

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—II*

Hymenolichenes

M. A. DONK *

SUMMARY

1. This part deals with the generic names proposed for Hymenolichenes, a very limited group of Hymenomycetes.

2. In connection with *Herpothallon* Tobl. attention is drawn to *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Ehrenb. (non Fr. ex Fr.), which seems to be the correct name for the genus.

INTRODUCTION.—The small and heterogeneous group of Hymenolichenes contains those lichens of which the fungus component represents, or is supposed to represent, a hymenomycete. Being lichens their starting-point book is Linnaeus's "Species plantarum," published in 1753, in contrast to all other Hymenomycetes, of which the starting-point date is January 1, 1821.

Apart from the hymenomycete associations which are now nomenclaturely treated as lichens, a few other hymenomycetes have been reported to associate with algae, for instance some species of *Septobasidium* Pat. (cf. Marchionatto in Rev. Soc. Argentina Ci. nat. 19: 345-347. 1943) and certain Clavariaceae, like *Clavaria fossicola* Corner, *C. mucida* Fr., and *C. vernalis* Schw. (cf. Corner, Monogr. Clav. 233, 442, 394. 1950).

I am very much indebted to Dr. R. Santesson, Uppsala, for many valuable suggestions.

ALPHABETICAL ENUMERATION

Cilicia Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 301. 1825. — ETYMOLOGY: cilicium, carpet made of hair. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation) & SCOPE "Typus generis est *Theleph. teztillis* Spreng.!, sed plures habemus species e tropicis, ubi vulgares videntur . . ." The cited specific name seems not to have been validly published, the original genus not being monotypic. Later on Fries (in K. Vet.-Akad. Handl., Stockh. 1848: 144) published the combination *Cora textilis* (Spreng.) Fr., but

* The first Part of this series appeared in Reinwardtia 1: 199-220. 1951.

* Keeper of Herbarium Bogoriense, Kebun Raya Indonesia.

again did not furnish a specific description. When Saccardo (Syll. Fung 6: 687. 1888) listed the species, as "*Cora textilis* (Spreng.) Fr. Fung. Nat. p. 24 (nomen), *Theleph. Spreng. in herb.*," he added the original generic description of *Cilicia* (emphatically stating this) and remarked "Nullibi descriptionem inveni hujus speciei, cujus forte ill. Fries specimina habuit a Sprengelio." No specimens could be found at Uppsala. It may be tentatively accepted that it represents a species of *Cora*: "*Cora textilis* Sacc." (with a point of interrogation) and "*Thelephora textilis* Sprgl. apud Sacc." (without such a point) were listed as synonyms of *Cora pavonia* (Sw.) Fr. by Zahlbruckner (Cat. Lich. univ. 7: 744. 1931). — REMARK *Cilicia* Fr. has been cited with doubt as a synonym of the ascolichenous genus *Chrysothrix* Mont. (1852) by Zahlbruckner (*in Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., 8: 135. 1926*) and it will also be found listed with a point of interrogation as a nomen rejiciendum when Zahlbruckner (*in Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 128. 1935*) proposed *Chrysothrix* as a nomen conservandum. This apparently incorrect association can be explained as follows. When Montagne (*in Ann. Sci. nat., Bot. II 2: 375. 1834*) described *Cilicia noli-tangere* Mont., he first assigned it to *Cilicia* Fr. Later on he changed his opinion and placed his species in a genus of its own adding this observation:

"OBS. J'ai du séparer ce genre du *Cilicia* auquel je l'avais d'abord réuni, en modifiant légèrement sa définition. Car M. Fries persistant (V, *Summ. Veget. Scandin., p. 333*) a prendre pour type de ce dernier, réuni au genre *Cora*, le *Thelephora sericea* Swartz, dont la fructification, trouvée par mon ami le Rev. M.-J. Berkeley, est exspore ou basidiophore, il n'y a plus moyen de rapprocher dans le même genre deux modes de fructification si divers."—Montagne (*in Ann. Sci. nat., Bot. III 18: 312-313. 1852*).

Thus the association of *Cilicia* with *Chrysothrix* by Zahlbruckner rests on a misapplication of the former name by Montagne. — However, it should be noticed that Fries, on the place cited by Montagne, did not at all insist on *Thelephora sericea* Sw. as the type species of *Cilicia*. He indeed relegated that genus to *Cora*, Fr., *q.v.*, as a synonym, but did not mention a type. See the index (p. 566) to "Summa Vegetabilium Scandinaviae," where one will find: "*Cilicia* (sub *Cora*)." And compare Fries (*in K. Vet.-Akad. Handl., Stockh. 1848: 143-144*): "CORA Fr. *I. c.* [= *Epicr.*] p. 556. Hujus subgenus est CILICIA S. O. V., cujus mihi cognitae species sunt: 1. *Cora sericea* (Swartz!) et 2. *Cora textilis* Spreng.! (Utraque sub *Thelephora*.) . . ." A few years later Fries (*in Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. III 1: 113. 1851*) was still of the opinion that *Cora* should be divided into two groups, viz., '*Euco*ra*' and '*Cilicia*' — TYPONYMS. Compare *Cora*

Fr. (1825), *Gyrolophium* G. Kunze ex Krombh. (1831), and *Wainiocora* Tomaselli (1950). — STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

[*Chromocyphella* Speg.—See "Cyphellaceae."]

