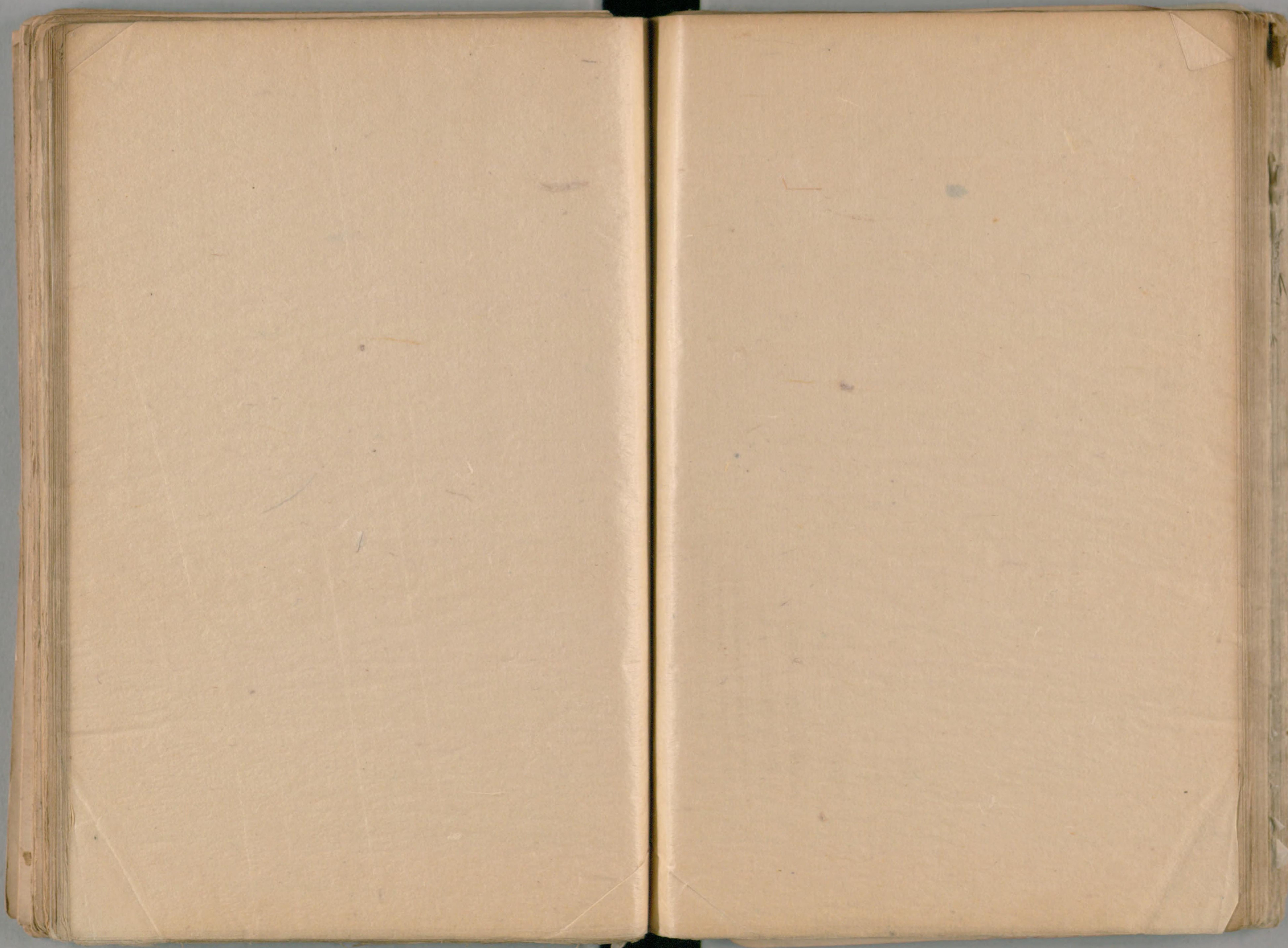




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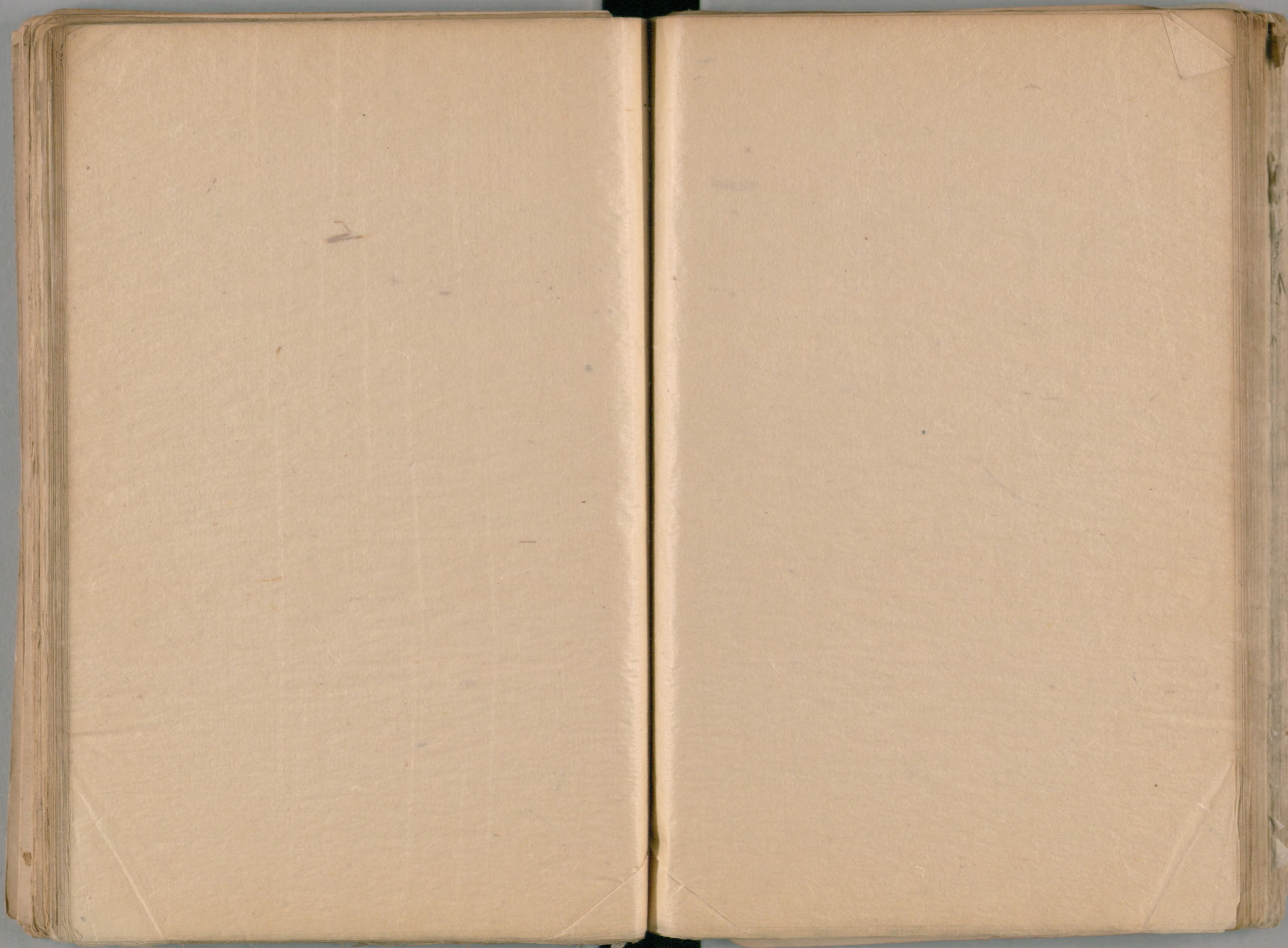
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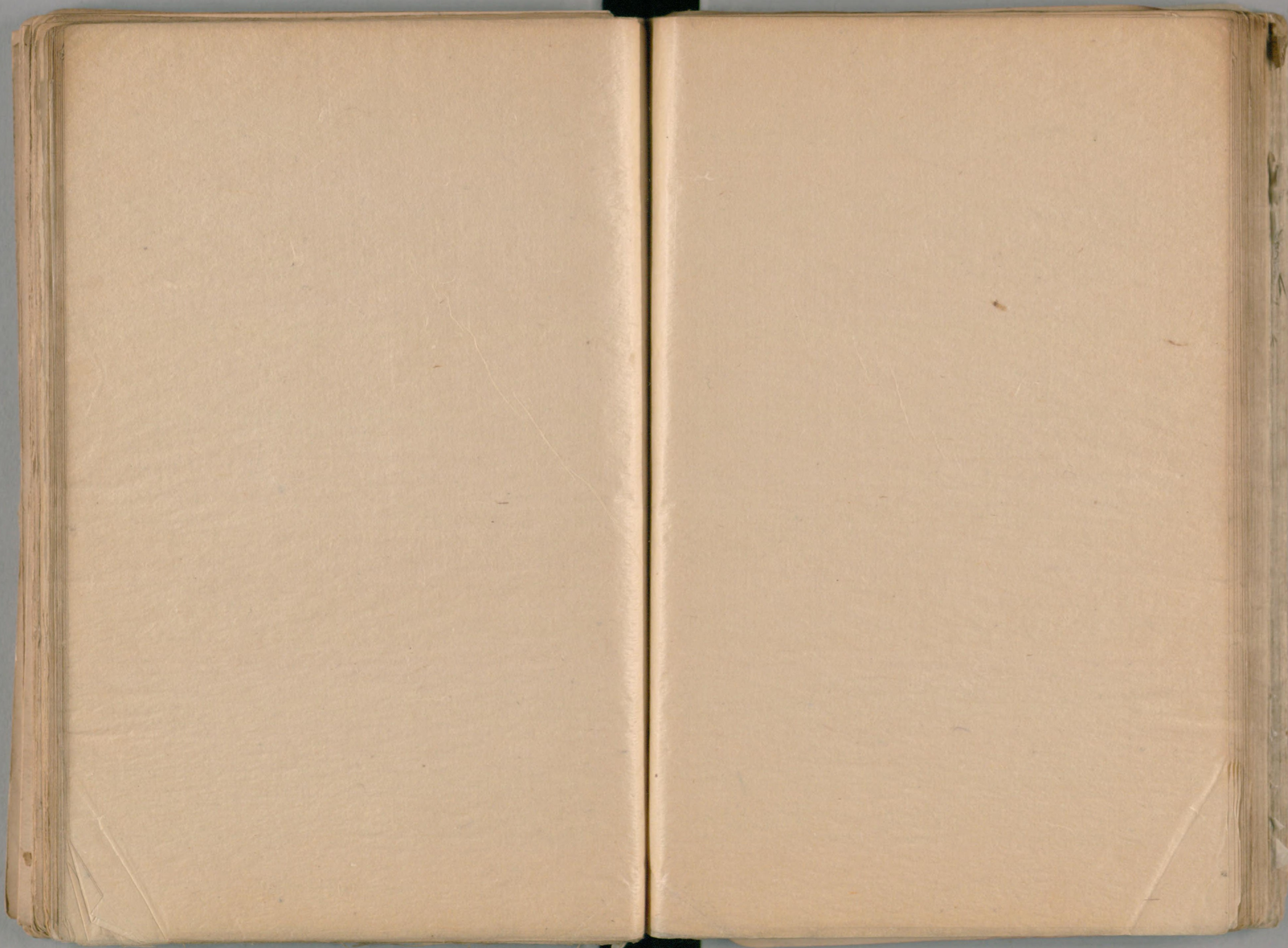
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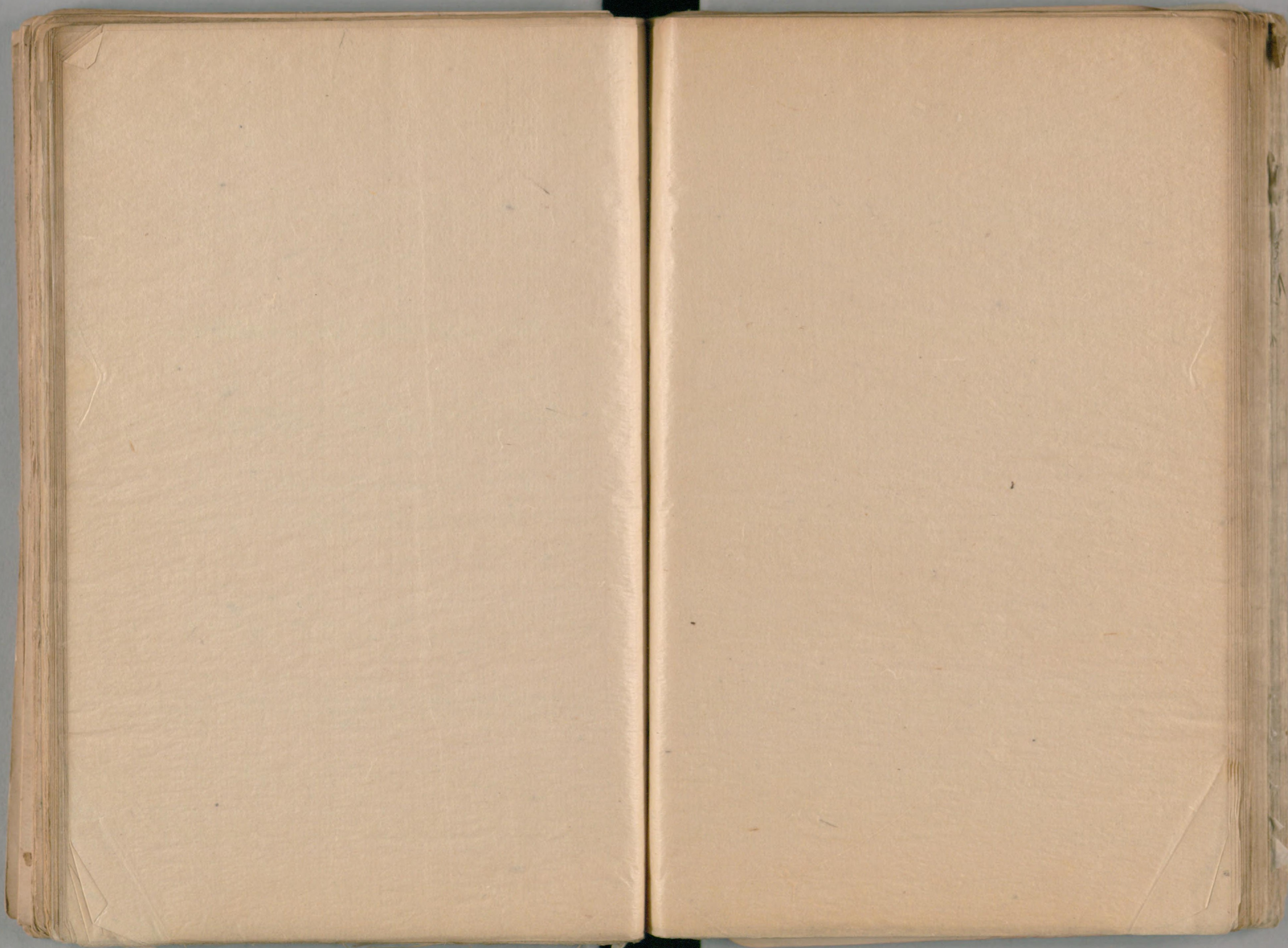
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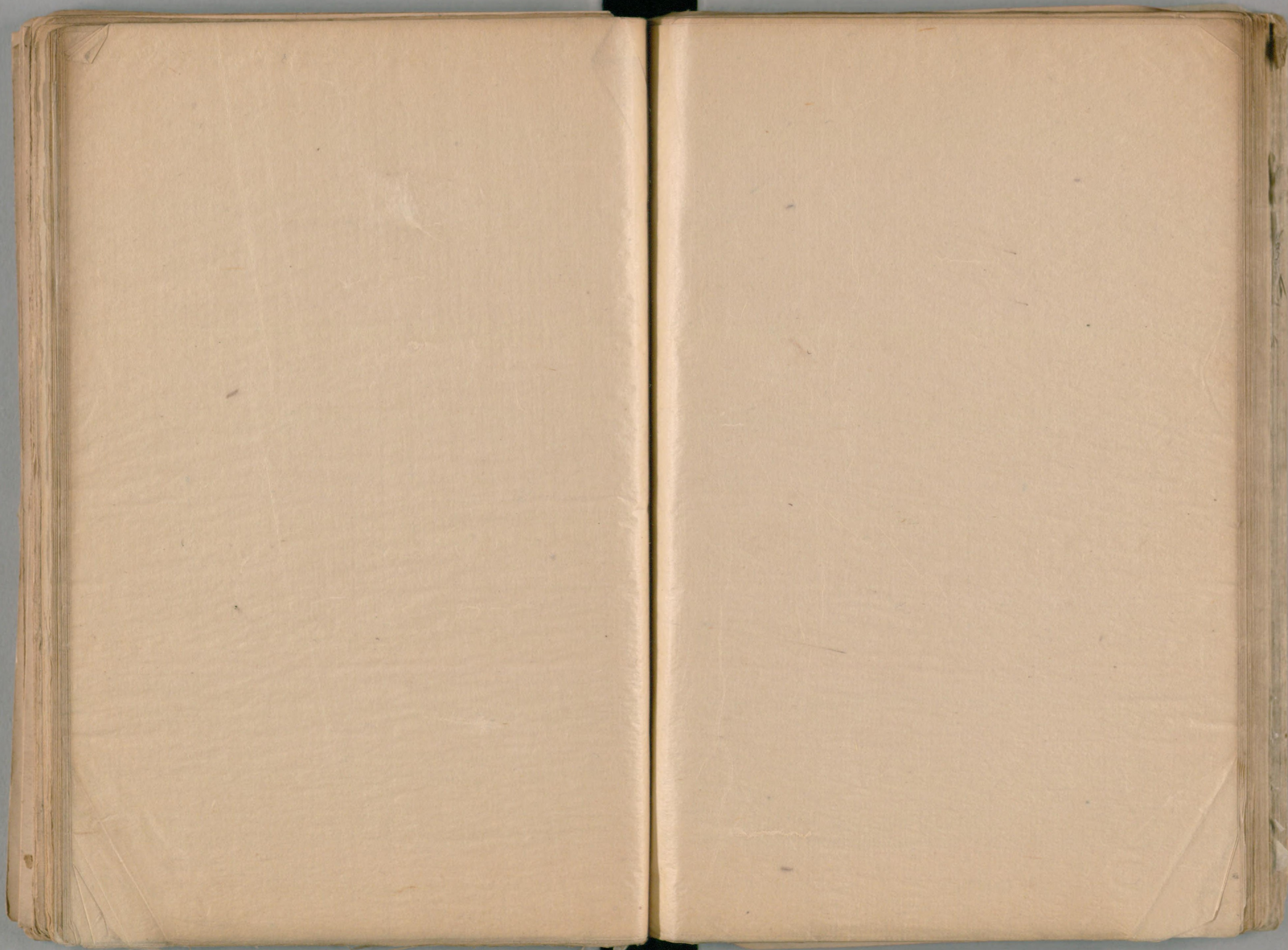
