

MYCOLOGICAL NOTES.

BY G. G. LLOYD.

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AUGUST, 1908.



PROFESSOR A. P. MORGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

PROFESSOR A. P. MORGAN.

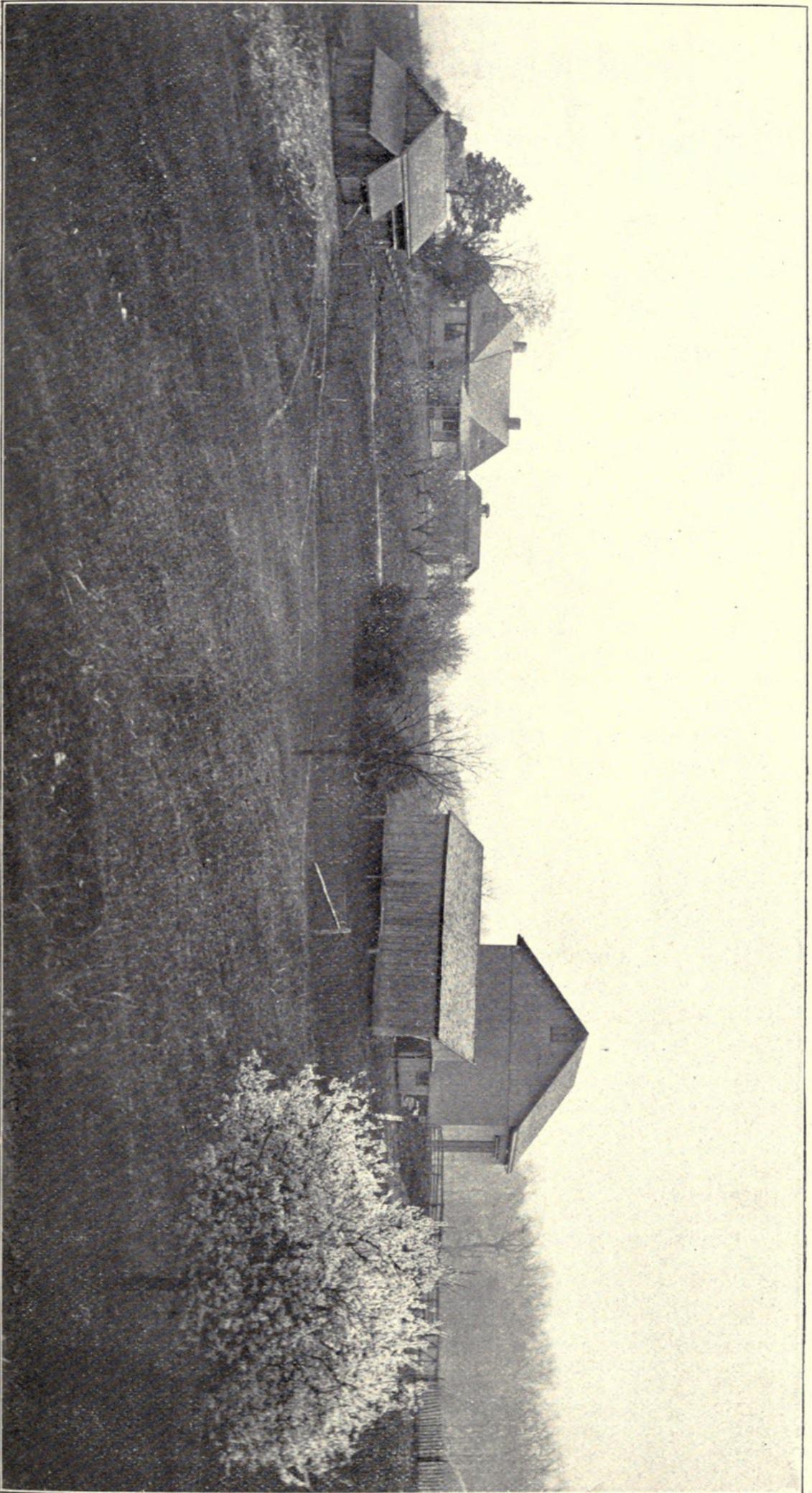
As we look back over the past few years, it is appalling to consider the inroads that have been made among our American mycologists by death. First we lost J. B. Ellis, then Dr. Wm. Herbst, then Professor A. P. Morgan, then Professor L. M. Underwood, and finally W. A. Kellerman. We hope to present photographs of all these mycologists in the next few issues of *Mycological Notes*.

Professor Morgan was indeed a good friend of mine, and it was he who first gave me an introduction to the study of mycology. He resided at Preston, Ohio, which was only a short distance from Cincinnati, and many pleasant visits I have made to his home. He was very much of a philosopher, and pursued the study of mycology solely as a mental recreation. Years ago, before I knew him, he was interested in educational work, but his health failed under the strain and he very wisely put aside the strenuous life, and retired to a small farm for rest. His mind was too bright to rust out, and he found his pleasure in studying the secrets of Nature. He was somewhat hampered in the pursuit of his studies of fungi by a scanty library and the lack of museum facilities, but he accomplished more in his practical isolation than most men have done under most favorable conditions. His first good work was with the *Gastromycetes*, and he was really the first one who made a close study of them. He established a number of genera, all of them based on the best structural grounds, and they were permanent additions to the knowledge of the subject. In my work with the *Gastromycetes*, I have worked after no one who displayed a keener insight into the correct principles of classification of these plants. After he had finished the *Gastromycetes*, he took up the *Myxomycetes*, but as to the merits of his work with this family, I am not competent to say.

