

and *Naematelia quercina* Coker 1920 (U.S.A., North Carolina), *vide* Bandoni (op. cit., p. 325) = *Sparassis tremelloides*. The following remark by Bandoni (op. cit., p. 326) on *Sparassis tremelloides* ≡ *Tremella tremelloides* (Berk.) Mass. should be kept in mind; this species, he wrote, "does not seem to differ significantly from *Tremella encephala* in its microscopic characteristics. It is possible that the two represent different manifestations from two different hosts [*Stereum* spp.]."

(62). In some respects *Tremella encephala* is even more variable than other species of the genus, for instance, as to colour, there are at least three principal shades. First, hyaline-whitish, the white colour being mainly due to the white kernel that shows through. It was this condition, I believe, that received the name *Tremella alabastrina*.

A delicate flesh colour is very common. Neuhoff (1936b: 23) has suggested that *Tremella fragiformis* Pers. (which Persoon called 'ruber') was annotated by its German collector as stawberry (fraise) coloured and that Persoon misunderstood the information: "in der deutschen Tuchindustrie bedeutet fräsfarben ein milchiges Fleischrosa, das dem Farbton der *T. encephala* vollkommen entspricht." It may be pointed out that when Persoon published a coloured picture of his species he stated in the French version of the text: "sa couleur à l'extérieur est semblable à celle de la fraise; intérieurement elle est pâle." However, the accompanying figure shows the fruitbody as dingy pink rather than red.

Older collections, especially such as are received from correspondents, have often lost the above-mentioned original colours and have turned more or less dingy brown or alutaceous (cf. Fries, 1822: 227 "in vegetis semper carneo-pallidus, siccus rufofuscus").

Finally, yellowish fruitbodies have also been encountered, for instance in the one collection that Bourdot & Galzin referred to their interpretation of *T. rubiformis*, for which they recorded the colour as pale yellow. For typical *T. encephala* these authors also noted, "souvent teinté de crème orangé". This may explain why Link changed the name *Tremella encephala* Pers. into *Encephalium aurantiacum* when transferring that species to his new genus *Encephalium* (a synonym of *Naematelia*).

It may well be that much of the diversity in colour is due to the host species. *Stereum sanguinolentum* is one of the 'bleeding' stereums, and soluble substances that may undergo colour changes perhaps diffuse into the parasite.

It is just possible that *T. alabastrina* is a different species. Brefelds protologue is not quite sufficiently detailed to be decisive; he does not mention the kernel.

(63). *Tremella foliacea*.—Persoon's protologue (1799 O. 2: 98) contains some enigmas. On the whole it might be concluded that he was describing not too large specimens of what is now called *T. foliacea*: "Unc. 1½ lata, totidem fere alta, lin. 1 crassa". As a sort of afterthought he added as last words "forma pezizoidea", which suggests some species of *Exidia*, or perhaps even of *Coryne* Tul. (perfect state), or still more of *Neobulgaria foliacea* (Bres.) Dennis, not for the least part because of

a remark by Bresadola in connection with the original description of this last mentioned species: "Habitus omnio *Tremellae foliaceae* Pers., a qua tantum observatione microscopica tute distinguitur." If the true *Tremella foliacea* were really pezizoid in shape, it could hardly be anything but either *Exidia saccharina* or *Neobulgaria foliacea*. Identification with the first of these two is out of the question because of differences in colour and substratum: *E. saccharina* grows only on coniferous wood, while Persoon stated of *Tremella foliacea*: "ad truncos subputridos, praesentim *Coryli Avellanae*". The description that Persoon published in his succeeding mycological work (1801: 626) treated the fruitbody as compound ("magna cespitosa . . . Singulum individuum unc. 1 latum est") and again called it ". . . concava . . . Subpezizoidea"; however he added ". . . sed utroque latere fructificat." These last words, as well as the citation of "Bull. . . t. 406 f. A. a ?", turn the scale in favour of a true *Tremella* rather than some species of *Exidia* or *Neobulgaria*, for in these genera there is often an appreciable difference between the sterile outside and the hymenial disk. Fries simply left out any allusion to a pezizoid shape. I am more inclined to agree with him and Neuhoff (1933: 98) that what Persoon had in mind was after all the species of *Tremella* redescribed by Fries and Bresadola.

After this it is not surprising that some authors (Brefeld) confused *Tremella foliacea* with *Exidia saccharina*.

When Fries (1822: 212) accepted Persoon's species, not only did he leave out all allusions to a pezizoid form but he also shifted the emphasis somewhat (but not quite) toward the form of *T. foliacea* on conifers; although his phrase describes the colour exactly the same as Persoon's did ("cinnamomeo-carnea") his description contains, "Color constanter obscure rufus" and "Ad truncos vetustos abiegnos, pineos, betulinos, &c." When Bresadola (1900 F.t. 2: 97 pl. 209 f. 1) published the first modern account under the name of *T. foliacea* he conceived it inclusively as far as the colour and substratum were concerned: "ad ramos *Laricis*, *Abietis* et etiam arboreum frondosarum gregario obvia".

Most authors now consider *T. foliacea* a very variable species, especially with respect to the colour of the fruitbody. According to some authors it includes a few infraspecific taxa. It would appear desirable to collect more information on fresh collections from various substrata. The following discussions on the forms that have received specific and available names may prove to be of some use.

Tremella fimbriata.—Establishing the identity of this fungus turned out to be another puzzle. Neuhoff (1936b: 20) suspected that this species, as interpreted by Fries (1822: 212), was the form of *T. foliacea* from angiosperm wood. Fries would have made the distinction, because to him *T. foliacea* (see above) was in the first place the form on gymnosperm wood. The choice of the epithet 'fimbriata' is difficult to understand. Persoon's original description (1799 O. 2: 97) contains "latera incisa, margine undulata" and thus leaves the epithet insufficiently explained; Fries wrote "margine incisus undulato-fimbriatus" which can only be true if one accepts a very lenient interpretation of 'fimbriatus'. Still I believe that Neuhoff's

suggestion is perfectly acceptable as long as an extremely plastic form on angiosperm wood is postulated and, in these particular cases, an excessively moist habitat on branches on the ground: "Ad ramos rarissime ad terram dejectos" (Persoon, l.c., 1799), "in ramis deiectis ad marginam fluviorum rarius . . ." (Persoon, 1801), "Ad truncos & ramos, praecipue alneos, locis humidis passim" (Fries, 1821). This would also explain why the fruitbody is (sub)erect.

Fries distinguished between two forms of *T. fimbriata*, the typical one and a form "b": "Color nigrescens, luci obversus olivaceus v. fuliginosus, in b. purpurascens." However, his references are not distributed accordingly, *T. mesenteriformis* var. *violacea* Bull. and *T. tinctoria* being cited with the typical form even though the fruitbodies are vinaceous.

Tremella verticalis.—Fries referred Bulliard's species as "optime" to *T. fimbriata*, typical form. The erect habit ('verticalis') and the strongly and irregularly incised margins of the lobes agree; the substratum is indicated as "sur les vieilles souches". Bulliard himself (1791 H: 231–232) later referred this fungus to *T. mesenteriformis* var. *violacea* Bull., which suggests that it was slightly violaceous. In any case it seems to be conspecific with *T. fimbriata* and perhaps also with the purplish forms Fries referred to that species; these had previously received specific names of their own (*T. undulata*, *T. violacea*, *T. tinctoria*).

Tremella undulata.—Neuhoff (1936b: 20) wrote: "Eine purpurviolette Form der *T. foliacea* Bres. gibt es nicht; der Name *violascens* Alb. & Schw. bezieht sich auch keineswegs auf eine *Tremella*, sondern auf eine Bulgariacee aus der Gegend von *Coryne*." Although I agree about the identity of *Tremella foliacea* var. *violascens* A. & S. [presumably the common imperfect state, now called *Pirobasidium sarcoides* (Fr.) Höhn.], I do not agree with the remark that no purplish-violaceous forms may exist. *Tremella undulata* is a point in case; Hoffmann described his species as "purpurea" and added: "colore adparet haec *Tremella* nigrescenti quidem, sed subdiaphana est et luci objecta purpurascens." Similar and apparently conspecific is *T. mesenteriformis* var. *violacea* Bull. ≡ *T. violacea* (Bull.) Pers. ≡ *T. tinctoria* Pers. It was to this form that Bulliard later reduced his *T. verticalis* (see above). The colours of his variety he described thus: "... dans la jeunesse d'une couleur vineuse mêlée d'une teinte de violet plus ou moins foncée; elles devient ensuite d'un rouge brun ou noirâtre . . . ; mise en infusion dans de l'eau simple, elle donne une couleur d'un beau bistre rougeâtre . . ." This last point led Persoon to call it *T. tinctoria*.

Tremella succinea.—Apparently a rather pale-coloured form ("pellucida . . . fusciscente succina") stated in the protologue to be "rarius ad ligna exsiccata". Neuhoff considered this to be the form typical of gymnosperm wood. This is doubtful; of neither *T. succinea* itself nor *Tremella mesenteriformis* Bull. (*pl.* 499 [*f. T*]), which Persoon referred to his species, do we know the exact nature of the substratum. Moreover, the form Neuhoff (1931: 73) had in mind was "rotbraun", darker, with at least part of the basidia having brown contents. Persoon's own fungus was rather

small (“magnitudine unciali”), but Bulliard’s figure shows a large fruitbody, perhaps about 12 cm wide. The identity of Persoon’s fungus is still doubtful.

Phaeotremella pseudofoliacea.—As the specific epithet indicates, Rea thought that his species resembled *Tremella foliacea*, but he considered the umber spores so important a feature that he even published a new genus to receive it. The text of the protologue is succinct; it is not certain that a spore print was made. The spores are rather large for *T. foliacea* ($12 \times 9\text{--}12 \mu$). Moreover, Rea reported conidia (“hyalina, elliptica, $9 \times 6 \mu$ ”); these, too, are too large to be hymenial conidia. Prompted by these indications, I hesitatingly suggest that Rea confused young basidia with the basidiospores and called the basidiospores conidia. It is a well known fact that in some dark forms of *T. foliacea* the basidia have quite distinctly brown coloured contents, a feature emphasized by Neuhoff (1931: 73) for his conception of *T. foliacea* var. *succinea* “Pers.” It would not be surprising if occasionally the contents of the spores were also tinted brownish.

(64). Fries described *Tremella frondosa* as a member of *Tremella* trib. *Mesenteriformes*, characterized by cespitose fruitbodies “in plures lobos tenues flexuosos flaccidos partitae”, and as three times as large as *T. foliacea*, from which species it was further distinguished by its substratum (oak trunks) and colour (“luteo-pallescent”). This no longer amounts to a satisfactory differential characterization, since *T. foliacea* may occur in very large and pale-coloured fruitbodies and it has also been reported from oak trunks. What is left is the colour and in this respect the hinge is “pallescent”. Did Fries use the word in the strict sense (becoming paler: viz., fruitbody pale but ‘pure’ yellow) or does it stand for ‘pale-coloured’ (viz. fruitbody of some pale colour with yellowish shade)? Many authors have supported the second view, like, for instance, the Tulasnes (1872: 220): “Les beaux groupes de *Tremella frondosa* vivant . . . sur le tronc desséché d’un Chêne . . . ne mesureraient pas moins de 15 à 20 centimètres en diamètre; ils étaient d’un couleur de chair très-pâle, tirant sur le jaunâtre . . .” The correctness of the Tulasnes’ interpretation might be defended by pointing out that Fries cited for his species “Bull. . . t. 499 f. T” = *Tremella mesenteriformis* var. *livida* Bull. (1791 H.: 230), which is precisely one of these large, pale forms, “primâ aetate sordidè albescens dein dilutè carnea . . .” If this interpretation were correct then *T. frondosa* might well be referred to *T. foliacea* as one of the many forms of the latter species.

On the other hand if the colour of *T. frondosa* in its original sense were yellow, and paling (bleaching) with age, than it might well be a species recalling in colour the *T. mesenterica* group. Evidently this was how Quélet and Bourdot & Galzin interpreted the colour when they applied the name *T. frondosa*. If the existence of a pure yellow *T. frondosa* is accepted, two questions arise: (i) does such a fungus occur in Sweden, and (ii) is it conspecific with *T. cerebrina* (59)?

In search of an answer to question (i) I have come across only one solitary modern record (rather than a re-description). Neuhoff (1936b: 22) listed a collection from Femsjö for *T. frondosa* as a member of the “Gesamtart *T. mesenterica* Retz.” and

characterized it as a "blassgelbe, grosse Art". No notes were added about the colour in the fresh condition.⁹

As to question (ii) I am not at all convinced that Fries's protologue warrants the identification of the Swedish fungus he called *T. frondosa* with the species Bourdot & Galzin described under the same name from France. Fries's fungus was said to be cespitose and divided into lobes connected at their base only, like in *T. foliacea*, while the French fruitbodies seem to start as a compact, gyrosely-sulcate, cerebri-form cushion that grows out into lobes at a later stage.

It would seem that our knowledge of *T. frondosa* sensu stricto is still too incomplete for a well-founded opinion about its true status. Meanwhile *T. frondosa* is treated here as a distinct though little-known species. If it were to be demonstrated that it is to be fused with Bourdot & Galzin's interpretation, then the combination must be called *T. frondosa*.

Should the conclusion be drawn that *T. frondosa* and *T. foliacea* are expressions of a single species, then the correct name for the combination is *T. foliacea*; this is the oldest of the priorable names among those that were accepted by Fries in the starting-point book (revalidated by S. F. Gray in 1821), the other being *T. fimbriata* (revalidated by Persoon in 1822). *Tremella frondosa* was validly published at a later date. Moreover, if my notes go far enough, *T. fimbriata* was first reduced to the synonymy of one of the other names by Lundell [1941 (LNF 19-20): 16], who made the combination *Tremella foliacea* var. *fimbriata*. Neuhoff (1936b: 20) had previously suggested the reduction of *T. foliacea* to the rank of a variety of *T. fimbriata* but since this move was only a provisional suggestion it is here left out of consideration. Looney (1933: 24) accepted a broadly conceived species which she called *T. frondosa* instead of *T. foliacea* (apparently because of page priority in the "Systema"), but it is also evident that she did not definitely reduce *T. foliacea* to the synonymy of *T. frondosa*.

In addition to 'Bull. pl. 499 f. T' (discussed above) Fries also cited *Tremella quercina* Pollini, "non obstant". On the basis of this citation Saccardo later dropped the name *T. frondosa* and replaced it by the earlier-published (but now devaluated) name *T. quercina*. It is out of the question that Pollini's fungus has anything to do with *T. frondosa*; the protologue, as well as the figure from the following year, are very poor but, in my opinion, sufficient for referring the fungus to *T. mesenterica*.

⁹ Neuhoff (1933: 99) once elaborated on the difference in colour between *T. frondosa* and *T. foliacea*: "Man denke sich *T. frondosa* Fr. von blassgelber Farbe (etwa von sahnfarbig = cremeus Saccardo, Chromotaxia Nr. 27 bis hellstrohfärben = stramineus Saccardo Nr. 26), dagegen *T. foliacea* Pers. in durchscheinendem Rot- oder Gelbbraun mit leichter fleischrötlicher oder violetter Farbbeimischung (. . . an entfärbten Lappenenden auch melleus Nr. 30)." Nevertheless, he seems to have had his difficulties in distinguishing between the two since he illustrated *T. frondosa* by a line drawing of a fruitbody (divided into lobes to the very base) which could have been expected to be pale yellow. Apparently this was not the case, since the same fruitbody was later on depicted on the coloured plate published under the name of *T. foliacea* (1936a: Ft. 9, description not published) with a quite different colour, typical of rather pale, large fruitbodies of *T. foliacea*.

(65). One of the many puzzles the mycologist encounters with regard to the genus *Tremella* is the identity of *T. intumescens*. The protologue consists of a coloured plate and a—for that time—rather full description, though without details of the spores. Fries did not know the species from personal collections, but he had apparently no misgivings as to its correct position and retained it in *Tremella*. Quélet [1872 (MMb II 5): 315] recorded the species for France; he kept it in *Tremella*, but never mentioned the shape of the spores.

The first author to interpret the species as belonging to *Exidia* was Bonorden [1868 (AbH 8): 120]. Under the name *Tremella intumescens* he published a fairly full description which shows that he had *Exidia plana* in mind. The next author, Britzelmayr [1887 (BAG 29): 291 & *pl.* 755 *f.* 6], apparently independently, called another species of *Exidia*¹⁰ by the same name. It is difficult to decide what Karsten [1889 (BFi 48): 450] had in mind; the only description he gave was of the basidia and spores. The latter are undoubtedly *Exidia*-spores (“Sporerna aflånga, bådja, 13 = 4 mmr.”). Rea (1922: 734) followed Karsten. However, although indicating that he had seen live specimens, his description contains no significant personal contribution; it is compiled almost exclusively from the protologue supplemented with Karsten’s description of the spores. Finally, attention may be drawn to what Bourdot & Galzin ((1928: 31) called *Exidia glandulosa* f. *intumescens* (“formé de tubercules arrondis, pressés et confluent botryoïdes”).

Neuhoff (1935: 33) expressed his opinion as follows: “Im ursprüngliche Sinne ist *Tremella intumescens* bei Smith and Sowerby . . . ganz ohne Zweifel dasselbe wie *Exidia glandulosa* Fr.” (spacing as in the original). I beg to disagree. Nothing in the protologue, except perhaps the colour, suggests a species of *Exidia*. The figure shows fruitbodies of the ‘Mesenteriformes’ type with rather thick folds (lobes) which are obtusely rounded at the edges. The dots of the “obscurely dotted” surface are spots rather than papillae, as may be seen from the details figured. There is no doubt in my mind that *T. intumescens* is a species of *Tremella*.

Bourdot & Galzin’s description (1928: 20), published under the name *T. nigrescens*, drawn up from British material communicated to Bourdot by Pearson, strongly suggests that they were actually dealing with *T. intumescens*. Whether the species is the same as the original *T. nigrescens* or not, and whether or not the latter should be reduced to the rank of a mere form of *T. foliacea*, as was done by Neuhoff, are subjects particularly recommended for future observations.

In anticipation of the results of such observations and in view of the comment Fries added to his species (“Statura sequentium [*T. foliacea*, *T. lutescens*], sed lobi crassiores. Quoad colorem refert *Exidiam glandulosam*”) I have reduced *T. nigricans* to the synonymy of *T. intumescens*. This is exactly the impression the study of the protologue of *T. intumescens* invokes!

¹⁰ Referred to *Exidia recisa* by Neuhoff (1935: 8) and to *E. truncata* (= *E. glandulosa* sensu stricto) by Ade [1923 (ZP 2): 63].

(66). A further difficulty is the question whether *T. lutescens* and *T. mesenterica* are conspecific or not. The two names have, for instance, been loosely applied by Brefeld (1888a: 109); what he called *T. lutescens* is typical *T. mesenterica* and apparently not specifically distinct from what he treated as *T. mesenterica*. Typical *T. mesenterica* is one of the few European species of *Tremella* that produces abundant minute and globular hymenial conidia. At present many mycologists would perhaps be inclined to follow Looney (1933: 26-31) in thinking that only one species is involved. It looks as though Neuhoﬀ (1936b: 22) caught at a straw when he formulated his last-published opinion about *T. lutescens*: "Ich stelle hierher nur diejenige Stücke, die stets klein, blassgelb und ohne Konidien sind." Bjørnekaer (1944: 25, 33), after observations in the field, concluded that *T. mesenterica* was the winter stage and *T. lutescens* the summer stage of the same fungus. The difficulty in a case like this is that it is not always easy to establish precisely what was understood by *T. lutescens*.

Bourdot & Galzin (1928: 20) placed what they called *T. lutescens* among the 'Mesenteriformes' as a fungus with very soft, subliquescent and pale fruitbodies ("sulfurin ou crème citrin très pale, presque hyalin par les temps très humides"). In view of the habitat ("Assez commun sur branches de charme, souvent associé à *Radulum laetum* [= *Peniophora laeta*"]") and the spores, which are larger than those of *T. mesenterica*, a species which they placed among the 'Cerebriformes', theirs may be a distinct taxon. For *T. mesenterica* they mentioned hymenial conidia. Bourdot & Galzin's description agrees closely with Persoon's, except for the substratum, which is given as *Fagus* branches in the protologue.

When Looney concluded that the two species could not be distinguished she maintained the name *T. lutescens* for the combination on the ground of page priority in Fries's "Systema". The Code does not recognize this principle and requires that the oldest legitimate name be retained. Luckily this is *T. mesenterica*.

(67). The protologue of *T. moriformis* describes this species as "sessile, . . . in roundish or oblong masses of various sizes, not unlike mulberries in appearance, except being coal-black. Internally however they are of a rich deep purple hue. . . ." The accompanying figure shows the fruitbodies as semiglobular to oblong bodies and broadly appressed to the substratum, with the exposed surface thrown into close gyrose folds. The comparison with mulberries was suggested by the general shape and colour, and evidently did not imply that a fruitbody is composed of an agglomeration of globular part-bodies. Fries, when compiling the species, translated 'clustered' (meaning in this case, gregarious) by 'conglobatus'. It is not surprising that when a species of *Tremella* was found with a fruitbody that "représente une petite mûre des bois par la forme et la couleur" (Quélet), it was promptly identified with *T. moriformis*. This interpretation was followed by Bourdot & Galzin, who had to search for another name to describe what was apparently the true *T. moriformis*. This they did under the name of *T. violacea* (69).

This course of events has left the blackberry-like form without a name, if it is really different from typical *T. moriformis*. The two synonyms attributed to *T.*

moriformis, viz. *T. colorata* Peck and *T. atroglobosa* Lloyd, *vide* Bandoni [1959 (Ll 21): 148], would seem to represent the original fungus rather than that of Quélet.

In both forms the contents of the basidia are purplish, which is unknown in any other species of *Tremella*. Some published accounts indicate that the context of the fruitbody is not homogeneous (even if Favre's inconclusive notes are ignored).

(68). *Tremella obscura* is an internal parasite growing in the fruitbody of species of *Dacrymyces*; in Europe *D. deliquescens* (= *D. stillatus*) has been reported as the host. The present note is intended to draw attention to a paper by Dangeard (1895) in which he described the occurrence of a tremellaceous fungus in the fruitbody of *D. deliquescens*. He had not been able to find the spores. Was this perhaps *T. obscura*?

(69). When the binomial name *Tremella violacea* Relh. was published its author referred back to "Raii. Syn. 22. n. 4" and Ray, in turn, referred back to "C. Giss. 194". It may be useful to those who wish to form their own opinion about the identity of *T. violacea* sensu originario to quote these older authors.

Dillenius, Cat. Pl. Giss. 194. 1719: "*Agaricus mesentericus violacei coloris*. Super antiquos Carpini truncos". Type locality: Germany, Giessen.

Ray, Syn. meth. Stirp. brit., Ed. 3, 22. 1724: "4. *Agaricus mesentericus violacei coloris* C. Giss. 194. *Fungus arboreus purpureus corrugatus* Doody Syn. II App. 336. / (Substantia est inter gelatinosam & coriaceam media, varie sinuosus & rugosus, inferne laevis & plana superficie lignis & stipitibus putrescentibus innascens: color violaceus obscurior: odor non ingratus, ad Merulium Fungum accedens.)"

Relhan, Fl. cantabr. 442. 1785: "899. *violacea*. / *Tremella sessilis*, gelatinosa, rugosa, violacea, inferne laevis. Raii. Syn. 22. n. 4. / Violet *Tremella*. / On the decayed branches of Trees. A. I-XII. / Tartaro vini rubri perquam similis."

It will not be easy to prove satisfactorily precisely what fungus Dillenius had in mind. His description is too brief. *Auricularia mesenterica*, rather than *Pirobasidium sarcoides* (Fr.) Höhn., the imperfect state of *Coryne sarcoides* (Jacq. per Pers.) Tul., comes automatically to mind, but this is only guessing. Somehow, the impression that *Auricularia mesenterica* is involved is strengthened by Ray's more detailed description which I take to have been drawn up from that species. Also Relhan's description does not invoke a species of the modern genus *Tremella* but rather some pileate species ("sessilis . . . inferne laevis"). It is significant that in the supplement to his "Flora" Relhan (1786: 32) concluded that *T. violacea* had better be associated with *Helvella*, at that time a very inclusive genus comprizing *inter alia* the later genus *Thelephora*.

The name entered a new life cycle when Persoon (1801: 623) published a *Tremella violacea* with a new description. He cited *T. violacea* Relh. as "hujus quoque loci", in this way perhaps making it clear that he did not actually revive Relhan's name but rather introduced a new species. When Fries (1822: 229, 606) published *Dacrymyces violaceus*, he ascribed the epithet to Relhan, but it was Persoon's species he had in mind. Compare the phrases: "subcompressa parva compacta gyrosa

violacea" (Persoon) with "minor [quam *D. moriformis*], compactus, subcompressus, gyrosus, violaceus" (Fries). Persoon gave as substratum "ad caudices *Pyri communis*", Fries added "*Mali*". It is this Persoonian species that mycologists have tried to interpret. If Fries's species is really a *Tremella* it must be rare; at least no modern report based on a Swedish collection has come to my knowledge. According to Neuhoﬀ (1936a: 32) a collection sent to Persoon under the name of *Tremella violacea* by Delastre from Vienne, France (not "Wien") belongs to *Coryne sarcoides*.

Two interpretations of the Persoonian-Friesian fungus have been published. The first one goes back to E. L. Tulasne who ascribed to it sausage-shaped spores. Neuhoﬀ reduced it to a form of *Exidia gemmata* (= *Myxarium hyalinum*) (45), the colour of which he described as "anfangs hyalin-grauweiss, später weisslich, zartrosa, lila-rosa, rosagrau, blassviolett oder schmutzigviolett", giving the substratum as "besonders auf Rosaceen . . ." This form not only has a distinct colour but presumably it also consistently lacks the calcareous concretions of typical *Myxarium hyalinum*. It may be more than a mere form.

The other interpretation is from Bourdot & Galzin (1928: 23); they described as *T. violacea* a form that, judging from descriptions, agrees more closely with the original *T. moriformis* than the fungus they described under the latter name (67). It was found on branches of *Platanus*.

In view of the inadequacy of the descriptions by Persoon and Fries I share Neuhoﬀ's opinion (1936a: 29) that apparently it is not certain whether the species described by Tulasne is the same. I am not convinced either that Bourdot & Galzin's species was correctly named. The net result is that the name *T. violacea* appears unacceptable in both its applications.

In disentangling the synonymy I prefer in this case to follow the intentions of the authors and, therefore, let truth prevail against nomenclative fiction: a distinction is made between *T. violacea* Relh. and *T. violacea* Pers., and the misapplications by Tulasne and Bourdot & Galzin are related to the latter name.

(70). Under the name *Coryne virescens* the Tulasnes (1865 C. 3: 193 pl. 18 fs. 12-15) described and depicted two states: the imperfect one (more or less distinctly, but shortly and broadly, stalked with small heads) they identified with *Tremella virescens* Schum. and *T. cinereo-viridis* Schum.; in the perfect state (sessile, pulvinate, often somewhat proliferous and bigger) they thought they recognized *Peziza atrovirens* Pers. [= *Corynella atrovirens* (Pers. per Pers.) Boud.]. After a careful comparison of both their text and figures this disposition of Schumacher's two species turns out to be unsatisfactory. Both these species were described as sessile: "gregaria, subconfluens, gelatinosa . . . diaphana sessilis (minuta)". Referring Schumacher's species to the perfect state does not meet the case either; his original figure of *T. virescens* published by Hornemann in the "Flora danica" does not suggest the ascomycetous fruitbody of the known species of *Corynella*.

Schumacher's figure shows an agglomeration of a few small, rounded bodies, together forming a mass of about 3.5-6 mm in diameter; the individual fruitbody

he described as "... suborbiculata, depressiuscula, gyroso-tuberculosa, virescens ..." (in addition to the earlier quoted part of his phrase). This situation agrees better with Bourdot & Galzin's interpretation of *T. virescens*, which covers a species of the modern genus *Tremella*: "Tubercules 2-3 mm pulvinés, agglomérés par 3-6, plus ou moins plissés cérébriformes et chagrinées, vert clair à vert bouteille".

When Corda described a new species which he called *Naematelia virescens*, he added, "An *Tremella virescens*. Schumacher ...?", apparently without definitely identifying his species with Schumacher's. His question-mark is understandable if it is assumed that he relied on Fries's descriptions (1822: 299; 1838: 592; sub *Dacrymyces*), which do not mention that the original *T. virescens* was 'gregarious', or, rather, as appears from Schumacher's figure, an agglomeration of fruitbodies. It is not surprizing that Corda's and Schumacher's species were confused by a number of later authors.

There seems to be no choice but to accept *T. virescens* Schum. according to Bourdot & Galzin or to reject it as a nomen dubium. The first of these alternatives is the less disturbing and at the same time the more likely. It is here accepted. As to *T. cinereo-virescens* ("primo ... pezizaeformis"), this seems best treated as a nomen dubium.

(71). Some of the species of *Tremella* with smaller fruitbodies are somehow associated with pyrenomycetes. Thus Lundell & Nannfeldt [1936 (LNF 5-6): 30 No. 262] remarked of *T. atrovirens* [= *T. exigua*] that the fruitbodies "emerge normally from openings in the bark caused by the stromata of *Cucurbitaria berberidis* (Pers. ex Fr.) ... The association is so regular that it is an open question whether there may not exist some biological relation between the two fungi."

When Fries (1828 E. 2: 33) admitted *T. indecorata* to the "Systema" he mentioned as synonym "*T. episphaeria*, Chaill.! in litt.", a name that also suggest a similar relationship.

Tremella pyrenophila was described and depicted as growing on stromata of *Valsaria insitiva* (Fr.) Ces. & De Not.; it was named accordingly. The protologue would suggest relationship with *T. indecorata* or *T. tubercularia*, but no spores were found and the assignment to *Tremella* is merely a guess, though it is supported, *inter alia*, by the habitat.

Sebacina globospora Whelden [1935a: 126 pl. 331; U.S.A., Kentucky] should be referred to *Tremella* rather than to *Sebacina*. Its author reported the "young fruitbodies growing from ostioles of the perithecia of *Diaporthe*". Martin [1944 (SIA 18³): 54] referred this species to *Tremella tubercularia*. I hesitate to accept this disposition because the fruitbody was described as "at first hemispherical ... becoming ... effuse bodies from 6 to 12 mm in extent, on drying becoming chalky, pressed against but not adnate to the substratum."

(72). Martin (1934: 147) thought he recognized one of Möller's original species of *Stypella* (57), viz. *S. minor* A. Möll., in what had previously been described as *Tremella gangliiformis* Linder. Other authors have subsequently identified it with

Sebacina sphaerospora Bourd. & G. Martin further concluded that "the slender, branched hyphae . . . which form the centers of the papillae [of *Stypella minor*] . . . may be referred to as parapsoids."

In my opinion Möller made it quite clear that these hyphae cannot be 'parapsoids' (dendrohyphidia): "Anstatt der Schläuche [Gloeocystidien von *S. papillata* A. Möll.] finden sich hier . . . Bündel von stärkeren Hyphen, etwa 3 μ stark, welche, über die Fläche hinausragend, die feinen Papillen bilden." What Möller described were hyphae that occupy the axis of the papillae and protrude from the sterile tips of these pustules; consequently these can better be called 'teeth'. If this interpretation is accepted as correct, then *S. minor* strongly recalls a minute species of *Protodontia*, and for the time being I refer it to that genus.

These axial hyphae, which are at most very sporadically branched or not at all, should not be confused with the dendrohyphidia of such species as *Sebacina sphaerospora* (*Tremella gangliiformes*). This second type of structures is found throughout the hymenial region between the basidia. The pustules are also different: they are blunt and fertile over their entire rounded surface and do not produce sterile tips of protruding hyphae.

TULASNELLACEAE

(73). This family was recently re-defined by Talbot (1965: 379) to include the holobasidious species with strictly effused fruitbody and repetitive basidiospores, therefore inclusive of the Ceratobasidiaceae. It is intermediate between the Tremellineae and the Aphyllophorales (Corticaceae), differing from the former in its lack of metabasidial septa and from the latter in its repetitive spores. Its limits are to my mind artificial, but for the present purpose it is a convenient group.

Because of some border cases that wipe out the distinction between these two, the Tulasnellaceae in its new circumscription may be taken as a family, or even as a taxon of still lower rank, of the Tremellineae: *Metabourdotia* L. Olive (1957a: 429) has basidia that become only imperfectly cruciately septate apically, with the septa incomplete below; and *Pseudotulasnella* Lowy (1964) with similarly incompletely septate basidia, but with *Tulasnella*-sterigmata.

On the other hand, the Tulasnellaceae are separated from the Corticiaceae (Aphyllophorales) only by their repetitive spores. Donk [1964 (Pe 3): 227, 258] thought that some of the Tulasnellaceae might well be closely related to some genera of the Corticiaceae that lack the ability to produce repetitive basidiospores. If Talbot had found no repetitive spores in *Koleroga* Donk, he would perhaps have left it in the Corticiaceae instead of including it in *Ceratobasidium*.

Until the taxonomic arrangement within the Tremellineae and the Aphyllophorales has been worked out more satisfactorily it will continue to be difficult to know precisely what to do with the 'Tulasnellaceae'. It may appear that this is not even a natural group; perhaps it is a 'grade' composed of taxa of various origin.

For remarks on the *Tulasnella* sterigma, see (87).

Ceratobasidium

(74). Recently Talbot (1965: 382) redefined this genus: on the one hand he reduced it by referring *Corticium atratum* to *Oliveonia*, thus excluding the element with broadly club-shaped basidia with a long tapering base (instead of more or less sphaero-pedunculate basidia); on the other he admitted the extra-European genus *Koleroga*, in which for the first time he was able to demonstrate the occurrence of repetitive basidiospores. His circumscription is adopted here.

Exobasidiellum

(75). This genus is so far insufficiently known. Many years ago I studied its sole species from rather poor material [genotype: Syd., Mycoth. germ. No. 1207 (U)], but except for a stray block my notes were destroyed shortly after the last World War. The block shows rather slender basidia, several of which are somewhat constricted at about the middle, with 1-3, mostly 2, rather well-developed sterigmata, and among the spores a single one that had started to form what may have been the initial state of a secondary basidiospore on a sterigma-like outgrowth. This last detail would seem to confirm the remark by Bresadola, the author of *Exobasidium graminicola*, "sporis . . . mox promycelium et conidiola germinantibus." On the strength of this slender basis, the genus is tentatively placed among the Tulasnellaceae rather than the Exobasidiaceae. — **Exobasidiellum graminicola** (Bres.) Donk, *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Exobasidium graminicola* Bres. in Krieger, *Fungi saxon. exs.* No. 664. 1891 (n.v.); in *Hedwigia* 32: 32. 1893.

Oliveonia

(76). This genus is here accepted in a newly defined sense (Talbot, 1965: 381) by admitting a species lacking gloeocystidia, viz. its only European representative. Now the main difference with *Ceratobasidium* consists in the shape of the basidia, broadly clavate with long tapering base in *Oliveonia*, and subglobose to obpyriform and abruptly narrowed toward the attachment (more or less sphaero-pedunculate) in *Ceratobasidium*.

Thanatephorus

(77). The type species of this generic name, *Hypochnus solani* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*, has gone through a complicated history. First, it proved to be the perfect state of a previously described imperfect fungus that is notorious as a plant pathogen, viz. *Rhizoctonia solani*. Secondly, its specific epithet was changed several times for nomenclative reasons (80). Thirdly, its generic position has become a much debated taxonomic issue. Fourthly, it has by now become clear that it will be difficult delimitating it by the traditional taxonomic methods from closely related forms. All this has led to much confusion and as a rule the taxonomist is blamed for excessive eagerness to change names. Plant pathologists, however, often forget that although they have produced an astonishingly wide range of knowledge about the

group, in doing so they have also created a considerable amount of chaos, not for the least part by arrogating nomenclature to their own sphere. The principal culprit, however, is the fungus itself; this behaves so inconsiderately that its various aspects and forms are difficult to pigeon-hole. Therefore, it goes without saying that the synthesis of taxonomic and nomenclative problems as presented on the check list should be taken as personal suggestions, provisional in nature and subject to alteration.

Hypochnus solani and its synonyms have done much travelling from one genus to another; the species has been placed in no less than six genera. These are as follows. *Hypochnus* Fr. per Fr. [cf. 1957 (Ta 6): 75; 1963 (Ta 12): 161] is now considered a synonym of *Tomentella* Pat. and (in my opinion) is impriorable on account of an earlier homonym (*Hypochnus* Fr. ex Ehrenb. 1820, Lichenes). The untenable conception of *Hypochnus* that accomodated the fungus was that of Schroeter and Brefeld, viz. for species with interrupted hymenium. — *Corticium* Pers. per S. F. Gray [cf. 1963 (Ta 12): 158] and *Corticium* Fr. [cf. 1957 (Ta 6): 25] have type species (respectively *Corticium roseum* Pers. and *Thelephora velutina* DC. per Fr.), that are no longer considered to be congeneric with *Hypochnus solani*. The first generic name corresponds to *Laeticorticium* Donk [cf. 1957 (Ta 6): 82; Donk 1956 (Fu 26): 16], the second, to *Phanerochaete* P. Karst. [cf. 1957 (Ta 6): 108; Donk 1962 (Pe 2): 223]. These two generic names *Corticium* are still often regarded as synonyms and accordingly used for a broadly conceived artificial genus. Those who prefer a conservative treatment are adviced to merge *Thanatephorus* into the inclusive genus *Corticium* Pers. per S. F. Gray. — *Botryobasidium* Donk [cf. 1957 (Ta 6): 22; 1963 (Ta 12): 157] was a segregate from the broadly conceived genus *Corticium* and intended for a set of species with deviating structure of the fruitbody. Later it was still thought to be too heterogeneous, so that it was divided into *Botryobasidium* sensu stricto, *Uthato-basidium*, and *Thanatephorus* (the last name based on *Hypochnus solani*). — *Pellicularia* Cooke was re-introduced by Rogers (1943) for a combination of *Botryobasidium* (still in a broad sense), *Botryohypochnus* Donk, a few odd species not referable to these two genera, and *Pellicularia koleroga* Cooke, the generic-name-bringing type species. For various reasons this resurrection of *Pellicularia* Cooke [cf. 1957 (Ta 6): 106] has been rejected. First, Rogers interpretation of the type species in such a way as to equal a hymenomycetous species is untenable (Donk, 1953: Talbot 1965: 374). Secondly, *Pellicularia koleroga* sensu von Höhnelt and Rogers, the acting type of Roger's application of *Pellicularia* as a generic name, is not congeneric with *Hypochnus solani*. Donk (1958c: 35) excluded it as *Koleroga noxia* Donk and made it the type of a distinct genus, *Koleroga* Donk. Talbot (1965: 372) agreed that *Pellicularia koleroga* sensu D. P. Rog. was not congeneric with *Hypochnus solani*, but he thought the genus *Koleroga* superfluous and referred it to *Ceratobasidium*. — *Thanatephorus* was a segregate from *Botryobasidium*, introduced because of a combination of characters (shape of the basidia, repetitive basidiospores, &c.) that was taken to warrant generic separation. This genus has gradually become more widely accepted: it has been taken up, for instance, by Eriksson, Christiansen, Warcup & Talbot, Talbot (1965),

and other authors. — *Ceratobasidium* D. P. Rog. [cf. 1957 (Ta 6): 23; Donk, 1958c: 17; T. Talbot, 1965: 382]. Olive (1957a: 431) and Pilát (1957a: 81) considered this the proper genus to receive the species after it had been excluded from *Botryobasidium* and *Pellicularia* sensu D. P. Rog. and referred to *Thanatephorus*. Naturally whether or not to fuse *Ceratobasidium* and *Thanatephorus* is a matter of taste. Donk thought there were sufficient arguments to keep them apart and he was recently seconded by Talbot (1965) in a careful and beautifully illustrated study. I am convinced that the two genera are not very closely related.

