

Singer worked preferably on the systematics of the Agaricales, Russulales, Boletales, and Polyporales s.l. His main work *Agaricales in modern taxonomy* (1<sup>st</sup> ed. 1951, 4<sup>th</sup> ed 1986) remains one of the most important standard books of Basidiomycete-systematics.

**Alfred Einhellinger** (1913-1999) was from 1939, with some interruptions owing to World War II, the First Violinist and later, till 1970, Chamber Musician of the Münchner Philharmoniker, Bavaria. His mycological masterwork was the monographic study of the Bavarian *Russula* species. The third edition of which came out two years after the original publication in 1985 and it was widely acknowledged far beyond Germany. In December 1995 he was given the award of the Bavarian Academy of Science, for his scientific research.

**Meinhard Michael Moser** (1924-2002) studied Biology, Chemistry, and Physics in Innsbruck, Austria, obtained his doctoral degree with a thesis on water ecology of Higher fungi. He developed new methods for inoculation of trees with ectomycorrhizal fungi in the Forest Research Institute Imst, Austria. His identification book *Die Röhrlinge und Blätterpilze* in the series *Kleine Kryptogamenflora*, simply called 'Der Moser', and issued with several editions, was translated into English and Italian. It set high standards for the identification of Basidiomycetes. From 1968 till 1991 Moser taught as Professor of Microbiology at the University of Innsbruck. For decades he investigated above all the genus *Cortinarius* s. l. The monographic study *Die Gattung Phlegmacium (Schleimköpfe)* appeared in 1960 as volume 4 of the series *Die Pilze Mitteleuropas*. On Elias Fries' tracks, Moser collected many fungal species at their 'loci classici' thereby providing new insights into frequently misinterpreted species. The edition of the *Farbatlas der Basidiomyceten* (1985-2002) with hundreds of photos was intended to improve species interpretation. His countless expeditions throughout the world and in all vegetation types rendered possible deeper insights into fungal relationships, ecology and distribution.



## CONGRESSES

The **International Congress of German Mycological Society** is held biennially. One part is dedicated to

foreigns with guided field trips, identification of collections and exhibition of fungi, the second half to symposia on a variety of mycological topics.



## AWARDS

The *German Mycological Society* has awarded the „**Adalbert-Ricken-Preis**“ to young amateur mycologists, and the „**Oscar-Brefeld-Preis**“ to young mycologists who received their scientific education in universities and have published excellent contributions or doctoral theses.



## MEMBERSHIP

The membership is open for all around the world who are interested in mycology. Professional mycologists as well as amateurs are welcome. The annual membership fee is 40 Euro and includes the subscription to **Zeitschrift für Mykologie** that is sent automatically without posting fees. Subscription to **Mycological Progress** has to be paid separately and costs for members 58 Euro per year for a four-issue volume, posting excluded.

Membership applications should be sent to:

**Treasurer of DGfM**  
**Wolfgang Thrun**  
**Postfach 700 447**  
**D-81304 München**



## BANK ACCOUNT

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# German Mycological Society

## Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mykologie

Member of the International Mycological Association (IMA)

The *German Mycological Society (DGfM)* was founded in 1921 as *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pilzkunde (DGfP)* aiming at the promotion of scientific mycological research, of knowledge of fungal species and of 'Pilzberatung' (Deliberation on Fungi). Karl Johannes Kniep, Professor of Plant Physiology, of the universities of Freiburg and Würzburg, later of Berlin, took over the chair of the society. At this time, the journal *Zeitschrift für Pilzkunde* was established. In 1977 the society changed its name to *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mykologie*. The name of the society's journal was consequently altered to *Zeitschrift für Mykologie*.

Since the beginning of 2002, *DGfM* has published the journal ***Mycological Progress*** as an English-language journal of all fungal sciences and focuses on international exchange of knowledge and discussion. It is primarily a research journal that publishes articles of taxonomic, systematic, evolutionary, cell biological, ecological, pathological (plants, animals, humans), and biotechnological

relevance. Results of all current methods are accepted: e. g., morphology, anatomy, ultrastructure (TEM, SEM), genetics, molecular biology, chemistry, and physiology. Review articles are accepted, too. Contributions about novel methods and trends in mycology are welcome.

**Zeitschrift für Mykologie** accepts exclusively German-language manuscripts and is primarily intended for scientific information of mycologists within the German-linguistic area. Manuscripts on taxonomy, systematics, morphology, anatomy, ecology, and ethnomycology are accepted, as well as contributions on ultrastructure and distribution of all fungal groups, including lichens.



## AIMS

*The German Mycological Society* is a representation of the interests of German mycologists and offers this to all mycological associations and working groups. All professional mycologists (scientists of universities and of technical colleges, public institutes and of commerce), amateur scientists, fanciers of fungi, conservationists and mushroom growers have with *DGfM* their natural and specific representation.

*The German Mycological Society* is engaged in the exploration of the ecology, systematics, and taxonomy of fungi. *DGfM* supports local as well as regional working groups and associations, who are dedicated to mycological topics and furthers the co-operation with national and international associations having the same goals.