The portrait we present is an amateur production, taken by myself, and shows Professor Morgan just as I found him in his working garb. As far as I know, there is no other recent photograph of him excepting the one which was published by Professor Kellerman, which was likewise an amateur portrait.

MILK IN POLYPORUS.

In a footnote I have expressed a doubt of any *Polyporus* being supplied with milk. Mr. P. L. Ricker, of Washington, D. C., has kindly advised me that he finds milk in the *Polyporus*, generally known as *Polyporus resinosus*. It is a well known fact that this plant distills drops of liquids when young as do other polyporoids, such as *Polyporus cuticularis* and particularly *Polyporus dryadeus*. However, the drops are aqueous and have no suggestion of milk. Mr. Ricker states that when the young plant is broken a milky juice always appears. I am not entirely convinced, but take pleasure in putting Mr. Ricker's observation on record, and the next time I find young specimens I shall do a little investigating.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE A. P. MORGAN

THE PHALLOIDS OF JAPAN.

In the beginning we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the following gentlemen for notes, drawings and photographs from which this article is written.

Professor Kusano for seven colored drawings and specimens in alcohol, also (Fig. 242) a photograph which we reproduce of *Laternea bicolumnata*.

Professor M. Gono, for notes and two colored drawings.

Professor A. Yasuda, for notes and published plates of two species.

KEY TO THE GENERA.

- 1st. The simple stem section. Gleba borne on a pileus on top of a simple stem *Phallus*
Gleba borne directly on the upper portion of a simple stem *Mutinus*
2d. The lobed section. Gleba borne on free arms at top of a simple stem *Lysurus*
3d. The columnar section. Receptacle consisting of simple, vertical columns united at the top *Laternea*

In the following list of the seven phalloids—all that are certainly known to us to grow in Japan—we give the Latin name and follow it by the Japanese name. The latter we have taken from Matsumura's list or from the notes of our correspondents. In some cases we suspect these Japanese names have been switched. Thus, it is strange that *Phallus rugulosus* should have two common names, and *Phallus impudicus*, a more common and larger species, should have none. We should consider it a favor if our Japanese readers will advise us of any errors as to these common names or of other mistakes that may occur in this account.

PHALLUS INDUSIATUS.—*Komusō-take*; *Kinugasa-take*; *Sikedake*. Pileus broadly campanulate, rather faintly reticulate, furnished with a permanent apical collar, color dark; veil (indusium) protruding from under the pileus and surrounding the stem, consisting of a fine network, color white; stipe white.

History.—*Phallus indusiatus* is a frequent plant in many warm countries. It can be known at once among the Japanese species by its strongly developed veil. It is recorded in Matsumura's list as *Dictyophora phalloidea* from Tokio, but the authority for it is not stated. I have a colored figure of it from Professor Gono of Iyo. The typical form of *Phallus indusiatus* usually occurs in warm countries, and Professor Gono's figure is typical of the type form. In America, in the more temperate regions, it takes a slightly different form, called *Phallus duplicatus*. As we have seen no figure of the form from Tokio, we can not say as to which it should be referred.

PHALLUS IMPUDICUS.—Pileus rather narrowly campanulate, strongly reticulate with a strong apical collar, color dark; veil none or only rudimentary; stipe white.

History.—*Phallus impudicus* is the original phalloid known from Europe where it is very common. In the United States it is much more rare, and takes with us only a pink form known as *Phallus imperialis*. It occurs in Matsumura's

JAPANESE PHALLOIDS.

