MYCOLOGICAL NOTES.

BY C. G. LLOYD.

No. 29.

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P. A. SACCARDO

(Born 1845, Photo 1891.)

The above portrait is of a man, than whom no one in the mycological world is better known. Fries brought together in a systematic form the Hymenomycetes of Europe. What Fries did for the fungi of Europe, Saccardo has done for the fungi of the world, excepting that Fries' work is of such great value because it is based mostly on field observation, while Saccardo's work from its very nature is largely a

compilation. To collate and arrange in a systematic manner the 31,927 descriptions of fungi that are included in the first eight volumes of "Sylloge Fungorum" was a monumental task, and when the undertaking was announced no one believed that it would ever be brought to a successful finish. The fact that it was finished is a living monument to the energy, perseverance and pluck of the man whose portrait heads this article.

When this work was completed in eight volumes, in 1889, the mycological world then had a basis on which good work could have been done, for the true investigator who wishes to learn the truth about a subject, has his work more than half finished when some one publishes a good index of the subject. It is a question, however, if the completion of Saccardo's Sylloge has on the whole advanced the science of mycology: on the other hand it has probably greatly retarded it. When the final truth is known about fungous flora of the world it will be found that "species" are of wide distribution, and that the fungous flora of the entire world is practically the same. The main object of the student should be to find out what these species are, their relationships, how they resemble and how they differ from each other and their distribution.

Since the appearance of Saccardo's work, and before too for that matter, the chief object of most mycologists appears to be to hunt for "new species." A local worker finds a fungus that he is unable to determine. He looks through the section of Saccardo where it ought to be, does not find anything that exactly fits it and announces that he has discovered a "new species." The probabilities are, in three out of four cases, that he has simply failed to recognize an old species, and that he could not recognize one out of ten of the old species from any descriptions that have been published of them[1]. The appearance of Saccardo's completed work, therefore, did not in the main lead to a better knowledge of the subject but has in fact greatly complicated it by stimulating the production of a host of "new species," now almost equalling the original number of twenty years ago, when the field was first covered by Saccardo's original eight volumes. We can not blame Saccardo's work, however, for this result, though it undoubtedly led to it, any more than we can blame the monumental "Index Kewensis" for the extent of useless name juggling that it made possible. When Saccardo completed his eight volumes, the mycological world then had a basis on which to produce lasting work—but failed to rise to the occasion.

FOREIGN NOTES.—An article, supposed to be on Polyporii of the Philippines, recently appeared in one of the New York publications. It seems to be in some barbarous language, unfamiliar to mycologists, and is probably intended for the use of the Igorots.

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[1] I do not refer to local work of course. It is not only possible but practicable to recognize the greater part of the Hymenomycetes *of Sweden* from Fries' work *but not out of Sweden.* In the United States it is possible to recognize the greater number of the agarics one meets in those genera which Professor Peck has *systematically monographed*, but not from his *isolated descriptions* of "new species" in those genera which he has not brought into systematic order.

CONCERNING THE PHALLOIDS.

CLATHRUS CRISPUS.—We have received a dried specimen (Fig. 186) of this species from Mr. William Cradwick, Jamaica, and it

Fig. 186

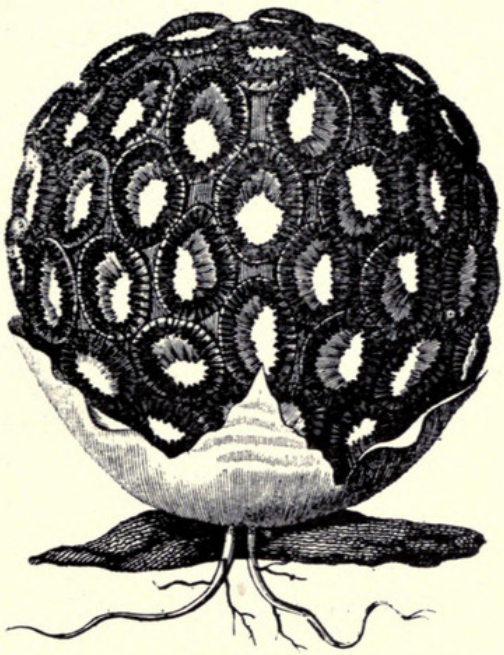

Fig 187.

is one of the species that has never been illustrated by a photograph and we hope Mr. Cradwick or some other of our Jamaica friends will photograph the first specimen they come across. The dried specimen has the arms strongly wrinkled as shown in our photograph (Fig. 188) which is an enlargement six diameters, made from Mr. Cradwick's specimen. Whether or not this is a feature of the fresh plant I can not say, and it is for this reason that a photograph of the fresh plant is particularly desired. The original drawing by Turpin (Fig. 187) seems to be characteristic, but we should be much better satisfied if we had a photograph.

