

Each perithecium contains many 8-spored, cylindric, thin-walled asci 7–9 μ wide and 90–120 μ long, with thin, rounded top. The spores are uniseriate, colourless, 3-septate, fusiform, tapering towards the tips, 3–4 μ wide, 16–20 μ long, with cubic cells. Pycnidia are not present.

The species under consideration differs from *Thelidium* in its gonidia and the fusiform spores; from *Porina* in its gonidia and the diffluent paraphyses. It represents, it would seem, a new genus. Although Pyrenotrachaceae have *Scytonema*-gonidia the genus may be provisionally assigned to this family.

Cyanoporina Groenh., *gen. nov.*

Thallus crustaceus, homoio-mericus, gonidiis Stygonemataceis. Apothecia pyrenocarpica, globosa; nucleus gonidiis hymenialibus destitutus; asci 8-spores, leptodermatici; sporae decolores, horizontaliter septatae, cellulis cubicis. Pycnidia ignota.

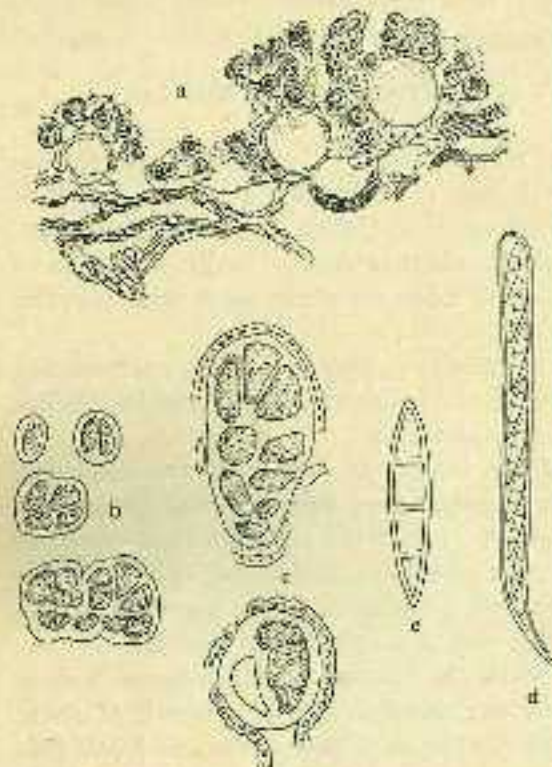
Cyanoporina granulosa
Groenh., *sp. nov.*—Fig. 1

Thallus pulvinato-crusta-

FIG. 1. — a, Section of thallus of *Cyanoporina* ceus, homoio-mericus, dispersus *granulosa* Groenh. with three perithecia; b, *vel continuus* granulosus, opatypes of gonidia; c, gonidia with gomdial cus substrato arete adnatus, hyphae; d, ascus; e, spore.

hypothallo indisincto, gonidiis Stygonemataceis. Perithecia numerosa, solitaria, minutissima, globosa, immersa, fulvescentia, 110–130 μ . diametro, poro ignoto; nucleus albidus, iodo non reagens; asci cylindrici, longitudine 90–120 μ , crassitudine 1–9 μ , membrana tenui; sporae 8-nae, decolores, fusiformes, rectae, 3-septatae, loculis cubicis, aequalibus 3–4 X 16–20 μ , membrana tenui. Pycnidia ignota.

TYPE. — JAVA. West Java. Mt. Gegerbentang, on bark of *Phoebe declinata*, over mosses, lichens, and detritus, alt. 1310 m, April 19, 1950, comm. C. C. Schroter 5031 (Eg. 5758).



THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—I "Cyphellaceae"

M. A. DONK *

SUMMARY

1. The present paper is the first of a series intended to deal from a nomenclatural point of view with all the generic names proposed for Hymenomyces. For each name the following items are considered: (i) its etymology and gender, (ii) the original scope of the corresponding genus, and, in case of the name being an isonym, also of the group covered by its basynym; (iii) the type species, which when not originally designated, is selected; (iv) its basynym, synonyms, homonyms, typonyms, and variant spellings, if any, are indicated; (v) its status under the Rules is determined; and (vi) supplementary remarks are given when these are deemed useful.

2. This first instalment deals with "Cyphellaceae," a group defined in a conventional, rather descriptive, manner, not as a taxonomic unit.

3. A new generic name, *Stromatoscypha* Donk, is introduced for *Porothelium* (Pr. ex Fr.) Fr.

4. The following new combinations are made: *Aleurodiscus digitalis* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Donk [basynym: *Cyphella digitalis* (A. & S.) ex Fr.], and *Stromatoscypha fimbriata* (Pers. ex Fr.) Donk [basynym: *Polyporus fimbriatus* (Pers.) ex Fr.].

INTRODUCTION TO THE SERIES.—A few words may be said about the origin of the present series. For about twelve years before World War II hit Java, I was engaged in the preparation of a "Genera of Hymenomyces." It soon appeared that the application of many generic names was uncertain and rather than using them in a haphazard manner I tried to find out more about them in order to apply them as correctly as possible. This proved an arduous task. When it was completed, the "Genera" were sent to the printer's. As a consequence of the war, the text that went to the printer's, the already printed sheets, as well as the trunk containing the carbon-copy, nearly all of the notes on which the manuscript was based, and about 500 especially prepared illustrations were destroyed. However, a carbon-copy of the nomenclatural part, abandoned several years before the book was finished, was retrieved. It lacked, of course, all the corrections and additions made between its storing-away and the finishing-of the final manuscript. I have not seriously tried to cover once more the entire

* Keeper of Herbarium Bogoriense, Kebun Raya Indonesia,

field from which they were compiled. Starting from the old copy I have tried to round it off as completely as possible during spare moments. Much of this work was done during a visit to England and the United States where I enjoyed all the facilities of the British Museum (Natural History), the Kew Herbarium, and the Farlow Library. Only a very few references cited have not been verified personally. The user will certainly notice many serious omissions; some of them may be excused by reminding him of the hazards of modern times.

I would like to stress one point in particular. This nomenclatural series has not been drawn up without giving attention to the corresponding fungi themselves. I studied the plants first and only dived into nomenclatural matters afterwards. Each group was given serious taxonomical consideration in order to arrive at a first-hand definition of their genera. No nomenclatural studies should be made without a sound knowledge of the corresponding plants. Especially a fair number of generic type specimens were examined during often prolonged visits, more in particular to the Rijksherbarium at Leiden (Herbarium Persoon!), the Universitetets Institution för Systematisk Botanik at Uppsala (Herbarium Fries!), the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire de Cryptogamie at Paris, the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, the Farlow Herbarium at Cambridge, Mass. (Herbarium Pasteuillard!), to the late l'Abbé H. Bourdot at St.-Priest-en-Murat, France, and to many other institutions and mycologists. For a number of years I had the rich library of Bibliotheca Bogoriensis and the fungus collections of Herbarium Bogoriense at my disposal. Several mycologists have supplied me with specimens of critical and historically important species and I am very grateful for their kindness.

One of the principal objects of this study has been to fix a type species where it was necessary to select one. This has been done not only in regard to the original publication, but the historical development of the names and their genera have also been taken into consideration. To serve stability in nomenclature has always been one of the guiding principles when selecting. For a long time no fixed regulations were available and even the recently adopted ones have the force of Recommendations and not of Rules. Therefore, a wide margin has been left to individual opinions and the selections here adopted should be viewed in this light.

Each code for fixing types is likely to induce enumerations of types adopted. The first flood was published in connection with the American code: Banker (Hydnaceae), Earle (Agaricaceae), Murrill (Polyporaceae).

