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## Terminology

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## CHAPTER TWO: TERMINOLOGY

This chapter has four parts. In the first part, the use of the names *fungus* — *mushroom* — *toadstool* is discussed, the second and the third part deal with taxonomical and anatomical terminology, respectively, and the fourth part describes the spelling of the English names of fungi.

In all the following discussions the binomial (*or* binominal) scientific names may be also referred to as botanical names or as Latin names. The use of the word ‘Latin’ corresponds well with ‘Czech’ and ‘English’. ‘Latin’ is an abbreviation of ‘Neo-Latin’ or ‘New Latin’, which is a term disregarding the Greek elements.<sup>15</sup>

Of the three terms, botanical, scientific and Latin, the first one is the least popular. Only three English books use it while five books use ‘Latin’ and seven books use ‘scientific’. We must add that another two books say both ‘Latin’ and ‘scientific’, thus increasing their frequency over ‘botanical’.

The Czech usage differs substantially from English because only four authors say ‘vědecký — scientific’ and twelve authors use ‘latinský’.

### 2.1 fungus — mushroom — toadstool

Before we attempt some definition of the three terms, let us quote a few examples of their use, first from various texts and dictionary entries and then in the titles of English books:

#### FUNGUS

Gill FUNGI, such as market MUSHROOMS and amanitas (CAN)

When you find a FUNGUS, ... (CLARKE)

the keen mycologist — the collector of FUNGI (MAJOR)

the edible FUNGI (MAJOR, OED)

The value of FUNGI as food (MAJOR)

The Genera of FUNGI (CLEMETS & SHEAR)

FUNGUS: any plant of the division *Fungi*, ... The group includes moulds, mildews, rusts, yeasts, and MUSHROOMS. (CED)

FUNGUS: any of a group of ... organisms., which include moulds, yeasts, mushrooms, and toadstools (COD)

The lawn was covered with fungus ([U]!, OALD)

#### MUSHROOM

Chantarelle, an edible wild MUSHROOM (CAN)

Gill FUNGI, such as market MUSHROOMS and amanitas (CAN)

MUSHROOM poisonings are caused by several toxins (CAN)

The MUSHROOM cultivated on a large scale in Canada is ... (CAN)

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15 *Gasteromycetes*, a Czech book from 1958, was to be part of a series of books on the Czech Flora (a series never finished). It is an interesting monument to the use of Latin as the language of international science. Its summary, over 100 pages long, and many shorter summaries in the text of the books, are written in Latin. The main author was Albert Pilát.

**MUSHROOM:** (1) an agaric fruit-body, esp. an edible one, (2) any agaric (A&B)

The belief is very widespread that MUSHROOMS are edible species of FUNGI and TOADSTOOL are poisonous FUNGI. Alternatively MUSHROOM is applied only to the Common Edible Field or Meadow MUSHROOM (*Agaricus campestris*) and to several related edible and poisonous species, the definitions of TOADSTOOL being any FUNGI other than MUSHROOMS, especially those of supposedly poisonous species. (MAJOR)

In this book only the cap FUNGI with gills belonging to the *Agaricus* group are called MUSHROOMS. The word "TOADSTOOL" is used for all other cap FUNGI, whether they have gills, pores or spines. (CLARKE)

**MUSHROOM:** the ... body of any of various basidiomycetous FUNGI, typically consisting of a cap at the end of a stem... Some species are edible. (CED, similarly OALD, LDCE)

**MUSHROOM:** the usual edible spore-producing body of various FUNGI, esp. *Agaricus campestris* (COD)

**Chanterelle:** any ... FUNGUS of the genus *Cantharellus*, having an edible yellow funnel-shaped MUSHROOM (CED)

### TOADSTOOL

**TOADSTOOL** = a common name for the fruit body of an agaric other than a mushroom, or of a bolete (A&B)

**TOADSTOOL:** (not in technical use) any basidiomycetous FUNGUS with a capped spore-producing body that is poisonous (CED)

