

LETTER No. 26.

KEW GARDENS, ENGLAND, Jan. 1909.

List of specimens from the United States and Canada that were sent to my address at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shipped to me at Paris, France, December, 1908.

We thank our many friends for the liberal collections of polyporoids during the season of 1908. It is only by the handling of an abundance of material that anything approximating the truth can be learned concerning the fungi. The mistakes and blunders of mycology (and a large part of the published accounts fall under that head) are largely due to inadequate material and opportunities, supplemented by the personal vanity of those who like to see their names in print. The names of specimens used in this Letter are according to the usual nomenclature of American mycology. They are in keeping with the traditions of the subject, but as often emphasized in previous Letters, I claim no critical knowledge of fungi except as to Gastromycetes.

C. G. LLOYD,

Court and Plum Sts.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

BARTLETT, H. H., Georgia:

Polyporus gilvus—Polystictus pergamenus—Polystictus pergamenus var. laceratus—Polystictus versicolor—Lenzites corrugata—Lycoperdon fuliginum, rare and of a southern distribution only.—Lycoperdon gemmatum—Stereum bicolor (fine specimens)—Stereum complicatum—Lenzites betulina.

BATES, REV. J. M., Nebraska:

Polystictus cinnabarinus—Lenzites saepiaria—Panus rudis—Lycoperdon cepaeforme—Fomes pomaceus—Cyathus stercoreus—Daedalea confragosa—Panus?—Lycoperdon umbrinum.

BRENCKLE, DR. J. F., North Dakota:

Secotium acuminatum, fine specimens—Bovistella (cfr. dealbata and Letter No. 20)—Calvatia lilacina, var. occidentalis—Lycoperdon (unnamed). It belongs to the polymorphum group, having the same capillitium and peculiar sterile base. It differs from all named species of this group, with its generally obese form and distinctly rough spores. Some of the specimens have "soldered" warts which, however, I think are an atrophied condition.

BROWN, CHAS. E., Wisconsin:

Geaster hygrometricus—Scleroderma flavidum—Polyporus, on white oak, unknown to me.

CLUTE, W. N., Illinois:

Geaster hygrometricus—Trametes hispida—Trametes hispida (thin form)—Polyporus Spraguei—Polyporus (unknown to me. Perhaps a form of Spraguei)—Secotium acuminatum—Geaster triplex—Scleroderma aurantium—

Scleroderma tenerum—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polystictus cinnamomeus* (Pol. Issue page 6. I am beginning to doubt the reference of our American plant to the European species. I do not find exactly the same in Europe. It is *Polystictus parvulus* of Klotz, certainly!)—*Fomes Everhartii*—*Lycoperdon subincarnatum*—*Crucibulum vulgare*—two *Pezizas* unknown to me—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Tremella foliacea*. I am well acquainted now with this species in Europe. I think Mr. Clute's specimens are the same, but would not be sure without a comparative study. It is not a frequent plant in the United States.

DAVIS, SIMON, Massachusetts:

Cyclomyces Greenii. Formerly reputed to be a very rare plant, but it has reached me a number of times.—*Hydnum imbricatum*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Hydnum repandum*, form *rufescens*—*Daedalea confragosa*, trametoid form—*Hydnum* (unknown to me)—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Hydnum adustum*—*Polyporus aurantiacus* "on maple." I thought it only grew on hemlock.—*Polystictus cinnamomeus*—*Polyporus elegans*—*Polystictus versicolor* (pale form)—also four collections of polyporoids unknown to me.—*Polyporus brumalis*—*Polyporus*, unknown to me, close to *gilvus*, but no "setae."—*Polyporus admirabilis*. This specimen is firmer and harder than Professor Peck's specimen as I remember it, and I am not sure it is the same, but very close.—*Polyporus carneus*. In my opinion not the same as *Fomes roseus* of Europe, many "authorities" to the contrary notwithstanding.

FISHER, G. C., Ohio:

Stereum rubiginosum—*Polystictus conchifer*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Fomes Ohiensis*—*Panus rudis*.