Cora Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 300. 1825. — ETYMOLOGY: *Κόρη*, Proserpine, the virgin goddess. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Ulva pavonia* Sw. = *Cora montana* (Sw.) Santesson. — TYPONYMS: *Gyrolophium* G. Kunze ex Krombh. (1831) and compare *Cilicia* Fr. (1825) and *Wainiocora* Tomaselli (1950). — STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Corella Wainio in Acta Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. 7: 243. 1890. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Cora*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Corella brasiliensis* Wainio. — STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Dichonema Blume & Th. Nees in Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol. 13: 11. 1826 ("Dichonemia"). — ETYMOLOGY: *δίχα*, different, *νήμα*, spinning, thread. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Dichonema aeruginosa* Blume & Th. Nees.¹—This was referred as a variety to *Dictyonema sericeum* (Fr.) Mont. by Wainio (in J. of Bot., Lond. 34: 297. 1896). — PROTONYM: "*Dichonema* Fr. Nees in litt.": Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 303. 1825.—When Fries published this name in advance of Blume & Th. F. L. Nees von Esenbeck, he appended this and some other genera and species with doubt to his tribus Coenogoneae ("Appendicis loco subjungam insigniores, quoad fructificationem vero dubias: . . .") remarking of *Dichonema* in particular, "Forsan thallus *Coenogonii*." No species were mentioned. So it would seem that Fries did not definitely accept the genus at that time and hence did not validly publish the name (Art. 43). In Fries's index the name *Dichonema* is printed in italics and in this way treated by himself as a synonym! — VARIANT SPELLING. In Blume & Nees's text one finds the denomination *Dichonemia*, but the accompanying plate bears that of *Dichonema*; the latter spelling is the preferable one as was already remarked by Hariot (in Bull. Soc. mycol. France 7: 32. 1891). — TYPONYMS: *Dictyonema* C. Agardh apud Kunth (1822) and *Laudatea* Johow (1884). — STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Dichonemia.—See *Dichonema*.

Dictyonema C. Agardh apud Kunth, Syn. Pl. coll. Humb. & Bonpl. 1: 1. 1822; Syst. Algar. xxvi, 85. 1824. — ETYMOLOGY: *δίκτυον*, network; *νήμα*, spinning, thread. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species):

¹ In Uppsala there are two specimens (apparently originally united) with the following labels: "Halte ich für eine neue Gattung/*Dichonemia* n.," presumably written by Nees, and "*Cilicia aeruginosa* Fries S. O. V.," in Fries's handwriting.

Dictyonema excentricum C. Agardh apud Kunth = *Dictyonema sericeum* (Fr.) Mont. — REMARK. "*Dictyonema* (Ag.) Zahlbr. . . . 1907," with "*D. membranaceum* Ag." as type species, of Clements & Shear (Gen. of Fungi 344. 1931), is apparently the same genus. "*D[ictyonema]? membranaceum*" was added to the genus by Agardh in 1824, as a doubtful species. — HOMONYM: *Dictyonema* Reinsch (1874-75; Deuteromycetes). — TYPONYMS: *Dichonema* Blume & Th. Nees (1826) and *Laudatea* Johow (1884). — STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Gyrolophium G. Kunze ex Krombh., Naturg. Abb. Besch. Schw. Hft. 2: 76. 1831. — Etymology: *γυρός*, round; *λοφία*, crest. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gyrolophium elegans* G. Kunze ex Krombh. = *Cora pavonia* (Sw.) Fr. = *Cora montana* (Sw.) Santesson; compare Zahlbruckner (Cat. Lichen. univ. 7: 744. 1931). — PROTONYM. The generic name was first used in connection with herbarium-specimens.² Reichenbach (Consp. Reg. veg. 14. 1828), moreover, mentioned it, as a nomen nudum, in a list of genera as "*Gyrolophium* Kz. ined. exot." — TYPONYMS: *Cora* Fr. (1825) and compare *Cilicia* Fr. (1825) and *Wainiocora* Tomaselli (1950). — STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Herpotheron F. Tobler in Flora 131: 446. 1937. — Etymology *ἕρπω*, I creep; *θαλλός*, thallus. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Chiodecton sanguineum* (Sw.) Wainio. — TYPONYM: *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Ehrenb. (1822), q.v. — STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Hypochnus Fr. ex Ehrenb. in Nees Horae phys. berlin. 84. 1820. — ETYMOLOGY: *ὑπό*, under; *χνός*, fine down. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Hypochnus rubrocinctus* Ehrenb.—This species is now considered to belong to *Chiodecton sanguineum* (Sw.) Wainio; compare Zahlbruckner (Cat. Lichen. univ. 2: 497. 1923). — SCOPE. Ehrenberg included two species, *Hypochnus rubrocinctus* (first species) and *H. nigrocinctus* Ehrenb., both depicted. — VALID PUBLICATION. Ehrenberg (Sylv. mycol. berlin. 12. 1818) first used the generic name as a nomen nudum in a list of fungi: "*Hypochnus* Fries"—nothing else. It was validly published in 1820 (*l.c.*) in an annotation to *Hypochnus rubrocinctus*:

"Notandum est, quod hocce genus, a Clariss. Fries constitutum, iure suo locum in Systemate sibi vindicare videatur; verum nullo pacto cum auctore eius, de fungis

² A specimen in the Herbarium at Uppsala bears on its label the following text written in ink by hand: "*Gyrolophium mauritianum* Kunze / Ex Insula Mauriti / (Sieber Plantae cryptog. exot. No. 65.)," another in the Kew Herbarium is labeled also in ink by hand: "65. *Gyrolophium mauritianum* Kunze. Mauritius." Pfeiffer (Nomencl. bot. 1: 1537. 1874) cited: "Sieb. Crypt. exsicc. Nr 62." Typonym: *Cora gyrolophia* Fr., Epier. 556. 1838.

meritissimo, Thelephoris hoc prope adposuerim, sed quam maxime ab illis remotum genus *Sporotrichorum* finibus addico. . . Hypochni sunt enim Sporotricha, Thelephoras mentientia, quod vice versa dici nequit, quoniam ascidia et thecae, . . . Thelephoras constituentes, desunt. *Atylosporia* (Link) media sunt inter Sporotricha et Hypochnos."—Ehrenberg (*l.c.*, 1820).

What can be extracted from this observation as a (differential) description is meagre indeed, but just sufficient: it says that *Hypochnus* differs from *Thelephora* because it lacks "ascidia" and "thecae," characteristic of the latter genus.—TYPIFICATION. Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III 17: 190. 1941) selected *H. rubrocinctus* as the type species.³—HOMONYM: *Hypochnus* Fr. (Obs. mycol. 2: 278. 1818) *ex* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 450. 1821 (in an observation under "*Thelephora* XII. C. *Himantia*. Fries").—This name will be fully treated in a subsequent part of the present series ("*Thelephoraceae*"). *Hypochnus* as published by Ehrenberg might be interpreted as a mere (mis)application of this earlier name (which was not yet validly published when Ehrenberg's publication appeared) or as a homonym. In both cases it would appear to be validly published as the name of a lichen genus.—REMARK. If the above conclusions are deemed acceptable, *Hypochnus* Fr. *ex* Ehrenb. has to be considered a priorable name, as it was validly published at an earlier date than *Hypochnus* Fr. *ex* Fr. (1821).—TYPONYM. As a consequence *Herpothallon* F. Tobler, based on the same species, would become a later typonym, to be replaced by *Hypochnus* Ehrenb.—STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Laudatea Johow *in* Jb. wiss. Bot. 15: 398. 1884.—ETYMOLOGY: Laudat, the name of a mulatto family in Dominica. Gender: f.—TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Laudatea caespitosa* Johow.⁴—Now considered to be a mere form of *Dichonema sericeum* (Fr.) Mont.—TYPONYMS: *Dictyonema* C. Agardh apud Kunth (1822) and *Dichonema* Blume & Th. Nees (1826).—STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

Rhipidonema Mattiolo *in* Nuov. Giorn. bot. Ital. 13: 265. 1881.—Etymology: ῥίπιδος, small fan; ῥήμα, spinning, thread. Gender: n.—TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Cora ligulata* Krempelhuber.—STARTING-POINT DATE: 1753.

³ A specimen, labelled by Ehrenberg, is preserved in Persoon's herbarium at Leyden. Another specimen bearing this name and the indication "Ehrenb. n. 81 . . ." is preserved in the Uppsala Herbarium.

⁴ What appears to be a portion of the type collection at Uppsala is labelled, "*Laudatea caespitosa* Johow / Legit Fr. Johow in insula Dominica prope Laudat habitationem 1883."

Wainiocora Tomaselli in *Archivio bot.*, Forli 26 (2): 8 (reprint pagination). 1950; in *Rev. bryol. lichén.* II 20: 213. 1951. — **ETYMOLOGY:** E. Au. Wainio (Vainio); the genus *Cora*. Gender: f. — **TYPE SPECIES** (only original species): *Wainiocora ciferii* Tomaselli.—Dr. R. Santesson (oral communication) thinks this might well be a synonym of *Cora pavonia* (Sw.) Fr. = *C. montana* (Sw.) Santesson.