**TOADSTOOL:** the spore-bearing structure of various FUNGI, esp. poisonous (COD, similarly OALD, LDCE)

### TITLES OF ENGLISH BOOKS used in the survey

#### Edible Mushrooms

The Encyclopedia of Mushrooms

Mushrooms of the Great Lakes

Mushroom Collecting,

Field Guide to Mushrooms of Britain and Europe,

Mushroom Magic,

The Mushroom Handbook,

Texas Mushrooms,

Mushrooms of Northern America,

Identifying Mushrooms

The Photographic Guide to Identify common and important mushrooms,

Mushrooms,

The Complete Book of Mushrooms,

The Mushroom Hunter's Field Guide,

A colour guide to familiar mushrooms,

A Field Guide to Mushrooms of North America,

Edible Wild Mushroom of North America,

The Mushrooms and Toadstools of Britain and North-western Europe,

Mushrooms and Toadstools of Britain and Europe,

The Love of Mushrooms and Toadstools,

The Pocket Guide to Mushrooms and Toadstools,

Collins Guide to Mushrooms and Toadstools,

Mushrooms & Toadstools of Britain and Europe,

Mushrooms and Toadstools,

Mushrooms and Toadstools,  
 Mushrooms and Toadstools,  
 Mushrooms and Toadstools,  
 Mushrooms & Toadstools

The Observer book of Mushrooms, Toadstools and other common Fungi,  
 Collecting and Studying Mushrooms, Toadstools and Fungi,

Mushrooms and other fungi,  
 The Spotters Guide to Mushrooms and Other Fungi,  
 Edible Mushrooms and other fungi,  
 Letts Pocket Guide to Mushrooms and Other Fungi,  
 Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain & Europe,  
 Mushrooms and Other Fungi,  
 The All Colour Book of Mushrooms and Fungi,  
 A Field Guide in Colour to Mushrooms and Other Fungi,

Fungi of Britain and Europe,  
 Common British Fungi,  
 Fungi of Northern Europe,  
 Poisonous Fungi

The first point worth mentioning is the change in meaning of *toadstool* and *mushroom*. The meaning of toadstool was originally wider, referring to any fungus with a disk-like top and a slender stalk. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it narrowed to poisonous or inedible fungi and the term for umbrella-like fungi was mushroom. According to ARORA 'the word *toadstool* is perhaps a testament to the old folk belief that toads gave warts to people who handled them, and made mushroom poisonous by sitting on them' (1986.25). We can add that the meaning of *stool* in the compound may be either 'seat' or 'excrement'.

According to quotations given above and to dictionary definitions (*SOD*, *Webster's Third*) the most general term is *fungus* because it refers to any plant of the division *Fungi*. Some authors use it even for the most common species described in popular books (edible fungi, collectors of fungi). The most specific meaning is one of the meanings of *mushroom* because it refers to the cultivated *Agaricus campestris*. This specific meaning of *mushroom* is very common with most speakers of English. If we proceed from the specific end of the scale, next to *mushroom* = *Agaricus campestris* is the meaning *mushroom* = any fungus of the *agaricus* group. This is followed by *toadstool*, which refers to poisonous or inedible fungi. *Toadstool* is not a technical term and is always used together with *mushroom* in its third meaning of 'edible fungi'. The fourth meaning of *mushroom* is the widest, referring to any fungus spotted or collected or collected+plus+eaten by non-mycologists.

The most frequent title in the above list is the one with *mushroom* and this is followed by *mushroom & toadstool*. As the use of *toadstool* is rather non-technical and the meaning of *mushroom & toadstool* is also covered by one of

the meanings of *mushroom*, the title of the present thesis is *The Czech and the English names of mushrooms*.

There is a slight analogy in Czech where some authors prefer the term *žampion* to be specialized to the cultivated variety of *Agaricus* while the other varieties should be referred to as *pečárka*. This distinction has not become part of general usage.

## 2.2 TAXONOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Two chapters in this study are conceived as introductory into the analysis proper of the names of mushrooms. The first one deals with the terms used in the taxonomy of *fungi*, the second one with terms used in the anatomy of *fungi*.

The first list is that of the names of the classes, starting from the top:

**d** = *divisio* — oddělení

**c** = *classis* — třída

**o** = *ordo* — řád

**f** = *familia* — čeleď

**g** = *genus* — rod

**s** = *species* — druh

**ss** = *subspecies* — poddruh

**v** = *varietas* — odrůda

**f** = *forma* — forma<sup>16</sup>

The second list is a simplified version of the classification of *fungi*<sup>17</sup>.

