Bucholtz, 1916). Fasc. A III (nos. 101–150) and B XIII (nos. 601–650) of the exsiccati were compiled by Bucholtz and Bondarzew together and released in 1916 (Bucholtz, 1917: 57).
Fascicle A IV (nos. 151–200), possibly also fasc. A XIV (nos. 651–700) were prepared (or also released?) in January 1918 (as written by hand on the title label on a specimens map in TAAM). Unlike the former fascicles, the labels in fascicle IV (and XIV?) are handwritten and then mimeographed; the violet ink used is now often very much faded. No schedae were published with these fascicles but were printed in condensed form in 1932 (Lepik, 1932: 93–96). Numbers 201–500 were not used in the fascicles edited until 1918 or later. Lepik (1932: 91) indicated, that specimens for these fascicles were prepared by Bucholtz in 1915–1918 in Ivanovo-Wosnessensk (near Moscow) and passed by Claudia Bucholtz to the Tartu University as a gift in 1931. The sets of the exsiccatae are possibly present in several herbaria of the world (including BPI, CUP, FH, S – cf. Pfister, 1985: 51) but none are in Riga or in the herbarium of the former Phytopathological Institute of the Tartu University (EAA). The only complect survived (fasc. XIV lacking) in Estonia is in the herbarium TAAM (deposited from the Department of Botany of the Tartu University).

A BUCHOLTZ’S REFERENCE SPECIMENS COLLECTION

In January, 2010 when checking last unordered collections of micromycetes in the Herbarium TAAM (former TAA) in Tartu, Estonia, the curator Ilmi Parmasto found a folder with 296 tiny packets of microfungi. On every small envelope or packet, Latin names of the fungus and host plants are indicated in dark, almost blackish ink. No collector or identifier names were indicated, in addition in most cases no data on localities were mentioned. All envelopes have in upper part a number, from 294 to 517, written with blue pencil (Fig. 2).

After some months, another collection of similarly numbered specimens with blue pencil envelopes was found among packages of specimens, collected by our colleague Peeter Põldmaa (1929–1990) for the not yet compiled and distributed fascicles (IV and onward) of the exsiccatae “Mycotheca Estonica”. This second enigmatic collection is a mixed set of envelopes with fungi of different origin:

1–7, 9–89 – uniformly formatted exchange specimens of Russian fungi, collected by Shirayevsky.

Fig. 2. Some envelopes with reference specimens. Upper right: Puccinia coronifera. ‘Blue number’ = 245, old no. – 255, in parentheses Fungi rossici exsiccati III number: 119. Next envelope: Phoma Anethi, no. 282, old number – 198, exsiccati IV no.: 188.

90–104 – Fungi Rossici, collected by G.S. Nevodovsky.

105–132, 138–148, 150–179, 181–224, 239–252, 254–262, 264, 266–276, 279–281, 417–418, 431, 451–452, 467, 675–677, 679, 682–683, 723 – mainly specimens in unlabelled envelopes, inside a small sheet with fungal and host names. Some specimens were collected by Johann Andreas Bäumler, František Bubák, Karl von Keissler, Franz Petrak and Zoltán von Szabó. On some envelopes collecting locations are mentioned. These localities include: Carlsberg, Gebirgspark, Helvetia, Stuttgart, Tirol. In some envelopes up to 9 different species of fungi from different hosts are found together; the names and blue numbers are written on the envelope.

There are three different types of specimens that are in the set of fungi found in the herbarium TAAM in 2010:

1. Duplicates of fungi collected for exchange by Aref’yev, Schirayevsky, Bäumler a.o.
2. Unordered collections, sometimes several species in one envelope, not yet labelled, collected from different, mainly unnamed localities. Ten specimens were collected (possibly by other mycologists) in Brazil, Hungary, Mexico, Romania, Slovakia, South-West Africa or Teneriffe (Canary Is.). This collection will be databased and included in the European section of the general herbarium of TAAM during 2010.

