

**GREVILLEA, A QUARTERLY  
RECORD OF CRYPTOGAMIC  
BOTANY  
AND ITS LITERATURE, VOL.  
XIII, VOL. XIV, 1884-85, 1885-86**

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**M. C. COOKE**

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A QUARTERLY RECORD OF

## CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY

AND ITS LITERATURE

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EDITED BY M. C. COOKE, M.A., A.I.S.,

*Author of "Handbook of British Fungi," "Fungi, their uses," &c.,  
"Rust, Smut, Mildew, and Mould," &c., &c.*

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# Grevillea,

A QUARTERLY RECORD OF CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY  
AND ITS LITERATURE.

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## FUNGI OF PERAK.

By M. C. COOKE.

This collection was made under the superintendence of Dr. Geo. King, of the Calcutta Botanic Garden.

**Lentinus exilis**, *Klotzsch*.

**Lentinus dactylophorus**, *Lev.*

**Lenzites platyphyllus**, *Cooke*.

Pileo subreniformi (vel orbiculari) suberoso, albido, postice lato (vel centro), affixi, subtiliter velutino, præcipue margine radiato-sulcato, dein striato, contextu concolore tenui (2 mm.) lamellis sub-distantibus, latissimis (1 unc.) furcatis, ochroleucis.

On rotten wood. Gopong. Malay Peninsula. Aug., 1840. (No. 607.)

Pileus from 2 to 6 inches broad. Size and habit of *L. ochrophyllus*, B., but gills more distant, much broader, and the pileus distinctly radiato-sulcate, or striate. The mycelium, running under the bark, is of a bright orange colour.

**Lenzites applanata**, *Fries*.

**Polyporus (Melanopus) hemicapnodes**, *Berk.*, var. *dimorphus*.

Pileo coriaceo-membranaceo lento quandoque infundibuliformi, alias reniformi, vel lobato, vel fissurato, pallido vel ochroleuco, subtiliter striatulo, initio leniter sericeo, demum glabrescente. Stipite centrali, laterali, gracili, erecto, basi discoideo, nigro-velutino, sicco rugoso; hymenio albido, poris parce decurrentibus, rotundis, æqualibus, minutis ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. diam.).

On dead logs. Gopong. Malay Peninsula. (No 665.)

Pileus scarcely exceeding 1 in. diam. Stem about the same length, 1 line thick. It is evidently allied to *P. Leprieurii*, but differs in several important points. The pileus is sometimes infundibuliform, or discoid, with the stem central, but more usually reniform, with the stem lateral. The pilei of two or three specimens are sometimes confluent.

**Polyporus (Mesopus) rugosus, Nees.**

**Polyporus (Mesopus) xanthopus, Fries.**

**Polyporus (Pleuropus) flabelliformis, Kl.**

**Polyporus (Pleuropus) affinis, Nees.**

**Polyporus (Pleuropus) sanguineus, Fries.**

**Polyporus (Pleuropus) incurvus, Cooke.**

Carnosus, demum cartilagineus, rigidus tenuis stipitatus. Pileo semi-orbiculari vel reniformi, repetito purpureo-zonato, ruguloso, pruinoso, albido, margine acuto inflexo, crispato-lobato, stipite laterali brevi vel elongato ruguloso, concolori, hymenio concavo pallido. Poris minutis subæqualibus, rotundatis  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$  mm. Dissepimentis tenuibus.

On rotten logs. Gopong. Malay Peninsula. (No. 610.)

Pileus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x 2 in. Stem 2-3 in. long,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. Strongly resembling pale forms of *Poly. zonalis*, Berk., but with a distinct and often long lateral stem.

**Polyporus (Flacodermel) cornubovis, Cooke.**

Maximus, lignoso-suberosus, induratus, imbricatus, nigrescens. Pileis dimidiatis postice confluentibus, decurrentibus, concentricè sulcato-zonatis, glabris, margine tenui acuto. Contextu fibroso tenui atro-purpureo. Hymenio atro-fuliginoso, sæpe glaucescente, poris minutissimis rotundis æqualibus ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.) elongatis. *Polyporus phæus*, Berk. in Herb. No. 2666.