**Fungi** — *Mycophyta/Fungi* — Houby

**d: Myxomycotina** — *Myxomycotina* — Myxomycotina  
or Slime Fungi or slizovky

**d: Chytriodiomycotina** — *Chytriodiomycotina* — Chytriodiomycotina  
or the Chytrids

chytridie  
slov. bunkovky

**d: Oomycotina** — *Oomycotina* — Oomycotina

řasohouby  
slov. riasovky

**d: Eumycotina** — *Eumycotina* — Eumycotina

vlastní houby  
slov. pravé huby

**c: Zygomycetes** — *Zygomycetes* — Zygomycetes

houby spájkivé

**c: Endomycetes** — *Endomycetes* — Endomycetes

houby pučící

**c: Ascomycetes** — *Ascomycetes* — Ascomycetes

**Sac Fungi** houby vřeckaté,

16 The names of the classification degrees are shortened to the first letter in the following survey: **d** stands for *divisio*, **c** for *classis*, etc.

17 There is no unity in the way *fungi* are classified. Some authors regard *fungi* as a *divisio* and then speak of four subdivisions or of four classes, others regard *fungi* as composed of four divisions, a widely accepted modern approach of J.A. von Arx from 1967. These differences, however, are not relevant for the present study because the English, Latin, and Czech names of subdivisions/divisions/classes are the same and can be compared here.