FISHER, G. C., New York:

Polystictus cinnabarinus—*Stereum ochraceo-flavum*—*Irpex cinnamomeus*—*Clavaria fusiformis*—*Daedalea quercina*—*Stereum sericeum*—*Scleroderma aurantium*—*Fomes leucophaeus* (brown)—*Polyporus Spraguei*—*Exidia glandulosa*—*Polyporus pocula*. The smallest *Polyporus* known. This was on cherry. Its usual host is chestnut-oak.—*Fomes rimosus*—*Geaster hygrometricus*—*Polyporus betulinus*—*Polyporus* (sp.)—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Daldinea concentrica*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Polystictus* (cfr. *hirsutulus*)—*Favolus Europaeus*, form *microporus*—*Cantharellus cinnabarinus*.

FOWLER, JAMES, Canada:

Lenzites saepiaria—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Lycoperdon subincarnatum*—*Polyporus* (species unknown to me).—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*—*Lentinus lepideus*.

GARRETT, A. O., Utah:

Morchella (cfr. *conica*)—*Polyporus alboluteus*.

GOESSEL, CHAS., Wisconsin:

Daldinea concentrica.

HILL, OSCAR, Massachusetts:

Hydnum graveolens.

HONE, DAISY M., Minnesota:

Phlebia rubiginosa—*Fomes salicinus*—*Polyporus gilvus* (?) "on living lilacs, killing the branches." These specimens are black on top. I find no setae on these, and the determination is doubtful—*Fomes Everhartii*—*Stereum complicatum*?—*Bovista plumbea*—*Polyporus adustus*, resupinate—*Polyporus* (cfr. *arcularius*)—*Lenzites betulina*—*Polystictus conchifer*—*Boletinus porosus*—*Geaster Smithii*, the second collection made in the United States. The first was from Florida.—*Geaster limbatus*, tending toward *rufescens*—*Calvatia lilacina*—*Bovista pila*—*Fomes leucophaeus*, a brownish form tending toward *applanatus* of Europe, but much harder than the European species.—*Secotium acuminatum*—*Fomes leucophaeus* (typical)—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*—*Lenzites vialis* (or *trabea*, teste Bresadola)—*Polyporus adustus*—*Fomes pinicola*—*Poria tulipifera*—*Polyporus gilvus* (unusually thick form)—*Stereum tabacinum*—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Polyporus picipes*—*Fomes*, unknown to me (cfr. *laevigatus*)—*Poria*, unknown to me—*Fomes conchatus*—*Polystictus pergamenus* (rosette form)—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Irpex lacteus*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Polyporus carneus*—*Polyporus* "resinosus"—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Fomes ribis*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Polystictus velutinus* (true, I think)—*Polyporus*, something very peculiar, but entirely unknown to me.—*Polyporus adustus*, a thick velutinate form—*Lycoperdon piriforme*—*Lycoperdon nigrescens* (?)—*Lycoperdon Wrightii*—*Polyporus resinosus*—*Fomes leucophaeus*.

JACKSON, H. S., New Jersey:

Geaster hygrometricus.

LANE, R. H., California:

Bovista plumbea.

LANGTON, THOMAS, Canada:

Polystictus hirsutus—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Irpex lactea* (fine specimen)—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Lenzites vialis*—*Stereum sericeum*—*Phlebia radiata*—*Lenzites saepiaria*, trametoid form—*Stereum rugosum* (?)—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Polyporus betulinus*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Favolus Europaeus*—*Polyporus pubescens* (?)—*Polyporus elegans*—*Panus stipticus*—*Fomes nigricans*?—*Xylaria polymorphum*—*Fomes pinicola*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Hydnum* (sp.)—*Hydnum aurantium*—*Lenzites betulina*—*Daldinea concentrica*—*Polyporus distortus*—*Polyporus radicans*—*Thelephora intybacea* (?)—*Daedalea confragosa*—four *Myxomycetes* and two *Hypoxylon* species unknown to me.—*Discomycetes*, unknown to me.

