

Shushan Shrestha

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1857 Berkeley. M.J. &

Curtis. M.A.

Mr Berkeley

On some a entomogenous
spheric

Eight species therefore belong to temperate climates, descending however occasionally to warmer regions, and seven to tropical or subtropical. Of the first eight, four belong to those temperate parts of the Southern Hemisphere which often exhibit subtropical species of Fungi. The Entomogenous *Sphaeria*, then, on the whole predominate in warm or equable climates.

One doubtful entomogenous species, *C. bicephala* from Brazil, has been omitted in the foregoing list.

1. *CORDYCEPS ARMENIACA*, Berk. & Curt.; armenica, stipite flexuoso brisculo, capitulo e peritheciis asperulo pallidior. Curt. no. 3774. (Plate I. fig. 1.)

Apparently on the excrement of birds, but probably on larvae contained in it. Society Hill, South Carolina.

Apricot-coloured. Stem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, flexuous, sometimes twisted, paler than the head, which is subhemispherical and rough with the ostiola. Ascii elongated, with a swollen apex; sporidia immature.

This species has some points in common with *C. myrmecophila*, but it is a shorter and far more robust plant, with a differently shaped head.

2. *CORDYCEPS ACQUILARIS*, Reesell; fusca, stipite gracili elongato, capitulo cylindrico apice sterili, acuminate longiore; peritheciis superficialibus liberis. Rees. no. 1275. (Plate I. fig. 2.)

On caterpillars buried in the soil in damp shady woods. South Carolina. Summer. H. W. Reesell, Esq.

Stem 3 inches or more high, not half a line thick, brown below and tomentose, smooth above and tawny, grooved when dry. Head $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, cylindrical, brown, studded with the free perithecia, above barren and acuminate. Ascii very long, flexuous; sporidia linear, breaking up into truncate joints $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

This species is closely allied to *C. Rasenelsii*, but the habit is very different. I can find no essential difference in the fruit.

3. *CORDYCEPS TRYLOPHORA*, Berk. & Broome; fulva, stipite gracili, capitulo in stylo producto subaequali; peritheciis immersis. Rees. no. 1325. (Plate I. fig. 3.)

On larvae buried in rotten logs. South Carolina. Autumn. H. W. Reesell, Esq.

Stem $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, $\frac{1}{4}$ line thick, smooth, about as long as the cylindrical head, which is produced into an acuminate sterile process as long or longer than itself; perithecia immersed.

I have not seen the ripe ascii of this species, which appears to be quite distinct from either of the foregoing or subsequent species. All three occur on different larvae, and in different situations.

C. entomorrhiza differs from all in the far longer articulations of the sporidia.

4. *CORDYCEPS RAVENELLI*, Berk. & Curtis; fusca, stipite elongato flexuoso salutato compresso glabresculo, capitulo cylindrico attenuato longiore; peritheciis superficialibus. Curt. no. 3080, Rees. no. 1272. (Plate I. fig. 4.)

On larvae of *Ancyloscypha*, Dejean, or *Zitotrogus*, Latreille, buried one or two inches in the earth. Spring and Summer. South Carolina. Rees. M. A. Curtis and H. W. Reesell, Esq.

Brown. Stem 2 inches or more high, flexuous, compressed or grooved, at first minutely tomentose, at length smooth; head $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, cylindrical, but slightly attenuated at either end. Perithecia free, ovate; ascii very long; sporidia very long, filiform, breaking up into joints $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

This species has very much the habit of *C. sinensis*.

5. *CORDYCEPS PALUSTRIS*, Berk. & Broome; carnosio-suberosa, sordide carnea-fusca; stipite cylindrico sursum bifido trifidove, capitulis clavatis subcylindricis ex ostioliis asperulis; sporidiis filiformibus in articulos minimos globosos subdividendis. Rees. no. 718. (Plate I. fig. 5.)

On moist putrid logs, undoubtedly attached to larvae. Northampton Swamp, South Carolina. May. H. W. Reesell, Esq.

From 1-2 inches high, about half as much when dry, of a dull brownish-purple or flesh-colour; carnosio-suberosa; stem cylindrical, pulverulent, divided above, about as long as the clavate head, but scarcely so thick. Head rough with the mouths of the globose perithecia. Ascii long, flexuous, filled with moniform strings of globose, extremely minute grains, at length discharged in the form of white flocci. Articulations of the sporidia not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

The extremely minute articulations or sporidiola, without any other character, separate this curious species, which has moreover a peculiar habit.

Note on a Monstrosity of the Flowers of *Saponaria officinalis*, L.

By MAXWELL T. MASTERS, Esq. Communicated by the Secretary.

[Read Nov. 18th, 1856.]

MUCH discussion has from time to time arisen among Morphologists, as to the exact nature of the scales found on the petals of so many of the *Caryophylleæ*. The early botanists were content to call them nectaries, scales of the corona, appendages to the petals, &c., without attempting to explain them further. M. Dunal and the supporters of the theory of transverse chorisis, consider them to afford good illustrations of that process. This notion has also the support of Dr. Asa Gray, who institutes a comparison between