(78). The species of *Thanatephorus* are usually found or else isolated in their imperfect states, which are referred to the form-genus *Rhizoctonia* DC. per Fr. This generic name is based on *Sclerotium crocorum* ≡ *Rhizoctonia crocorum* (≡ *R. violacea*), the imperfect state of the auriculariaceous *Helicobasidium brebissonii* (syn., *Helicobasidium purpureum*; see p. 156). It has become more and more apparent that *Rhizoctonia solani* and many other rhizoctonias described as distinct species are related, or at any rate as a group easily distinguishable from *R. crocorum*. It would seem that the time has come to consider the question whether it would not be appropriate to combine *R. solani* and similar species into a form-genus of their own. Those who wish to do so are reminded that a generic name for the job is available, viz. *Moniliopsis* Ruhland [cf. 1962 (Ta 11): 89; & Donk 1958c: 30].

The form-genus *Moniliopsis* was published to accommodate the 'Vermehrungspilz' or 'maladie de la toile', *Moniliopsis aderholdii* Ruhland. The identification of this imperfect state with *Hypochnus solani* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris* has been open to controversy. The current consensus, however, would seem to be that Duggar (1916) was correct (or nearly so) when he identified it with *Rhizoctonia solani*. Actually the debate has boiled down to whether or not the two are specifically identical, rather than whether or not they are only distantly related, with their perfect states presumably not congeneric.

The number of rhizoctonias referable to '*Moniliopsis*' is rapidly increasing. The strains are being isolated from various sources like diseased plants, soils, and orchids. That the perfect state of all will prove to be species of *Thanatephorus* I should not care to prophesy, but those that did produce basidia in culture seem to have been referable to that genus. On the present check list I have only entered the specific names of rhizoctonias recorded from Europe; possible synonyms from other parts of the world have been left out. It is likely that many of these so-called species will turn out merely to be strains of *Rhizoctonia solani*.

(79). *Orcheomyces* (sing.), *Orcheomycetes* (pl.) is a denomination introduced by Burgeff (1909: 16) for mycelia isolated from orchids. It was not intended as a generic name in the sense of the "Code": '... wollen wir die Gruppe einfach mit „Orchideenpilz" = *Orcheomyces* bezeichnen, ohne diese Namen eine systematische Bedeutung zu zuerkennen.' However, other authors very soon started to cite '*Orcheomyces*' as a generic name, even though dealing with it either as a synonym of

Rhizoctonia or else merely incidentally mentioning it. Burgeff (1911: 25) soon regretted this confusion and replaced it by "Mycelium Radicis", while still later, when he began distinguishing between various species, he preferred to take up the generic name *Rhizoctonia*. As far as I am aware 'Orcheomyces' was not validly published as a generic name of the binominal system until 1925, when Wolff [1925 (VsG 106²): 155], feeling obliged to describe a new species, took it for granted that Burgeff had published a true generic name, remarking: "Der Pilz gehört zur Gattung *Orcheomyces* (Burgeff), weshalb ich ihn *Orcheomyces Neottiae* benannte." He gave no generic description but as the reference "(Burgeff)" is to a previously published description the name was validly published. The next year Wolff (1926) admitted further species to the genus. So far I am not aware of any other authors who have accepted the generic name *Orcheomyces* taxonomically.

(80). There is also disagreement about the correct name of the type species (perfect state) of *Thanatephorus*. The three competing epithets are 'solani' (Dec. 1891), 'filamentosus' (Sept. 1891), and 'cucumeris' (1883) in combination with various generic names; they came into use in this order. If 'solani' and 'cucumeris' are regarded as pertaining to the same species (cf. Donk, 1958c: 31) there is no escape from the adoption of 'cucumeris' since it is the earliest published of the three. Some authors have preferred 'filamentosus'. Even if this should eventually prove to be really synonymous with 'cucumeris', which is not self-evident (cf. Donk, 1958c: 34), its use would in any case be prevented by the earlier introduction of 'cucumeris'.

(81). *Hypochnus betae* Schenck (1924) was described from beet as a new species, because the fungus 'could not be identified with any other described species occurring on the same host'. More particularly its author found that it differed from "*Rhizoctonia violacea* var. *betae*" (*R. crocorum*). After comparing perfect states (which as far as *Hypochnus solani* was concerned she judged from literature), conspecificity was thought unlikely, not so much on morphological grounds as because a solitary inefficient infection trial on the stem of a potato plant proved abortive. Schenck also appeared to be incompletely informed on other aspects of *H. solani*, especially on its variability, pathogenicity, and hosts, which had already been recorded in literature. Her paper contains no evidence that might lead to rejection of the thesis that *H. betae* is anything but typical *H. solani* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*.

(82). The name now universally and unanimously used for the imperfect state of *Thanatephorus cucumeris* is *Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn (1858). As discussed by Duggar (1915: 425), Kühn laid special stress upon the symptoms caused by the fungus; these are of a certain form of potato disease now ascribed to *R. solani*. Kühn's description of the fungus itself leaves much to be desired as it is very incomplete. Moreover, he attributed spores to it. Duggar remarked that "the spores mentioned were evidently those of contaminating organisms, or else the oval cells of the tufted stage of the fungus". If, therefore, the second suggested alternative for the 'spores'

is considered untenable it is tempting to reject the name *R. solani* as a nomen confusum. It is true that Kühn (1858: 225) mentioned spores: "... auch gelang es noch nicht, die Entwicklung der dunkel purpurfarbenen runden, dickwandigen, mit körnigem Inhalt gefüllten Sporen (Fig. 22) zu verfolgen, die ich häufig eingestreut fand." These spores, however, were not definitely taken to belong to *Rhizoctonia solani*; this follows from the explanation to figure 20 (Kühn, op. cit., p. xx) where they are mentioned as "die wahrscheinlichen Sporen von *Rhizoctonia Solani*." They can hardly be invoked as a basis for declaring the name of this fungus a nomen confusum.

It should be pointed out that Duggar (1915: 444) accepted *Rhizoctonia rapae* Westend. 1851 (\equiv *R. napae* West. & Wall. ex Kickx 1867) as synonym of *R. solani*, basing his conclusion on the study of the type distribution. If this identification is accepted the correct name for *R. solani* would be in any case *R. rapae*.

(83). *Rhizoctonia cavendishiani*, *R. lanuginosa*, *R. mucoroides*, *R. repens*, ? *R. sclerotica*, *R. sphacelati*, and *R. subtilis* are all so-called orchid fungi. They were isolated mostly from exotic species of orchids growing in greenhouses in France and Germany. Since it has become apparent that most, if not all, orchid fungi can also occur saprobically and be isolated from soil, while furthermore they are not necessary tied specifically to the orchid species from which they are isolated, it is conceivable that the rhizoctonias had already been present in the greenhouses before they entered into their association with the orchids. From more recent researches (for instance by Curtis, 1939, in North America) it may be concluded that it is not impossible that these fungi also occur in the field and perhaps may be isolated from wild orchid species and still other plants like *Ophioglossum*. In any case, to treat them as true aliens would seem not to be wholly justified by our present incomplete knowledge of them.

(84). Boerema (1964; & private communication) considers *Rhizoctonia tuliparum* a good species, clearly distinct from but related to *R. solani*, which makes it likely that it is also the imperfect state of some species of *Thanatephorus*.

Tulasnella

(85). Our knowledge of the European species of this genus is far from adequate. The number of species more carefully and extensively studied after their first publication is small. It would seem as though few mycologists have made any effort to interpret Johan-Olsen's species published by Brefeld. When examined their current disposition proves disappointing; in view of their poor protologues, however, this is not surprising (88, 90, 91, 94).

No less than 13 new species were published by Bourdot & Galzin (1924; 1928). When the genus was monographed by Rogers (1933) no study of their types was made; a number of the reductions he proposed resulted from the adoption of a

broad species concept or else from guesswork alone. Some of Bourdot & Galzin's species were taken up on the basis of North American collections, but these interpretations must still be confirmed by comparing them with material from Bourdot's herbarium (*T. bifrons*, *T. pruinosa*, *T. araneosa*). Many of the victims that fell because of a broad species concept are questioned here the species involved are listed in this paper as autonomous, awaiting future decisions (*T. pallida*, *T. brinkmannii*, and *T. eichleriana* Bres.; *T. helicospora* Raunk.; *T. albolilacea*, *T. vernicosa*, *T. sordida*, *T. obscura*, *T. rosella* Bourd. & G.; *T. microspora* Wak. & Pears.; *T. griseorubella* Litsch.). It would seem as though some of Christiansen's interpretations (1959) are also debatable (*T. albida*, *T. lactea*, and *T. pruinosa* Bourd. & G.; *T. allantospora* Wak. & Pears.; *T. griseorubella* Litsch.). Thorough revision of the European species is badly needed. For the time being it seems appropriate to keep an open mind and duly to list as autonomous all the species rejected on not too solid grounds.

(86). In imitation of Rogers (1933) the genus is now often divided into two, *Tulasnella* and *Gloeotulasnella*. The distinction was not primarily based on the absence or presence of gloecystidia. As principal characters he used the consistency of the context and whether or not the basidia were embedded. Embedded basidia usually produce longer and more irregular, rather tubular secondary sterigmata. This division has been questioned by Olive (1957b), who concluded that there were no sharp limits between the two taxa; he admitted only one inclusive genus, *Tulasnella*. In recognition of the force of his reasoning this conclusion is adopted here. It may be pointed out that *Tulasnella inclusa*, which is stated to have no fruitbody of its own, but to develop its basidia in the—non-gelatinous—fruitbody of *Sistotrema brinkmannii*, was referred to *Gloeotulasnella*, apparently simply on account of the more finger-shaped secondary sterigmata.

(87). The *Tulasnella* basidium has caused much speculation, and divergent terms are used as regard its sterigmata. These structures have often been called sessile spores (Juel, 1897) or epibasidia (cf. Martin, 1957), and they were even homologized with the four part-cells of the *Tremella* metabasidial body. I am unable to accept these interpretations and am convinced (Donk, 1958a) that they are only sterigmata, even though they deviate from the usual type occurring in the Aphyllophorales in the protosterigmata; these become strongly developed and inflated and are later separated from the basidial body by a septum. They develop further by directly producing the spiculum or by emitting a more or less well developed tubular outgrowth (secondary sterigma) tipped by the spiculum (Donk, 1954; Talbot, 1954: 256 f. 1). There is no doubt in my mind that these sterigmata are completely homologous with those of *Ceratobasidium*, *Agaricus*, or *Tremella*. The recent discovery of a genus (*Pseudotulasnella* Lowy, 1964) with tremellaceous basidial body (apically longitudinally septate) and *Tulasnella*-sterigmata furnishes strong novel support.

(88). When Brefeld (1888b: 5) published the genus *Pachyterigma* with four—all new—species, he remarked that it was “als neues Genus von Olsen unterschieden und untersucht worden”. This association calls for special caution since much of Johan-Olsen’s share in Brefeld’s researches seems to be connected with doubtful or apparently erroneous conclusions. The four species are *Pachyterigma fugax*, *P. incarnatum*, *P. rutilans*, and *P. violaceum*. None of these species is readily recognizable from the protologue. The current application of the last mentioned name, in the form of *Tulasnella violacea*, is perhaps barely acceptable but it will not be disputed here. The other three are briefly discussed below (90, 91, 94).

(89). Christiansen (1959), who inclines to a rather narrow species concept, recently maintained that *T. helicospora* is distinct from *T. calospora*. It is now assumed that the latter is extremely variable in the shape and development of its spores. It is just possible that contrary to current opinion the spirally-curved spores constitute a valid specific character. (Bourdot & Galzin, 1928: 58, called it *T. calospora* f. *spirillifera* Bourd. & G.) In order to stimulate further investigation *T. helicospora* is again listed above as a distinct species.

Tulasnella rosella has undergone *la mort sans phrase* and is now considered to be merely an insignificant colour modification of *T. calospora*. It may be recalled, however, that Bourdot & Galzin (1924: 264) emphasized that it also had a habitat of its own: “*T. calosporae* Boud. proxima, sed suis locis constans.” It is recommended for renewed study.

Compare also *T. rutilans* (91).

(90). Rogers (1933: 184, 186) reduces *Pachyterigma fugax* to the synonymy of *Tulasnella violea* (in a broad circumscription) “on the basis of coloration, texture, and form of various organs”. In view of the protologue, which gives a different colour and no indication of texture it is difficult to agree unconditionally with this disposition. The protologue states that the fruitbody consists of “einem dünnen, gräulich-durchschimmernden, mit blossem Auge kaum erkennbaren Belag”, no pinkish or violaceous tints being specifically mentioned for this species. The spores are stated to be ‘schief eiförmig’ ($12 \times 10 \mu$) and are so drawn; they are of about the same size as those of *Pachyterigma incarnatum* (94). A dubious species; in my opinion there is for the moment no choice other than to list it as autonomous, leaving a more definite conclusion to a future monographer. See also (88).

(91). I am unable to accept Roger’s interpretation (1933: 184, 189) of *Pachyterigma rutilans*. The species he had in mind has evenly cylindrical, curved spores, viz. typically sausage-shaped. This shape he strongly emphasized in order to differentiate his species (“spores evenly curved, evenly cylindrical”) from *Tulasnella allantospora* (“spores evenly curved, tapering toward the ends”). The protologue of *P. rutilans* reveals the spores as “lang gezogen und sichelförmig gekrümmt” ($16 \times 8 \mu$) and accordingly depicted as crescent-shaped with rather sharp-pointed ends of which

one may be decurved. They are too slender and perhaps also more variable in shape than the spores of *T. allantospora*, recalling those of *T. calospora*. On circumstantial evidence it might be concluded that the spores of *T. rutilans* are smaller than those of the latter species, but if their length (16 μ) for once were correctly indicated then they would come close to the range of the spores of *T. calospora*. The shape of the basidia (cylindrically stalked globules) may also point in that direction. I feel compelled to consider *P. rutilans* (although still doubtful) as a species certainly distinct from Rogers's interpretation; the latter is therefore renamed: **Tulasnella curvispora** Donk, *sp. nov.*

Sporae cylindricae ut in *Tulasnella allantospora* Wak. & Pears. aequaliter curvatae, sed in extremis haud attenuatae itaque haud falcatae, potius allantoideae, maiores, 10-14 \times 3-4 μ . — Carpophorum tenue, ceraceo-pruinose, lilaceo-cinereascens. Hyphae 3-4-5 μ diam., fibulatae. Basidia pyriformia, sterigmatibus 2-4 primo subglobosis, 5-6-8 μ diam., denique filamentum conicum sporam producens formantibus. — Typus: Nederland, Bilthoven, leg. M. A. Donk 1272, typus *Tulasnellae eichlerianae* var. *lilaceo-cinereae* Bourd. & Donk apud Donk = *Tulasnella rutilans* (J.-Ols. apud Bref.) Bres. sensu D. P. Rogers qui hanc determinationem confirmavit.

(92). **Tulasnella inclusa** (M. P. Christ.) Donk, *comb. nov.*; basionym, *Gloeotulasnella inclusa* M. P. Christiansen in Dansk bot. Ark. 19: 41 f. 36.

(93). The first species of *Tulasnella* in which the remarkable basidia, so characteristic for the genus, were encountered was originally published as "*Corticium incarnatum* Fr. (*pinicola*)". It was described too briefly for absolutely certain identification. Compare Burt (1919: 257): "It seems probable that *Corticium incarnatum* var. *pinicolum* Tul. must have been either [*Tulasnella violea*] or *T. eichleriana* on account of the subglobose spores which the Tulasnes figured, although unfortunately without stating spore dimensions or scale of magnification of their figures."

When Schroeter introduced the genus he considered his only species (*T. lilacina*) to be the same as the fungus described by the Tulasnes. He did not mention any microscopical details but contented himself with remarking, "Basidien und Sporen in derselben Art gebildet wie bei obigen von Tulasne beschriebenen Pilze." The macroscopic details of Schroeter's species suggest the common *Tulasnella violea* (*vide* Bourdot & Galzin, 1928: 56).

In view of all this, however, it would seem correct to accept the fungus of the Tulasnes, on which the names *Corticium pinicola* (Tul.) Sacc. and *Tulasnella incarnatum* Bres. are based, as well as *T. lilacina*, as belonging to *T. violea*.

(94). The two species *Pachysterigma incarnatum* \equiv *Tulasnella incarnatum* (J.-Ols. apud Bref.) Juel and '*Corticium incarnatum*' sensu Tul. (93), which Bresadola and Bourdot also called *T. incarnatum*, have been often confused. This is testified to, for instance, by the denomination *Tulasnella violea* var. *incarnatum* "(Tul.) Juel" (Bourdot & Galzin, 1928: 57). Neither species is readily identifiable from its protologue.

Rogers (1933: 184) reduced *Pachysterigma incarnatum* to the synonymy of *Tulasnella violea*, which in his circumscription has an enormous spore range $3.5-8 \times 3-6.5 \mu$. The spores of *Pachysterigma incarnatum* are given in the protologue as 'schief birnförmig' ($11 \times 8 \mu$) and depicted as almost typically pip-shaped; two are drawn as distinctly adaxially flattened, but this may be a matter of overdrawing. Since we do not know their correct dimensions (Brefeld's microscopic measurements are notoriously unreliable) the spores may be of the size of those of *T. violea* sensu stricto, or else of *T. microspora* provided their recorded dimensions, as in several other cases, are reducible by more than fifty per cent; the latter species with its somewhat more ovoid spores, would then also agree in this respect. *Tulasnella fugax* (80) is listed on this check list under *T. violea*, according to custom but without conviction.

DACRYMYCETALES

(95). The taxonomic position of the only family of this order is now the subject of controversy. The context and the shape of the fruitbody in many representatives have caused the Dacrymycetaceae to be considered as part of the Heterobasidiaceae (Patouillard, 1900: 4, 28, as "Calocéracés"); this is now the prevailing opinion. It is defended, for instance, by Martin (1952a) who treats the Dacrymycetaceae as a family of the Tremellales, his equivalent of the Heterobasidiaceae of this check list.

I do not share this view and regard the family as a series parallel with the Tremellales [Donk, 1964 (Pe 3): 227, 243]. The series is well delimited except perhaps for the genus *Cerinomyces* (105) which (in its typical species) falls more readily within the artificially conceived Corticiaceae. If suitably enlarged by a few additional species it forms an apparently uninterrupted bridge between the two families. Martin and, most recently, McNabb are convinced that this bridge is dacrymycetous territory, while I think that this is not yet fully justified for the most typical species of *Cerinomyces*, perhaps owing to our still incomplete knowledge of them.

Because collectors of the jelly fungi usually do not discriminate between the Tremellales and the Dacrymycetales the latter are included in this check list.

(96). The Dacrymycetales are very troublesome for the taxonomist, not in the least in connection with generic delimitations. Thus Patouillard & Lagerheim [1895 (BmF 11): 211] concluded that "Les genres de la série des Dacrymycètes étant établis presque exclusivement d'après la forme de réceptacle, sont bien peu distincts les uns des autres et devraient peut-être être considérés comme de simples sections d'un type unique . . .". About forty years later Neuhoff (1936b: 48) still held the same opinion: "Es gibt überhaupt bisher kein einziges Merkmal, das innerhalb der Familie zur Scheidung der Gattungen geeignet wäre; sämtliche gegenwärtig angenommenen Gattungen der Dacrymyceten sind durch Uebergänge mit einander verbunden." More recently, however, through the work of Kobayasi (1939b, c) and McNabb (1964, 1965a-e, publication in progress) the situation has improved, although in many cases the generic limits are still far from settled. These few remarks

are not an introduction to a better understanding of the systematics of the family but they are intended to serve as a warning that too much stability in the generic conceptions should not be expected in the near future.

Calocera

(87). *Calocera cavarae* is known from a single collection so that its specific status is still difficult to assess. McNabb treats it as a variety of *C. viscosa*.

(98). As understood here, *Calocera cornea* is a very variable species, accepted in almost the same circumscription allotted to it by McNabb. However, only some of his synonyms of those based on European material have been entered; *Calocera cincta*, *C. brefeldii*, and *C. stricta* are discussed separately below (99, 102, 103). All names based on extra-European collections and listed by McNabb as synonyms of *Calocera cornea* have been omitted. These names, all of which were reduced to synonymy without discussion, are: *Calocera pilipes* Schw. (U.S.A., North Carolina); *C. nigripes* Syd. (ex-Belgian Congo); *C. rufa* Lloyd (Tasmania); *C. vermicularis* Lloyd (U.S.A., New York), described as having cespitose fruitbodies which were pure white when soaked and pale yellow when dry; and *Calopposis nodulosa* Lloyd (U.S.A., Massachusetts) and *Calopposis damae-cornis* Lloyd (South Australia). *Calopposis nodulosa* is the type of the generic name *Calopposis*. The genus was characterized as having "a basal cushion-like body from which proceeds clubs like those of a *Calocera*." The nature of this basal cushion has not been disclosed. (The type specimen is in very poor condition.) *Calopposis damae-cornis* was stated by its author to have fruitbodies which are "pale white, with the slightest yellow tint" and spores as big as $16 \times 8 \mu$.

(99). *Clavaria cornea* " β . *Cl. cincta*" Pers. (1797 C.: 186/54) was very briefly described, the leading character being "basi tomento annulatim cincta." There is little to differentiate it from *Calocera cornea*. When Secretan published *Clavaria cincta* as a species of its own he specifically cited Persoon's β -variety as the epithet-bringing basionym. However, his description strongly suggests that he was dealing with *Calocera furcata* rather than *C. cornea*.

(100). The specific status of *Calocera striata* is still under discussion. Bourdot & Galzin kept it distinct from *C. cornea*, and Neuhoff (1936b: 36, in obs.) called it a well-characterized and rare species. McNabb reported it as not uncommon in the British Isles, at the same time stating that there it is usually found in association with more typical fruitbodies of *C. cornea*. He reduced it to the latter species.

(101). McNabb (1965a: 45, 46) merged *Dacryomitra pusilla* (including *D. glossoides* Bref.) in *Calocera glossoides* and ascribed to the resulting taxon spores which are usually $12-14.5 \mu$ long and become three-septate. What he did not state

in so many words was that there could not be a taxon as conceived by Bourdot & Galzin under the name of *Calocera glossoides* with more or less flattened, lance- or tongue-shaped fruitbodies, not markedly divided into a stalk and a fertile portion, and with smaller spores (about 8–12 μ long) which are non-septate (and perhaps may be expected to become tardily one-septate). Although I do not deny that these two conceptions (a collection of each of which I have studied carefully) may not be connected by intermediates, I am not yet convinced of it. If these intermediates really exist, then the last barrier between *Calocera sensu stricto* and *Dacryomytra* as distinct taxa, even at the sectional level, would have been removed. It seems worth while to keep an open mind and await additional evidence before coming to a definite conclusion one way or the other. If the two conceptions should both prove to deserve specific rank, the epithet 'pusilla' must be recombined with 'Calocera'.

(102). McNabb (1965a: 41, 42) listed *Guepinia brefeldii* as a synonym of *Calocera cornea* without comment. Lloyd described the fruitbody as flattened with the hymenium on one side only. It had previously been determined by Saccardo as *Calocera palmata*. Lloyd's accompanying photographs are poor but they give me the impression that they show flattened fruitbodies with rounded, entire tops, not at all suggestive of *Calocera cornea* or its forma *palmata*.

(103). When Fries instated *Calocera stricta* he divided it into two forms, the typical one ("a. *truncorum*") and "b. *epiphylla*". The latter, by its size and its being compared with *Clavaria brachyorrhiza* Scop., seems best considered as simply an undivided form of *Calocera viscosa* rather than *C. furcata*. As for typical *Calocera stricta*, Neuhoff (1936a: 25) disposed of it as a form of *C. viscosa*, while McNabb (1965a: 42) referred it to *C. cornea*. Both authors studied a specimen in Fries's herbarium (collected in 1853) but since the specific name was published in 1838 this is evidently not the type. McNabb founded his opinion on circumstantial evidence: "In a later work Fries (1874, p. 680) cited Bonorden's illustration of *C. fasciculata* as representative of f. *truncorum*. The basidiocarps illustrated are typical of the simple form of *C. cornea* and are unlike any variants of *C. viscosa* encountered during this investigation."

The original description (of forma *truncorum*) by which *Calocera stricta* must be primarily judged runs: "simplex, solitaria, elongata, basi praemorsa, linearis, lutea, sicca, laevis. In pinetis . . . , $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 unc. l. basi tomentulo albo cincta. *Cl. cornea cincta* Pers. ?" There is little in this protologue to provide a satisfactorily choice between *C. viscosa* (simple forms), large *C. cornea*, and *C. furcata*, all of which occur exclusively, or may occur, on coniferous wood. For the time being I prefer to enter *C. stricta* as a nomen dubium, unlikely to represent a species of its own. For remarks on *C. cincta*, see (99).

(104). *Calocera cornea* var. *subsimplix* Bres. was raised to specific rank as *Calocera subsimplix* (Bres.) Britz. It is not known what the type represents. McNabb (1965a: 52) concluded from the original description that "Macrofeatures, spore size and

shape, and habitat all strongly suggest that this species is *Calocera glossoides*." It is evident that what he had in mind is entered on this check list as "*Dacrymitra*" *pusilla* rather than *Calocera glossoides* (101): the spores ($12-18 \times 4-5 \mu$) as well as several other features mentioned in the protologue suggest the former.

As to Britzelmayr's interpretation, both his figure and spore measurements ($8-10 \times 4-5 \mu$) are strongly suggestive of quite typical *Calocera glossoides*, as described by Bourdot & Galzin and as distributed by Fuckel (GRO).

McNabb acted as if two different names were involved, "*Calocera cornea* var. *subsimplex* Bres." (p. 52) and "*Calocera subsimplex* Bres. in Britzelm." (p. 55). In my opinion Britzelmayr raised Bresadola's variety to specific rank, (perhaps) with simultaneous misapplication of the basionym.

Cerinomyces

(105). The inclusion of this genus in the Dacrymycetaceae has become a matter of debate. *Cerinomyces* and its predecessor *Ceracea* Cragin sensu Pat. have almost consistently been referred to this family, mainly because the basidia are regarded as typically *Dacrymyces*-like. On the other hand Eriksson [1958 (Sbu 16¹): 46] and Donk (1956: 375) suggested that the typical species of *Cerinomyces* could just as well be referred to the Corticiaceae (Aphylophorales). Martin (1957: 25) called this view "utterly fantastic and completely without merit", without, however, offering any further comment. That was left to Kennedy (1959a: 880-881) who went into the matter more carefully, though not without a certain misinterpretation of precisely what had been stated. Still more recently McNabb (1964: 415) also decided that a strongly enlarged genus *Cerinomyces* were to be included in the Dacrymycetaceae.

The generic name *Cerinomyces* is based on *C. pallidus* G. W. Mart. (extra-European). Together with the European *C. crustulinus* this species produces completely effused fruitbodies which at no stage are attached to the substratum by root-like or narrowed bases, and which are not gelatinous. The basidia are comparatively plump and are not embedded in a matrix, so that the sterigmata protrude free into the air. The spores do not become septate nor are they known to be capable of producing the kind of small conidia so commonly met with among the Dacrymycetaceae. Not all of these features are matched by any of the Dacrymycetaceae; the others occur only sporadically in this family. On the other hand certain species of the Corticiaceae are known also to have stichic, mostly two-spored basidia (*Clavulicium* Boid.), strongly *Dacrymyces*-like spores as to shape, size, and septation (for instance, "*Corticium*" *terrigenum* Bres., cf. Talbot, 1965: 401 f. 19); and strongly developed sterigmata that in this respect do not yield to any species of the Dacrymycetaceae (*Thanatephorus* Donk) and at the same time may even be constantly at twos [*T. sterigmaticus* (D. P. Rog.) Talbot]. There can be no doubt that *Cerinomyces pallidus* is typically 'corticiaceous'. What is really needed to make this species 'dacrymycetaceous' is an improved definition of the Dacrymycetaceae, one that would draw a sharper line of distinction from the Corticiaceae.

As I have already intimated, and Corner has clearly expressed, the Corticiaceae is not a proper (natural) family, but only a grade, a receptacle originally conceived to include all effused holobasidious Hymenomycetes. It should gradually dwindle away, for instance by the exclusion of groups that can be attached to other families: thus *Coniophora* and *Coniophorella* have been transferred to the Coniophoraceae, *Tomentella* to the Thelephoraceae (emend.), and so on [cf. Donk, 1964 (Pe 3): 199–324]. I have no (and never have had any) *a priori* objection to removing *Cerinomyces* from the Corticiaceae and transferring it to the Dacrymycetaceae, provided the arguments for this are augmented and more precisely presented and prove convincing for the mycologist. It is, for instance, desirable to know more about the cytology (position of the division-spindle of the diploid nucleus) of *C. pallidus* and other species with more or less similar basidia.

The inclusion of *Tulasnella* in the Corticiaceae rather than the Tremellaceae (Donk, op. cit. pp. 227, 258) is another instance where a more satisfactory rearrangement of the effused species of the Tremellineae and a revised appraisal of the limits of this taxon is needed. In this case much depends on a better understanding of the taxonomic value of the ability to produce secondary basidiospores. I would not be surprised if eventually *Tulasnella* were to be closely associated with tremella-ceous genera.

McNabb (1964) assembled in *Cerinomyces* a series of species that would completely bridge the differences between *C. pallidus* and more typical Dacrymycetaceae. If one is disposed to interpret *C. pallidus* as a strongly 'reduced' species, the possibility must be faced that the parts of this bridge consists of 'reduced' members of various groups of Dacrymycetaceae rather than a clean series of 'missing links'.

Dacrymyces

(106). Although most of the groups of Hymenomycetes have become impenetrable tangles to those wishing to sort out the taxa by the best current methods, some groups are more afflicted by man-made difficulties than others. *Dacrymyces* is one of the examples where mycologists are perhaps more to be blamed than nature for the troubles involved in peeling out the species and their correct names. Insufficient descriptions, erroneous observations, inexact measurements, hasty conclusions, not deigning to preserve material, imperfect knowledge of the literature, and erratic nomenclature have been liberally sown throughout the building up of our knowledge of the genus. To make matters worse there are the many difficulties presented by the objects themselves.

Among those who have unquestionably had an important share in increasing our knowledge of the genus was Brefeld. He elaborated the classification of the jelly fungi on the basis laid out by the Tulasnes and de Bary, although he tried too hard to inflate his own importance. In addition, he had an intimate knowledge of more species of *Dacrymyces* than any person before him. It was a pity, however, that he was not a well-trained taxonomist: as far as I know he did not preserve specimens;

his specific descriptions are often poor, overlooking important details, and they are usually drowned in a verbose text from which they can sometimes be rescued only by patient analysis. His microscopical measurements are almost always wrong, being usually much too large. The trouble is that it is not always possible to decide how far wrong his spore measurements are—if they are not perhaps in some cases, as an exception, correct after all.

All these factors have contributed to subsequent complications. Some of his species have been too easily suppressed, apparently because his 'hidden' descriptions were not read carefully enough (*D. longisporus*). Others are still problematic because of uncertainty about the true spore dimensions (cf. discussion under *D. lutescens*). To reevaluate Brefeld's work on *Dacrymyces* I have tried below to distil the descriptions of some of his species from the prolixity and to indicate what has been said about them. All references to the blastoconidia are omitted.

(107). Karsten is another author who contributed to our knowledge of *Dacrymyces* in Europe by describing a relatively large number of new species. His descriptions, however, are usually poor and they are not accompanied by illustrations. In some respects his work is superior to Brefeld's; on the whole his spore dimensions have been found to be quite accurate, while moreover he preserved the types of his new taxa. This will enable the monographer to identify most of his species. If I am well informed, we shall hear more about them in the near future, so that no notes are appended to his names.

(108). Judging from the description of *Ceracea aureofulva* published by Bresadola, this species produces corticioid fruitbodies that may form rather extensive crusts so that he placed it in *Ceracea* Cragin as this genus was understood by Patouillard. The dacrymycetoid species referred to this genus at one time or another have now been distributed over *Cerinomyces* (105) and *Arrhytidia*. As now defined *Cerinomyces* has truly effused, often confluent fruitbodies that are never attached to the substratum by a definitely limited or root-like base. In *Arrhytidia* the corticioid appearance is the result of confluence of more or less distinctly rooted fruitbodies such as are typical of *Dacrymyces*. Whether *Arrhytidia* should be maintained as a genus or not is still an open question which will not be discussed here.

As to *Ceracea aureofulva*, it is not evident from the published descriptions which of the two 'resupinate' genera it could be referred to, but the odds are against referring it to *Cerinomyces*. Since I doubt that *Arrhytidia* is a good genus, I have entered the species in *Dacrymyces*.

von Höhnelt [1908 (SbW 117): 1027] identified *C. aureofulva* with *Dacrymyces confluens* and he also thought of *Dacrymyces corticioides* Ell. & Ev. as a possible synonym. Coker [1928 (JMS 43): 237] and Brasfield [1938 (AMN 20): 214], who both indicated that they studied authentic material, listed *C. aureofulva* as a synonym of *Arrhytidia involuta* (Schw.) Coker, a species to which Coker and Martin also referred *Dacrymyces corticioides*. Bresadola [1911 (Am 9): 425] dissented from the identification of *C. aureofulva* with *Dacrymyces confluens*.

Recently Dr. R. F. R. McNabb kindly informed me that he intends to treat *Ceracea aureofulva* as a synonym of *Dacrymyces corticioides*. He is of the opinion that this species has usually been confused with *Arrhytidia involuta*, but he considers the two distinct, and, he added, most of the descriptions of *A. involuta* in fact apply to *D. corticioides* [1885 (JM 1): 149].

(109). The species is currently known as *D. palmatus*, but the corresponding basionym, *Tremella palmata* Schw., is pre-occupied. The next name to be considered is *Dacrymyces rubiformis*; this species has been redescribed in detail by Neuhoff. Kennedy suggested that it might be conspecific with *D. palmatus*, but Neuhoff, who knew them both, kept them apart. The spore dimensions of *D. palmatus* are practically the same in Kennedy's description [1959b: 907; 17–21(–25) μ long] and that of Neuhoff's (1936b: 44; 18–28 μ long), while those of *D. rubiformis* are decidedly smaller: according to Neuhoff [1936b: 43; 16–18(–20) μ long]. However, there seems to be some overlapping and the possibility that the correct name will appear to be *D. rubiformis* cannot be ruled out as improbable. The decision must be left to a later monographer, since I feel not competent to act at this stage. The next older name is *Dacrymyces chrysosperma*.

(110). *Tremella pinicola* Britz. \equiv *T. britzelmayri* was poorly described and depicted. Britzelmayr himself compared it with *T. mesenterica*: “. . . auch bezüglich der Sporen wie *T. mesenterica*”, a species whose spores he simultaneously depicted as globose and stating them to be 11–15 \times 9–10 μ . It was inevitable that eventually *T. pinicola* would be referred to *T. mesenterica*, also in view of the fact that after all the latter species has very rarely been reported from coniferous wood. A collection from *Picea abies* made in Denmark was determined by Neuhoff as *T. pinicola* and considered by him a variety of *T. mesenterica* (cf. Bjørnekaer, 1944: 25, 33).

The original figures, however, plus the fact that it was not merely accidentally that Britzelmayr found *T. pinicola* but that he came across it repeatedly on diverse gymnosperm substrata (“aus der Rinde von Fichten, Föhren oder Latschen hervorbrechend”) point into another direction. If Britzelmayr had said nothing about the spores, I would, without much hesitation, have suggested *Dacrymyces chrysosperma* [*D. palmatus* (Schw.) Bres. apud Höhn.], a species that Britzelmayr reported and depicted under the name *Dacrymyces multiseptatus* G. Beck simultaneously with the publication of *Tremella pinicola*.

The globular spores depicted (but not described) by Britzelmayr for *T. pinicola* are of about the same size as those of *T. mesenterica* on the same plate, or perhaps slightly smaller; therefore, (assuming that they were correctly recorded) they must be accepted as measuring about 10 μ in diameter, or somewhat larger. For this and other reasons I cannot agree with Ade [1923 (ZP 2): 63] who wrote about *T. pinicola*: “Es stellt m.E. [*T. pinicola*] nur *Dacrymyces abietina* mit den zahllos vorkommenden Konidien (3–4 μ , länglichrund), nicht Sporen, vor.”

(111). One of Brefeld's neglected species is what he erroneously identified with *Dacrymyces chrysocomus*. As will appear from a comparison of Brefeld's account with the current interpretation of *D. chrysocomus* (sensu Fries) the two species have little in common. The following description was drawn up from Brefeld's data (1888a: 156 pl. 10 fs. 12-17):

Fruitbodies *Tremella*-like, closely resembling conidial states of *Tremella lutescens* [sensu Bref = *T. mesenterica*], often formed along the whole length of a branch, developing only during very wet weather, upon drying shriveling up to almost complete inconspicuousness, sessile, at first globosely vaulted, then upon enlarging developing several deep depressions, 3-18 × 3-10 mm, 2-8 mm high (after figure), fierily yellow-orange, gradually becoming softer, finally diffuent into a colourless mucus which almost completely disappears upon drying; context soft, tremblingly jelly-like, colourless except for hymenial layer. Basidia huge, the base rounded, 2.5-3 × wider than the hyphae from which they arise (after figure), elongated club-shaped, then forked into two strongly developed sterigmata, with coloured contents; in young fruitbodies mixed with sterile hyphal ends. Spores short-thickset, adaxially slightly depressed, in dorsal view oblong, apiculate, 35 × 15 μ [presumably incorrect measurements], becoming multiseptate immediately after being shed; septa up to 12-14 (after figures), in very large spores up to 19, closely set, some oblique; contents (in unseptate spores) dense, coloured, with hyaline central guttule. — The size of the spores as computed from the figures (pl. 10 f. 16: 4) is about 30 × 14 μ.