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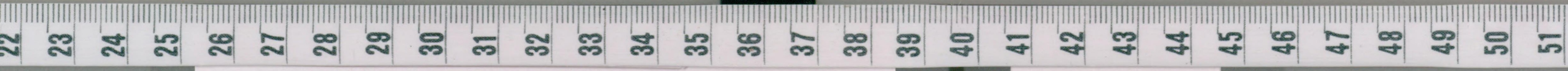
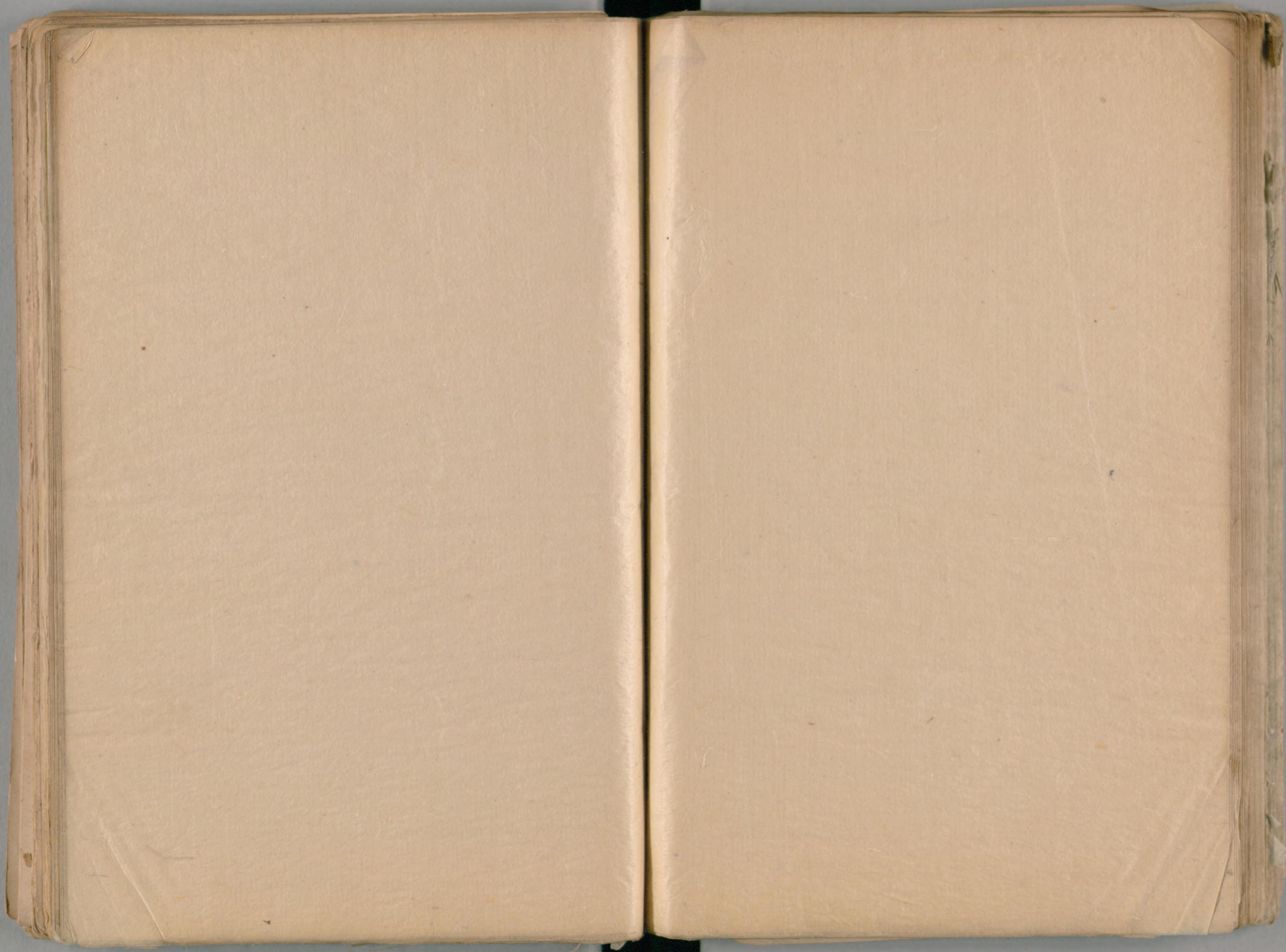
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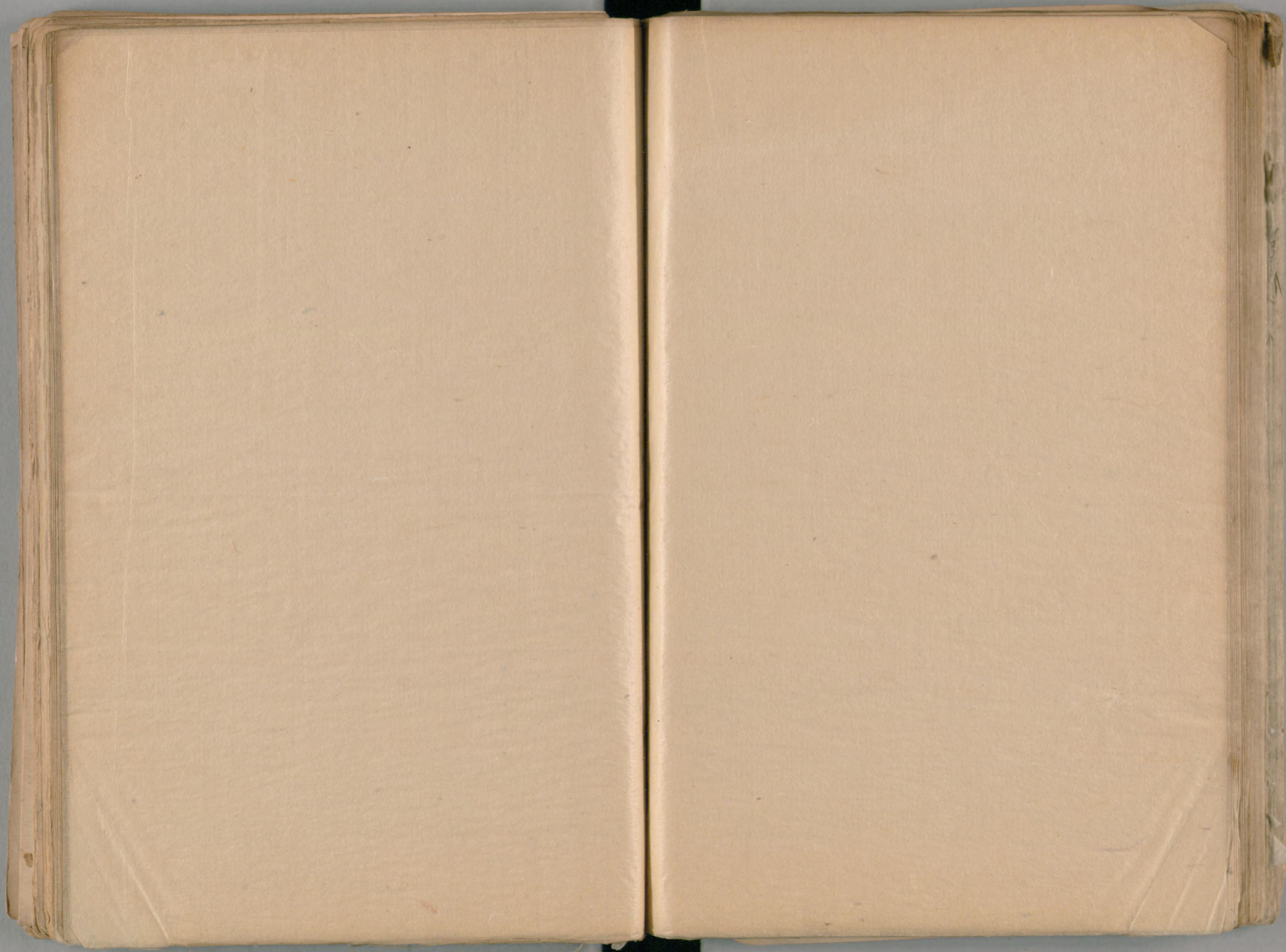
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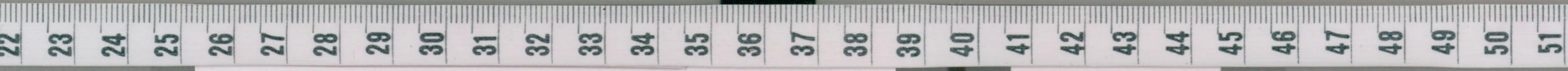
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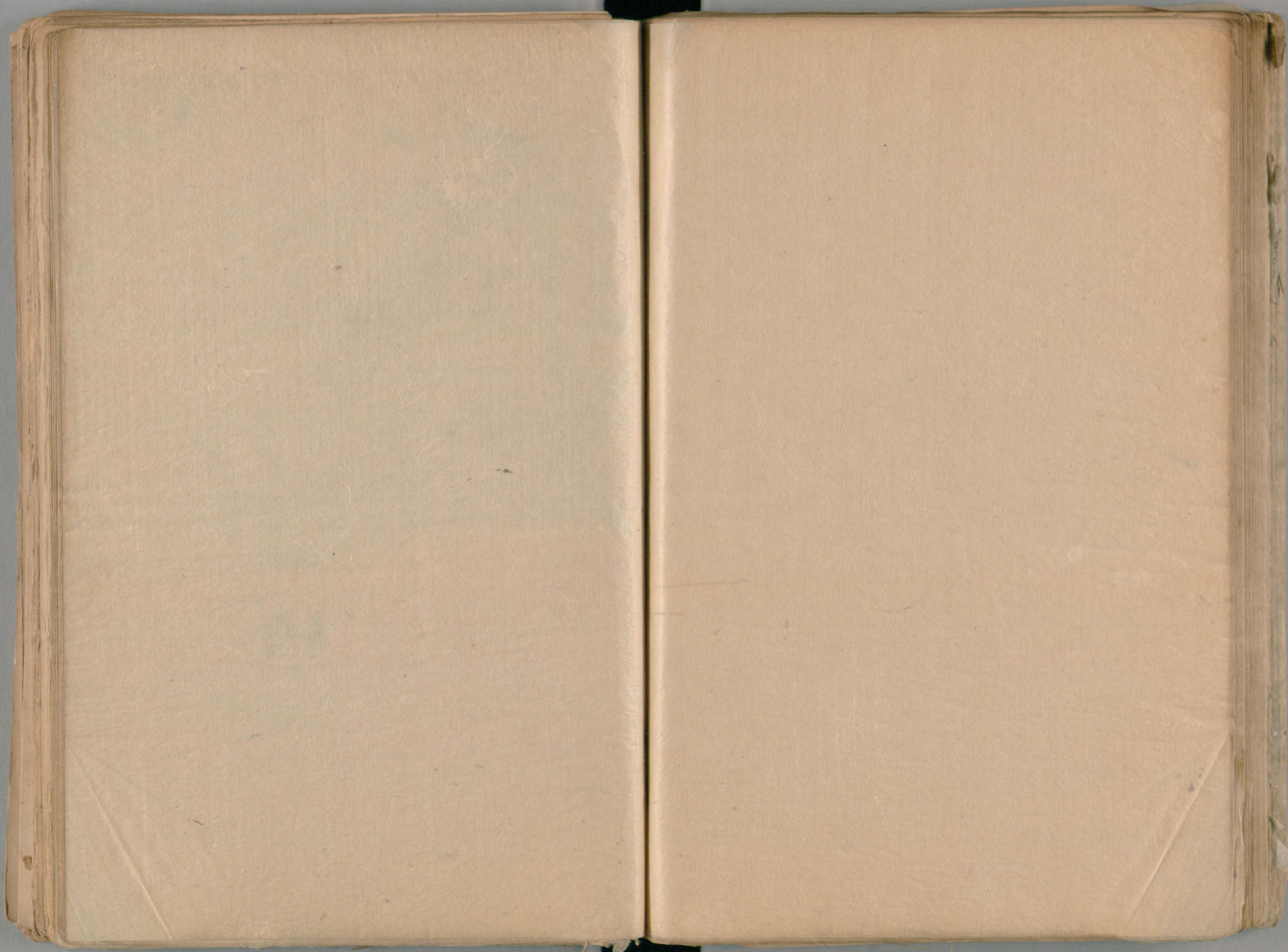
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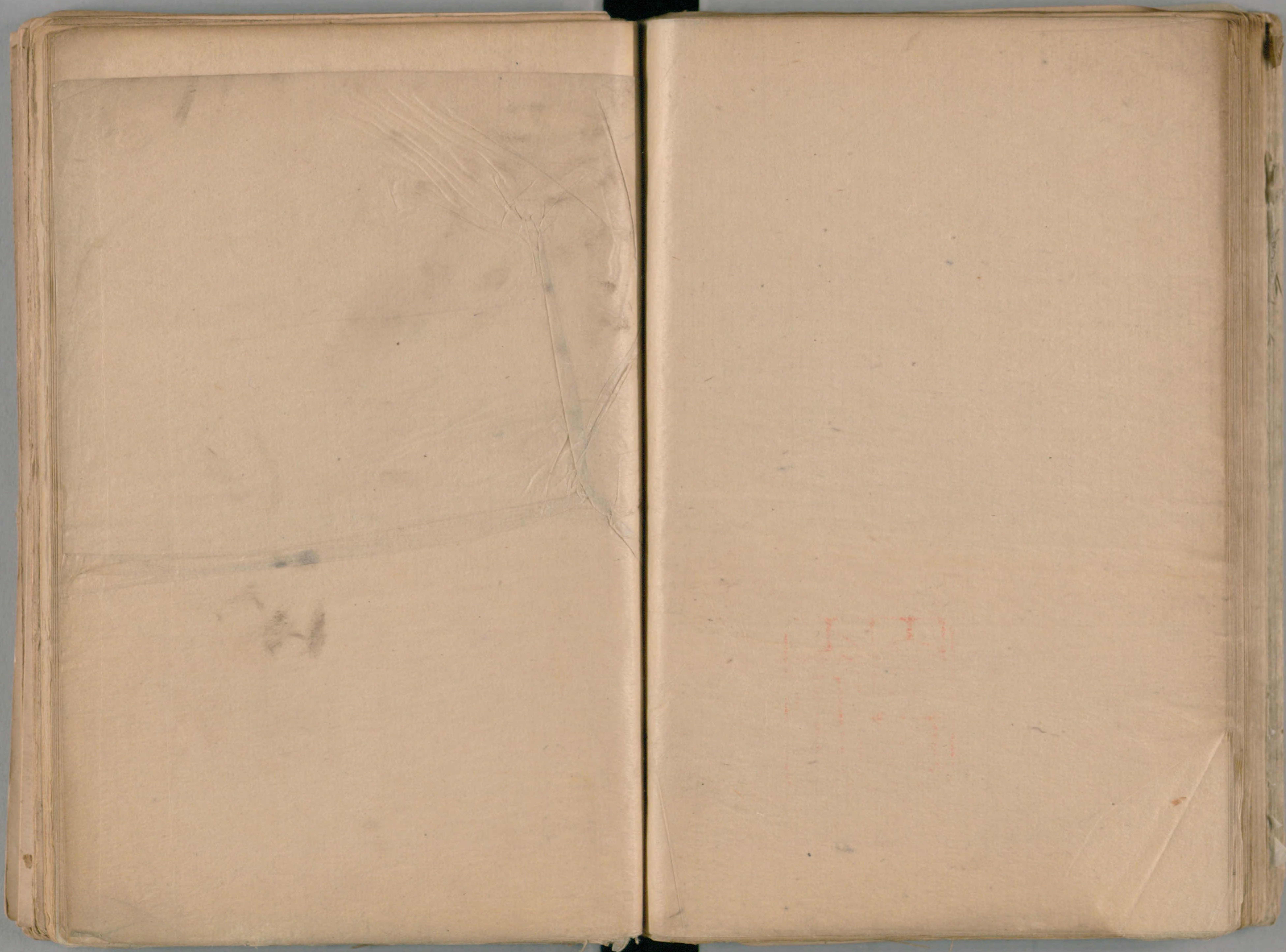