A second flood was published in anticipation of the international regulations promised several years ago but not yet agreed upon when those lists were published: Clements & Shear (all groups of fungi), Singer & A. H. Smith (Agaricaceae), W. B. Cooke (Polyporaceae), Imazeki (Polyporaceae), Doty (Clavarioid and Chantharelloid fungi), and Donk (Agaricaceae).

Strictly speaking this second flood was premature. Each author trusted that his personal code was sound and would appear to be pretty well identical with the regulations to come. The idea that long lists of type species would be sanctioned as a whole was an opinion tacitly adopted before-hand by some authors and perhaps induced by certain lists of proposals for phanerogams, such as "Species lectotypicae generum Linnaei."

I have committed myself in some papers in which numerous type species for generic names of Hymenomyces were selected, but want to emphasize that, after the war, the reasons for their publication before the Stockholm Congress was held, were rather of a special nature. In the first place the selecting of type species was done strictly in relation to proposals for conservation and rejection of generic names, in the second place as a reaction to a published list of proposed lectotypes. One never could tell on what actions a Congress might decide and it was playing safe to place the pros and, more in particular, the cons before the public in time.

The present paper forms the first part of a series planned to give a nomenclatural and annotated enumeration of all generic names proposed for Hymenomyces. The manuscript of this series now reaches completion, but I hesitate to send it to the printer's as a whole because of the changes recently made in the "International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature" at the Stockholm Congress, some of which are drastic and have still to be studied as to their consequences. Viewpoints adopted until recently will have to be revised and this may give rise to several alterations, and renewed consultation of an extensive amount of literature will be necessary. Therefore, it was decided to postpone the publication of the bulk of the work and to publish it in sections, the smaller ones first.

An attempt has been made to include all generic names effectively published at or after the introduction of the Linnean system of nomenclature, whether or not they were validly published. A distinction is made between, (i) names that are pre-Friesian, that is, published before the starting-point date of Hymenomyces (lichens excepted), 1821, and have never been taken up after that date, (ii) names published after the

starting-point date but not validly published, and (iii) names validly published after the starting-point date. The former two categories are more casually dealt with (names spaced) than the third (names in bold-faced type). Names treated between square brackets are considered to belong to other than Hymenomycetous fungi, although they are or were included in that group. An alphabetical sequence will be followed in each paper.

The registration of names in this series, even when they are considered validly published or priorable, does not denote the author's intention to assign to them any other status under the Rules than the one they actually possess. New names or new recombinations will be unambiguously indicated.

A few terms require an explanation.

Devalidated names. These were published between the starting-point date and 1753 and would have been validly published if the starting-point date of the groups to which they belong had not been changed from 1753 to a later one. I am well aware that even these names are sometimes considered validly published though 'illegitimate.' This view may be interpreted as indicating that they count in matters of homonymy exactly as names validly published after their starting-point date. This view is not generally accepted and as a rule devalidated names are left out of consideration in homonymy questions. One point is certain: devalidated names are at least 'illegitimate' (= *impriorable*).

Priorable and impriorable names. A priorable name is a name validly published after the starting-point date and counting in priority considerations; it may become a correct name if it be the earliest given to a group in a certain circumscription and rank and including its type. Validly published names may be *impriorable* for various reasons; they may be later homonyms, *nomina confusa*, and so on. It would seem that the equivalents in the Rules as altered at the Stockholm Congress might be 'legitimate' and 'illegitimate' names, but it is certain that 'legitimate' is still too loosely applied, even misunderstood, and is confusingly defined; and that its antonym 'illegitimate' has as yet no strict meaning at all. Therefore, Furtado's terms 'priorable' and 'impriorable' are to be preferred in anticipation of improvements in the definitions of the other set of terms. A name may be of a restricted priorability: a *nomen anamorphosis* is *impriorable* in regard to the corresponding perfect state, but if applied only to imperfect fungi it may well be priorable.

Nomen anamorphosis. The name is based on an imperfect state.

Protonym. Neither a devalidated nor a validly published though effectively published name, but taken up and validly published afterwards.

Typonym. A name having the same type as another name which is neither its basonym nor a synonym. As long as the Rules say that a generic name has a species as its type, names having the same type species might be called typonyms. However, the ultimate type, the material basis of a generic name, comparable to the type of a species, may well be different in such a set of typonyms and I would prefer to define a 'typonym' as a name having the same ultimate type as another name not having the basonym-synonym relation. This narrow and preferable meaning is not adopted in the present series.

Synonyms. Names having the same basonym.

Monadelphous homonyms. A devalidated generic name may have been validly re-published (after the starting-point date) independently by two or more authors, often in such a manner that different groups with different type species (by selection or 'original designation') are involved. These species may be original ones of the devalidated name, or species included afterwards, but prior to the starting-point date. Of such a resulting set of monadelphous homonyms, severed from their common source by Art. 20, the later members are here treated as mere applications (often 'misapplications') of the earliest one.

Typonymous homonyms. Typonyms that are at the same time homonyms. In these cases, too, the later name is here treated as an application of the earlier one.

DEFINITION OF "CYPHELLACEAE." — The "Cyphellaceae" are now often accepted as a special family of Hymenomycetes. However, the circumscription has not yet become stabilized and the contents are still steadily increasing. The family name is here placed between inverted commas for several reasons to be stated in detail in a forthcoming taxonomical paper: one of the reasons is the fact that the group is extremely heterogeneous and unnatural.

The limits set to the "family" are the more generally adopted ones of to-day, i.e. included are such Hymenomycetes-Homobasidiales as have their smooth (or somewhat wrinkled) hymenium lining the hollowed-out (or flat), downward looking side of the fruit-body, the attachment of the latter to the substratum being at the opposite, sterile side (and never exactly marginal). The "disc" is never compounded by partitions sterile on edge, although more or less pronounced gill-like folds may occur.

Numerous fruit-bodies may be crowded on a resupinate stroma; in such cases the whole may form a fruit-body of higher order.

Excluded are the following genera which have been entered, or suggested for entrance, into the "family":

- Arrhenia* Fr. ("Thelephoraceae"),
Campanella P. Henn. ("Agaricaceae"),
Carpia O.K. (*Podostrombium* Kunze, *Hypolyssus* "Berk.," etc.) ("Clavariaceae"),
Daeryobolus Fr. ("Hydnaceae"),
Discocyphella P. Henn. ("Thelephoraceae"),
Favolaschia (Pat.) Pat. (including *Parolaschia* Pat.) ("Polyporaceae"),
Fistulina Bull. ex Fr. ("Polyporaceae"),
Pistillina Quéf. ("Clavariaceae"),
Punctularia Pat. ("Thelephoraceae"),
Stereophyllum P. Karst. ("Thelephoraceae"), and
Trogia Fr. ("Agaricaceae").

On the other hand one will encounter below some names not definitely associated with this "family" before, viz. *Merismodes* (the type of which is an avowed species of "*Cyphella*"), *Pleuratopsis*, and *Plicatura*. Their 'gills,' if any, are not at all comparable to those of the true agarics and represent mere folds of the hymenial layer like the folds in *Merulius*. Their fruit-bodies are 'Cyphelloid' at least in origin. *Peniophorina* and *Wiesnerina*, with pinhead-shaped fruit-bodies, agree more closely with the definition of the present group than with the "Thelephoraceae" and are, therefore, listed in this paper.

The number of genera could have been increased easily if the definition above were strictly adhered to, for instance with *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray, *Sterellou* P. Karst., *Merulius* Fr., and the like, but not counting a few exceptions (*Rimbachia*: cups upturned), I have kept to the traditional delimitation.