On rotten logs. Gopong. Malay Peninsula.

Masses from 1 to 2 feet in breadth, pilei 6-8 inches long, scarcely exceeding half an inch thick behind, very hard, shining when cut like "buffalo-horn." Berkeley's specimen was from Khasia (India). The specific name being preoccupied, has been changed as above.

**Polyporus (Flacodermel) senex, Berk. & Mont.**

**Polyporus (Flacodermel) introstuppeus, Berk. & Cooke in Herb. Berk. 2571\*.**

Pileo unguolato, crasso glabro, remote concentricè sulcato, tuberculato, e fuligineo demum canescente, intus stuposo-molli pallido lignicolori, cute crassa dura, margine obtuso pallidiore, hymenio ochraceo, tubulis elongatis stratosia, poris rotundatis minimis æqualibus ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.) dissepimentis crassis obtusis.

On trees in open jungle. Perak. (No. 587.) And on walnut. N.W. India.

Pileus from 8 to 12 in. broad, 6-9 inches long, 5 inches thick, allied to *P. scansilis*, B. and P., *P. pinicola*, Fr.

**Polyporus (Flacodermel) australis, Fries.**

**Polyporus (Flacodermel) kermes, Berk.**

**Polyporus (Flacodermel) Auberxianus, Mont.**

**Polyporus (Flacodermel) Thwaitesii, Berk. & Br.**

**Polyporus (Polystictus) arenosus, Cooke.**

Pileo subtenui rigido, zonato, lineato-rugoso, antice pallido, lignicolori, postice atro-purpureo, plerumque discoideo-affixo;

hymenio pallido, poris mediis rotundatis, subæqualibus ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. diam.) granulis arenarum involventibus; contextu umbrino.

On logs laying on sandy ground. Gopang. Malay Peninsula. Aug., 1880.

Pileus 2-3 in. broad, 1-2 lines thick. Externally very similar to *Polyporus Parishii*, Berk, but differing in its decided brown substance, and in the hymenium enclosing particles of sand in the process of growth, which characterized the whole of some twenty specimens.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) caliginosus**, Cesati, via Berk.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) cingulatus**, Berk. non Fries.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) aratus**, Berk.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) cinerascens**, Fries.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) brunneo-pictus**, Berk.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) hirsutus**, Fries.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) substygius**, B. & Br.

**Polyporus (Inodermei) submembranaceus**, Berk.

**Trametes rigida**, Berk.

**Trametes occidentalis**, Fries.

**Dædalea sanguinea**, Klotzsch.

**Favolus scaber**, B. & Br.

**Hexagona tenuis**, Berk.

**Beccaria insignis**, Cesati.

**Cladoderma dendritica**, Pers.

**Cladoderma spongiosa**, Fries.

**Stereum Mellisii**, Berk.

**Stereum lobatum**, Kunze.

**Stereum sterillum**, Cooke.

Rigido-coriaceum, ambienti-liberum, nigrum. Pileo semi-circulari, sublobato, flexuosoque, concentricis sulcato-zonato, glabrescente, contextu nigro-fusco, nigro-purpureo vergente; hymenio glabro, atro-fuligineo, pruinoso, demum nigrescente.

On rotten wood in open dry ground. Gopang. Malay Peninsula. Aug., 1860. (*H. Kuastler*.)

Allied to *S. princeps* and *S. scytale*. Pileus 2 to 3 inches broad, very rigid, but fragile, 1 mm. thick and upwards. Substance purplish black. The pilei are often more or less connate at the base in a thick irregular common stem.

**Stereum involutum**, Klotzsch.

**Guopinia flabellata**, Cooke.

Cæspitosa, flabellata, rubrofusca, postice attenuata, discoideo-affixa, stipite proprio nullo, pileo margine lobato inciso, hinc illic profunde diviso, utrinque glabro, hymenio subpallidiori.

On rotten logs. Gopang. Malay Peninsula. (No. 646.)