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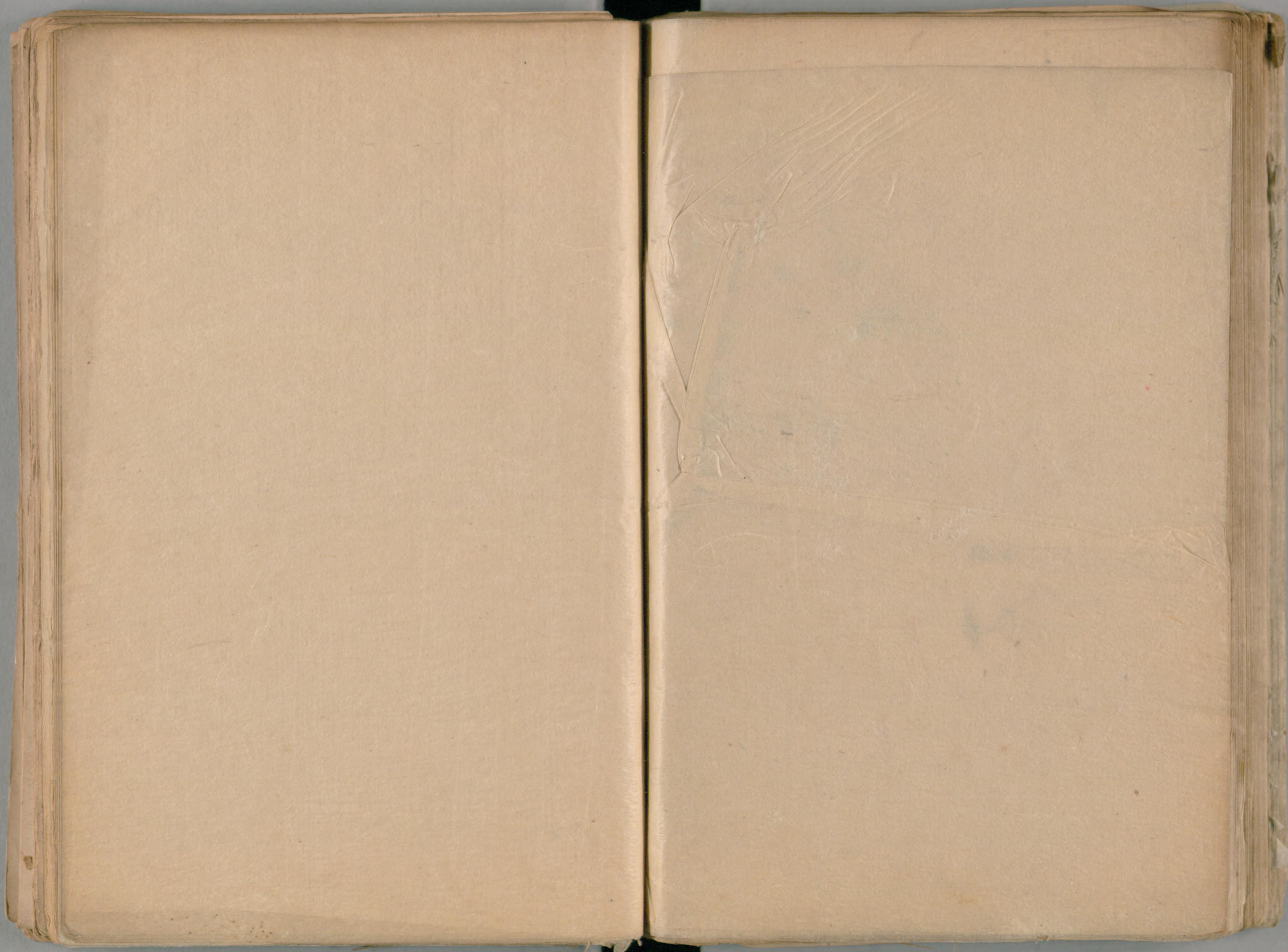
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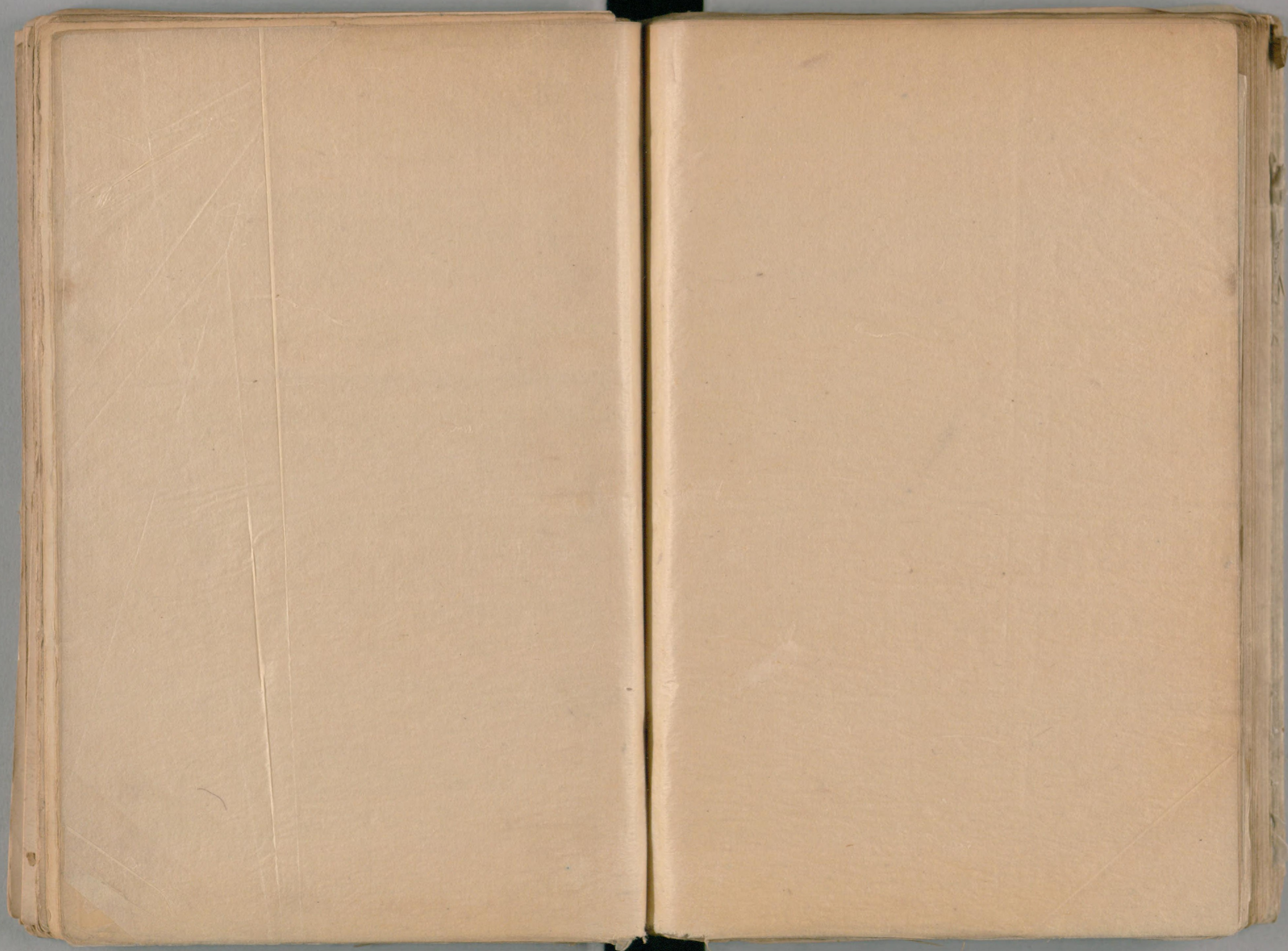
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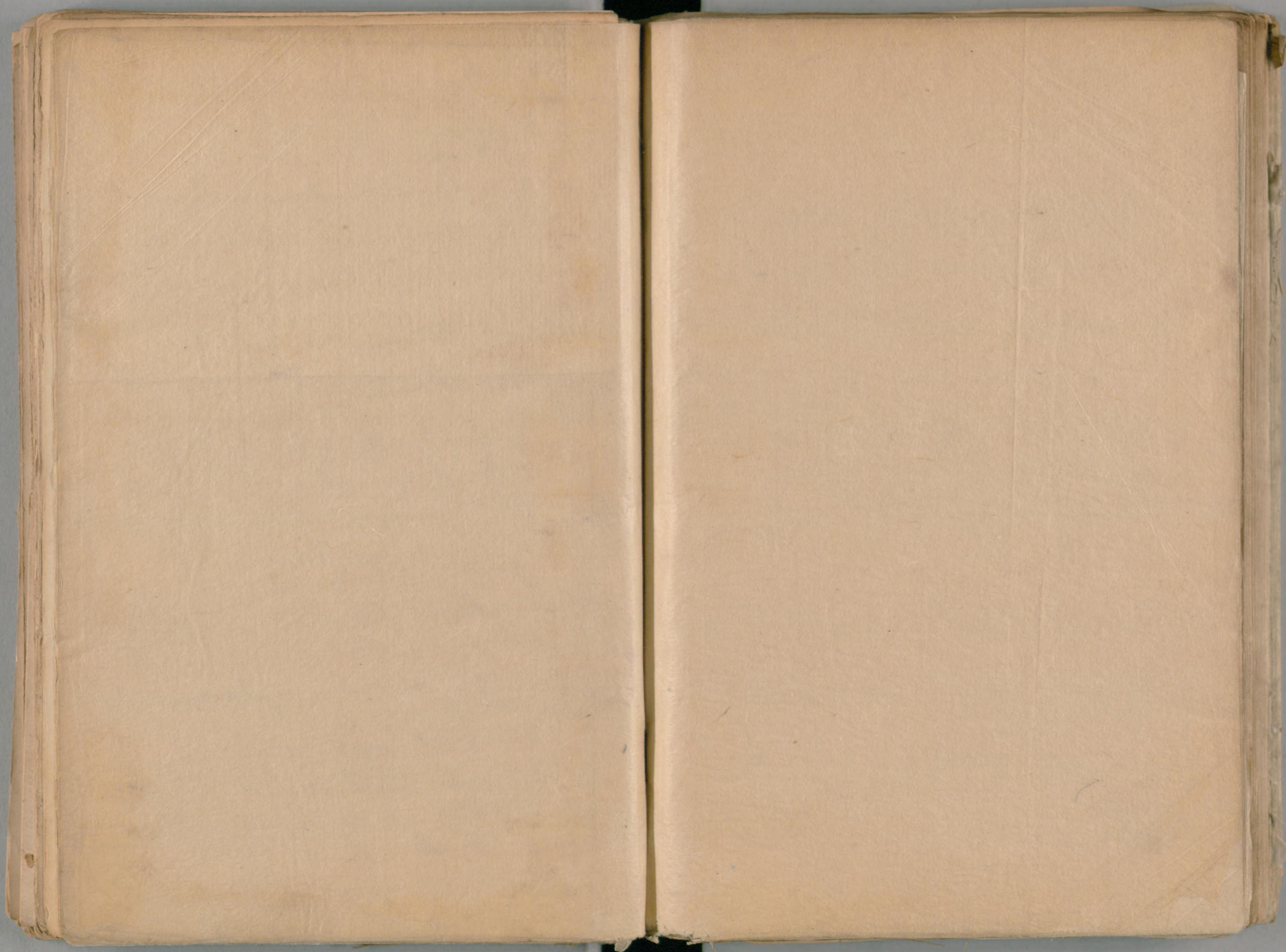
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Ueber *Lasius fuliginosus* (Lato.)
und seine Pilzzucht.
von J. Lagerheim