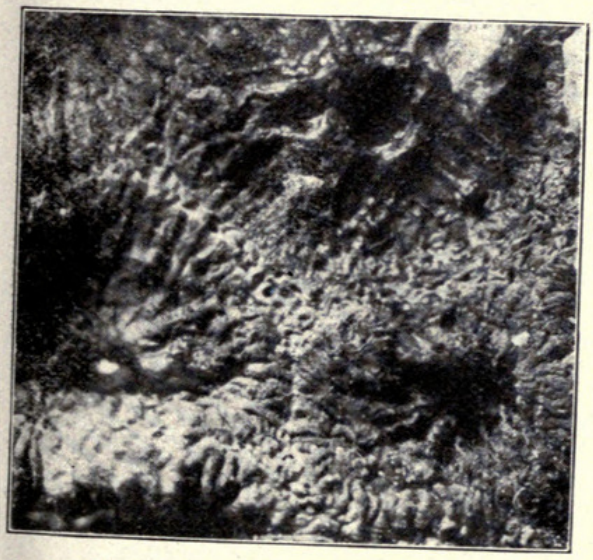

Fig. 188.

THE PHALLOIDS OF BRAZIL.—There is probably no country in the world where the phalloids are better known than Brazil, owing to the excellent work that has been done with them by Alfred Moeller. Father Rick writes me that he finds in his immediate

vicinity the following species: Simblum sphaerocephalum, Phallus indusiatus, Laternea columnata, Pseudocolus Garciae, Blumenavia rhacodes, Protubera maracuga and a Clathrus, species doubtful, close to delicatus. The genus Protubera is a doubtful genus included in Phalloids by some and in the Hymenogasters by others. In my opinion there are a group of these genera with dry, hyaline, elliptical spores which should be classed together. This group includes Protubera, Mesophellia, Castoreum and two other Australian genera, as yet unnamed.

PHALLUS RAVENELII.—Mr. E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J., has just sent me an abundant collection of Phallus Ravenelii in all stages of development. He found it growing in decayed sawdust where it developed its mycelium in great abundance and produced hundreds of the fruiting plants. The mycelium cluster with its numerous eggs was so interesting that I have made a photograph of it, fig. 190. Mr. Sterling states that the mycelium and eggs are white when first opened from under the ground, but the action of the atmosphere quickly changes them to a lilac or purplish tint.

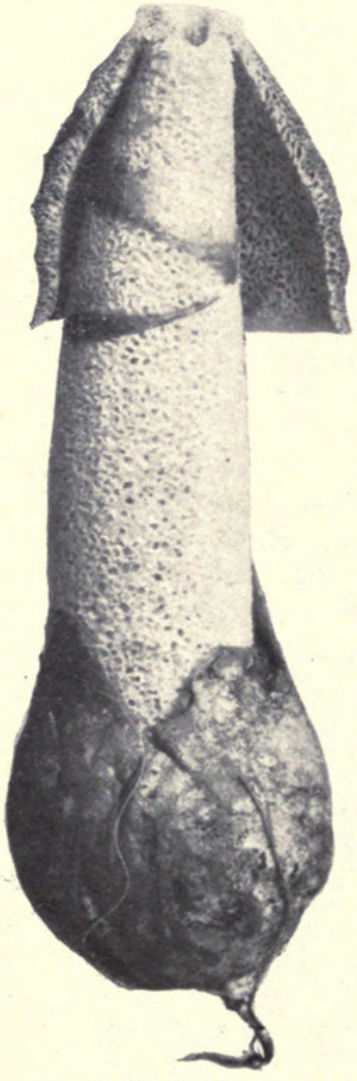

Fig. 189.

I also note that Mr. Sterling's specimens present some characters that are new as to this plant. All of the specimens have very prominent apical collars. This apex is perforate in some specimens but not in all. As in early times phalloids were sometimes classified as to whether this apex was perforate or not, this fact should do away with one of the old traditions. The veil on the specimens was very slightly developed, as shown in figure 189. Indeed, it was not much stronger than one finds ordinarily in a Mutinus or on Phallus impudicus. To my mind the relative development of a phalloid veil has no value in classification. We know specimens of Phallus Ravenelii now that have veils which are merely rudimentary. (Fig. 189.) Around Cincinnati they are generally developed but hidden under the pileus (See plate 115, fig. 3.) and in Mycological Notes, page 350, fig. 168 is shown specimen where the veil protrudes. Like the development of the sterile base of a Lycoperdon the development of the veil of a phalloid seems to be a very varying character.

SIMBLUM SPHAEROCEPHALUM.—This is a rare phalloid in the United States, often called Simblum rubescens. Dr. D. S.

Fig. 190.

MYCELIUM AND EGGS OF PHALLUS RAVENELII.

Johnson reports the occurrence of the plant at Cold Springs Harbor, New York, in 1900, 1901 and 1902. All grew on one spot and the last year only one or two specimens.

MUTINUS RAVENELII.—At the last visit I made to Professor A. P. Morgan, a few weeks before his death, we had a conversation about this plant. Professor Morgan was of course quite well acquainted with Mutinus elegans, in fact he at one time discovered it was a "new species," for Mutinus elegans is not an unusual plant in the woods in the section around Cincinnati. Professor Morgan during the past summer collected Mutinus Ravenelii, and he told me he was strongly convinced that it was an entirely different plant from Mutinus elegans. It is a smaller plant, different in shape and particularly different in its habitat. The habitat of fungi, a feature usually neglected, is very often one of the best characters that a species has, for most fungi have this peculiarity, that they will only grow in a certain habitat. Mutinus elegans always grows in woods or in soil that is rich in humus. Professor Morgan found Mutinus Ravenelii growing in an old corn field in clay soil. It has been cultivated for years and was particularly free from any woods humus. I never collected the species but once and then it was in a similar situation in a yard in one of our city lots. I believe that Mutinus elegans and Mutinus Ravenelii are distinct things and that habitat is one of the strong points of distinction.