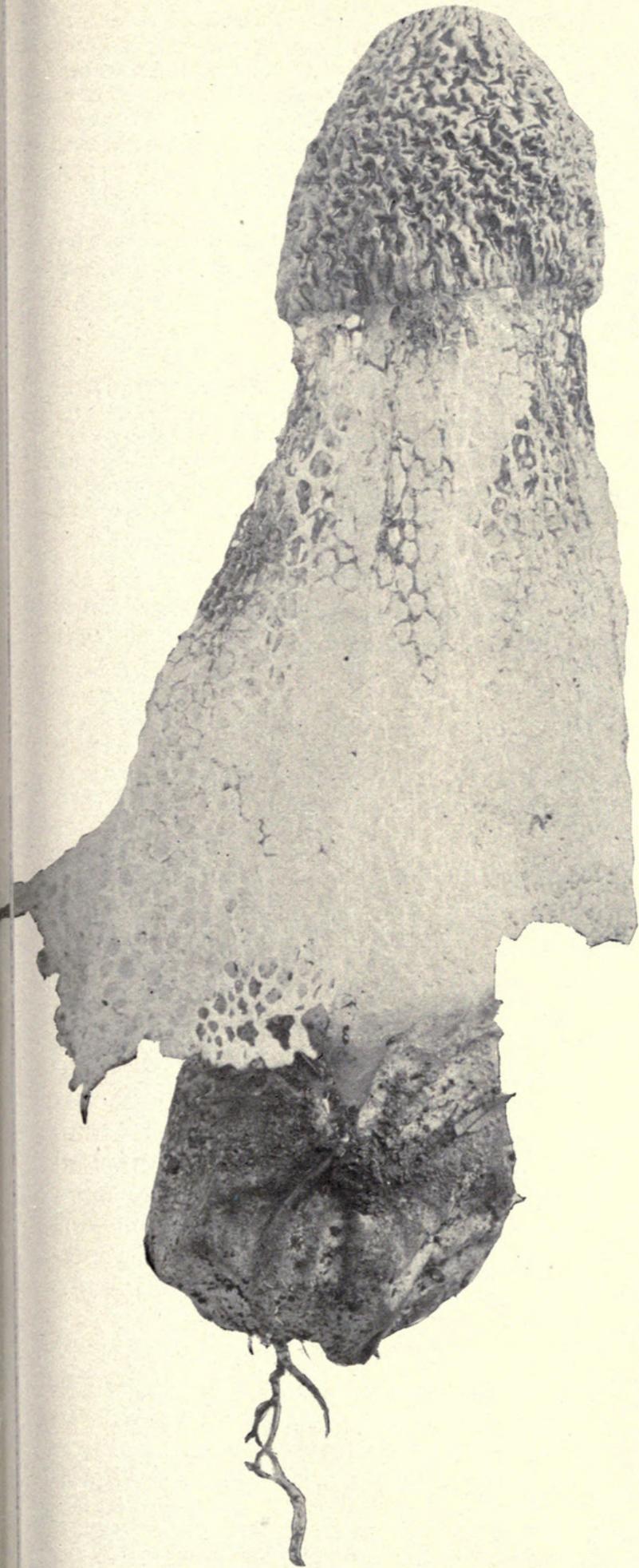


Fig. 236.
Phallus indusiatus.



Fig. 237
Phallus impudicus.

list as *Ithyphallus impudicus* ("Linnaeus) Fries,"¹ from Tokyo. Professor Yasuda has published a good figure of it in "Cryptogamae Japonicae Iconibus Illustratae" (plate 70). *Phallus impudicus* can be readily recognized among the Japanese species by its strongly reticulate pileus and the absence of a veil. Professor Kusano sends me a drawing from which I judge the Japanese plant is almost identical with the type form of Europe, and he states it is a very common species in Japan.

PHALLUS RUGULOSUS.—Kitsune-no-efude, Kitsune-no-egakifude. Pileus narrowly campanulate or thimble-shaped, almost even or slightly rugulose with a small, globose, apical collar; color dark; veil none; stem reddish.

History.—*Phallus rugulosus* is described by Professor Fischer from Japanese specimens and is known only from Japan. It is similar to *Phallus impudicus* in its colorings, but it is a much smaller species, and is readily distinguished by its relatively smooth pileus. Professor Yasuda has given a good figure of it, Plate 28 of *Iconibus*. We have a colored figure of it from Professor Kusano and specimens in alcohol. Professor Kusano informs us it is a very common species in Japan.

PHALLUS TENUIS (no common name).—Pileus very thin, campanulate, rather strongly reticulate, *bright yellow color*; veil none; stipe white.

History.—This was described by Professor Fischer originally from Java. It is readily recognized in the genus *Phallus*, being the only species with a yellow pileus. I have a drawing from Japan, from Professor Kusano, and it is the first record of the species in Japan. It evidently occurs very rarely, and grows on rotten wood.

PHALLUS AURANTIACUS.—Hebi-no-ando.—We have no personal knowledge of the occurrence of this plant in Japan, but it is recorded by Dr. Hennings, and is a frequent species of many warm countries. It can be readily recognized, as in shape it closely approximates our figure of *Phallus rugulosus*, but *both the stipe and the pileus are red*.

MUTINUS BONINENSIS.—The genus *Mutinus* consists of a simple stem, bearing the gleba on the upper portion. The Japanese species was originally described from the island of Bonin. It will readily be recognized from our illustration. Professor Kusano sends us a colored figure, and a specimen in alcohol. The original species of *Mutinus* of Europe, viz., *Mutinus caninus*, has also been recorded from Japan, but I suspect the record was based on this species. If it occurs in Japan, it can be known by having the gleba-bearing portion strongly differentiated from the stem, which is not the case with *Mutinus boninensis*.

LYSURUS MOKUSIN.—Kitsune-no-yefude.—The genus *Lysurus* consists of a simple stem, bearing free arms at the apex. In the Japanese species the stem is strongly fluted. In my opinion there are but two species of *Lysurus*: one of them with a cylindri-

¹The correct citation would be "Linnaeus, Fischer," for Fries never recognized any such genus as *Ithyphallus*.

JAPANESE PHALLOIDS.

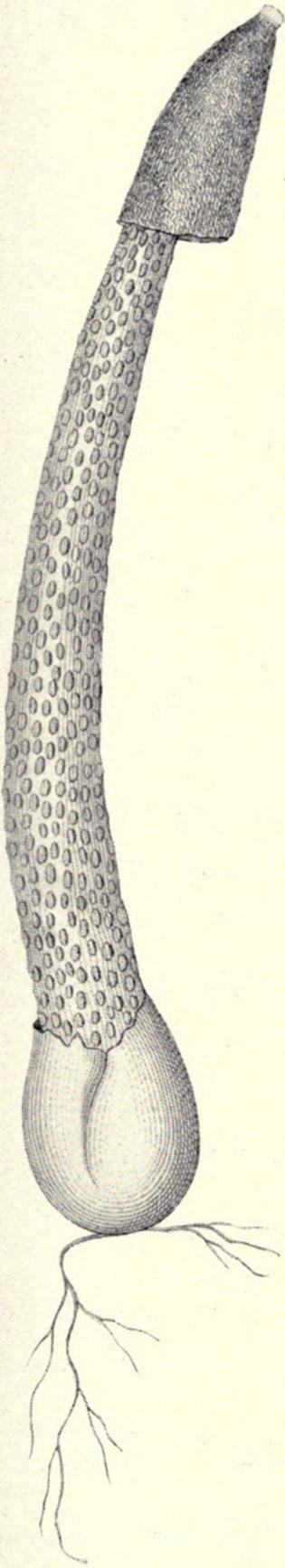


Fig. 238.
Phallus rugulosus.