Separatabdruck aus entomologisk Tidskrift 1900.

菌名 *Leptosporium myrmecophilum* Fresenius

Saccardo's " " *Cladotrichum microsporium*

ト同科トナレリ

Cladotrichum myrmecophilum (Fres.)



wahrnehmen kann. (176.)

Röhrenschichtstücke, vergrössert (17c. 9.)
IV. Das löchrige Fruchtlager (*Hym. porosum*)
bildet sich aus den Verlängerungen der
obern oder Hautsubstanz und besteht aus
unzähligen kleinen, zuweilen grössern
Vertiefungen oder Löchern, von oft kaum
wahrnehmbarem, wiederum auch von
sehr beträchtlicher Tiefe, so zwar, dass
sie dann den Röhren ähneln, sich aber
schon durch den Zusammenhang mit dem
Hute sowohl als untereinander unterscheiden

Huttheilstück eines Löcherpilzes. (18a.)
Röhrenstück vergrössert (18b.)

V. Das stachelige Fruchtlager (*Hym. aculeatum*)
bildet zuerst Warzen, welche sich nach und
nach erheben und zu Stacheln verlängern.
Jede dieser Erhabenheiten besteht aus
einem innern fleischigen, von der
Hautsubstanz gebildeten Kern und einer
äussern, diesen Kern umgebenden
Samen- oder Schlauchscheide.

Huttheilstück eines Stachelpilzes
Stacheln vergrössert (17b.) (19. a)

noch mehr vergrösserte Stachel, an
welchen sich der Samen austrent (19c.)

Fruchtlagerstück eines Wirrpilzes
(*Daedalea*) (20.) was gellig, bald
Krumme Löcher, bald mit einander sich
verästelte Blätter hat, übrigens korkartig
ist.

Ring (*annulus*), der gewöhnlich am
Stamm zurückbleibende Theil der
Fruchthülle. Seiner Gestalt nach findet
er sich
aufrecht (*erectus*), (Fig. 22.) wenn sein
freier Rand nach oben, gegen die Blätter
gerichtet und folglich der Ring an seinem
untern Theile angewachsen ist.

gestürzt (*inversus*), (Fig. 23.)
gleichbedeutend mit zurückgeschlagen,
ungebogen, abhängend; wenn der Ring
oben angewachsen und glockenartig
herunter hängt

beweglich (*mobilis*), (Fig. 24.) wenn
er an keinem Theile des Stammes befestigt
ist und sich an demselben auf und
nieder schieben lässt

Strahlenförmig (*radiatus*)
(Fig. 25.)

Solche Vereinigungen wiederholen sich
öfters und werden alsdann

Ästig (ramosae) (157.) genannt.

II. Nach ihrem Zusammenhange
mit dem Stünke ist das hintere oder
dem Stünke zugekehrte Ende derselben
entweder frei od. an dem Stünke befestigt.
Sie heißen

entferntehend, abstehend (remotae) (14a.)

wenn sie vom Stünke soweit abstehen,
dass man einem deutlichen Zwischen-
raum bemerken kann.

dem Stünke nahe (approximatae) (14b.)

dem Stünke berührend (attingentae) (14c.)

dem Stünke angewachsen (adnatae) (14d.)

wenn das hintere Ende mit seiner
ganzen Breite an demselben
fest sitzt.

herablaufend (decurrentes) (14e.)

langherablaufend (longe decurrentes) (14f.)