Pileus 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches broad. Attenuated downwards to the discoid base. Thinner than *G. helvelloides*.

**Hypoxyton (Daldinia) concentricum**, Grev.



**Phoma Camilleae, Cke.**

Hypophylla. Peritheciis sparsis minutis, membranaceis (vix .1 mm.) poro pertusis. Sporis ellipticis, nucleis binis magnis repletis (.01 × .005 mm.).

On leaves of *Camillea thea*. Johore.

**Sphaerella (Lestadia) Camilleae, Cke.**

Epiphylla, sparsa. Peritheciis semi-immersis, membranaceis (.25 mm. diam.) atrofusca. Ascis clavatis octosporis. Sporidiis biserialibus ellipticis, continuis (.012 × .005 mm.) pallidis, hyalinis.

On leaves of *Camillea thea*. Johore.

Both of the above together on the same leaves.

## FUNGI OF PERUVIAN ANDES.

BY M. C. COOKE.

The following small collection was made by Pearce several years ago, and now added to the Herbarium at Kew:—

*Schizophyllum commune*, Fries.

*Lentinus villosus*, Fries.

*Lentinus blepharodes*, B. & C.

*Sclbitius mitraformis*, Harvey.

*Leucisporium erubescens*, Berk.

*Leucisporium applanata*, Fr.

*Polyporus sanguineus*, Fr.

*Polyporus trichomallus*, B. & Mont.

*Polyporus Fesi*, Fries.

*Polyporus Floridanus*, Berk.

*Polyporus versicolor*, Fr.

*Polyporus pinsilis*, Fr.

*Trametes versatilis*, Berk.

*Hexagona variegata*, Berk.

*Irpex sinuosus*, Fr.

*Irpex durescens* (Cooke), described as *Hydnum*.

*Stereum lobatum*, Kunze.

*Coza pavonia*, Fries.

*Hirneola rufa*, Berk.

**Geaster Peruvianum, Cooke.**

Peridio exteriori coriaceo, paucifido (4-6) explanato, interiori pedicellato umbrino ( $\frac{1}{2}$  unc. diam); ore discoideo fimbriato-ciliato, depresso, subacuto, pallidiore; capillitio profuso, crassiusculo, fusco; sporis globosis, minutissimis, pallide fulvis (.002-.0025 mm.).

On the ground. Peruvian Andes. (*Herb Kewensis*.)

About equal in size to *Geaster Bryantii*.

## BACTERIA AND YEAST FUNGI.\*

This neat and useful little volume makes its appearance just at the time when it is wanted, is amply illustrated, and seems to be carefully and judiciously prepared. We note with satisfaction the announcement in the preface of the sources of information and assistance. It is always a mistake to ignore such help, as is often done by young authors, and hence we commend Mr. Grove for taking the precaution to disarm criticism on this point. The organisms included in this "Synopsis" are acknowledged to be difficult and obscure, so that some little courage was necessary to make the attempt, and we congratulate the author on his success. Although we fear that we must be included with those who doubt the majority of these organisms being autonomous Fungi at all, yet no other course was open but to treat them as such, in the present condition of our knowledge, and until the contrary is proven. "The nonsense which Hallier and Co. tried to introduce into the science" at one time threatened to bring the study of the Schizomycetes into contempt, and we quite appreciate the way in which our author has summarily disposed of them. Of course we may hold a different opinion, or at least suspend our judgment, concerning a small number of the species introduced into this volume, but are by no means disposed to be dogmatic. From the conclusion of the paragraph on page 80, we infer that a more congenial feeling is now predominant in certain quarters than we have recognized in the past. Referring to Brefeld, it states, "and the present long and tedious treatise is filled *ad nauseam* with peevish contentious disputations against De Bary and Van Tieghem, and all others who differ from his opinions." There is only one line in the present volume that we should have preferred to have seen excluded; for the rest we must welcome it, not only for the absence of all "peevish contentious disputations," but for the service it will render to the mycologist and the microscopist, to whom we recommend it as essential to the completeness of even a small library of practical manuals for daily use.