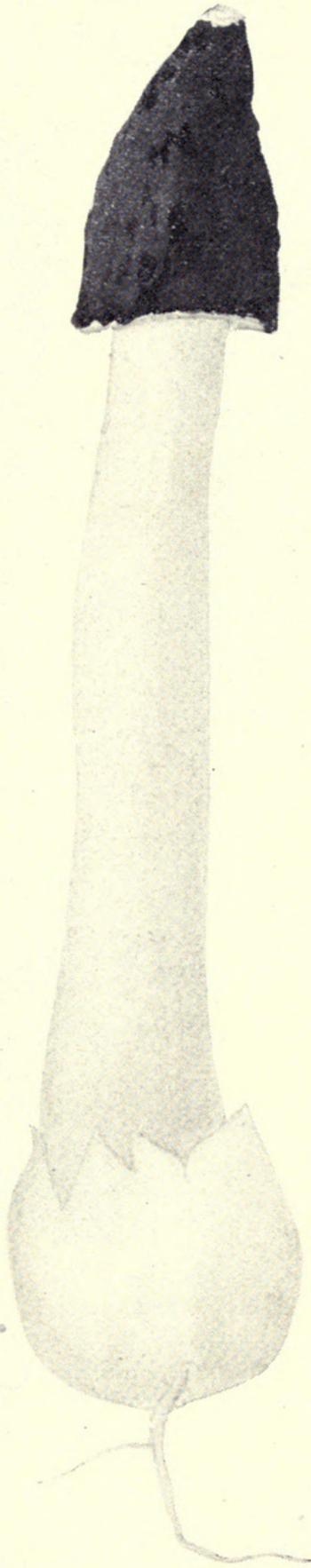


Fig. 239.
Phallus tenuis.



Fig. 240
Mutinus boninensis.

cal stem, *Lysurus Gardneri*; the other with a strongly fluted stem, *Lysurus Mokusin*. The latter only is known from Japan.

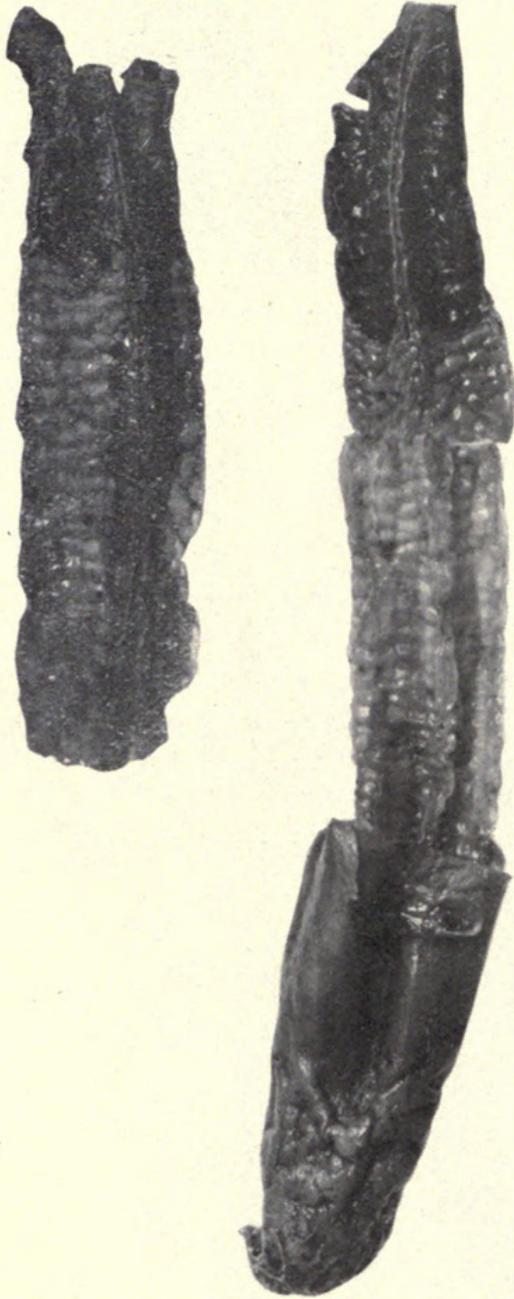


Fig. 241.—*Lysurus Mokusin*.

History.—*Lysurus Mokusin* is one of the first foreign phalloids published. It was crudely figured in 1774 by Father Cibot, a missionary in China. Our illustration is taken from a photograph made from a specimen in alcohol, to be found in the Museum of Paris, which had been collected in Japan, by Dr. Harmond.² We also have drawings of the plant from Professor Gono and Professor Kusano. It is therefore probably not a rare species, but it is not recorded in Matsumura's list. Professor Gono's drawing shows the plant with a white stem and red arms. We do not know that the color has been previously recorded.

²This was determined and published as *Lysurus Beauvaisii*, but I am unable to see the slightest difference on which to base a species.

LATERNEA BICOLUMNATA.—Receptacle consisting of two columns united at the top, and free at the bottom. Columns slightly compressed, cylindrical, tapering above. Gleba attached to the under side of the columns near the apex. Color, pale reddish.