Fruchtlager. (Hymenium).

Fig. 18-21.

I. Das blättrige Fruchtlager (Hym.
lanceolatum) erscheint mit dem

Entstehen des Pilzes zuerst als ein blasiges
fast unregelmässiges Gewebe, verdichtet
sich nach und nach und trennt sich
in dicht neben einander gelagert Blätter
deren Substanz nun schon aus zwei
deutlichen Schichten besteht, von denen
die Innere faserig, die äussere aber
wachsartig ist und die beginnende
Sporen- oder Schlauchschicht ausmacht.

Huttheilstück eines Blätterpilzes (Fig. 16.)

II. Das faltige Fruchtlager (Hym. plicatum)
ist dasjenige wo keine Blätter, sondern
niedrige, abgerundete, vielfach verlaufende,
faltige Erhabenheiten zu sehen sind. (Fig. 21.)

Fruchtlagerstück eines Faltenpilzes.

III. Das röhriige Fruchtlager (Hym. tubulosum)
besteht aus geraden, an einander ruhenden,
hohlen Röhren, welche früher geschlossen,
später sich öffnen und eine Scheibe bilden,
deren obere Fläche am Hutfleische befestigt
doch nicht mit demselben verwachsen
ist.

Huttheilstücke eines Röhrenpilzes. (17a.)

Daselbe, an welchem man die sich
leicht ablösende Röhrenschicht deutlich

Blätter (Lamellae).

(Fig. 14-5)

Sie bilden dünne und breite Hervorragungen und bestehen größtentheils aus einem ^{geringen} mehr oder weniger dünnen blattförmigen (auf beiden Seiten mit dem Hymenium überzogene) Fortsatz der Hutentstehung, aus welcher sie blätterähnlich hervorragen und strahlenförmig vom Hutrande nach dem Stiele, oder (wenn dieser fehlt) nach dem Orte zu laufen, wo der Pilz angewachsen ist.

Die Blätter sind

I. Nach ihrer Gestalt.

z. B. kurz (breves), lang (longae), schmal (angustae), breit (latae) u. s. f.

Benennungen die sich schon von selbst erklären. Sie finden sich, besonders am Rande vorn

stumpf (abtusae) (14 a.)

lanzettförmig (lanceolatae) (14 d.)

oder, sind in der Mitte, vom Rande nach dem Stiele zu

ausgeschweift (repandae) (14 a.)
gerade, wagrecht (rectae) (14 b.)
bauchig (ventricosae) (14 d.)
bogenförmig (arcuatae) (14 e.)

II. Nach ihrer Lage und Stellung nimmt man die Blätter

gleiche, gleichlang (aequilongae), wenn alle in gerader Linie vom Stünke, (als ihrem Mittelpunkte) strahlenförmig zum Hutrande laufen. (15 a.)

zweireihig (didymae), wenn sie von zweifacher Länge vorkommen, so, dass ein langes und ein kurzes Blatt mit einander abwechseln (15 b.)

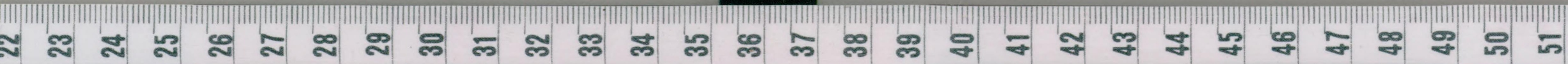
dreireihig (tridymae) (15 c.)

vieltreihig (polydymae) (15 d.)

Oft theilt sich die ganze Blattenentstehung eines Blattes in zwei Blätter, welche an dem Rande des Hutes laufen; diese Form heißt

gegabelt, gabelig (furcatae) (15 e.)

es vereinigen sich, früher od. später (näher dem Rande oder dem Stünke) zwei Blätter vom Hutrande aus, zu einem.



abstehend, oder wenn er weniger steif ist,
schlaff und frei am Stiel herabhängend,
den Ring (annulus) (12. b.) welcher bei den
meisten Amaniten fest anhängt und
seinen Zusammenhang mit dem Überzuge
des obersten Stieltheiles, gewöhnlich die
ganze Lebensdauer hindurch, deutlich
kund giebt.

Hutgestalten.
(Fig. 13. a-u.)

Der Hut als der oberste, am meisten in
die Augen fallende Theil des Pilzes,
ist so wohl nach seiner Gestalt, Oberfläche
und Unterfläche, dem Rande, der Farbe etc.
sehr verschieden.

Wenn auch bei jungen noch unentwickelten
Exemplaren Form des Hutes, ~~ist sowohl~~
sich sehr oft dem runden (rotundus)
(13. a.) oder eiförmigen (ovatus) (13. b.) nähert
so ist die Grundgestalt des entwickelten
Hutes doch größtentheils gewölbt oder
erhabenrund (convexus) d. i. der aussere
Fläche eines Murglases ähnlich
Die gewölbte Gestalt geht aber in mannig-
faltige

Zwischenformen über, welche als wichtige
Unterscheidungsmerkmale dienen, demnach
nennt man den Hut.

halbkugelförmig (hemi-sphaericus) (13. c.)
glockenförmig (campanulatus) (d.)
kegelförmig (conicus) (e.)
hieraus entstehen öfters wieder Zwischen-
formen z. B.
glockenförmig-kegelig (campanulato-
conicus) f. etc.

formen:

pyramidenförmig (pyramidalis) (g.)
fingerhutförmig (digitaliformis) (h.)
mützenförmig (mitraeformis) (i.)
kissenförmig, gepolstert (pulvinatus) (k.)
gebuckelt, büschelig (umbonatus) (l.)
brustwarzenähnlich (mammosus) (m.)
flach gewölbt (plano-convexus) (n.)
bis flach. Aus der flachen Hutform
entsteht:

niedergedrückt (depressus) (o.)
genabelt (umbilicatus) (p.)
vertieft (convexus) (q.)
schüsselförmig (patellaeformis) (r.)
kelchförmig (cyathiformis) (t.)
trichterförmig (infundibuliformis) u.

inneren Theile, zwischen den Blättern⁽³⁾
und Stiel (doch mehr dem Letztern
angehörend und anhängend) und mit
einem oberen äusseren Theile, über
der ganzen Oberfläche des Hutet fort,
und bildet in diesem Zustande eine
vollkommen geschlossene, eiförmige
Hülle um den ganzen Pilz. (8.)

Zu bemerken ist dabei besonders der
Fussheil, Stielheil und Hutheil.
Später, indem der obere Theil des Pilzes
wächst, zerreisst die allgemeine Hülle
und so trennt sich (9.) ihr Fussheil
von den andern beiden Theilen und
erhält den Namen Wulst (Volva), liegt
am untersten Theile des Stieles (am
Knollen) dicht an und bildet einen
fest anliegenden Überzug desselben
(9-12.) oder reist nach und nach
in viele Theile, die dann wie
Schuppen mehr oder weniger abfallen
(12. a).

Der Hutheil der allgemeinen Hülle
platzt durch das Anwachsen des Hutet,

in grössere oder kleinere Warzen⁽⁴⁾
(Verrucae) welche auf dem Hute meist
lose ansetzen (9-12.)

Der Stielheil der allgemeinen Hülle,
hängt sich zwar in Grenzen dem Stiel
mehr an, als den Blättern; jedoch
am stärksten am Hutrande selbst,
wehalb er, da der Stiel besonders
in seinem mittlern Theile wächst
sich von diesem in einer grossen
Strecke (7.) löset, während er noch
eine Zeitlang am Hutrande befestigt
bleibt. So kommt die Periode wo
er (10.) auf der linken Seite nur noch
am obersten Theile des Stieles befestigt
bleibt, ist, und von hier aus, einen
rechten Winkel bildend und frei
über die Blätter hin weggespannt,
zum Hutrande hin über geht.

Endlich löset er sich auch vom Hutrande,
(10 auf der rechten Seite), und bleibt nun
ganz oben, mit dem Stiel noch
in Verbindung bildet aber mit seinem
inneren Theile, vom Stiel schief abfallend,

Erklärung

der Abbildungen auf beigegebessener
Erläuterungstafel, zum bessern Verstehen
einiget mit den Beschreibungen vorkomm-
enden terminologischen Ausdrücke.

Ein mehr oder weniger zusammenhangende
Haut an der Aussenseite des Pilzes, welche den
Keimkorn-Apparat trägt und womit die
Blätter, Röhren, Stacheln u. s. f. auf der
Unterseite des Hutes überzogen sind, nennt
man

Bruthaut (Hymenium)

Microscopisch betrachtet, sieht man dass
die äussere Fläche derselben über und über
mit stumpfen Hervorragungen bedeckt
ist. (Fig. 1. a. b. c.) deren jede je vier
gestielt Keimkörner trägt.

Diese stumpfen Erhöhungen treten nach
und nach immer mehr und mehr hervor
und nehmen endlich die Gestalt eines kurzen
Cylinders mit abgerundeten Ende an.
(2) Auf dieser abgerundeten Endfläche
bilden sich an vier Punkten des Umfangs
derselben, anfangs aufsteigend, (3) bald
aber gestielt (4) die Keimkörner auswachsend,
nebst ihren Stielen eine Zeitlang, (5)
fallen reif geworden, endlich ab, indem

sie die Stiele zurücklassen (6) und
verschrumpfen zuletzt. (7. g.)

Die Keimkörner (Sporen, Samen?)
selbst sind von verschiedenen Farben
und Formen; zuweilen z. B. bei den
Blätter- und Röhrenpilzen, fast kugelig,
glatt oder dornig (7. a, c) am häufigsten
aber langlich (7. b.).

In ihrem Innern bemerkt ~~man~~ ^{man} oft
oft besonders wenn sie auf dem Object-
träger etwas ausgetrocknet sind, einen
(7. c. d) oder mehrere Kerne (7. e. f.).

Hülle allgemeine (Vellum universale),

Fig. 8-12 *

Sie schliesst in der Jugend den
ganzen Pilz ein, liegt am untersten
Theile des Strunkes, welcher
bei vielen Arten, (wie z. B. bei *Ag.
muscarum* und *phalloides*, von denen
diese Darstellungen entlehnt sind,)
knollig oder doch dicker als der
obere Theil ist, dicht an, und löst
sich von hier aus mit einem oberem
* Auch die starke Umrisslinie angedeutet.

Naturgetreue Abbildungen der vorzüglichsten
essbaren, giftigen u. verdächtigsten

Pilze
mit besonderer Rücksicht auf

Carl. Aug. Friedr. Wargen.

Besides the above, and the "Challenges",
 collections, numerous smaller
 collections were determined
 and published from time to
 time partly in the three series
 of Hooker's "Journal of Botany"
 and partly in the "Annals and
 Magazine of Natural History,"
 the "Journal, and Transactions
 of the Linnæan Society," and
 various other scientific journals.
 It is unnecessary to go over the
 ground which has been occupied
 by the writers of memoirs already
 issued, or to anticipate those
 in process of preparation, by
 a record of the papers he contributed
 to journals, to learned societies,
 or to the pages of the "Gardener's
 Chronicle" in which his well-

known initials "M. J. B." constantly⁸
 appeared for about five-and-forty
 years.

With a kind and genial
 disposition, a warm heart, and
 a benevolent presence, he
 was beloved in his family,
 in his parish, in the various
 societies of which he was a
 member, and, indeed, by all
 with whom he came in
 contact, and his death will
 be regretted in a wide
 circle, though by no means
 sudden or unexpected at such
 a ripe old age.

M. C. C.

Grevillea

(No 85. September. 1889.)

best known to our readers, and as
the "Prince of British Mycologists"
his name will go down to posterity,
Not until he was past eighty years of
age did he wholly ~~abandon~~ abandon his
work with fungi, although his
Herbarium was sent away in
1879. No absolute estimate could
be made of the number of new
species of fungi which were first
described either by Berkeley alone,
or in conjunction with others,
during an active half century.
An approximation may, perhaps, be
made when the last volume
Saccardo's "Sylloge" is published.
There are not less than five thousand
types in the Berkeley Herbarium,
now located in the Herbarium of
the Royal Gardens, Kew, and there
are other types in the general
Herbarium which are not to be

found in the Berkeley Herbarium.
North American Fungi, contributed by
Curtis, Sprague, Ravenel, and others,
were for the most part described in
the early volumes of the journal.
Ceylon Fungi, contributed by
Dr. Thwaites, and in many cases
accompanied by coloured drawings,
were described in the "Linnean
Journal," as were also the Cuban
Fungi collected by Wright.
The Indian Collections, made by Sir
J. D. Hooker and others, were published
in Hooker's "Journal of Botany")
Australian Fungi, contributed by
Baron von Mueller, F. M. Bailey,
and others, were described in the
"Transactions" and the "Journal of
the Linnean Society," whilst
the fungi of Tasmania and New
Zealand were recorded in Hooker's
"Flora" of those countries.

the lead in all that concerned mycology³
in this country. With him the old
race of mycologists is extinct.
The elder and younger Fries, Montagne,
Trog, Vittadini, Corda, &c., were amongst
his correspondents, and to the last
he was opposed to any innovations
on what they taught, although
controversy was his great aversion.
He has often expressed himself in our
hearing, as one who disliked cont-
roversy because it consumed so
much time, which might be turned
to better account, and which was cal-
culated to raise rather than to
assuage ill feeling.