It will also be noticed that *Leptoglossum* (and its synonyms) are incorporated in the present paper, although it does not answer to the adopted definition of this "family" (lateral stipe). This has been done in view of the very closely related genus *Leptotus*.

ALPHABETICAL ENUMERATION

Aleurocystus "McGinty": Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. 6: 1088. 1921 (not validly published); see also: Stevenson & Cash in Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 42. 1936. — A 'McGinty' name, not accepted by the author who

published it, and to be valued as a provisional name. It was introduced under *Aleurodiscus cupensis* Lloyd as follows:—

"It is the only *Aleurodiscus* known with subgelatinous texture and cystidia except *Aleurodiscus carneus* which is probably the same. A 'new genus' (*Aleurocystus* McGinty) could be based on its texture and presence of cystidia."—Lloyd (L.A.).

G. W. Martin (in Lloydia 5: 161. 1942) considered the two species mentioned by Lloyd, as well as *Corticium hakgallae* ("*hakgallae*") Berk. & Br., as conspecific; the chlamydosporic state of *C. hakgallae* is *Matula poroniaeformis* (Berk. & Br.) Mass., the type species of *Matula* Mass. (1888; nomen anamorphosis). Martin also identified *Matula roinpelli* (J. Kick) Lloyd with *M. poroniaeformis*. I can not yet follow Martin in all these conclusions (which were not all of them reached by an actual study of specimens). W. B. Cooke (in Mycologia 43: 208. 1951) follows Martin.

GENERAL REMARK ON THE MCGINTY NAMES.—C. G. Lloyd coined and published several names in a jocular spirit. Thus, in his "Mycological Writings," a fictitious Prof. McGinty acted as the author of a number of new names, of which, in the present paper, *Aleurocystus* is a good example. Lloyd's intention was to ridicule and hint that certain mycologists be labelled as 'name jugglers,' 'splitters,' and 'new species hunters.' One point emerges incontestably: the McGinty names were not acceptable to Lloyd himself, the publishing author. However, he repeatedly admonished future authors not to forget the existence of the McGinty names, which he apparently considered validly published. This is clear: these names belong to the class of nomina provisionalia. Not being accepted by the publishing author, they were "merely proposed in anticipation of the future acceptance of the group concerned, or of a particular circumscription, position, or rank of the group," and hence were not validly published. Many of the McGinty names were often purposely and somewhat maliciously coined after bad examples, and served as punishment in store for those who dared to deviate from the usually rather crude taxonomical views to which Lloyd adhered. A number of the names in question were published as nomina nuda. Some were taken up by subsequent authors and validly published on such an occasion.

Stevenson & Cash, in their valuable "The new fungus names proposed by C. G. Lloyd" (in Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35. 1936) brought together all of that author's new names, inclusive of McGinty's. Several of these names were originally accompanied by insufficient descriptions or were perfect examples of nomina nuda. To such names the two compilers added Lloyd's own herbarium-notes when available and when not previously published; these notes often amount to descriptions. They were offered merely as a matter of record and Stevenson & Cash (p. 2) were careful in pointing out that in their book: "No attempt has been made to evaluate or to discuss critically the species [and genera] here listed. For instance, we have included most of the names published by Lloyd under the 'non-the-plume' N. J. McGinty as a matter of record since upon critical study a few of these at least may be found [taxonomically] valid." Therefore, in their compilation one will find the McGinty names effectively re-published and some of them with an accompanying description, but it is evident that in the light of Art. 37 bis, the "publishing authors," in this case Stevenson &

Cash, did not ensure their valid publication. They had no intention to do so ("incidental mention")!

Aleurodiscus Rab. ex J. Schroet. in Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. 3 (1): 429. 1888. — ETYMOLOGY: *άλειρον*, flour; *δίσκος*, round plate. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Peziza amorpha* Pers. = *Thelephora amorpha* Pers. ex Fr. = *Aleurodiscus amorphus* (Pers. ex Fr.) J. Schroet.¹ — PROTONYM: *Aleurodiscus* Rab., Fung. europ. exs. No. 1824. 1874; in Hedwigia 13: 184. 1874.—This name was published as a nomen nudum: no description. It should be noted that the distributed specimens are accompanied by a printed label showing drawings of microscopical hymenium-elements of the only species attributed to the genus by Rabenhorst, *Peziza amorpha*. However, as the species was not a new one, the name *Aleurodiscus* was not validly published even by the provision of a "plate with analyses showing essential characters." — VALID PUBLICATION. The following is quoted from Cooke:—

"On *Corticium amorphum*, Fries. . . . In 1872, Mr. C. H. Peck described in the 24th Report of the State Museum of New York (p. 96), a new genus under the name of *Nodularia*, for the reception of a fungus found by him on the bark of *Abies balsamea*. . . . [Having] been favoured by Mr. Peck with specimens, it became at once evident that he had met with the *Peziza amorpha* of Persoon, of which his *Nodularia balsamicola* is a synonym. . . . [This] fungus cannot well be referred to any constituted genus, except such as have been constructed to receive it as the type. These, apparently, are two—the *Nodularia*, of Peck (1872), and *Aleurodiscus*, of Rabenhorst (1874). The claim of priority on the part of Peck is, however, set aside by the fact of *Nodularia* being appropriated by Karsten, in his 'Monographia Pezizarum Fennicarum,' p. 104 (in 1869), for a Pezizoid fungus. . . . Although he only uses it with the value of a subgenus, it is a prior name. . . . *Aleurodiscus* appears to have the best claim for acceptance. . . ."—Cooke (in Grevillea 3: 136-137. 1875).

Donk (in Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III 17: 156, 159-160. 1941) at first thought that Cooke, who definitely accepted the name *Aleurodiscus* and definitely identified it with *Nodularia* Peck, validly published the name *Aleurodiscus* by a reference to Peck's generic name, and that consequently *Aleurodiscus* Rab. ex Cooke had to be considered an isonym of *Nodularia* Peck, and accordingly based on *N. balsamicola* rather than on the distributed specimens of Rabenhorst. This opinion was subscribed to by D. P. Rogers & Jackson (in Farlowia 1: 269. 1943). I can no longer maintain this view (see Donk in Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III 18: 88. 1949). The only reference that could have ensured valid publication for *Aleurodiscus* as used by Cooke, is the one to *Aleurodiscus* Rab., the avowed and,

¹ This recombination is ascribed to J. Schroeter rather than to Rabenhorst (of Cooke).