MUTINUS CANINUS.—Professor Beardslee found this species the past season in Maine, and he told me it was rather frequent. It was very distinct from Mutinus elegans, and he readily recognized it from the characters pointed out in Mycological Notes.

RED LYSURUS.—I have received reports of the occurrence of red specimens of the genus Lysurus from

Harold Murray, Manchester, England,

Professor D. McAlpine, Melbourne, Australia,

W. H. Long, Jr., Denton, Texas.

None of these specimens have reached me but I expect they will all prove to be a red form of Lysurus Gardneri. It is an evidence of how little our phalloids have been observed that not a *red* Lysurus has ever been recorded from *either* of these *three countries*. There have been three vague records of red Lysuri, two of them from South America and one from South Africa, and I suspect there would be very little difference found between any of them if the truth were only known.

THE PHALLOIDS OF MAURITIUS.—Mr. Charles A. O'Connor has sent us three phalloids in alcohol from the island of Mauritius. They reached us in good condition and all of them are unrecorded from this island.

The first is Phallus gracilis, or Phallus aurantiacus var. gracilis, if you wish, which is a common tropical form no doubt throughout the tropical world. It has recently been demonstrated to be the cause of the destructive root rot of sugar cane in Hawaii. Mr. O'Connor's specimen has the pileus more acute than the Hawaiian plant, but otherwise it appears to be the same. I am informed by Mr. O'Conner that this species is the only common phalloid in Mauritius.

The second is a small specimen of Phallus indusiatus, as described in Mycological Notes, page 332, and illustrated plate 119. With the exception that his specimen is smaller than the ordinary form it is the common species throughout the tropics.

Fig. 191

Fig 192

The third is of considerable interest, being, I believe, the same plant we have so common in the United States, namely Phallus duplicatus, and this is the first record to my knowledge outside of our own country. On comparison of Mr. O'Connor's with our American plant I can note very little difference excepting that the reticulations of the pilei of the two forms are not exactly the same. The Mauritius form has shorter and deeper meshes. Our Figs. 191 (from Mauritius) and 192 (from America) will show this difference. As to the veil it seems the same as the American form. It shrivels in alcohol so that it appears as a membrane. Professor Fischer is disposed to consider Phallus duplicatus and Phallus indusiatus as the same species, but I feel

assured if he could see the two specimens from Mr. O'Connor side by side that he would concede a difference. The most marked difference is in the veil which in Phallus indusiatus is of large meshes formed of thin network and retains its net-like appearance in alcohol. Phallus duplicatus, on the contrary, has a veil of smaller meshes and thicker threads which in alcohol shrink up and appear almost like a solid membrane.

None of these three species, we think, have been recorded previously from Mauritius, and Mr. O'Connor has not found the only phalloid heretofore known from this island, namely, Simblum periphragmoides.

CONCERNING THE POLYPOROIDS.

FOMES NIGRICANS.—The fact that there are two very different plants referred to Fomes nigricans, "Fries," by different botanists is not generally appreciated.