It was surprising, even to his friends,
how encyclopaedic was his knowledge,
whether of the pedigree of a race horse,
or the pedigree of a garden flower,
and what a large amount of work
he could accomplish.

In this he was assisted by an extra-
ordinary memory, and perhaps, trusted
too much to memory in latter years,
when it did not possess all its old
vigour.

Undoubtedly the "Introduction to Cryptogamic
Botany" published in 1857, was a
valuable and learned work, but so
heavy and compact in style that only
very advanced students could make
use of it with advantage. Because
it was heavy and dull it never got
beyond a first edition, and not because
it failed in accuracy or method.

At first, and when a young man,
he devoted himself to entomology,
but ultimately his principal attention
was devoted to the diseases of plants,
including fungi, with occasional
diversions in favour of British
Algae and mosses. It is in connection
with fungi that his name will be

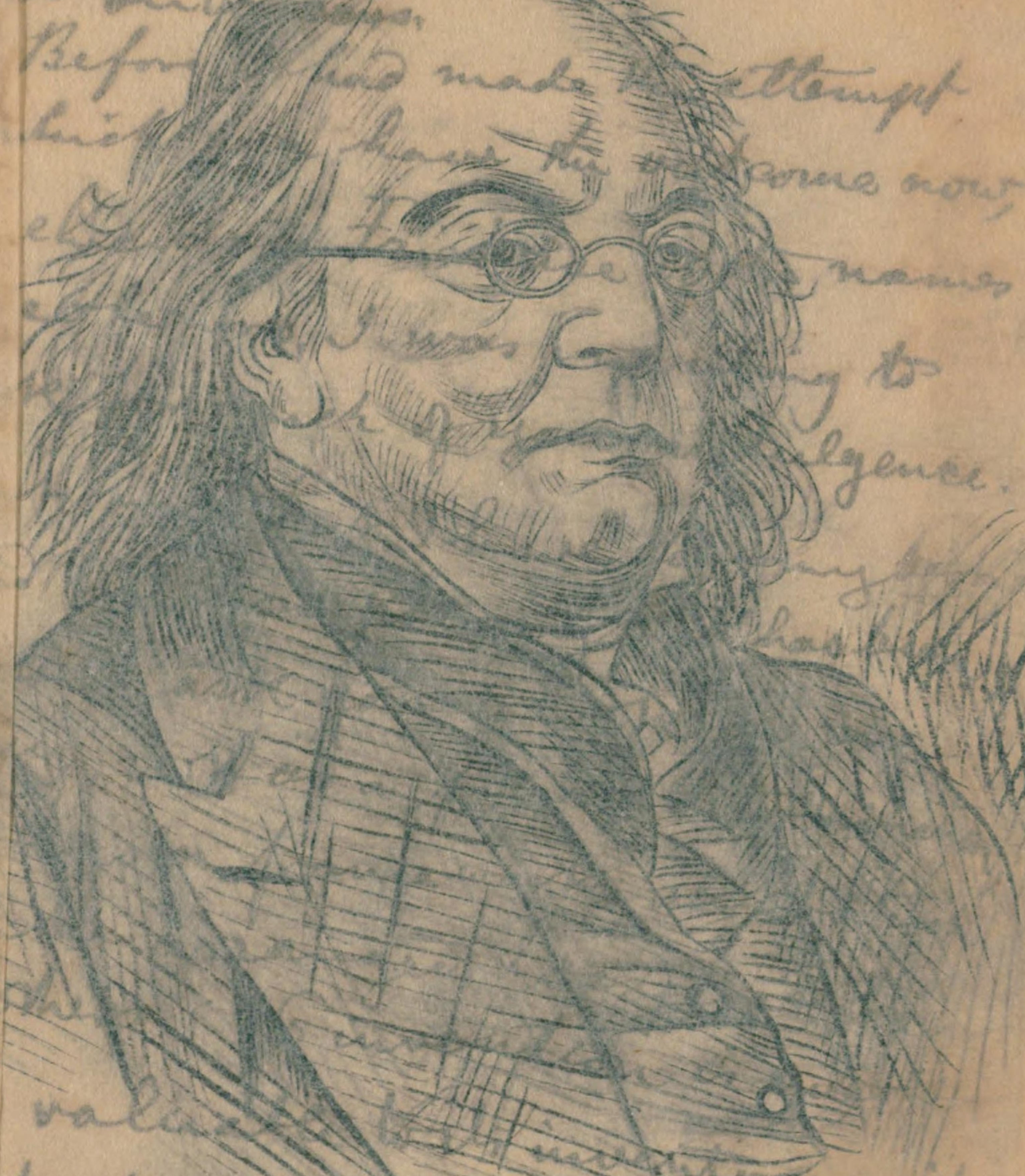
The Rev. M. J. Berkeley.

It is with profound regret that we have to announce the death of our esteemed friend and valued coadjutor, the Rev. Miles Joseph Berkeley, M. A., F.R.S. This event took place at Sibbertoft Vicarage, near Market Harborough, on the 30th July, in his 86th year.

In all directions we may look for accounts of his long and active life, which his many friends will be anxious to record. His services to mycology in Great Britain cannot be overrated. The book which, perhaps of all others, will be his monument, is the one containing the Fungi in Sir William Hooker's "British Flora", and this was, for about a quarter of a century, the text book for English students. "Outlines of British Fungology" was a more recent work, but it was a publisher's book, and, for the most part, a barren ~~work~~ catalogue,

2
which had to be compressed that it should only occupy a given space. If the condition of knowledge of fungi in 1836 be taken into account, it will be seen that the volume of "British Flora" devoted to this subject was fully abreast of the time, and represented a vast amount of earnest and careful work, in face of many difficulties, brought to a successful issue. Read by light of 1884, the book of 1836 will seem to be very imperfect, but when compared with all which preceded it, it must be acknowledged as a decided advance. Even now it may often be consulted with advantage. Actively working at fungi for more than fifty years, and in constant and familiar correspondence with the veteran Fries, it was to be expected that Berkeley should obtain & maintain

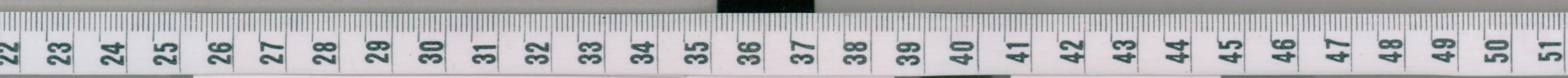
26
(lytocyte) parasitic that the gills
are olive green.



Before I had made the attempt
which I have the pleasure now
to announce to you. The names
of the fungi are being to
be published in the next
number of the journal.
I have the pleasure to
inform you that the
value of the invention as it
is to those who are bringing it to
practical use. May what I have tried
to accomplish here be at least the
beginning of the success for the world that
I trust will be the end prevail.

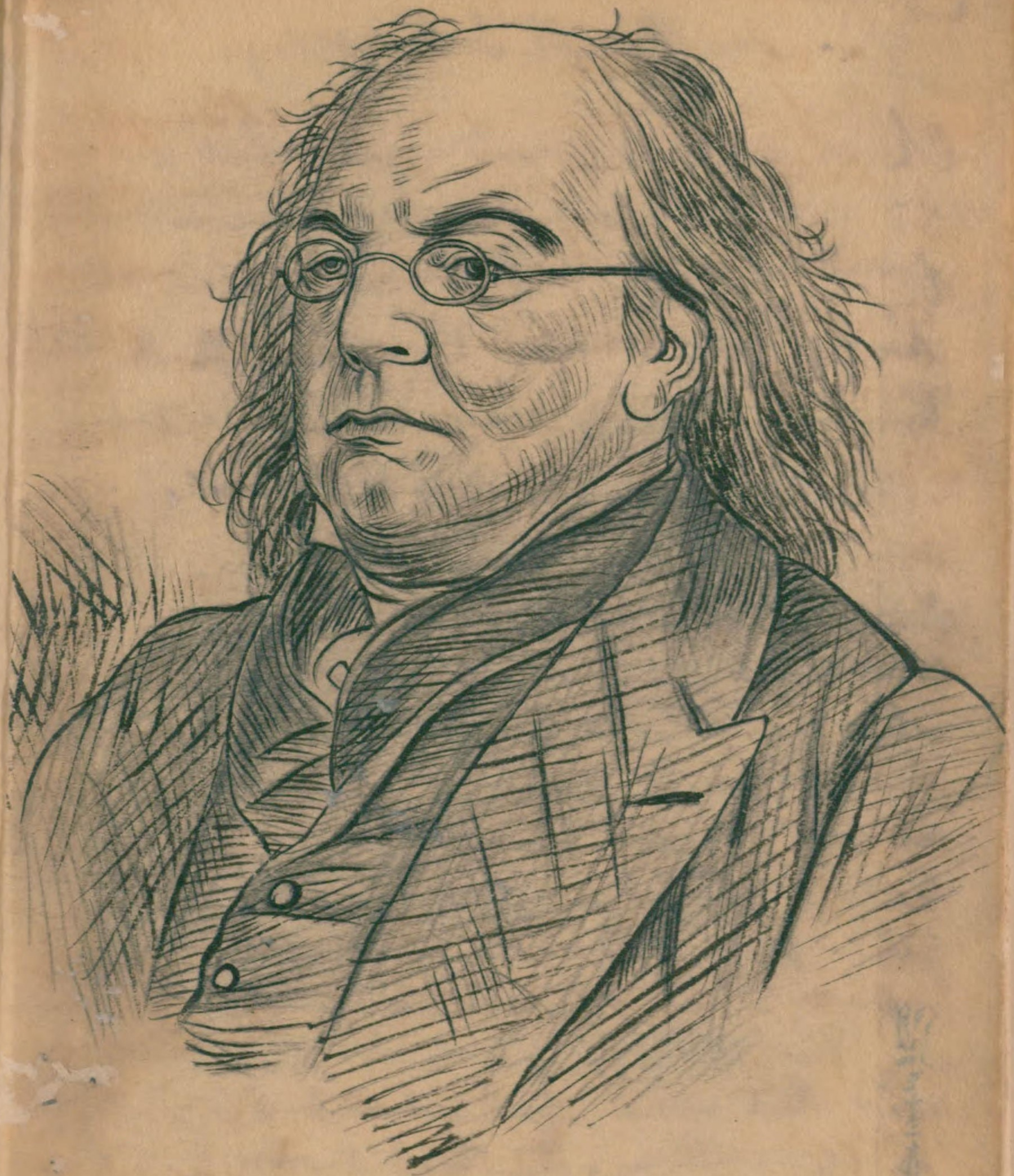
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Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text on the right page of the notebook.



26
(Clytocybe) paucisporus that the gills
are olivaceous.

Before I had made the attempt
of which you have the outcome now,
to elucidate Fries' use of the names
of colours, I was unwilling to
ask for much of your indulgence.
But now that I have done my best,
and feel how poor my best has been,
I must ask you to look on my
essay, not as a final determination,
but as a framework about which
can be arranged the experience
of others. No invention is ever
so valuable to its inventor as it
is to those who can bring it to
perfect use. May what I have tried
to accomplish here be at least the
opening of the door for the truth that
must in the end prevail.



The Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A.

rusus are less pure reds,
Rubescens is merely becoming red.
Rubellus, rufidulus, and rufulus are
reddish. Rubens is a brick-
red; rutilans a purplish brick-
red. Vinaceus is reddish rather
than claret-coloured, but it does
not seem to be ever used in
descriptions.

Less pure reds are castaneus,
chestnut; ferrugineus and
rubiginosus, rust-red; and
purpureus, which is an almost
purple red.

Blues are so rare among Fungi
that very few names are required
for them. Coeruleus is a pale
blue, asur; coeruleus is becoming
blue. Azureus, ligninus, and
cyaneus are rather ultramarine.
Cyanellus is almost sky-blue.