of course, only basonym, the valid publication of which was not questioned by Cooke, and, because that reference is to an invalidly published name without a description, it is worthless.¹ The 'reference' to *Nodularia* Peck is a mere quotation of an other name in synonymy under *Aleurodiscus* Rab., and should evidently not be acceptable as a valid reference! Nothing can be detected in Cooke's account that could be valued as a valid (generic) description: the taxonomical (and partly quite erroneous) remarks all apply to *Peziza amorpha* as a species, and not to *Aleurodiscus* as a genus. It is useless to interpret this descriptive matter as a descriptive generico-specifica, since Rabenhorst's and Cooke's monotypic genus was not based on a new species. Compare also Cooke in Grevillea 3: 172. 1875. — Thus I return to the established view that the first to publish validly the name *Aleurodiscus* was Schroeter. This author was well aware of the status of Rabenhorst's name, for he added after the name "(Ohne Diagnose)." He supplied a generic diagnosis. — SCOPE. Schroeter included, besides *Peziza amorpha*, a second species. — TYPIFICATION. The species for which the name was introduced, and which was first especially indicated as the type by Burt (in Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 5: 177. 1918) has been accepted by subsequent authors. — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM. The type species of *Cyphella* Fr. (1822), *q.v.*, is unique among the original members of that genus, and belongs, in my opinion, in the same genus as *Aleurodiscus amorphus*, even if we restrict the latter genus to species with enormous basidia and voluminous spores. Thus it would become necessary to accept the name *Cyphella* for what is now called *Aleurodiscus*. This would require new combinations for all members of the latter genus, except *Cyphella digitalis* (A. & S.) ex Fr. and perhaps one or two other species. The remainder of the species of *Cyphella* are to be located under one or more other generic names, if one regards *C. digitalis* as generically different from them, whether or not one retains the name *Aleurodiscus* or substitutes it by *Cyphella*. So this point can be no hindrance in conserving *Aleurodiscus*. This was proposed by Donk (*l.c.*, 1941). With the latter name conserved, *Cyphella* remains free to be applied to all not yet properly classifiable species already described under that generic name, although it should be kept in mind that such a use is legally improper and only of a temporary character. For a considerable number of species of *Aleurodiscus* the name '*Cyphella*' would be a misnomer. The proposal was supported by D. P. Rogers (in Farlowia 3: 433. 1949; 4: 15. 1950), and was provisionally adopted at the Stock-

¹ Cooke, as we have seen, rejected *Nodularia* Peck as being preoccupied and continued: "*Aleurodiscus* appears to have the best claim for acceptance, since the original name of Persoon [*Peziza*] cannot well be retained."

holm Congress (compare Stevenson & D. P. Rogers in *Plant Disease Rep.* 34: 332, 1950).

Auriculariopsis Maire, *Rech. cytol. Basid.* 102, 1902 (& in *Bull. Soc. mycol. France* 18: Suppl.) — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Auricularia*; *typ.*, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Cyphella ampla* Lév. = *Cyrtidia flocculenta* (Fr.) Höhn. & L.

Calyptralla Quélet, *Ench. Fung.* 216, 1886. — ETYMOLOGY: *καλυπτρός*, hidden. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Cyphella capula* (Holmsk. ex Fr.) Fr. — SCOPE. Introduced with 18 species taken from *Cyphella* Fr. — TYPIFICATION. The first species, *Cyphella infundibuliformis* Fr. (which Quélet identified inaccurately with *Cyphella abieticola* P. Karst.), is an agaric with reduced gills; the name is an isonym of *Helotium gibbum* A. & S., the type species (selected) of *Perona* Pers. (1825; see Donk in *Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg* III 18: 137, 1949). It might be placed in *Omphalina* Quélet, *sensu latissimo* or in *Mycena* (Pers.) ex S. F. Gray *sensu latissimo*. It was unknown to Quélet by personal observation; he did not include it in his "Flore mycologique de France" (1888). The second species is *Cyphella lacera* (Pers.) ex Fr., a highly doubtful, very imperfectly known species. Both may well be excluded as less eligible. With the third species, *Cyphella capula*, as the type, *Calyptralla* will be a convenient name for rather a large group of the genus *Cyphella*, the name of which was proposed and provisionally accepted as a nomen rejiciendum in view of *Aleurodiscus* Rab. ex J. Schroet., *q.v.* I am not aware of a previous selection. *Cyphella capula* is a common fungus in Europe and rather well known.

Catilla Pat. in *Bull. Soc. mycol. France* 31: 32, 1925. — ETYMOLOGY: *catillus*, small platter. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Cyphella pandani* Pat.

[*Chaetocypha* Corda in *Sturm, Deutschl. Fl., Pilze* 2: 132, 1829. — Type species (only original species): *Chaetocypha variabilis* Corda. This species is imperfectly known. In his later work Corda himself (*ic. Fung.* 5: 44, 1842; "*Chaetophye*") buried it, with other generic names, under the caption: "Holt einen grossen Sarg"! Personally I do not consider it a basidiomycete. Fries (*Epicr.* 569, 1838) placed it as a synonym under *Cyphella goldbachii* Weinm.; it does not agree with any of the current interpretations of that fungus. — Accepting Fries' identification and rejecting *Cyphella* Fr. as a later homonym on account of *Cyphellium* Ach. (1814), O. Kuntze (*Rev. Gen. Pl.* 2: 847, 1891) substituted

Chaetocypha for *Cyphella*. — Variant spelling: "*Chaetocyphæ*": Corda, *ic. Fung.* 5: 44, 1842 ("*Chaetophye*"); Ainsworth & Bisby, *Dict. Fungi* 53, 1943; 2d Ed., 58, 1945. — Homonym. *Chaetocypha* Syd. (1924; Helotiales, Ascomycetes) should presumably be considered a later homonym, although the spelling is not exactly the same.]

[*Chaetocyphæ*.—See *Chaetocypha*.]

[*Chlorocyphella* Speg. in *Anal. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires* 19 (= III 12): 219, 1909. — Type species (only original species): *Chlorocyphella subtropica* Speg. This is not a basidiomycete, but an imperfect fungus which has been interpreted as a lichen or as a fungus parasitic on lichens; compare Keissler (*in Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien* 41: 157-161, 1927) and E. Mameli-Calvino (*in Nuovo Giorn. bot. Ital.* 37: 369-370, 1930).]

Chromocyphella De-Toni & Levi in *The Naturalist* 1888: 158. — ETYMOLOGY: *χρῶμα*, colour; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basynym): *Cymbella crouani* Pat. & Doass. apud Pat. — BASYNYM: *Cymbella* Pat. (1886), *q.v.* — VALID PUBLICATION. By means of a reference. — REMARK. A name change, the basynym being preoccupied. — SYNONYMS: *Phaeocarpus* Pat. (1887; preoccupied) and *Phaeocyphella* Pat. (1900; superfluous).

Corniola S. F. Gray, *Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl.* 1: 637, 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: from an Italian name mentioned by Micheli (*Nov. Pl. Gen.* 151, 1729) for a species of *Fungus* which has nothing to do with Gray's genus. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Merulius muscigenus* (Bull.) Pers. = *Cantharellus muscigenus* (Bull.) ex Fr. — SCOPE. Introduced with two British species, *Merulius muscigenus* and *Merulius lobatus* Pers. — TYPIFICATION. The first species is considered the type; it was indicated as such by Earle (*in Bull. N. York bot. Gdn* 5: 384, 1909). It is the better known of the two original species, and in addition the one answering best to the generic diagnosis which contains "Stem lateral." The choice of Singer & A. H. Smith (*in Mycologia* 38: 253, 1946), *Merulius lobatus*, has to be rejected because the words "Thallus stemless" of its description, as given by Gray himself, oppose the generic diagnosis. — HOMONYM: *Corniola* Adans. (1763; Papilionaceae). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym. — TYPONYMS: *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. (1879) and *Dietyolus* Quélet. (1886).

Cymbella Pat. in *Rev. mycol.* No. 29: 27, 1886. — ETYMOLOGY: *cymba*, boat. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Cymbella crouani* Pat. & Doass. apud Pat.—This is the same as a current interpretation

of *Cyphella galeata* (Schum. ex Fr.) Fr. — HOMONYM: *Cymbella* C. Agardh (1830; Cymbellaceae, Bacillariophyceae). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym; three times renamed. — ISONYMS: *Chromocyphella* De-Toni & Levi (1888), *Phaeocarpus* Pat. (1887; preoccupied), and *Phaeocyphella* Pat. (1900; superfluous).

Cypella.—See *Cyphella*.

Cypharium Clem.—See under *Cyphella*.