*The German Mycological Society* represents, as a non-governmental organization, the conservation of nature and biotopes and helps to prepare curricula on and teaching aids about fungi. *DGfM* is considered to be in charge of species conservation regarding fungi. *DGfM* pursues public relations, for example, by giving lectures, offering excursions, participation in the German „Tag der Artenvielfalt“ (‘Day of Species Diversity’), and by selection of the German „Pilz des Jahres“ (‘Fungus of the Year’).

*The German Mycological Society* deals with mycologically important topics, with the help of Fachbeiräte (Body of Experts).

*The German Mycological Society* trains Pilzsachverständige<sup>DGfM</sup> (‘Specialists in Fungi’) in educational

institutions admitted by *DGfM*, examines Pilzsachverständige<sup>DGfM</sup> and organizes continuation courses.

These courses are obligatory. Examination regulations guarantee a general and high standard. After passing the examination, Pilzsachverständige<sup>DGfM</sup> are able to give public advice (in schools, adult evening classes, associations, advisory places for fungi) regarding edibility and toxicity of fungi and regarding their role for man and biosphere. Pilzsachverständige<sup>DGfM</sup> are able to control markets regarding fungi to be sold, they give lectures and lead excursions.

*The German Mycological Society* is responsible for and coordinates the education of Fachberater für Mykologie (‘Consultants for Mycology’). The curriculum is run in universities and in educational institutions admitted by *DGfM*. It enables the consultants to write expert reviews on fungi in and on buildings, in hospitals, in and on foodstuffs, on materials and artworks. They advise in ecological, agricultural and sivicultural problems. Examination regulations guarantee a general and high standard.



## MYCOLOGISTS

Since the foundation of *the German Mycological Society* several internationally well known and acknowledged mycologists - professionals as well as amateurs – have been active in the society. Some representative members are mentioned below.

**Adalbert Ricken** (1851-1921) attended the Seminary for Roman Catholic Priests in Fulda, Germany, and acted in many localities as R. C. curate and priest. The standard work *Die Blätterpilze Deutschlands und der angrenzenden Länder, besonders Österreichs und der Schweiz* was published in 1915. His *Vademecum für Pilzfreunde. Taschenbuch zur bequemen Bestimmung aller in Mittel-Europa verkommenden ansehnlicheren Pilzkörper* published in 1918 (second edition 1920) developed into the most important German book for identification of fungi, which was used till the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Ricken belonged to the initiators of the foundation congregation of *the German Mycological Society*, but passed away before that event.

**Karl Johannes (Hans) Kniep** (1881-1930) studied medicine in Kiel and Jena, Germany, and Genève, Switzerland, obtained his doctoral degree in Jena, supervised by E. Stahl, worked together with E. Pfeffer in Leipzig, Germany, afterwards in Norway, and qualified to lecture in 1907 in Freiburg i. Br., Germany. In 1911

he became a Professor in Strassburg, France. In 1914 he changed to Würzburg, Bavaria, became Dean and from 1923 to 1924 Rector of the university. In 1924 he got a professorship as Plant Physiologist in Berlin. Kniep’s

investigations about cytology and genetics of fungi are of fundamental importance with respect to developmental history of Basidiomycota.

**Julius Schäffer** (1882-1944) studied theology and taught natural history, later he studied natural science for high school teachers in Dresden, Germany, and Triest, Italy. For many years he was a teacher in Potsdam, Germany, and stayed in Bavaria from 1939. Of mycological importance are his systematic studies on Agaricales, particularly on the genus *Russula*. In 1933 his first monographic study of the genus *Russula* appeared. Later he revised this genus for the series *Die Pilze Mitteleuropas* (1926-1967); in 1962 a still-essential rework was published.

**Walther Neuhoff** (1891-1971) studied in Berlin, Germany, later in Königsberg, where he obtained his doctoral degree and was a teacher from 1911. After 1945 he lived near Hamburg, Germany. In the series *Die Pilze Mitteleuropas* (1926-1967) he revised the jelly fungi and the genus *Lactarius*. A new edition appeared in 1956, which is still used today.

**Hermann Jahn** (1911-1987) studied in Cologne and Kiel, Germany, and taught till 1941 at a German School in Japan, received his doctoral degree with an ornithological thesis on Japanese birds. He was employed by the German embassy in Sweden and taught at a high school after World War II. Jahn earned great merits in mycology, due to his popular books on fungi (1949, 1979) that made many enthusiastic about mycology, and due to his revisions of identification keys, e.g. for poroid and steroid fungi.

**Rolf Singer** (1906-1994) studied Chemistry and Biology in Munich, Bavaria, and Vienna, Austria, and received his doctoral degree, supervised by R. Wettstein, in Vienna 1933. He emigrated during National-Socialists time to Spain. Between 1936 and 1941 he worked in St. Petersburg, the interim Lenin grad, Russia, afterwards in USA, Argentina, Chile and Brasil. From 1968 until his death he did research at the Museum of Natural History in Chicago, interrupted by some stays in Switzerland.