Purpureus is a bluish purple; violaceus,
violet, is a reddish purple; lilacinus
is lilac or mauve. Ianthinus
and ionides alike refer to a violet
color. Porphyro-leucus should mean
purplish white, but Ag. (Tricholoma)
porphyroleucus, Bulliard, is described
by Fries as "sooty or dusky, becoming
red."

The type of ^{the} greens is viridis, but
it is of no definite blue; virescens
and viridans mean turning blue.

Aeruginosus and aeruginosus
refer to a verdigris or rather bluish-
green. Olivaceus is olive-green,
olivaceus denoting the preliminary
stage of becoming green. Pansiacus
describes precisely the same green,
from pansaea or pansia, a variety
of olive; for Fries says of Ag.

Of the true browns, the type is ^{22.}
brunneus, Vandyke-brown.
Coffeatus, like roasted coffee, is
very similar, Ligneo-brunneus
is a lighter or wood-brown.

The apparently extinct Ag. (Lepista)
Paulletii is described by Fries as
colore "de noisette", which must
mean a light nut-brown or hazel.

Umbrinus is a dark brown, brown
umber, the colour of a "brown" horse,
indeed, the scale of colours used in
describing horses, from dun through
chestnut, bay, and brown to black,
shows how, in ordinary language,
the name of a colour is always
taken as of a very extensive
connotation, because it is hard
to decide where one colour ends
and another begins.

23
We now come to the reds and their
varieties. The palest is carneus,
with carneolus and incarnatus,
flesh-coloured. Myosurus is a
more distinctly red flesh-coloured.

Roseus and rosaceus imply a rosy
pink; rosellus seems to mean
inclined to pink. There must be
some difference between the shades
of scarlet or vermilion distinguished
as cinnabarinus and miniatius,
because each is compounded with
the other as cinnabarinus-miniatius,
but I have not succeeded in
finding out what the difference is.
Coccineus, cochineal red, is a deeper
scarlet, carmine.

Sanguineus, blood red is nearly
similar. Rufus, ruber, and rufo-fulvus

But it is as well to know how chroma-
tographers ordinary classify colours;
and to this end I copy the following
from one of the many editions of
Field's book. —

Neutral colours: white, black
Primary " : yellow, red, blue
Secondary " : orange, green, purple
Tertiary " : citrine, russet, olive
Semi-neutral " : brown, maroon, grey.

I propose to group the white and blacks
with the greys that come between
them; to range the oranges, citrines,
and browns after the yellows; to
include the russets and maroons
of the as subordinate to the reds;
to take the purples as variations of
the blues; and to comprehend the
olives under the greens.

Sombre colours dominate so
conspicuously among
Fungi that we understand their

(*Hypholoma*) *sublateritius* is familiar to us ^{21.}
all. *Testaceus*, brick-coloured, is a
reddish brown or rusty bay, almost
Venetian red. *Fulvus* is tawny,
the colour of a lion, and is also
known as *leoninus* or *leochromus*,
fulvellus seems to be paler and
redder, and very like that which
gives its name to *Ag.* (*Collybia*)
nitellinus, dormouse-colour. *Velvus*
is a light bay or "cow-colour" like
vaccinus. *Badius* is a reddish-
brown, the colour of a "bay" horse;
spadicus, date-brown, is a duller
and darker shade. *Hepaticus*,
liver-coloured, is a darker and
redder brown than bay. *Ustalis*
denotes a warm reddish bay,
between red-ochre and brown
madder.

8
as our law-giver, we must study, not
so much what colour-names should
mean, as in what sense he used them.

Perhaps the only wonder is that there
is such a limited number of colour-
names after all. If we have a
clear idea of a dozen colours, we
must remember that we can get
499,001,600 permutations out of them,
by mixing each with every other, even
in similar portions. For our names
to be of any use we must group
around each one those shades which
most closely assimilate to the named
type, and indicate their differences
as far as we can by compound words,
or qualifying adjectives, or suffixes,
or affixes. We all have an idea
of the colour of gold, for example, but
look at a sovereign, together with
a dozen pieces of jewellery made
at various times and places, and you

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will soon see what a very comprehensive,
or, as the logicians say, extended, sig-
nification such a colour-name may
have. And if a bright and definite
colour may be so varied, how
much more variable may a less
pronounced one be!

Much has been written on the
science of colours, but I know no
book that deals at all exhaustively
with their nomenclature.
Field's "Chromatography" has a wide
reputation among artists, but it is
of little use to us. Nestor is the classical
work of Chevreul, the oldest professor
in the world, who still, in his ninety-
ninth year, lectures on chemistry in
Paris.
We need not be much troubled about
classification, for a very simple method
is sufficient for our purposes.

Perhaps the best instances of the vague way in which the ancient Romans used the names of colours is to be found in a line by Albinovanus, a Latin poet contemporary with, and a friend of, Ovid's, who flourished about A.D. 28; he describes a woman's arms as whiter than the "purple" snow:

Brachia purpurea candidiora nive.
Of course, "purple" here only means "glistening" or "dazzling" but such a use of words does not accord with the modern ideas.

Much of the difficulty that surrounds the nomenclature of colours is also due to there being no authoritative Code. In each branch of art or knowledge at the present day different names are used for the same colours.

The "purple" of the cardinal is crimson; the "pink" of the huntsman is scarlet.

An artist calls his colours by the names

under which he buys them of his colour-man. But a milliner wants to invent a fresh name with each change of fashion, and the words we get from the fashionable journals are veritable marvels; colour de crepp, crapand most, eau du Nile, elephant grey, London smoke, mushroom-colour, being specimens. Fortunately "they have their day, and cease to be"

An amusing instance was given me lately by an omnibus-driver.

One of his passengers had been much struck by a pair of horses he had been driving, a dun and a strawberry-roan, in the horsey-man's language; the passenger, a tailor, described the one as "drab," and the other as a "Claret-mixture"

Consequently mycologist must be a law unto themselves, and if we are willing to hold the illustrious Fries

some 20,000 lines of concisely written Latin to find those that I have gathered together for examination here.

In so long a list of names it is fortunate that not every one requires separate consideration. I have enumerated not only the colour-names used for descriptive purposes by Fries himself, but also most of those used as specific.

And in making specific names there is a natural tendency to use a colour-name absolutely synonymous with another, simply from the fact of the most obvious one having been already used.

For instance, a describer wishes to name a white species Agaricus albus; but when he finds that name is preoccupied, he names his species Ag. candidus.

Still we need not conclude that he had the strict classical Latin difference of Ag. albus was so named because it was of a dead white, nor in speaking

of Ag. candidus need he have meant to imply that it was of a glistening white, as Cicero might have done. This exigency has burdened the list of colour-names with a good deal of useless lumber, but the principle is one that, in the interpretation of specific names, must never be forgotten.

Another difficulty that constantly presents itself is the indefiniteness with which colour-names were used in classical times. In trying to make out what Fries intended to describe, we are continually hampered by a divergence from the ancient use of the very words he uses; and although the knowledge of each usage is necessary to a complete understanding of the subject, it is my endeavour here to make out the idea of in Fries' mind, and only to that end to use the light that can be thrown on the subject from classical sources.

Grevillea
(No. 66. December, 1984)

On Fries' Nomenclature of Colours:

An examination of the epithets used by
him in describing the coloration of
the Agaricini.

By Henry Thornton Wharton,
M. A.

The subject of colour-names is so vast
and intricate that in the following
paper I have confined myself to the
consideration of those only which
occur in Fries' description of the
Agaricini in his "Hymenomycetes
Europaei." Even in this restricted
field I have found nearly 200 names
of colours, although, with one or two
exceptions, I have avoided reference
to compound names; if I had considered
the complete list that I originally made
I should have had to describe about
480. Perhaps I have omitted some
few as it is, for I have had to go over

Gilvus is a yellower shade; *Ag.* (¹⁹*Clitocybe*)
splendens maybe taken in illustrating
the type of this color, a yellowish
tarsa, as it was formerly called known
as *Ag. gilvus*; classically, *gilvus*
was an epithet of a dun or cream-
coloured horse. *Alutaceus* has
rather a wide signification, but
it seems best translated by
buff or tan. When it is lighter
and yellower it is *helvulus*, the
epithet of "white" wine and "white"
grapes in Pliny; in describing
Cortinarius iliopodus, Fries explains
helvulus by *alutaceus*, but there
must have been some distinction
in his mind between the two
terms, for he uses the compound,
helvoloalutaceus as "dusky cinnamon",
a fact which appears to show
that Fries himself was not so

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Clear in the application of colour-
names as we should like to be.
Crustulinus seems to be the color
of toast, much darker and warmer
than that of a cracknel-biscuit.
Ochraceus is yellow-ochre, and *mellens*,
honey-yellow, is dingier and less
yellow; *luridus*, sallow or wan,
is still paler and less yellow,
almost like that which builders
call "stone-colour".
Rhababarinus is the light brownish-
yellow of Turkey rhubarb.
Isabellinus is a light brownish-
yellow or dirty cream-colour.
The word has a history, and was
first used of unwashed linen.
The Infanta of Spain, daughter of
Philip IV, made a vow in 1601 that
she would not change her linen
until her husband had taken *Ostend*;

is used by Fries, as the Canon reminded us last year, to describe the Chantarelle (Chantarellus cibarius).

Not far off flavus is aureus, gold-colored, which seems to me most like the Cadmium yellow of artists; its diminutive, aureolus, does not seem to be a very different shade galbanus, the colour of the gum galbanum, is a greenish yellow.

The orange-yellow, made up of yellow and red, not brown, are typically two; aurantius being a full orange, Cadmium orange, and aurantiacus a paler orange, containing less red.

igneus and flammeus, denoting the color of flame, and fulmineus, that of lightning, come in this place,

but seem to have no very certain application.

Persicinus and persicolor, are difficult to describe more intelligibly than by peach-colour. Armeniacus, apricot-coloured, is ~~explained~~ explained by Fries as tawny-cinnamon (fulvo-cinnamomeus) or yellowish-tan (helvolo-alutaceus).

The browns are as extensive as the greys, and comprise every tint between impure yellow and the deepest burnt-umber. Their distinctions are best understood by grouping them into yellow-browns, red-browns, and true browns.

Of the yellow-browns cinnamomeus cinnamon, a light yellowish brown, is the palest and most familiar,

and niger is a glistening black; piceo-ater, black as pitch, and fulvus, swarthy, come into the former category; coracinus, raven-black, with a tinge of blue into the latter.

Atratus and pullatus mean simply "clothed in black." Denigratus, "blackened" is used for a dark dusky brown, and not black at all.

Nigerissimus "black as the black can be" seems rather pleonastic, but Fries uses it in his descriptions (Aq. Panaeolus, hypomeles, p. 313).

The next group, the yellows, under which I range the oranges, citrines, and browns, present the greatest difficulties of all, and it is hard to get them into satisfactory order. Canon Du Pont, in the interesting paper which ^{we} had the pleasure of hearing him read last year, cleared up

many doubtful points, but his range was more limited than that which I set myself here.

The type of pale yellow seems to be luteus, like the flowers of the plant woad (Isatis tinctoria).

Paler than this are luteolus and sulphureus, sulphur-yellow.

Stramineus, straw-colored, denotes a paler and less pure yellow, of which a deeper, duller shade is cerinus, croceus, saffron-yellow, being a fuller shade. Citrinus is our lemon yellow, yellow of wax.

The type of full yellow is flavus, gamboge-yellow, which at its fullest brilliancy is flavissimus.

Flavidus is a paler yellow, purer and richer than luteus.

Vitellinus, like the yolk of an egg,

Of greys that incline to blue, caesius¹² is the palest, it was the classical term for the blue-grey of the eye.

glauca is a grey that inclines to green, and glaucescens denotes a paler shade of the same color. Livens and livideus are bluish or leaden-grey, much like molypheus and plumbeus. Ardoxiacus is a dull lead colour.

Ag. (Collybia) tylicolor and Ag. (Omphali) oniscus seem to owe their specific names to their likeness in color to a kind of cod-fish known as oniscus, and so mean rather a light grey, and not the dark slate-grey of the woodlouse we describe under the name of Oniscus.

Chalybaeus is a steel or iron-grey; Fries, under Certinarius sciophyllis, explains it as caeruleo-fuscus,

dusky blue.

Of the brown greys, murinus, muricea, cornu, is the palest (cf. Paxillus extenuatus Fries, p. 402). Myochrous should have the same signification, but used by Fries for a dusky umber.

Argillaceus is a light brownish ash-colour. Fuscus, dusky, is rather a vague term, but it is almost too brown to be classed under the greys at all; fuscescens means becoming dusky. Ravideus is a dark grey.