History.—We are under obligations to Professor Kusano for the photograph reproduced herewith from which the description has been made. In my opinion, it is not only a previously unnamed species, but it is the first time the genus *Laternea* has ever been recorded from Japan. The genus *Laternea*



Fig. 242.—*Laternea bicolumnata*.

is principally an American genus, one species, *Laternea columnata*, being very common in our Southern States and throughout South America. There is a single collection of *Laternea* known from Africa, but we believe this is the first record of the genus from Asia. The genus *Laternea* usually has from four to five columns, and we base this species principally on the fact that it has but two columns. Professor Kusano states this is invariably the case. There has been but one similar plant named before, viz., *Laternea pusilla*,³ which Berkeley described from Cuba. It is very similar to the Japanese species, but is a tiny little plant, not more than one-fourth as large as the Japanese species. But a single specimen of it is known, now preserved at Kew. Taking into consideration the strong discrepancy in size and the remoteness of situation, we feel that we are justified in naming the Japanese plant as a different species.

³When Professor Fischer wrote the first paper he had not seen the specimen, and he referred *Laternea pusilla* as a variety of *Clathrus cancellatus*, and called it *Clathrus cancellatus*, var. *pusilla*, which was rather a rash proposition, for *Laternea pusilla* has no possible resemblance to *Clathrus cancellatus*. After Professor Fischer had gone to London and had seen the plant he corrected his name, recognizing it as a good species, but referring it to the genus *Clathrus*. As there was already a *Clathrus pusillus* he renamed it *Clathrus Berkeleyi*. In my opinion there are few more distinct genera than *Clathrus* and *Laternea*, and I feel that if Professor Fischer had seen the plant before passing an opinion on it, he would have saved both these synonyms.

SOURCE OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS USED IN THE PRECEDING ARTICLE.

- Fig. 236, *Phallus indusiatus*, Photograph made in Samoa.
Fig. 237, *Phallus impudicus*, Photograph made in France.
Fig. 238, *Phallus rugulosus*, Illustration by Professor Yasuda.
Fig. 239, *Phallus tenuis*, From drawing by Professor Kusano.
Fig. 240, *Mutinus boninensis*, From drawing by Professor Kusano.
Fig. 241, *Lysurus Mokusin*, Photographed at Paris.
Fig. 242, *Laternea bicolumnata*, From photograph by Professor Kusano.

HEWING TO THE LINE.

Outside of the domain of pure fiction, I believe there is no subject in which the literature contains such a small proportion of truth as does that of mycology. Under the present system of using plant names for advertising purposes, there has developed a class of writers who apparently do not have the slightest regard for the truth of the subject, if they can advance some pretext for getting up new names or new combinations to which to affix their own. In fact, much of the so-called mycological literature would better be called mythological. We have made a vigorous war on this situation since it has become apparent to us, and we are glad to see that others are coming to our aid.

In Ceylon an interesting article has just appeared by Mr. Petch, entitled "Revision of Ceylon Fungi." Mr. Petch handles the subject without gloves, and if the article were not so long we should be glad to reproduce it in full. We can not refrain from quoting a single sentence to give an idea of the vigorous way in which the subject is handled. When mycologists begin to tell the truth about things in good plain English there is hope for the future. It is in my opinion better to call a spade a spade than to call it a "pala," hoping your readers will not recognize it.

"Berkeley's Ceylon species and genera have been written about on several occasions, and the names have been subjected to the usual changes, sometimes after an examination of his specimens, but more often without. In consequence, the reduction of his species to synonyms, after an examination of the original specimens and drawings, and a comparison of these with fresh specimens, introduces rather curious results. For example, Berkeley "described" the same fungus three times as *Psalliota trachodes*, *Psalliota pedilia*, and *Psalliota poderes*. Saccardo leaves the first in *Psalliota*, but puts the other two in *Chitonia*, while Hennings later leaves the first two in *Psalliota* and *Chitonia* respectively, but institutes a new genus, *Chitoniella*, for the third. **Yet there is only one species!** In connection with this name-changing, it may be pointed out that it is hardly fair, when Berkeley wrote *Agaricus (Lepiota) rubricatus* B. & Br. to obtain an advertisement by writing *Lepiota rubricata*."

THAT RED LYSURUS.

Mr. Harold Murray of the Botanical Institute of Manchester, England, has kindly forwarded me a photograph made from alcoholic material of the *Lysurus*, with red arms, that was found at Manchester. Mr. Murray advises me that the plant has a white stem, and in my opinion it is simply a form of *Lysurus Gardnerii*, which I believe is of world-wide distribution. There is one feature in his photograph that I have not known in connection with *Lysurus*



Fig. 243.—*Lysurus Gardnerii*.

Gardnerii, viz., the large, tubular structure as shown in cross section. As far as the records go, the stem of *Lysurus Gardnerii* should have a uniform, cellular structure. However, so little is known about our phalloids that when questions of this kind come up we can not say whether it is a difference that exists or whether it is a character which has not been known as to the usual plant. I shall be glad if any of my friends who may find species of *Lysurus* will pay particular attention and make photographs of sections of the stems.

Since this article has been in type, we have had a letter from Professor Petch, stating that the arms of "*Lysurus Gardnerii*" are joined at the top and never separate. In that event, our conception of the genus is entirely in error, and the whole account would have to be corrected. There is nothing about the type specimens at Kew to indicate that the arms were ever joined.

ANTHURUS ASEROEFORMIS.