3. 457 specimens (some erroneously with the same number) which make up a selection of 383 species in more or less uniform tiny envelopes, identified, but all without data on collectors and identifiers, mostly also with no data on localities. It seems to be a collection of reference specimens (hand sample of identified species) to be used in identification of new collections or to check understanding of species concepts of a mycologist. But it is also possible, that this selection is (partly) a set of small parts of specimens, kept by Fedor Bucholtz with him when travelling. He may have kept these fearing that the main collections might be lost or destroyed. Or they may be small examples of specimens previously given away.

On these envelopes month and year of collecting usually are indicated, but in several cases only month (without year) are given. The year is written usually in a shortened way – e.g., 917 instead of 1917. The first specimens were collected in February, 1902; the last ones in 1919 (two collections), one in January, 1920 and one in 1923. A few are numbered (e.g., 198) in parentheses after the fungus name, in many cases in the middle of the envelope there is a number (between 193–263) which was later struck-out. Also on some envelopes a number after the letter N was given. This is the number of the same specimen in his *Fungi rossici exsiccati*. Some few envelopes have abbreviated localities (usually – name of a Russian province, written in Russian).

According to the handwriting, collecting places and data, and type of numbering, most of the collections have been made and / or managed by Fedor Bucholtz. Blue numbers in right upper corner are obviously written at the same time, but possibly by a person other than F. Bucholtz after January, 1920 or after 1923. (Some few specimens were collected then.) Several paper envelopes were made from unused forms from the North-Western Russian Railway charge printed in 1911 or later, one from an unused forest accounting form, printed in Estonia in 1919 or later.

What are the numbers written by blue pencil on all specimen envelopes? Was there a numbered list of localities and other data? Were they numbered in connection with passing the specimens as a gift to the Tartu University, or was there a hope to sell the specimens similar to the ones sent to the Farlow Herbarium? There is neither any thing about this situation in the Estonian archives, nor in the small collection of Bucholtz’s papers in Tartu University Botany Department. Nevertheless, the reference collection is kept separately in the herbarium TAAM, and the list of its specimens is given below as an appendix to this paper.

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**LITERATURE**


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The National Archives of Estonia, Estonian Historical Archives:
- ERA.1025.1.119
- EAA.1415.1.52, 58
- EAA.1979.1.420;1917–1925
- EAA.2100.1.1248
- EAA.2100.2.78, 11–101
- EAA.2100.12.144
- EAA.5311.1 & 16
**APPENDIX**

**List of specimens in the Bucholtz's reference collection of fungi**

After fungus and its host names, locality and collecting date (when indicated) are given. In parentheses other numbers written on the envelope are indicated: strikethrough – number in black, struck out later; in bold – number of the same species and host in an earlier edited fascicle of the Fungi rossici exsiccati. After the number of the specimen in the herbarium TAAM, the number (245–864) written by blue pencil on every envelope is indicated.

