NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

DISCOMYCETEAE EXSICCATAE, FASC. I

A new exsiccatum devoted to discomycetes is being prepared under the editorship of the author and published by the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University. The first fascicle of twenty-five numbers will be issued November first, 1954. Eleven sets are being prepared for deposit in the following herbaria:

BPI = National Fungus Collections, Beltsville.
CUP = Dept. Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Ithaca.
DAOM = Mycological Herbarium, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa.
K = Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
LAH = Dept. Botany, University of Panjab, Lahore.
MICH = University Herbarium, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
NY = Herbarium, New York Botanical Garden, New York.
PC = Lab. de Cryptogamie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
PR = Botanical Department, National Museum, Prague.
UC = Herbarium, University of California, Berkeley.
UPS = Institute of Systematic Botany, University of Uppsala.

Collections of discomycetes suitable for division into eleven ample parts will be gratefully received, whether they have been determined or not. The first fascicle consists of fifteen operculate and ten inoperculate species, as follows:

1. CALOSCYPHA FULGENS (Pers.) Boud.

This is certainly unrelated to *Pseudoplectania,* where Seaver (7) ranges it.

2. DISCINA LEUCOXANTHA Bres.

The hymenium is often almost as dark as in the next species, though occasionally distinctly yellow.

3. DISCINA PERLATA (Fr.) Fr.

Seaver (7) terms this *D. ancilis,* but see No. 6 below. I am following Boudier's (1) interpretation.

4. DISCIOTIS VENOSA (Pers. *ex* Pers.) Boud.

A very characteristic species; it is in reality a cupulate *Morchella* on spore and ascus characters, and has no close relationship with *Peziza,* where it is placed by Seaver (**7**).

5. GYROMITRA ESCULENTA (Pers. *ex* Pers.) Fr.

This is the characteristic spring form of the U. S. The guttules in the spores are larger than Boudier (**1**) draws for this species, and approach those of *G. infula.* Seaver (**7**) treats this as *Helvella infula* pro parte.

6. HELVELLA ANCILIS (Pers. *ex* Pers.) Quél.

Persoon's species appears to be this, at least in the sense of Boudier (**1**), who terms it an *Acetabula.* I prefer to follow Nannfeldt(**5**) and merge these genera. In Seaver (**7**) it would perhaps be *Paxina acetabulum* pro parte.

7. OCTOSPORA LEUCOLOMA Hedw. *ex* Gray

I designate this species as the LECTOTYPE of *Octospora* Hedw. *ex* Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. **1**: 666. 1821. [*O. leucoloma,* p. 667.] This gives us a valid generic name for many of the *Humaria-Humarina* species. *Humarina* Seaver, an obligate synonym, is nomenclaturally superfluous, as it included the holotype of an earlier, valid generic name (*Leucopezis* Clements), and therefore cannot be used if we follow the International Code.

8. **Octospora tetraspora** (Fckl.) Korf, comb. nov. (Basionym: *Ascobolus tetrasporus* Fckl. *in* Hedwigia **5**: 4. 1866.)

The new combination, though necessary, is unfortunate!

9. **Peziza badio-confusa** Korf, nom. nov. (Basionym: *Aleuria olivacea* Boud. *in* Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **13**: 14. 1897, non *Peziza olivacea* Batsch *ex* Pers. 1822.)

This species is almost invariably determined in America as *Peziza badia,* and certainly is that figured by Seaver (**7**: pl. 54, *1*) under this name. It is perhaps our commonest large cup-fungus, and it seems to me that it must have been described before 1897 by some European or American author, but I have seen no types which match it. The true

P. badia has reticulate spore-markings, as shown by Le Gal (**4**). (The only American material I have seen which might be the true *P. badia* is from Wisconsin and from the Rocky Mountains.) As LECTOTYPE of the genus *Peziza* Hooker, Fl. Scot. **2**: 32. 1821, I designate *P. vesiculosa* Sow. *ex* Hook. (*loc. cit.*, p. 33).

10. PEZIZA GERARDII Cke.

This is a not uncommon species, very easily characterized by its spores, and a true *Peziza* (*Galactinia*), classed by Seaver (**7**) in *Humarina* because of its small size. The asci turn blue in iodine, as is characteristic of the genus. Le Gal (**4**) terms it *Galactinia ionella,* a later synonym.