First, there is a Fomes (Fig. 193) growing very common on

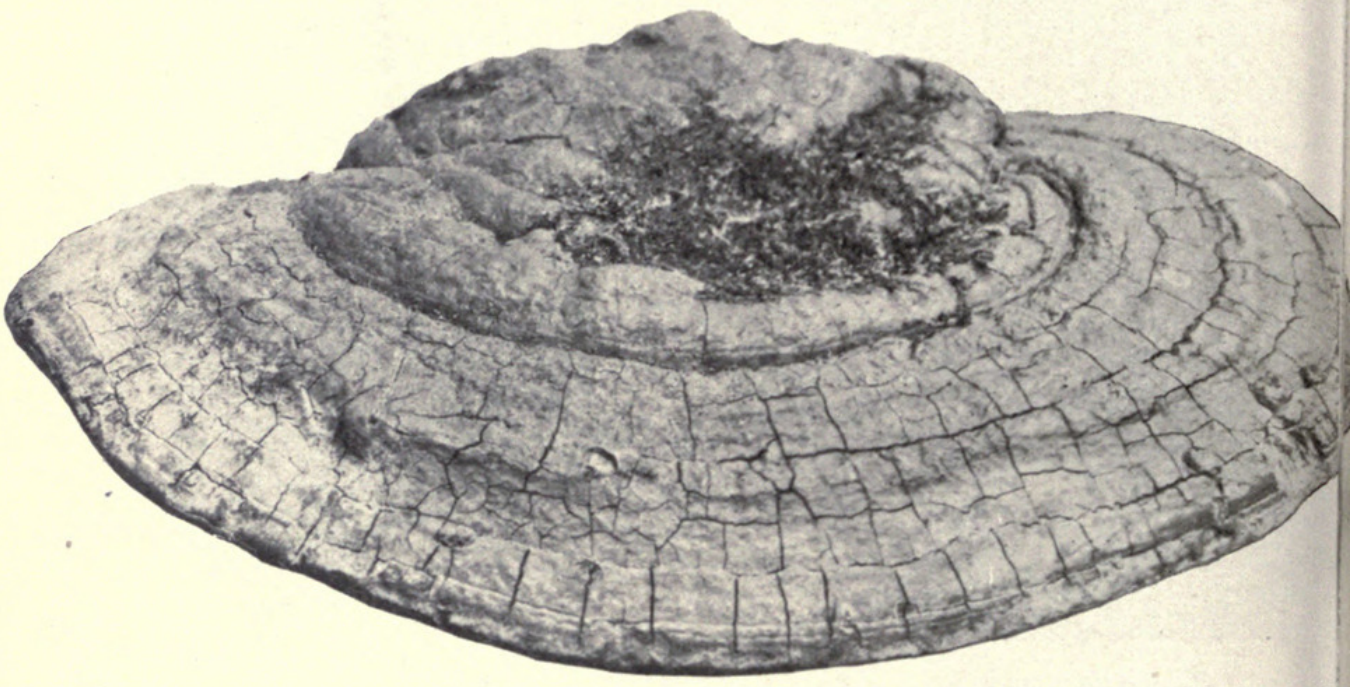

Fig. 193.

birch, which is in reality a form of Fomes igniarius, with a *smooth, black, shining* crust.[2] It is called Fomes nigricans, "Fries," by Quèlet and Patouillard, and is the plant beautifully shown in the recent plate by Boudier. I have only collected it on birch, but have specimens from France, on willow, which are so referred. It has the same colored context, the same spores (subhyaline, compressed

[2] The type form of Fomes igniarius, as it grows in great abundance on all kinds of frondose trees in Sweden, has a rough, rimose, black crust, very much resembling, in general appearance, Fomes rimosus. Last summer I found both forms in northern Canada, the rough form on poplar, the smooth form in great abundance on birch.

globose, 5–6 mic.), and has a peculiarity I have often noted in Fomes igniarius, which was not overlooked in Boudier's plate, though never mentioned, to my knowledge, in books. The old tubes have a white deposit (lime, I presume), which shows plainly in a section of the pileus of Fomes igniarius, but not any other species, to my knowledge. If this is the true Fomes nigricans of Fries, and I presume it is, then I should consider it a form of Fomes igniarius, but well worthy of a name.

Fig. 194

Second, there is a Fomes, in reality I think a form of Fomes fomentarius, which was called Fomes nigricans, "Fries," by Bresadola (Hym. Hung. Kmet, p. 10[3]), and is so known to some mycologists in

[3] Rev. Bresadola was mistaken in referring here Polyporus roburneus (cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 341), but otherwise his reference is to this plant.

France to-day. I received a beautiful specimen, so named by Monsieur L. Ludwig, Paris (see Fig. 194, made from the specimen). I also have a specimen from C. Engelke, Hanover, Germany, and one from Rev. Bresadola. It is not "Fomes fomentarius, of advanced age and indurated," as stated by Mr. Murrill, being more distinct, in fact, from the usual form of Fomes fomentarius than the previous plant is from Fomes igniarius. It has the same context, long stratified pores and peculiar pore mouths as Fomes fomentarius, but has a black crust, *strongly concentrically sulcate.*[4] I do not question but that it is a form of Fomes fomentarius, but it is well worthy of a distinct name.

FRIES' VIEWS.—I can not say which of the preceding was Fomes nigricans in the sense of Fries, for I have not as yet investigated the polyporoid situation in Sweden. It is difficult to decide from his writings, for they appear to refer to both. His "forma typica," I think, must be the second plant, as Bresadola has it, for Fries compares it to Fomes fomentarius and his Icones (t. 184), while not characteristic of either comes nearer the second plant. The "forma trivialis," from his figures cited (Rostkovius and Quèlet), are surely the first plant. I hardly know how we can decide which to call "Fomes nigricans, Fries," though if we leave off the "Fries," Fomes nigricans of most authors refers to the first plant.

PORIA EUPORA.—Plants that have been received from Professor Otto Jaap are exactly the same as the plant that has been called Poria attenuata in this country. I collected it recently at Albany, and the American name was advised by Professor Peck. I think one would hardly find it in Fries' Hymenomycetes among the "yellowish" species When fresh, it impresses me as being more red than yellow, and Professor Peck's color term, "pinkish-ochre," quite well expresses it. In drying, it loses some of the red, but I feel it can never be called "yellow." I am not sure, but think Karsten "saw it first," therefore must get the advertisement.