- Acrostalagmus cinnabarinus Corda – Quercus sp. TAAM 202374. – 389.
- A. tenuis Nees – Arrhenatherum elatius. TAAM 202424. – 405.
- Anthostoma alpigenum (Fuckel) Sacc. – Lonicera xylosteum. 15 Aug 1915. TAAM 202485. – 540.
- Ceriospora dubyi Niessl – Humulus lupulus, on dry stems. TAAM 202385. – 433.
- Chaetomium mucorum Corda – May 1917. TAAM 202386. – 434.
- C. fuligineum Bonord. – Russula sp., on a rotten fruitbody. Sep 1918. – TAAM 202559. – 704.
- Colletotrichum meloideum (Fr.) Lagerh. – Picea abies. TAAM 202420. – 409.
- Cryptosporium eunomia (Fr.) Fuckel – Fraxinus excelsior. Dec 1915. TAAM 202584. – 728.
- C. microsora Sacc. – Tilia cordata. 12 Sep 1917. (216).
- A. microsporum P. Karst. – Alnus sp. Mar 1913. TAAM 202328. – 263.
- Cryptosporium eunomia (Fr.) Fuckel – Fraxinus excelsior. Dec 1915. TAAM 202584. – 728.
- C. fuligineum Bonord. – Russula sp., on a rotten fruitbody. Sep 1918. – TAAM 202559. – 704.
- Colletotrichum meloideum (Fr.) Lagerh. – Picea abies. TAAM 202420. – 409.
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- C. microsora Sacc. – Tilia cordata. 12 Sep 1917. (216).
- A. microsporum P. Karst. – Alnus sp. Mar 1913. TAAM 202328. – 263.
- Cryptosporium eunomia (Fr.) Fuckel – Fraxinus excelsior. Dec 1915. TAAM 202584. – 728.
C. ferruginium Bonord. – Morus alba. TAAM 202400. – 579.
C. elongata (Fr.) Grev. – Robinia pseudoacacia. 1916. TAAM 202308. – 446.
Cyathus olla (Batsch) Pers. – Russia, Mosqua Prov., Kryukovo, Jul 1915. TAAM 202229. – 586.
C. striatus (Huds.) Willd. – Alopecurus pratensis. Russia, Mosqua Prov., Kryukovo, Jul 1915. TAAM 202261. – 587.
Cylindrium aeruginosum (Link) Lindau – Quercus sp., on leaves. TAAM 202456. – 398.
C. elongatum Bonord. – Quercus sp. Nov 1908. TAAM 202455. – 397.
C. griseum Bonord. – Quercus sp. Oct 1909. TAAM 202454. – 396.
Cytopsora ambiens (Nitschke) Sacc. – Quercus sp. TAAM 202605. – 749.
C. chrysosperma (Pers.) Fr. – Populus sp. Dec 1909. TAAM 202614. – 755.
C. sparsum ambiens (Nitschke) Sacc. – Quercus sp. TAAM 202605. – 749.
C. ferruginium Bonord. – Morus alba. TAAM 202400. – 579.
C. elongata (Fr.) Grev. – Robinia pseudoacacia. 1916. TAAM 202308. – 446.
Cyathus olla (Batsch) Pers. – Russia, Mosqua Prov., Kryukovo, Jul 1915. TAAM 202229. – 586.
C. striatus (Huds.) Willd. – Alopecurus pratensis. Russia, Mosqua Prov., Kryukovo, Jul 1915. TAAM 202261. – 587.
Cylindrium aeruginosum (Link) Lindau – Quercus sp., on leaves. TAAM 202456. – 398.
C. elongatum Bonord. – Quercus sp. Nov 1908. TAAM 202455. – 397.
C. griseum Bonord. – Quercus sp. Oct 1909. TAAM 202454. – 396.
Cytopsora ambiens (Nitschke) Sacc. – Quercus sp. TAAM 202605. – 749.
C. chrysosperma (Pers.) Fr. – Populus sp. Dec 1909. TAAM 202614. – 755.
C. sparsum ambiens (Nitschke) Sacc. – Quercus sp. TAAM 202605. – 749.
E. serotinum J. Schröd. – Sympyrum officinale. TAAM 202416. – 318.
E. vulgare Corda – Typha latifolia. Apr 1917. TAAM 202518. – 481.
F. pirinum (Lib.) Fuckel – Pyrus sp. Dec 1913. – 475 (!).
H. consecratio (A. scabriuscula) Bell. – Quercus robur. Sep 1915. TAAM 202562. – 305 (I).
H. hirsuta (Deg.) Fuckel – Fagus sylvatica. TAAM 202563. – 716.
S. uvarum (Corda) Höhn. – Alnus glutinosa, on rotten bark. TAAM 202574. – 718.
C. phragmitisFuckel – Phragmites communis. Sep 1919. TAAM 202569. – 713.
C. virgultorum DC. – Rubus sp., on a stem. Sep 1915. TAAM 202629. – 710.
C. glaucum (Cord.) Höhn. – Alnus glutinosa, on old stump. Oct 1908. TAAM 202324. – 511.
F. pulicaris (Fr.) Sacc. – Sambucus nigra. Dec 1909. TAAM 202492. – 505.