houby vřeckovýtrusé

c: **Basidiomycetes** — *Basidiomycetes* — Basidiomycetes

—  
houby stopkovýtrusé

d. **Fungi imperfecti** — *Deuteromycetes* — Fungi imperfecti

houby nedokonalé

**c. Ascomycetes**

o: **Cup Fungi** — *Pezizales* — h. kůstřebkovité  
slov. čiaškotvorné

f: *Sarcoscyphaceae* — slov. ohnivcovité

f: *Humariaceae* — slov. humáριοvité

f: *Otideaceae* — slov. uškóvité

f: *Rhizinaceae* — slov. rizinkóvité

f: **Cup Fungi** — *Pezizaceae* — slov. čiaškóvité

f: *Helvellaceae* — slov. chriapačovité

f: *Morchellaceae* — slov. smřčkovité

o: **Truffles** — *Tuberales* — lanyžotvaré

**c: Basidiomycetes**

o: **Auriculariales** — boltcovitkotvaré

f: *Auriculariaceae* — slov. uchovkovité

o: **Jelly Fungi** — *Tremellales* — rosolovkotvaré

f: *Tremellaceae*

o: **Rust Fungi** — *Uredinales* — rzi

o: *Aphyllophorales* — slov. rozličnotvaré

f: *Corticiceae* — slov. korovcovité

f: *Coniophoraceae* — slov. chrastavkovité

f: *Stereaceae* — slov. pevnfkóvité

f: *Gomphaceae* — kuřátkóvité

g: *Ramaria* — kuřátka

f: **Club or Coral Fungi** — *Clavariaceae* — kyjankóvité

g: *Clavariadelphus* — kyj

f: **Tooth Fungi** — *Hydnaceae* — lořákóvité

f: *Sparassidaceae* — slov. kučierkovité

f: *Theleporaceae* — plesňákóvité

g: *Sarcodon* — lořák

g: *Dentium* — liřák

f: *Bankeraceae* — slov. korkovkovité

f: *Dentinaceae* — slov. jelenkovité

f: *Hericiaceae* — slov. koralovcovité

f: *Fistulinaceae* — pstřeňovité

f: *Cantharellaceae* — liřkovité

g: *Cantharellus* — liřka

g: *Craterellus* — stroček

f: *Hymenochaetaceae* — slov. kořnačovité

f: *Ganodermataceae* — slov. lesklokorovkovité

f: *Polyporaceae* — chorořovité

g: *Polyporus* — chorořovník

g: *Laetiporus* — sírovník

g: *Albatrellus* — krásnoporka

g: *Buglossoporus* — pstřeňovec

o: *Agaricales* — lupenaté

- f: *Pleurotaceae* — hřívovité  
 g: *Pleurotus* — hříva  
 g: *Lentinus* — houževnatec
- f: *Hygrophoraceae* — řř'avnatkovité  
 g: *Hygrocybe* — voskovka  
 g: *Hygrophorus* — plžatka
- f: — *Tricholomataceae* — řřirůvkovité  
 g: *Marasmius* — řřpička  
 g: *Laccaria* — lakovka  
 g: *Clitocybe* — strmělka  
 g: *Tricholoma* — řřirůvka  
 g: *Strobilurus* — penězovka  
*Collybia* — penězovka  
*Xerula* — penězovka  
 g: *Mucidula* — slizečka  
*Oudemansiella* — slizečka  
 g: *Mycena* — helmovka  
 g: *Xerophalina* — kalichovka  
 g: — *Armillaria* — václavka  
 g: *Lepista* — rudočechratka  
 g: *Cystoderma* — zrnivka
- f: *Amanitaceae* — muchomůrkovité  
 g: — *Amanita* — muchomůrka  
 g: — *Amanitopsis* — katmanka
- f: *Pluteaceae* — řřtítovkovité
- f: (Gill Fungj)<sup>18</sup> — *Agaricaceae* — pečárkovité
- f: — *Lepiotaceae* — bedlovité
- f: *Coprinaceae* — hnojníkuvité  
 g: **Inkcap** — *Coprinus* — hnojník
- f: *Bolbitiaceae* — slzečńikovité  
 g: *Bolbitius* — slzečńík  
 g: *Agrocybe* — polnička
- f: *Strophariaceae* — řřímcovkovité  
 g: *Stropharia* — řřímcovka  
 g: *Hypholoma* — třřepenitka  
 g: *Pholiota* — řřupinovka  
 g: *Kuehneromyces* — opeňka  
 g: *Flammula* — plaměnka
- f: *Cortinariaceae* — pavučinovité  
 g: *Cortinarius* — pavučinec  
 g: *Inocybe* — vláknice
- f: *Crepidotaceae* — slov. pahlivovité
- f: *Entolomaceae* — slov. hodvábńicovité
- f: *Paxillaceae* — řřechratkovité
- f: *Gomphidiaceae* — slizákuvité
- f: *Boletaceae* — hřřřibovité
- f: *Russulaceae* — holubńikovité

18 The English name is in parentheses because it corresponds to *Agaricaceae* but in a system of classification where *Agaricaceae* are regarded as a family containing the genera *Pluteus*, *Lepiota*, *Inocybe*, *Cortinarius*, etc.

- g: *Russula* — holubinka  
 g: **Milk Cap** — *Lactarius* — ryzec  
 o: *Gasterales* — břichatkovité  
 f: *Hymenogastraceae* — slov. hluzovité  
 f: **Stinkhorns** — *Phallaceae* — hadovkovité  
 g: *Phallus* — hadovka  
 g: *Mutinus* — psivka  
 f: **Puffballs** — *Lycoperdaceae* — pýchavkovité  
 g: *Lycoperdon* — pýchavka  
 g: *Calvatia* — prášivka  
 f: **Earthstars** — *Geastraceae* — hvězdovkovité  
 f: **Earthballs** — *Sclerodermataceae* — pestřecovité  
 f: **Bird Nest Fungi** — *Nidulariaceae* — slov. hniezdovcovité

Even a very short look at the above list reveals a disproportion between the English and the Czech side of the terms. Out of more than 100 terms only 11 have English names, compared with 101 Czech names. Only one of the English names is a domesticated international term: **the Chytrids**.

In an English book on mushrooms written for the general public all the other classes, genera *etc*, would be referred to by scientific names. This relationship between scientific and native-language names is indicative of the situation in the main corpus.

The scientific names may be printed in italics ("These differ from *Calvatia* by having clearly defined pores...", MAJOR) or in bold face. In specialized books for mycologists the names of genera *etc* may be even printed in normal print but scientific names of species would be printed in italics or in bold face. The style of printing is connected with the status of the word. Many English names of the genera of mushrooms are Latin and Greek by origin, they have been borrowed from the scientific terminology. As there are no domestic terms, they may be regarded as domesticated (the plural endings are English) and then printed in normal face: "Amanitas and some galerinas produce heat-stable amatoxins ...", "... is abundant in some inocybes and clitocybes, ..." (CAN). A few lines down in the same text, however, we come across a capital letter of a name with a Latin plural: "... the orellanins produced by some Cortinarii."<sup>19</sup>

Although the present study is not concerned with any taxonomic issues, the above survey may be helpful when the series of synonyms mentioned in the chapter on the corpuses and listed in Appendix One is consulted. Many of the synonyms are taken from neighbouring genera in the above list.

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19 *The Canadian Encyclopedia* does not use capital letters in the names of species: "...present in small quantities in fly amanita,...", "fairy-ring mushroom, the destroying angel, hedgehog mushroom" *etc*. The scientific names, however, are always printed in italics: "The mushroom cultivated on a large scale in Canada is *Agaricus bisporus* (also called *A. brunnescens*)."



