

I have examined the type of *P. andaiense* at Kew. It consists of two detached pinnae, which agree in all characters with Christensen's description. This species approaches *Pleocnemia* in venation, owing to the narrow lamina of the pinnules (which admits of little anastomosis of veins), but there can be no doubt that it belongs to *Arcypteris* and not to *Pleocnemia*, owing to its close resemblance to *A. brongniartii*. It differs from all species of *Pleocnemia* in its adnate pinnules, and in their shallow lobes.

The sinus-teeth (as seen in the type of *P. andaiense*), occurring in the distal sinuses only, are short and broad. The spores have a folded perispore, with rather much anastomosis of the folds.

## MALAYSIAN LICHENS—III\*

P. GROBNHART \*\*

## CYANOPORINA GROENH., AN INTERESTING LICHEN FROM JAVA

Amongst the lichens sent by the late Mr C. C. Schröter at Tjibodas (West Java), a peculiar blue-grey species drew my attention. At first sight I intended to assign it provisionally to Collemaceae indeterminatae, but on closer examination I doubted whether it was really a species of Collemaceae. Therefore, I examined it more carefully, with the following result.

The granular thallus grows in smaller to larger patches over mosses, lichens, and detritus on bark. Soredia and isidia are absent and the thallus is not surrounded by a dark hypothalline line.

The granular appearance of the thallus is caused by the relatively large gonidia, which belong to Stygonemataceae. The yellowish green cells are rounded, angular to semilunate, 8—12 $\mu$ , wide and 10—15  $\mu$  long; one or more of them are enclosed within a gelatinous, colourless to pale citrine sheath 4—6  $\mu$  thick. These clusters of gonidia are held together by the thalline hyphae constituting in this way a homoiomeric thallus.

There is some resemblance with the thallus of Morioloraceae but in this family the gonidia are totally surrounded with a network of short hyphae lying close together. In the thallus of *Cyanoporina*, as I call this new lichen, such a network does not exist. The hyphae lie irregularly around the gonidia and cover them but partly. These gonidial hyphae are 2—3 $\mu$  thick and possess very short cells. The thalline hyphae are 3  $\mu$ , thick, with inconspicuous lumen.

Even with the aid of a dissecting microscope the perithecia are almost\* invisible. Most of them are covered by the granules of the thallus. Yet the thallus is abundantly fruiting and in sections perithecia are always present. They are globose, 110—130 $\mu$  in diameter, pale fulvescent to yellowish, with a pseudoparenchymatic wall 10—12  $\mu$  thick, composed of densely interwoven hyphae. I could not discover a pore. The paraphyses are diffluent and only fragments were found.

\* For the other papers of this series, see Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III 17: 203, 1941 and Reinwardtia 1: 33-39, 1950.

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

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

*Cyanoporina* Groenh., *gen. nov.*

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

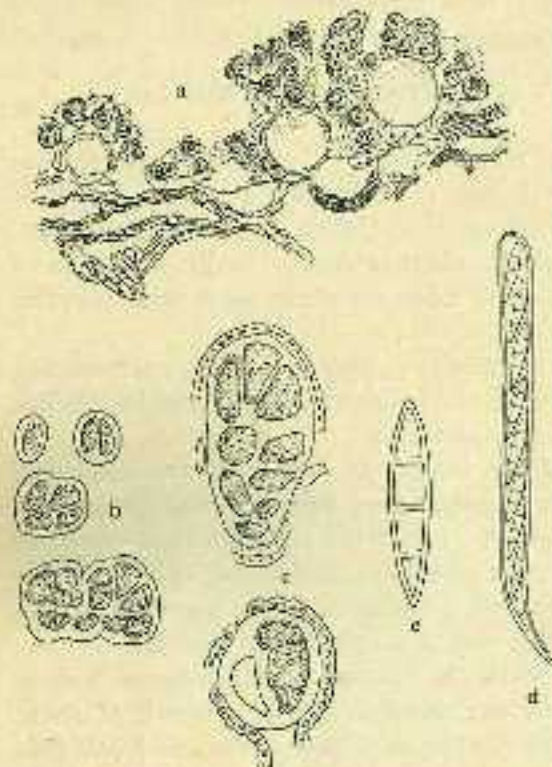
*Cyanoporina granulosa*  
Groenh., *sp. nov.*—Fig. 1

Thallus pulvinato-crusta-

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

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

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



## THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—I "Cyphellaceae"

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### SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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