

LETTER No. 13.

Paris, September, 1906.

List of specimens received at Paris since the last report (June, 1906). My thanks are extended to all who have kindly sent specimens. As these plants reach me from the most remote and distant countries, it is gratifying to find that they are largely the same species and that the number of species is relatively few. I have made no actual count of the number of "puff balls" that I recognize as being good species, but as a guess I should say that three or four hundred, perhaps less, will cover them all. Many times that number have been proposed, but I think many were based on the inexperience of the authors or on slight differences that can not be maintained. The principal question now is the geography of the subject and the distribution of the species. We are gradually learning more in this regard and every specimen received adds to the knowledge. We hope those who receive our publications will continue to send such specimens as they note. No matter how common they may be, they aid in the work, and are all preserved in our museum.

ACLOQUE, A., France:

Calvatia caelata.

BAKER, R. T., Australia:

Polysaccum album. (I have questioned the validity of this "species," but from Mr. Baker's specimens I think it is good as far as species of this genus go. They are all dubious.)

BOTANICAL GARDEN, Peradeniya, Ceylon:

Geaster saccatus, *Geaster subiculosus* (which is only a large form of *G. mirabilis*), *Geaster triplex*. The latter is a form, new to me, with a somewhat scaly exoperidium.

BRACE, L. J. K., Bahamas:

Cyathus intermedius, *Geaster velutinus* (not typical, but tending toward *saccatus*), *Simblum sphaerocephalum*, *Thelephora* (Sp.).

BRIQUET, J., Dir. Jardin Bot., Geneva (Ex. Herb. Fayod.):

Favolus Europaeus, *Fomes conchatus*, *Polyporus caesius*, *Polyporus fulvo-hirtus*, *Polyporus hirsutus*, *Polyporus lutescens*, *Polyporus placenta*, *Poria medulla-panis*, *Trametes abietina*, *Trametes odorata*. (Specimens are listed as named in Herbarium Fayod.)

BROWN, ROBERT, New Zealand:

Clathrus cibarius, *Lycoperdon gemmatum* (a nice lot), *Scleroderma verrucosum* (I think, though mouldy and am not sure), *Sphaerobolus epigaeus* (if it is different from *Sphaerobolus stellatus*).

DINTER, DR. KURT, German S. W. Africa:

Broomeia congregata, *Geaster asper*, *Geaster fornicatus*, *Geaster saccatus*. The first named is a curious genus, known only from South Africa. These are the first specimens of it I have ever received.

DONOR UNKNOWN, Congo, Africa:

Three species of *Xylaria*, unknown to me.

DUPAIN, VICTOR, Deux Sevres, France:

Queletia mirabilis. The *third time* that this rare plant has been found in France in forty years (Cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 185). Monsieur Dupain sends me specimens in various stages, showing how the stem is developed, heretofore unknown.

ELY, EDWARD P., Minnesota:

Catastoma subterranea.

FELIPPONE, DR. F., Argentina:

Scleroderma verrucosum.

GAMMIE, G. A., Poona, India:

Calvatia lilacina, *Cyathus stercoreus*.

GOTTINGER, DR., Austria:

Crucibulum vulgare.

GUILFOYLE, W. R., Australia:

Scleroderma Cepa(?).

HARIOT, P., Museum Crypt. Botany, Paris:

Elaphomyces granulatus (Creuse, France), *Fomes resinaceus* (Marne, France), *Polyporus lucidus* (Africa).

HARRIS, WM., Jamaica:

Lycoperdon pseudogemmatum (which is only a tropical form of *Lycoperdon gemmatum*).

HINSBY, GEO. K., Tasmania:

Lycoperdon piriforme. A very common plant in Europe and the United States, but of rare occurrence in Australasia. I have never received it from either Australia or New Zealand. Mr. Hinsby finds it in great abundance in Tasmania.

KLINCKSIECK, PAUL, Paris:

Daedalea quercina, *Fomes ignarius*, *Polyporus lucidus*. The following were collected in the mountain regions of France: *Bovista nigrescens*, *Fomes pinicola*, *Geaster coronatus*, *Lenzites saepiaria*, *Polystictus hirsutus*.

LAING, W. H., New Zealand:

Clathrus cibarius, *Cyathus vernicosus*, *Geaster Drummondii*, *Geaster triplex*, *Secotium erythrocephalum* (A nice collection of this beautiful species, which is only known from New Zealand and has never been collected even in Australia).

LUDWIG, L., Paris:

Elaphomyces Leveilleanum, *Fomes nigrescens*, *Polyporus dryadeus* (unknown to me from the United States), *Polyporus lucidus*, *Trametes pini*.

MASSALONGO, DR. C., Italy:

Cyathus Lesueuri (rare in Europe), **Cyathus striatus**, **Cyathus vernicosus**, **Geaster triplex**, **Lycoperdon gemmatum**, **Rhizopogon rubescens**, **Tylostoma mammosa**.

MILLE, REV. L., Ecuador:

Calvatia lilacina, **Lycoperdon cruciatum**, **Lycoperdon polymorphum**, **Lycoperdon septimum** (type), **Lycoperdon Wrightii** (first time noted from South America), **Schizophyllum commune**.

MILLEN, H., Tobago:

Cyathus Berkeleyanus. (The only time I have ever received this species.)