POLYPORUS PICIPES.—We have a Polyporus in the United States that has no technically valid name. It is generally called Polyporus picipes, "Fries," and the name Polyporus picipes is as good a name as could be given to it, though it should carry Berkeley's advertisement, for it was due to the determination of Berkeley that the plant acquired this name in the United States. In my opinion, it is not the same plant as grows in Europe, and therefore it is somewhat misleading to apply a name to it originally proposed for a European plant. It is, however, generally held now-a-days that there is no use for the name in European mycology, the plant so called there being the same as Polyporus varius, and as the name is superfluous in Europe, I see no reason why we can not take the name for our American plant. Particularly as it is so very appropriate and so well established in America, and by simply substituting "Berkeley" for "Fries" in the

[4] There are two usual forms of Fomes fomentarius, one on birch, which is harder, smaller, slightly sulcate; the other on beech, which is softer, larger, and even. Both have light-colored crusts, and were very abundant and distinct on their respective hosts at Barbizon, France.

advertisements it would be correct. It appears to me as much more sensible than to adopt, as Mr. Murrill proposes, Polyporus fissus, for a plant that is never normally "fissile," and if ever "fissile" is the result of an abortion and deformity.

Polyporus picipes is a frequent plant in the United States, and is very close to Polyporus varius of Europe. Indeed, there is no doubt in my mind but that it is the American form of the European plant, but it differs in being a thinner plant and in having smaller pores. Schweinitz and Montagne[5] both referred our plant to Polyporus varius and Berkeley to Polyporus picipes,[6] the latter a name now genally conceded to have no existence, even as a form in Europe. The name Polyporus picipes has always been used in American mycology for the plant, and while not technically correct, it is practically so, and infinitely better than a name that has no application whatever to the plant, and which is based solely on specimens so abortive that they were not recognized by the author.

POLYPORUS LEUCOMELAS.—We recently received a specimen from a correspondent under this name, which we listed under the American name Polyporus griseus as we are not familiar with the European plant. It did not seem it could be the same plant that Fries has figured. The recent picture by Boudier, however, strongly suggests to me that in the end we shall have to refer our Polyporus griseus to the European species, Polyporus leucomelas.

What a pity it is that we do not have a set of illustrations of the European plants on which we can depend, and that Boudier's plates cover so relatively few of the larger fungi. As it is now, we look up these illustrations in Europe and the most uncertain thing about them is how nearly they represent the plant.

SPEAKING OF "TYPES".—Some one has mounted on the same sheet an alleged specimen from India that Berkeley has named "Polyporous (blank) Nilgherries (locality) E. S. B." and a fragment from South Carolina from Ravenel (No. 2494) that Berkeley had named "Pol. hypolateritius B." and Cooke publishes (Grev. 15-24) "Poria hypolateritia, Berk., Ad ligno, India." Will some one be kind enough to inform me which is the type?

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[5] When Montagne got some little, abortive specimens from Sullivan that he *could not recognize* he called them Polyporus trachypus and Mr. Murrill gravely informs us that "his description is accurate and quite complete." If it is, Montagne must have been a wizard of some kind to draw such a description from specimens so abortive and incomplete that Montagne himself could not recognize them. When he received fine, typical specimens, now in Montagne's herbarium, of the plant from the same collector, Sullivan, *he referred them* (as they probably are) to *Polyporus varius*.

[6] The plant is usually three or four inches in diameter, and Berkeley referred to Polyporus varius a *good specimen* that he got from Ohio, typically representing the American plant, and the specimen is now at Kew, mounted on the same sheet with a specimen from Fries. In another cover there are two little depauperate plants from Lea, the small one about the size of your thumb nail, the other a little larger, and *neither fissile*, so deformed that, if they belong to this species, Berkeley *did not recognize them*, and he called them Polyporus fissus. If he got any "fissile" ones, they are not now preserved. The plants are so deformed that it is hard to say whether they are or are not the plant Berkeley usually referred to Polyporus picipes. Mr. Murrill decides they are, though Berkeley never knew it, and on such evidence would change a well-established name. It appears to me as carrying "priority" a long ways beyond the limit of reason.

A VISIT TO PROFESSOR PECK.

During the month of October, last, I spent a couple of weeks in the study of the specimens (principally polyporoids) in the museum at Albany. Professor Peck has gotten together a fine collection well representing the fungous flora of New York.

I am glad to state that Professor Peck is well and vigorous and busily engaged on a monograph of New York Pholiota that will probably appear in the next Report. I consider these agaric monographs the most practical and best literature we have on the subject in this country, and if they are finished will be the basis for all future work on our agarics. In my opinion, no one in this country has as good a field knowledge of agarics as Professor Peck, and I hope he will put forth every endeavor to leave his work, as Fries did, in a complete form.

I learned a number of polyporoids that Professor Peck has named, which I had not known, and also the names of several that I have received from correspondents and which I was unable to determine. The following species named by Professor Peck I consider very distinct and good "new species," as far as I know:

Polyporus admirabilis
" albiceps
" albellus
" caeruleoporus
" crispellus
" delectans
Polystictus dualis
Fomes fraxinophilus
Polyporus hispidellus
Polyporus humilis
Polystictus planus
Polyporus volvatus

I have not included the Porias in the above list, as I know so little about the Porias at present that I do not pass opinions on them.

Polyporus admirabilis is a most striking plant, which seems to occur only in our extreme northeastern states. I have a beautiful specimen collected by H. E. Warner at Grafton, N. H.