11. PEZIZA HOWSEI Boud.

This remarkable species is apparently rare and heretofore unreported with us. It matches Boudier's plate (**1**) of *Aleuria lilacina* Boud. almost exactly in color and in outward appearance, though the spores are very different and correspond to the type shown by Le Gal (**4**) for *P. howsei.*

12. RHIZINA UNDULATA Fr. *ex* Pers.

13. SARCOSCYPHA COCCINEA (Jacq. *ex* Pers.) Lambotte var. COCCINEA

This is Rosinski's (**6**) tapered-spore type.

14. SARCOSCYPHA OCCIDENTALIS (Schw.) Sacc.

Seaver's (**7**) generic name is *Plectania* for this and the preceding, but see Korf (**3**).

15. TRICHOPHAEA ABUNDANS (Karst.) Boud.

One of the *Lachnea* generic complex, this species is treated under *Patella* in Seaver (**7**).

16. ANGELINA RUFESCENS (Schw.) Duby

17. ARACHNOPEZIZA AURATA Fckl.

18. ARACHNOPEZIZA CORNUTA (Ell.) Korf

Fresh material of this species has shown me what I missed in dried specimens. The spore appendages described by Ellis which I consid-

ered undemonstrable can be made out in living, unruptured asci. The epiplasm appears to cleave into tapering portions at each end of the spore. This "appendage" is not visible after the spore is shot, nor in dried material, as I reported in my monograph (2).

19. BULGARIA INQUINANS (Pers. *ex* Hook.) Fr.

The only operculate species of the original ones in *Bulgaria* Fr. was *B. globosa,* which was removed as the holotype of *Sarcosoma. Bulgaria* must thus be used for the inoperculate species. *Phaeobulgaria* Seaver falls in synonymy.

20. DASYSCYPHUS CORTICALIS (Pers. *ex* Mérat) Mass.

Dasyscyphus Gray dates from 1821 (Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. **1**: 670), and includes many species later placed in *Dasyscypha* Fckl. (1870) and *Lachnum* Retz. *ex* Karst. (1871). *Dasyscypha* Fuckel should be considered merely an orthographic variant, and combinations using either spelling should be considered valid, thus avoiding wholesale name changes. I designate *D. virgineus* (Pers. *ex* Hook.) Gray (*loc. cit.,* p. 671) as the LECTOTYPE of the genus.

21. DASYSCYPHUS NUDIPES (Fckl.) Sacc.

This species is scarcely distinct from the ubiquitous *D. virgineus.*

22. HYALINIA CRYSTALLINA (Quél.) Boud.

Rarely reported, but I have found this to be not uncommon in small numbers on very decayed wood.

23. MICROGLOSSUM RUFUM (Schw.) Underw.

24. PESTALOPEZIA RHODODENDRI Seaver

25. TRICHOGLOSSUM FARLOWII (Cke.) Durand

—RICHARD P. KORF, Dept. Plant Pathology, Cornell University.

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3. ——. 1953. The new rules of typification as they affect *Sarcoscypha* and *Velutaria*. Mycologia **45**: 296–301.
4. **Le Gal, Marcelle.** 1941. Les *Aleuria* et les *Galactinia*. Rev. de Myc., suppl., **6**: 56–82.
5. **Nannfeldt, J. A.** 1937. Contributions to the mycoflora of Sweden. 4. On some species of *Helvella*, together with a discussion of the natural affinities within Helvellaceae and Pezizaceae trib. Acetabuleae. Svensk Bot. Tidsk. **31**: 47–66.
6. **Rosinski, M. A.** 1953. Two types of spore germination in *Sarcoscypha coccinea* (Scop. *ex* Fr.) Lambotte. Mycologia **45**: 302–306.
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NOMINA GENERICA CONSERVANDA FOR FUNGI

The generic names approved for conservation by the Special Committee for Fungi and so reported in Mycologia **45**: 312–322, 476. 1953, and in Taxon **2**: 29–32, 102. 1953, were accepted by the Eighth International Botanical Congress at Paris. The cited pages in Mycologia carry the complete list of n.g.c. for Fungi; the enumeration in Taxon is supplementary to the one in Int. Code Bot. Nomencl. 76–78. 1952. Other proposals are before the Committee; no others have been approved.—DONALD P. ROGERS, Secretary, Special Committee for Fungi, The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York 58, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL FUNGUS COLLECTIONS

As part of the reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has been under way for some months, the unit heretofore known as the Mycological Collections of the former Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, has been designated as The National Fungus Collections. This unit will operate as a cooperative project between the Horticultural Crops Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture and The Smithsonian Institution for the maintenance and upbuilding of the mycological herbaria of both institutions. These collections, with supporting files, catalogues, and the mycological library, will continue to be maintained at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.—JOHN A. STEVENSON, Curator.