On small, fallen branches of *Pinus silvestris*. Throughout the winter. Germany, presumably Westphalia, near Münster.

It is difficult to understand how Neuhoff (1936b: 39) could identify this Brefeldian species with *D. conformis* (P. Karst.) Neuh., which in its original sense and to all appearances in Neuhoff's conception is nothing other than *Femsjonnia pezizaeformis*. In any case there is almost nothing in Brefeld's description to suggest the species Neuhoff described as *Dacrymyces conformis*.

Dr. D. A. Reid (in litt.) feels sure that Brefeld's conception is identical with the species described some years ago under the name of *Dacrymyces estonicus* Raitv., a species characterized by basidia that have been termed urniform, viz. with a basal swollen portion and a narrower distal portion. The broadly rounded base Brefeld emphasized for the basidia and some of the basidia he drew support this view.

(112). Since Brefeld's studies on *Dacrymyces* it has become customary to distinguish between a species occurring in both an arthrosporous and a basidiferous state, and one or more species that closely resemble the former in many particulars but that are not capable of producing arthrospores. Brefeld called the first *D. deliquescens*, but the correct name is *D. stillatus* (120). The others he called *D. cerebriformis* and *D. lutescens*. It is not easy to form a well-founded opinion about these latter species as to either their status or their correct names.

Keeping to the tradition that in Europe there is only one species which forms arthrospores and that similar fungi which do not produce them are specifically distinct (which is not altogether self-evident) I have assembled the latter crowd under the name *Dacrymyces lacrymalis*. From the following discussions it will be

seen that this group is nothing but a receptacle for several taxa that have so far not been adequately delimited from one another and/or on which conflicting opinions have been published.

As to *D. lacrymalis*, Nees considered it one of the two intergrading forms (states) that he combined under the name of *D. stillatus*. This is the earliest disposition of the name. In the absence of sufficient contra-indications it is common practice to follow such a disposition, which in this case would amount to identifying *D. lacrymans* with the basidiferous state of *D. stillatus*.

Fries made *D. lacrymalis* a variety of *D. stillatus* (original sense) and as such it gradually evolved into *D. lutescens* Neuh. = *D. lutescens* Bref. sensu Neuh. the counterpart of *D. stillatus* never producing arthrospores. Donk (1964: 10) took Fries's variety as exclusively based on the fungus Persoon described in 1822 (p. 104) as *D. lacrymalis*, a conclusion supported by a comparison of Persoon's and Fries's diagnoses of 1822. (It is possible that the fungus Persoon described in 1801 is not the same as the one of 1822.)

As present I do not feel competent to decide between the two interpretations and in taking up the name *D. lacrymalis* I merely follow the main trend which looks on *D. lutescens* Neuh. ≡ *D. stillatus* var. *β*. Fr. ≡ *Tremella lacrymalis* Pers. as unable to produce an arthrosporous state, hence as different from *D. stillatus* (original sense).

Two further interpretations of *D. lacrymalis* are briefly mentioned above on the check list.

(113). At first Fries (1822: 230) listed *Dacrymyces deliquescens* Bull. as synonym of the original *D. stillatus* (120). Duby (1830: 729) exchanged the two names of the taxon of Nees and Fries. This preference for the name *D. deliquescens* has become widely accepted. Donk (1964: 6) was not entirely convinced that the two species were in fact the same. He discussed Bulliard's protologue and the various conceptions of the species in some detail, in the end concluding that *D. deliquescens* was apparently not conspecific with *D. stillatus*. He regarded it a nomen dubium to be withdrawn from circulation. In any case, if one wishes to identify *D. deliquescens* with *D. stillatus* in a very inclusive sense, the former has in accordance with present rules of nomenclature a 'later' name, as it was revalidated after *D. stillatus*. Were I compelled to accept *D. deliquescens*, I would perhaps identify it with *D. lacrymalis* in the temporary sense adopted in this publication, rather than with *D. minor* (114).

(114). *Dacrymyces minor* was described from North America. Although Coker had previously suggested that it might be the same as "*D. deliquescens*" it was not reported from Europe until Kennedy (1959b: 908) did this under the name *D. deliquescens* var. *minor* (Peck) L. Kenn. She listed it from England, Germany, and Sweden (specimens studied) and included in its synonymy "*Dacrymyces deliquescens* f. *lutescens* Fries, Syst. Myc. 2: 230. 1822 (teste Neuhoff)" (a variety, rather than a form, not named by Fries on this occasion), "*Dacrymyces lutescens* Bref. sensu Neuhoff, Arkiv för Bot. 28 A¹: 41 [= 43, 48]. 1936", and "*Dacrymyces deliquescens* f. [= var.] *fagicola*

Bourd. & Galz. Hymén. France 67 [= 68]. 1928". Thus, she actually identified *D. lutescens* sensu Neuh. with the North American *D. minor*. She did not explain the "teste Neuhoff". I am not aware that Neuhoff ever identified the two. Neuhoff's latest description (see p. 274 for an English translation) does not readily support this identification, although he described the individual fruitbodies as small (1-3 mm wide) and often becoming confluent at maturity.

The inclusion (without any comment) of *D. deliquescens* var. *fagicola* \equiv *D. fagicola* was apparently not the result of an inspection of authentic material. To judge from its original description ("tubercules lenticulaires, 0,5 mm diam., en groupes serrés") the fruitbodies of this species are not only differently shaped, but they are also much smaller and more densely crowded. In all these respects *Dacrymyces fagicola* immediately brings to mind *D. succineus* sensu Boud. Since there is still a clear and apparently broad margin of doubt it seems wise to treat *D. fagicola* for the present as a species distinct from *D. minor*.

When I had to decide whether to merge *D. minor* in the complex of *D. lacrymalis* (as here delimited) or to keep it separate I chose the second alternative mainly to draw attention to it. Apparently the species had already been described from Europe under the name of *D. gallaicus*. This was found on gymnosperm wood, but although *D. minor* is nearly always reported from angiosperm wood it may be recalled that Kennedy gave the habitat as "angiosperm or rarely gymnosperm wood".

Compare *Tremella guttata* Bon. and *Dacrymyces saccharinus* Sacc. & Trav., both published at an earlier date than *D. minor*.

(115). *Dacrymyces lutescens* Bref.—Brefeld (1888a: 152 pl. 10 fs. 1, 2) compared this species with his *D. deliquescens*¹¹ and gave a description that was mainly differential and contained the following information.

Fruitbodies in comparison with *D. deliquescens* on an average somewhat larger and brighter in colour, viz. pale orange, when young showing only a few folds, the latter increasing in number while the spores are being shed and then developing into crater-like depressions, the two fruitbodies depicted 12 and 13 mm in diam.; context firmer and not diffuent during or after sporulation, colourless with orange hymenial layer on section. Basidia wider and larger. Spores wider and larger, $28 \times 10 \mu$ [presumably erroneous measurements, see below], but same kidney-shaped form and also becoming 3- (rarely 4-)septate. No arthrospores ('Gemmen') formed, at least these not observed either in nature or in cultures. — The size of the spores as computed from the figures (pl. 10 f. 2: 3) is $17.8 \times 7.2 \mu$.

¹¹ As conceived by Brefeld (1888a: 141 pl. 9) this is *Dacrymyces stillatus* sensu stricto (120). He described in great detail both its arthrosporous and its basidiferous state, as well as the behaviour of the spores in culture. It is surprising to find that in this case his measurements of the spores are correct: $15 \times 5 \mu$; this also agrees with measurements computed from the figures, for instance, $16.5 \times 5.7 \mu$ (pl. 9 f. 3: 3). In connection with Brefeld's statement that on an average *D. lutescens* has the larger fruitbodies it may be pointed out that this would hardly be true if the fruitbodies of *D. deliquescens* he depicted (pl. 9 f. 1) had been drawn correctly to scale ('natural size'); in that case the fruitbodies of *D. lutescens* would have been unusually large.

On dead wood of frondose trees. Winter. Germany, presumably Westphalia, near Münster (Brefeld).

There is a remarkable discrepancy between the statement that the basidia and spores are considerably larger than in *D. stillatus* and the measurements computed from the plate, the latter being much smaller than the measurements given in the text. This would lead to the conclusion that perhaps in none of the aspects mentioned are the spores of *D. lutescens* essentially different from those of Brefeld's interpretation of *D. stillatus*.

Neuhoff (1936b: 43, 49) has given a description and notes of his interpretation of Brefeld's species of which the following is a translation from the German:

Fruitbodies scattered or gregarious, at first almost orbicular, disk-shaped and appressed or with somewhat deflexed margins, soon forming few sharply contrasting folds then developing irregularly (often almost foliaceous), with age often confluent as in *D. deliquescens* [= *D. stillatus*] and with blunt-edged gyrose folds on the surface; individual fruitbodies 1-3 mm wide; colour pale yellow to golden yellow, in dried condition [fruitbody] often hardly visible. Spores 10-14(-16) × 4-5.5 μ, usually indistinctly septate, some more or less distinctly 4-celled.

On frondose wood.

Observations.—*Dacrymyces lutescens*, which grows only on frondose wood,¹² is the most polymorphous one of all the species of *Dacrymyces*. . . . The flat disk-shaped young stages . . . are distinguishable not only by the kind of wood but also by a difference in colour; in older specimens the shape of the fruitbodies is mostly distinctly different from those of [*D. stillatus*]. The spores of *D. lutescens* show a more pronounced cell-formation more often than those in *D. caesius* and *D. cerebriformis*; in this respect they then frequently agree with [*D. stillatus*].

I have given full information on both Brefeld's fungus and Neuhoff's interpretation of it *inter alia* in connection with the opinion (Kennedy, 1959b) that *Dacrymyces lutescens* Bref. were merely a synonym of typical *D. deliquescens* [= *D. stillatus* sensu stricto] (p. 910), and *D. lutescens* Bref. sensu Neuh. a synonym of *D. minor* Peck (p. 908), the last a species originally described from North America and not previously reported from Europe (114). It is regrettable that Kennedy did not comment on these conclusions. It might have been expected that she would have invalidated Brefeld's dictum that his *D. lutescens* differed from his conception of *D. deliquescens* (= *D. stillatus*) by its inability to produce arthrospores even in culture, since, as one of the main features, she emphasized for *D. deliquescens* the production of "arthrospores in the basidiocarp or in separate sporocarps (rarely absent)"!

The general tendency is to disregard the size of the spores given by Brefeld (28 × 10 μ) as merely an error—an error of the unusually large magnitude of about one hundred per cent! The possibility remains that in reality the true *D. lutescens* also has larger spores than *D. stillatus*. After all, Brefeld did find some unusual species of *Dacrymyces* (cf. *D. longisporus*, *D. ovisporus*) and this may be one of them.

Summarizing, *D. lutescens* Bref. (sensu orig.) is either a species very close to *D. stillatus*—perhaps too close for convenient separation—, or, conceivably, a good

¹² Implying that *D. deliquescens* sensu Neuh. (= *D. stillatus*) was restricted to coniferous wood, which is not the case (120).

species distinguishable from *D. stillatus* not only by its lack of arthrospore formation but also by its, on an average, considerably larger spores.

If this second alternative is not ruled out *a priori*, then the name *D. lutescens* Bref. must be reserved for this still hypothetical large-spored taxon, and in any case dropped for the species to which Neuhoff applied Brefeld's appellation. The name *D. lutescens* Neuh. (non Bref.), being a later homonym, is not available at all.

(116). *Dacrymyces cerebriiformis* Bref.—The following description is drawn up from Brefeld's account (1888a: 153 pl. 10 fs. 4–8).

Fruitbody on wood, erumpent through the loose covering bark, 3–12 mm in diam. (from the figures), may reach considerable sizes, often gregarious, outstanding by the surface which is from the start thrown into abundant brain-like gyrose folds, when young pale yellowish; on hedges of birchwood the fruitbodies may cover inch-broad surfaces and then are somewhat more strongly coloured and occasionally showing a brownish tint in the centre of older portions, rather firm, not diffluent. Basidia still larger than in *D. lutescens*. Spores big, long, $25\text{--}28 \times 8 \mu$ [measurements presumably incorrect], more strongly curved and (from figure) more slender than in *D. deliquescens* [= *D. stillatus*] and *D. lutescens*, immediately after being shed becoming 3- (rarely 4–5-)septate. — The size of the spores calculated from the plate (pl. 10 f. 6: 3, 4) is different from that stated in the text, viz. $20 \times 6.6\text{--}7.2 \mu$, the length measured in a straight line from base to top.

Preferentially on dead wood of *Betula*. Winter, Germany, presumably Westphalia, near Münster (Brefeld).

As conceived by Neuhoff (1936b: 43) the spores of this species would be $10\text{--}14$ ($\text{--}16$) $\times 4\text{--}4.5 \mu$. This shows that he considered Brefeld's spore dimensions to be one hundred per cent too large.

If the spore measurements given by Brefeld are ignored, then Neuhoff's interpretation (1936b: 43, 50) seems to agree very closely with Brefeld's description and may very well be taken as correct. Neuhoff was not quite sure, however, that the species could be maintained in the future, perhaps implying that it might be too closely related to *D. lutescens* Bref. sensu Neuh.

Kennedy (1959b: 911) reduced *D. cerebriiformis* (with a question mark) and *D. cerebriiformis* sensu Neuh. (without a question mark) to *D. ellisii* Coker without any comment. The latter species she interpreted as a taxon not producing arthrospores; this feature has been contested (121).

(117). In publishing *Dacrymyces harperi*, Bresadola fell victim to Brefeld's spore measurements (if these are in fact incorrect, which is very likely). The description reads exactly like that of *D. cerebriiformis*; Bresadola remarked of his new species, "Habitus *Dacrymycetis cerebriiformis* et *D. lutescentis*, sed sporis duplo minoribus diversus" (115, 116).

(118). *Dacrymyces longisporus* Bref. seems to be an extremely rare species which, as far as I am aware, has not been recorded since its description by Brefeld. Neuhoff (1936b: 39, 52) dismissed it casually as a synonym of *Dacrymyces chrysocomus*, but

this must be an error; apparently it was caused by a superficial likeness between the spores of the two species. In other respects *D. longisporus* is widely different, even in some important spore characters. The following description may serve to underline this conclusion; it was drawn up from Brefeld's original account (1888a: 158 pl. 10 fs. 18, 19).

Fruitbodies gregarious, closely resembling those of *D. ovisporus*, small, punctiform, hardly reaching the size of a small pin-head, vaulted, surface even, without any indication of folds, pale yellow. Spores oblong-cylindrical, adaxially flattened to depressed, the base somewhat attenuate, distinctly apiculate (after figures), $35-40 \times 15 \mu$ [presumably incorrect measurements], becoming 11-14-septate, with some longitudinal walls in central portion. — The size of the spores as computed from the figures (pl. 10 f. 18: 6, 7) is about $31.3-34.7 \times 10-11 \mu$. Old hedges, Germany, presumably Westphalia, near Münster (Brefeld).

This species was found mixed with *Dacrymyces ovisporus* Bref. (119); the fruitbodies of the two species could be distinguished only by looking at the spores. This strongly suggests that the fruitbodies of *D. longisporus* are the same as in *D. ovisporus*, pin-head shaped, pustulate, rather than disk- to cup-shaped and fairly large like in full-grown fruitbodies of *D. chrysocomus* to which species Neuhoff reduced Brefeld's fungus. Moreover, in the latter species the spores become not more than 8-septate (according to Neuhoff himself). Not only is the number of septa smaller, but no longitudinal walls develop in the spores of *D. chrysocomus*.

(119). *Dacrymyces ovisporus* Bref. is a rare species of which only four collections are on record for Europe. These were described by Brefeld (1888a: 158 pl. 10 fs. 20, 21) from Germany (type apparently not preserved), Laurila [1930 (AVa 10⁴): 2] from Finland, and Neuhoff (1936b: 40, 44) and Kennedy (1959b: 899) from Sweden. The descriptions supplement and correct one another. The species is now relatively well known and highly characteristic.

The following is an attempt to draft an 'original' description from Brefeld's account (1888a: 158 pl. 10 fs. 20, 21).

Fruitbodies apparently gregarious, closely resembling those of *D. longisporus*, no difference worth mentioning to be detected except microscopically. Basidia with vaulted top between the two sterigmata, which arise subapically instead of apically as in the other species of the genus. Spores (when shed) globose, resembling *Tremella*-spores, $20-25 \times 15 \mu$ [presumably incorrect measurements] (according to the figures, broad ovoid, with subeccentric apiculus), tardily divided by walls in various directions into numerous small cells. — Spore measurements computed from the figures agree with the recorded ones, the largest dimensions being $23 \times 16.7 \mu$.

Old hedges, in the company of *D. longisporus*. Germany, presumably Westphalia, near Münster (Brefeld).

(120). In a previous paper (Donk, 1964) I discussed at some length most of the 'old' species of *Dacrymyces*. One of the conclusions is that the type species of the generic name, viz. *Dacrymyces stillatus* Nees, is the same as the fungus that has been quite often called *D. deliquescens*. This is the one European species with three-septate spores

that occurs in nature in two states usually formed in the neighbourhood to each other, generally on coniferous, but fairly often also on frondose, wood. In my opinion Nees's protologue is based mainly on the basidiferous state, but the arthrosporous state is also traceable in his account. When Fries revalidated the name *D. stillatus* in the starting-point book ("Systema") he relied completely on Nees's protologue (except for the variety he admitted). This will explain why I felt obliged to restore the name *D. stillatus* in its original sense. It could have been rejected on the ground that it is a nomen ambiguum, a name used in many different senses. Since, however, it is the type species of the generic name *Dacrymyces* and considering that many names in the genus could be rejected for the same reason, I found it preferable to maintain the correct denomination.

To replace the name *D. stillatus* by *D. deliquescens* (113) would not be an acceptable solution; I feel obliged to dismiss the latter name as a nomen dubium and certainly not likely to be synonymous with *D. stillatus* in the present sense.

Neuhoff conceived *D. deliquescens* sensu auctt. [= *D. stillatus* sensu stricto] as a strictly "Nadelholz"-inhabiting species; when he was later confronted with arthrospore formation on frondose wood, he placed the "Laubholz" element of the species in a special form of *D. lutescens* Bref. (f. *subdeliquescens*). When he cited Brefeld's conception of *D. deliquescens* correctly in the synonymy of his own interpretation of *D. deliquescens* (Neuhoff, 1936b: 44) he must have overlooked that Brefeld stated that 'one looks hardly ever in vain for *D. deliquescens* in winter during rainy weather in any place where dead frondose wood is copiously present.'

I wish to emphasize that arthrosporous fruitbodies often occur on frondose rather than only on coniferous wood, as Neuhoff originally believed: if there is only one arthrospore-forming species, then it occurs on both kinds of wood. This one species must then be called *D. stillatus* rather than *D. deliquescens* (cf. Donk, 1964: 2-6), while *Dacrymyces lutescens* f. *subdeliquescens* Neuhoff, later instituted for the arthrospore-forming forms on frondose wood, must be referred to *D. stillatus* as a synonym. The publication of this form shows that in practice Neuhoff eventually used only a single character to differentiate between *D. stillatus* and *D. lutescens*, the substratum being coniferous wood in the former, frondose wood in the latter.

The conception that *D. stillatus* is based *only* on the arthrosporous state goes back to Corda (1838 I. 2: 32); it was vigorously defended by Bonorden. Thus the fiction that *D. stillatus* was the correct name for the imperfect state was later on accepted by many authors.

(121). Neuhoff (1936b: 48) listed *Dacrymyces ellisii* Coker as a synonym of his conception of *D. lutescens*. This is at variance with Kennedy's views. She identified *D. cerebriformis* sensu Neuh. with *D. ellisii*. Some years ago Olive [1958 (BTC 85): 108] examined the type of *D. ellisii* and found that it produced arthrospores ("catenulate oidia"). He concluded that in other respects also it compared favourably with *D. deliquescens* (= *D. stillatus*). A carefully study of Coker's protologue, supplemented with Olive's data, would seem to require the equation of *D. ellisii* with *D. lutescens* f. *subdeliquescens* Neuhoff and with *D. stillatus* Nees.

(122). After E. L. Tulasne (1853: 211–219 *pl. 12 fs. 13–19*) had misapplied the name *Dacrymyces stillatus* (120) to a species with many-septate spores, it was often used either for a mixtum compositum (details of these spores were engrafted on earlier published ‘macroscopic’ descriptions: Berkeley, Fries, Schroeter) or for other species with similarly septate spores. The confusion thus proliferated has not yet been adequately disentangled.

Dacrymyces stillatus Nees per Fr. sensu Bref.—The following description was compiled from Brefeld’s somewhat lengthy account (1888a: 155 *pl. 10 fs. 9–11*) of the species he erroneously called *D. stillatus*.

Fruitbodies often gregarious and in rows, erumpent through bark, after removal of bark appearing to consist of a head and a stalk-like prolongation, not conspicuous because of colour which is duller and darker than in the other species of the genus (known to Brefeld), more reddish than yellowish; head as a rule globular with superficial folds, about 1.5–3.5 mm in diam. (after figures); stalk-like prolongation irregular, its length depending on the thickness of the bark, colourless; context solid, firm, cartilaginous-gelatinous; young fruitbodies sterile. Basidia large. Spores larger and less curved than in *D. cerebriformis*, 25–30 × 12 μ [presumably erroneous measurements], becoming 7–9-septate. — The single so far not-germinating spore depicted (*pl. 10 f. 10: 1*) measures about 20 × 6.6 μ (relying on the indicated magnification), hence considerably less than the text would suggest.

On fallen branches of *Pinus silvestris*. During the cold season. Germany, presumably Westphalia, near Münster.

Brefeld himself considered this species to be the same as that previously described by E. L. Tulasne (1853: 219) under the name *Dacrymyces stillatus* Nees (= *D. tulasnei* Neuhoff). Not only was the name *D. stillatus* misapplied in both cases (cf. Donk, 1964: 2–6) but the identity of the fungi described by Brefeld with *D. tulasnei* is also in doubt. A notable difference seems to be that the mature fruitbodies of Brefeld’s species do not become concave and almost cyathiform when they form the hymenium.

The citation of “*D. stillatus* Bref.” as a synonym of *D. deliquescens* (= *D. stillatus* sensu orig.) by Neuhoff (1936b: 44) is evidently a slip.

Both the consistency and the stalk-like prolongation as mentioned by Brefeld might be taken as pointing in the direction of *Ditiola*. As conceived by Kobayasi (1939b: 106, 107) this genus has thick-walled hyphae except for those of the sub-hymenial region, and a more or less pronounced stalk. Both characters of Brefeld’s fungus may, however, also be encountered in *Dacrymyces*: a cartilaginous-gelatinous context (but thin-walled internal hyphae throughout) occurs in some species of the than genus *Dacrymyces*. The stalk might well be induced by the substratum, owing its existence and length to the presence of the bark through which the fruitbodies must grow.

There is a remote possibility that *Septocolla stipitata* Bon. is this species.

Ditiola

(123). Recently Kennedy (1964) published a monograph of this genus in which she accepted a broadly conceived *Ditiola radicata*. She listed as synonyms *Dacryopsis brasiliensis* Lloyd, *Dacryomitra brunnea* G. W. Mart., *Dacrymyces cupularis* Lloyd sensu Brasf., *Ditiola fagi* Oud., *Coryne gyrocephala* Berk. & C., *Ditiola nuda* B. & Br., *Tremella stipitata* Peck, and *Dacrymyces stipitatus* (Bourd. & G.) Neuh., all names, except for *Ditiola nuda* and *Dacrymyces stipitatus*, based on extra-European material. As some of these identifications are very doubtful, if not outright erroneous, I have taken no account of names not based on European types. *Ditiola nuda* and *Dacrymyces stipitatus* are left in *Dacrymyces* until further evidence is published showing that they do really not belong to that genus.

Femsjonina

(124). *Cyphella friesii* Weinm. \equiv *Guepinia cyphella* Fr. is a 'lost' species not recognized by recent mycologists who have refrained from giving an opinion. To me the description strongly suggests *Femsjonina pezizaeformis*; had the protologue called the hymenium yellow instead of 'fuscescent' I should not have entertained much doubt. Fries's remark is significant: "Non liquet utrum *Guepinia* an *Cyphella*, hujus forma, substantia vero cartilagineo-gelatinosae *Guepiniae*".

Guepiniopsis

(125). Recently McNabb (1965c: 160-162) acted as if the names "*Guepiniopsis torta* Pat." and "*Dacrymyces contortus* Ces." were names based on specimens of *Guepiniopsis buccina*. From a nomenclative point of view this is misleading. I repeat what Donk (1964: 12-13) wrote about these names:

"For some time Fries (1849: 359, 470) believed most species of *Dacrymyces* to be mere states of discomycetes referable to *Calloria* Fr. Some years later, with this in mind, Cesati (1855 [in Rab. F.e.]: No. 1948) associated what was presumably a species of *Dacrymyces* (lacking in the copy I studied) with the pezizoid *Guepiniopsis buccina*, and referred both to a single species. His specimens were distributed by Rabenhorst with the following labelling: "1984. *Dacrymyces contortus* Fr. / Confer Fr. Summ. veg. p. 359 et 471 de evolutione *D. contorti* in *Calloriam deliquescentem*, de qua vestigia reperiuntur in specimin. sub b adlatis." This accompanying reference also removes all doubt that 'contortus' was a mere error for 'tortus' which, however, resulted in such a different epithet that it seems advisable to consider it a misapplied isonym: *Dacrymyces contortus* Ces. \equiv *D. tortus* (Willd.) per Fr. (No descriptive matter was added by Cesati.) De Bary (1884: 62) transferred "*Dacrymydes contortus* Rabenh. Herb. Mycol. Nr. 1984" to *Guepinia* Fr., however, without adequate explanation.

"There is no doubt that this was the source of Patouillard's misinterpretation which he perpetuated initially as "*Tremella torta* Willd. (*Dacrymyces tortus* Fr.)" (Doassens & Patouillard, 1883 [(Rm 5): 96], and, later on as *Guepiniopsis tortus* when he introduced the new genus *Guepiniopsis* for it (Patouillard, 1883 [T.a. 1]: 28 f. 62). However, some years afterwards he seems to have become convinced of having committed an error of determination and started to call the fungus *Guepiniopsis merulina* (Patouillard, 1887: 159). . . ."

In my opinion '*Guepiniopsis torta* Pat.' and '*Dacrymyces contortus* Ces.' must both be cited in the synonymy of *Guepiniopsis buccina* as '*Guepiniopsis torta* (Willd. per Fr.) Pat. sensu Pat.' and '*Dacrymyces contortus* Ces. sensu Ces.' to indicate that the types of these names belong elsewhere. Moreover it is incorrect to cite '*Guepiniopsis contorta* (Ces.) de Bary' as a "nom. nud." under *Guepiniopsis buccina*. The recombination was validly published by a reference to the basionym (as cited above), but simultaneously misapplied: hence, '*Guepiniopsis contorta* (Ces.) Bary sensu Bary'. On this check list I have entered these names in accordance with the above conclusions.

EXOBASIDIALES

EXOBASIDIACEAE

Exobasidium

(126). This genus proved to be a most difficult one to harness for the present check list, partly because of incomplete descriptions, partly because specific delimitations vary from author to author. Thus Fuckel, Burt (1915), and Savile (1959) have conceived *E. vaccinii* as an inclusive species, basing their conceptions mainly on the morphology of the spores and to a lesser degree of the basidia and sterigmata. Others have also devoted their attention to the different types of infection: for instance, Juel (1912) and Nannfeldt. I have allied myself with this second group.

The various symptoms may be classified thus:

(i) Localized infections. (a) Small spots without hypertrophy of host tissue. If such spots appear thickened, this is caused by the thick hymenium developing beneath the cuticula. Examples, *Exobasidium ledi* and *E. dubium*. (b) Galls. These consist of more or less irregular spots to more general infections, even of whole shoots, resulting in deformations and/or excrescences. The affected portions always show considerable hypertrophy of tissue and are notably thickened when still fresh. Examples, *E. vaccinii*, *E. oxycocci*.

(ii) Systemic infection, most often affecting whole shoots without causing considerable increase in thickness of the host organs. The shoots may be enlarged or develop more abnormally into witches' brooms. Examples, *E. myrtilli*, *E. vaccinii-uliginosi*.

Originally new specific names were usually based on macroscopic features (viz. the symptoms caused by the infection) and the identity of the host. A modern species conception should also take into account certain microscopical details (especially of the spores and the basidia) and when possible cultural characters as well. It is now generally accepted that at least some species may occur on different hosts and induce galls that may vary in appearance. Inversely, some host species may be infected by more than one species of *Exobasidium*.

(127). In Europe most species are restricted to Ericaceae. Those that occur on hosts of other families may well be congeneric, although this is not always even approximately certain. Some minor amputations of the genus were the exclusion of *Exobasidiellum* Donk (75), a monotypic genus on Gramineae; and more recently *Articomycetes* Saville, which was introduced for *Exobasidium warmingii* parasitizing certain species of *Saxifraga* (Saxifragaceae), discussed below (141). In Europe there are only a few species that do not attack Ericaceae: these are found, except for those ones on *Saxifraga*, on Anacardiaceae, Lauraceae (148), Rutaceae, and (in the case of a doubtful species) Aquifoliaceae.

Outside Europe the genus is also known from Empetraceae, Theaceae, Epacridaceae, and Symplocaceae, and perhaps some other families, provided one wishes also to consider certain very insufficiently described species.

(128). I seize this opportunity to plead for the adoption of some standardized method of measuring the spores for purposes of comparison. By some authors spores have been used as the most important source from which specific characters are derived. Usually the spores studied and measured have been taken directly from the galls and the like, and usually no mention was made of the medium in which the spores were studied; no doubt various media, such as water and KOH solutions have been used. Savile (1959: 644) observed the spores in lactophenol. A generally acceptable standard method for arriving at comparable results may be the one used by Sundström (1964: 55). He placed diseased portions of a host plant in petri dishes at 20° C in which the spores could be shed on malt agar. After three hours the spores were measured. (The spores with the shortest latent germination period germinated after three hours.) Mean values were based on 15-40 spores in each case. In some species the difference between Sundström's and Juel's findings are astonishingly large.

(129). Savile (1959: 642, 646, 649) rejected *Exobasidium angustisporum* without really discussing it ("fully typical *E. vaccinii*"); he conceived *E. vaccinii* in a very broad sense.

The basis for entering the species as valid on the present check list is that it was recorded from Sweden by Sundström (1964: 10), who indicated that cultures were isolated from systemic attacks of *Arctostaphylos alpina* (= *Arctous alpina*).

(130). The number of species described in the genus *Exobasidium* from species of *Rhododendron* (inclusive of *Azalea*) is proportionately high. The following list enumerates these species on a world-wide basis; the entries consist further of the date of publication, the type locality (country), and the host. The names of host species that periodically shed their leaves (the so-called azaleas) are preceded by an asterisk (*).

Exobasidium azaleae Peck 1873 (U.S.A., New York), on **Rhododendron nudiflorum* (L.) Torr., *E. burtii* Zeller 1934 (U.S.A., Oregon), on *R. albiflorum* Hook.,

- E. butleri* H. & P. Syd. apud Syd. & Butl. 1912 (India), on *R. arboreum* Sm.,
E. canadense Savile 1959 (U.S.A., North Hampshire), on **R. canadense* (L.) Torr.,
E. caucasicum Woronich. 1920 (U.S.S.R., Transcaucasia), on *R. caucasicum* Pallas,
E. decolorans Harkn. 1884 (U.S.A., California), on **R. occidentale* A. Gray,
E. discoideum J. B. Ell. 1874 (U.S.A., New Jersey), on **R. viscosum* (L.) Torr.,
E. dubium Rac. 1909 (Poland), on *Azalea pontica* L. [= **R. flavum* G. Don] = **R. luteum*
 Sweet,
E. hemisphaericum Shirai 1896 (Japan), on *R. metternichii* Sieb. & Zucc.,
E. japonicum Shirai 1896 (Japan), on *Azalea indica* L. = **R. indicum* (L.) Sweet,
E. magnusii Woronich. 1913 (U.S.S.R., Caucasia), on **R. flavum* = **R. luteum* Sweet,
E. pentasporium Shirai 1896 (Japan), on **R. indicum* (L.) Sweet,
E. rhododendri (Fuck.) Cramer apud Geyler 1874 (Switzerland), on *R. ferrugineum* L.,
E. rhododendri Quéf. 1886 (France), on *R. ferrugineum* L.,
E. shiraianum P. Henn. 1902 (Japan), on *R. metternichii* Sieb. & Zucc.,
E. vulcanicum Rac. 1900 (Indonesia, Java), on *R. javanicum* (Bl.) Bennett and *R. retusum* (Bl.)
 Bennett,
E. yoshinagai P. Henn. 1902 (Japan), on *R. tosaense* Makino,
E. zeylanicum Petch 1909 (Ceylon), on *R. arboreum* Sm.

The six names (epithets spaced) based on, or recorded from (*E. discoideum*), European material collected from indigenous hosts, are *E. caucasicum*, *E. dubium*, *E. magnusii*, *E. rhododendri* (twice), and *E. discoideum*. According to Siemaszko [cited by Trotter 1926 (SF 24): 1325] and Woronichin (1926: 296) *E. dubium* and *E. magnusii* are synonymous, a conclusion that, judging from the published descriptions, seems correct. Also synonymous are the two homonyms (*E. rhododendri*). This would leave the following four species as occurring wild in Europe: *E. caucasicum* and *E. rhododendri* (Fuck.) Cramer, both on evergreen species of *Rhododendron*, the first systemic, the second causing galls; and *E. dubium* (small spots) and *E. discoideum* (marginate galls) on deciduous-leaved species (azaleas). I have not gone deeply into the matter and do not know whether these names should not perhaps be synonymized with other names listed above or not. *A priori* it is not likely that they are to be taken as synonyms of *E. vaccinii* (see also below). The determination of the European material as *E. discoideum* is still in need of critical comparison with material from North America, where the type was found. For the alien *E. japonicum*, see (131).

Certain authors have considered *E. japonicum* and *E. rhododendri* as belonging to *E. vaccinii*. Graafland (1960: 364-365) found that *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* was not infected by *E. japonicum*, and that conversely azalea cultivars were not infected by *E. vaccinii*. This difference in pathogenicity, added to certain differences between their cultures, led him to regard the two as specifically distinct. He also found cultural differences between *E. japonicum* and *E. rhododendri* and between *E. rhododendri* and *E. vaccinii*, which led him to assume that *E. rhododendri* "must also be considered as a physiological specialized form" (Graafland, 1960: 365).

(131). *Exobasidium discoideum* was described from North America where it was found on *Rhododendron viscosum* (L.) Torr. It was reduced to the synonymy of *E.*

vaccinii by Burt and Savile. In Europe the name has been applied to what may appear to be two different species of *Exobasidium*. Petri (1907) referred to it the species that produce galls in the form of deformed host portions on cultivated azaleas, viz. to what is considered an alien and called *E. japonicum* on this check list. Other authors (P. Magnus, Raciborski, Woronichin) have applied the name to the species that occurs on a horst indigenous to Europe, *Rhododendron luteum* Sweet (= *Azalea pontica* L. = *Rhododendron flavum* G. Don), on which it causes galls of a quite different habit, viz. more or less marginate and flattened excrescences attached to the leaves by a narrow, central base. The determination as *E. discoideum* would appear to be the correct one or at least the one expressing most closely the relationship of the wild European form. To settle this question comparison of specimens from the two continents is desirable. I have not come across reports of *E. japonicum* in its usual greenhouse expression as occurring on wild European azalea species.

(132). *Exobasidium dubium* has been reported only from Europe, where it occurs on *Rhododendron luteum* Sweet. One of the localities (Caucasia) coincides with the main distribution area of the host, the other (Sandomier forest, Poland) is an isolated and restricted locality. Like in *E. ledi* the fungus causes small yellow spots without hypertrophy of host tissue; critical comparison of the two species is recommended.

Raciborski (1909) hesitated to consider *E. dubium* distinct from *E. discoideum* (131), which was also found in the same locality and even on the same plant. He thought it conceivable that the two were merely different expressions of the same species, their microscopical details being much the same. In view of Richards's findings (1896) in connection with *E. andromedae* Peck (138) such a possibility should not be rejected without careful consideration. In the latter case, however, the differences are between two types of galls, viz. localized deformations of the type as it occurs in *E. vaccinii* against often enormous bag galls, while in the case of *E. dubium* and *E. discoideum* the differences are between non-hypertrophied small, yellow spots against galls in the form of quite notable and characteristically shaped excrescences.

The species was described twice, once from Poland (*E. dubium*) and once from Caucasia (*E. magnusii*). Woronichin (1926: 296), the author of the second name, considered *E. dubium* a nomen nudum, and, therefore, rejected it. This was not correct. When publishing *E. dubium* in his "Mycotheca polonica", Raciborski, it is true, did not accompany the name by a description, but he referred to his description of the fungus as *Exobasidium* sp. in another, previous publication (Raciborski, 1909: 388).

Exobasidium dubium was also called *E. vaccinii* f. *rhododendri-flavi* Bubák (nomen nudum).

(133). *Exobasidium rhododendri* is not rare in Europe on the native evergreen species of *Rhododendron*. Apparently, however, it does not easily invade the extra-neous evergreen species so profusely cultivated in various regions of western Europe.

I have come across remarkably few records in which these extraneous species and hybrids were reported as being infected by *E. rhododendri*, and these records contained so few descriptive details that it is impossible to form a well-founded opinion about the parasite. An early record is by Cooke [1879 (GCh 12¹¹): 119]: "small apple-like galls on the leaves and shoots of \times *Rhododendron Wilsoni*." Another is by Fockeu (1894: 355), who found galls on *Rhododendron* "*dadouricum*" [*R. dauricum* L.]. — See also (130).