## 2.3 ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

The following short list of terms referring to the anatomical description of mushrooms will serve as introduction into the terminological part of this study.

Main parts of fungi:

**cap** — klobouk, **stalk, stem** — třeň, **gill (or lamella)** — lupen, **ring (or annulus)** — prsten, **volva** — pochva, **pore** — pór, **tube** — rourka, **flesh** — dužnina, **hymenium** — hymenium, rouška, **spore** — výtrus, **sterigma** — sterigma, **basidium** — basidium, bazidie

Types of gill:

**free** — volné, **decurrent** — sbíhavé, **adnate** — přirostlé, **adnexed** — připojené, **sinuate** — zoubkem sbíhavé/vykrojené

Types of cap:

**convex** — klenutý, **conic(al)** — kuželovitý, **umbonate** — s hrbolem, **campanulate, bell-shaped** — zvonovitý/zvoncovitý, **funnel(-shaped)** — nálevkovitý, **involute** — podvinutý, **plane** — plochý, **umbilicate** — uprostřed vtačený, **cylindrical** — válcovitý

Types of stem attachment:

**central** — středový, **eccentric, off-center** — výstředný, **lateral** — postranní

Shape of the stalk:

**tapering downward** — obráceně kuželovitý, **equal** — válcovitý, **tapering upward** — kuželovitý

Although the above list of anatomical terms is short, it reveals several types of English-Czech relationships between naming units:

- (i) international scientific names on both sides, *eg* **sterigma** — sterigma,
- (ii) international scientific names on both sides but Czech has also a domesticated form of the international term, *eg* **basidium** — basidium, bazidie,
- (iii) international scientific names on both sides but Czech has also a domestic term, *eg* **hymenium** — hymenium, rouška,
- (iv) an international term in English only, *eg* **volva** — pochva,
- (v) an anglicized form of an international term and a Czech domestic word: **adnate** — přirostlý; this can be further exemplified by quoting from the only Czech book in the bibliography that mentions English, *ie* from KAVINA 1919:

Velmi důležitým jest pro znalce hub způsob, kterým jsou lupeny (lamelly) bedlovitých hub ke třeni připojeny. Nedorahují-li až ke třeni, zoveme je *lupeny volnými* (lamellae liberae; librés, frei, free); vznikají-li v úhlu, který tvoří třeň s kloboukem, označujeme je *připnutými* (l. adfixae; sinués, angeheftet, aufgehoben, adnexed); přisedají-li ostrým úhlem ke třeni, jsou *přirostlé* (l. adnatae; adhérents, angewachsen, adnate); konečně bývají na styku se třením *vykrojeny* (l. emarginatae; échantrés, ausgerandet, buchtig angeheftet, sinuate), nebo po třeni *sbíhavé* (l. decurrentes; décurrents, heraublaufend, decurrent). (1919.38)

If an English author wants to evade a scientific term, he/she uses a phrase:

adnate gills = gills attached to stem CLARKE, broadly attached ARORA,

decurrent gills = gills run down stem CLARKE, running down the stalk ARORA,

adnexed = narrowly attached ARORA

sinuate = notched ARORA

- (vi) both languages have current domestic words used as terms: free — volný, central — středový.

The last pair, **central** — středový, is one of a number of English-Czech counterparts in which an English word has two or more equivalents in Czech, with semantic and stylistic differentiation: **central** — středový, centrální, **adhesion** — dodržování, adheze, **oscillate** — oscilovat, kolísat, váhat *etc.* In the present author's view they represent a special type of false friends.

If we take all the English terms quoted above we can divide them into several groups. **Cap, flesh, free, plane, ring, tube, central** are words of everyday language, which may also function as technical terms, **conic(al), convex, involute, lateral** may be classified as general technical terms, *ie* as words with a specialized meaning not limited to a single branch of study (they are included as entries in OAD), while **adnate, adnexed, basidium, campanulate, decurrent, hymenium, sinuate, sterigma, volva** are specialized technical terms, *ie* limited to botany, zoology *etc.* It would be possible to separate **hymenium, basidium, sterigma, volva** into a sub-group or into a group by themselves because they are terms limited to the description of *fungi* only.<sup>20</sup> Another group would be purely Latin terms but this group is not represented among the anatomical terms found in the books.