Polyporus albiceps I have from Dr. Herbst. Polyporus albellus I have gathered in Vermont. Polyporus caeruleoporus I have from G. U. Hay and also from J. Vroom, Canada. It is as rare as it is beautiful. Polyporus delectans and Fomes fraxinophilus are frequent around Cincinnati. Polyporus humilis I had from Dr. Glatfelter, St. Louis. Polystictus planus from Dr. Whetstone, Minneapolis. Polyporus volvatus I have received from a number of correspondents, including one collection *from Japan.*

Polystictus dualis, I have collected in northern Canada. Mr. Murrill refers it as a synonym to Polystictus tomentosus, to which opinion I can not subscribe. I gathered the past season at Lake Temagami (northern Canada) Polystictus circinatus (which Mr. Murrill refers under the name P. tomentosus) very abundantly, and when I found Polyporus dualis there was to me no suggestion even

of the other plant. The microscope shows them very similar in structure,[1] but they are so different in form and habits that I think no one who collects them would refer them to the same species.

As to the following I am somewhat in doubt. They seem to me too close to other species, though at present I would not refer them as synonyms.

Polystictus balsameus is close, I think, to that puzzling pubescens-versicolor-velutinus-zonatus group that gives us so much trouble. It has no resemblance, however, to Polystictus pergamenus, as Mr. Murrill refers it.

Polyporus flavidus (which was changed to Peckianus) is apparently a rare plant and collected by Professor Peck but once. It is mesopodal, greenish yellow, and seemed to me close to flavidovirens, though the pileus is smooth, zonate.

Polyporus maculatus (changed to guttulatus) and Polyporus immitis, semipileatus and undosus all belong to that Apus carnosi section of Fries concerning which I think very little is known in this country.

The following synonyms have long been a part of the current knowledge of American fungi and most of them Professor Peck has published:

abortivus=distortus
Beatiei=Berkeleyi
hispidoides=Schweinitzii
Morganii=radicatus

The following have been mostly published by others, and are well known:

Aurantiacus=fibrillosus, as published by Karsten and Bresadola. While there is no question that the plant Karsten distributed as Polystictus fibrillosus is the same as the plant Peck named Polyporus aurantiacus, the latter is much the better name, and "*a plant that is well named is half determined*,[2] and I think the plant is entitled to a good name.[3]

Aureonitens I think is a young condition of radiatus as published by Mr. Murrill.

Fragrans I would consider at the best a form of adustus. The dried specimens are indistinguishable, but this form *when fresh* has a pleasant anise odor. The same form occurs in Europe.

Glomeratus is nodulosus of Europe (not radiatus as Mr. Murrill states). Nodulosus is given by some authors in Europe as a form of radiatus but appears to me very different. Fries' illustration of it is not good.

As to griseus I am in much doubt. I have seen it determined as leucomelas of Europe but I could never see any resemblance to Fries' figure. However, since the appearance of Boudier's figure, which is a good illustration of our fresh American plant, as I remember it, I am beginning to think it is the European plant, particularly as it has spores that are exceptional among the Polyporii and Boudier's plate shows such spores.

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[1] When mycologists write learnedly about "same structure" they usually mean that it has the same spores and cystidia, or colored setae, but that is not true in this case, for the colored setae of dualis are peculiarly curved while those of circinatus are straight.

[2] A familiar and true saying of my friend, the late Dr. Herbst.

[3] Personally I have not much sympathy with the childish argument that mycologists are prone to resort to—"that is mine—I saw it first." I do not believe that any one should knowingly change the name of a plant because it is badly named, but when a plant has two names, one very good, one very bad, and neither much used, I at least think the *better should be chosen*. We hear a great deal nowadays about the "rights of priority." Have not the poor plants the inherent right to be decently named?

Polyporus splendens and simillimus.—I will consider these plants soon in an article on Polystictus perennis and related species. The current synonymy as recently compiled by Mr. Murrill is very inaccurate and does not at all agree with the type specimens.

Fomes albogriseus is, I think, a small perfect example of Fomes officinalis (or Fomes laricis as you wish) but I am in doubt about it because I have not a very good knowledge of the latter plant. It was called Polyporus by Fries and put in the section with betulinus. The specimens I have, show distinctly the annual zones and I would class it as a Fomes though much softer context than Fomes in general. My specimens have no "crust" which is evident in Fomes albogriseus. Professor Peck's plant has externally the same shape and appearance as our common Fomes fomentarius, but the context which is soft and *pure white* suggests to me only officinalis.

No specimens of the six following are thought to exist in Professor Peck's collection. Some years ago the specimens were all moved to inadequate quarters in the Capitol building and some of them had to be boxed and stored. They are supposed to have been lost during this confusion.

Polyporus anceps
" Bartholomaei
" Burtii
" lactifluus
" Macouni
" perplexus

Polyporus Burtii from Peck's description is apparently too close to Polyporus adustus and Mr. Murrill has so referred it as a synonym.

Polyporus lactifluus is generally supposed to have been Berkeleyi but it is by no means certain that Berkeleyi "exudes freely a milky juice" even when young.[4] It was described by Professor Peck as having, globose, echinulate spores and Berkeleyi is the only American species known with such a character. Besides it agrees otherwise with Berkeleyi, except as to the "milk."