(134). *Exobasidium* galls are also very common in Europe on cultivated, extra-European azaleas; they have been recorded from around the year 1900 on. Assuming that only one parasitic species is involved (which seems the most likely premise), the question of its correct name should now be discussed, but since the fungus is in all probability an alien this point will be only briefly touched upon here. The name now most often used is *E. japonicum*; its hosts are various cultivars generally referred to as *Azalea obtusa* and *A. indica* by horticulturists. Other names applied to this fungus are *E. azaleae* and *E. discoideum*, both earlier published names, but because the identity of these species with *E. japonicum* is still highly questionable for the present they are not taken into consideration. The use of the name *E. pentasporium* would appear an evident misdetermination; this name was given to a systemic parasite (causing witches' brooms) that produces the basidia on spots that are not accompanied by deformations of the leaves on which they appear, while *E. japonicum* produces true galls (deformations). See also (130).

(135). The fact that two taxa were called *Exobasidium andromedae* has led to the assumption that they were identical and to an interchange of the author's citations (P. A. Karsten and Peck), for instance by Migula, Ulbrich, and other authors. *Exobasidium andromedae* Peck, originally described from *Andromeda ligustrina* from North America, produces (sometimes enormous) bag galls, while *E. andromedae* P. Karst. (\equiv *E. karstenii*), originally described from *A. polifolia* from Finland, produces systemic infections. Burt (1915: 646, 647, 649) reduced both to the synonymy of *E. vaccinii*. In this he was followed by Savile (1959: 646). The fact that Nannfeldt [1939 (LNF 11-12): 34 No. 589; 1958 (LNF 51-52): 29 Nos. 2558, 2559] maintains *E. karstenii* as a distinct species, strongly supports the correctness of the separate treatment on this check list.

(136). It would appear from Sundström's data (1964: 55-57 f. 19) that the size of the spores of *Exobasidium vaccinii* and *E. myrtilli* (each apparently comprizing several 'host-races') have different ranges, although there is considerable overlapping. That the two taxa are very likely different species is indicated not only by this but also by the behaviour of the basidiospores on a given agar substratum (forming only conidia in *E. vaccinii* and mycelia in *E. myrtilli*), plus the 'double infections' occasionally observed in *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, bearing localized infections of the former species on leaves that also showed the systemic infection of the latter (Sundström, 1964: 10, 11, 53-54 f. 4), and also by several other arguments.

(137). When Rostrup first published the name *Exobasidium oxycocci* (1885) he had not yet made up his mind about the rank of the taxon, "Naermere Undersøgelser maa afgjøre om den rettest skal betragtes som en Varietet eller en egen Art: *E. oxycocci*." Hence, he published the name as a provisional name (*nomen eventuale*). The fact that Rosenvinge, in the French résumés at the end of the volume (separately paged; p. 26), rendered this as, "Sur l'*Oxycoccus palustris* j'ai observé une déformation particulière en grande quantité, née sans doute d'une espèce particulière: *Exobasidium Oxycocci* qui . . .", apparently makes no difference since it would seem to be a clear case of 'incidental mention'. Another instance of 'incidental mention' is in my opinion that by von Tubeuf (1895: 440).

Nannfeldt [1958 (LNF 51-52): 30] considered Shear (1907) to be the author who first validly published Rostrup's name, but a year earlier Rostrup himself had again published the name, this time without evincing any doubt about the specific status of *E. oxycocci*.

(138). *Exobasidium vaccinii* has often been interpreted as a more or less inclusive species. This is not the place for an extensive discussion on this question. Suffice it to state that it would seem as if Burt (1915) and Savile (1959) went too far in lumping together a good number of the species treated as distinct on this check list. As to European species, pending further observations, *E. japonicum* Shirai (supposed to be an alien) (131, 134), *E. angustisporum* (129), *E. cassiopes*, *E. karstenii* (\equiv *E. andromedae* P. Karst.), *E. ledi*, *E. myrtilli* (including *E. vaccinii-myrtilli*) (136), *E. oxycocci* (137), and *E. rhododendri* (133) are all listed separately, while in agreement with these authors as well as with Juel and Nannfeldt only *E. cassandrae* is reduced to the synonymy of *E. vaccinii*. Several other names listed as synonyms by either Burt or Savile or both, based on extra-European collections and not reported from Europe, have been omitted from the synonymy of *E. vaccinii*: these are *E. andromedae* Peck (135), *E. peckii* Halst., *E. agauriae* P. Henn., and *E. parvifolii* Hotson. There are indications that at least some of these may also prove to be distinct species.

Following Fuckel, Brefeld (1888c), too, favoured a rather inclusive conception of *Exobasidium vaccinii*. From the introductory remarks to this species it appears that apart from *E. vaccinii* he also included *E. myrtilli* and *E. rhododendri* under the first name. It was not stated from which of these elements his cultures were derived so that he is not cited on the check list proper, although it is most likely that he worked with *E. vaccinii*.

In a much-quoted paper by Richards (1896) the conclusion was advanced that *Exobasidium vaccinii* and *E. andromedae* Peck cannot well be distinguished, a conclusion based on infection experiments, and, as far as I am aware, never seriously questioned. It is not surprising that later the existence of two species of the same name (*E. andromedae* Peck and *E. andromedae* P. Karst. \equiv *E. karstenii*) led to confusion. Since *E. andromedae* Peck (like *E. vaccinii*) is based on a gall producing fungus, typically inducing large bag galls on *Andromeda ligustrina* (= *Lyonia ligustrina*), while *E. andromedae* P. Karst. is a systemic parasite, this has tended to make Richard's conclusion still more important.

What Richards's actually did was to demonstrate that one type of galls found on *Andromeda ligustrina* and closely resembling those caused by typical *E. vaccinii* on *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* was produced by the same fungus that caused the other type of galls on the same host (bag galls). His infection experiments did not include spores derived from indisputable *E. vaccinii* in the strictest sense! From the data presented the only conclusion that appears justified is that "the form and extent of the hypertrophy depends both on the host and the age of the tissues affected. The older tissues do not respond so readily to the stimulation of the parasite, and the result is a more local hypertrophy [referred to as the *E. vaccinii* galls] or none at all." The identity of *E. andromedae* Peck with *E. vaccinii* sensu stricto was not proven, but strong evidence was furnished that the same fungus could produce different types of galls (inclusive of merely somewhat thickened spots). Spores from the 'vaccinii' type of galls experimentally transferred from *Andromeda ligustrina* also produced galls on *Gaylussacia resinosa* (= *G. baccata*). This second set of experiments tends to prove that one species or 'race' of *Exobasidium* may occur on more than one host species or genus.

(139). *Exobasidium arctostaphyli* was described from *Arctostaphylos pungens* from California, and originally stated to have spores $10-12 \times 4-5 \mu$. These measurements are apparently incorrect and material collected by Harkness, the author of the species, has yielded larger spores: compare Burt (1915: 647; $12-18 \times 3-5 \mu$) and Linder (1947: 272 f. 5f, fide Savile, illustrated about $15-20 \times 4-5 \mu$). Savile (1959: 649) retains the taxon as a variety of *E. vaccinii*, *inter alia* on the basis of some collections from *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, for a systemic parasite with spores measuring $12.5-16.5 \times 3.3-5.0 \mu$.

Lind (1913: 350, 352) reported *E. arctostaphyli* as common on *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* in Denmark and in the neighbouring countries as well. He did not describe it in detail and it is possible that in reality he was dealing with either typical *E. vaccinii*, which species has been recorded from *A. uva-ursi* from central and northern Europe, or with other fungi quite different from *Exobasidium* (cf. Juel, 1912: 262-363, 369-370). Hence I am not prepared to record *E. arctostaphyli* as a European species.

(140). The curious galls formed on the stem of the species of *Laurus* in the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands are usually thought to be induced by the action of the fungus described as *Exobasidium lauri* Geyler. Similar associations are also known from Java, Ceylon, and Japan on other Lauraceae (*Cinnamomum*). Our knowledge of all these fungi themselves, however, is still too insufficient to decide whether or not they belong to *Exobasidium*. As for the European species, opinions differ about whether this fungus is really the causative agent of the galls; compare Geyler (1874), Baldini (1886), Baccarini (1913), von Tubeuf (1913). It would seem that the present consensus is that the galls are indeed caused by the fungus.

Previous to the publication of *Exobasidium lauri* Geyler the galls were also described by Brotero as *Clavaria lauri*. It is quite likely that he described not only the galls but also the fungus ("... tota planta demum Maio et Jul., polline albedo tecta"), in

which case *Clavaria lauri* Brot. 1804 (d.n.) \equiv *Calocera lauri* (Brot.) per Fr. 1832 would be the first validly published name for the fungus. It cannot be recombined into a correct name because the recombination would be pre-occupied by *Exobasidium lauri* Geyler, but were the species to be removed from the genus, the name *Calocera lauri* should be taken seriously into consideration.

(141). It may well be doubted whether it was justifiable to segregate *Articomycetes* (based on a single species, *Exobasidium warmingii*) from *Exobasidium* in its still current sense, which is rather wide if the range of its hosts is considered (127). Under these circumstances to be generally acceptable the segregation from *Exobasidium* of a species parasitizing Saxifragaceae should have a sound morphological foundation. This is so far hardly the case. Savile states that "in the present fungus the basidia arise from a stroma as in *Kordyana*, but merge in a fascicle either through a stoma or between two epidermal cells; the mycelium is both inter- and intracellular; paraphyses are lacking and conidia are present, as in *Exobasidium*". The 'stromata' alluded to are apparently little more than accumulations of little specialized hyphae (not further described) in the space allowed by the substromatal chambers. This condition of the mycelium, as well as that of basidia emerging in fascicles, is not truly unique, since in certain species of *Exobasidium* the same is true: *E. hesperidum* Maire (on a species of Anacardiaceae) and *E. unedonis* Maire (on a species of Ericaceae) are examples. Basidia, number and shape of the sterigmata, spores (shape, septation), and conidia also suggest only *Exobasidium*. The family to which the host belongs seems the strongest of the presented arguments for maintaining the genus, but in view of the series of families on which *Exobasidium* (as currently conceived) occurs this may not be sufficient.

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Alphabetical index,

including names omitted from the check list proper

The following list consists of two kinds of indices, (i) one of the names admitted to the check list proper (pp. 151-207), and (ii) one of names that were left out of it.

Ad (i). Names in roman type are those accepted on the 'Check list'. Author citations are quoted only when needed to avoid ambiguity. When two or more generic names follow a specific epithet, the one accepted on the 'Check list' comes first and is in roman type; the rejected generic names that were, or have been, combined with the epithet follow in alphabetical order and are in italics. Some of the latter are preceded by an asterisk (*) which denotes that the combination was not validly published and is not mentioned on the 'Check list'. The genera are treated on the 'Check list' proper in alphabetical order, each in one of the six sections captioned, in this order, Septobasidiales, Auriculariineae, Tremellineae, Tulasnellaceae, Dacrymycetales, and Exobasidiales. The section in which a genus is placed is mentioned between brackets after the correct generic name.

Examples.—

"*abietinus* Pers., *Dacrymyces*, *Tremella* = *Dacrymyces stillatus*." This means that the epithet '*abietinus* Pers.' in specific combinations with the succeeding generic names will be found listed on the 'Check list' as synonyms of *Dacrymyces stillatus*.

"adpressa, [Dacrymyces], *Septocolla*." This means that *Dacrymyces* is the genus accepted for the species (the square brackets indicating that the specific combination has not actually been made), and that the combination with *Septocolla* is rejected as being incorrect.

"Achroomyces (Auriculariineae)" means that *Achroomyces* is listed as a genus of Auriculariineae.

Ad (ii). 'Omitted names'. These are interspersed between the entries of index (i). They form a very mixed lot given either (a) to taxa that have been placed wrongly in genera whose names are typified by species of the hymenomycetous Heterobasidiae or (b) to a selection of taxa that have been thought to belong to these Heterobasidiae. In each case some information is added (as far as available) on the current (not necessarily correct) name and the taxonomic position of the taxon.

Some exceptions are made. Specific combinations with *Auricularia*, *Epidochium*, *Rhizoctonia*, and *Stilbum* of taxa that are not now included in the Heterobasidiae are not listed. These combinations with *Auricularia* will be taken into consideration in the check list devoted to the Aphyllophorales now in preparation. The combinations with *Epidochium*, *Rhizoctonia*, and *Stilbum* that are left out do not belong to the Basidiomycetes (as far as is known). The pseudo-specific (but essentially non-binomial) names given to 'Orcheomycetes' are also left out in contradistinction to combinations with the validly published generic name *Orcheomyces*.

abietina, -us Pers., *Dacrymyces*, *Tremella* = *Dacrymyces stillatus*; sensu J. Schroet. = *Dacrymyces* spp. (mixtum compositum; not listed); sensu P. Karst. = *Dacrymyces stillatus* sensu P. Karst.; sensu Coker = *Dacrymyces* sp. (not listed)

abietinus P. Karst., *Dacrymyces*, *Hormomyces* = *Dacrymyces stillatus*

abietis, *Corticium*, *Thelephora acerina* forma = *Sebacina calcea*

abromeitii, *Exidia*, Neuh. 1935 (former East Prussia) (syn.) ≡ *Exidia cartilaginea* f. *abromeitii* Neuh.

Achroomyces (Auriculariineae)

Acrospermum [Tode sensu Pers., exclusive of type = *Acrospermum*] Pers. 1797 C.: 220/88 (nom. anam.) (d.n.), not ~ Tode 1790 (d.n.) per Fr. 1822; not ~ S. Schulz. 1863; *Tremella* sect. ~ (Pers.) per Pers. 1822; lectotype: *Clavaria galeata* Holmskj., q.v.

acrospermum, *Tremella*, Nees 1816 (d.n.) ≡ *Acrospermum dubium* Pers. (nom. anam.) ≡ *Tremella dubia* (Pers.) Pers., q.v.

Actinomyces F. Meyen 1827 [1958 (Ta 7): 165]; monotype: *A. horkelii* F. Meyen, q.v.

aculeiformis, *Calocera*, *Clavaria*, *Tremella* = *Calocera cornea*

aeorum, *Dacrymyces*, Fautr. & Roum. in Roum. 1890 (Rm 12): 61 (France) (nom. anam.).—Fide Höhn. 1909 (SbW 118): 1238, 1239 = *Linodochium hyalinum* (Lib.) Höhn. — Deuteromycetes.

aeuum, *Dacrymyces*, Lasch in Rab. 1844 Kl.: No. 571 (Germany).—Nomen dubium.

aderholdii, *Moniliopsis*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*

admirabilis, *Peniophora*, Burt 1926 (AMo 12): 304 (U.S.A., New York) (nom. conf.).—Fide Rog. & Jacks. 1943 (Fa 1): 310 = *Tulasnella bifrons* Bourd. & G. (p. 191), growing over the surface of overwintered fructifications of one or more "thelephoraecous" fungi.

adnata, *Tremella*, L. 1755: 430 (Sweden) (generic name n.v.p.); *Merrettia* (L.) per S. F. Gray 1821.—Nomen dubium. Fide Ag. 1824: 28 = *Chaetophora plana* Ag., apparently another nomen dubium. Algologists also recognize a '*Tremella adnata* Huds.' but this is in error because Huds. 1778: 565 merely records Linnaeus's species for England. *Tremella adnata* 'Huds.' became *Gloeocystis adnata* ("Huds.") Naeg., Chlorophyceae. Drouet & Dailey 1956 (BBU 12): 166–167 think that *T. adnata* L. = "Lichen?"

adpressa, [Dacrymyces], *Septocolla*

adpressus, *Dacrymyces*, Grogn. 1863: 200 (France), not ~ Y. Kobay. 1939.—Nomen dubium. Höhn. 1908 (SbW 117): 1026 thought of *Tremella mesenterica* Retz. per Fr.

aequale, *Exobasidium*

affinis, *Tremella*, Retz. 1795: 294 (d.n.) per Steud. 1824.—A binomial name for "*Agaricum lichenis facie aureum*. Mich. p. 124, 11?" of O. F. Müll. 1780 (Fd 5 / F. 14): 8 pl. 840 f. 1, which Fr. 1821: 441 referred to *Thelephora evolvens* Fr. per Fr. ≡ "*Corti-*

- cium*" *evolvens* (Fr. per Fr.) Fr., presumably thinking of the cucullate form of this species. This identification is doubtful.
- Agarico-gelucidium* = *Auricularia agaricoides*, *Tremella*, Retz. 1769 (SVH 30): 250 (Sweden) (d.n.).—Fide Pers. 1801: 631 & Fr. 1822: 167 = *Peziza/Bulgaria inquinans* ≡ *Phaeobulgaria inquinans* (Pers. per Pers.) Nannf. — *Discomycetes*.
- Agyrium* Fr. 1821 (nom. nud.) [1958 (Ta 7): 166], not ~ Fr. 1822; holotype: *Tremella cinnabarina* Bull., *q.v.*
- alabastrina*, *Tremella* = *Tremella encephala alba*, *Exidia*, Oud. 1920 E. 2: 481 ("Bref."). —An error for *E. 'albida'*, *q.v.*
- albescens*, *Tremella* ('*Microtremella*'), *Epidochium*
- albicans*.—["*Tremella*] *albicans*. A.S.", Steud. 1824: 414.—Apparently an error, no *T. albicans* being described by A. & S. 1805.
- albida* Huds., *Exidia*, *Gyaria*, *Tremella*; sensu Fr. = *Exidia cartilaginea*; sensu Bon. = *Myxarium hyalinum*; sensu Berk. 1873 = *Ductifera pululahuana* (not listed); sensu Bourd. & G. = *Tremella candida albida*, *Tremella*, Mont. 1835 (syn.), not ~ Huds. per Hook. 1821; ≡ [*Tremella lutescens* "a. albida. Bull. . . ." Fr. 1822 (unnamed form) ≡] *Tremella mesenteriformis* var. *alba* Bull. 1791 H.: 230 [*pl. 406 f. C*] (France) (d.n.).—A 'foliaceous' species of *Tremella*, thus far not satisfactorily identified.
- albida*, *Tubercularia* = *Tremella tubercularia albida*, *Tulasnella*
- alboblobosa*, *Exidia* = *Myxarium hyalinum*
- albolilacina*, *Tulasnella*
- albus*, *Dacrymyces* = *Sebacina incrustans allantospora*, *Tulasnella*
- alliciens*, *Eichleriella*, *Exidiopsis*, *Stereum*
- alii*, *Tremella*, Dicks. 1785 P.c. 1: 14 (England) (d.n.) per Steud. 1824.—Dickson cited *Helvella mesenterica* Holm 1781 (Denmark) as synonym. *Sclerotium* sp., apparently an imperfect state of a species of *Sclerotiniaceae* (*Discomycetes*). — *Deuteromycetes*.
- alni*, *Septobasidium*
- alpina*, [*Thanatephorus*], *Rhizoctonia*
- alutacea*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina helvelloides alutacea*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 439 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822.—Nomen dubium. Fide Fr. 1822: 228 = *Naematelia rubiformis*, but the original description does not support this identification.
- alveolata*, *Tremella* Scop. 1772: 402 (Yugoslavia, Carniola) (generic name n.v.p.) per Steud. 1824.—Apparently based on the plasmodium of a *Myxomycete*.
- ambigua*, *Sebacina*, *Thelephora* = *Sebacina epigaea*
- amesii*, *Sebacina* = ? *Sebacina incrustans amethystea*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1791 H.: 229 [*pl. 449 f. 5*] (France) (nom. anam.) (d.n.) per St-Am. 1821.—Fide Fr. 1822: 217 = *Tremella sarcoides* Fr., *q.v.*
- anceps*, *Ceratobasidium*, *Corticium*, *Tulasnella andromedae* P. Karst., *Exobasidium* = *Exobasidium karstenii*
- andromedae*, *Exobasidium*, Peck 1873 (BBf 1): 63 & 1874 (RNS 26): 73, not ~ P. Karst. 1881.—Reported from Europe through confusion with *E. andromedae* P. Karst. (135). —Sensu Mig. = *Exobasidium karstenii*
- angustisporum*, *Exobasidium*
- annulata*, *Tremella*, Willd. 1788 (MB 2 / 4. Stück): 17 *pl. 4 f. 15* (Germany) (d.n.). —Nomen dubium. *Algae*.
- anomala*, *Rhizoctonia* = [*Thanatephorus*] *Orcheomyces maculati*
- Aporpium* (*Tremellineae*)
- applanata*, *Exidia* = *Exidia plana*
- applanata*, *Tremella*, (Schum.) Steud. 1824 (syn.) ≡ *Tremella subclavata* var. Schum. 1803: 442 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822. —Nomen dubium.
- aquaeductorum*, *Calocera*, Auersw. (in litt. ad Heufl.), Poetsch & Schied. 1872 (Austria) (nom. nud.).
- aquosa*, *Tremella*, Bon. 1864 (AbH 8): 120 (Germany).—Nomen dubium.
- araneosa*, *Tulasnella*
- arborea*, *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Exidia glandulosa*; sensu Hoffm. = *Exidia plana*; sensu Lloyd, see (37)
- arbuti*, *Exobasidium*, P. Karst. ("in sched. Mus. bot. berol.").—Fide P. Magn. 1905: 139 = *Exobasidium vaccinii*, but possibly *E. unedonis* Maire.
- arctica*, *Tremella*, Sommerf., Fr. 1849: 341 (nom. nud.).—Apparently in error for *T. erecta* Sommerf., *q.v.*
- Arcticomyces* = *Exobasidium*
- arctostaphyli*, *Exobasidium*, Harkn. 1884 (BCA 1): 30 (U.S.A., California).—Reported

- from Europe, but this is questionable, cf. (139).
- argillaceus*, *Polyporus*, *Poria* = *Aporpium caryae*
Arrhytidia = ? *Dacrymyces*
arrhytidiae, [*Achroomyces*], *Platyglœa*
arundinis, *Tremella*, Pers. 1822: 109 (Switzerland) (nom. anam.); *Hymenella* Fr. 1822;
Hymenula Fr. 1828.—This was excluded from *Hymenella* (*q.v.*) ≡ *Hymenula* by Vestergren [1899 (ÖVS⁸): 840] who placed it in a genus of its own for which he used the name *Hymenella*, while the name *Hymenula* was reserved for the original genus, an inadmissible course. The transfer to *Hymenopsis* Sacc. is taxonomically unacceptable. There seems to be no correctly named genus available to receive this species. — Deuteromycetes.
- asari*, *Exobasidium* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
asclerotica, [*Thanatephorus*], *Rhizoctonia*
asparagi, *Rhizoctonia* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
astroites, *Fungus*, Scop. 1772 P.s.: 117 *pl.* 45 *f.* 2 ('Hungary') (d.n.); *Gomphus* (Scop.) per Pers. 1825.—Nomen dubium. Fide Fr. 1822: 172 = *Ditiola sulcata*, *q.v.*
- Atkinsonia* Lloyd 1916 (LMW 5): 576 (not accepted: n.v.p.; "McGinty") [1958 (Ta 7): 167].—Introduced in connection with *Sebacina amesii* Lloyd which is probably only a form of *Sebacina incrustans* (p. 176), the type species of *Sebacina* Tul.
- atra*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina molybdea*
atra O. F. Müll., *Tremella* = *Exidia glandulosa*
atra Schrank, *Tremella* = ? *Exidia plana*
Atractiella (*Auriculariineae*)
atrata, -um, *Oliveonia*, *Ceratobasidium*, *Corticium*
atrata, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina epigaea*
atroglobosa, *Tremella* = *Tremella moriformis atrovirens* Fr., *Agryrium*, *Epidochium*, *Tremella* = *Tremella exigua*
atrovirens, *Tremella*, Bull. 1783: *pl.* 184 & 1791 H.: 225 (France) (d.n.), G. F. Re 1827 (d.n.), not ~ Secr. 1833, not ~ (Fr.) Sacc. 1888.—Fide Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 203 = *Nostoc commune* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. — Nostocaceae heterocystaceae. — Sensu Schum. = *Exidia plana atrovirens*, *Tremella*, Secr. 1833 M. 3: 282 [“Schum. Saell. 2, p. 438. *Tr. atrovirens* (excl. syn. Bull.)”], not ~ Bull. 1783 (d.n.), not ~ (Fr.) Sacc. 1888; ≡ *Tremella colletiformis* Schleich., *q.v.*—By the reference quoted above *T. atrovirens* Secr. might be taken as a validly published 'new' name for *T. atrovirens* Bull. sensu Schum. = *Exidia plana* (p. 168). However, Secretan's own description shows that he simultaneously 'misapplied' the name to a species (*Lichenes?*) difficult to determine.
- aurantia*, *Tremella*, Schw. 1822: 114 (U.S.A., North Carolina): Fr. 1822; *Dacrymyces* Farl. 1883, misapplied; sensu Fr. 1828 E. 2: 33 (nomen) & Weinm. 1836: 530 (as *Tremella*) = *Tremella elegans* Fr., *q.v.*, fide Fr. 1874: 691; sensu Farl. = *Dacrymyces palmatus*.
aurantiaca, *Sphaerocola*, P. Karst. 1892 (H 31): 294 (Finland) (nom. anam.).—Fide Höhn. 1917 (Am 15): 295, cf. *Hormomyces aurantiacus* Bon., *q.v.* — Deuteromycetes.
- aurantiaca*, *Tremella*, Grove 1918 (JBL 56): 286 (Scotland) (nom. anam.).—Fide Grove, l.c., = imperfect state of *Nectria magnusiana* Rehm. — Deuteromycetes.
- aurantiacum*, *Encephalium* = *Tremella encephala*
aurantiacus, *Hormomyces* = *Tremella mesenterica*
aurea, *Clavaria*, Ehrh. 1791-3 P.c.: No. 279 (presumably nom. nud.) (n.v.), not ~ Schaeff. 1774 (d.n.) per Fr. 1838, not ~ Humb. 1793 (d.n.).—Fide Pers. 1797 C.: 185/53 & Fr. 1821: 486 = *Clavaria viscosa* ≡ *Calocera viscosa* (p. 196).
aurea Humb., *Clavaria* = ? *Calocera viscosa*
aurea, *Peziza*, Pers. 1796 O. 1: 41 (Germany) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822, not ~ (Bolt.) Sow. 1798 (d.n.).—Erroneously referred as synonym to *Peziza chrysocoma* Bull. [sensu Fr.] by Fr. 1822: 140; fide Donk 1964 (PNA 67): 14 = *Orbilbia* sp. — Discomycetes.
- Aureobasidium* Viala & Boyer 1891 (nom. anam.) [1956 (Re 4): 114; 1963 (Ta 12): 156]; ≡ *Chrysobasidium* Clem. 1902; ≡ *Aureobasis* Clem. & Shear 1931; monotype: *Aureobasidium vitis* Viala & Boyer, *q.v.*
Aureobasis Clem. & Shear 1931 [1956 (Re 4): 114] ≡ *Aureobasidium* Viala & Boyer, *q.v.*
aureofulva, *Ceracea* = *Dacrymyces corticioides Auricula* O.K. 1891 (nom. nud.) [1958 (Ta 7): 167], not ~ Hill 1756 (Primulaceae), not ~ Spach 1840 (Primulaceae), not ~ Castr. 1873 (Bacillariophyceae), not ~

- Lloyd 1922 (Punctulariaceae, Aphyllophorales); type: "Auricula Judae Batt." ≡ *Auricula judae* O.K. (n.v.p.) = *Hirneola auricula-judae* (p.158), the type of *Hirneola* Fr. *auricula*, *Auricularia*, *Exidia*, *Helvella*, *Hirneola*, *Merulius*, *Peziza*, *Tremella* = *Hirneola auricula-judae*
- auricula-felis*, *Tremella*, Paul. 1793 T. 2: 401 (descr.), Ind. [pl. 186 fs. 4, 5, as *Omoriza carnosa* Paul.] (France) (d.n.).—Perhaps *Peziza* (*Galactinia*) sp. — Discomycetes.
- auricula-judae*, *Hirneola*, *Auricularia*, *Exidia*, *Peziza*, *Tremella*; sensu Fr., in part = *Exidia glandulosa*
- auricula-major*, *Conchites*, Paul. 1793 T. 2: 398 (descr.), Ind. [pl. 185 fs. 1, 2, as *Fungoides hyosotis* Paul.] (France) (d.n.).—This has been referred to *Polyporus varius* (Pers.) per Fr. and *P. melanopus* Pers., but the figures suggest one of the large species of *Pezizaceae*: cf. Donk 1960 (Pe 2): 219. — Discomycetes.
- auricula-minor*, *Conchites*, Paul. 1793 T. 2: 398 (descr.), Ind. [pl. 184 f. 5, as *Peziza leporina* ?Paul.] (France) (d.n.) = *Otidea* sp. — Discomycetes
- auricula-ursi*, *Conchites*, Paul. 1793 T. 2: 399 (descr.), Ind. [pl. 185 fs. 3, 4, as *Omoriza onosotis* Paul.] (France) (d.n.) = *Otidea* sp. — Discomycetes.
- Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat (*Auriculariineae*); sensu Brogn. = *Hirneola*; sensu Fr. 1825 = *Stereum* (not listed); sensu Wahlenb., in part = *Exidia*
- Auriculariella* = *Hirneola*
- auricularis*, *Auricularia*, *Gyrraria*, *Hirneola* = *Hirneola auricula-judae*
- auriculatus*, -um, *Hydnum*, *Tremellodon* = *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*
- auriformis*, *Tremella* = ? *Tremella mesenterica austriaca*, *Kordyanella*, Höhn. 1904 (Am 2): 274 (Austria) (nom. anam.).—Originally regarded as closely related to *Kordyana* (*Exobasidiaceae*). Fide D. P. Rog. 1957 (M 49): 902 an unidentified imperfect state forming sporodochia. — Deuteromycetes.
- azaleae*, *Exobasidium*, Peck 1873 (BBf 1): 63 & 1874 (RNS 26): 72 (U.S.A., New York); sensu Ritz. Bos 1901 (LbT 9): 77 = *E. japonicum* Shirai, q.v., & cf. (131).
- badia*, *Tremella* = ? *Tremella foliacea*
- badio-umbrina*, *Exidia*, *Ulocolla*
- bagliettoanus*, -um, *Corticium*, *Hypochnus*, *Septobasidium*, *Stereum* = *Septobasidium quercinum*
- balbisii*, *Tremella*, Bertola c. 1826 (n.v.) [cf. G. F. Re 1827: 324] (Italy).—Nomen dubium. Cf. Sacc. 1916: 1284: "Verosimilmente si tratta di un ammasso disseccato di micelii di Mucedinee saprogene."
- banatica*, *Sebacina*
- basale*, *Corticium* = *Sebacina helvelloides*
- basicola*, *Hypochnus* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- Basidiodendron* (*Tremellineae*)
- betae*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- betae*, *Hypochnus* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- betulae*, *Propolis*, Fuck. 1871 (Jna 25-26): 327 (Germany) ≡ *Propolis faginea* [= *P. versicolor* (Fr.) Fr.] var. *betulae* (Fuck.) Rehm 1888 (RKF 1³): 150.—Fuckel erroneously included in this species *Exidia repanda* which he believed to be the conidiophorous state. — Discomycetes.
- bifrons*, *Tulasnella*
- biparasitica*, *Tremella*, Fr. 1822: 219; *Phyllopta* Fr. 1849; ≡ *Sclerotium foliaceum* Fr. 1815 (Sweden) (d.n.).—Based on an abnormal growth on the stalk of *Nyctalis parasita* Fr., perhaps an excrescence of a similar nature to what has been called *Tremella mycetophila* Peck, q.v.
- boletiformis*, *Tremella* = *Exidia recisa*
- borealis*, *Guepinia*, P. Karst. 1895 (Finland) (nom. nud.).
- Botryochaete* Corda = *Phleogena*
- botryoides*, *Tremella*, (L.) Schreb. 1771 (generic name n.v.p.); *Byssus* L. 1753: 1169 ≡ *Phytoconis botryoides* (L.) Bory, the correct name according to Drouet & Dailey 1956 (BBU 12): 145. These authors regarded *Botrydinia vulgaris* Bréb. [apud Menegh.] as an isonym. If this were correct, and Brébisson had correctly interpreted the Linnaean species, than *Tremella botryoides* is (i) either a nomen confusum if Jaag [1933 (Bsb 42): 169-185 6 fs.] is correct in interpreting *Botrydinia vulgaris* as a lichen-like association of moss protonema and various species of *Coccomyxa* Schmidle, or (ii) the name of a true lichen if Geitler [1956 (ÖbZ 103): 469-474 2 fs.] is followed.
- Bourdotia* (*Tremellineae*)
- brachyorrhiza*, *Clavaria* = *Calocera viscosa*
- brachyspora*, *Heterochaetella*

- brassicaecola*, *Tremella*, B. & Br.—Mentioned by W. G. Sm. 1908: 452 as “probably a form of *Hypocrea rufa* Fr.”
- brebissonii*, *Helicobasidium*, *Protonema brefeldianum* f. *microsporum*, *Sirobasidium brefeldii*, [*Calocera*], *Guepinia bresadolae*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina incrustans bresadolae*, *Typhula* = *Eocronartium muscicola brevieri*, *Exobasidium* = *Herpobasidium filicinum*
- brinkmannii*, *Tulasnella*
- britzelmayeri*, *Tremella* = ? *Dacrymyces palmatus britzelmayeriana*, *Tremella*, Ade 1923 (ZP 2): 63.—An error for *T. britzelmayeri*, *q.v.*
- brunaudiana*, -um, *Atractiella*, *Atractium brunnea*, *Tremella*, Opiz 1852 (Czechoslovakia, Bohemia) (nom. nud.).—See Klášť. & al. 1958: f. 8 (on p. 37) for herbarium label.
- brunneola*, *Exidia*
- buccina*, *Guepiniopsis*, *Helotium*, *Peziza*, *Phialea*; sensu Fr., Quél. = species of *discomycetes* (not listed)
- buccica*, *Guepinia* (see p. 335) = *Guepiniopsis buccina*
- butyracea*, *Tremella*, Timm 1788 (d.n.) ≡ *Tremella unctuosus*, *butyri colore et figura* Wulff 1765: 36 (Germany).—Nomen dubium.
- byssoides*, *Corynoides*, (Bull. per Mérat) S. F. Gray 1821; *Clavaria* Bull. 1788: pl. 415 f. 2 & 1791 H.: 209 (France) (generic name n.v.p.) per Mérat 1821.—Fide Fr. 1832: 294 = *Ceratium hydroides* (Jacq.) A. & S. [= *Ceratomyxia fruticulosa* (O. F. Müll.) Macbr.]. — *Myxomycetes*.
- byssoides*, *Thelephora*, Pers. 1801: 577 (Germany) (d.n.) per Fr. 1821 ≡ *Amphinema byssoides* (Pers. per Fr.) Jo. Erikss., *Corticaceae*. — Sensu Bon. = *Sebacina incrustans*
- cabralii*, *Septobasidium*
- caesia* Bres. & Torr., *Bourdotia*, *Bourdotia pulu-lahuana* subsp., *Sebacina* = *Bourdotia galzinii caesia* Pat., *Sebacina*
- caesia*, *Sebacina*, (Pers.) Tul. 1871, misapplied, not/an ~ Pat. 1889; *Corticium* Pers. 1796 O. 1: 15 pl. 3 f. 6 (Germany) (d.n.) per Fr. 1821; *Sebacina laciniata* subsp. Bourd. & G. 1928, misapplied.—Nomen dubium & ambiguum. Sensu Tul. = ? *Sebacina incrustans*; sensu Bourd. & G. = *Sebacina caesia* Pat.; sensu M. P. Christ. = *Sebacina sp.* — Cf. (51).
- caesiocarnea*, [*Tulasnella*], *Thelephora caesiocinerea*, *Thelephora*, Killerm. 1922 (DbA 15): 6.—An error for *T. caesiocarnea* Britz. (p. 193).
- caesiocinerea*, -um, *Basidioidendron*, *Bourdotia*, *Corticium*, *Gloeocystidium*, *Sebacina caesius*, *Dacrymyces*
- calcea*, -um, *Sebacina*, *Auricularia*, *Corticium*, *Exidiopsis*, *Thelephora*; sensu Bourd. & G. = *Sistotremastrum sueticum* Jo. Erikss. (not listed), *Corticaceae*
- calcea rimosa*, *Thelephora*, Secr. 1833 M. 3: 223 (double epithet: n.v.p.) ≡ *Thelephora calcea* Pers. ≡ *Sebacina calcea* (p. 174)
- callae*, [*Thanatephorus*], *Rhizoctonia Calloria* Fr. 1835 [1958 (Ta 7): 173]; lectotype: *Peziza fusarioides* Berk., *q.v.*—Formerly treated as a genus of “*Tremellineae*”. — *Discomycetes*.
- Calocera* (*Dacrymycetales*)
- Calopposis* = *Calocera*
- calospora*, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*
- calospora*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeotulasnella*, *Prototremella*
- camelliae*, *Exobasidium*, Shirai 1896 (BMT 10): 51 pl. 4 fs. 1–3 (Japan).—An alien. A collection from England referred here by Dennis & Wak. 1946 (TBS 29): 142 f. 1. — Descriptions & illustrations: Akai 1939 (BMT 53): 118 fs. 1–6, pl. 1; S. Ito 1955: 48 f. 31; McNabb 1962 (TNZ 1): 261 f. 1: 1, pl. 1 f. 1.
- Campylobasidium* = *Septobasidium candida* Pers., *Tremella*
- candida*, *Tremella*, Timm 1788: 253 (Germany) (d.n.), not ~ Pers. per Pers. 1822, not ~ Lloyd 1919.—Nomen dubium. Apparently not a species of *Basidiomycetes*, cf. *Endogone* Link per Fr. ?
- canescens*, *Aporpium*, *Poria* = *Aporpium caryae capitata*, *Guepinia*, Feltg. (Luxemburg).—A herbarium name, incidentally mentioned by Höhn. 1907 (SbW 116): 142 = “*Tubercularia (vulgaris ?)*”. — *Deuteromycetes*.
- caraganae*, *Tremella* = *Hirneola auriculajudae*
- carbonacea*, *Tremella*, Retz. 1769 (SVH 30): 250 (d.n.).—Fide Fr. 1832: 332 = *Sphaeria* [= *Hypoxylon*] spp. — *Pyrenomycetes*.
- carestiana*, -um, *Septobasidium*, *Mohortia carneola*, *Sebacina*
- carneum*, *Nostoc*, (Lyngb.) Ag. 1824 (d.n.) per Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 196;

- Nostoc commune* var. *carneum* Lyngb. 1819 (d.n.) (Faeroes).—This was annotated by Steud. 1824: 297 with “cfr. *Exidia glandulosa*”, evidently in error. — Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- carotae*, *Hypochnus*, Rostr. (in herb.), Lind 1913 (Denmark) (nom. nud.).—Presumably = *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (p. 187).
- carpinea*, *Tremella fragiformis* var., A. & S. 1805: 301 (Germany) (d.n.); *Dacrymyces fragiformis* forma (A. & S.) per Fr. 1822; *Mytillopsis* Höhn. 1917, misapplied.—Nomen dubium. Sensu Höhn. = *Mycogloea macrospora*
- cartilaginea*, *Exidia*
- cartilagineo-lenta*, *Exidia*, Lundell (in litt.), Neuh. 1935 (syn.) = *Exidia cartilaginea* (p. 167).
- caryae*, *Aporpium*, *Polyporus*, *Poria*
- cassiopes*, *Exobasidium*
- castaneus*, *Dacrymyces*, Rab. 1844: 53 (Italy).—Nomen dubium. Neuhoff (1936a: 47) thought of *Exidia badio-umbrina*, Kennedy (1959b: 900) suggested *Dacrymyces enatus* sensu stricto.
- caucasicum*, *Exobasidium*
- cavarae*, *Calocera*
- cavarae*, *Septobasidium*
- cavendishiani*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia*
- Ceracea* Cragin 1885 [1958 (Ta 7): 174]; monotype: *Ceracea vernicosa* Cragin, q.v.; sensu Pat. = *Cerinomyces*; some species now referred to *Arrhytidia*. — Special literature: Martin, 1949. — Deuteromycetes.
- ceranoides*, *Tremella*, With. 1776 (generic name n.v.p.) ≡ *Tremella palustris gelatinosa*, *Damae cornuum facie* Dill. 1741: 51 pl. 10 f. 10 (England).—Dillenius's species is now usually referred to *Chaetophora incrassata* (Huds.) Haz. — Chlorophyceae.
- cerasi* Tul., *Craterocolla*, *Ditangium*, *Exidia*, *Ombrophila*, *Tremella*
- cerasi*, *Dacrymyces*, Lib. (“in Herb.”); Roum. 1880 & Cooke 1880, incidental mention) ex Sacc. 1888 (SF 6): 802 (Belgium).—Nomen dubium.
- cerasi*, *Sirobasidium*, Bourd. & G. 1909 (BmF 25): 19 (France) (nom. anam.) ≡ *Endostilbum cerasi* (Bourd. & G.) Malenç. 1964 (BmF 80): 111, possibly the imperfect state of *Coryne solitaria* Rehm, cf. M. P. Christ. 1963 (Fr 7): 81 f. 4. — Special literature: Christiansen, 1963; Malençon, 1964. — The separation of *Endostilbum Malenç.* from *Pirobasidium Höhn.* may appear untenable. — Cf. also *Hyaloria europaea* Killerm. and *Killermannia* Neuh. — Deuteromycetes.
- cerasi*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 438 (nom. anam.) (d.n.).—Nomen dubium (25). — Sensu Tul. = *Craterocolla cerasi*
- cerasina*, *Helvella* (“*Elvela*”), Wulf. 1786 (CoJ 1): 347 (Austria) (d.n.); *Peziza* Pers. 1801 (d.n.); *Peziza* (Wulf.) per Steud. 1824 (“Batsch. [error] / *Elvela cerasina*. Wulf.”); *Ombrophila rubella* var. Quél. 1886, misinterpreted, cf. (26). — Discomycetes.
- Ceratobasidium* (Tulasnellaceae)
- cerebriformis*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces lacrymalis*
- cerebrina*, *Tremella*, *Ulocolla*
- cerina*, *Tremella*, Rox. Clem. 1807: 321 (Spain) (generic name n.v.p.) — Fide Ag. 1823 S.A. 1: 146 = *Encoelium sinuosum* (Roth) Ag. ≡ *Colpomenia sinuosa* (Roth) Derb. & Sol. — Phaeophyceae.
- Cerinomyces* (Dacrymycetales)
- chalybea*.—[“*Tremella chalybea* Pers.”, Steud. 1824 (syn.).—An error for *Corticium* (“*Tomentella*”) *chalibaea* Pers.
- chlorascens*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina helvelloides*
- Chrysobasidium* Clem. 1902 (nom. nud. & anam.) [1956 (Re 4): 114] ≡ *Aureobasidium* Viala & Boyer, q. v.
- chrysocoma*, *Dacrymyces*, *Bulgaria*, *Calloria*, *Guepiniopsis*, *Hymenoscyphus*, *Orbilina*, *Peziza*; sensu Sow. 1798: pl. 152 = *Orbilina* sp. (not listed), fide Donk 1964 (PNA 67): 13–14; sensu Sacc. 1878 (Mi 1): 429 (*Calloria*), Pat. 1884 T.a. 1: 130 f. 293 (*Calloria*), Sacc. 1889 (SF 8): 624 (*Orbilina*) = species of discomycetes (not listed); sensu Bref. = *Dacrymyces estonicus*; sensu Brasf. = *Heterotextus* sp. (not listed)
- chrysocoma*, *Tremella* = *Tremella mesenterica*
- chrysosperma*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces palmatum*
- cincta*, *Clavaria*, *Clavaria cornea* var. = ? *Calocera cornea*; sensu Secr. = *Calocera furcata*
- cinerea*, -um, *Basidioidendron*, *Bourdotia*, *Sebacina*, *Thelephora*
- cinerea*, *Tremella*, (Batsch) With. 1792 (d.n.), not ~ Bon. 1851: *Peziza* Batsch 1786: 197 pl. 26 f. 137 (Germany) (d.n.) ≡ *Mollisia cinerea* (Batsch per Pers.) P. Karst. — Discomycetes.