A word or two *apropos* of the Appendix A "On the unit of Microscopical measurement." Twenty years ago, and nearly every important country in Europe employed a different unit. In 1866 the Editor of this Journal, in a paper read at the Quekett Microscopical Club, pointed out the folly and inconvenience of such a course, and initiated the movement for the adoption of the French millimetre as the unit of microscopical measurement, and by circular corresponded with every Society of Microscopists then known on the Continent, with the view of bringing about this change. To this end he was appointed Honorary Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to the Club in question, and, for once, England was in advance, and not in the rear.

\* "A Synopsis of the Bacteria and Yeast Fungi, and allied Species" (Schizomycetes and Saccharomycetes), by W. B. Grove, B.A.; fcap. 8vo., 112 pp., 87 figs. Chatto and Windus.

## SOME EXOTIC FUNGI.

BY M. C. COOKE.

**Polyporus (Mes.) veluticeps, Cooke.**

Pileo lento orbiculari, centro umbilicato velutini-tomentoso pallido, obscure concentricè lineato-zonato, margine acuto fusco, stipite erecto, abrupte nigro glabro, contextu pallido, hymenio albido pallido poris subrotundis minimis æqualibus ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mm.) circa marginem sterili.

On wood. Senna Mozambique (Sir J. Kirk, July, 1859).

Pileus 1 in. broad stem, 1 in. long,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick.

**Mycenastrum (Sterbeekia) lycoperdioides, Cooke.**

Album, pyriforme (1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  unc. lat. 2 unc. alt.), læve, glabrum, in stipite sterili productum; capillitio sporisque flavido-olivaceo, filis crassis, lævibus, plerumque simplicibus, hinc illic turgidis (.005-.015 mm. diam.). Sporis globosis lævibus (.0045 mm.), spiculis rectis persistentibus ornatis.

Amongst moss. Nila valley, Garhwal (India), 12,000 feet.

This, together with *M. Oregonense*, Ellis, and *M. leiospermum*, will belong to a sub-genus, for which the name of *Sterbeekia* may be revived, in which the spores are small and smooth, and the capillitium branched, but without the spinulose projections.

**Æcidium Cephalandra, Cooke.**

Hypophylla. Maculis orbicularibus, fuscis, parvulis, peridiis (4-6 vix ultra), albidis, semi-immersis, leniter fimbriatis, sporis flavidis.

On *Cephalandra palmata*. Natal (Wood, 829).

Spots not more than 1.3 mm. in diameter. Probably this is related to *Puccinia Cephalandra*, Thum, and *Uredo dolichospora*, Thum, or one of them.

**Puccinia Lagenophora, Cooke.**

I. *Æcidium Lagenophora*. Epiphyllum. Maculis nullis. Peridiis sparsis, semi-immersis, lacerato-marginatis, albis, sporis globosis (.012 mm.).

II. *Uredo Lagenophora*. Soris sparsis minimis pulverulentibus fuscis, vel sequenter immixtis, sporis globosis (.02 mm.), fuscis, episporio asperulo.

III. *Puccinia Lagenophora*. Epiphylla, soris sparsis, atrofuscis, subpulverulentibus, sporis clavatis, medio constrictis, fuscis loculo supero obscuriore, obtuso, subgloboso, episporio incrassato, lævi, loculo infero in stipitem brevem attenuato (.04-.045 x .02 mm.).

On living leaves of *Lagenophora Billardieri*. Omeo, Australia.

**Puccinia Ipomeæ, Cooke in Rav. Amer. Fungi. No. 792.**

I. *Æcidium concolvuli*, var. *Ipomeæ*. Schweinitz.

III. Epiphylla, soris in circulos supra *Æcidii* efformantibus, vel hypophyllis, cum *Æcidii* vetustis immixtis, atro fuscis, pulverulentibus. Sporis elliptico-fusiformibus, magnis medio constrictis, leniter asperulis, atro fuscis (.05-.06 x .02-.03 mm.), pedicellis crassis, elongatis, hyalinis (.06 mm. long, .004-.01 mm. crass.)