O'CONNOR, CHAS. A., Mauritius:

Lycoperdon endotephrum (Much more characteristic specimens than the types. An African species as far as known, and described in a few words as being *Lycoperdon cruciatum* with a purple gleba. I think that *Lycoperdon djurensis* is the same, probably described before the color change had taken place in the gleba), **Rhizopogon** (Sp.).

PANAU, CHAS., Verdun, France:

Daedalea biennis. A beautiful specimen, and I was particularly glad to get it as it is the first I have seen. The plant is usually referred to *Daedalea* by French botanists, following Persoon, though Fries put it in *Polyporus*.

READER, F. M., Australia:

Bovistella scabra, **Calvatia lilacina**, **Catastoma anomalum**, **Cordyceps Gunnii**, "**Fomes rudis**" (not a good *Fomes* in my opinion), **Hymenogaster Moselei** (?), **Lycoperdon cepaeforme**, **Polysaccum pisocarpium**, **Rhizopogon** (Sp.?) **Scleroderma Ceba** (?), **Scleroderma flavidum**.

RICK, REV. J., Brazil:

Blumenavia rhacodes (and a fine photograph of it, which will be published in *Mycological Notes*), **Calvatia lilacina**, **Cyathus Montagnei**, **Cyathus Poeppigii** (? sterile), **Cyathus stercoreus**, **Geaster Englerianus**, **Geaster Hariotii**, **Geaster saccatus**, "**Lanopila guarantica**" (The latter I suspect is only old *Bovista bicolor*), **Laternea** (close to *columnatus*), **Lycoperdon cepaeforme** (form *nigrum*), **Lycoperdon gemmatum** (?), **Lycoperdon velutinum** (Rev. Rick writes me that *Lycoperdon velutinum* is not the same as *Lycoperdon fuligineum* as I have published. I can find no difference in herbarium specimens, excepting color, but he is in better position to judge than I. He also sends under the name *Lycoperdon tropicale*, "Speg." what is surely *Lycoperdon confluens*, and these two species are probably the same and for me the same as the previous plant excepting habitat (on manure.), **Lycoperdon** (cfr. *cruciatum* too old), **Michenera Rompellii** (A curious tropical genus, unlike any of the temperate world. It has the general appearance of being a *Peziza*, but the spores which are very similar to those of the *Nidulariaceae* are not in asci, neither are they in peridioles.), **Nidularia pisiformis**, **Phallus rugulosus** (as labeled), **Tylostoma Rickii**.

STUCKERT, THEODORE, Argentina:

Cyathus stercoreus, *Geaster mammosus*, *Lenzites striatus*, *Lycoperdon cruciatum*, *Myriostoma coliformis*.

THIBOU, A., Antigua:

Cyathus stercoreus, *Lycoperdon* (sp. not recognized by me).

TURNER, E. J., Australia:

Geaster saccatus, *Lycoperdon pratense*.

VAN BAMBEKE, PROF. CHARLES, Belgium:

Bovista nigrescens, *Bovista plumbea*, *Fomes salicinus*, *Lycoperdon pratense*, *Polystictus perennis*, *Polystictus versicolor*, *Trametes Trogii*. Prof. Van Bambeke writes me that according to his observation *Trametes Trogii* and *Trametes hispida* are conditions of the same plant, a question that in the past has been the subject of considerable diversity of opinion and discussion between the French and English mycologists.

WATTS, W. W., New South Wales:

Bovistella bovistoides, *Calvatia candida*, *Calvatia lilacina*, *Calvatia olivacea* (? young), *Lycoperdon cepaeforme*.

WILSON, REV. JAMES, Australia:

Clathrus cibarius (Common in New Zealand, but the second specimen I have seen from Australia), *Cyathus vernicosus*, *Lycoperdon nigrum*, *Lycoperdon pratense*, *Polysaccum crassipes*, *Scleroderma flavidum* (Rev. Wilson states "very common here" and it seems to be the only *common* species of *Scleroderma* in Australia). Also several *Porias*, *Thelephoras*, etc., families I have never studied.

WOULFF, E., Crimea, Russia:

Calvatia candida (very rare in Europe), *Calvatia lilacina*, *Daedalea quercina*, *Daedalea unicolor*, *Fomes fulvus*, *Fomes ignarius*, *Lycoperdon atropurpureum*, *Polyporus sulphureus*, *Polystictus versicolor*, *Schizophyllum commune*, *Secotium acuminatum*, *Sistotrema confluens*, *Stereum hirsutum*, *Trametes gibbosa* (? Does not seem to be the same plant I so find in France).

ZIETZ, A., South Australia:

Battarea phalloides (rare), *Bovistella scabrum*, *Cyathus vernicosus*, *Geaster minimus*, *Geaster saccatus* (with a dark endoperidium), *Geaster Smithii* (The third collection known to me. Unfortunately in recording it, *Myc. Notes*, p. 292, Mr. Zietz's name was spelled Tietz.), *Lycoperdon cepaeforme*, *Mycenastrum Corium*, *Polystictus obtectans* (Compared with the types, and I am not so sure it is the same as *Polystictus Montagnei* of Europe as has been stated), *Scleroderma flavidum* (Two doubtful forms).

Specimens can be sent to my address below, and all will be acknowledged and placed in our museum for the benefit of future students.

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