We are very much pleased to be able to present, through the kindness of Professor D. McAlpine, Melbourne, Australia, the first photograph that has been published of this rare Australian species. We append herewith Professor McAlpine's description of the fresh specimens, which, taken in connection with the photograph, gives us a perfect idea of the plant. It is one of the rare phalloids of Australia, but one that can not fail to be recognized by any of our Australian friends who may meet it if they will simply bear in mind that the photograph well represents the plant and that when fresh it is red. The plant is extremely fragile when fresh, and in the photograph one of the arms has been broken off. However, it is probable that the plant varies as to the number of arms.

History.—This plant is called *Anthurus Müllerianus*, form *aseroeformis*, by Professor Fischer in his *Untersuchungen*, 1890, and he gives a good illustration of it on Plate 6. He referred it, I think with considerable question, as a form of *Anthurus Müllerianus*, figured by Kalchbrenner. I suspect if the truth were known it would turn out to be the original of Kalchbrenner's species. Kalchbrenner shows quite a different plant, having eight arms and a distinct cup at the base, cfr. fig. 14 of our pamphlet, *The Phalloids of Australasia*. But Kalchbrenner got his original idea from a dried specimen. He was a good artist, in that he drew figures to represent his ideas rather than the specimens. If you will compare Kalchbrenner's figure with the photograph from Professor McAlpine, you can readily understand how Kalchbrenner may have gotten an erroneous idea of the plant from a dried specimen. Kalchbrenner called the plant *Anthurus Müllerianus* and I presume the "I saw it first" school would say that should be the name of the plant without regard to how big a blunder Kalchbrenner made in publishing it.⁵

DESCRIPTION FROM PROFESSOR McALPINE, DRAWN FROM THE FRESH PLANT.

Receptacle with hollow stem, expanding above into five arms, directed upwards and outwards. Stem salmon pink, slightly darker at top, fully three inches long, rugose with small depressions running more or less in lines and slight ridges running cross-wise, so that it looks as if divided into a series of squares, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter towards the tapering base and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch at top. Arms three inches long, merging into stem and tapering to a point, blood-red on inner face, convex and broken up into larger or smaller cavities, on outer face there is a continuation of the color of the upper portion of the stem and gradual darkening until toward the tip it is blood-red like inner face with thickened, slightly raised margins and central furrow broken up into small cavities.

Gleba blackish with tinge of bronze green, extending along the inner surface of each arm, but not covering the slender tip.

Volva somewhat cup-shaped, about as long as broad ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) dirty-white, splitting at the apex, tapering towards the base and provided there with turfs of elongated fibrous roots.

Spores hyaline, cylindrical to elongated ellipsoid, rounded at both ends,

⁵We do not print these criticisms of Kalchbrenner's work unadvisedly, for while we know nothing as to the original of *Anthurus Müllerianus* and we think there is no type in existence, we do know that Kalchbrenner published several fake pictures. The most notorious of them was the picture of *Secotium excavatum*, based on a *Strobilomyces* and so drawn or mis-drawn that it really had some resemblance to a *Secotium*.

