

Nomenclatural Notes on some Meliolineae

Some comments on the fungus names cited in Hansford's Monograph (Sydowia, Beiheft 2, 1961) and in his Supplement (Sydowia 16 [1962] : 302—323, 1963).

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A high proportion of epithets of names of epiphytic and (especially) parasitic fungi are derived from the generic names of their host plants, and many epithets of names in the Meliolineae are so derived. The commonest forms of such derived epithets are the genitive of the generic name, the stem of the generic name combined with the substantival suffix *-icola* or *-incola*, or an adjectival form coined by combining the stem of the generic name with a suffix such as *-anus*, *-inus* or *-ellus*.

Since the generic name of the host plant, however arbitrarily formed, 'is treated as Latin' (Intern. Code of bot. Nomencl., 1961, Principle V), it follows that the stem and the genitive must be determined in accordance with accepted Latin grammatical usage and incorrect spellings must be corrected.

Other orthographic corrections authorized by the Code include the correction of the termination *-i* to *-ii*, and of *-i* or *-ii* to *-ae* or *-iae*, when necessary (Art. 73 Note 3). Furthermore, it is recommended that when the epithet of a fungus is derived from the generic name of the host plant, the spelling of this generic name should be corrected in conformity with current nomenclatural usage (Rec. 73 H).

Out of over 2000 epithets cited by Hansford in his Monograph of the Meliolineae, 47 which need correction or which would be better with major or minor amendment are listed below: several of the remaining epithets which were incorrectly spelt when first published are cited by Hansford in their corrected forms as published in Saccardo's *Sylloge Fungorum* and elsewhere.

A list of corrections of incorrectly spelt epithets cited by Hansford (op. cit.) is given, in alphabetic order. Two later homonyms are revealed for which nomina nova are proposed.

The opportunity has also been taken to validate the publication of the name *Meliola mycetiae* Stevens, which was published after 1 Jan., 1935, without a Latin diagnosis, and which Hansford omitted to supply in Sydowia 16, when he validated several other *Meliola* names.

acalyphididis is a Third Declension genitive form and incorrectly applied to the First Declension Latin name *Acalypha*. The correct genitive is *acalyphae*. There is, however, an earlier published *Meliola acalyphae* Rehm, and a new name is therefore required for Toro's species: **Meliola acalyphicola** Deighton, nom. nov., syn. *Meliola acalyphae* Toro (sphalm. 'acalyphidis') in Chardon & Toro, Monogr. Univ. P. R., ser. B. 2; 117, 1934; non *M. acalyphae* Rehm, Philipp. J. Sci., C. Bot.; 8: 252, 1913.

albizziae. Genitive of *Albizzia*. The correct spelling of this generic name now accepted by phanerogamists is 'Albizia', and the fungus epithet should accordingly be altered to *albiziae*.

artocarpiicola. A typographic error in Sydowia, Beih. 2. The name was originally published in Sydowia 11 (1957): 52, 1958, correctly spelt as *Meliola artocarpicola*.

beloperonis. Incorrect genitive of *Beloperone*. The fungus epithet should be corrected to *beloperones*.

buddleyae. Genitive of *Buddleya*, the correct spelling of which is *Buddleia*. The fungus epithet should be corrected to *buddleiae*.

buddleiicola should similarly be corrected to *buddleiicola*.

buettneriae. Genitive of *Buettneria*, the now accepted correct spelling of which is *Byttneria*. The fungus epithet should be corrected to *byttneriae*.

buettneriicola should be similarly corrected to *byttneriicola*.

capsicola. Derived from the generic name *Capsicum*, the stem of which is *capsic-*. The epithet should be corrected to *capsicola*.

cassiacola should be corrected to *cassicola*: the stem (*cassi-*) not the genitive (*cassiae*) of the host genus *Cassia*, combined with the suffix *-icola*.

castanopsisifoliae. The genitive of the subspecific epithet of the host plant *Syncaedrys amagalifolia* forma '*castanopsisifolia*'. This subspecific epithet, derived from *Castanopsis* (stem *castanopsi-*) should be corrected to *castanopsisifolia*, and the fungus epithet accordingly to *castanopsisifoliae*.

cathormionis. Incorrect genitive of *Cathormion*: should be corrected to *cathormii*.

cheiroidendronis. Incorrect genitive of *Cheiroidendron*: should be corrected to *cheiroidendri*.

coccolobis. The spelling *Coccoloba* has been conserved against *Coccolobis* for the generic name of the host plant. The fungus epithet should accordingly be altered to *coccolobae*.

colicola. From the stem (*col-*) of *Cola*, with the suffix *-icola*: should be corrected to *colicola*.

cybianthis. Incorrect genitive of *Cybianthus*: should be corrected to *cybianthi*.

elephantopi. Incorrect genitive of *Elephantopus*: should be corrected to *elephantopodis*.

entandrophragmae. Incorrect genitive of the neuter name *Entandrophragma*: should be corrected to *entandrophragmatis*.