The anatomical terminology was excerpted from popular books on fungi, just as the corpuses. A specialized treatise is very likely to operate with **pileus** instead of **cap**, or the Latin terms *annulus, lamellae* instead of **ring, gills**. In the case of the terms describing the types of cap, specialized books use the same terms as quoted here: anglicized forms of Latin terms in English and domestic words in Czech.

#### 2.4 THE SPELLING OF THE ENGLISH NAMES OF MUSHROOMS

When we compare the English books on mushrooms we find that there are several degrees of capitalization and several degrees of the use of the hyphen, more or less from full to zero in both cases: **Orange Peel Fungus, Orange-Peel Fungus, Orange-peel Fungus, Rough-stemmed Boletus, Velvet-Stemmed Agaric**. Most authors do not capitalize every word and all authors use the hyphen to some degree. *The Encyclopedia of Mushrooms* has capitals in every term except two (**Green-lined Parasol** and **Candle-snuff Fungus**) and the hyphen is found in a small number of names, *eg* **Black-Stud Fungus, Broad-Gilled Agaric, Candle-snuff Fungus, Milk-Drop Mycena, Orange-Peel Fungus, Red-Brown Funnel Fungus, Soap-Scented Toadstool**. ALAN MAJOR's book, a book by a British author printed in the US, has capitals only and uses the hyphen when the names describes the colour (**Rose-Pink Coral Fungus**), the anatomical features (**Red-Cracked Boletus, Velvet-Stem Collybia, Orange-Milk Lactarius**, but **Milk**

20 **Adnexed** seems to be the least current of all the terms discussed here because it is the only one not recorded by *The Collins English Dictionary*. **Adnate, adnexed, decurrent, sterigma**, and **volva** are not included in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*. **Conic(al), convex, involute**, and **lateral**, on the other hand, are the only terms found in *The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.

**Drop Mycena**) and occasionally even other properties of the fungus: **Rusty-Hoof Fomes, Earth-Leaf Inocybe, Pine-Wood Mushroom, but Orange Peel Fungus, Candle Snuff Fungus** (all the examples are quoted as printed in the text of the book, while in the index the frequency of lower-case letters after the hyphen is higher, *eg Red-cracked Boletus, Velvet-stem Collybia, but Rose-Pink Coral Fungus*).

In nearly all the remaining books the hyphen is followed by a lower-case letter, in the concise guide by RICHARD CLARKE even with the description of the colours (**Brick-red Cap**). The recent edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* uses lower-case letters only, *eg The clavarias, or club fungi (eg Clavaria) are ...* The same usage is current in *The Canadian Encyclopedia: fly amanita, boletus, oyster mushroom*.<sup>21</sup>

For the purpose of the present study the use of the capitals and of the hyphen has been unified because the exact quotation of the names as printed in various sources would be disturbing. The unification is based on the use found in most books on mushrooms and on general principles of English spelling. The following rules have been applied:

1. Compounds are written solid in cases where the modern dictionaries prefer this style of writing: **cowpat, dunghill, earthball, earthstar, horsehair, oxtongue, shoestring, sweetbread**. The name **inkcap** is also written solid, in accordance with *The Cambridge Encyclopedia (CED and COD have a hyphen here, while milk cap and wax cap are written as two words in CED)*.
2. The first and the last member of the term are capitalized so that the term forms a unit distinguishable from the rest of the text. Other criteria are applied inside the term.
3. If there is no urgent need to indicate the relationships among the members of the term, no hyphen is used and the beginnings of all these members are capitalized, *eg Red Cabbage Fungus, New Cheese Agaric, Candle Snuff Fungus*, even if the two first members of the term together define the third member. The potential ambiguity of these constructions is not unusual in English. QUIRK quotes *French onion soup* as an example of multiple premodification which is obscure to a hearer or reader not familiar with the subject concerned (1985.1343)<sup>22</sup>. When we have learned more English names of mushrooms we may be able to distinguish between **Red Cabbage Fungus**, quoted above, and **Scarlet Elf Cup** because we know that

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21 The usage in the older editions of EB is different, the main difference being the prevailing use of scientific names. The very few English names mentioned in the 1889 edition appear under the heading MUSHROOM and are written with lower-case letters, *e.g. meadow mushroom*, or with initial capitals, *e.g. Fairy-ring Champignon, Horse Mushroom, Pasture Mushroom, Poisonous Mushroom*. The entry FUNGUS (the plural FUNGI is used in the 1910 edition and later) does not mention English names at all. The 1929 edition contains a few more English names, not only of some species but also of some classes: *Beefsteak fungus, Caesar's mushroom, Death Angel, Earthstar, Fly agaric, Honey agaric, Mica or Inky Cap, Puffball, Shaggymane, Stinkhorn, Truffle, bracket/coral/cup fungi*.