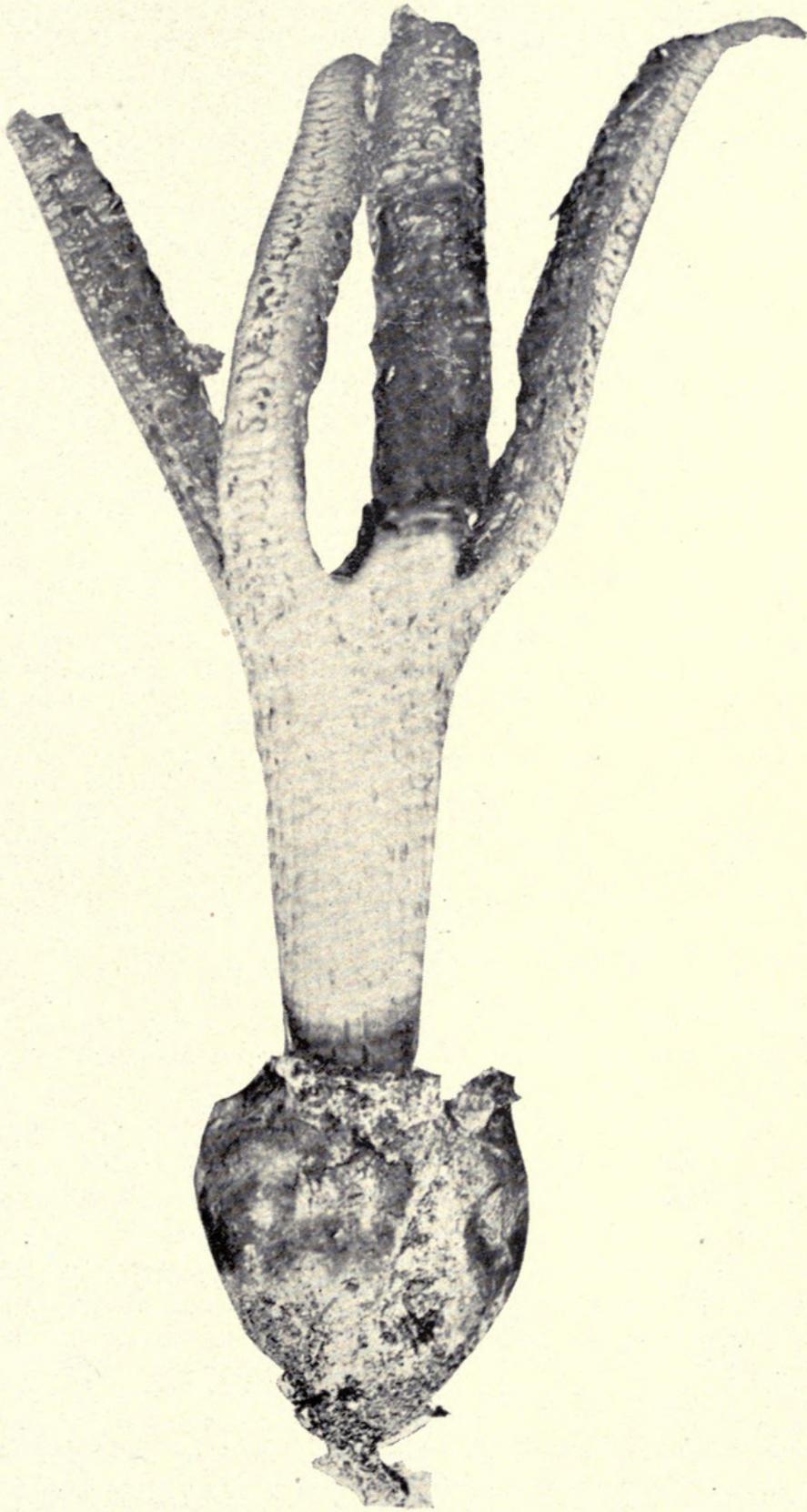


Fig. 244

Anthurus aseroeformis.

sometimes vacuolated but generally homogeneous contents, 6-8 x 2½-3 mic., occasionally 9 mic. long.

A solitary specimen growing in a garden among violets, near Melbourne, Victoria, April, 1907. Forwarded by C. French, Jr. It had a very disagreeable smell. Owing to its fragile nature one of the arms fell away and only the arm to the right in the photograph shows the slender tip.

THE RESULT OF KUNTZEISM.

We have made the following summary of a recent paper by Mr. Murrill:

Number of juggled names.....	339—83%
Number not juggled.....	70—17%
Number with "Murrill" added.....	332—81%
Number that escaped.....	77—19%

The full objects of the paper being set forth in the above summary, it is hardly worth while to comment on it, but we present Professor Sydow's review in the *Annales Mycologici* to illustrate how this line of work impresses European mycologists.

"It is characteristic of this work that hardly a single species is enumerated under the name by which it had hitherto been known and used. The reason for it lies principally in the fact that the heretofore accepted genera are resolved into numerous small genera. The author differentiates between not less than 66 genera of Polyporaceæ, mostly differing from each other by only such characteristics as heretofore were used to differentiate between species. This procedure, on account of the extent to which it has been practiced by the author, will hardly meet with the approval of mycologists at large. Furthermore, the author rigidly adheres to the principle of priority which frequently causes, in addition to the change in the name of the genus, also one in the name of the species; **thus about nine-tenths of all species mentioned bear the name of "Murrill" as author.**

Mr. Murrill, by the simple process of inventing a lot of useless "genera" and juggling many names of the host of (useless) "genera" invented before him, adds his name (in his paper) to 332 out of the 409 species that he considers. Professor Sydow was justified, on the face of it, in thinking this to be the main object of the paper.⁴ Mr. Murrill is not the first, but the worst, that ever engaged in this kind of work, and the farce of the whole proceeding is, that it is put forth under the guise of producing "stability" in nomenclature. The only effect it will have will be to fatten the already overgrown and unwieldy synonyms.

A new Vireo.—I note that Mr. Oberholser has found a new Vireo close to "Vireo bellii bellii." Such nomenclature is enough to give a man a "bellii bellii" ache.

⁴As a matter of truth Mr. Murrill himself does not believe in such foolishness, nor does any one else who has an elementary knowledge of polyporoid classification. The true explanation comes under the head of "Economic Botany," that is, to Mr. Murrill.

A POSSIBLE MISTAKE IN JAPAN.

According to the *Index Plantarum Japonicarum*, *Calvatia gigantea* (there given under the erroneous name of *Globaria Bovista*) is a common species in Japan. I think this is an error. In fact, I question if *Calvatia gigantea* grows in Japan. The "giant puff ball" of Japan is not the same as the "giant puff ball" of Europe and America, but is *Lasiosphaera Fenzlii*, which was considered in *Mycological Notes*, page 191, Plate 19. It differs from *Calvatia gigantea* in its peridial characters and particularly in its spore characters, having strongly echinulate spores, while those of *Calvatia gigantea* are smooth. Professor Kusano writes to me that the original record in the *Index Plantarum Japonicarum* was from specimens that grew in the Botanical Garden of Tokyo, and he sends me a portion of the gleba which from its echinulate spores can readily be determined as *Lasiosphaera Fenzlii*. I have also gotten *Lasiosphaera Fenzlii* from Professor A. Yasuda, cfr. Letter 12, and it is the only giant puff ball of which we have any authentic record of its occurrence in Japan.

There are a number of Japanese names given for this plant in Matsumura's list. Professor Gono favors me with the English equivalents: Yabu-dama, jungle ball; Yama dama, mountain ball; Hokori-take, powdering fungi; Kemuritake, Smoking fungi.

NOTELETS.