C. phragmitisFuckel – Phragmites communis. Sep 1919. TAAM 202569. – 713.
G. gilva (DC.) Sacc. – Alnus sp. TAAM 202320. – 507.
H. crustaceum (Sowerby) Nitschke – Fagus sylvatica, on an old stump. Oct 1908. TAAM 202324. – 511.
Hypodermella laricis Tubeuf – Larix europaea. TAAM 202338. – 480.
H. nigra (Müll.) Fuckel – Quercus robur. Sep 1915. TAAM 202562. – 305.
H. cohaerens (Pers.) Fr. – Fagus sylvatica, on bark. TAAM 202326. – 513.
H. crustaceum (Sowerby) Nitschke – Fagus sylvatica, on an old stump. Oct 1908. TAAM 202324. – 511.
H. fuscosum (Pers.) Fr. – Fagus sylvatica, on bark. Aug 1917. TAAM 202327. – 514.
H. tubulina (Alb. & Schwein.) Fr. – Alnus sp. Sep 1919. TAAM 202525. – 512.
H. virgultorum DC. – Rubus sp., on a stem. Sep 1915. TAAM 202238. – 475 (!).
H. fuscum (Pers.) Fr. – Fagus sylvatica, on bark. Aug 1917. TAAM 202327. – 514.
H. virgultorum DC. – Rubus sp., on a stem. Sep 1915. TAAM 202238. – 475 (!).
H. fuscum (Pers.) Fr. – Fagus sylvatica, on bark. Aug 1917. TAAM 202327. – 514.
H. virgultorum DC. – Rubus sp., on a stem. Sep 1915. TAAM 202238. – 475 (!).
H. fuscum (Pers.) Fr. – Fagus sylvatica, on bark. Aug 1917. TAAM 202327. – 514.
H. virgultorum DC. – Rubus sp., on a stem. Sep 1915. TAAM 202238. – 475 (!).
H. fuscum (Pers.) Fr. – Fagus sylvatica, on bark. Aug 1917. TAAM 202327. – 514.
L. coniothyrum (Fockel) Sacc. – Rubus sp., on a stem. Apr 1913. TAAM 202389. – 570.
L. derasa (Berk. & Broome) Thüm. – Centaurea jacea. TAAM 202397. – 567.
L. libanotis (Fückel) Niessl – Heracleum spondylium. Sep 1917. TAAM 202392. – 569.
L. millefolii (Fückel) Niessl – Achillea millefolium. TAAM 202393. – 575.
L. purpurea Rehm – Cirsium arvense, on stems. Jan 1916. TAAM 202396. – 574.
L. suffulta (Nees) Niessl – Melampyrum sp. TAAM 202391. – 566.
L. vagabunda Sacc. – Rubus fruticosus, on stems. Apr 1913. TAAM 202395. – 573.
L. spermoideas (Hoffm.) Fückel – Alnus sp., on a stump. Mar 1911. TAAM 202300. – 484.
Leptostrormella aquilina C. Massal. – Pteridium aquilinum. TAAM 202504. – 471.
L. foedans (Fr.) Fr. – Ulmus sp. Mar 1914. TAAM 202437. – 526.
L. bicaulon Sacc. – Aesculus hippocastanum. TAAM 202438. – 527.
L. inquinans (Tode) De Not. – Acer sp., on twigs. Apr 1910. TAAM 202435. – 524.
L. purpurea Rehm – Cirsium arvense, on stems. Jan 1916. TAAM 202396. – 574.
L. suffulta (Nees) Niessl – Melampyrum sp. TAAM 202391. – 566.
L. vagabunda Sacc. – Rubus fruticosus, on stems. Apr 1913. TAAM 202395. – 573.
L. spermoideas (Hoffm.) Fückel – Alnus sp., on a stump. Mar 1911. TAAM 202300. – 484.
Leptostrormella aquilina C. Massal. – Pteridium aquilinum. TAAM 202504. – 471.
L. foedans (Fr.) Fr. – Ulmus sp. Mar 1914. TAAM 202437. – 526.
L. bicaulon Sacc. – Aesculus hippocastanum. TAAM 202438. – 527.
L. inquinans (Tode) De Not. – Acer sp., on twigs. Apr 1910. TAAM 202435. – 524.
L. purpurea Rehm – Cirsium arvense, on stems. Jan 1916. TAAM 202396. – 574.
L. suffulta (Nees) Niessl – Melampyrum sp. TAAM 202391. – 566.
L. vagabunda Sacc. – Rubus fruticosus, on stems. Apr 1913. TAAM 202395. – 573.
L. spermoideas (Hoffm.) Fückel – Alnus sp., on a stump. Mar 1911. TAAM 202300. – 484.
Oidium erysiphoides Fr. – Euonymus japonica. TAAM 202285. – 381.
O. erysiphoides Fr. – Inula helenium. Sep 1913. TAAM 202283. – 380.
O. erysiphoides Fr. – Lamium purpureum. May 1919. TAAM 202281. – 378.
O. erysiphoides Fr. – Pium sativum. Jul 1912. TAAM 202282. – 379.
Ovularia decipiens Sacc. – Ranunculus lanuginosus. May 1911. TAAM 202279. – 375.