22 Perhaps there would be less obscurity if we could analyze the prosodic features of the text.

a family or a genus may have a two-word name in English, eg **Elf Cup**, *Peziza*, pohárovka, **Ink Cap**, *Coprinus*, hnojník, and **Wax Cap**, *Hygrophorus*, šťavnatka: **Brown/Orange/Scarlet/Scented Elf Cup**, **Glistening/Shaggy/Snowy Ink Cap**, **Crimson/Golden/Ivory/Scarlet Wax Cap**.

The above rules decide the spelling of the two English names for *Lactarius deliciosus*, ryzec pravý, **Saffron Milk Cap** and **Orange-Milk Lactarius**. **Milk Cap** is the English synonym for *Lactarius*, ryzec, so that in **Saffron Milk Cap** the first word defines the two-word name of the genus **Milk Cap** by describing the colour of the mushroom.<sup>23</sup> In addition to **Saffron Milk Cap** English has **Red Milk Cap** (with white milk), **White Milk Cap** (also with white milk), **Ugly Milk Cap** and **Slimy Milk Cap**. In **Orange-Milk Lactarius** the hyphen indicates that these two words characterize the word *lactarius*. If only English, ie non-scientific, words were used, the name of this fungus would be **Orange-Milk Milk Cap**.

A non-hyphenated sequence of capitalized premodifiers is adequate in names of mushrooms based on metaphor, eg **Red Cabbage Fungus**, already mentioned above, and in the following names from the corpus:

<b>Bear's Head Fungus</b>	<b>Orange Peel Fungus</b>
<b>Bird's Nest Fungus</b>	<b>Razor Strop Fungus</b>
<b>Lemon Peel Fungus</b>	<b>Rusty Hoof Fomes</b>
<b>Little Wheel Toadstool</b>	<b>Slippery Lizard Tuft</b>
<b>Pine Cone Fungus</b>	<b>Soft Slipper Toadstool</b>

4. The use of the hyphen is limited to cases where there is necessity felt to indicate the relationship between the members of the name. The word after the hyphen is capitalized (i) when the colour of the fungus is given: **Black-Purple**, **Blood-Red**, **Brick-Red**, **Grey-Brown**, **Milk-White**, **Orange-Brown**, **Pink-Yellow**, **Pinkish-Brown**, **Purplish-Ochre**, **Red-Brown**, **Reddish-Brown**, **Rose-Pink**, **Yellow-Brown**, **Yellowish-White**, or (ii) when an anatomical feature of the fungus is described: **Orange-Cap Boletus**, **Waxy-Cap Hygrophorus**, **Brown-Ring Boletus**, **Velvet-Stem Collybia**, **Sharp-Scale Fungus**. The use of the hyphen in the first group can be justified by the fact that the two-word combination refers to one shade or hue. Hyphenation in the second group, not very numerous, is in accordance with hyphenation in the other, much larger, group with anatomical features expressed by a denominal adjective ending in *-ed*, eg **Velvet-stemmed Agaric**.

The fact that a great majority of names with anatomical features is formed with an *-ed* adjective is in agreement with the general use because an *-ed* premodifier expresses a relevant and permanent attribute in English, according to QUIRK 1985.1329. The corpus contains the following *-ed* premodifiers:

<b>Many-capped Clitocybe</b>	<b>Black-stemmed Marasmius</b>
<b>Narrow-capped Morel</b>	<b>Hollow-stemmed Boletinus</b>

23 The relationships inside the names *Saffron Milk Cap* and *White Milk Cap* are slightly different from the other Milk Cap names because *saffron* and *white* refer not only to the colour of the fungus but also to the colour of its milk, in the case of *Saffron Milk Cap* before it becomes green on exposure.