- cinerea* Bon., *Tremella* = *Exidia plana*
cinerella, *Bourdotia*, *Sebacina* = *Basidioidendron*
caesiodinereum
cinereoviridis, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 439
 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Lind 1913.—Nomen
 dubium (70).
cinereus, [Sebacina], *Hypochnus*
cinnabarina, *Tremella*, Wulf. 1787 (SBe 8): 155
 (Austria) (d.n.), not ~ Bull. 1789 (d.n.)
 & (Bull. per Mérat) Fic. & Schub. 1823,
 not ~ (Mont.) Pat. 1900; ≡ *T. ruberrima*
 Gmel. 1791.—Nomen dubium.
cinnabarina, *Tremella*, Bull. 1789: pl. 455 f. 2
 (France) (nom. anam) (d.n.), not ~ Wulf.
 1787 (d.n.), not ~ (Mont.) Pat. 1900; *Tu-*
tubercularia (Bull.) per Mérat 1821; *Gyria* S.
 F. Gray 1821; *Tremella* Fr. 1822: 233 (“*cinna-*
barrina”; incidental mention), Fic. & Sch.
 1823: 316 (“P.”); ≡ *Tremella fucata* Gmel.
 1791 (d.n.).—Sometimes (Ferraris 1910:
 24) referred to *Tubercularia vulgaris* Tode
 per Fr., the imperfect state of *Nectria cinna-*
barina (Tode per Fr.) Fr. *Tremella cinna-*
barina “Spreng.” is an application of the
 present name. — Deuteromycetes.
cinnamomescens, *Exidia*
citri, *Exobasidium*
citriforme, *Uthatabasidium*
clandestinum.—*Hydnum* “*clandestinum* Nees”, J.
 Schroet. 1888: 397 (syn.) = *Hydnum*
gelatinosum Scop. sensu Nees 1816: 234
 pl. 32 f. 244 & 1817: 61 (“Pers.”) = *Hy-*
dnum gelatinosum var. *clandestinum* Pers., not
Hydnum clandestinum Batsch per Steud. 1824;
 = *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum* (p. 173).
 Note.—Persoon (1825: 172) adopted for
 his *Hydnum gelatinosum* var. *clandestinum*
 Nees’s description of “*Hydnum Apus gelati-*
nosum Pers.”, which was accompanied by
 a figure copied from Schaeffer’s plate 145
 (as *Hydnum gelatinosum* Scop.). The figure
 corresponds with the left hand fruitbody
 depicted by Schaeffer in his figure 4. Nees
 excluded Schaeffer’s plate 144 from his
 concept of *Hydnum gelatinosum* (cf. Nees
 1816: 234). Persoon cited in addition to
 Nees’s figure also “Schaeff. 144”: this may
 well be an error for ‘145’. The type (here
 chosen) of Persoon’s varietal name is the
 fungus copied by Nees from Schaeffer.
 (Schaeffer’s plates 144 and 145 made out
 part of the original conception of *Hydnum*
clandestinum Batsch = *Hydnum repandum* L.)
clavaeformis, see *clavariaeformis*
clavariaeformis, *Tremella*, Wulf. 1788 (CoJ 2):
 174 (Austria) (d.n.); Steud. 1824 (“*clava-*
formis”; syn.); ≡ *Gymnosporangium clavariae-*
formis (Wulf.) per DC. 1805.—Uredinales.
clavarioides, *Thelephora*, Thuill. (in herb.).—
 Fide Tul. 1872 (ASn V 15): 225 = *Sebacina*
incrustans (p. 176).
clavata, *Tremella*, (Pers.) Pers. 1801 (d.n.);
Acrospermum Pers. 1797 C.: 222/90 (Ger-
 many) (non. anam.) (d.n.); *Coryne* (Pers.)
 per S. F. Gray 1821; *Tremella* Pers. 1822:
 Fr. 1822: 218.—Description & illustration:
 Pers. 1804 I.p.: 24 pl. 10 f. 2 (*Tremella*).
 — Cf. *Tremella sarcoides* Fr., q.v.
coccinea, *Naematelia*, Wettst. 1885 (VW 35):
 554 (Austria).—Nomen dubium.
coccinea, *Tremella*, Scop. 1772: 402 (Yugo-
 slavia, Carniola) (d.n.) per Steud. 1824.
 —Nomen dubium.
cochlearis, *Guepinia* = *Guepiniopsis buccina*
cochleata, *Conchites*, Paul. 1791 T. 2: 398
 (descr.), Ind. [pl. 184 f. 6, as *Peziza*
cochleata (Paul.) Paul.] (France) (d.n.).—
Otidea sp. — Disomycetes.
cokeri, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina epigaea*
collematiformis, *Tremella*, Schleich. 1821 (Swit-
 zerland) (nom. nud.) = *Tremella atrovirens*
 Secr., q.v.
colorata, *Tremella* = *Tremella moriformis*
compressa, *Tremella*, Steud. 1824: 414, 425
 (“Dillw.”; syn.).—An error for *Tremella*
marina tenuissima & *compressa* Dill. 1741:
 48 pl. 8 f. 9 ≡ *Ulva compressa* L. ≡ *Entero-*
morpha compressa (L.) Grev. — Chloro-
 phyceae.
concha-marina, *Conchites*, Paul. 1793 T. 2: 397
 (descr.), Ind. (d.n.) ≡ *Concha saligna*
marina Sterb. 1712: 252 pl. 27 f. E (pre-
 Linnaean name).—The identity of the
 ‘basionym’ (Belgium) is doubtful; the
 species depicted by Paul. 1812-35: pl. 184
 f. 3 belongs to the Pezizaceae.
Conchites = *Hirneola*
confluens, *Dacrymyces*
conformis, *Dacrymyces*, *Ditiola* = *Femsonia*
pezizaeformis
conglobata, *Tremella*, Britz. 1893 (BCb 54):
 105 [pl. 748 f. 15] (Germany).—Nomen
 dubium.
conglobatus, *Dacrymyces* = *Craterocola cerasi*
conica, *Tremella*, (Hedw. f. ex DC.) Poir. 1808
 (d.n.) ≡ *Gymnosporangium conicum* Hedw.

- f. ex DC. 1805: 216 (Europe) = *Gymnosporangium* sp.—A nomen ambiguum at the specific level, fide Hylander & al. 1953 (Obl 1¹): 15. De Candolle, l.c., cited *T. juniperina* L. (q.v.) as synonym. Fide Kern 1911 (BNY 7): 461 = ? *G. sabiniae* (Dicks.) per Wint. — Uredinales.
- conigenus*, *Dacrymyces*, Niessl 1881 (Czechoslovakia, Moravia) (nom. anam. & nud.) ≡ *Pseudopatellina conigena* (Niessl) ex Höhn. 1908 (SbW 117): 1024, 1025. — Deuteromycetes.
- conopeae, [Thanatephorus], *Orcheomyces conspersus*, *Pentiotulasnella*, Bourd. & G. 1928: 65, in obs. (France) (nom. prov.).—Nomen dubium.
- contorta*, -us, *Polyozus*, *Thelephora* = *Tremello-dendropsis tuberosa*
- contortus*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces tortus*; sensu Ces., in part = *Dacrymyces palmatus*
- coralloides*, *Tremella*, Scop. 1772: 402 (Yugoslavia, Carniola) (d.n.) per Steud. 1824.—Nomen dubium.
- Corallomorpha* Opiz 1856 [1958 (Ta 7): 174]; lectotype: *Corallomorpha schoblii* Opiz.—Nomen dubium. Opiz thought that the genus "sich an die Fries'sche Gattung *Calocera* anschlieset", but it seems more likely that it belongs to the Deuteromycetes.
- cordylina*, *Poria* = *Aporpium caryae*
- coriacea*, *Tremella*, Schleich. 1821 (nom. nud.) ex Secr. 1833 M. 3: 286 (Switzerland), not *T. coriacea* (Vauch.) Poir. 1808 (d.n.), not ~ Sacc. & Trott. 1912.—Nomen dubium. Cf. Secretan, l.c.: "Sa teinte est un vert obscur . . ." — Lichenes ?
- coriacea* Sacc. & Trott., *Tremella* = *Tremella* ('*Microtremella*') *coriaria*
- coriacea*, *Tremella*, (Vauch.) Poir. 1808 (d.n.), not *T. coreacea* Schleich. per Secr. 1833, not *T. coriacea* Sacc. & Trott. 1912; *Nostoc* Vauch. 1803: 226 pl. 16 f. 4 (Switzerland) (d.n.).—Fide Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 204 = *Nostoc commune* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. — Nostocaceae heterocystae.
- coriaria*, *Tremella* ('*Microtremella*')
cornea, *Calocera*, *Clavaria*, *Corynoides cornea*, *Tremella*, Schleich. 1821 (Switzerland) (nom. nud.).
- corniculata*, *Tremella*, With. 1776: 733 (generic name n.v.p.) ≡ *Lichenoides pellucidum fuscum corniculatum* Dill. 1741: 143 pl. 19 f. 30 (England) = *Leptogium palmatum* (Huds.) Mont. — Lichenes.
- cornigera*, *Calocera*
cornigerum, *Ceratobasidium*, *Corticium cornuta*, *Clavaria*, Schaeff. 1774: 121 [pl. 289] (Germany) (d.n.), not ~ Lam. 1778 (d.n.), not ~ Retz. 1779 (d.n.), not ~ Wulf. 1781 (d.n.).—Fide Fr. 1821: 486 = *Clavaria viscosa* ≡ *Calocera viscosa*, but this identification is very doubtful. Perhaps an abnormal growth of *Lentinus* sp.
- cornuta*, *Tremella*, Neck. 1768: 524 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ (Pers.) per Pers. 1822.—From the synonyms cited this may be a species of *Chaetophora*; cf. *C. incrassata* (Huds.) Haz. — Chlorophyceae.
- cornuta*, *Tremella*, (Pers.) Pers. 1801 (d.n.), not ~ Neck. 1768 (generic name n.v.p.); *Acrospermum* Pers. 1797 C.: 222/88 (Germany) (d.n.); *Tremella* (Pers.) per Pers. 1822; Fr. 1822: 218 (not accepted).—Fide Sacc. 1888 (SF 6): 702 = *Tremella sarcoides* Fr., q.v.
- corrugata* Relh., *Auricularia*, *Tremella* = *Auricularia mesenterica*
- corrugata* With., *Helvella* = *Auricularia mesenterica*
- corrugativa*, *Exidia* = *Myxarium hyalinum*
- corticalis*, *Calocera*, (Batsch per Steud.) Fr. 1828; *Clavaria* Batsch 1786: 231 pl. 28 f. 162 (Germany) (d.n.) per Steud. 1824; ≡ *Lentaria corticalis* (Batsch per Steud.) Corner 1950: 440 (in error as '*corticola* Qué!'), *Clavariaceae*. — Sensu Bref. = *Calocera cornea*
- corticoides*, *Dacrymyces*, *Ceracea*
- corticola*, *Muciporus*, (Fr.) Juel 1897, misapplied; *Polyporus* Fr. 1821: 385; ≡ *Oxyporus corticola* (Fr.) E. Komar., *Polyporaceae*. — Sensu Juel, in part = *Tulasnella violea*
- Coryne*, *Tremella* "stirps" ~, Nees 1816: 157 & 1817: 40 (inadmissible term denoting rank) (nom. anam.); *Coryne* (Nees) Nees (nom. prov. & alternative name) ex S. F. Gray 1821 (nom. anam.) (nom. rejic. prop.), not ~ Tul. 1865 (nom. cons. prop.); *Tremella* sect. *Coryne* (Nees) ex Pers. 1822; *Tremella* subgen. Fr. 1822; *Tremella* [trib.] Fr. 1838; ≡ *Tremella* sect. *Claviformes* Fr.; lectotype: *Acrospermum dubium* Pers. ≡ *Tremella acrospermum* Nees, q.v. — This form-genus is now known as *Piro-*

- basidium* Höhn. (imperfect state of *Coryne* Tul., Discomycetes). — Deuteromycetes.
- Corynoides* = Calocera
- Craterocola (Tremellineae)
- crenata*, *Guepinia* = Guepiniopsis buccina
- crispa*, *Tremella*, Schreb. 1771, Sibth. 1794; (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ Lloyd 1922; ≡ *Tremella terrestris tenera, crispa* Dill. 1741: 52 pl. 10 f. 12 (England); ≡ *Ulva crispa* Lightf. 1777 (typonym), not ~ (L.) DC. 1805; *Tremella* With. 1776 (generic name n.v.p.); ≡ *Prasiola crispa* (Lightf.) Kütz. (typonym). — Chlorophyceae.
- cristata*, -um, *Corticium*, *Cristella*, *Merisma*, *Thelephora*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina* incrustans; sensu Pat. = *Cristella fastidiosa* (Pers. per Fr.) Brinkm., Corticiaceae
- Cristella* Pat. 1887 [1957 (Ta 6): 68].—D. P. Rog. 1944 (M 36): 78 stated that the type species “presumably is a *Sebacina*”. This is incorrect, the type species “*Crist. cristata*” sensu Pat. is undoubtedly *Corticium fastidiosum* (Pers. per Fr.) P. Karst. ≡ *Cristella fastidiosa* (Pers. per Fr.) Brinkm., cf. Donk 1952 (Re 1): 485–486. — Corticiaceae.
- crocata*, *Hirneolina* = *Eichleriella* alliciens
- croceotingsens*, *Gloeocystidium* = Basidioidendron eyrei
- croci*, *Tuber* = *Helicobasidium* brebissonii
- crocorum*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Sclerotium*, *Thanatophyllum* = *Helicobasidium* brebissonii
- crozalsii, *Sebacina*
- cruenta*, *Tremella*, Sm. 1807 (EB 25): pl. 1800 (generic name n.v.p.) per Hook. 1821; *Olivia* (Sm. per Hook.) S. F. Gray 1821 ≡ *Porphyridium cruentum* (Sm. per Hook.) Näg. = *P. purpureum* (Bory) Drew & Ross. — Rhodophyceae.
- crustulina, -us, *Cerinomyces*, *Ceracea*; sensu Brasf. = *Cerinomyces pallidus* G. W. Mart. (not listed)
- crypta*, *Tremella*, Lib. (“in Herb.”), Roum. 1880 (syn.), Cooke 1880 (G 8): 82 (accepted?), Mussat 1901 (“cripta”; syn.).—Nomen dubium. Fide Roum. 1880 (Rm 2): 15 = *Tremella unicolor* Fr., q.v., almost certainly in error.
- crystallina*, *Heterochaetella*, *Sebacina* = *Stypella* papillata
- crystallinum*, -us, *Hydnum*, *Tremellodon* = *Pseudohydnum* gelatinosum
- cucullata*, -us, Brond., *Auricularia*, *Cantharellus*, *Merulius* = *Hirneola* auricula-judae cucumeris, *Thanatephorus*, *Hypochnus culmorum*, *Tremella* = *Sebacina* incrustans *cuprina*.—“*Tremella cuprina* Bory” is cited by Ag. 1824: 22 under *Nostoc rufescens* Ag. [= *N. carneum* (Lyngb.) Ag. per Born. & Flah.] as “huic videtur proxima”.
- curvispora, *Tulasnella*
- cylindrica*, *Tremella*, (Vahl) Schum. 1803 (d.n.) per Pers. 1822; *Acrospermum* Vahl 1792 (Fd 6 / F. 18): 8 pl. 1076 f. 4 (Norway).—Fide Fr. 1822: 218 = *Tremella sarcoides* Fr. (var.), q.v.
- cyphella*, *Guepinia* = ? *Femsjonina* pezizaeformis
- cystidiophora*, *Exidiopsis* = *Basidioidendron* cinereum
- cystidiophora*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeotulasnella*, *Tremella*
- Cystobasidium (Auriculariineae)
- Dacrymycella* Bizzoz. 1885 [1962 (Ta 11): 82]; monotype: *Dacrymycella fertilissima*, q.v.
- Dacrymyces (Dacrymycetales); sensu Corda = *Dacrymyces*, imperfect state.
- Dacryomitra* = *Calocera*
- Dacryomyces* = *Dacrymyces*, q.v.
- Dacryonaema (Dacrymycetales)
- Dacryopsella* Höhn. 1915 [1954 (Re 2): 457]; holotype: *Dacryopsis typhae* Höhn., q.v.—This genus, which has been merged in *Pistillina* Quél., does not belong to the Dacrymycetaceae as von Höhnel thought.
- dauci*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Helicobasidium* brebissonii
- deciduum*, *Sclerotium* = *Ceratobasidium* anceps
- decorticata*, *Onygena*, *Phleogena*, **Pilacre* Lloyd 1925 = *Phleogena* faginea
- deformans, *Herpobasidium*
- deglubens*, *Corticium*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina* incrustans
- deglubens*, *Eichleriella*, *Radulum*
- deliquescens*, *Calloria*, *Dacrymyces*, *Tremella* = ? *Dacrymyces* lacrymalis; sensu Fr., Duby = *Dacrymyces* stillatus
- deliquescens* var. *castaneus*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces* enatus
- deliquescens* (nom. conf.), *Muciporus*, in part = *Tulasnella* calospora
- deliquescens*, *Tulasnella* = *Tulasnella* calospora
- deminuta, -um, *Basidioidendron*, *Bourdolia*, *Sebacina*
- dendroidea*, *Sebacina*, (B. & C. apud B. & Br.) Lloyd 1915; *Hymenochaete* B. & C. apud B. & Br. 1873 (JLS 14): 69 (Venezuela).—Not a

- species of Heterobasidiae. The precise identity and nature is still under discussion. Fide Petch 1912 (Ape 5): 280 the collection from Ceylon represents mycelial growth on which the spores of the substratum (*Ganoderma* sp.) have been deposited and which is often parasitized by *Hypomyces chrysocomus* B. & Br. A similar growth has occasionally been reported from Europe; cf. *Septocylindrium lindtneri* Kirschst. 1936 (ZP 15): 118 pl. 15 f. 2.
- depressa*, *Exidia*, Bon. 1851: 336 pl. 12 f. 244. —An error for *Exidia impressa*, q.v., described on p. 153 of the same work.
- Dermatangium* = ? *Tremella*
- dichotoma*, *Tremella*, With. 1776: 733 (generic name n.v.p.) ≡ *Lichenoides gelatinosum*, *foliis angustioribus tuniformibus* Dill. 1741: 142 pl. 19 f. 28 (England) = *Leptogium fluviatile* (Huds.) Leight. — Lichenes.
- difformis*, *Tremella*, L. 1755: 429 (Sweden) (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ With. 1776 (generic name n.v.p.); ≡ *Leathesia difformis* (L.) per Aresch. — Phaeophyceae.
- difformis*, *Tremella*, With. 1776: 733 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ L. 1755 (generic name n.v.p.); ≡ *Lichenoides maritimum gelatinosum* . . . Dill. 1741: 137 pl. 19 f. 19 (England).
- digitata*, *Tremella*, Hoffm. 1787 V.c. 1: 33 pl. 7 f. 2 (Germany) (d.n.), not ~ Vill. 1789 (d.n.); = *Gymnosporangium* sp.—Hoffmann cited *Tremella sabiniae* Dicks. as synonym. — Uredinales.
- digitata*, *Tremella*, Vill. 1789: 1007 (France) (d.n.), not ~ Hoffm. 1787 (d.n.).—Fide Kern 1911 (BNY 7): 464 = *Gymnosporangium clavariaeformis*, q.v. — Uredinales.
- dimitica*, *Sebacina*
- dimorphum*, *Septogloeum* = *Kriegeria eriophori* disciforme, -is, *Achroomyces*, *Cryptomyces*, *Epidochium*, *Platyglea*, *Tremella*
- discoideum*, *Exobasidium*; sensu Petri = *Exobasium japonicum*, q.v.
- discoideum* var. *horvathianum*, *Exobasidium* = *Exobasidium discoideum*
- Ditangium* = *Craterocola*
- Ditiola* (Dacrymycetales)
- divisa*, *Pilacre* = ? *Phleogenia faginea*
- dubia*, *Heterochaetella*, *Heterochaete*, *Sebacina*
- dubia*, *Tremella*, (Pers.) Pers. 1801 (d.n.); *Acrospermum* Pers. 1797 C.: 224/92 (Germany) (nom. anam.) (d.n.); *Tremella* (Pers. per S. G. Gray) Pers. 1822, not ~ Spreng. 1827; ≡ *Tremella acrospermum* Nees. —Fide Pers. 1822: 321 = *Peziza sarcoides* (Jacq.) per Pers.; fide Fr. 1822: 217 = *Tremella sarcoides* Fr., q.v.
- dubia*, *Tremella*, Spreng. 1827, not ~ (Pers. per S. F. Gray) Pers. 1822; ≡ *Phlebomorpha rufa* Pers. 1822: 61 pl. 6 fs. 1, 2 (Europe). —Nomen dubium. Possibly the plasmodium state of a Myxomycete.
- dubium*, *Exobasidium*
- dubyi*, *Guepinia* = *Hirneola auricula-judae*
- dufouri*, *Tremella*, Brond. 1854 (AFA 1): 59 (France).—Nomen dubium.
- dulciana*, *Tremella*, Roum. 1890 (Rm 12): 1 (France) (nom. prov. ?), Sacc. 1891.—Nomen dubium. Perhaps abnormal growth produced by the 'host' [fruitbody of *Clitocybe nebularis* (Batsch per Fr.) Kumm.], similar to what has been called *Tremella mycetophila*, q.v.
- Ecchyna* Fr. 1819 (nom. nud.) & 1825 (nom. prov.), not ~ Fr. 1849 [1958 (Ta 7): 173]; monotype: an unnamed species.
- Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud. = *Phleogenia*
- Echin-agaricus* Haller 1742 (pre-Linnaean name) [1958 (Ta 7): 194].—By lectotypification = *Pseudohydnum* P. Karst. (p. 173).
- effusa*, -us, *Achroomyces*, *Platyglea*
- effusa*, *Exidia*, (A. & S.) per Neuh. 1926; *Tremella candida* var. *effusa* A. & S. 1805: 302 (Germany) (d.n.).—Nomen dubium.
- effusa*, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*, *Thelephora effusus*.—"D[acrymyces] effusus est *Thelephora junior*", fide Fr. 1822: 231.
- eichleriana*, *Tulasnella*
- Eichleriella* (*Tremellineae*)
- elegans*, *Tremella*, Fr. 1822: 214 (U.S.S.R., Russia, Kamchatka).—Reported from Petrograd [= Leningrad], Russia, by Fr. 1874: 691. The collection referred to was originally published as *Tremella aurantia* Schw. sensu Fr. 1828 E. 2: 33, Weinm. 1836: 530. Also reported from Bavaria by Allesch. 1889 [cf. 1890 (H 29): 301]. Nomen dubium.
- elliptica*, *Tremella*, Pers. 1822: 109 (Europe) (nom. anam.).—Fide Fr. 1822: 234 = *Hymeniella vulgaris* Fr. ("etiam huc spectat").
- ellisii*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces stillatus*
- elongata*, *Calocera*, (Weinm.) Streinz 1861 (syn.); *Calocera viscosa* f. *elongata* Weinm. 1836: 517 (U.S.S.R., Russia).—Fide

- McNabb 1965 (NZB 3): 53, cf. *Calocera viscosa*.
- enata, -us, Dacrymyces, *Arrhytidia*, *Tremella* encephala, *Tremella*, *Naematelia* encephaliformis, *Naematelia*, *Tremella* = *Tremella* encephala
- Encephalium* (nom. conf.), in part = *Tremella* encephalodes, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 439 (Denmark) (d.n.), not/an *T. encephaloides* Gmel. 1791.—Nomen dubium. Fide Fr. 1822: 228 = *Naematelia rubiformis* Fr., but this identification is improbable.
- encephaloidea Spreng., *Tremella* = *Tremella* encephala
- encephaloides Gmel., *Tremella* = *Tremella* encephala
- Eocronartium (Auriculariineae)
- epapillata*, *Exidia* = ? *Exidia plana*
- Epidochiopsis* P. Karst. 1892 (H 31): 294 (nom. anam.); monotype: *Epidochium atrovirens* (Fr.) Fr. sensu P. Karst. = *Epidochiopsis atrovirens* P. Karst.—Originally based on a misinterpretation of *Epidochium atrovirens* q.v. — Deuteromycetes.
- Epidochium* = *Tremella*
- epigaea, Sebacina, *Sebacina laciniata* subsp., *Tremella*
- epilobii*, *Propolis*, Fuck. 1870 (Jna 23–24): 253 (Germany).—Fide Rehm 1888 (RKF 1⁸): 149 = *Propolis faginea* (Schrad.) per P. Karst. [= *P. versicolor* (Fr.) Fr.]. Fuckel erroneously stated that the conidiophorous state was a species of *Exidia*. — Deuteromycetes.
- epimyces*, *Tremella*, Pass. 1872 (NGi 4): 165 (Italy).—Nomen dubium. Perhaps abnormal growth produced by the 'host' [fruit-body of *Hygrophorus hypothejus* (Fr. per Fr.) Fr.], similar to what has been called *Tremella mycetophila*, q.v.
- episphaeria*, *Tremella*, Chaill. (in litt.), Fr. 1828 (syn.), Streinz 1861 ("epistatica", error; syn.), not ~ J. Rick 1958.—Fide Fr. 1828 E. 2: 33 = *Tremella indecorata* (p. 181) & cf. (71). *epistatica*, *Tremella*, Streinz 1861 (syn.).—Error for *T. 'episphaeria'*, q.v.
- erecta*, *Tremella*, ?DC., Steud. 1824: 415, not ~ Sommerf. 1827; "Tremelle inédite, que l'on pourroit nommer Trémelle couchée" Girod-Chantr. 1802: 162 pl. 22 f. 57. — Algae.
- erecta*, *Tremella*, Sommerf. 1827 (MNv 7): 296 (Norway), not ~ ?DC., Steud. 1824.—Nomen dubium. The description strongly suggests *Tremiscus helvelloides* (p. 185). Cf. *Tremella arctica*.
- erikssonii*, *Corticium*, Maubl.—Cited by Vienn-B. 1949: 1179 as synonym of *Helicobasidium purpureum* "(Tul.) Pat." = *Helicobasidium brebissonii* (p. 156).
- eriophori, *Kriegeria*, *Platyglöea*, *Xenogloea*
- estonicus, Dacrymyces
- Eucronartium* = *Eocronartium*
- euphorbiae*, *Dacrymyces*, Lasch 1846 (Germany) (nom. nud.).
- euphrasiae*, *Corticium*, *Hypochnus*, *Monilia* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- europaea*, *Hyaloria*, Killerm. 1936 (BdG 54): 165 pl. 25 (Germany) (nom. anam.).—Cf. Killerm. 1940 (DrG 21): 81, "*Sirobasidium cerasi* Bourd. . . . scheint identisch zu sein." If this is correct then the protologue is misleading. See also *Killermannia* Neuh. — Special literature: Killermann, 1936. — Deuteromycetes.
- europaea*, [Exidia], *Heterochaete*
- exarata*, *Peziza*, *Phialea* = *Guepiniopsis buccina*
- Exidia* (Tremellineae)
- Exidiopsis* = *Sebacina*
- exigua*, *Tremella*
- Exobasidiellum (Tulasnellaceae)
- Exobasidium (Exobasidiales)
- expallens*, *Calocera*, Quél. 1888: 457 (France). —I would exclude this from the Dacrymycetaceae and for the present consider it a doubtful species of Clavariaceae. I cannot agree with McNabb's suggestion [1965 (NZB 3): 54], "possibly *Calocera cornea*".
- expansa*, *Tremella* = *Tremella mesenterica*
- eyrei*, *Basidiodendron*, *Bourdolia*, *Gloeocystidium*, *Sebacina*
- fabarum*, *Corynoides*, S. F. Gray 1821; ≡ *Clavaria fabae* Sow. 1814 (EB 36): Ind. Engl. Fungi; ≡ *Clavaria rugosa* Sow. 1809: pl. 404 (England) (d.n.), not ~ Bull. 1789 (d.n.) per Fr. 1821, not ~ Sow. 1801 (d.n.); ≡ *Merisma pusillum* Pers. 1822.—Nomen dubium. Doubtfully heterobasidioid.
- facata*.—"Tremella facata Buill.", Humb. 1793: 126, in obs.—An error for *Tremella fucata* Gmel. ≡ *T. cinnabarina* Bull., q.v.
- fagi*, *Ditiola* = [Dacrymyces] *Ditiola nuda*
- fagicola*, *Dacrymyces*, *Dacrymyces deliquesens* var.

- faginea, *Phleogena*, *Botryochaete*, *Ecchyna*, *Onygena*, *Pilacre*
faginea, *Tremella*, **Exidia* Neuh. 1936 (syn.)
 = *Exidia plana*
falcatispora, *Clavaria* = *Eocronartium muscicola* (& see p. 335).
 farinacea, -um, *Saccoblastia*, *Helicobasidium*, *Helicogloea*
farinacea, *Sebacina* = *Basidioidendron cinereum*
farinellum, -us, *Corticium*, *Xerocarpus* = *Sebacina calcea*
farinosa, *Corynoides*, (Holmskj.) per S. F. Gray 1821; *Ramaria* Holmskj. 1781 (SVS, Nye Samml. 1): 299 plate f. 6 (Denmark) (nom. anam.) (d.n.); ≡ *Paecilomyces farinosa* (Holmskj. per S. F. Gray) Ag. Brown & G. Sm. 1957 (TBS 40): 50 f. 6. — Deuteromycetes.
farlowii, *Protomerulius* = ? *Stypella papillata fasciculare*, -is, ? *Protodontia*, *Hericium*, *Hydnum*, *Mucronella*, *Mucronia*, *Protohydnum*
fasciculata, *Clavaria*, Pers. sensu Bon. = *Calocera cornea*
fasciculata, *Tubercularia*, Tode 1790: 20 pl. 4 f. 32 (Germany) (nom. anam.) (d.n.) ≡ *Cryptosporiopsis fasciculatus* (Tode per Pers.) Petr. 1923 (Am 21): 187 (with descr.).—Fide Tul. 1865 C. 3: 182 = *Peziza carpinea* Pers. (fruitbody not fully developed) ≡ *Pezicula carpinea* (Pers. per Pers.) Sacc., imperfect state. — Deuteromycetes.
Femsjonina (Dacrymycetales)
femsjoniana, *Guepinia* = *Femsjonina pezizaeformis fendzleri*, *Microporus*, *Polyporus*, *Polystictus* = ? *Aporpium caryae*
fenestratum, *Corticium* = *Uthatobasidium ochraceum*
 fennicus, *Dacrymyces*
ferax (nom. conf.), *Corticium*, in part = [Achromyces] *Platygløea peniophorae*
ferruginea, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 441 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822, not ~ Sm. 1805 (d.n.) per Hook. 1821.—Fide Fr. 1821: 478; 1823: 219; 1828 E. 1: 230 = *Clavaria contorta* Holmskj. per Fr. ≡ *Clavariadelphus fistulosus* var. *contortus* (Holmskj. per Fr.) Corner 1950: 273 f. 102. — *Clavariaceae*.
ferruginea Sm., *Gyraria*, *Tremella* = *Tremella foliacea*
fertilissima, *Dacrymycella*, Bizzoz. 1885 (AIV VI 3): 309 (Italy) (nom. anam.).—The author thought this to represent a conidial state of *Calloria* Fr. or *Dacrymyces*, apparently in error. — Deuteromycetes.
filamentosa, -us, -um, *Pellicularia* (Pat. apud Pat. & Lag.) D. P. Rog. 1943, misapplied; *Hypochnus* Pat. apud Pat. & Lag. 1891 (BmF 7): 163 pl. 11 f. 2 (Ecuador) (80), not ~ Burt 1926; *Ceratobasidium* L. Olive 1957 (incomplete reference: n.v.p.), misapplied; sensu D. P. Rog., in part = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
 filicina, ? *Protodontia*
 filicinum, *Herpobasidium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Helicobasidium*
fimbriata, *Tremella* = *Tremella foliacea*
 fimetaria, -um, [Achromyces], *Exobasidium*, *Helicobasidium*, *Platygløea*, *Tremella*
fimicola, *Achromyces*, *Platygløea* = [Achromyces] *Platygløea* fimetaria
fissa, *Guepinia*, Berk. 1843 (AM 10): 383 pl. 12 f. 15, in part ("Malacca and Siam").—An alien, reported from a hothouse at Berlin by P. Henn. 1899 (VBr 40): 118. — Fide Bres. 1911 (Am 9): 273 & McNabb 1965 (NZB 3): 63, 64 = *Guepinia/Dacryopinax spathularia*, q.v.
flabellum, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces palmatus*
flaccida, *Tremella* = *Exidia glandulosa*
flammea, *Schaeff.*, *Calocera*, *Clavaria* = *Calocera viscosa*
flavescens, *Pellicularia*, (Bon.) D. P. Rog. 1943, misapplied; *Hypochnus* Bon. 1851: 160 (Germany); *Corticium* Wint. 1882 & *Botryobasidium* D. P. Rog. 1935, misapplied.—Nomen dubium. Sensu Fuck. = *Uthatobasidium fusisporum*
flavescens, *Tubercularia* = *Ditiola radicata*
flavida, *Calocera* = *Calocera furcata*
flavidula, *Tremella* = ? *Tremella lutescens*
flexilis, see *fluxilis*
fluviatilis, *Tremella*, Rox. Clem. 1807 (d.n.): ≡ *Tremella fluviatilis gelatinosa* & *uterculosa* Dill. 1741: 54 pl. 10 f. 16 (England); *Tremella* Streinz 1861 (syn.).—Fide L. 1753: 1158 (as to 'basionym') = *Tremella verrucosa* L., q.v.
fluxilis, *Tremella*, (Fr.) Streinz 1861 ("flexilis"; syn.) ≡ *Tremella sarcoides* var. *fluxilis* Fr. 1822: 218 (Sweden) (nom. anam.).—*Tremella sarcoides* Fr., q.v.
 foliacea, *Tremella*, *Exidia*, *Gyraria*, *Naematelia*, *Ulocolla*; sensu Bref. = *Exidia saccharina*
foliicola, *Tremella*, Fuck. 1870 (Jna 23-24): 402 (Germany) (nom. anam.).—Fide Sacc.

