



**REVISION OF THE MOSSES OF PIERS-HERBARIUM IN SAVARIA MUSEUM,
SZOMBATHELY (SAMU)**

A szombathelyi Savaria Múzeum (SAMU) Piers-herbáriumának revíziója

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The herbarium, associated with Vilmos Piers (1838-1920), a military officer and teacher at the military sub-school in Kőszeg, covers the period from the last quarter of the 19th century to the early 1910s with more than 17 000 specimens. From the cryptogams, mosses represent the largest amount of the collection after fungi, including lichens (approx. 4,700 records).

Based on the revision data, their number is 2,611, which the companion species add a further 2,479 records to, so the total number means 5,090. The bulk of the collection was placed in collecting bags (capsules), supplemented by a few display sheets and 155 slides.

The collection was purchased by the Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma in the year of Piers's death, and it was handed over together with the entire herbarium of Pannonhalma to the predecessor of the Janus Pannonius University of Pécs between 1969 and 1977. From there it returned to the Savaria Museum in Szombathely (SAMU) between 1980 and 1981. The data of the moss herbarium have been used several times in scientific publications (Á. Boros, A. Latzel, Z. Purger, Z. Purger et al.), mostly without a detailed revision of the published species. During the present revision, 15% of the main species were proved to be misidentified, or as a previously undetermined sample or as species described after the 1920s. The number of records of accompanying species increased with 2166 records during the recent revision.

The majority of the moss herbarium originates from the Kőszeg Mountains and its immediate surroundings (V. Piers, A. Latzel, V. Cypers, K. Tief.), but also from the Czech Republic (Cypers, V., Bauer, E.), Lower Austria (Tief, K.), Österreich-Silesia (now Poland) (Cypers, V., Piers V.), from the Highlands (today Slovak Republic) (Piers V.), from the Austrian-ruled Galicia (today Ukraine) (Piers V.). There are also scattered data from Western, Northern and Southern Europe.

Due to the changed political boundaries and geographical names an important part of the monograph of the collection is the geographical index, which aims that researchers of the 21st century can place the collection data in the context of today's political conditions.