

nomena at all, since some prominent botanists have recently adopted the rather peculiar notion that lichens are simply fungi. The word lichen, however, has been used for a long time to mean the composite structure that results from the symbiosis of lichen-fungi with algae, and no very good reason has yet been given for changing its meaning. A lichen-fungus is a fungus; it is not a lichen. There is no more reason for calling a lichen a fungus than there is for calling a mycorrhiza a fungus; and it is just as absurd to call a lichen-fungus a lichen as it would be to call a mushroom a mycorrhiza."

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#### BAHAMA FUNGI

Mr. L. J. K. Brace has been sending in a number of fungi of late, collected by him in the Bahamas. Most of the more conspicuous species in his collections are quite widely distributed in tropical America, but the following are worthy of note, especially because very little mycological work has been done in these islands:

*Hypochnus spongiosus*, *Septobasidium cirratum*, *Stereum candidum*, *Merulius corium*, *Coriolus abietinus*, *Coriolus sericeohirsutus*, *Fulvifomes dependens*, *Fulvifomes Swieteniae*, *Ganoderma pulverulentum*, *Inonotus fruticum*, *Inonotus porrectus*, *Trametes submurina*, *Tyromyces palustris*, *Chlorophyllum molybdites*, *Gymnopilus tenuis*, *Resupinatus subbarbatulus*, *Stropharia floccosa*, *Cyathus pallidus*, and *Diplocystis Wrightii*.

#### **Polyporus Bracei** sp. nov.

Pileus flabelliform to circular, depressed, thin, usually cespitose, 8–15 cm. broad, larger by confluence; surface covered with fine tomentum scarcely visible to the unaided eye, somewhat uneven, azonate, uniformly dirty-white to pale-isabelline-avellaneous, margin thin, often undulate or lobed; context soft and punky, but fragile, homogeneous, pale-yellowish, 1–5 mm. or more thick; tubes decurrent, dirty-white, turning darker when bruised, scarcely 1 mm. long, mouths very minute, irregular, variable, 4–6 to a mm.; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, minute; stipe normally central, short, enlarged at the base, colored and clothed like the pileus where not covered with whitish mycelium, reaching 3 cm. long and 2 cm. thick, sometimes reduced to a mere tubercle.

Type collected in New Providence, Bahamas, in the autumn of 1918, by L. J. K. Brace.



Murrill, William A. 1919. "Bahama fungi." *Mycologia* 11(4), 222–223.

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