- 1884 (SF 3): 699 = *Hainesia rubi* (Westend.) Sacc. — Deuteromycetes.
- liodistortum*, *Herpobasidium*, Gould apud Kent & Melh. 1943 (RIa 1942-3¹): 136 (lacking Latin description: n.v.p.).—Fide Gould 1945 (IaJ 19): 317 = *Herpobasidium deformans* (p. 158).
- fragiformis*, *Dacrymyces*, *Naematelia*, *Tremella* = *Tremella encephala*
- fraxini*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia*
- friesiana*, *Exidia* = *Exidia pithya*
- friesii* Weinm., *Cyphella* = ? *Femsjonia pezizaeformis*
- friesii*, *Pilacre*, Weinm. 1834 (Li 9): 413 (U.S.S.R., Russia), not ~ Weinm. 1832. —Nomen dubium. Listed by Shear & Dodge 1925 (JaR 30): 414, 415 as synonym of *Pilacre faginea* [= *Phleogenia faginea*], but the original description does not agree with this determination.
- frondosa* Fr., *Tremella*, *Naematelia*; sensu Tul. = *Tremella foliacea*; sensu Bon. = *Tremella mesenterica*; sensu Quéf. = ? *Tremella cerebrina*
- frondosa*, *Tremella*, Roth 1806: 348 (Germany) (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ Fr. 1822; *Palmella* Lyngb. 1819. — Algae.
- frutulosum*, *Corticium* = *Uthatabasidium ochraceum*
- fucata*, *Tremella*, Gmel. 1791 (d.n.), Humb. 1793 ('*facata*', error); ≡ *Tremella cinnabarina* Bull., q.v.
- fuciformis*, *Tremella*, Berk. 1856 (HJB 8): 277 (Brazil).—An alien, occasionally found in hothouses. — Descriptions & illustrations: A. Möll. 1895 (BMS 8): 115, 170 pl. 1 f. 5, pl. 4 f. 13; P. Henn. 1899 (VBr 40): 113, 117; Pilát 1928 (MP 5): 86 fig.; &c.
- fugacissima*, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*; sensu Whelden = *Sebacina sublilacina*
- fugax*, *Collema*, *Lichen*, *Parmelia* = *Exidia plana*
- fugax*, *Tulasnella*, *Corticium*, *Pachysterigma*, *Prototremella*
- fulva*, *Exidia*
- fungiformis*, *Tremella* = *Exidia recisa*
- furcata*, *Calocera*, *Clavaria*
- fusarioides*, *Dacrymyces*, (Berk.) Bon. 1864 (syn.); *Peziza* Berk. 1837 (MZB 1): 46 pl. 2 f. 4 (England) ≡ *Calloria fusarioides* (Berk.) Fr.—Cf. Dennis 1960: 121. — Discomycetes.
- fusca*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris fusca*, *Tremella*, (DC.) Poir. 1808 (d.n.), not ~ (With.) Steud. 1824 (n.v.p.), not ~ Lloyd 1917; ≡ *Gymnosporangium fuscum* DC. 1805: 217 (basionym). — Uredinales.
- fusca*, *Tremella*, (With.) Steud. 1824 (syn.), not ~ (DC.) Poir. 1808 (d.n.), not ~ Lloyd 1917; *Tremella arborea* var. *fusca* With. 1792: 224 (England) (d.n.).—Steudel referred *Tremella fusca* as synonym to [T.] "*ustulata*" which is evidently an error for *T. undulata* Hoffm. — An *Tremella foliacea*.
- fuscoviolacea*, *Tulasnella*
- fuscoviolacea*, *Septobasidium*, *Helicobasidium fuispora*, *Tremella* ('*Microtremella*')
- fuispora*, -us, -um, *Uthatabasidium*, *Corticium*, *Hypochnus*, *Pellicularia*, *Peniophora*; sensu Höhn. & L. = *Jaapia ochroleuca* (Bres. apud Brinkm.) Nannf. & Erikss. (not listed), *Coniophoraceae*
- galeata*, *Tremella*, (Holmskj.) per Pers. 1822; *Clavaria* Holmskj. 1799: 25 pl. [10] (Denmark) (nom. anam.) (d.n.). — Fide Fr. 1822: 218 = *Tremella sarcoides* Fr. (var.), q.v.
- gallaicus*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces minor galzinii*, *Bourdotia*, *Bourdotia pululahuana* subsp., *Exidiopsis*, *Sebacina galzinii*, *Septobasidium*
- gangliiformis*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces enatus gangliiformis*, *Tremella* = [*Tremella* ('*Microtremella*')] *Sebacina sphaerospora*
- Gausapia* = *Septobasidium*
- gelatinosa* Bull., *Exidia*, *Peziza* = *Exidia recisa*
- gelatinosa*, -us, -um, Scop., *Pseudohydnum*, *Exidia*, *Hydnogloea*, *Hydnum*, *Steccherinum*, *Tremellodon*
- gelatinosa* Holmskj., **Clavaria* Fr. 1821 (syn.), *Ramaria* = *Calocera viscosa*
- gelatinosa*, *Thelephora* = *Sebacina incrustans*
- gelatinosum*, *Hydnum*, Latourr. = *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*,
- gemmata*, *Exidia*, *Naematelia*, *Tremella* = *Myxarium hyalinum*
- genistae*, *Tremella* = *Tremella exigua*
- gigaspora*, *Clavaria* = *Tremellodendropsis tuberosa*
- gilvescens*, *Poria*, Bres. 1908 (Am 6): 40 (Europe), *Polyporaceae*. — Sensu Overh. = *Aporpium caryae*
- glacialis*, *Tremella* = *Tremella* ('*Microtremella*') *grilletii*
- glaira*, [*Sebacina*], *Exidiopsis*, *Tremella*

- glandulosus*, *Agaricus*, "Bull. . . . tab. 426" is cited by Oud. 1923 E. 4: 799 as synonym of *Exidia glandulosa* through confusion with *Tremella glandulosa* Bull. *pl.* 420.
- glandulosa* (Bull. per St-Am.) Fr., *Exidia*, *Auricularia*, *Spicularia*, *Tremella*; sensu Fr., in part = *Exidia plana*
- glandulosa* Neuh., *Exidia* = *Exidia plana*
- glauca*, *Tremella* = ? *Exidia albida*
- glaucopallida*, *Exidia*, P. Karst. 1868 (Nfe 9): 374 (Finland); *Tremella* P. Karst. 1889.—Nomen dubium.
- Glenospora* = *Septobasidium*
- globosa* Hedw., see *globulosa*
- globosa*, *Tremella*, Weiss 1770: 28 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ (Farl.) Arth. 1901 (Uredinales); ≡ *Ulva granulata* L. 1753: 1164 (Sweden) ≡ *Botrydium granulatum* (L.) Grev. — Xanthophyceae.
- globulosa*, *Tremella*, Hedw. 1798: 217 *pl.* 36 *fs.* 1–6 (d.n.) (n.v.), Ag. 1824: 29 ("globosa"; syn.), not ~ Speg. 1880.—Fide Roth 1806: 338 = *Rivularia dura* Roth. — Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- globulus*, *Naematelia*, Corda 1837 I. 1: 25 *pl.* 7 *f.* 299 (Czechoslovakia, Bohemia); *Tremella* Quéf. 1888, not ~ Bref. 1888.—Nomen dubium. Fide Neuh. 1936 (PM 2a): 29 = *Dacrymyces* sp., but I cannot follow him in this. — Sensu Lloyd = *Myxarium hyalinum*
- globulus* Bref., *Tremella*
- gloeocystidiata*, *Sebacina* = *Basidioidendron cinereum*
- gloeophora*, *Sebacina*
- Gloeosebacina* = *Stypella*
- Gloeotulasnella* = *Tulasnella*
- Glomerularia* Peck = ? *Herpobasidium*
- Glomopsis* = ? *Herpobasidium*
- glossoides* Pers., *Calocera*, *Clavaria*, *Dacryomitra*, *Tremella*; sensu Cost. & Duf. = [Calocera] *Dacryomitra pusilla*
- glossoides* Bref., *Dacrymyces*, *Dacryomitra* = [Calocera] *Dacryomitra pusilla*; sensu Lloyd = *Dacrymyces* sp. (not listed); sensu Brasf. (not listed)
- goodyerae-repentis*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia*
- gracilis*, *Rhizoctonia* ≡ [Thanatephorus] *Rhizoctonia sphaecelati*
- gracillima*, *Calocera*, Weinm. 1836: 517 (U.S.-S.R., Russia)—Nomen dubium fide McNabb 1963 (NZB 3): 54.
- grambergii*, *Exidia* = *Exidia glandulosa*
- graminicola*, *Exobasidiellum*, *Exobasidium*
- graminicola*, *Helicogloea*, *Saccoblastia*
- graminis*, *Exobasidium*; error (Pat. 1900: 36) for *E. graminicola* q.v.
- grandinioides*, *Basidioidendron*, *Bourdotia*, *Sebacina*
- grandis*, *Tremella* = *Tremella foliacea*
- grantii*, *Stereum* = *Tremellodendropsis tuberosa*
- granulata*, *Tremella*, (L.) Huds. 1778 (generic name n.v.p.); *Ulva granulata* L. 1753: 1164 (Sweden); ≡ *Botrydium granulatum* (L.) Grev. — Xanthophyceae.
- granulosa*, *Tremella*, Retz. 1769 (SVH 30): 250 (Sweden) (d.n.), not ~ Bull. 1791 (d.n.).—Fide Fr. 1823: 414 = *Sphaeria conglobata* Fr. per Fr. ≡ *Cucurbitaria conglobata* (Fr. per Fr.) Ces. & Not. — Pyrenomycetes.
- granulosa*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1791 H.: 227 [*pl.* 499 *f.* 2] (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ Retz. 1769 (d.n.).—Fide Zahlbr. 1925 C. 3: 97 = *Collema pulposum* Ach., but cf. Degelius 1954 (Sbu 19²): 167, "description agrees rather well with [*Collema pulposum*] but the figure suggests . . . probably a *Nostoc* . . ." — Lichenes or Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- granulosum*, *Trichoderma*, Fuck. 1870 (Jna 23–24): 364 (Germany).—Occasionally listed as synonym of *Pilacre faginea* [≡ *Phloeogena faginea*]: for instance by Lambotte 1884 F.m. 3: 257 because the type distribution had been issued under the name *Onygena faginea*. — Deuteromycetes.
- grilletii*, *Tremella* ('*Microtremella*'), *Exidia*
- grisea*.—"Naemaspora grisea Corda", Crouan 1867: 59 (syn.).—Listed as synonym of *Tremella exigua*. This is an error: *Naemaspora grisea* Pers. 1801: 110 (: Fr. 1832) sensu Corda 1839 I. 3: 26 *pl.* 4 *f.* 68 ("Naemaspora") seems to be a species of Melanconiales.
- griseorubella*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeotulasnella*
- grisea*, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*, *Thelephora*
- Guepinia* Fr. = *Tremiscus*; sensu Bref. = *Femsjonia*; sensu Ulbrich = *Guepiniopsis*; sensu G. W. Mart. 1936 [1958 (Ta 7): 199, in obs.] = *Dacryopinax* (not listed)
- Guepiniopsis* (Dacrymycetales)
- guttata*, [Dacrymyces], *Tremella*
- guttifera*, *Exidia*, Wallr. 1833: 558 (Germany).—Nomen dubium.

guttulatus, *Aleurodiscus* = *Basidiendron cinereum*

Gyrraria = *Tremella*

Gyrocephalus Pers. 1824 [1958 (Ta 7): 200]; lectotype: *Gyrocephalus aginnensis* Pers. ≡ *Helvella sinuosa* Brond. = *Gyromitra esculenta* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr.—A nomen rejiciendum v. *Gyromitra* Fr.—Sensu Bref. = *Tremiscus gyrosa*, *Tremella*, Hoffm. 1797–1811 V.s.: 30 pl. 17 f. 1 (Germany) (d.n.) per Streinz 1861.—Nomen dubium.

harperi, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces lacrymalis* helvelloides, *Sebacina*, *Corticium*, *Thelephora* helvelloides, *Tremiscus*, *Guepinia*, *Gyrocephalus*, *Phlogiotis*, *Tremella*

Helicobasidium (Auriculariineae)

Helicobasis = *Helicobasidium*

Helicogloea (Auriculariineae)

helicospora, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeotulasnella*

hellebori, *Hypochnus* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*

helleborines-latifoliae, [*Thanatephorus*], *Orcheomyces*

helleborines-palustris, [*Thanatephorus*], *Orcheomyces*

hemisphaerica, *Tremella*, L. 1753: 1158 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ *Schleich.* ex Secr. 1833.—Fide Ag. 1824: 25 = *Rivularia atra* Roth. [per Born. & Flah.]. — Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.

hemisphaerica, *Tremella*, *Schleich.* 1821 (nom. nud.) ex Secr. 1833 M. 3: 288 (Switzerland), not ~ L. 1753 (generic name n.v.p.). —Nomen dubium. Fide Bandoni 1961 (AMN 66): 327 = *Tremella virescens* Bref. This suggestion is not acceptable.

Herpobasidium (Auriculariineae)

Heterochaete (Tremellineae)

Heterochaetella (Tremellineae)

Heteromyces L. Olive = *Oliveonia*

Heteroradulum Lloyd 1917 (not accepted: n.v.p.; "McGinty") [1958 (Ta 7): 202]. —Introduced in connection with *Radulum kmetii* Bres. = *Eichleriella deglubens* Lloyd. (p. 166).

Hirneola (Auriculariineae)

Hirneolina = ? *Heterochaete*

hispanica, *Tremella*

holosporum, *Helicobasidium*

horkelii, *Actinomyces*, F. Meyen 1827 (Li 2): 442.—The true nature of this species has not yet been established: it can be accepted

with confidence, I believe, as non-basidiomycetous and perhaps even as non-vegetable. Cf. also von Heyden 1839 (Li 13, Litt.): 51.

Hormomyces = *Tremella*

hyalina, -us, -um, Pers., *Myxarium*, *Dacrymyces*, *Tremella*; sensu Bourd. & G. = *Dacrymyces caesius*; sensu Lloyd = ? *Dacrymyces tortus*

hyalina.—"T[remella] *hyalina* Boud.", Cost. & Duf. 1895: 289.—An error for *T. hyalina* 'Pers'?

hyalina, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeotulasnella*

hyalinogriseum, *Protohydnum*, Romell ("in herb."), Lundell 1932 (SSN 22): 33 (nom. nud.), Bourd. 1932 (BmF 48): 206 (syn.). —Fide Kühner apud Bourd., l.c. = *Protohydnum piceicola* ≡ *Protodontia piceicola* (p. 172).

hyalinus, *Dacrymyces*, Lib. 1837 P.A.: No. 333 [cf. Matthieu 1853: 263] (Belgium) (nom. anam.) ≡ *Linodochium hyalinum* (Lib.) Höhn. 1909 (SbW 118): 1238, 1239. — Deuteromycetes.

Hydnogloea = *Pseudohydnum*

hydnoides, *Tremella*, Jacq. 1778 (MaJ 1): 145 pl. 16 (generic name n.v.p.).—Fide Lister 1911: 25 = *Ceratomyxa fruticulosa* (O. F. Müll.) Macbr. — Myxomycetes.

Hydrabasidium Park.-Rh. 1954 (nom. nud.) [1957 (Ta 6): 73]; holotype: *Corticium atratum* Bres. ≡ *Oliveonia atrata* (p. 186).

Hygromitra Nees 1816 ex Fr. 1821 [1958 (Ta 7): 205]; holotype, *Tremella stipitata* Bosc, q.v.—Fries originally included *Hygromitra* [= *Leotia* Fr.] in the Tremellini.

Hymenella Fr. 1821 (nom. nud.) (n.v.), 1822: 233 (nom. anam.), not ~ Moç. & Sessé ex DC. 1824 (Caryophyllaceae); lectotype: [*Hymenella ebuli* Fr. ≡] *Hymenella vulgaris* Fr.—Fries soon modified this generic name into *Hymenula* Fr. 1828 E. 2: 37, which name has come into general use. However, there is no nomenclative reason to reject the original form. The use of '*Hymenella*' (with retention of *Hymenula* as a distinct genus) for an excluded species [*Hymenella arundinis* (Pers.) Fr., q.v.] resulted in the later homonym *Hymenella* Vestergr. — Deuteromycetes.

Hymenula Fr. ≡ *Hymenella* Fr., q.v.

hypnophila, *Calocera*, Saut. 1841 (Fl 24): 317 ("Caloceras hypnophilum") (Austria).—No-

- men dubium. McNabb 1965 (NZB 3): 54 thinks of *Eocronartium muscicola*.
- hypochnoides* (nom. conf.), *Stypella*, in part = *Helicobasidium* sp.
- hypogaeus*, *Irpex* = *Sebacina incrustans*
- ilicis*, *Tremella*, *Myxarium hyalinum*
- impressa*, *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Exidia glandulosa*; sensu Bourd. & G. = *Exidia recisa*
- incarnata*, -um, J.-Ols., *Corticium*, *Pachysterigma*, *Tulasnella* = ? *Tulasnella violea*
- incarnata*, *Eichleriella*, *Hirneolina* = *Eichleriella alliciens*
- incarnata* Bres., *Tulasnella* = *Tulasnella violea incarnatum*, *Corticium*, (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. 1838; *Thelephora* Pers. 1801: 573 (Germany) (d.n.) per Fr. 1821; ≡ *Peniophora incarnata* (Pers. per Fr.) P. Karst. 1889, Mass. 1889, Corticiaceae. — Sensu Tul. ["*Corticium incarnatum (pinicola)*"] = *Tulasnella violea incarnatus*, *Dacrymyces*, P. Karst. 1887 (Mf 14): 83 (Finland).—Nomen dubium.
- inclusa*, *Sebacina*
- inclusa*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeotulasnella incrustatum*, *Helicobasidium* = *Helicogloea lagerheimii*
- incrustans*, *Clavaria* = *Sebacina incrustans*
- incrustans*, *Sebacina*, *Corticium*, *Thelephora indecorata*, *Tremella*, *Exidia*; sensu P. Karst. = *Exidia* sp. (not listed)
- insigne*, *Ditangium* = *Craterocola cerasi interna*, *Sebacina*
- intestinalis*, *Tremella*, O. F. Müll. 1782 (Fd 5 / F. 15): 5 pl. 885 f. 2 (generic name n.v.p.).—Fide Ag. 1824: 19 = *Nostoc muscorum* Ag. [per Born. & Flah.]. — Nostocaceae heterocystae.
- intestiniformis*, *Tremella*, Plan. 1788: 270 (Germany) (generic name n.v.p.) [cf. 1788 (BM 2 / 4. Stück): 165].—Nomen dubium. *Nostoc* sp. ? (but cf. 'albida' in the description).
- intumescens*, *Tremella*, *Exidia*, *Gyrraria*; sensu Bon. = *Exidia plana*; sensu Britz., P. Karst. = *Exidia* spp. (not listed)
- invisibilis*, *Sebacina*
- involutum*, *Corticium* = *Basiodendron diminutum*
- involuta*, -us, *Dacrymyces*, Schw. 1832: 186 (U.S.A., North Carolina); *Arrhytidia* Coker 1928. — Sensu auctt. nonn. = *Dacrymyces corticioides japonica*, *Naematelia*, *Tremella* = *Tremella encephala japonicum*, *Exobasidium*, Shirai 1896 (Japan) (131, 134). — Shirai 1896 (BMT 10): 52 pl. 4 fs. 9-11; A. L. Sm. 1912 (TBS 3): 374; Laubert 1925 (GwB 29): 429 fs. 1, 2; 1932: 287 fs. 72, 73; Vienn.-B. 1949: 1187 fs. 539, 540; S. Ito 1955: 53 f. 40; Graaf-land 1957, 1960 (Abn 9): 352 fs. 1-6, pl. 1, fs. A, B (*Exobasidium*); McNabb 1962 (TNZ 1): 267 f. 2: 1, pl. 1 f. 2 (*Exobasidium vaccinii* var.).
- M.—*Exobasidium azaleae* Peck sensu Ritz. Bos 1901 (LbT 9): 77 (perhaps first record for Europe). — Maubl. in Bourd. & G. 1928: 76; Göttgens 1960 (PhZ 38): fs. 8, 9 (on p. 409).
- M.—*Exobasidium discoideum* J. B. Ell. sensu Petri 1907. — Petri 1907 (Am 5): 341 fs. 1-8; Eftimiu & Kharbush 1927 (RPv 14): 62, 75 fs. 1, 6, 7, plate fs. 1-13.
- judae*, *Auricula* = *Hirneola auricula-judae juglandis*, *Exobasidium*, (Béreng.) Pat. 1900; *Fusidium* Béreng. 1847 (MTr 5): 49 (Italy) nom. anam.); ≡ *Microstroma juglandis* (Béreng.) Sacc. — Deuteromycetes.
- juniperi*, *Tremella*, (Pers.) Streinz 1861 (syn.; error); *Puccinia juniperi* Pers. 1794 (NMB 1): 118 / 1797 T.: 38 pl. 2 f. 1 (Germany) (d.n.) per Pers. 1801 = *Gymnosporangium fuscum* DC. — Uredinales.
- juniperina*, *Tremella*, P. Karst. 1869 F.F.: No. 812 (with description), not ~ L. 1753 (generic name n.v.p.; Uredinales); *Exidia* P. Karst. 1889.—The following note is by Dr. R. W. G. Dennis (in litt.): The material [K] is quite good, yellowish when dry, hyaline when soaked up, with abundant basidia, some empty and cruciately septate, others with sterigmata but I can find no spores. The small basidia, only about 9 μ diameter, small carpopores and colour suggest *Exidia grilletii* (Boud.) Neuh. to me as to [Dr. D. A. Reid]. The host is odd if so but Karsten's hosts were often wrong. I suspect the 'sporae sphaeroideae' were the basidia." — This last supposition agrees with Karsten's own conclusion: in later work [1889 (BFi 48) : 452] he replaced 'spores' by 'basidia', 10-12 μ in diam. — Tremellineae.
- juniperina*, *Tremella*, L. 1753: 1157 (Sweden)

- (d.n.), Pers. 1801: 625 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ P. Karst. 1869; *Gyraria* (L. per Mart.) S. F. Gray 1821; ≡ *Gymnosporangium juniperina* (L.) per Mart. 1817.—Fide Hylander & al. 1953 (ObL 1¹): 15 a nomen ambiguum in as much the precise identity within *Gymnosporangium* cannot be established. Often identified with *Gymnosporangium tremelloides* Hartig. *Tremella juniperina* emend. Huds. included also *Tremella mesenterica*, fide Fr. 1822: 214. — Uredinales.
- juratensis*, *Gyrocephalus* = *Tremiscus helvelloides*
- karstenii* Lind, *Exobasidium* = *Exobasidium karstenii*
- karstenii* Sacc. & Trott., *Exobasidium killermannii* Neuh. apud Killerm. 1940 (DrG 21): 81 (nom. anam.; incidental mention: n.v.p.); monotype: *Hyaloria europaea* Killerm., q.v.
- killermannii*, *Helicobasidium*, *Stypinella* = *Saccoblastia farinacea*
- klebahnii*, *Moniliopsis* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- kmethii*, *Eichleriella*, **Heteroradulum* Lloyd 1917, *Hirneolina*, *Radulum* = *Eichleriella deglubens*
- Kordyanella* Höhn. 1904 [1956 (Re 4): 117; 1963 (Ta 12): 156] (nom. anam.); monotype: *Kordyanella austriaca* Höhn., q.v.
- Kriegeria* (Auriculariineae)
- kruchii*, *Exobasidium*, "Wuill.", Sacc. & Trav. 1910 (SF 19): 693.—An error for *Exoascus kruchii* Vuill. 1891 (Rm 13): 141 ≡ *Taphrina kruchii* (Vuill.) Sacc. — Taphrinales.
- laccata*, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*
- lacera*, *Tremella*, (Sw. apud Ach.) Streinz 1861 ("Roth" in error; syn.) ≡ *Lichen lacerus* Sw. apud Ach. 1795 (SVH 16): 18, not ~ Gmel. 1791.—Fide Zahlbr. 1925 C. 3: 136–137 (for *L. lacerus*) = *Leptogium lichenoides* (L.) Zahlbr. Streinz's recombination apparently originated through confusion with '*Lichen tremella* Roth'. — Lichenes.
- laciniata*, *Sebacina*, (Schaeff. per St-Am.) Bres. 1903, misapplied; *Clavaria* Schaeff. 1774: 122 [pl. 291] (d.n.) per Mérat 1821, misapplied, not ~ Ehrenb. apud Fic. & Sch. 1823; = *Clavulina cristata* (Holmskj. per Fr.) J. Schroet., *Clavulinaceae*. — Sensu Bull., Bres. = *Sebacina incrustans*. — Cf. (54).
- laciniata*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1791 H.: 226 [pl. 499 f. 1] (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ With. 1776 (generic name n.v.p.).—Fide Dege- lius 1954 (Sbu 13³): 167 "probably a species of Collemataceae (*Collema cristatum* ?)". — Lichenes ?
- laciniata*, *Tremella*, With. 1776 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ Bull. 1791 (generic name n.v.p.); ≡ *Tremella terrestris cornuta* Dill. 1741: 52 pl. 10 f. 13 (England).—Dr. R. A. Maas Geesteranus suggested (private communication): detached thalli of *Evernia prunastri* (L.) Ach. that were collected on the ground. — Lichenes.
- lacrymalis*, *Dacrymyces*, *Gyraria*, *Tremella*; sensu Corda = *Dacrymyces stillatus*; sensu Sommerf. = *Dacrymyces tortus*
- lactea*, *Auricularia*, *Auricularia auricula-judae* var. = *Hirneola auricula-judae*
- lactea*, *Tremella*, Hedw. f. 1802 O.: pl. 2.—An error for *T. nivea* Hedw. f. (q.v.), the name used in the text.
- lactea*, *Tulasnella*
- laevis*, *Dacrymyces*
- laevisporum*, *Dermatangium* = ? *Tremella steidleri*
- lagerheimii*, *Helicogloea*, *Platygløea*
- lanuginosa*, [*Thanatephorus*], *Rhizoctonia Laschia* Fr. = *Hirneola*
- lasioboli*, *Cystobasidium*, *Iola*
- lauri* Brot., *Calocera*, *Clavaria* = *Exobasidium lauri*
- lauri* Geyler, *Exobasidium*
- ledi*, *Exobasidium*
- lentiformis*, *Ditiola*, *Helvella* = ? *Ditiola radicata*
- letendreana*, *Heterochaete*, *Thelephora*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina calcea*
- leucophaea*, *Eichleriella*, *Exidiopsis*, *Hirneolina leveillei*, *Peziza* = *Tremiscus helvelloides lichenoides*, *Merulius* = *Tremella foliacea lichenoides*, *Tremella*, L. 1753: 1157 (generic name n.v.p.); *Conchites* Paul. 1793 (generic name n.v.p.), misapplied ?; ≡ *Leptogium lichenoides* (L. per Wulf.) Zahlbr. 1935 C. 3: 137. — Lichenes. — Sensu Paul., cf. Lév. 1855: 99.
- ligularis*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1788: pl. 427 f. 1 (France) (d.n.) per Pollini 1824.—Fide Kern 1911 (BNY 7): 464 = *Gymnosporan-*

- gium clavariaeforme* (Wulf.) per DC. — Uredinales.
- ligulata*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 442 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822.—Fide Fr. 1822: 219 = *Pistillaria quisquiliaris* (Fr.) per Fr. ≡ *Typhula quisquiliaris* (Fr. per Fr.) P. Henn. — Clavariaceae.
- lilacea* = *lilacina* (Wulf.) Schrank, *Tremella lilacina*, *Helvella*, *Ombrophila*, sensu Quél. = *Craterocola cerasi*
- lilacina*, *Rhizoctonia*, Sappa & Mosca 1954 (All 2): 184 f. 6 (Somalia) (nom. anam.). —Saks. & Vaart. 1961 (CJB 39): 632 erroneously stated that this was found in Italy.
- lilacina*, *Tremella*, (Wulf.) Schrank 1789 (in error as “*lilacea*”; d.n.); *Helvella* (“*Elvela*”) Wulf. 1786 (CoJ 2): 347 (Austria) (d.n.); *Craterocola* Sacc. 1888, misapplied; *Ditangium* Pat. 1900, misapplied; ≡ *Ombrophilia lilacina* (Wulf. per Fr.) P. Karst., *Discomycetes*. — Sensu Quél. = *Craterocola cerasi* (26)
- lilacina*, -um, J. Schroet., *Tulasnella*, *Corticium*, *Prototremella* = *Tulasnella violaea*
- lilacinum*, *Corticium*, Post (in herb.).—Fide Neuh. 1936 (ABS 28¹): 54 = *Tulasnella violaea* (p. 193).
- lilacinum*, Quél., *Corticium*, *Corticium sanguineum* var. = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- lilacinus*, *Dacrymyces* = *Myxarium hyalinum limbata*, *Tremella*, O. G. Costa 1857: 261 (Italy, Sicilia) [cf. Trott. 1925 (SF 23): 580].—Nomen dubium.
- linearis*, *Tremella*, Pers. 1822: 109 (Europe) (nom. anam.); *Hymenella* Fr. 1822; *Hymenula* Fr. 1832.—The correct name seems to be *Hymenella linearis* (Pers.) Fr. See also under *Hymenella*. — Deuteromycetes.
- lithophila*, *Tremella*, Willd. 1788 (MB 2 / 4. Stück): 17 pl. 4 f. 16 (Germany) (d.n.). —Nomen dubium. — Algae ?
- livescens*, *Dendrodochium*, Bres. 1898 F.t. 2: 64 pl. 174 f. 1 (Italy) (nom. anam.).—Fide Bres., l.c., “vix dubie” the imperfect state of *Sebacina livescens*. — Deuteromycetes.
- livescens*, *Protohydnum*, Bres. (in litt.) apud Bourd. 1932 (BmF 48): 205 (syn.) ≡ *Protohydnum lividum* Bres. = *Protodontia subgelatinosa* (p. 172).
- livescens*, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*, *Thelephora lividum*, *Protohydnum*, **Protodontia* Park.-Rh. 1956 = *Protodontia subgelatinosum lobata*, *Auricularia*, *Exidia*, *Patila* = *Auricularia mesenterica loeselii*, *Orcheomyces*, B. Huber 1921 (SbW 130): 323 plate fs. 3–5 (Austria) (generic name not definitely accepted, “Er gehört zur Sammelgattung *Rhizoctonia repens* Bernard ...”: n.v.p.). — Deuteromycetes.
- longisporus*, *Dacrymyces loniceriae*, *Glomerularia*, *Glomopsis* = *Herpo-basidium deformans lupini*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia lutea*, *Tremella*, Plan. 1788: 270 (Germany) [cf. 1788 (BM 2 / 4. Stück): 165].—Nomen dubium. *Dacrymyces* sp.?
- luteo-alba*, *Ditiola*, *Femsjonina*, *Guepinia* = *Femsjonina pezizaeformis luteogriseum*, *Basidiodendron* = ? *Basidiodendron eyrei*
- lutea mesenterica*, *Tremella*, Secr. 1833 M. 3: 285 (double epithet: n.v.p.) ≡ *Tremella mesenterica* var. *lutea* Bull. = *Tremella cf. mesenterica* Retz. per Fr.
- lutescens* Bref., *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces lacrymalis*
- lutescens* Neuh., *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces lacrymalis*
- lutescens*, *Tremella*, *Tremella mesenterica* var.; sensu Quél. = *Guepiniopsis buccina*; sensu Bref. = *Tremella mesenterica lycoperdoides*, *Tremella*, Humb. 1793: 125 pl. 2 f. 3 (Germany) (d.n.) per Steud. 1824. —Nomen dubium. Cf. *Endogone* Link per Fr.
- lythri*, *Dacrymyces*, Desm. 1846 [cf. Desm. 1847 (ASn III 8): 190] (France) (nom. anam.) ≡ *Hainesia lythri* (Desm.) Höhn. 1918 (H 60): 164 [& cf. Höhn. 1906 (SbW 115): 687], the imperfect state of *Discohainesia oenotherae* (Cooke & Ell.) Nannf. — Deuteromycetes.
- macrochaete, Heterochaete
- macrospermum*, see *megaspermum*
- macrospora, Mycogloea, *Dacrymyces maculati*, [Thanatephorus], *Orcheomyces magnusii*, *Exobasidium* = *Exobasidium dubium major*, *Clavaria*, (Pers.) Steud. 1824 (syn.); *Clavaria cornea* var. Pers. 1801 (d.n.); ≡ *Clavaria flava*, *gelatinosa* ... O. F. Müll. 1777 (BbG 3): 351 pl. 9 fs 5, 6 (Denmark) (non-binomial phrase-name).—This is apparently a species of *Calocera*.