erythrinae-micropterycis. Incorrect genitive of *Erythrina micropteryx*: should be corrected to *erythrinae-micropterygis*.

erythroxyliifoliae. Derived (genitive case) from *Erythroxyllum* (the generic name of the host) and *folium* (leaf). The epithet must be corrected to *erythroxyliifolii*.

erythroxylonis. Incorrect genitive of *Erythroxyllum* (often incorrectly written *Erythroxylon* which has the same genitive): should be corrected to *erythroxylii*.

ficium. It seems most likely that this was intended to be a genitive (*ficium*, the regular Foruth Declension plural form) though the correct genitives of *Ficus* (which is an irregular Fourth Declension noun) are *Fici* or *Ficus* (sing.) and *Ficorum* (plur.). The fungus epithet would be best altered to *ficium*, which, though not the classically correct plural genitive of *Ficus*, is at least the regular Fourth Declension form and not objectionable as is '*ficium*'.

fraserii and *fraseriana*. Both derived from the name of the collector, Miss Lillian Fraser, which should be latinized as *Fraseria*: genitive *Fraseriae*. The epithets should be corrected to *fraseriae* and *fraserana*, respectively.

guareiella. Derived from the stem (*guare-*) of *Guarea*, with the suffix *-ella*: should be altered to *guarella*.

hippomaneae. Incorrect genitive of *Hippomane*: should be corrected to *hippomanes*.

hypselodelphydis. The more correct genitive is *hypselodelphyos*. *ingacola*. This epithet should be composed of the stem not the genitive of *Inga* and the suffix *-icola*. *Inga* (a vernacular name in origin) is usually treated as a feminine noun of the First Declension, with the stem *ing-*: hence the fungus epithet should be corrected to *ingicola*.

leucosykeae. Incorrect genitive of *Leucosyke*: should be corrected to *leucosykes*.

linocieriae. The generic name *Linociera* has been incorrectly spelt *Linoceria* by Hansford. The fungus epithet should be corrected to *linocierae*.

linociericola should be similarly corrected to *linociericola*.

livistoniae. The epithet was originally so spelt by Yates who nevertheless spelt the name of the host correctly as *Livistona* (not *Livistonia* as given by Hansford). The fungus epithet should be corrected to *livistonae*.

macalpini. *Meliola macalpini* Sacc. & Syd. was a nom. nov. for *M. denticulata* McAlpine, 1897, non Winter, 1892. The epithet would be better written *macalpinei*.

melastomacearum. Genitive (plural) of the host family name *Melastomataceae* (often incorrectly written *Melastomaceae*): should be corrected to *melastomatacearum*.

mitragynes. The correct spelling (conserved) of the generic name of the Rubiaceous host is *Mitragyna*, not *Mitragyne*. The fungus epithet should accordingly be altered to *mitragynae*.

pithecolobii. Genitive of the host generic name *Pithecolobium*, the correct spelling of which is *Pithecellobium*. The fungus epithet should accordingly be altered to *pithecellobii*.

pithecolobicola should be similarly altered to *pithecellobiicola*.

negeriana. Derived from the name of the collector, Neger: should be written *negerana*.

octoknematis. The name of the host genus, *Octoknema*, is feminine as is *Knema*. The correct genitive is *octoknemae*.

polysciatis. Incorrect genitive of *Polyscias*: should be corrected to *polysciadis*.

rhaphiolepsis. Typographic error in Sydowia, Beih. 2: 238, for *rhaphiolepis*, but correctly spelt in the index. The host genus as *Rhaphiolepis* and the correct genitive is *rhaphiolepidis*.

rupalae. Genitive of *Roupala* (incorrectly spelt as *Rupala*): should be corrected to *roupalae*.

secamonis. Incorrect genitive of *Secamone*: should be corrected to *secamones*.

symphorematae. Incorrect genitive of *Symphorema*. Should be corrected to *symphorematis*, as spelt by Petrak (Sydowia 15: 203) and by Hansford (Sydowia 16: 314).

tehoni. *Amazonia tehoni* Toro was a nom. nov. for *Meliola asterinoides* Tehon, 1919, non Winter, 1886. The fungus epithet should be corrected to *tehonii*.

thunbergiae-chrysopidis. Incorrect genitive of *Thunbergia chrysops*: should be corrected to *thunbergiae-chrysopis*.

weigeltii var. *fraxinifoliae*. The varietal epithet is the incorrect genitive of the epithet of the host, *Astronium fraxinifolium* (this epithet being treated as a substantive: cf. Art. 23 para 5 of the Intern. Code of bot. Nomencl. 1961). It should be corrected to *weigeltii* var. *fraxinifolii*.

xylosmaticola. The generic name *Xylosma* is feminine (Intern. Code of bot. Nomencl., 1961, Rec. 75 A), and the stem is therefore *xylosm-*. The epithet *xylosmaticola* is an error for *xylosmicola* and since there is the earlier published name *Meliola xylosmicola* Orejuela, a new name is required for Hansford's species: ***Meliola xylosmae-buxifoliae*** Deighton, nom. nov., syn. *Meliola xylosmicola* Hansford (sphalm. '*xylosmaticola*'), Sydowia 9: 50, 1955; non *M. xylosmicola* Orejuela, Mycologia 36: 438, 1944.