No specimens exist of Polyporus perplexus and Profesor Peck tells me he has never collected it but once. Polyporus cuticularis is a common plant, and has been familiar to Professor Peck for years, as it is to every other mycologist who collects fungi late in the season. It has almost always been known in American mycology as Polyporus cuticularis, and I believe without question correctly.[5]

After Professor Peck was familiar with the plant for years he made a collection that he thought was *not* this species and called it Polyporus perplexus. The specimens were lost, but Mr. Murrill claims that he can decide that the specimens he never saw, were the same as cuticularis (of American mycology) and that Professor Peck who did see them and decided that they were different was mistaken. Mr. Murrill must have had recourse to some occult science to reach such conclusions.

Our familiar Fomes that grow on acerous wood with flesh colored context called Fomes carneus and Fomes roseus are often held to be the same. I had

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[4] The only reference I know as to any Polyporus exuding a milky juice is Mr. Murrill's statement "that it is a character possessed by other members of this genus." (Polyporus). It is unfortunate that the species are not specified as I think it is not a matter of general knowledge and I question if it is true.

[5] It is badly named and poorly figured by Bulliard, but the same plant grows in Europe and is known there to-day as Polyporus cuticularis. I have it from my European correspondents under this name and have collected it myself in France, and can find no difference worth mentioning between the European and American plants. They are exactly the same except a very slight difference in the spores (of the two specimens I compared). Both have elliptical, smooth, colored spores, in one 5-6 x 7 and in the other 4½-5 x 7. It would have shown poor judgment to have claimed that this constituted a specific difference, had it been known what the difference is.

about reached that conclusion, but in conversation with Professor Peck he tells me he thinks we have two species—one a thin plant (which he calls carneus) the other a thick, ungulated plant with a crust (which he calls roseus) and that he readily distinguishes them in the field. I place great value and reliance on field observations, and am glad that Professor Peck has called my attention to this. I had specimens from Professor Burt some years ago, and he at that time made a distinction between them.

A cover marked "early specimens" contains a number of corrections made by Professor Peck of his early determinations. As these names are part of the literature of American mycology and the corrections have not been published I append a list, with all of which I agree.

hirsutulus,	23rd	Report,	p. 83	= hirsutus
laceratus	"	"	" 84	= pergamenus
Caroliniensis"		"	" 83	= biformis
Sullivantii	"	"	" 84	= pubescens
cerifluus	"	"	" 83	= borealis

Trametes piceinus is the same as Trametes abietis of Europe, and is, as generally held, a thin, conchoid form of Trametes pini. It is well worthy of a separate name, however.

Trametes abietis of Professor Peck's determination is in my opinion a trametoid form of Lenzites saepiaria, but Professor Peck does not agree with me in this instance. There is no record of this specimen being fragrant. It has a notation, "= Trametes odorata, fide Burt in Schweinitz's Herb," which is true, but the plant has no resemblance to Trametes odorata of Europe.

The plant determined as "Merulius Ravenelii, B. & C." is the same plant I have collected and frequently received from Europe, known there now on Bresadola's authority as "Poria taxicola, Pers. Poria rhodella, Fr. desc.! (not Icon. T. 189 f. 2)."[6]

I found in Professor Peck's collection a rare plant which was hitherto known in the United States only from a couple of collections in the Rocky Mountains, and called by Ellis, Polyporus alboluteus.[7] Professor Peck found it but once on spruce in the Adirondacks and recorded it (40th Rep.) as Lenzites sepiaria var. dentifera. His specimens are a subresupinate, irpecoid form and are the only collection known east of the Mississippi.

I learned a great deal during the two weeks I spent with Professor Peck, and am grateful for the information acquired and the courtesies extended to me.

CHANGE OF SEX.—A young lady in the East has recently discovered that Lactarius should be feminine, Lactaria, instead of masculine as mycologists for a hundred years have supposed. She probably thinks it is feminine because it gives milk.

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[6] As Bresadola puts an exclamation mark after Poria rhodella, I think it would have been better to have adopted that name. It appears to me there should be two doubtful marks put after Poria taxicola. One, because it has little resemblance to Persoon's figure. The other, because Persoon described it as "immarginatum" and the most prominent character is its broad, white margin. I would use a name after which I felt like placing an exclamation mark rather than a doubtful one however "prior" the latter may be.

[7] I hardly see how Ellis could have given it a worse name if he had tried, for it is neither "white" nor "yellow," but orange as Ellis described it. The young growth may possibly be white, but not when developed. Besides he originally put it in Fomes, of which genus it has not even a suggestion. I think these mistakes will all right themselves in time, however, for I believe it will prove to be a plant of Europe. This is an example of how the poor plants suffer from bad naming.

MYCOLOGICAL JOKES.—"I do not know what No. 3 are unless they prove to be puff balls. I found them near other puff balls, so send them along. They grew singly and in a group of three, glaring white, very viscid, white inside and intensely bitter to the slightest taste. They were one half larger than when dried. Found September 9th, 1906, on lawn." Specimens No. 3 are gelatin coated quinine pills. I at first thought my correspondent sent them as a catch for the purpose of tripping me, but am convinced now she was honestly mistaken in thinking they were "puff balls."

Another correspondent sent me a box of cigars, with the suggestion that they were probably a new species of phalloid, and wanted me to give them a name. I did not comply with the latter request, but I took pleasure in smoking the cigars.