- marianii, Septobasidium
medicaginis DC., *Rhizoctonia*, *Sclerotium* =
Helicobasidium brebissonii
medicaginis, *Sclerotium*, Biv. 1816 S. 4: 26 pl. 6
 f. 2 (Italy, Sicilia) (generic name n.v.p.),
 not ~ (DC. per St-Am.) Spreng. 1827.—
 Listed by some authors (Oud. 1921 E. 3:
 855) as synonym of *Rhizoctonia medicaginis*,
 but this is certainly not correct. — Ap-
 parently root-tubercles.
medularis, **Clavaria* Fr. 1821 (syn.), *Ramaria* =
Calocera furcata
megaspermum, *Exobasidium*, Lagerh. "in litt. et
 sched." apud Briosi & Cavara 1896 F.p.:
 No. 261 as synonym of *Exobasidium vaccini-
 uliginosi* (p. 207); A. Blytt 1905: 140
 ("macrospERMUM") as synonym of *Exo-
 basidium myrtilli* "Thuem.", misinterpreted.
menthae, *Rhizoctonia*, B. & Br. 1861 (AM III
 7): 455 (England).—The protologue sug-
 gests *Rhizoctonia crocorum*, but the type does
 not bear this out: compare Buddin & Wak.
 1927 (TBS 12): 137.
merulina, *Ditiola*, *Guepinia*, *Guepiniopsis*, *Peziza*
 = *Guepiniopsis buccina*
mesenterica, -us, -um, Dicks., *Auricularia*,
Helvella, *Merulius*, *Oncomyces*, *Patila*, *Phlebia*,
Stereum, *Thelephora*
mesenterica Schaeff., *Helvella* = *Tremella me-
 senterica*
mesenterica Pers., *Tremella* = *Tremella mesen-
 terica*
mesenterica Retz., *Tremella*
mesenterica Steud., *Tremella* = *Tremella me-
 senterica*
mesentericus, *Dacrymyces* = *Femsjonina pezizae-
 formis*
mesenteriformis, *Auricularia* = *Auricularia me-
 senterica*
mesenteriformis, *Helvella* = *Auricularia mesen-
 terica*
mesenteriformis, *Tremella*, Gilib. 1792: 606
 (d.n.), not/an ~ Jacq. 1778 (d.n.).
mesenteriformis Jacq., &c., *Tremella* = *Tremella
 mesenterica*
mesenteriformis, *Ulocolla* = *Tremella foliacea*
mesenteroides, *Tremella* = *Tremella mesen-
 terica*
mesomorpha, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina laccata*
mespili, *Tremella*, Arth. 1901 (PIA 1900): 135
 ≡ *Gymnosporangium mespili* (Arth.) Kern
 1911 (BNY 7): 462 f. 24. — Uredinales.
 — This name was originally a recombina-
 tion of *Aecidium mespili* DC. 1815: 98
 (Belgium) (nom. anam.), but since it also
 included the perfect state [≡ *Gymnosporan-
 gium confusum* Plowr.], it is now to be dis-
 sociated from its 'basionym'.
metachroa, *Gloeotulasnella* = *Tulasnella hyalina*
metallica, *Tulasnella* = *Oliveonia atrata*
meteorica, *Tremella*, Pers. apud Gmel. 1791:
 1446 (Germany) (d.n.).—Nomen dubium.
mexicana, *Eichleriella* = *Eichleriella alliciens*
michelianum, -us, *Corticium*, *Hypochnus*, *Septo-
 basidium* = *Septobasidium orbiculare*
micra, [Achromyces], *Platygløea*
microbasidia, *Sebacina*
microspora, [Achromyces], *Platygløea*
microspora, *Tulasnella*
microsporus, *Dacrymyces*, P. Karst. 1889 (BFI
 48): 459 (Finland).—Nomen dubium.
Microstroma Niessl 1861 [1956 (Re 4): 117;
 1963 (Ta 12): 156] (nom. anam.); *Exo-
 basidium* sect. ~ (Niessl) Pat. 1900; mono-
 type: *Fusisporium pallidum* Niessl, q.v. —
 Currently considered to be a genus of
 Deuteromycetes. — Special literature:
 Maire, 1913; Wolf, 1929.
miculæa, *Tremella*, Wallr. ("olim"), 1833: 260
 (syn.) = *Myxarium nucleatum* Wallr. =
Myxarium hyalinum (p. 171).
miedzyrzecensis, *Platygløea* = [Achromyces]
Platygløea sebacea
miliaria, *Dacrymyces* = ? *Dacrymyces stillatus*
miniata, *Tremella*, Reb. 1804: 284 (Germany)
 (nom. anam.), not ~ Trog. 1844.—Fide
 Fr. 1822: 231, in part = *Dacrymyces urticae*,
 q.v. ("cum Tuberc. *Acaciae confusa*"). Reb.,
 l.c., cited "*Tremella urticae* Pers." [≡
Cylindrocolla urticae (Pers. per Mérat) Bon.]
 as synonym.
miniata, *Tremella*, Trog 1844 (MiB): 62
 (Switzerland), not ~ Reb. 1804 (d.n.).
 —Nomen dubium.
 minor, *Dacrymyces*
minor, *Stypella*, A. Möll. sensu G. W. Mart.
 = [Tremella ('Microtremella')] *Sebacina*
sphaerospora. — Cf. (72).
minuta, *Tremella*, Schleich. 1821 (Switzerland)
 (nom. nud.).—See under *Tremella viridis*
muscorum Secr.
minutissima, *Exidia* = *Tremella* ('Micro-
 tremella') *grilletii*
minutula, *Exidia* = *Tremella exigua*
Mohortia = *Septobasidium*
molybdea, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*

- moniliformis*, *Tremella*, Willd. 1787: 420 (Germany) (generic name n.v.p.). — Algae.
- Moniliopsis* = *Thanatephorus*
- moriformis*, *Tremella*, *Dacrymyces*, ? **Phyllopta* Fr. 1849
- muvida*, *Calocera*, (Pers.) Wettst. 1885, misapplied, not ~ *Sacc.* 1916; *Clavaria* Pers. 1797 C.: 187/55 *pl. 2 f. 3* (d.n.) per Fr. 1821, *Clavariaceae*. — *Sensu* Hornem. = an unidentified species; *sensu* Wettst. = *Calocera furcata*
- muvida*, *Calocera*, *Sacc.* 1916: 1221 (Denmark). — *Nomen dubium*. Name introduced for *Clavaria muvida* Pers. *sensu* Hornem. 1806 (Fd 8 / F. 22): 8 *pl. 1305 f. 1* to replace *Calocera furcata* with which Fr. 1838: 581 had identified it. Wettstein (see preceding entry) had done the same but in contradiction to Saccardo he did not expressly exclude Persoon's species from the conception. — *Sensu* *Sacc.* = *Calocera furcata*
- muvida*, *Ditiola*, S. Schulz. 1860 (VW 10): 322 *pl. 1 fig.* (Yugoslavia, Slavonia) (nom. anam.). — *Fide* Juel 1922 (ABS 18⁶): 10, 12 = *Crinula caliciformis* (Fr.) per Fr., "jedenfalls nahestehend". — *Deuteromycetes*.
- Muciporus* ((nom. conf.), in part = *Tulasnella mucoroides*, [*Thanatephorus*], *Rhizoctonia mucoroides*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1791 H.: 228 [*pl. 499 f. 4*] (France) (d.n.) per Pollini 1824, Steud. 1824, not *T. mucoroidea* Pat. 1897. — *Fide* Link 1824: 34 & Fr. 1832: 433 = *Bactridium flavum* Kunze per Fr. — *Deuteromycetes*.
- mucosa*, *Bourdotia* = *Basidioidendron deminutum*
- multiseptatus*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces palmatus*
- murina*, *Sebacina*, *Basidioidendron cinereum*
- Musciclavus* = *Eocronartium*
- musvicola*, *Eocronartium*, *Ceratella*, *Clavaria*, **Cronartium* Pilát 1957 (syn.), *Pistillaria*, *Typhula*
- muscigena*, *Anthina*, *Atractiella* = *Eocronartium musvicola*
- muscigena*, *Clavaria*, *Eocronartium*, *Typhula* = *Eocronartium musvicola*
- muscigena*, *Protospistillaria* = *Eocronartium musvicola*
- muscorum*, *Tremella*, Schleich. 1821 (Switzer-
- land) (nom. nud.). — See under *T. viridis muscorum* Secr.
- mycetophila*, *Tremella*, Peck 1876 (RNS 28): 53 *pl. 1 f. 4* (U.S.A., New York); *Exobasidium* Burt 1901 (BTC 28): 287 *pl. 23*. — *Fide* Burt 1915 (AMo 2): 656, "a teratological production of *Collybia dryophila*". — Descriptions & illustrations: Peck 1901 (RNS 54): 172 (*Tremella*); Burt, l.c., 1901; Boud. 1917 (BmF 33): 13 *pl. 2 f. 2* (*Exobasidium*). — Also reported from Europe: Ramsb. 1933 (TBS 18): 253; O. Rostr. 1916 (DbA 2⁵): 24, 1935 (DbA 8⁶): 27; Boud., l.c.; &c. — Special literature: Ramsbottom, 1933.
- Mycogloea* (*Auriculariineae*)
- mycophaga*, *Tremella*
- mycophagum*, *Ceratobasidium*, M. P. Christ. 1959 (DbA 19): 45 *f. 39* (Denmark). — Excluded; probably a species of *Galzinia* Bourd. — *Corticaceae*.
- myosurus*, *Tremella*, (Ducluzeau) Hornem. 1818 (generic name n.v.p.); *Batrachyospermum* Ducluzeau 1805: 76 (France); *Palmella myosurus* (Ducluzeau) Lyngb., 1819. — Algae.
- myriadeus*, *Dacrymyces*, (Bourd. & G.) Neuh. 1936 (syn.); *Dacrymyces deliquescens* var. Bourd. & G. 1909 (BmF 25): 33 (France). — *Nomen dubium*. Cf. Neuh. 1936 (ABS 28¹): 39, 45 ("pr. p.?" = *Dacrymyces punctiformis* Neuh. [= *D. tortus* (Willd.) per Fr.].
- myricae*, *Tremella* = ? *Exidia plana*
- myrtilli* Siegm., *Exobasidium*
- myrtilli* Thüm. ex P. Karst., *Exobasidium*, *Exobasidium vaccinii* f. & subsp. = *Exobasidium myrtilli*
- Myxarium* (*Tremellineae*)
- Myxoporus* Clem. 1902 (nom. nud. & conf.) [1957 (Ta 6): 84] ≡ *Muciporus* Juel, *q.v.*
- Naematelia* (nom. conf.), in part = *Tremella Nakaiomyces* (nom. conf.), in part = ? *Tremella*
- napae* | *napaeae* | *napi*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- natans*, *Tremella*, Hedw. 1798: 218 *pl. 36 fs. 7-10* (d.n.) ≡ *Gloeotricha natans* (Hedw.) per Born. & Flah. 1886 (ASn VII 4): 369. — *Nostocaceae heterocysteeae*.
- neglecta*, *Exidia* = *Exidia plana*
- neglecta*, *Tremella*, Tul. 1871 (JLS 13): 34; 1872 (ASn V 15): 222 (France); *Naematelia*

- Lloyd 1922 (LMW 7): 1150 (incidental mention: n.v.p.).—Nomen dubium: basidia and spores unknown. I do not believe that the following suggestions are correct: Neuh. 1936 (PM 2a): 46, cf. *Exidia grilletii*; Bandoni 1961 (AMN 66): 327 = *Tremella exigua*.
- neottiae*, [Thanatephorus], *Orcheomyces*, *Rhizoctonia*
- nigra*, *Exidia*, Opiz 1852 (Czechoslovakia) (nom. nud.).—Cf. Svrček in Klášť. & al. 1958: 81.
- nigra* Bon., *Tremella* = *Exidia plana*
- nigra*, *Tremella*, With. 1776 (d.n.), not ~ Bon. 1851; ≡ "*Lichenoides tuberculosum compressum nigrum, lignis putridis adnascens* [leg.:] D. Richards. [Ray 1724:] Syn. St. Br. III. p. 71. n. 51" Dill. 1741: 127 pl. 18 f. 7 (England).—The last mentioned name has been (apparently erroneously) listed as synonym of *Sphaeria tuberculosa* Lightf. and *Lycoperdon nigrum* Huds.
- nigrescens*, *Achroomyces*, Höhn. 1904 (Am 2): 273 (nom. prov.) ≡ *Stictis betuli* Fr. "... varietas nigrescens in *Tilia*" Fr. 1822: 193 (unnamed var.) (Sweden).—Nomen dubium. Höhn., l.c., thought that this variety might possibly belong to *Achroomyces tiliae* (Lasch) Höhn. = *A. disciformis*.
- nigrescens* Fr., *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Tremella intumescens*; sensu P. Karst. = *Exidia* sp. (not listed)
- nigrescens*, *Tremella*, S. Schulz. 1866 (Yugoslavia, Slavonia) (nom. nud.).
- nigricans*, *Dacrymyces*, *Dacrymyces deliquescens* var.
- nigricans*, *Epidochium*, (Fr.) Fr. 1849; *Agyrium* Fr. 1822: 232 (Sweden) (nom. anam.); *Tremella* Sacc. 1888, not ~ With. 1776 (d.n.), not ~ Poir. 1808 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ Bull. 1789 (d.n.) & (Bull. per Mérat) G. F. Re 1827.—Mentioned here because the specific epithet was borrowed for *Platygløea nigricans* J. Schroet. (6).
- nigricans*, *Platygløea* = *Achroomyces disciformis*
- nigricans*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1789: pl. 455 f. 1 & 1791 H.: 217 (France) (nom. anam.) (d.n.), not ~ With. 1776 (d.n.), not ~ Poir. 1808 (generic name n.v.p.); *Tubercularia* (Bull.) per Mérat 1821: Fr. 1822, not ~ (Fr.) Spreng. 1827; *Tremella* (Bull. per Mérat) G. F. Re 1827, not ~ (Fr.) Sacc. 1888; ≡ *Tubercularia nigrescens* St-Am. 1821.—Sometimes (Ferraris 1910: 24) referred to *Tubercularia vulgaris* Tode per Fr., the imperfect state of *Nectria cinnabarina* (Tode per Fr.) Fr. — Deuteromycetes.
- nigricans*, *Tremella*, Poir. 1808 (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ With. 1776 (d.n.), not ~ Bull. 1789 (d.n.) & (Bull. per Mérat) G. F. Re 1827, not ~ (Fr.) Sacc. 1888; ≡ *Nostoc lichenoides* Vauch. 1803: 227 pl. 16 f. 5 (Switzerland).—Fide Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 222 = *Collema* sp. — Sensu Kütz. = *Nostoc sphaericum* Vauch. fide Degelius 1954 (Sbu 13²): 50. — Lichenes.
- nigricans* With., *Tremella* = *Exidia plana*
- nitidus*, *Dacrymyces*, (Lib.) Sprée 1870; *Agyrium* Lib. 1834 P.A.: No. 235 (n.v.) [cf. Matthieu 1853: 261]; ≡ *Agyriella nitidum* (Lib.) Sacc. 1884. — The combination *Dacrymyces nitidus* is often ascribed to Coem. 1858 (BAB II 5): 22 (reprint pagination) but he did not actually make it. — Deuteromycetes.
- nivalis*, *Tremella*, (F. Bauer) R. Br. "in Ross. Voy. Suppl. p. 44" fide Cooke 1882-4: 54; *Uredo* F. Bauer 1819 [cf. R. Br. 1825: 344, 578-590 for German translation] ≡ *Protococcus nivalis* (F. Bauer) Ag. 1824 (type of *Protococcus* Ag.). — Chlorophyceae.
- nivea*, *Tremella*, Hedw. f. 1802 O.: 8, 17 pl. 2 (on pl. as *T. lactea*) (Germany) (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ With. 1776 (d.n.).—Either *Chaetophora pisiformis* (Roth) Ag. (fide Ag. 1824: 27) or *C. elegans* (Roth) Ag. — Chlorophyceae.
- nivea*, *Tremella*, With. 1776 (d.n.), not ~ Hedw. f. 1802 (generic name n.v.p.); ≡ *Fungus niveus aqueus* ... Ray 1724: 26 (England).—Fungus mycelium. — Deuteromycetes.
- nostoc*, *Tremella*, L. 1753: 1157 (d.n.) ≡ *Nostoc commune* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 203. — Nostocaceae heterocystaceae.
- nucleata*, *Tremella*, Schw. 1822: 115 (U.S.A., North Carolina); *Naematelia* Fr. 1822; *Exidia* Burt 1921; = *Myxarium* sp. (46). — Sensu Berk. 1860, in part = *Myxarium hyalinum*
- nucleatum*, *Myxarium* = *Myxarium hyalinum*

nuda, [Dacrymyces], *Dacryomitra*, *Dacryopsis*, *Ditiola*

obliqua, *Guepinia*, Mass. 1892 B.F. 1: 418 (Great Britain); *Ditiola* Rea 1922.—Nomen dubium.

obscura, *Tremella*, *Tremella mycophaga* var.

obscura, *Tulasnella*

obtusum, *Fusarium*, *Fusisporium* = *Mycogloea macrospora*

ochraceum, *Uthatabasidium*, *Botryobasidium*, *Coniophora*

olivaceoignira, *Tremella* = *Exidia pithya*

Oliveonia (Tulasnellaceae)

Ombrophila Fr. 1849: 357 [1958 (Ta 7): 237, in obs.]; lectotype: *Ombrophila violacea* Fr. ≡ *Peziza clavus* var. *violascens* A. & S. 1805 (d.n.), not *Octospora violacea* Hedw.; not ~ Quél. 1892. — Sensu Quél. 1883 = *Craterocolla* (26). — *Ombrophila* Quél. 1892 came into being by exclusion of the type species.

Ombrophila Quél. 1892, not ~ Fr. 1849 (26).

Oncomyces = *Auricularia*

onygena, *Cribaria* = *Phleogena faginea*

opalea, *Gloeotulasnella* = *Tulasnella traumatica*

opalea, *Sebacina* = [Sebacina] *Exidiopsis glaira*

orbiculare, -is, *Septobasidium*, *Thelephora*

orbicularis, *Tremella*, Retz. 1769 (SVH 30):

249 (Sweden) (d.n.) per Steud. 1824.—

Nomen dubium. Possibly not a fungus

("orbiculata concava viridis . . . arb").

Orcheomyces Burgeff 1909 (n.v.p.) [1962 (Ta

11): 93].—Apparently first validly published by Hch. Wolff (79). — Almost in-

variably citations like *Orcheomyces insignis*,

O. ludigi, *O. mascula* [!], and *O. sambucina*

"Burgeff" [Ramsbottom 1923 (TBS 8):

37] are given as if they were binomials; they are to be treated as names 'mentioned

incidentally' in the sense of the "Code".

Orcheomyces = *Thanatephorus*

Ordonia = *Septobasidium*

ovisporus, *Dacrymyces*

oxycocci, *Exobasidium*

Pachysterigma = *Tulasnella*

pallens, *Dacrymyces* = *Achroomyces disciformis*

pallida, *Tulasnella*

pallidum, *Microstroma*, (Niessl) Niessl 1861;

Fusisporium Niessl 1858 (VW 8): 329 pl. 8

f. 2 (Austria) (nom. anam.).—Fide Sacc.

1886 (SF 4): 9 = *Microstroma juglandis* (Béring.) Sacc. — Deuteromycetes.

palmata, *Tremella*, Hedw. f. 1798: 70 pl. (r)

fs. 4-7 (Germany) (generic name n.v.p.)

(d.n.), not ~ Schum. 1803 (d.n.) per Pers.

1822, not ~ Schw. 1832.—Fide Lyngb.

1819: 191 = *Chaetophora endiviaefolia* (Roth)

Ag. [= *C. incrassata* (Huds.) Haz]. — Chlorophyceae.

palmata Schum., *Calocera*, *Tremella* = *Calocera*

cornea

palmata, -us, Schw., *Dacrymyces*, *Dacryopsis*,

Tremella

Palmellodon Fr. 1867 (nom. prov.) [1963 (Ta

12): 166] ≡ *Tremellodon*, q.v.

palustris, *Tremella*, Web. 1778 (generic name

n.v.p.) ≡ *Tremella palustris*, *vulgari marinae*

similis . . . Dill. 1741: 44 pl. 8 f. 2 (Eng-

land).—Fide Ag. 1823 S.A. 1: 414 =

Ulva bullosa Roth ≡ *Monostroma bullosum*

(Roth) Kütz. — Chlorophyceae.

palustris.—" [*Tremella*] *palustris* Dill. Fl. d.",

Steud. 1824 (syn.), not ~ Web. 1778

(generic name n.v.p.); ≡ (abbreviated

form of the phrase-name) *Tremella palustris*,

vesiculis sphaericis fungiformibus Dill. 1741:

55 pl. 10 f. 17 = *Ulva granulata* L.

1753 sensu O. F. Müll, for which see

under *Tremella pisum*. — *Tremella palustris*

"Wigg.", cited by Steud., l.c., as synonym

of *Gastridium lubricum* (Roth) Lyngb. [≡

Tetraspora lubrica (Roth) Ag.] is evidently

an error.

papaveris, *Tremella*, Quél. 1892 (Rm 14): 65

pl. 126 f. 4 (France).—Nomen dubium.

Apparently based on an imperfect fungus,

doubtfully basidiomycetous.

papillata, *Auricularia*, *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Exidia*

glandulosa

papillata, *Stypella*, *Sebacina*

paradoxa, *Ditiola*, (Hedw. f.) per Fr. 1822;

Octospora Hedw. f. 1802 O.: 13, 19 pl. 9

(Germany).—Fide Tul. 1865 C. 3: 183

(sensu Rab. 1862 F.e.: No. 470) = *Peziza*

carpineae Pers. [≡ *Pezizula carpineae* (Pers. per

Pers.) Rehm]. However, Hedwig gave the

habitat as "in frustulo corticis fagi" rather

than *Carpinus*.

paradoxus, *Dacrymyces*, P. Karst. 1886 (H 25):

232 (Finland).—Nomen dubium.

parasiticum, *Tuber* = *Helicobasidium brebis-*

sonii

parasiticus, *Dacrymyces*, *Kavina* (in herb.).

- Fide Pilát 1953 (Sy 7): 316 = *Tremella mycophaga* (p. 183).
- parmastoenis*, [Dacrymyces], *Dacryopinax patavinum*, *Exobasidium Patila* = *Auricularia pearsonii*, *Ceratobasidium*, (Bourd.) M. P. Christ. 1959; *Corticium* Bourd. 1921 (TBS 7): 51 f. 1 (England); ≡ *Paullicorticium pearsonii* (Bourd.) Jo. Erikss. — Corticiaceae.
- Pellicularia* Cooke 1876 [1957 (Ta 6): 107] (nom. conf.) (77). — Special literature: Donk, 1953. — Sensu D. P. Rog., in part = *Ceratobasidium pellucens*, *Peziza*, Schum. 1803: 413 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822; *Bulgaria* Fr. 1822. — Referred with doubt by Lind 1913: 346 to *Exidia recisa*. May be a species of *Exidia*, but rather a nomen dubium. Original drawing, published by Hornem. 1830 (Fd 12 / F. 34): 12 pl. 2031 f. 2.
- penicillata*, -um, *Merisma*, *Thelephora* = *Sebacina incrustans*; sensu Fr. = *Thelephora* sp.
- penicillata*, *Tremella*, Arth. 1901 (PIA 1900): 135 (excl. of 'basionym' based on an imperfect state).—Fide Hylander & al. 1953 (ObL 1⁴): 17 = *Gymnosporangium tremelloides* Hartig. — Introduced as a new combination for *Lycoperdon penicillatum* O. F. Müll. 1780 (Fd 5 / F. 14): 8 pl. 839 (nom. anam.) (d.n.), but through simultaneous inclusion of perfect state, *Tremella penicillata* [≡ "*Gymnosporangium*" *tremelloides* A. Br.] is to be treated as a new name. — Uredinales.
- peniophorae*, [Achromyces], *Platygløea*
- Peniotulasnella* Bourd. & G. 1928: 65 (nom. prov.); monotype: *Peniotulasnella conspersa* Bourd. & G., q.v.
- peritricha*, *Exidiopsis*, *Sebacina* = ? *Sebacina effusa*
- persistens*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1786: pl. 304 & 1791 H.: 223 (France) (d.n.) per St-Am. 1821.—Listed by Oud. 1919 E. 1: 647 as synonym of *Gymnosporangium sabinæ* (Dicks.) per Wint., q. v.—Uredinales.
- persicii*, *Echyna*, *Pilacre* = *Phleogena faginea*
- peziza*, *Guepinia*, *Guepiniopsis* = *Guepiniopsis buccina*; sensu J. Schroet. = *Ditiola radicata*
- peziza*, *Tremella* = *Ditiola radicata*
- pezizaeformis*, *Femsjonina*, *Exidia pelliculoides*, *Tremella*, Cumino 1805 (MAT, Mém. prés.): 240 (Italy) (d.n.) per Pollini 1824.—The description suggests *Coryne sarcoides* (Jacq. per Pers.) Tul.
- phaseoli*.—"Dacrymyces phaseoli, Dur." is mentioned by Cooke 1891 (G 20): 15 as "not to be traced in Saccardo Sylloge".
- Phleogena* (Auriculariineae)
- Phlogiotis* = *Tremiscus*
- phragmitidis*, *Dacrymyces*, Westend. 1860 (BAB II 11): 652 (Belgium) (nom. anam.); Sacc. 1888 ("*Phragmitis*").—Fide Sacc. 1886 (SF 4): 670 = *Hymenella rubella* Fr. ("verisimiliter huc spectat"). — Deuteromycetes.
- phragmitis*, see *phragmitidis*
- Phyllopta* Fr. 1819 & 1821 (nom. nud.); *Tremella* subgen. ~ Fr. 1822; *Phyllopta* (Fr.) Fr. 1825 [1958 (Ta 7): 239]; lectotype: *Tremella biparasitica* Fr., q.v.
- picea*, *Tremella* = *Exidia plana piceicola*, *Protodontia*, *Protohydnum Pilacre* Fr. 1825; Fr. 1829 [1958 (Ta 7): 239]. —A discomycetous genus, the name of which has for some time been misapplied to *Phleogena*. — Cf. Boudier, 1888. Sensu Bref. = *Phleogena*
- Pilacrella* (Auriculariineae)
- pilatii*, *Aporpium*, *Poria* = *Aporpium caryae pini*, *Platygløea*, Höhn. ("i. litt."), Strass. 1910 (Austria) (nom. nud.).
- pini*, *Tubercularia* = *Ditiola radicata*
- pinicola*, *Corticium*, *Corticium incarnatum* var. = *Tulasnella violea*
- pinicola*, *Helicogloea*, *Saccoblastia* = *Saccoblastia farinacea*
- pinicola*, *Tremella* = ? *Dacrymyces palmatus pinicola*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeatulasnella pini-insignis*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia pisiiformis*, *Tremella*, Scop. 1772: 402 (Yugoslavia, Carniola) (d.n.) per Steud. 1824, not ~ Velen. 1922.—Nomen dubium.
- pisiiformis*, *Tremella*, Velen. 1922: 791 [cf. Pilát 1948: 285], not ~ Scop. 1772 (d.n.). —Fide Pilát 1957c: 175 = *Endogone pisiiformis* Link per Fr. — Mucorales.
- pisum*, *Tremella*, (O. F. Müll.) Gmel. 1791 (generic name n.v.p.); *Conferva* O. F. Müll. 1775, misapplied; ≡ *Ulva granulata* L. sensu L. 1767: 136 (Sweden) ≡ *Ulva granulata* L. 1753: 1164 ≡ *Botrydium granulatum* (L.) Grev. — Sensu O. F. Müll. = *Nostoc sphaericum* Vauch. per Born. & Flah., fide Ag. 1824: 20 ("quoad partam"). — Xanthophyceae.

- pithya, *Exidia*, *Tremella auricula-judae* var. *pithyophila*, *Poroidea* = *Craterocola cerasi* plana Wigg., *Exidia*, *Tremella*; sensu Schleich. apud Secr. = *Exidia pithya*
- plana*, *Tremella*, With. 1776 (d.n.), not ~ Wigg. 1780 (d.n.) per Steud. 1824; ≡ *Fungus rotundus planus ligno putrido adnascens gelatinae instar* Ray 1696: 19 & 1724: 17 (England).—Nomen dubium, perhaps a species of *Exidia*.
- Platygloea* = *Achroomyces*
- plicata*, *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Exidia plana*
- plumbea* Bres. & Torr., *Sebacina*
- plumbeum*, *Ceratobasidium* = *Oliveonia atrata* *poae*, *Dacrymyces*, Lib. 1832 P.A.: No. 135 (Belgium) [cf. Matthieu 1853: 263] ≡ *Ephelis poae* (Lib.) Sacc. 1888 (Ma 2): 25 (revised description). — Deuteromycetes.
- podlachica*, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*
- poeltii*, *Bourdotia* = *Basidiodendron rimulentum*
- Polyozus* = *Tremellodendropsis*
- polytricha*, *Exidia*, Mont. 1834 B.: 154 (India); *Hirneola* Fr. 1848; *Auricularia* Sacc. 1885; = *Hirneola nigricans* (Sw. per Hook.) Graff. — An alien. Recorded from the British Isles by Rea 1922: 728.
- populina*, *Exidia* = ? *Exidia albidia*
- populina*, *Tremella*, Moug. (in litt.).—Fide Fr. 1828 E. 2: 33 = *Tremella indecorata* (p. 181).
- poricola*, *Ecchyna*, *Pilacre* = ? *Phleogenia faginea*
- Poroidea* = *Craterocola*
- praticola*, *Thanatephorus*, *Ceratobasidium*, *Corticium*, *Pellicularia*
- prostrata*, *Tremella*, ?DC., Steud. 1824: 416; "Tremelle inédite, que l'on pourroit nommer Trémelle couchée" Girod-Chantr. 1802: 162 pl. 22 f. 57. — Algae.
- Protodontia* (*Tremellineae*)
- Protopistillaria* = *Eocronartium*
- Prototremella* = *Tulasnella*
- pruinosa*, *Tulasnella*
- pruniformis*, *Tremella*, (L.) Web. 1778 (d.n.); *Ulva* L. 1753: 1164 (Sweden) (d.n.); ≡ *Nostoc pruniforme* (L.) per Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 215. — Nostocaceae heterocystaceae. — *Tremella pruniformis* "Huds. Gmel" cited by Steud. 1824 are both errors.
- pseudocornigerum*, *Ceratobasidium*
- pseudofoliacea*, *Phaeotremella* = *Tremella foliacea*
- Pseudohydnum* (*Tremellineae*)
- psilochaete*, [*Heterochaetella*], *Heterochaetella dubia* var., *Sebacina*
- psychodis*, *Rhizoctonia*, Simon Th. 1925 (incidental mention) ≡ *Orcheomyces psychodis* Burgeff 1909: 19 pl. 2 fs. 11, 12 (Germany, greenhouse), a non-binomial name (79); fide Simon Th. 1925: 65 = *Rhizoctonia solani* [= *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (p. 187), imperfect state].
- pubescens*, *Achroomyces*, *Myxosporium* = *Achroomyces disciformis*
- pulposa*, *Tremella*, Wallr. 1833 (Germany) (syn.).—Fide Wallr. 1833: 527 = *Tremella frondosa* Fr. [sensu Wallr.].
- pululahuana*, *Tremella*, Pat. apud Pat. & Lag. 1893 (BmF 9): 138 (Ecuador); *Bourdotia* Bourd. & G. 1928, misapplied; *Sebacina* D. P. Rog. 1935, misapplied; = *Ductifera pululahuana* (Pat. apud Pat. & Lag.) Donk, *Tremellineae*. — Sensu Bourd. & G. = *Bourdotia galzini*
- pumila*, *Hirneola*, Grog. ("in Herb.").—Listed by Roum. 1884 (Rm 6): 224 as synonym of *Hirneola auricula-judae* (forma) (p. 158).
- punctiformis*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces tortus punctiformis* *Tremella* = ? *Dacrymyces stillatus pura*, *Peziza*, Pers. 1796 O. 1: 40 (Germany) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822; *Bulgaria* (Pers. per Pers.) Fr. 1822.—Variously interpreted (40). — *Discomycetes*.
- purpurea*, -um. Pat., *Helicobasidium*, *Stypinella* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- purpurea*, -um, -us, L. Tul., *Helicobasidium*, *Helicobasis*, *Hypochnus*, *Stypinella* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- purpurea*, *Tremella*, L. 1753: 1158 (Sweden) (nom. anam.) (d.n.); ≡ *Sphaeria tremelloides* Weig. 1772 (d.n.); ≡ *Tubercularia vulgaris* Tode per Fr., the imperfect state of *Nectria cinnabarina* (Tode ex Fr.) Fr. — *Deuteromycetes*.
- purpureus*, *Dacrymyces*, Tul. 1871 (JLS 13): 40 & 1872 (ASn V 15): 231 (France).—Nomen dubium. Doubtfully basidiomycetous.
- pusilla*, [*Calocera*], *Dacrymyces*, *Dacryomitra*
- pyrenophila*, *Tremella*
- quercicola*, *Dacrymyces*, P. Soss. 1960 (BM 13): 214 (U.S.S.R., Ukraine).—Nomen dubium.
- quercina*, *Exidiopsis*, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina effusa*
- quercina*, *Tremella* = *Tremella mesenterica*

- quercinum, -us, Septobasidium, *Hypochnus quercus*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia*
- radicata, -um, Ditiola, *Dacrymyces*, *Guepinia*, *Helotium*; sensu Quél. = *Femsjonina pezizaeformis*
- radicatus, *Macroscyphus* (Reichard) per S. F. Gray 1821.—Listed in error (as *M. "radiculatus"*) by G. W. Mart. 1952 (Sla 19³): 36 as synonym of *Femsjonina radiculatus* (Sow. per Fr.) G. W. Mart. sensu G. W. Mart. = *F. pezizaeformis*. — Discomycetes.
- radicellatus, *Dacrymyces* = *Femsjonina pezizaeformis*
- radiculata, *Femsjonina*, (Sow. per Fr.) G. W. Mart. 1952 (Sla 19³): 36, misapplied; *Peziza* Sow. 1797: pl. 144 (England) (d.n.) per Fr. 1822; ≡ *Sowerbyella radiculata* (Sow. per Fr.) Nannf. 1938 (SbT 32): 119 f. 1, Discomycetes. — Sensu G. W. Mart. = *Femsjonina pezizaeformis*
- ramosa, *Dacrymitra* = *Dacrymyces palmatus ramosa*, *Guepinia*, Curvey 1876 (TLS II 1): 127 pl. 21 fs. 2, 3 (Burma).—An alien. Reported from a hothouse at Berlin by P. Henn. 1899 (VBr 40): 118. Fide McNabb 1965 (NZB 3): 63, 64 = *Dacryopinax sphathularia*, q.v.
- rapae, *Rhizoctonia* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- recisa, *Exidia*, *Tremella*; sensu Bref. = *Exidia glandulosa*
- repanda, *Exidia*, *Tremella*, *Ulocolla*; sensu Bref. = *Exidia plana*
- repens, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia*
- resedae, *Hypochnus*, Rostr. ("in herbario"), Lind 1913 (Denmark) (nom. nud.).—Presumably = *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (p. 187).
- Rhizoctonia* = *Helicobasidium*
- rhizoctoniae*, *Thelephora* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- rhizoctonon*, *Helminthosporium* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- Rhizogona* Fr. 1825 (nom. prov.) [1962 (Ta 11): 97] ≡ *Rhizoctonia* DC. per Fr., q.v.
- rhizogonum*, *Sclerotium*, Pers. 1818 (Europe) (nom. nud.).—Listed by Oud. 1921 E. 3: 855 as synonym of *Rhizoctonia medicaginis* but no information supporting this is available. — Apparently root-tubercles.
- rhododendri* Fuck., *Exobasidium*, *Exobasidium vaccinii* f.
- rhododendri* Quél., *Exobasidium* = *Exobasidium rhododendri*
- rimulenta*, -um, *Basidi dendron*, *Bourdota rivalis*, *Clavaria* = *Sebacina incrustans robusta*, *Rhizoctonia* = [Thanatephorus] *Rhizoctonia cavendishiani*
- romellii*, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces tortus rosae*, *Propolis*, Fuck. 1870 (Jna 23–24): 254 (Germany).—Fide Rehm 1888 (RKF 1³): 149 = *Propolis faginea* (Schrad.) per P. Karst. [= *P. versicolor* (Fr.) Fr.]. Fuckel erroneously thought that *Exidia saccharina* was the conidiophorous state. — Discomycetes.
- rosea* Höhn., *Tremella* ('Microtremella')
- rosea*, *Tremella*, Plan. 1788: 270 (Germany) (d.n.), not ~ Höhn. 1903.—Nomen dubium. Identified by "h.v." [1788 (BM 2 / 4. Stück): 165] with *Lichen roseus* Schreb., but this is not at all evident from the descriptions.
- rosella*, *Tulasnella*
- roseolilacina*, *Tulasnella*, Litsch. (in herb.).—Fide Neuh. 1936 (ABS 28¹): 55 = *Tulasnella fuscoviolacea* (p. 191).
- roseus*, *Dacrymyces*, Fr. 1828 E. 2: 35 (France), not ~ Lloyd 1923 (n.v.p.).—Nomen dubium. Doubtfully basidiomycetous.
- rubella*, *Peziza*, Pers. 1801: 635 (Germany) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822: Fr. 1822; *Ombrophila* Quél. 1883, misapplied; *Craterocolla* Sacc. 1888, misapplied; *Ditangium* Pat. 1900, misapplied; ≡ *Hyalina rubella* (Pers. per Pers.) Nannf. 1932 (NAu IV 8³): 252 f. 40e, Discomycetes. — Sensu Quél. = *Craterocolla cerasi* (26)
- rubella*, *Propolis*, Fuck. 1870 (Jna 23–24): 254 (Germany).—Fide Rehm 1888 (RKF 1³): 149 = *Propolis faginea* (Schrad.) per P. Karst. [= *P. versicolor* (Fr.) Fr.]. Fuckel erroneously thought that *Exidia recisa* was the conidiophorous state. — Discomycetes.
- rubella*, *Tremella*, Gmel. 1791 (d.n.) ≡ *Helvella purpurea* Schaeff. 1774: 114 [pls. 323, 324] (Germany) (d.n.), cited by Gmelin as "*Ulva purpurea*".—Fide Tul. 1865 C. 3: 191, 192 (as to *Helvella purpurea* Schaeff.) = *Coryne sarcoides* (Jacq. per Pers.) Tul., pl. 323, imperfect state, pl. 324, perfect state. — Discomycetes.
- rubella* var. *cerasina*, *Ombrophila*, see *Helvella cerasina*
- ruberrima*, *Tremella*, Gmel. 1791 (d.n.) ≡ *Tremella cinnabarina* Wulf., q.v.
- rubescens*, see *rufescens*

- rubiae*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- rubiformis*, *Dacrymyces*, *Naematelia*, *Tremella*; sensu Bourd. & G. = *Tremella encephala rubiginosa*, *Rhizoctonia*, Sappa & Mosca 1954 (All 2): 185 f. 5 (Somalia) (nom. anam.). —Erroneously stated by Saks. & Vaart. 1961 (CJB 39): 634 to be described from Italy.
- rubra*, *Calocera*, S. Schulz. 1866 (Yugoslavia, Slavonia) (nom. nud.).
- rubra*, *Exidia* = *Exidia glandulosa*
- rubra*, *Tremella*, O. F. Müll. 1777 (BbG 3): 354 pl. 9 fs. 7, 8 (Denmark) (nom. anam.) (d.n.).—Fide Fr. 1822: 234, "nil nisi status siccus *Tr. c. sarcoides*" = *Tremella sarcoides* Fr., *q.v.* Erroneously ascribed to "Willd." by Fr. 1832, Ind.: 192.
- rubropallens*, *Tulasnella* = *Tulasnella allantopora*
- rubroviolacea*, *Tremella*, Britz. 1893 (BCb 64): 105 [pl. 748 f. 20] (Germany).—Nomen dubium. Identified by Neuh. 1938 (PM 2a): 56 with *Naematelia encephala* [*Tremella encephala*], certainly in error. The allantoid spores, 6–7 × 2 μ suggest, rather, *Craterocolla* but the fruitbodies depicted do not show any trace of the 'pyncnidia'.
- rufa*, -us, *Guepinia*, *Gyrocephalus*, *Phlogiotis*, *Tremella*, **Tremiscus* Lloyd 1922 = *Tremiscus helvelloides*
- rufescens*, *Tremella*, Ehrenb. ("ined."), Pers. 1822 (syn.); Fr. 1822 ("rubescent"; syn.) ≡ *Tremella impressa*, *q.v.*
- rufo-aurantiacus*, *Dacrymyces*, Romell (in herb.).—Fide Neuh. 1936 (ABS 28¹): 5 = *Ditangium cerasi* f. *insignis* = *Craterocolla cerasi* (p. 165).
- rufum*, *Dacryonaema*, *Sphaeronema*
- rugulosa*, *Tremella*, Rox. Clem. 1807: 321 (Spain) (generic name n.v.p.).—Fide Ag. 1823 S.A. 1: 146 = *Encoelium sinuosum* (Roth) Ag. ≡ *Colpomenia sinuosa* (Roth) Derb. & Sol. — Phaeophyceae.
- rubicola*, *Tremella*, Schleich. 1821 (Switzerland) (nom. nud.), Steud. 1824: 416 ("rubicola"; nom. nud.).
- rutilans*, *Tulasnella*, *Corticium*, *Pachysterigma*, *Prototremella*; sensu D. P. Rog. = *Tulasnella curvispora*
- sabinae*, *Tremella*, Dicks. 1785 P.c. 1: 14 (generic name n.v.p.) per Hook. 1821 ≡ *Gymnosporangium sabinae* (Dicks. per Hook. Wint. 1880.—Fide Nylander & al. 1953 (ObL 1¹): 16 = *Gymnosporangium fuscum*, *q.v.* — Uredinales.
- saccharina*, *Exidia*, *Tremella*, *Tremella spiculosa* var., *Ulocolla*; sensu Bon. = *Dacrymyces saccharinus*
- saccharinus*, *Dacrymyces*
- Saccoblastia* (*Auriculariineae*)
- Saccogloea* (Bourd. & G.) Arnaud 1951 (nom. nud.) [1958 (Ta 7): 242]; *Saccoblastia* sect. ~ Bourd. & G. 1928: 5; monotype: *Saccoblastia sebacea*.—A not validly published synonym of *Helicogloea* (p. 157).
- saepinicola*, see *sepinicola*
- sagarum*, *Auricularia*, *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Exidia recisa*
- salicina*, *Tremella*, Schleich. 1821 (Switzerland) (nom. nud.).—Fide Fr. 1832, Ind.: 193 = *Exidia recisa* (p. 170).
- salicum*, *Tremella* = *Exidia recisa*
- saligna*, *Tremella*, A. & S. 1805: 303 pl. 9 f. 7 (Germany) (d.n.); *Stictis* (A. & S.) per Pers. 1822; *Tremella* Schw. 1822.—Fide Fr. 1822: 198 = *Stictis versicolor* (Fr.) Fr. — Discomycetes.
- sambuci*, *Auricularia* = *Hirneola auricula-judae*
- sambucina* Mart., *Auricularia* = *Hirneola auricula-judae*
- sambucina* Scop., *Auricularia*, *Helvella* = *Hirneola auricula-judae*
- sarcoides*, *Tremella*, Fr. 1822: 217 (England) (nom. anam.).—This is the imperfect state of *Coryne sarcoides* (Jacq. per Pers.) Tul., a discomycete. Fries ascribed the name to "With. Arr. IV. p. 78" [With. 1796: 78] who described both states under the name *Tremella sarcoides* (Jacq.) With. By excluding the ultimate type of this name (≡ *Lichen sarcoides* Jacq., which is based on the perfect state) as *Bulgaria sarcoides* (Jacq. per Pers.) Fr., Fries actually restricted the application of Withering's recombination to the imperfect state and in this way published a 'new' species. When von Höhnel [1902 (SbW 111): 1002] provided a distinct generic name for the imperfect state he called its type species "*Pirobasidium sarcoides* (Jcqn.) v.H." and added, "Est status conidiophorus *Corynes sarcoidis* (Jcqn.)." If one could agree that von Höhnel, too, excluded the type of this name and that, therefore, the reference to Jacquin after '*Pirobasidium sarcoides*' is an error, than this reasoning