Fumosus, fuliginosus, and fuliginosus are best translated smoky, and not, as the latter might be, sooty dark.

Pure blacks fortunately do not admit of much variation, although since an absolute black is rarely seen, several terms occur.

Aster is strictly a lustreless black,



they owe their appearance to the natural^{10.}
and obvious terms having been ^{already} used.
The classical distinction of albus meaning
a dead white, and candidus a shining
white, has little prominence in Fries'
description. To Fries, albus is
white, and perfect whiteness admits
of no ⁷⁷¹ qualification. If albus, as
a specific name, is ^{re}occupied, albellus,
albescens, albidior, albidus, and albinus
can only express the idea of whiteness,
but seem used rather for "whitish."
Albicans and candicans should ^{strictly}
mean "becoming white." Argentens
and argyraceus, are a silvery white,
silvered. Dealbatus, white-washed or
plastered, cerussatus, coloured with
white-lead, and argillaceus, like
white clay, seem to connote texture or
surface along with whiteness.
Eburneus, ivory-white, ermineus,

ermine white, niveus, snow-white, and^{11.}
virginus, virgin or pure white, have no
more distinction than the English terms
by which they are naturally translated.

Between the extremes of white and
black there can be great varieties of
greys, and the pure greys run into
the blues and browns, so that they are
best studied in three groups. Of
the pure greys, canus and incanus are
the nearest to white; just as we call
white hair or a white horse "grey."
Cinereus is the grey of wood-ashes,
cinerascens is becoming such a grey;
griseus seems to be a little darker,
and lividus is darker still and inclining
to brown. Cretaceo-pallidus is a
pale chalky grey. Nigrescens and
nigricans do not mean so much
dark grey as a grey that turns
black with age.

Microstroma leucosporum (Mont)

Kröger. —
Rabenhorst 30-50 —

g.
ZENKER

日本
大正
黒人
事
トシ
陸軍
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Saccardo
Sylloge Fungorum

Index
universalis

1. 2.

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125

神風山人所持

明治三十三年十一月廿六日

柏林容舍三書大



Collybia velliceps, Curt.

ramis numerosis tenuibus firmis, foliis sub
membranaceis interdum lobatis saepius in-
divisis, late ellipticis, basi cordatis v. late et
parum alte emarginatis, apice plerumque
obtusissimis, margine late et aequaliter
dentatis, dentibus obtusis v. subacutis,
utrinque tactu laevibus, subtus saepe
nervos pubescentibus, nervis secundariis
laxis utrinque 3-5, petiolo longo gracili
flexili, primum villosa, demum pubescenti
syncarpis rubescentibus v. pallidis,

(β) Italica, arbor medicaria, trunco simplici
ramis diffusis, implexis brevibus, ligno
recentiori rubro, foliis membranaceis,
tum lobatis, tum indivisis, ovatis, basi
cordatis v. subcordatis, dentibus saepius
magnis, syncarpis parvis rubris v.
purpureo-nigrescentibus, breviter pedun-
culatis.

(γ) pyramidalis, arbor medicaria, ramis tortuosis,
rugosis, brevibus, erectis ut in Populo pyrami-
dali, foliis ovalibus, basi vix emarginatis,
margine acutiuscula dentatis, apice acutis
spicis femineis subphaericis.

M. alba, ramis saepius gracilibus rectis, griseis v.
griseo-fuscis, junioribus pubescentibus, foliis tenuioribus,
parenchymate tenero, plerumque ovalibus, basi cordatis
v. subcordatis et paulum inequalibus, margine
inequaliter serratis, apice obtusis v. acuminis brevi
acuta terminatis, facie superiore lacte viridibus
lucidis asperulis v. glabratis, inferiore pallidioribus
et secus nervos majores necnon in axillis nervo-
rum pubescentibus, petiolo longo pubescenti, supra
canaliculato, 5, 5, 5 Arbor sinensis ab antiquissimo
tempore in Asia, a duodecimo seculo post
Christum natum, in Europa, ad Bombyces serici
nutriendos culta. Hujus sicut aliarum arborum
domesticarum varietates et subvarietates numero-
sissimae. Sequitur conspectus praecipuarum.
a. Inflorescentiae femineae syncarpicae oblonga
v. breviter cylindrica.

Stylus nullus v. subnullus.

d. vulgaris. Arbor trunco simplici, ramis patulis,
ligno juniori albo, foliis ovalibus cordatis. Ad
hanc formam pertinent descriptiones pleraeq. auctorum,
5 Morus alba Lam.

subvar. tenuifolia ramis tenuibus, longis, foliis
parvis, quasi papyraceis, plus minus profunde

lobatis, varie dentatis, interdum subdivisectis, v.
margine tantum dissecto, in arboribus adultis
saepe indivisis 5.

X subvar. rosea, foliis sat confertis, modice magnis
et crassis, late cordiformibus, supra valde lucidis
et quasi vernicosis, petioliis roseis, spicis femineis
ovoides-sphaericis pedunculum circiter aequantibus

X subvar. Colombassa. foliis satis tenuibus, mino-
ribus et distantioribus quam in praecedente,
petioliis roseis, spicis femineis minoribus,
ovoides-sphaericis, syncarpis caeruleo-mentis.

X ^{sub}Var. Colombassetta, foliis parvis membranaceis,
basi subcordatis, apice obtusis, v. subobtusis,
petiolo tenuissimo, spicis femineis minoribus
flavescentibus.

X subvar. Rebalaira. ramulis numerosis longis,
in juvenibus specimenibus pendulis, foliis
indivisis latis et crassis, syncarpis numerosis
albis.

X subvar. Romana. foliis magnis ovalibus, basi sub-
cordatis, superne attenuatis acuminatis, lobatis
v. indivisis, supra lucidis, subtus secus nervos
pubescentibus, caeterum glabris et
tactu laevibus, syncarpis griseo-roseis v
lilacinis 77-78 1中 多

X subvar. macrophylla.

ramis brunneis, foliis magnis planis ovatis,
basi late sed parum alte cordatis, margine
dentibus grossis dentatis, apice obtusis, acutis
v. brevissime acuminatis, supra lucidis,
subtus in axillis nervorum pubescentibus,
caeterum glabris et tactu laevibus v. vix
asperulis, nervosis, nervis pallidis, tertiariis
reteque venarum valde perspicuis, inflorescentibus
femineis pedunculo mediocri rigidiusculo,
syncarpis crassis roseo-rubris.

X subvar. Tokwa, ramis griseis, foliis magnis, late
ovatis v. ovato triangulatis, basi subcordatis,
margine dentibus grossis et laxis dentatis,
apice in acumen breve deficientibus, facie
superiore laevibus, inferiore punctis prominentibus
asperis et secus nervos discretissime pubescentibus
nervis pallidis laxis, tertiariis reteque venarum
parum perspicuis, inflorescentibus femineis longis
pedunculo gracillimo syncarpis magno elliptico
subcylindrico. 77 78

X subvar. Tatarica, arbuscula plerumque incoadite
ramosissima, truncis raro brachium aequantibus,
cortice griseo-albido, ligno durissimo flavo,

8 Constantinopolitana arbor parva, 3-5 metris.
alta, a basi ramosa, ramis tortuosis, crassis
ramulis confertis, brevissimis, fragilibus,
foliis confertis firmis crassis, supra plus
minus concavis, late cordiformibus, sinua
basilari parum alto, margine crenato-
dentatis, apice subobtusis, acutis v. in
acumen acutum breve repente attenuatis
apice subobtusis acutis v. in acumen
acutum breve repente attenuatis, facie
superiore laevibus inferiore sensu nervo
majoribus pubescentibus, breviter petiolatis,
spicis femineis breviter oblongis, viridibus
pedunculum crassiusculum pubescentem
aequantibus, superantibus, stigmatibus
brevibus.

X. Indica subarbores, ramis gracilibus
patulis, foliis parvis, membranaceis, ovatis
v. lobatis, basi obtusis, subcordatis, v.
cordatis, sinu lato et parum alto, margine
dentatis (dentibus sat grossis, lax, subobtusis
et brevissime apiculatis), apice in acumen
plus minus longum attenuatis facie
superiore laevibus, inferiore sensu nervo
majores brevissime et

1072514

coloration best by regarding their lowly hues as variants from types that owe their names to their very brilliancy. Their complications are so great that it is often difficult, even as it is, to refer them to their proper types; a trouble that was ever present to me when I preliminarily essayed to classify them.

I would begin with the whites and the blacks, and their intermediate greys; I at once discard the trancels that the chromatographers lay down for our deception, when they say that these, in their extremes, are no colours at all.

And first, of the whites.

My list shows nineteen distinct terms for these. But most of them are made up on the principle that I have already laid down as of constant occurrence, viz., that

Zur Frage der bactericiden Eigenschaften
des Humor aquosus.
von J. Lagerheim.

魚類一年令 Balaeoptera rostrata

4-20年令ヨリ(7-10月)ノ西岸ニテハ金魚ニ感染スルヲ
7月ヲ以テスルコト也。Rauschbrand, 如キ病状
ヲ發シ多ク死ス。Septikämibakterien

Uer (Sebastes marinus (L.) Lütke
1881年ニ抗septischeトシテ

Fusarium deformans (Schrot) Kart.

= Fusarium def. amentis, Rest. myc.

= Gloeosporium Beckmannii

Bäumel

= Gl. deformans (Schrot) Lager.

十月ヨリ三日迄

	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
月	M. Garcke.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.				Schumann.			
火	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.						
水	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.						
木	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.						
金	M. Garcke.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.							
土	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.						

四月 伯林博物館(植物=非ル)に研究
 五月 Breslau 大学 參觀
 六月 München 大学
 七月 Schweiz, Italien, Oesterreich 遠行
 七月 米國ヲ經テ帰朝

1900.

Meyers Historisch-Geographischer Kalender.

1900.



Pilzfelsen im Wadi Tarseh.

Das Bild veranschaulicht die eigentümlichen Oberflächenformen, wie sie in einem felsthal der Sahara durch Verwitterung der unteren fläche der felsen entstanden sind.

w. Dahlem. Die Anpflanzungsarbeiten in dem neuen Botanischen Garten haben in den letzten Wochen vor Eintritt des rauhen Winterwetters überraschende Fortschritte gemacht. Am Abhang des „Nichteberges“, von dem aus man eine prächtige Fernsicht nach den schneebedeckten Wannseebergen und den Potsdamer Höhen genießt, wächst der botanische Garten hinauf. Letztlich ist besonders die Bepflanzung in dem an der Potsdamer Chaussee belegenen Theile des Gartens weit vorgeschritten. Wenn erst exotische Pflanzen, Bäume, niedliche Gebirge mit ihrer Flora, wenn Palmenhäuser und überbrückte Teiche hier fertig stehen werden, dürfte das mächtige Gartengebiet mit seinen Ausflüchten ins Land von der Philosophenhöhe des großen Fichte zu dem poesievollsten Fleckchen Erde gehören. — Mit der nahenden Fertigstellung des botanischen Gartens rückt auch die Frage in den Vordergrund, welchem Gemeindebezirk das Gut Dahlem zugetheilt werden soll. Man wird in der Annahme nicht fehlgehen, daß dann Dahlem in dem eng benachbarten Steglitz aufgehen wird.

...prechende Beschlusfassung. Berichterstatter: Stadt-
verordneter Wagner.

**w. Giltigkeitserklärung der Stadtverord-
netenwahlen.** Der Ausschuss für Vorprüfung der
Giltigkeit der Stadtverordnetenwahlen hat be-
schlossen, die drei Einsprüche gegen die Giltigkeit
der Wahlen 1. der III. Abtheilung im 5. Bezirk,
2. der III. Abtheilung im 12. Bezirk und 3. der
II. Abtheilung im 5. Bezirk für unbegründet zu
erklären. In keinem der drei Fälle sind die an-
geführten Einspruchsgründe so erheblich gewesen,
daß dadurch das Wahleresultat selbst beeinflusst
worden wäre. (Entscheidung des D. B. G. XVII.
S. 117 Commentar zu § 24 der Städte-Ordn.)

w. Geborkene Oefen. Die Löpfermeister
werden gegenwärtig recht häufig herbeigerufen,
um Rachelöfen, die durch Ueberheizen schadhast ge-
worden sind, vor dem Zerspringen zu bewahren.
Zu der Menzelstraße war ein Ofen mit heftigem
Knall auseinandergesprungen, wobei ein
Rachelstück die Hängelampe traf und diese
zertrümmerte. Ebenso barst heute früh in der
Häuser der Sedanstraße der