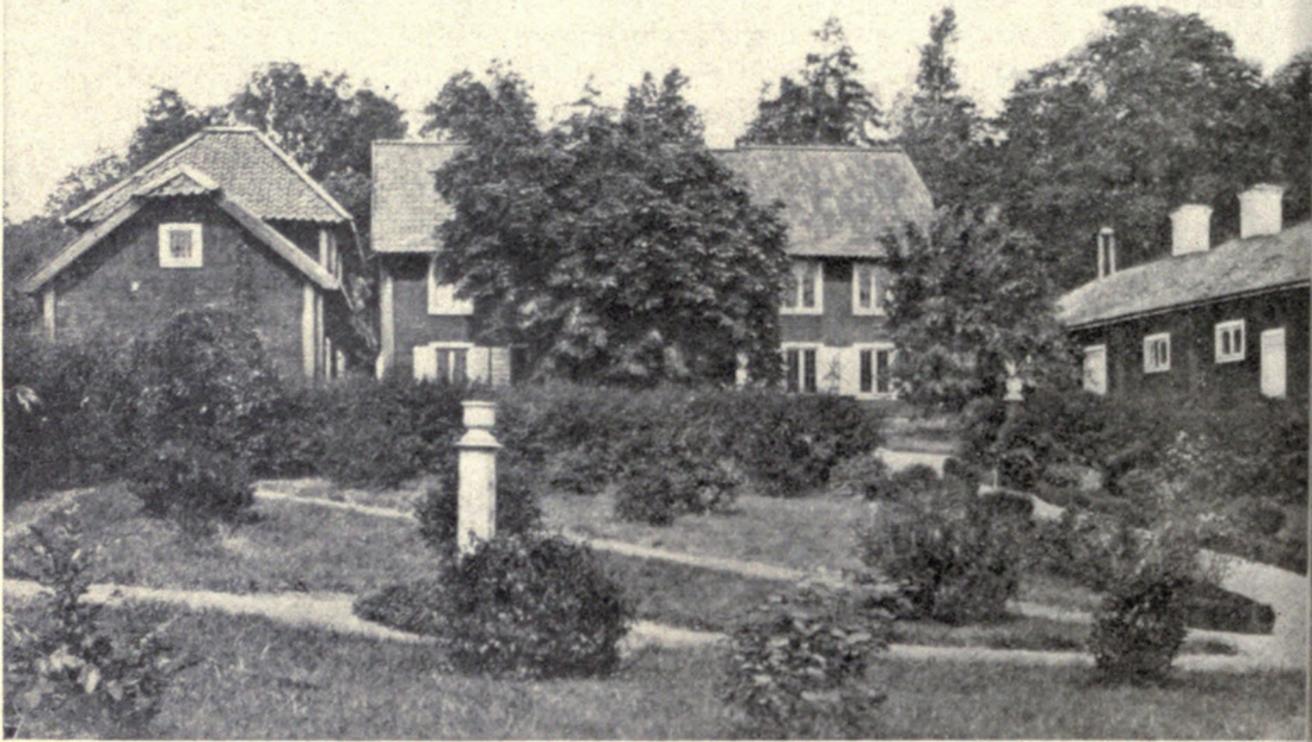
Polyporus alboluteus.—Mr. Ellsworth Bethel kindly informs me this is quite a common plant in the high mountains in Colorado, being found just below the timber line, and growing so far under logs that it is usually overlooked. Inasmuch as it is covered with ice and snow, it has a tendency to bleach out on the under surface which gives it a whitish appearance. I made a criticism of the name *alboluteus* on page 379 of *Mycological Notes*, as the plant is neither white nor yellow, and I am still inclined to think it is a very bad name for it. The plant is orange, and from Mr. Bethel's information the "white" appears to be due to being frost bitten.

Mutinus caninus.—"I see in one of your notes on phalloids that you are inclined to doubt that *Mutinus caninus* is inodorous. This species is not uncommon here in Denmark, and while not absolutely inodorous, is nearly so. In fact, the odor is so faint that it can not be detected at a distance of a few centimeters."—Jacob E. Lange.

Fistulina hepatica.—In my account of this plant I have compared its edible qualities to that of a piece of sole leather. Mr. Edward P. Ely, of Minneapolis, writes me he finds it quite frequently, and that when young it is tender and juicy, and he is fond of it cut in slices and eaten raw with mayonnaise dressing. I have never seen it growing in quantities where it could be collected young, but can testify from my experience that it has very little edible value when mature.

Dictyocephalos curvatus.—I was under the impression that this puff ball was only known from a single collection, but Mr. Bethel informs me that it is found quite abundantly in the arid mesas of western Colorado, close to the Utah line. He has made but one good collection, usually finding it too late for good specimens. He has, however, recognized fragmentary remains in many places.

Linnés Hammarby.



THE HOME OF LINNÉ.

There still exists the country residence of Carl von Linné, or Linnaeus, as he is usually known by the Latin form of his name. The home is located about five or six miles from Upsala, and is preserved exactly as when Linné lived there—the same furniture, the same pictures on the walls, even the clothing that Linné wore hangs in the closet. The illustration above is taken from a souvenir postal card that I bought from the attendant. As I could not speak Swedish with her, I did not learn to whom the world is indebted for the preservation of this Linnaean museum, but I presume it is under the care of the Swedish government. Linné's living house and his study rooms are in the building directly in front. The tree shown in the picture as before the house, has recently blown down; otherwise I think the illustration presents the same scene as when Linné lived there. Not shown in the picture but some yards back in the woods Linné built his museum. It is a square building with a single room about twelve feet square, and contains his library, his herbarium case and other cases for specimens. As is well known, the specimens are in the rooms of the Linnaean Society at London.



Lloyd, C. G. 1908. "Mycological Notes, No. 31." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 2, 397–412.

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