Cyphella Fr., Syst. mycol. 2 (1): 201. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: *κύπελλον*, hollow of ear. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Cyphella digitalis* (A. & S.) ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 2 (1): 201. 1822 = *Aleurodiscus digitalis* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Donk, comb. nov. — SCOPE. Introduced with five species, the first being *C. digitalis*. — TYPIFICATION. *C. digitalis* is considered the type species for various reasons. It agrees best with the original generic diagnosis; it was Fries' leading species; and it was already repeatedly selected before: Corda (Ic. Fung. 5: 37. 1842; Anleit. Stud. Mykol. 154. 1842: "Wir betrachten *C. Digitalis* als Normart."), Burt (in Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 1: 358. 1914), Clements & Shear (Gen. of Fungi 344. 1931), Donk (in Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg III 17: 259. 1941), and D. P. Rogers (in Farlowia 3: 433. 1949). No rival selections. — HOMONYM. *Cyphellium* Ach. (1814) should not be considered a homonym as was done by O. Kuntze (see under *Chaetocypha*). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Cypella*": Steudel, Nomencl. Pl. crypt. 142. 1824.—Evidently an unintentional error. — ISONYM: *Cypharium* Clem., Univ. Stud. Nebraska 3 (1): 72. 1902.—A grammatical 'correction.' Not validly published: no reference, no description. Introduced as follows: "*Cyphella* = *Cypharium*." — NOMEN REJICIENDUM. See under *Aleurodiscus*.

Cyphellopsis Donk in Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. 18-20: 128. 1931. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Cyphella*; *opsis*, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Solenia anomala* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fuck. — SCOPE. Introduced with three species. — TYPIFICATION. The first species is regarded as the type by the author of the name, who forgot to mention this fact by an oversight.

Cytidia Quél., Fl. mycol. France 25. 1888. — ETYMOLOGY: *κύτιον*, hollow vessel. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): "*Cytidia rutilans* Pers. litt. ad Mougeot."—This species, which Quélet himself (as described by him) identified with *Corticium salicinum* (Fr.) Fr., is certainly the latter species, although the spore was given as "sphérique

(0^m008)"; compare also Burt (in Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 11: 11. 1924). — REMARK. (Clements & Shear (Gen. of Fungi 344. 1931) suggested as the type a species transferred to the genus long after its foundation: *Cytidia flocculenta* (Fr.) Höhn. & L. — TYPONYMS. *Lomatia* (Fr.) P. Karst. (1889; preoccupied) and *Lomatina* P. Karst. (1892).

Dendrocyphella Petch in Ann. bot. Gdn Peradeniya 7: 289. 1922. — Etymology: *δένδρον*, tree; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Dendrocyphella setosa* Petch.

Dietyolus Quél., Ench. Fung. 139. 1886. — ETYMOLOGY: *δύειος*, net. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Cantharellus muscigenus* (Bull.) ex Fr. — SCOPE. Corresponds to *Cantharellus* trih. *Pleuropus* Fr. [Syst. mycol. 1: 317, 322. 1821 (nomen); Hym. europ. 460. 1874], although this was not expressly stated. Quélet listed eight species and one with doubt; the first species is *Cantharellus spathulatus* Fr., rather an imperfectly known fungus; the second is *C. muscigenus*. — TYPIFICATION. *Cantharellus muscigenus* was considered the type species by Earle (in Bull. N. York bot. Gdn 5: 406. 1909), Murrill (in N. Amer. Fl. 9: 165. 1910), Singer & A. H. Smith (in Mycologia 38: 270. 1946), and Doty (in Lloydia 11: 130. 1948). The suggestion by Clements & Shear (Gen. of Fungi 348. 1931) of choosing *Cantharellus lobatus* (Pers.) ex Fr. has no advantages over the earlier indication and should be disregarded. — REMARK. "*Dietyolus* Pat." of Ullrich (in Lindau Krypt.-Fl. Anf., 3. Aufl., 1: 141. 1928), covering *Cantharellus umbonatus* Pers. ex Fr., is a misapplication. — VARIANT SPELLINGS: "*Dyctiolus*": Pat., Hym. d'Eur. 129. 1887. — "*Dyctiolus*": Fayod (in Ann. Sci. nat., Bot. VII 9: 304. 1889). — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed). *Dietyolus* was proposed as a nomen conservandum against *Leptoglossum* P. Karst., *q.v.*, by Maire (apud Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 123. 1935), Donk (in Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg III 17: 185. 1941; 18: 152. 1949), Singer & A. H. Smith (in Mycologia 38: 291. 1946), and D. P. Rogers (in Farlowia 3: 442. 1949) did not support this proposal. — TYPONYMS: *Corniola* S. F. Gray (1821; preoccupied) and *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. (1879).

Dyctiolus.—See *Dietyolus*.

Dyctiolus.—See *Dietyolus*.

"*Epibryus*."—*Thelephora* subgen. *Epibryus* Pers., Myc. europ. 1: 115. 1822. — This infrageneric epithet is here listed because it might be considered as published as a generic nomen alternativum. Persoon (*l.c.*) added after the subgeneric description: "Fungilli hujus generis (?) . . ."

The term denoting the subgeneric rank of the name will be found mentioned in an observation under *Peziza capula* on page 281. — The group covered two species of which the first is the one best known: *Thelephora vulgaris* Pers. (selected type species). Its variety "*a. candida* Pers." was figured, and described before under the name of *Thelephora muscigena* Pers.

Gloeosoma Bres. in Ann. mycol. 18: 51. 1920. — ETYMOLOGY: *glōios*, sticky; *sōma*, body. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Aleurodiscus vitellinus* (Lév.) Pat.

Henningsomyces O. K., Rev. Gen. Pl. 3 (3): 483. 1898. — ETYMOLOGY: P. Ch. Hennings; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Solenia candida* Pers. — BASIYM: "*Solenia* Hoffm. 1795" = *Solenia* Pers., *q.v.* (devalidated name). — It is incorrect to indicate Hoffmann (Deutschl. Fl. 2: pl. 8. 1795) as the author of *Solenia*. As Burt (in Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 11: 14. 1924) remarked: "The priority of Persoon's publication of *Solenia* is clearly established by Hoffmann's own work, for on the page of text following plate 8 he gives the full title of Persoon's work and its place of publication." — SCOPE. Because the name *Henningsomyces* was validly published through a reference, the type species should be selected from the genus as understood by Hoffmann, and because he is not the original author, the elements added by Hoffmann to Persoon's genus in its original circumscription become relatively unimportant since Hoffmann did not misapply the name. O. Kuntze took the genus in the delimitation of *Solenia* of Saccardo (Syll. Fung. 6: 424. 1888). — TYPIFICATION. The only original species of the basium, corrected as to its author, viz. *Solenia candida* Pers., is here taken as the type. — REMARK. *Henningsomyces* was introduced because *Solenia* "Hoffm." was regarded as impriorable on account of *Solenia* "Hill 1751, 1773." — HOMONYM: *Henningsomyces* Sacc. (1905; Dothideales, Ascomycetes).

Lachnella Fr., Fl. scan. 343. 1835. — ETYMOLOGY: *λίχμη*, sheep's wool. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Peziza albo-violascens* A. & S. ex Fr. = *Lachnella albo-violascens* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Fr. — REMARKS. The valid publication of this generic name in 1835 has been generally overlooked, as was pointed out by the Tulasnes (Sel. Fung. carp. 3: 173 foot-note. 1865): "*Pezizum albo-violascentem* . . . , *Lachnellarum* Friesianarum olim typum primum (Fl. Scan. p. 343) . . ."; and more recently by Nannfeldt:—

"In dieser Zusammenhang kann hervorgehoben werden, dass die Angabe v. Höhnels [Myc. Fragm. in Ann. mycol. 15: 338. 1917], die Gattung *Lachnella* sei in S. Ver. Scand., p. 366, mit *L. barbata* (Kz.) als Typus aufgestellt, irrig ist. *Lachnella* wurde nämlich bereits in Fl. scan., p. 343, aufgestellt, und *Peziza albo-violascens* A. & S. wird ausdrücklich als deren Typus bezeichnet."—Nannfeldt (in Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal IV 8 (2): 265. 1932). — Fries stated: "*Lachnellae*, quarum typus *Peziza albo-violascens*, sunt . . ."