Ph. stellariae (Lib.) J. Schröt. – Stellaria holostea. Mar 1917. TAAM 202529. – 674.
Ph. laserpitii Sacc. (? – “Phyllaphora laserpici”) – Laserpitium latifolium. TAAM 202601. – 745.
Ph. mahoniconia Pass. – Mahonia aquifolium. (208) TAAM 202536. – 681.
Ph. querne Thüm. – Quercus sessiliflora. Aug 1900. TAAM 202535. – 680.
Ph. sorghina Sacc. – Sorghum vulgaris. TAAM 202533. – 678.
Ph. salicis (Auersw. ex Fuckel) Sacc. – Salix sp. Mar 1908. TAAM 202348. – 460.

P. punctiformis (Fuckel) C. Massal. & Sacc. – Galium sp. TAAM 202665. – 634.
P. sedi Sacc. – Sedum telephium. Aug 1912. TAAM 202666. 635.
P. sedi Sacc. – Sedum telephium. Aug 1912. TAAM 202666. 635.
P. sedi Sacc. – Sedum telephium. Aug 1912. TAAM 202666. 635.
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P. sedi Sacc. – Sedum telephium. Aug 1912. TAAM 202666. 635.


Rosellinia aquila (Fr.) Ces. & De Not. – Vitis vinifera. Dec 1915. TAAM 202287. – 468.


S. graminis Fuckel – Milium effusum. TAAM 202593. – 737.

S. graminis Fuckel – Milium effusum. TAAM 202593. – 737.

S. graminis Fuckel – Milium effusum. TAAM 202594. – 738.

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S. graminis Fuckel – Milium effusum. TAAM 202593. – 737.


V. ambiens (Pers.) Fr. – Pyrus malus. (252). TAAM 202293. – 362.

V. ambiens (Pers.) Fr. – Rubus sp. TAAM 202294. – 363.

V. ambiens (Pers.) Fr. – Salix sp. (254). TAAM 202271. – 361.


V. ambiens (Pers.) Fr. Rubus sp., on stems. Feb 1911. TAAM 202372. – 466.


Venturia geranii (Fr.) G. Winter – Geranium sp. (259). TAAM 202211. – 368.


Verticillium agaricinum (Link) Corda – Mycena alcalina. Sep 1918. TAAM 202476. – 412.