Another sent me a candy specimen of Boletus, very life-like, and stated he was unable to determine it. I turned it over to my friend Professor McGinty, and he has named it "Boletus saccharinus McGinty, new species." I think the "diagnosis" has not yet been published.

Fig. 195. LYCOPERDON PIRIFORME.

LYCOPERDON PIRIFORME.—We publish the above photograph from E. E. Bogue, Michigan, as it impresses us as representing unusually well the habits of the common Lycoperdon piriforme. You are pretty safe in referring the "puff balls" that you find growing in this manner on an old stump or log to Lycoperdon piriforme.

THE GENUS CYPELLOMYCES.—Professor Patouillard writes me: "I have read your note on the Cypellomyces. This genus is not different from Phellorina, and the figure given of the basidia and spores represents inaccurate observation."

As I stated in my review of the article, I do not believe any Gastromycetes produces spores such as Spegazzini shows. I can not see how the science of mycology is advanced by the production of these imaginary pictures for the purpose of bolstering up alleged "new species" and "new genera."

Issued by C. G. LLOYD.

PLATE 115.

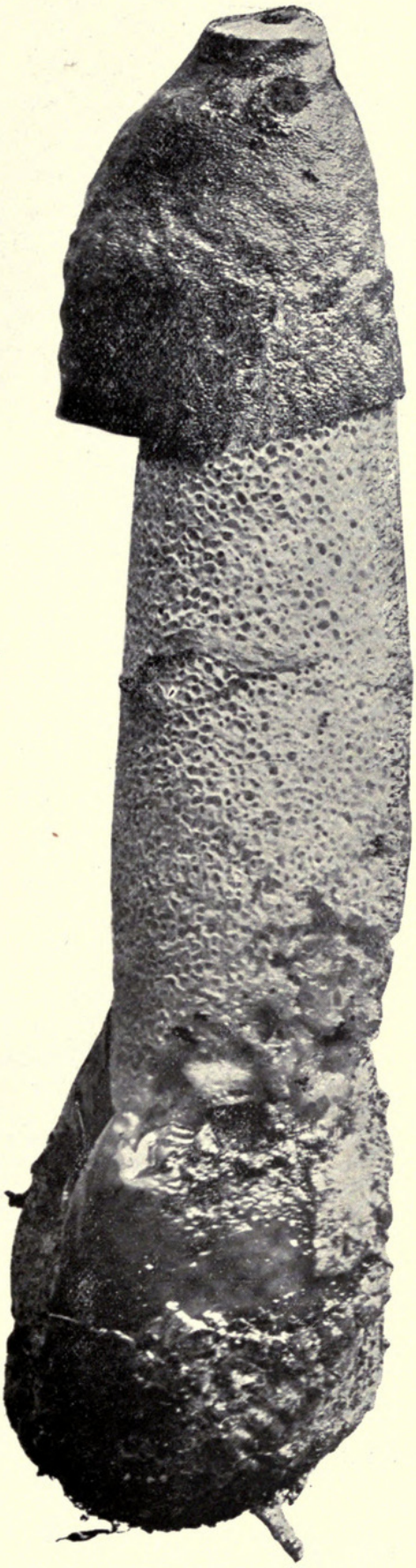

Fig. 1.

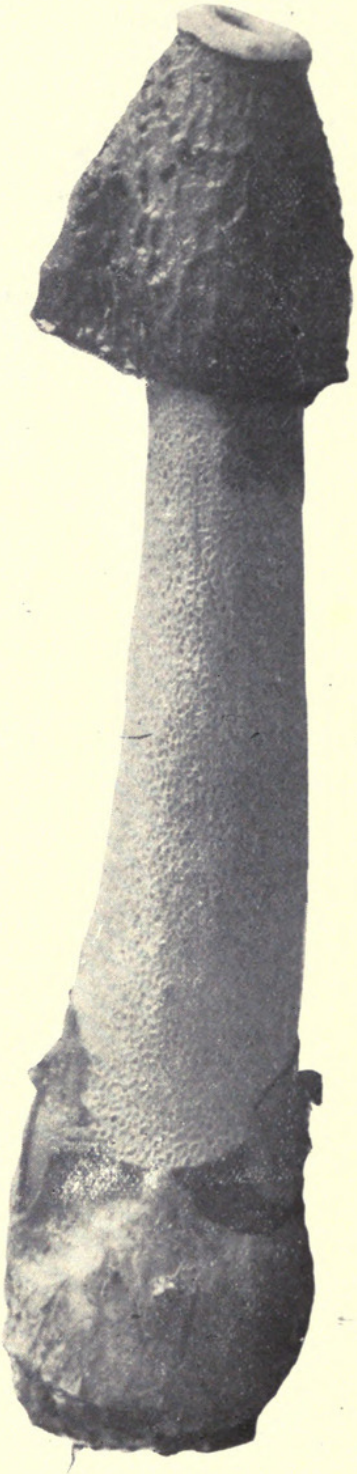

Fig. 2.

Fresh specimens photographed at Cincinnati.

PHALLUS RAVENELII.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3, a pileus with part removed to show the veil. Fig. 4, under surface of the pileus. Fig. 5, section of an egg.

PHALLUS RAVENELII.