Compare also Fries' earlier remark under *Peziza albo-violascens*: "Species distinctissima, forsan novi generis typus."—[Syst. mycol. 2 (1): 96. 1822]. — Up till the present *Lachnella* has functioned as a genus of *Discomyces*. Besides Von Höhnel's choice (*Peziza barbata*), *Peziza flomica* A. & S. was suggested as the type species by Clements & Shear (Gen. of Fungi 327. 1931). Seaver (in Mycologia 24: 252. 1932) has already stamped Clements & Shear's choice as regrettable because it picked out the only operculate species and its acceptance would mean the suppression of the generic name *Perrotia* Boud., conveniently established for that fungus a considerable time before. There will certainly be considerable support for proposals to retain *Lachnella* for some genus of *Discomycetes*, but it may be doubted whether it will be agreed upon such an important detail as the type species to be appointed. On the other hand, with the true type species restored, *Lachnella* will come in handy for a genus of 'Cyphellaceae' and I am going to adopt it accordingly. — ISONYM: *Lachnium* Clem. in Univ. Stud. Nebraska 3 (1): 73. 1902.—Not validly published; no diagnosis, no reference. Introduced as follows: "*Lachnella* = *Lachnium*." Not *Lachnium* Retz. ex P. Karst (1871; Hyaloscyphaceae, Ascomycetes).

Lachnium Clem.—See under *Lachnella*.

Leptoglossum P. Karst. in Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk 32: xvii, 242. 1879. — ETYMOLOGY: *λεπτός*, thin; *γλῶσσα*, tongue. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Cantharellus muscigenus* (Bull.) ex Fr. — SCOPE. Introduced for *Cantharellus* trib. *Pleuropus* Fr. [Syst. mycol. 1: 317, 322. 1821 (nomen); Hym. europ. 460: 1874]. This name was not especially mentioned. P. A. Karsten treated two species, *Cantharellus muscigenus* (first species) and *Cantharellus glaucus* (Batsch) ex Fr. (not an original species of Fries' tribus). — TYPIFICATION. Karsten's first species, perhaps the best known one of the original species, was already selected by Singer & A. H. Smith (in Mycologia 38: 270. 1946). — HOMONYM: *Leptoglossum* (Cooke) Sacc. (1884; Geoglossaceae, Ascomycetes), *q.v.*—This name is often incorrectly dated from 1879, the year it was published as a subgeneric epithet: compare Donk (in Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg III 17:

185, 1941; 18: 152, 1949). *Leptoglossis* Benth. (1844; *Solanaceae*) is not to be taken as a homonym. — STATUS. Priorable; not to be rejected as a later homonym as has occasionally been done. — NOMEN REJICIENDUM (proposed). See under *Dictyolus* Quél. — TYPONYMS: *Corniola* S. F. Gray (1821; preoccupied) and *Dictyolus* Quél. (1886).

"*Leptopus* Karst."—See *Leptotus*.

Leptotus P. Karst. in *Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk* 32: xvii, 242, 1879. — ETYMOLOGY: *λεπτός*, thin and *οὶς*, ear, or rather: *λεπτότης*, thinness. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Cantharellus retiragus* (Bull.) ex Fr. — SCOPE. Introduced for *Cantharellus* trib. *Resupinati* Fr. (Fries, *Hym. europ.* 460, 1874) and a few species of *Arrhenia* Fr. When publishing the name, P. A. Karsten dealt with four species and a fifth, indicated as belonging doubtfully in the genus. First species: *Cantharellus tenellus* Fr. — TYPIFICATION. *Cantharellus retiragus* was selected by Donk (in *Bull. bot. Gdms Buitenzorg* III 17: 185, 1941) and by Singer & A. H. Smith (in *Mycologia* 38: 270, 1946); this species and *C. lobatus* (Pers.) ex Fr. were the two known to Karsten from personal observation. Earle (in *Bull. N. York bot. Gdn* 5: 389, 1909; under "*Leptopus*") considered *C. tenellus* as the type, a decidedly less eligible species (known to Karsten from the literature only) and defensible only when the first-species rule is to be applied rigidly. — REMARK. *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. and *Leptotus* were simultaneously published and the two groups are sometimes combined into one genus. As far as I am aware, Ricken (*Blätterp.* 5, 1910: "Die Abtrennung der umgewendeten Arten als Gattung *Leptotus* halte ich für belastend.") was the first to place definitely one of the names in the synonymy of the other, retaining the name *Leptoglossum*, which thus becomes the correct one for the combination of the two genera. Maire (in *Treb. Mus. Ci. nat. Barcelona* 15: Sér. bot. No. 2: 52, 1933) preferred *Leptotus* for the combination. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Leptopus*": Earle in *Bull. N. York bot. Gdn* 5: 389, 1909. — HOMONYMS: *Leptotes* Lindl. (1833; *Orchidaceae*) and *Leptotis* Hoffmannsegg (1824; *Compositae*) should perhaps be considered orthographically different homonyms, the difference in spelling being too slight, and rather 'internal,' the termination (final letter) being the same in all cases. — STATUS. If considered a later homonym, *Leptotus* P. Karst. would be impriorable.

Lomatia (Fr.) P. Karst. in *Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk* 48: 403, 1889 (German translation of Swedish diagnosis in *Bot. Cbl.* 43: 384, 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: *λόμα*, border. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only species

included): *Corticium salicinum* (Fr.) Fr. — BASINYM: *Corticium* sect. (?), *Lomatia* Fr., *Hym. europ.* 646, 1874 [= *Corticium* trib. *Apus* Fr., *Epier.* 557, 1838 = *Thelephora* trib. *Apus* subtrib. *Auricularia* sect. *Cartilagineae* Fr., *Elench.* 1: 169, 1828 = *Thelephora* trib. *Resupinatus* sect. *R. spirii* Fr., *Syst. mycol.* 1: 441, 1821].—Fries (1874) included nine species of which one with doubt ("*C. ? amorphum*"). — SCOPE. Although this name is an avowed isonym of *Corticium* subdivision *Lomatia* Fr., because P. A. Karsten captioned the genus "*Lomatia* (Fr.)," the group was considerably restricted. Only one species was treated when the genus was founded. — REMARK. I, herewith, select *C. salicinum* as the type species of the Friesian subdivisions mentioned above, inclusive of the basinym of the generic name *Lomatia*, if such a procedure should still be necessary in view of Karsten's restriction of the group. In case this selection should appear untenable, the type of the present generic name and of *Lomatina* P. Karst. should apparently be changed accordingly, in view of a recent alteration in the Rules (Art. 58) that seems to have been accepted at Stockholm. — HOMONYM: *Lomatia* R. Br. (1810; *Proteaceae*; nomen conservandum). *Lomatium* Raf. (1819; *Umbelliferae*) should not be considered a homonym. — ISONYM: *Lomatina* P. Karst. (1892), *q.v.* — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym and, therefore, changed into *Lomatina* P. Karst.