MARSH, JOSEPH W., Oregon:

Bovista pila—*Lycoperdon cepaeforme*—*Lycoperdon subpratense*.

NOBLE, MRS. M. A., Florida:

Trametes hydnoides.

RICKER, P. L., Washington, D. C.:

(Specimens from various localities.) *Polystictus perennis*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Stereum versicolor*—*Polyporus arcularius*—*Stereum* (Hym.) *Curtisii*, as labeled—*Poria subacida*—*Irpex lactea*—*Hydnum Auriscalpium*—

Pleurotus nidulans—*Marasmius rotula*—*Stereum rufum*, as known to Fries. In America it is called *Hypocrea Richardsoni*, *Corticium pezizoideum* and *Tubercularia pezizoidea*.—*Daedalea unicolor*.

SETCHELL, W. A., California:

Elasmomyces russuloides (type specimens.)

SMITH, T. L., Massachusetts:

Polyporus elegans—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Stereum tabacinum*—*Polystictus* (unnamed, I think). Close to *Pol. cuticularis*, *Pol. Issue*, page 12.—*Fomes leucophaeus*, typical. In my opinion very different from *Fomes applanatus* of Europe—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*—Unknown to me. I have collected the same thing in Canada, but never found any hymenium.—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Trametes* (sp. unknown to me)—*Irpex cinnamomeus*—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Fomes connatus*—*Paxillus Curtisii* (illustrated by Atkinson as a "new species," *Paxillus corrugatis*)—*Polyporus radiatus*—*Polyporus aurantiacus*, a rare plant—*Geoglossum hirsutum*—*Poria violacea* of Fries!! (= *Merulius Ravenelii* of Berkeley and *Poria taxicola* of Bresadola)—*Polystictus velutinus* (true, I think)—*Poria* (close to "obliqua" of U. S., not of Europe)—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Polyporus carneus* of the U. S. Professor Peck is surely right. It is quite different from *Fomes roseus* of Europe, notwithstanding "authorities" to the contrary.—*Polyporus albellus*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Poria tulipifera*—The following eight species were named by Rev. Bresadola: *Hydnum caeruleum*—*Hydnum suaveolens*. These had an even top. As I have observed it in Europe it is colliculose—*Hydnum fuligineoalbum*—*Hydnum scobiculatum*—*Hydnum ferrugineum*—*Hydnum aurantiacum*—*Peniophora aurantia*—*Peniophora incarnata*.

STERLING, E. B., New Jersey:

Mr. Sterling is my most liberal correspondent. He sends specimens in great variety and quantity.

Thelephora Schweinitzii—*Thelephora merismatoides*—*Sebacina in crustans*—*Polyporus hispidus*, on black oak. A rare plant in northern United States, and this is the first time we have received it excepting from Florida.—*Calvatia rubro-flava*. Mr. Sterling finds it in a "wild" situation. It usually grows only in cultivated ground.—*Thelephora vialis*—*Hydnum adustum*—*Hydnum*, related to *adustum*, but surely different. A new form or a "new species" I think.—*Hydnum velutinum*—*Polyporus Curtisii*—*Trametes* (sp. unknown to me)—*Irpex* (cfr. *deformis*)—*Hypoxylon* (sp.)—*Stereum complicatum*—*Fuligo septica*—*Polystictus hirsutus*, abnormal—*Irpex lactea*—*Irpex cinnamomeus*—*Favolus Europaeus*—*Pleurotus nidulans*—*Leotia lubrica*—*Polystictus conchifer*—*Polystictus* (cfr. *focicola*)—*Daedalea quercina*, a liberal collection—*Polyporus frondosus*, very fine specimens—Many *Clavarias*, not determinable by me—*Polyporus*, species unknown to me, but interesting. A large number of specimens in addition to these, sent by Mr. Sterling, will be acknowledged in the next letter.



Lloyd, C. G. 1909. "Letter No. 26." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 3, 1–4.

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