***Meliola mycetiae* Stev. ex Deighton sp. nov.**

Meliola mycetiae F. L. Stevens in Stevens & Roldan, Philipp. J. Sci. 56: 70, 1935. Nomen non rite publicatum (sine diagnosi Latina).

Plagulae amphigenae, subdensae, usque ad 2 mm. diam. Hyphae brunneae, undulatae vel tortuosae, oppositae et acutae vel late ramosae, laxae reticulatae, cellulis plerumque $20-35 \times 6-7 \mu$. Hyphopodia capitata alternata, antrorsa vel leniter curvata, $20-30 \mu$ longa; cellula basali cuneata vel cylindrica, $6-10 \mu$ longa; cellula apicali ovata, integra, apice rotundata vel leniter attenuata, $16-22 \times 8-10 \mu$. Hyphopodia mucronata in hyphis distinctis evoluta, alternata vel opposita, ampulliformia, $16-22 \times 7-9 \mu$. Setae myceliales paucae, plerumque juxta perithecia aggregatae, rectae, simplices, obtusae, usque ad $260 \times 7 \mu$, superne saepe leniter undulatae vel subtorulosae. Perithecia dispersa, nigra, globosa, verrucosa, usque ad 180μ diam. Sporae brunneae, oblongae, obtusae, 4-septatae, constrictae, $33-40 \times 14-16 \times 12-13 \mu$.

Hab. in foliis *Mycetiae javanicae*, Insulae Philippinenses, F. L. Stevens 1669, typus (ILL, Herb. F. L. Stevens).

The first notes were written several years ago. Since then, an additional 12 epithets in *Meliola*, cited by Hansford in Sydowia, Beih. 2 (1961), which need correction have been noted.

I am grateful to Mr. H. K. A i r y S h a w for his kind assistance with several of the epithets. Two recent publications have also been helpful: Botanical Latin, by W. T. S t e a r n (London and Edinburgh, 1966), and the article by N. Z a b i n k o v a 'Generic names ending in *-is* and the determination of their stems', Taxon 17: 19-33 (1968).

bastardiopsisidis. In generic names ending in *-opsis*, the genitive is the same as the nominative: see S t e a r n (1966) and Zabinkova (1968). The fungus epithet should be corrected to *bastardiopsis*.

boneti. Typographic error for *bonetii*, which was the original spelling.

castanopsisidis. Incorrect genitive of *Castanopsis*: should be corrected to *castanopsis* (the same spelling as the nominative).

elaeis. The correct genitive of *Elaeis* (the generic name of the host) is *elaeidis* and the epithet should be altered accordingly.

erycibis. Incorrect genitive of *Erycibe*: should be corrected to *erycibes*.

erythrophloeii. The original (and correct) spelling of the generic name of the host is *Erythrophleum* (not *Erythrophloeum* as given by H a n s f o r d). The epithet was originally and correctly published as *erythrophlei*.

meibomiaecola should be corrected to *meibomiicola*.

miriapoda. C i f e r r i's original spelling of this epithet was *miriopoda*, evidently in reference to the abundant and closely aggregated hyphopoda. In P e t r a k's List 8 (Index of Fungi, 1936—1939) the spelling is altered to *myriopoda* and this seems to be a preferable spelling.

olecranonis. S t e v e n s & T e h o n said that this epithet was selected because of the projection frequently found at the angles, which is suggestive of an elbow'. The epithet is thus presumably intended as the genitive of *olecranon*, which is *olecrani*.

peddiicola. The stem of *Peddiea* is *peddie-*, and the more correct spelling of the fungus epithet is *peddieicola*. This however, with three vowels in succession, looks somewhat cumbersome and the elision of the 'e' (*peddiicola*) may be allowable: of. *buddleiicola*. (An even more awkward problem would arise should anyone wish to combine the stem (*shii-*) of *Shiia* with the suffix *-icola*: it would surely be only reasonable to write *shiiicola* rather than, *shiiicola*.)

teramniae. Incorrect genitive of *Teramnus*: should be corrected to *teramni*. *Meliola teramni* Y a t e s (1918) (sphalm. *teramniae*) is a later homonym, as well as a taxonomic synonym, of *M. teramni* Syd. (1917).

tremae. It has been pointed out to me, by botanists at Herb. K., that the generic name *Trema* is neuter and not feminine as has usually been assumed. L o u r e i r a (Flora Cochinchinensis: 562, 1790) stated that his new generic name was derived from the neuter word $\tau\rho\eta\mu\alpha$ and though he gave a feminine epithet (*cannabina*) to the only species he described this must be regarded as a lapsus. The correct genitive is therefore *trematis* and the epithet *tremae*, which has frequently been used in names of fungi growing on *Trema*, must accordingly be altered to *trematis*.

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