Lomatina P. Karst. in *Hedwigia* 31: 220, 1892; *Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Till.* 2: 29, 1893. — ETYMOLOGY: derived from *Lomatia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (same as of basinym): *Corticium salicinum* (Fr.) Fr. — BASINYM: *Lomatia* (Fr.) P. Karst. (1889), *q.v.* — REMARK. A name change, the basinym being preoccupied. — TYPONYM: *Cytidia* Quél. (1888), *q.v.*

Merismodes Earle in *Bull. N. York bot. Gdn* 5: 406, 1909. — ETYMOLOGY: *Merisma*; *εἶδος*, like. Gender (selected): m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Cantharellus fasciculatus* Schw.—Burt (in *Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn* 1: 373, 1914) identified this species with, and cited the type under, *Cyphella fasciculata* Berk. & C., remarking: "I do not understand why Berkeley attempted authorship for [*Cyphella fasciculata*]. The *C. fasciculata* B. & C. is certainly that of Schweinitz both in description and in fascicled form of types." Compare also Lloyd (*Mycol. Writ.* 7: 1356, 1925). — SCOPE. Introduced for *Cantharellus* sect. *Merisma* Fr. of Saccardo's "*Sylloge*" (5: 499, 1887).

Nodularia Peck in *Ann. Rep. N. York State Mus.* 24: 96, 1872. — ETYMOLOGY: *nodus*, node. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original

species): *Nodularia balsamicola* Peck. = *Aleurodiscus amorphus* (Pers. ex Fr.) J. Schroet. — REMARK. See also under *Aleurodiscus*. — HOMONYMS: *Nodularia* Link ex Lyngbye (1819; Lemnaceae, Rhodophyceae) and *Nodularia* Mert. apud Jürg. (1822) ex Bornet & Flah. (1888; 'Nostocaceae Heterocysteeae,' Cynophyceae). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

[*Peniophorina* Höhn. in S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Kl. 126 I: 285, 1917. — This genus was based on a collection identified by Von Höhnel with *Chaetostroma pedicellatum* Preuss. I saw Von Höhnel's slides in the Farlow Herbarium and would rather not consider it a basidiomycete. — Generally listed as a genus of "Thelephoraceae."]

Phaeocarpus Pat., Hym. d'Eur. 154, 1887. — ETYMOLOGY: *φαῖος*, dusky; *καρπός*, fruit, Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basonym): *Cymbella crouani* Pat. & Doass. apud Pat. — BASNYM: *Cymbella* Pat. (1886), *q.v.* — HOMONYM: *Phaeocarpus* Mart. & Zucc. (1824; Sapindaceae). — REMARK. A name change for *Cymbella* which is preoccupied. — STATUS. Impriorable again on account of the earlier homonym. — SYNONYMS: *Chromocyphella* De-Toni & Levi (1888), *q.v.*, and *Phaeocyphella* Pat. (1900; superfluous), *q.v.*

Phaeocyphella Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 57, 1900. — ETYMOLOGY: *φαῖος*, dusky; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basonym): *Cymbella crouani* Pat. & Doass. apud Pat. — PROTONYM: *Phaeocyphella* Pat. in Bull. Soc. mycol. France 9: 135, 1893. — Nomen nudum. — BASNYM: *Cymbella* Pat. (1886), *q.v.* — HOMONYM: *Phaeocyphella* Speg. (1909; "Cyphellaceae"), *q.v.* — STATUS. A superfluous name change for *Phaeocarpus* Pat. which is preoccupied. Coined unaware of the existence of *Chromocyphella* De-Toni & Levi. — SYNONYMS: *Phaeocarpus* Pat. (1887; preoccupied), *q.v.*, and *Chromocyphella* De-Toni & Levi (1888), *q.v.*

Phaeocyphella Speg. in Anal. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires 19 (= III 12): 278, 1909. — ETYMOLOGY: *φαῖος*, dusky; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Phaeocyphella sphaerospora* Speg. — HOMONYM: *Phaeocyphella* Pat. (1900; "Cyphellaceae"), *q.v.* — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Phaeosolenia Speg. in Anal. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires 8 (= III 1): 53, 1902. — ETYMOLOGY: *φαῖος*, dusky; the genus *Solenia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Phaeosolenia platensis* Speg.

Pleurotopsis (P. Henn.) Earle in Bull. N. York bot. Gdn 5: 412, 1909. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Pleurotus*; *δῆσις*, appearance, Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected for the avowed basonym, by original designation for generic name): *Marasmius sporoleucus* Berk. & Br. = *Plicatura sporoleuca* (Berk. & Br.) Sing. — Compare Singer (in Lilloa 8: 444, 1942). — BASNYM: *Marasmius* sect. *Pleurotopsis* P. Henn. in Engl. & Pr., Nat. Pflfam. 1: I**: 226, 1898. — This is Henning's name for *Marasmius* subgen. *Apus* Fr. (Hym. europ. 480, 1874; Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 567, 1887); it is factually nothing but a mere name change. Fries' name was introduced for a single species, *Marasmius sporoleucus*; Saccardo added several species from the world literature to *M. sporoleucus* as the first species. Hennings gave a description only of this, his first, species; all other ones, that is, Saccardo's to which again a few more were added, were only very briefly mentioned. *Marasmius sporoleucus* should undoubtedly be taken up as the type species of Henning's name. — SCORE. Earle identified his genus categorically with the section of Saccardo's.

Plicatura Peck in Ann. Rep. N. York State Mus. 24: 75, 1872. — ETYMOLOGY: *plicatus*, folded, Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Plicatura alni* Peck = *Plicatura nivea* (Fr.) P. Karst. according to P. A. Karsten (in Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk 48: 342, 1889) and Burt (in Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 4: 326, 1917). Distributed as *Trogia alni* Peck (in Thüm., Mycol. univ. No. 804, 1877).

Porotheleum (Fr. ex Fr.) Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 80, 1825. — ETYMOLOGY: *πόρος*, pore; *θηλή*, nipple, Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Poria fimbriata* Pers. = *Boletus fimbriatus* (Pers.) Pers. — *Polyporus fimbriatus* (Pers.) ex Fr. — INVALIDATED NAME: *Porotheleum* Fr., Obs. mycol. 2: 272, 1818. — When Fries used this name for the first time he attributed two species to it, *Poria fimbriata* and *Porotheleum lacinum* Fr. Note the spelling. — BASNYM: *Polyporus* subgen. *Porotheleum* (Fr.) ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 6, 506, 1821. — The species included this time are *Poria fimbriata* and *Boletus subtilis* Schrad. — It is of importance to decide whether *Porotheleum* was published by Fries in 1821 as a generic name or as a subgeneric epithet. In the former case *Porotheleum* would stand being the earlier one of a couple of homonyms; in the other case it would be the later one and thus impriorable. Fries preceded the name (among the omissions at the end of the first volume of "Systema") by the number "VI. B.," the 'VI' representing the genus *Polyporus*. In exactly the same manner 'Coprinus' and 'Gomphus' were established in the main text of the same volume as undoubtedly subgeneric epithets. The species in-