<b>Two-colored Boletus</b>	<b>Long-stemmed Puffball</b>
<b>Red-cracked Boletus</b>	<b>Ornate-stemmed Boletus</b>
<b>Yellow-cracked Boletus</b>	<b>Rough-stemmed Boletus</b>
<b>Yellow-disked Hygrophorus</b>	<b>Thick-stemmed Morel</b>
<b>Club-footed Clitocybe</b>	<b>Velvet-stemmed Agaric</b>
<b>Broad-gilled Agaric</b>	<b>Yellow-stemmed Mycena</b>
<b>Green-gilled Leipta</b>	<b>Purple-tipped Coral Fungus</b>
<b>Red-gilled Cortinarius</b>	<b>Red-tipped Clavaria</b>
<b>Rose-gilled Grisette</b>	<b>White-veiled Amanita</b>
<b>Red-haired Tricholoma</b>	<b>Multi-zoned Polystictus<sup>24</sup></b>
<b>Two-spored Morel</b>	

In both groups, without and with *-ed* derivation, the name of the fungus is one of three possible ways of describing the anatomical features of the fungus: **Brown-Ring Boletus** = a boletus with a brown ring = a boletus which has a brown ring, **Narrow-capped Morel** = a morel with a narrow cap = a morel which has a narrow cap. The synonymous constructions define the above names from the following group of names:

<b>Cup-bearing Clavaria</b>	<b>Bell-shaped Mottle</b>
<b>Brick-colored Galera</b>	<b>Cup-shaped Puffball</b>
<b>Lead-colored Bovista</b>	<b>Funnel-shaped Chanterelle</b>
<b>Sulphur-colored Hygrophorus</b>	<b>Pear-shaped Puffball</b>
<b>Cone-like Boletus</b>	<b>Skull-shaped Puffball</b>
<b>Umbrella-like Omphalia</b>	<b>Red-staining Inocybe</b>
<b>Green-lined Parasol</b>	<b>Yellow-staining Mushroom</b>
<b>Oak-loving Collybia</b>	<b>Onion-stemmed Lepiota</b>
<b>Anise-scented Clitocybe</b>	
<b>Coconut-scented Milk Cap</b>	
<b>Garlic-scented Marasmius</b>	

The above group of names is not homogeneous as the following underlying constructions show:

(i) verb + object:

**Cup-bearing Clavaria** = a C. which bears cups

**Oak-loving Collybia** = a C. which loves oaks

**Green-lined Parasol** = a P. (which is) lined with green

(ii) comparison:

**Umbrella-like Omphalia** = an O. which is/looks like an umbrella

**Bell-shaped Mottle** = a M. (which is) shaped like a bell,

or = a M. which has the shape of a bell,

or = a M. in the shape of a bell

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24 This name differs from the others, and from *Many-capped Clitocybe* especially, in that it is not an exact quotation from the two synonymous constructions with *with* and *have* as discussed here a few lines further on. The replacement of *many* by *multi* is a frequent feature in pre-modification and *multi* is nearer to a prefix than to an element in a compound (Quirk 1985.1545).

The two names with **-staining** look the same on the surface but if we learn more about the *fungi* we can see that they are different. In **Red-staining Inocybe** the word *staining* has an objective meaning (*it stains fingers red when rubbed*), while in **Yellow-staining Mushroom** it has a reflexive meaning (*skin and stem show a bright yellow colour when bruised*). The names with **-scented** present a similar case if they are compared with **Sweet-scented Clitocybe**, which has not been mentioned yet. The combination **sweet-scented** is based on the collocation *sweet scent*, while in **anise/coconut/garlic-scented** such an underlying collocation is less likely (more likely it is *garlicky scent*). Moreover, *sweet scented* is an established collocation even outside the sphere of mushrooms: *a sweet scented variety of rose* (COBUILD). A similar commentary could be added to the names with **-colored**.

The last name in the above list is **Onion-stemmed Lepiota**. It differs from the other names with **-stemmed** in that it could be added to the names with **-shaped**. **Onion-stemmed** is not a quotation of descriptive collocation as **black-stemmed** *etc* is (with the suffix *-ed* added) but it is based on comparison and derived from a phrase like *with the stem in the shape of an onion*.

The above distinction between quotational names such as **Brown-Ring Boletus** at one end of a scale and names based on comparison such as **Skull-shaped Puffball** at the other end of the scale offers two possibilities how to spell the names in the middle such as **Broad-gilled Agaric**. As quotational names they could be spelled with a capital letter after the hyphen (**Broad-Gilled Agaric**, in analogy with **Brown-Ring Boletus**), or with a lower-case letter (**Broad-gilled Agaric** as in **Skull-shaped Puffball**). The latter solution has support in the current use and is easy to apply because all names with an *-ed* suffix are spelled in the same way.