AN ANNOTATED LIST OF MYXOMYCETES FOUND IN THE NETHERLANDS

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS II

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(*Doorwerth*)

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Since the first "Additions and Emendations" (Acta Bot. Neerl. **11**: 35–36, 1962) to my "List of Myxomycetes collected in the Netherlands" (Acta Bot. Neerl. **10**: 80–98, 1961) were published, further study and collecting have necessitated some more changes.

ADDITIONS

Cribraria violacea Rex.

A large typical colony developed in my garden on decaying bark of Elm from the Hemelse Berg, Oosterbeek, September 1963.

Physarum pusillum (Berk. et Curt.) G. Lister.

This species was not listed, as a specimen (343) identified by me as such, was according to Prof. Dr. W. K. H. Karstens, not *Physarum pusillum*, but *Physarum nutans* Pers. var. *leucophaeum* (Fr.) Lister. "The stipe is not orange-brown, but practically black, with some excreted matter" is what he noted on the label of my specimen on November 29, 1954. However, when fresh (343 was collected August 7, 1953) the stipes were red-brown, and the bases of the sporangia especially were conspicuously reddish, and so they still are; only now that they are dry and shrunken, the stipes look dark. Comparison with other specimens in my own collection and with some of those preserved in the British Museum, of *Physarum pusillum* (B.M. 1237, 1650, 2168, 2172, 3371, 3372, 3502, 3717) as well as of *Physarum nutans* (B.M. 1231, 1332, 2219, 3441) and its var. *leucophaeum* (B.M. 1233, 2188, 3256, 3297) has convinced me that my collections 343, 396, 408, 702, 1448 and 1591 from the "Boersberg", Doorwerth, where they grew on decaying potato plants, as well as 1977 and 2206, which developed at Doorwerth on decaying straw brought from Elst, Betuwe, are indeed *Physarum pusillum*. The red disc at the base of the sporangium is composed of ribs or strands extending from the stipe over the peridium. In mounted specimens the stipe is bright translucent orange-red seen by transmitted light, in contrast to that of *Physarum nutans* and that of *P. leucophaeum*, in which it is yellow-brown under

the same circumstances or, in the last-mentioned species for the most part opaque black from included granular matter (dirt). A little granular matter is included in the stipes of my *P. pusillum* specimens too, but only at the base. The calcareous nodes are partly confluent, forming a badhamioid, rather slender net with only slightly expanded junctions at the base and in the centre of the sporangium; towards the periphery the character of the capillitium is more physaroid; for here it consists of expanded angular nodes connected by hyaline threads. The spores are 10–11 μ in diameter and very minutely warted.

EMENDATIONS

Cribraria intricata Schrad.?; all the specimens referred here are *C. vulgaris*, see note elsewhere in this journal.

Cribraria macrocarpa Schrad.; the specimen referred here, does not conform to Schrader's description, so that it has been given a new name, viz *C. martinii* Nannenga-Bremekamp, see the description in my "Notes VII" elsewhere in this journal.

Licea parasitica (Zukal) G. W. Martin should be called *L. singularis* (Jahn) G. W. Martin, as *L. parasitica* is a nomen confusum, the description being based on specimens belonging to two species, cf. R. Santesson in Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift Bd 42, 1 pg. 46 1948.

Perichaena minor (G. Lister) Hagelstein should be *Perichaena pedata* G. Lister. This myxomycete was originally described as *P. variabilis* Rost. var. *pedata* Lister, but in the third edition of their monograph the Listers placed it under *P. chrysosperma* "although the Lyme Regis specimen has a practically smooth capillitium, it was considered that the presence of stalks and general habit show that the form has a stronger affinity to *P. chrysosperma*". In 1937 (Journ. of Bot. **75**, 326) G. LISTER elevated it to specific rank as *P. pedata*; "pale forms may resemble *Hemitrichia minor*", she writes, "but the capillitium shows no trace of spiral markings." My specimens conform to the description, being very like *Hemitrichia minor*, and lacking the spiral markings on the densely and minutely warted network of capillitium (G. Lister writes: "capillitium practically smooth"), having black stalks and showing in the peridium of some of the sporangia a tendency to "break up into polygonal areolae". The spores are yellow, minutely warted and about 10 μ in diameter. It is found on dead herbaceous matter, scattered or almost solitary.

In the North American Flora (1948) Dr. G. W. Martin places *P. pedata* as a doubtful species; he says that specimens on leaves have been reported from Quebec and Pennsylvania, but adds "there is nothing in the published description to suggest it is any more than a minute, stalked phase of *P. chrysosperma*." However, in my opinion, it is distinct from that species in being typically stalked, in the flexuose net formed by the minutely warted and constricted capillitium,

which is without any long spines, in its even smaller size and widely scattered habit, and also on its being very partial to dead herbage, occurring usually deep down in heaps of straw or garden refuse.

Trichia pusilla (Hedw.) G. W. Martin; Dr. R. Santesson drew my attention to the fact that this species should be called *T. decipiens* (Pers.) Macbride, as *T. pusilla* (Hedw.) G. W. Martin is a homonym of *T. pusilla* Poir. 1808 and of *T. pusilla* Schroeter 1885.