- would provide a legal basis for citing the name of the imperfect state as *Pirobasidium sarcoides* 'Höhn.' or '(Fr.) Höhn.' *sarcoides*, *Tremella*, (Jacq.) With. 1796 (d.n.), not ~ Fr. 1822 (nom. anam.); *Lichen* Jacq. 1781 (MaJ 2): 378 pl. 22 (Austria) (d.n.): ≡ *Coryne sarcoides* (Jacq. per Hook.) Tul. — Discomycetes.
- saxatilis*.—"[*Tremella*] *saxatilis* Dill.", Streinz. 1861 (syn.) ≡ (erroneous and abbreviated form of the phrase-name) *Tremella fluviatilis gelatinosa et uterculosa* Dill. 1741: 54 pl. 10 f. 16 = *Nostoc verrucosum* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. — Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- scarlatina*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 438 (Denmark) (generic name n.v.p.) per Streinz. 1861.—Fide Fr. 1822: 231, "larva *Gastro-mycis*". This qualification may be translated as 'an early state of a species of *Myxomycetes*', the latter group being included in the *Gastro-mycetes* at that time.
- schinzianum*, *Exobasidium*, P. Magn. 1891 (VjZ 36): 251 plate (Switzerland) ≡ *Etyloma schinzianum* (P. Magn.) Bubák 1906 (Am 4): 106 (conidial state). — Special literature: Magnus, 1891.
- schrenkii*, *Eichleriella*, *Hirneolina* = *Eichleriella leucophaea*
- slavonica*, *Hirneola*, S. Schulz. apud Cooke & Quel., *Clav. syn. Hym. europ.* 234. 1878. — Nomen dubium. An *Herneola auriculajudae*.
- sclerotica*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia*
- sebacea*, -us, [Achroomyces], *Dacrymyces*, *Platyglaea*
- sebacea*, -um, **Acrotamnium* Steud. 1824, *Corticium*, *Thelephora* = *Sebacina* incrustans
- sebacea*, *Saccoblastia* = *Helicogloea lagerheimii*
- Sebacina* (Tremellineae)
- Seismosarca* = *Hirneola*
- semivestitum*, *Lachnocladium* = *Tremellodendropsis tuberosa*
- sepincola*, *Dacrymyces*, *Tremella* = *Dacrymyces stillatus*; sensu Bon. 1864 (AbH 8): 116 = *Tremella sepincola* Willd. in part (var. β; cf. Pers. 1801: 629, syn.) = *Dacrymyces urticae* (Pers.) Mart. (cited as synonym by Bon., l.c.) ≡ *Cylindrocolla urticae* (Pers. per Mérat) Bon., fide Tul. 1865 C. 3: 195, the imperfect state of *Calloria fusarioides* (Berk.) Fr., q.v.
- Septobasidium* (Septobasidiales)
- Septocolla* = *Dacrymyces*
- sergentiorum*, *Podoscypha* = ? *Tremellodendropsis tuberosa*
- serpentina*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 438 (Denmark) (generic name n.v.p.) per Streinz 1861.—Fide Fr. 1832, Ind.: 193 = "Alga".
- serrata*, -um, *Clavaria*, *Merisma*, *Thelephora* = *Sebacina* incrustans
- simplex*, *Tremella*
- Sirobasidium* (Tremellineae)
- solani*, *Botryobasidium*, *Ceratobasidium*, *Corticium*, *Corticium vagum* subsp., *Hypochnus* = *Thana-tephorus cucumeris*
- solani*, *Pilacrella*, *Echyna*, *Pilacre*
- solani*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*; sensu Thüm. = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- Soppitiella* Mass. 1892 [1957 (Ta 6): 113]; lectotype: "*Thelephora cristata*, Fr." sensu Mass. = presumably *Corticium fastidiosum* (Pers. per Fr.) P. Karst. ≡ *Cristella fastidiosa* (Pers. per Fr.) Brinkm., *Corticaceae*. — The identification of the type species with *Thelephora cristata* (Pers.) per Fr. = *Sebacina incrustans* by D. P. Rog. 1944 (M 36): 78 is not acceptable, cf. Donk 1952 (Re 1): 486.
- sordida*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeotulasnella*
- sowerbea*, *Peziza*, Pers. 1801 (d.n.); *Macrosocyphus* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray 1821 ("Sowerbei"); *Peziza* Pers. 1822; ≡ *Peziza radiculata* Sow. 1797: pl. 114 (England) (d.n.); ≡ *Sowerbyella radiculata* (Sow. per Fr.) Nannf. 1938 (SbT 32): 119 f. 1.—Erroneously identified with *Pezizonia pezizaeformis* by G. W. Martin (1952: 36). — Discomycetes.
- spartii*.—"Tremella" *spartii* Ces., Oud. 1921 E. 3: 835 (syn.).—This is an error for 'Trullula' *spartii* Ces. in Rab. 1858 Kl. II: No. 752. The reduction of this species to *Tremella atrovirens* by Oud., l.c., is apparently not correct — Deuteromycetes.
- spathularia*, *Guepinia*, (Schw.) Fr. 1828; *Merulius* Schw. 1822: 92 pl. 2 fs. 1-3 ("spathularia") (U.S.A., North Carolina); *Guepinopsis* Pat. 1900; *Dacryopinax* G. W. Mart. 1948.—An alien, reported from Europe from hothouses as *Guepinia fissa*, q.v., and *G. ramosa*, q.v. — For a recent description and illustration, see McNabb 1965 (NZB 3): 63 f. 1b (*Dacryopinax*). — The inclusion of this species in the genus *Dacryopinax* G. W. Mart. is, in my opinion, debatable. — Special literature: Bodman, 1938.

- spermoforma*, *Tremella*, Ström 1788 (n.v.) is mentioned by C. Christ. 1926: 657.— Presumably an alga.
- sphacelati, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia sphaerica*, *Tremella*, Streinz 1861 (syn.), not ~ (Vauch.) Poir. 1808 (d.n.); ≡ *Tremella sphaerica*, *sessilis*, *gregaria*, *nigra* Gled. 1766 V. 2: 346 (Germany).—*Tremella sphaerica* “&c. Gled. Act. II p. 346” is cited by Fr. 1822: 249 as synonym of *Sclerotium semen* var. *brassicae* (Berg.) per Fr., but this is not acceptable.
- sphaerica*, *Tremella*, (Vauch.) Poir. 1808 (d.n.); *Nostoc* Vauch. 1803: 223 *pl. 16 f. 2* (Switzerland) (d.n.) ≡ *Nostoc sphaericum* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 208. — Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- Sphaerocolla* P. Karst. 1892 [1962 (Ta 11): 99] (nom. anam.). monotype: *Sphaerocolla aurantiaca* P. Karst., *q.v.*
- Sphaerospora* Bon. 1870 (nom. nud.) [1963 (Ta 12): 167], not ~ Sweet 1826 (nom. nud.) & Klatt 1863 (Iridaceae), not ~ (Sacc.) Sacc. 1889 (Pezizaceae); monotype: *Thelephora byssoides* Pers. sensu Bon. = *Sebacina incrustans*.—A not validly published, earlier synonym of *Sebacina* (p. 173).
- sphaerospora*, [Tremella ('Microtremella')], *Sebacina*
- spicata*, *Tremella*
- Spicularia* Chev. = *Exidia*
- spiculata*, *Exidia* = ? *Exidia plana*
- spiculosa* Pers., *Exidia*, *Gyraria*, *Tremella* = *Exidia glandulosa*
- spinulosa*, *Eichleriella*, (B. & C. apud Berk.) Burt 1915, in part misapplied; *Radulum* B. & C. apud Berk. 1873 (G 1): 146 (U.S.A., Alabama), cf. (29). — Sensu Burt, in part = *Eichleriella deglubens*
- spongiosa*, *Sebacina* = ? *Sebacina incrustans*
- spongiosum*, *Hydnum* = *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*
- squamosa*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 440 (Denmark) (generic name n.v.p.) per Steud. 1824.—Fide Fr. 1822: 219 (as “*sub-squamosa*”), “ad *Gastromycetes* [= *Myxomycetes*] referenda”.
- stahlilii*, [Thanatephorus], *Rhizoctonia steidleri*, *Tremella*, *Tremella encephala* var. *stellariae*, *Exobasidium*, P. Syd. 1899 (H 38): (134) (Germany).—Fide Savile 1959 (CJB 37): 643 = *Melampsorella caryophyllacearum* J. Schroet. — Uredinales.
- stellata*, *Tremella*, Chaill. (in litt.).—Fide Fr. 1828 E. 2: 80 = *Sphaeria aurora* Fr. ≡ *Nectria aurora* (Fr.) Sacc. — Pyrenomycetes.
- sterigmaticum*, -us, Thanatephorus, *Ceratobasidium*, *Corticium*
- stictis*, *Tremella*, Pers. 1801 (d.n.); ≡ *Stictis rufa* Pers. 1799 O. 2: 74 *pl. 6 f. 6* (Germany) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822 ≡ *Agyrium rufum* (Pers. per Pers.) Fr. — Discomycetes.
- Stilbum* (Auriculariineae)
- stillatus*, *Dacrymyces*, *Calloria*; sensu Corda = *Dacrymyces stillatus*, arthrosporous state; sensu L. Tul. = *Dacrymyces* sp.; sensu Berk., Fr. 1874 = *Dacrymyces* spp. (mixtum compositum; not listed); sensu P. Karst. = *Dacrymyces* sp.; sensu Bref. = *Dacrymyces* sp.; sensu Bourd. & G. = *Dacrymyces* sp.
- stillatus* var. *lutescens* Steud. = *Dacrymyces lacrymalis*
- stipitata*, [Dacrymyces], *Septocolla*
- stipitata*, *Tremella*, Bosc 1811 (MBe 5): 89 *pl. 6 f. 14* (U.S.A., South Carolina) (d.n.) per Schw. 1822, not ~ Willd. 1787 (d.n.), not ~ Peck 1875; *Leotia* J. Schroet. 1894; ≡ *Leotia viscosa* Fr. — Discomycetes.
- stipitata*, *Tremella*, Willd. 1787: 420 (Germany) (nom. anam.) (d.n.), not ~ Bosc 1811 (d.n.) per Schw. 1822, not ~ Peck 1875.—Fide Fr. 1822: 218 = *Tremella clavata* (Pers.) Pers., *q.v.*
- stipitatus*, *Dacrymyces*, *Dacrymyces deliquescens* var. = [Dacrymyces] *Dititola nuda*
- straminea*, *Exidia* = *Exidia recisa*
- stratosa*, *Sebacina*, *Seismosarca* = *Basidiendron cinereum*
- striata*, *Calocera*, *Clavaria* = ? *Calocera cornea*
- striata*, *Guepinia*, Bary (in herb.).—Fide Lloyd 1919 (LMW 6): 922 = *Guepinia peziza* Tul. [= *Guepinopsis buccina*, p. 204].
- striatus*, *Dacrymyces*, Oud. 1919 E. 1: 546 (“Fr.”; error) = *Dacrymyces stillatus* (p. 200).
- stricta*, *Calocera*
- strigosa*, *Exidia*, *Exidia glandulosa* subsp. = *Exidia glandulosa*
- strigosa*, *Sebacina*
- struthiopteridis* Rostr., *Herpobasidium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Uredinopsis*
- Stypella* (Tremellineae)
- Stypinella* = *Helicobasidium*
- suavis*, *Rhizoctonia*, Simon Th. 1932 (incidental mention) ≡ *Orcheomyces suavis* Burgeff 1909: 27 (Germany; greenhouse),

- a non-binomial name (79); fide Simon Th. 1932: 65 = *Rhizoctonia solani* [= *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (p. 187), imperfect state]. subardosiaca, *Helicogloea*, *Saccoblastia*, *Saccoblastia sebacea* subsp.
- subclavata*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 442 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822.—Nomen dubium. Fries 1822: 217 identified this with *Tremella mesenterica*, but this is, in my opinion, not acceptable (at least as to the main variety).
- subgelatinosa, -um, Protodontia, *Hydnum*, *Protohydnum*
- subhyalina, *Sebacina* = *Sebacina podlachica subiculoides*, *Ptychogaster* = *Sebacina incrustans* subllacina, *Sebacina*, *Exidiopsis*
- subplana, *Peziza*, Schum. 1803: 416 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822.—Fries (1822: 140) listed this name ("ex icon. Auct.") as synonym of *Peziza chrysocoma* Bull. sensu Fr. = *Dacrymyces chrysocoma*, in my opinion a doubtful identification.
- subrepanda, *Exidia*, (P. Karst.) Oud. 1920; *Exidia albida* subsp. *E. subrepanda* P. Karst. 1891 (Mfe 18): 73 (Finland).—Nomen dubium.
- subrotunda.—["*Tremella subrotunda* L.": Streinz 1861 (syn.) ≡ (an abbreviated form of the phrase-name) *Tremella subrotunda sinuosa difformis gelatinosa* L. 1747 (Sweden) = *Tremella verrucosa* L. 1753 (d.n.) ≡ *Nostoc verrucosum* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. — Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- subsimplex, *Calocera*, *Calocera cornea* var.; sensu Britz. = *Calocera glossoides*
- subsquamosa, *Tremella*, Fr. 1822: 219 (incidental mention) ex Steud. 1824 ≡ (an error for) *Tremella squamosa* Schum., q.v.
- subtilis, [*Thanatephorus*], *Rhizoctonia succina* = *succinea*
- succinea*, *Tremella* = *Tremella foliacea p. 23*". Fr. 1822: 223 (syn.); *Tremella* Steud. 1824 ("succinea" & "succina"; syn.), an *T. succin(e)a* Pers. 1822.—Fide Fries, l.c., = *Exidia recisa*. I have been unable to locate the place of publication of this name.
- succineus, *Dacrymyces*, (Fr.) Fr. 1874, not ~ Sprée 1864; *Calloria* Fr. 1849: 359 (Sweden) (nom. anam.); ≡ *Sirocyphella succinea* (Fr.) Höhn. 1918 (SbW 127): 337, 374. — Deuteromycetes. — Sensu Boud. = *Dacrymyces fagicola*
- succineus*, *Dacrymyces*, Sprée in Rab. 1864 F.e.: No. 680 (with description, citing "*Calloria succinea* Fr. summ. p. 359 ?") (Netherlands) (nom. anam.), not ~ (Fr.) Fr. 1874.—Fide Höhn. 1918 (SbW 127): 372–375 = *Dacrymyces succineus* (Fr.) Fr. ≡ *Sirocyphella succinea* (Fr.) Höhn. — Deuteromycetes.
- sulcata*, *Ditiola*, (Tode) per Fr. 1821; *Tubercularia* Tode 1790: 21 pl. 4 f. 34 (Germany) (nom. anam. ?) (d.n.).—Nomen dubium. Tode cited as synonym "*Fungus Astroides* Scop."
- syringae*, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 440 (Denmark) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822; *Dacrymyces* (Schum. per Pers.) Fr. 1822.—Nomen dubium. — Description & illustration: Hornem. 1825 (Fd 11 / F. 31): 14 pl. 1857 f. 3 (*Dacrymyces*), presumably Schumacher's original drawing.
- Tachaphantium* = *Achroomyces*
- tenax*, *Exidia* = *Exidia plana*
- tenerrima*, *Tremella*, With. 1776 (generic name n.v.p.) ≡ *Tremella crispa* Schreb. (typonym), q.v.
- terminalis*, *Tremella*, (O. F. Müll.) Röm. & Ust. 1789 (incidental mention); Lichen O. F. Müll. 1782 (Fd 5 / F. 15): 5 pl. 879 f. 1 (Denmark or Norway).—Nomen dubium. Fide Hornem. 1827: 39 = *Verrucaria maura* "Flörke"; fide Zahlbr. 1931 C. 7: 780 = "Alga videtur". The combination with *Tremella* was made in the index to volume 2 of the "Magazin für die Botanik" edited by Römer & Usteri. On the page referred to this combination was not made by Müller [1789 (MB 2 / 5. Stück): 180], who forgot to mention the generic appellation; his reference shows that it should have been 'Lichen' rather than 'Tremella'.
- terrestris*.—"Tremella terrestris Dill.", Ag. 1824: 19 (syn.), Kütz. 1849: 298 ("Dillw."; syn.), not ~ Grev. 1830 ("Dill."; syn.); ≡ (an abbreviated form of the phrase-name) *Tremella terrestris sinuosa, pinguis & fugax* Dill. 1741: 52 pl. 10 f. 14 = *Tremella nostoc* L. ≡ *Nostoc vulgare* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. — Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- terrestris*.—"Tremella terrestris, Dill.", Grev. 1830: 175 (syn.), not ~ Ag. 1824 ("Dill."; syn.); ≡ (an abbreviated form of the phrase-name) *Tremella terrestris tenera, crispa* Dill. 1741: 52 pl. 10 f. 12 ≡ *Tremella crispa* Schreb., q.v.

- Thanatephorus (Tulasnellaceae)
Thanatophyllum = *Helicobasidium*
thelephoreus, *Muciporus corticola* forma, *Tulasnella* = *Tulasnella violacea*
thermalis, *Tremella*, Thore 1803: 448 (France) (generic name n.v.p.), not ~ Opiz 1823. —“... nous savons que le *Tremella thermalis* de Thore ... [est] presque entièrement [composé] de *Leptothrix lamellosa* Kützing”: Born. & Flah. 1887 (ASn VII 5): 59. — Thore, l.c., refers to a more detailed description in the “Journal de santé et d’Histoire naturelle, t. 2, p. 162” (n.v.). — Bacteria.
- thermalis*, *Tremella*, Opiz 1823 (“Springfels” [!]), not ~ Thore 1803 (generic name n.v.p.); ≡ *Tremella thermalis, gelatinosa* ... Springfield ? 1754 (HAB 1752 [vol. 8]): 102 (Czechoslovakia, Bohemia).—Cf. Born. & Flah. 1887 (ASn VII 5): 59. Perhaps a mixture of several species, but cf. *Hapalosiphon laminosus* (Kütz.) per Born. & Flah. ≡ *Mastigocladus laminosus* (Kütz. per Born. & Flah.) Kirchner. — Nostocaceae heterocystaceae ?
- thuretiana*, *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Exidia albidula*
tiliae, *Achroomyces*, *Stictis* = *Achroomyces disciformis*
tiliae, *Platyglœa*, *Tachaphantium* = *Achroomyces disciformis*
tinctoria, *Tremella* = *Tremella foliacea*
torta, -us, *Dacrymyces*, *Guepiniopsis*, *Tremella*; sensu Bon. = *Dacrymyces stillatus*; sensu Doass. & Pat. = *Guepiniopsis buccina*; sensu Brasf. = *Dacrymyces* sp. (not listed)
totarae, *Auricula* = *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum translucens*, *Tremella* (‘*Microtremella*’)
transversalis, *Propolis*, Fuck. 1870 (Jna 23–24): 254 (Germany).—Fide Rehm 1888 (RKF 1^a): 149 = *Propolis faginea* (Schrad.) per P. Karst. [= *Propolis versicolor* (Fr.) Fr.]. Fuckel erroneously considered *Exidia glandulosa* to be the conidiophorous state. — Discomycetes.
- traumatica*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeoatulasnella*
trichispora, *Sebacina*, Bourd. & G. 1913 (France) (nom. nud.).—Afterwards published as *Bourdotia cinerella* var. *trachyspora* Bourd. & G. *Bourdotia cinerella* is now referred to *Basidioidendron caesiocinereum* (p. 162).
Tremella [Dill.] L. 1753: 1157 & 1754: 491 (d.n.), not ~ Pers. per St-Am. 1821; ≡
- Nostoc* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. — Nostocaceae heterocystaceae. — For this name *Tremella* and its various applications, see Donk 1958 (Ta 7): 245, in obs.
- Tremella* Pers. per St-Am. (Tremellineae)
tremellae, *Auricularia* = *Hirneola auiculajudae*
Tremellochaete = *Exidia*
Tremelodendropsis (Tremellineae)
Tremellodon = *Pseudohydnum*
tremelloides, *Auricularia*, *Thelephora* = *Auricularia mesenterica*
tremelloides, *Dacrymyces* = *Dacrymyces palmatus*
tremelloides.—[*Tremella tremelloides* Huds.”, Streinz 1861 (syn.), not ~ (Berk.) Mass. 1889; ≡ (an error for) *Lichen tremelloides* (L.) Huds. ≡ *L. tremelloides* (L.) Weiss ≡ *Leptogium lichenoides* (L.) Zahlbr.—A contamination of ‘*Tremella lichenoides* L.’ and ‘*Lichen tremelloides* Huds.’ — Lichenes.
- tremelloides*, *Tulasnella*, *Gloeoatulasnella*
Tremiscus (Tremellineae)
tremula, *Tremella*, (Holmskj.) Nees 1816 (d.n.); *Clavaria* Holmskj. 1799: 27 pl. [11] (Denmark) (d.n.).—Fide Pers. 1822: 201 & Fr. 1822: 29 = *Leotia lubrica* (Scop.) per S. F. Gray. — Discomycetes.
- truncata*, *Auricularia*, *Exidia*, *Tremella* = *Exidia glandulosa*
tuberculata *Clavaria*, With. 1796: 364 (England) (d.n.).—Because With. cited “Schaeff. 289” [*Clavaria cornuta* Schaeff.] as a representative figure, *C. tuberculata* was considered a synonym of *Calocera viscosa*, but this conclusion is unacceptable to me. The original description suggests *Podostroma alutaceum* (Pers. per S. F. Gray) Atk., but only imperfectly so. Nomen dubium.
- tuberculata*, *Leotia* = ? *Ditiola radicata*
tuberculata, *Tremella*
tuberculosa, *Sebacina*
tuberosa, *Calocera*, (Sow. per Fr.) Loud. 1829: Fr. 1832; *Clavaria* Sow. 1799: pl. 199 (England) (d.n.).—Currently referred to *Clavariadelphus fistulosus* (Holmskj. per Fr.) Corner. — Clavariaceae.
- tuberosa*, -um, *Tremelodendropsis*, *Aphelaria*, *Merisma*, *Stereum*, *Thelephora*
tubiformis, *Guepinia* = *Guepiniopsis buccina tulasnei*, *Dacrymyces* = ? *Dacrymyces stillatus* sensu L. Tul.
- tulasnei*, *Prototremella*, *Tulasnella* = *Tulasnella*

- violea; sensu P. Karst. = *Tulasnella* cystidiophora
Tulasnella (Tulasnellaceae)
tulipae, *Sclerotium*, Therry ("in litt."), Roum. 1887 (France) (nom. nud. & anam.), not ~ Lib. 1830, not ~ Weinm. 1836.—Fide Whetzel apud Boerema 1964: 180 = *Rhizoctonia tuliparum* (p. 190).
tuliparum, [Thanathephorus], *Rhizoctonia*, *Sclerotium*
tumidum, -us, *Achroomyces*, *Myxosporium* = ? *Achroomyces* disciformis
turbinata, *Tremella*, Huds. 1778 (d.n.), not ~ Schum. 1803 (d.n.) & (Schum. per Corda) Opiz 1856; ≡ *Peziza polymorpha* Oed. (d.n.) = *Phaeobulgaria inquinans* (Pers. per Pers.) Nannf. — *Discomycetes*.
turbinata, *Tremella*, Schum. 1803: 441 (Denmark) (d.n.), not ~ Huds. 1778 (d.n.); *Coryne* (Schum.) per Corda 1838, misapplied?; *Tremella* Opiz 1856 ("Schrad."). — Nomen dubium.
turbo, *Peziza* = *Ditiola* radicata
typhae, *Dacryopsis*, Höhn. 1909 (SbW 118): 291 (Germany); *Dacryopsella* Höhn. 1915; ≡ *Pistillina typhae* (Höhn.) Donk. — *Clavariaceae*.
typhina.—["*Tremella*] *typhina* Willd.": Streinz 1861 (syn.) ≡ (an error for) *Stemonitis typhina* Wigg. 1780: 110 = *Comatricha typhoides* (Bull.) Rost. fide Lister 1911: 157. — *Myxomycetes*.
typhuloides, *Eocronartium*, *Helicobasidium* = *Eocronartium muscicola*
ubatabensis, *Hirneolina* = *Eichleriella alliciens*
uda, *Protodontia*
ulicis, *Dacryopsis*, *Ditiola* = *Femsjonina pezizaeformis*
uliginosa, *Clavaria*, Wallr. 1815: 141 (Germany) (d.n.) per Pers. 1822.—Kunze apud Fr. 1821: 498 referred this to *Pistillaria muscicola* [= *Eocronartium muscicola*], but the protologue does not support this. Rather one of the small species of *Clavariaceae*.
uliginosa, *Tremella*
Ulocolla = *Exidia*
umbilicalis, *Tremella*, (L.) Steud. 1824 (syn.) ≡ "*F[ucus]* *Tremella umbilicalis* S. G. Gmel. 1768 ≡ *Fucus umbilicalis* L. 1753: 1163 ≡ *Porphyra umbilicalis* (L.) J. Ag. — *Rhodophyceae*.
umbilicata, *Tremella*, Schrank 1789: 559 (Germany) (d.n.) per Streinz 1861.—Nomen dubium.
umbrina, *Sebacina*, *Bourdotia*
umbrina Schum., *Tremella* = *Exidia plana*
umbrinella, *Exidia*
umbrosa, *Tremella*, Opiz 1852: 148 (Czechoslovakia) (nom. nud.).—Cf. Svrček in Klášť. & al. 1958: 90, "probabilliter *Nostoc* sp." — *Nostocaceae heterocysteeae*?
undulata Hoffm., *Tremella* = *Tremella foliacea undulata* Paul., *Tremella* = *Tremella mesenterica*
unedonis, *Exobasidium*
unicolor, *Tremella*, Fr. 1822: 218 (Sweden); *Calocera* Fr. 1874.—Nomen dubium. Doubtfully basidiomycetous. Sensu Corda 1838 I. 2: 34 pl. 14 f. 121 (*Coryne*), apparently a quite different species.
urticae, *Tremella*, Pers. 1801: 628 (Germany) (nom. anam.) (d.n.); *Dacryomyces* Mart. 1817 (d.n.); *Tremella* Pers. per Mérat 1821; *Dacryomyces* Fr. 1822; ≡ *Cylindrocolla urticae* (Pers. per Mérat) Bon., fide L. Tul. 1853 (ASn III 20): 167, the imperfect state of *Peziza fusarioides* Berk. ≡ *Calloria fusarioides* (Berk.) Fr., q.v. — *Deuteromycetes*.
ustulata, *Tremella*, Bull. 1788: pl. 420 f. 2 (France) (d.n.) per St-Am. 1821; *Gyrraria* S. F. Gray 1821.—Fide Fr. 1822: 258 = *Sclerotium pyrinum* (A. & S.) per Fr. Apparently still a nomen dubium.
Uthatobasidium (Tulasnellaceae)
utriculata, *Tremella*, Huds. 1778: 564 (England) (d.n.).—Fide Ag. 1824: 26 = *Rimularia angulosa* Roth = *Gloeotrichia natans* (Hedw.) per Born. & Flah. — *Nostocaceae heterocysteeae*.
uvae-ursi, *Exobasidium*, *Exobasidium andromedae* forma
uwida, *Sebacina*, (Fr.) Bres. 1891, misapplied; *Thelephora viscosa* var. Fr. 1828 E. 1: 218 (Sweden); *Exidiopsis* Bourd. & L. Maire 1920 (nom. nud.), misapplied.—Fide Lundell 1947 (LNF 29-30): 20 No. 1432 = *Corticium lividum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. ≡ *Phlebia livida* (Pers. per Fr.) Bres., *Corticaceae*. — Sensu Bres. = *Sebacina effusa*
vaccinii, *Exobasidium*, *Fusidium*; sensu Fuck., in part = *Exobasidium myrtilli*; sensu Cavara, in part = *Exobasidium rhododendri*

- vaccinii-myrtilli*, *Exobasidium* = *Exobasidium myrtilli*
- vaccinii-uliginosi*, *Exobasidium*
- vaga*, *Coniophora* = *Uthatabasidium ochraceum*
- vagum*, *Ceratobasidium*, (B. & C. apud Berk.) Pilát 1957, misapplied; *Corticium* B. & C. apud Berk. 1873 (G 1): 179 (U.S.A., South Carolina); *Pellicularia* D. P. Rog. apud Linder 1942; ≡ *Botryobasidium vagum* (B. & C. apud Berk.) D. P. Rog. 1935, Corticiaceae. — Sensu Burt, in part = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*; sensu Pilát = *Ceratobasidium anceps*
- vagum* var. *solani* Rolfs, *Corticium* = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- vermifera, Sebacia
- vermiformis*, *Dacrymyces*, B. & Br. 1878 (AM V 1): 25 pl. 3 f. 1 (England).—Nomen dubium.
- vernicosa*, *Ceracea*, Cragin 1885 (BWB 1): 82 [cf. 1885 (JM 1): 58] U.S.A., Kansas.—An imperfect fungus, fide G. W. Mart. 1949 (M 41): 78–79, and apparently non-basidiomycetous. Reported from Finland by P. Karst. 1889 (BFI 48): 461 as a dacrymycetous species. A doubtful record.
- vernicosa, *Tulasnella*
- verrucosa*, *Tremella*, L. 1753: 1158 (Sweden) (d.n.) = *Nostoc verrucosum* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. 1888 (ASn VII 7): 216.—Nostocaceae heterocysteeae.
- versicolor, *Tremella*
- verticalis*, *Tremella* = *Tremella foliacea*
- vesicaria*, *Tremella*, Bull. 1788: pl. 427 f. 3 & 1791 H.: 224 (France) (d.n.) per Spreng. 1827.—Nomen dubium. Sensu Sm. 1812 (EB 35): pl. 2451 = ?; sensu Peck 1879 (RNS 28): 53 = *Tremella reticulata* (Berk.) Farl., an extra-European species.
- vestita, [Achromyces], *Platyglœa*
- villosa, *Exidia*
- villosum*, *Agarico-gelicidium* = *Auricularia mesenterica*
- violacea*, *Auricularia*, (Bull. per Mérat) Streinz 1861 (syn.) ≡ *Auricularia tremelloides* var. *violacea* Bull. 1791 H.: 278 (France) (d.n.) ≡ *Auricularia tremelloides* (typonym); = *A. mesenterica* (p. 154).
- violacea* With., *Helvella* = *Auricularia mesenterica*
- violacea*, *Ombrophila*, Fr. 1849, not ~ (Hedw.) per Rehm 1891 (erroneous recombination misapplied to Fries's species); ≡ *Peziza clavus* var. *violascens* A. & S. 1805: 303 (Germany) (d.n.). — *Discomycetes*. — Sensu Quél. = *Craterocola cerasi* (26)
- violacea*, *Rhizoctonia* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*; sensu auctt. nonn. = *Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- violacea* Bull., *Tremella*, *Tremella mesenteriformis* var. = *Tremella foliacea*
- violacea*, *Tremella*, Pers. 1801: 623 (d.n.; “*Tremella violacea* ... Relh. ... huius quoque loci”), not ~ Relh. 1785 (d.n.), *q.v.*, not ~ Schrank & Moll 1785 (d.n.), not ~ (Bull.) Pers. 1818 (d.n.); *Dacrymyces* Mart. 1817 (d.n.); *Gyria* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray 1821; *Tremella* Pers. 1822; *Dacrymyces* Fr. 1822.—Cf. “*Sirobasidium*” *cerasi* Bourd. & G., *q.v.*, or else a nomen dubium. — “*Dacrymyces violaceus*, Schwein. Syn. Car. 1148” (nom. nud.), cited by Cooke [1891 (G 20): 15] refers to a mere application of *T. violacea* Pers. — Sensu Tul. = *Myxarium hyalinum*; sensu Bourd. & G. = *Tremella moriformis* — Cf. (69).
- violacea* Relh., *Tremella* = *Auricularia mesenterica*
- violacea*, *Tremella*, Schrank & Moll 1785 N.B. 2: 316 (Germany) (d.n.), not ~ Relh. 1785 (d.n.), not ~ Pers. 1801 (d.n.) & (Pers. per S. F. Gray) Pers. 1822, not ~ (Bull.) Pers. 1818 (d.n.).—Nomen dubium. Schrank (1789: 563) cited *Helvella mesenterica* Dicks. 1785 P.C. 1: 20 (“Discon. Magaz. für d. Bot. II. 60”) as synonym. Dickson's species is now known as *Auricularia mesenterica*. The original description of this *T. violacea* does not support this identification.
- violacea*, -um, *Tulasnella*, *Corticium*, *Pachysterigma*
- violaceum*, *Oidium*, Harting 1846 (ASn III 6): 47 pl. 6 f. 16 (Netherlands) (nom. anam.). — This has been listed by Sacc. & Trav. 1911 (SF 20): 679 under *Rhizoctonia violacea*, but the protologue is so brief and vague that there is little reason to accept this.
- violaceus*, *Hypochnus* = *Helicobasidium brebissonii*
- violascens*, *Tremella*, (A. & S. per Fr.) Streinz 1861 (syn.) ≡ *Tremella foliacea* var. *violascens* A. & S. 1805: 303 (Germany) (d.n.) per Fr. 1822: 213.—Fide Neuh. 1936 (ABS 28¹): 20–21 = “eine Bulgariacee aus der

- Gegend von Coryne"; cf. *Tremella sarcoides* Fr., *q.v.* — See also (63).
- virens*, *Tremella*, Schw. 1822: 115; Fr. 1822: 216 (U.S.A., North Carolina).—This was recorded from Belgium by Westend. 1852 (BAB 19): 124 ("Fr. Syn. myc."). It was later described as *Epidochium virens* Westend. — Deuteromycetes.
- virolea*, -um, -us, *Tulasnella*, *Corticium*, *Hypochnus*
- virescens* Corda, *Naematelia*, *Tremella* = ? *Tremella exigua*
- virescens* Schum., *Tremella*, *Dacrymyces*
- viridis*, *Tremella*, Retz. 1769 (SVH 30): 251 (Sweden).—Nomen dubium. Not a fungus it would seem.
- viridis muscorum*, *Tremella*, Secr. 1833 M. 3: 288 (Switzerland) (double epithet: n.v.p.). —Instated for *Tremella muscorum* Schleich., *q.v.* & *T. minutum* Schleich., *q.v.* Nomen dubium. Cf. *Nostoc* sp., spp.?
- viridissima*—" [*Tremella*] *viridissima* Hall.", Streinz 1861 (syn.) ≡ (an abbreviation of the phrase-name) *Tremella viridissima, corniculis palmatis* Haller no. 2125.—Fide Haller, l.c. = *Tremella palustris gelatinosa Damae cornuum facie* Dill. [= *Chaetophora incrassata* (Huds.) Haz.]. — Chlorophyceae.
- viscaria*, *Tremella*, Neck. 1768: 523 [cf. Pers. 1797 C.: 221/89] (d.n.).—Nomen dubium. Persoon, l.c., thought of *Acrospermum cornuta* ≡ *Tremella cornuta* (Pers.) Pers., *q.v.*, ("sed forte tamen diversa"); fide Fr. 1822: 217 = *Tremella sarcoides* Fr., *q.v.*, but this seems not acceptable, no more than Hoffmann's identification (1787 V.c. 1: 23) with *T. digitata* Hoffm., *q.v.*
- viscosa*, -um, Pers., *Calocera*, *Clavaria*, *Corallium* Hahn 1883, *Merisma*
- viscosa*, *Tremella*, (Pers. per Fr.) B. & Br. 1848, misapplied; *Corticium* Pers. 1799 O. 2: 18 (Germany) (d.n.); *Thelephora* (Pers.) per Fr. 1821, not ~ Pers. 1822; *Exidia* P. Karst. 1889 & Rea 1922, misapplied; = *Phlebia livida* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr., Corticiaceae. — Sensu Schum. = *Thelephora viscosa* Pers., *q.v.* (not listed); sensu B. & Br. = *Exidia albida*; sensu Britz. = *Sebacina incrustans*, fide Neuh. 1935 (PM 2a): 24 (not listed)
- viscosa*, *Thelephora*, Pers. 1822: 149, not ~ (Pers.) per Fr. 1821.—Nomen dubium. This has been referred to *Tremella viscosa* Fr. (33).
- viscosa* Fr., *Tremella* = *Exidia albida*
- vitis*, *Aureobasidium*, Viala & Boyer 1891 (CrP 112): 1150 (France) (nom. anam.); *Exobasidium* Prill. & Del. 1894; = *Aureobasidium pululans* (Bary) Arnaud. — Deuteromycetes.
- volvata*, *Ditiola*, (Tode) per Fr. 1822: *Tubercularia* Tode 1790: 20 pl. 4f. 33 (Germany) (d.n.).—Nomen dubium.
- vulgare*, -is, *Stilbum*, *Botryonipha*
- vulgare*, *Tremellodon*, Quéf. 1877 (BbF 23): 316 (nom. nud.), presumably ≡ *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum* (p. 173).
- warmingii*, *Exobasidium*, *Arcticomyces*
- Xenogloea* = *Kriegeria*
- Zonaria* Roussel = *Auricularia*