cluded were indicated as "*P. P. fimbriatum*" and "*P. P. subtile*." This obviously means '*Polyporus Porothelium fimbriatum*' and '*Polyporus Porothelium subtile*.' The termination of the epithets agrees in gender with '*Porothelium*' rather than with '*Polyporus*.' In the index to the first volume of "Systema" both epithets were listed under *Polyporus*, with correct termination, *Porothelium* not being entered at all. In the general index (1832) to the whole work, Fries listed them as follows: "[POLY-PORUS] [*fimbriatus*] Fr. (*Porothelium fimbriatum*) l. 506. El. I. 125" and "[POLY-PORUS] *subtile* Fr. (*Porothelium subtile*) l. 506. El. I. 125," which shows that he admitted having made the combinations under *Polyporus*, although at the time of publishing the general index he considered the combinations under *Porothelium* the correct ones. The conclusion that '*Porothelium*' was published in the first part of the starting-point book as a subgeneric epithet seems unavoidable. That indeed Fries in 1821 had changed his mind about the rank of the group becomes exceptionally clear when one compares pages 6 of the first volume of "Systema" and of his "Specimen Systematis Mycologici" (1819). The latter publication consists of an advance issue of the first eight (1-8) pages of "Systema"; there one will find '*Porothelium*' as a generic name placed between, and equivalent to, *Hydnium* and *Stereum*, printed in capitals and consecutively numbered with those genera. On the corresponding page in "Systema," '*Porothelium*' appears in italics as a subgeneric epithet under *Polyporus*, to which it was transferred, and is not numbered as a genus any longer. In Fries' "Elenchus" (l. 125. 1828) the group appeared again as "VI. B. POROTHELEUM" but in this case it was spoken of as "Genus omnino distinctum." — In 1821 one of the two original species of 1818, *Porothelium lacerum*, was not mentioned. — SCOPE. When in 1825 the name was definitely accepted by Fries as a generic one, the species are those of 1821 and in the order given. — TYPIFICATION. There is no doubt that *Paria fimbriata* was the leading species to Fries himself. It was already suggested as the type species by Clements & Shear (Gen. of Fungi 347. 1931) for the name as published in 1818. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Porothelium*": Reichenb., Consp. Reg. veg. 14. 1828 (n.v.); Fr., Gen. Hym. 12. 1836, etc.—In later years Fries preferred invariably this slightly modified spelling, the one at present universally used. — HOMONYM: *Porothelium* Eschw. (1824; Trypetheliaceae, Lichenes). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym. — ISONYM. Because I consider the type species representing a valid genus, and because this genus appears to have no correct name, the following new names are proposed: *Stromatoscypha* Donk, nom. nov. [basinym: *Polyporus* subgen. *Porothelium* (Fr.)

ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 506. 1821] and *Stromatoscypha fimbriata* (Pers. ex Fr.) Donk, comb. nov. [basinym: *Polyporus fimbriatus* (Pers.) ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 506. 1821].

Porothelium.—See *Porothelium*.

Pseudodasyscypha Velen., Nov. mycol. 1: 167. 1939. — ETYMOLOGY: *pseudos*, false; the genus *Dasyscypha*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Cyphella hyperici* Velen. — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. In an observation to the species mentioned, Velenovsky wrote that he considered it and the preceding one, *Cyphella granulosa* (Fuck.) Fuck., as forming a distinct genus. Short diagnosis added. — TYPIFICATION. The species under which the genus was founded is here considered the type.

Rimbachia Pat. in Bull. Soc. mycol. France 7: 159. 1891. — ETYMOLOGY: A. Rimbach. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES: *Rimbachia paradoxa* Pat. — REMARK. Owing to the upturned cup this genus does not answer to the definition of "Cyphellaceae" as adopted in the present paper.

Solenia Pers. ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 2 (1): 200. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: *sōlēn*, pipe. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected; only original species of devalidated name): *Solenia candida* Pers. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Solenia* Pers. in Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 116. 1794 (= Tent. 36. 1797).—The one original species is *Solenia candida*. — SCOPE. When validly re-publishing the name, Fries included four species, the second of which is *Solenia candida*. — TYPIFICATION. Persoon's original species is to be considered the type. It was already suggested as such by Clements & Shear (Gen. of Fungi 345. 1931) for "*Solenia Hoffm.*" — HOMONYM: *Solena* Lour. (1790; Cucurbitaceae), *Solena* Willd. (1797; Rubiaceae), *Solenia* Agardh (1822; Ulvaceae, Chlorophyceae), and *Solenia* J. Hill ex O. K. (1898; Boletaceae). — ISONYM: *Henningsomyces* O. K. (1898), q.v. — STATUS: Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms so that a new name was introduced for it, *Henningsomyces* O. K.

Stigmatolemma Kalchbr. in Grevillea 10: 104. 1882. — ETYMOLOGY: *stigma*, -mos, brand, stigma; *lemma*, bark. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Stigmatolemma incanum* Kalchbr.

[*Topesia* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fuck. in Jahrb. Nassau. Ver. Naturk. 23-24: 300. 1869 (Symb. Mycol.). — This genus originally included, besides Ascomycetes, a number of species of *Solenia* Pers. ex Fr. sensu lato. Saccardo, and also Nannfeldt (in Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. IV 8 (2): 163.

1932) considered *Tapesia fuscus* (Pers.) Fuck. as the type species, one of the Ascomycetes.]

Trabecularia Bonord.—See "Polyporaceae." The type species, *Trabecularia villosa* Bonord., seems a remarkable form of *Merulius tremellosus* (Schrad.) ex Fr.

Urceolus Velen.—See "Agaricaceae."

Wiesnerina Höhn. *opud* Schiffner in Denkschr. math.-nat. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien 83: 7 (of reprint), 1907. — ETYMOLOGY: J. Wiesner, Gendör: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Wiesneria horrida* Höhn. — REMARK. Generally listed as a genus of "Thelephoraceae."

THE GENUS CAREX IN MALAYSIA

E. NEELMES*

SUMMARY

This is a fully descriptive account of the 108 species of *Carex* known to occur in Malaysia. They are arranged in three subgenera: Subgenus *Lidocarex* Baill. (43 species), Subgenus *Carex* (*Eucarex* Coss. et Germ.) (57 species), and Subgenus *Vigosa* (P. Beauv.) Nees (8 species). These are in turn divided into 33 sections. The classification of these Malaysian *Carex* differs radically from past systems (cf. that of Kükenthal, Engl. Pflanzenreich, 1909) and is based on the phylogenetic views of the author.

Following the descriptions are citations of all the specimens seen by the author, and a few not seen but which have mainly been determined by Kükenthal. The majority of the specimens came from Bogor (Buitenzorg) (about 1500 sheets) and Leiden (about 600, including important historical specimens).

About half of the species are restricted (endemic) to one or another of the 'island areas' into which Malaysia can be conveniently divided: 18 species in New Guinea, 10 in the Philippines, 5 in Borneo and in Sumatra, 4 in the Malay Peninsula, 3 in Java and in Celebes, 2 in the Moluccas, and 1 in the Lesser Sunda Islands. The remaining 58 species have a slightly to much wider distribution, the chief connection being with India, and, to a slightly less extent, Japan and China.

Keys are provided to the species as a whole, to the subgenera, the sections, and to the species in each section.

The introductory part of the work explains, among other things, the classification, the relative taxonomic value of characters in the descriptions, distribution, and sources of the material.

Introduction

Kükenthal's great monograph on *Carex* and the three much smaller genera, *Schoenocipham*, *Kobresia*, and *Uncinia*, which all together form his subfamily Caricoideae (tribe Cariceae Nees), appeared in Engler's "Pflanzenreich" as long ago as 1909, and in recent years there has been an increasing need for a complete revision of the genus *Carex*. Kükenthal's account comprised fewer than 800 species: those now known and described are probably three times that number or even more. The task of bringing *Carex* up to date has already been partly accomplished, and, as might be expected, on a regional basis. The monographing of such a vast group of plants would be too great a task for one man. In the nineteen-thirties Mackenzie produced a volume on the North and Central American *Carex*,

*Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England.

[Part 2 of this volume was issued August 18, 1951.]