

LETTER No. 29

List of specimens received from correspondents in the United States and Canada since the last report. I extend my sincere thanks to all who send me specimens.

C. G. LLOYD,
Court and Plum Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

AIKEN, W. H., Ohio:

Geaster rufescens—*Tylostoma Lloydii*. Professor Aiken finds this rarely around Cincinnati, and he is the only one who does find it. The "species" is not of much importance.

ALLEN, MISS LIZZIE C., Massachusetts:

Bovistella Ohiensis, a rare plant in New England, common in the South. — *Cordyceps ophioglossoides*, with a sketch of the fresh plant.

AMES, FRANK H., New York.

Polyporus fumosus, true, I think.—*Polystictus hirsutus* (form)—*Polyporus* (sp.)—*Guepinia spathulata*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Thelephora* (sp.)—*Hydnum adustum*—*Polyporus lucidus*—*Hydnum velutinum*—*Daedalea unicolor*, fauve form—*Hydnum* (sp.)—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Daedalea confragosa*, lenzitoid form—*Crucibulum vulgare*—*Polystictus fomicola*—*Polyporus* (sp.)—*Panus stipticus*—*Daedalea confragosa* (trametoid form)—*Daedalea quercina*, curious. The position of the growing plant has evidently been reversed. It has started a new hymenium on the under side and filled in the old pore mouths.—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polyporus radicans*, rarely reaches me.—*Polyporus picipes*—*Lenzites protracta* (Note 1)—*Irpex pachylon*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Polyporus* (two species)—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Thelephora albido-brunnea*, a beautiful specimen—*Stereum purpureum*—*Radulum pallidum*—*Polystictus hirsutus*, white pored form—*Polystictus conchifer*—*Trametes* (sp.)—*Polyporus cuticularis*—*Pleurotus nidulans*—*Stereum hirsutum*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Stereum sericeum*—*Irpex lacteus*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Merulius tremellosus*—*Irpex* (sp.)—*Polyporus frondosus*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Polyporus dichrous*—*Panus rudis*—*Polystictus cinnamomeus*.

BAKER, C. F., California:

Scleroderma Cepa? In the gleba of this specimen are distinct threads or hyphae, unusual in the genus *Scleroderma*.

BALLOU, W. H., New York:

Polyporus lucidus—*Fomes leucophaeus*—"Thelephora dendroidea" a rare and somewhat mysterious species. Its spores and basidial characters are unknown. *Ganoderma sessile*—*Corticium*. Sent as a *Merulius*, so it is probably meruloid when fresh. There are several plants of this nature. *Merulius fugax*, in the sense of Fries, is one of them though it is a *Peniophora*. A plant that is a *Merulius* when fresh and a *Corticium* when dry gives rise to a legitimate difference of opinion as to how it should be classed, as it may be placed in either genus.—*Polystictus abietinus* (irpicoid form=fusco-violaceus)—*Fomes rimosus*—*Fomes Everhartii*, fine specimen.—*Trametes pini*—*Fomes annosus*—*Radulum Ballouii*. This was named "*Steccherinum Ballouii*" and it impresses me as being a very distinct and marked "new species". However, it would be included in *Radulum* by any one who is familiar with Fries' genera.

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BARTLETT, HARLEY H., Massachusetts:

Daedalea confragosa, form—*Polyporus carneus*, Nees—*Panus stipticus*—*Lenzites betulina*—*Lenzites sepiaria*—*Trametes sepiaria*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Geaster hygrometricus*—*Scleroderma Geaster*, small form in sand—*Scleroderma Geaster*, large, thin form in loam—*Scleroderma verrucosum*. The type form only occurs in the sandy soil of our Atlantic Coast. Mr. Bartlett finds it abundant and noted a disagreeable odor. I think the odor is a decomposition product. While occasionally specimens occur that are caespitose and more or less confluent and deformed, each pileus has its own distinct stem and it should be classified with the simple stem section. As previously stated the Rostkovius' figure from which Fries got his idea is abnormal.

BEARDSLEE, H. C., North Carolina:

Fomes pinicola—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Fomes rimosus*—*Fomes connatus* (on hickory)—*Fomes connatus* (on dog wood)—*Fomes pomaceus* (on plum)—*Polyporus caesius*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Polyporus adustus*, an unusual form with the pileus also "adustus"—*Polyporus gilvus*, tending toward *licnoides*—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Polyporus cinnabarinus*—*Polystictus velutinus*—*Polyporus hirsutus*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Fomes annosus*—*Fomes igniarius?*, resupinate—*Polyporus*, unknown to me, on pine.—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*.

Collected in Ohio: *Polystictus cinnamomeus*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Daedalea ambigua*.

Collected in Michigan: *Fomes fomentarius*, on beech—*Trametes sepiaria*.

Collected in Illinois: *Fomes Everhartii*, on oak.

Collected in Maine: *Polystictus perennis*—*Polyporus caeruliporus*, a rare plant.—*Daedalea unicolor* (fauve form)—*Polyporus radiatus*, on alder—*Thelephora palmata* var. *Americana*.

BLACKFORD, Mrs. E. B., Massachusetts:

Polyporus griseus. A fine, abundant collection. In previous years I have confused this species with *leucomelas* of Europe, which is quite close, but I think distinct. It has developed that *Polyporus griseus* is the same as *Polyporus subquamosus* in the sense of Fries. The name *subquamosus* is not a good name for the plant, and in addition is attributed to Linnaeus. It is not known what Linnaeus' plant was and it is very doubtful if this was the plant, hence we shall use Professor Peck's name which is a very suitable one.—*Irpex pachylon*—*Polyporus confluens*, a rather rare and scantily known species in the United States. I have collected it frequently in Sweden, but this is the only collection I have from the United States. I have seen American specimens in European museums labeled *Polyporus ovinus*.—*Daedalea quercina*—*Polyporus hispidus*. Rare in the United States, common in Europe.—*Hydnum velutinum*—*Hydnum aurantiacum*—*Daedalea confragosa*, unusual form—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Fomes carneus*—*Fomes connatus*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Polyporus squamosus*—*Hydnum adustum*—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*—*Thelephora terrestris*—*Trametes suaveolens*—*Merulius lachrymans*, sterile, mycelial pad.—*Polyporus radiatus*—*Thelephora* (cfr. *caryophyllea*—*Hydnum* (sp.)—*Hydnum adustum* (young)—*Lycoperdon atropurpureum*—*Fomes carneus*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Polyporus squamosus*, taking almost an agaricoid form. I do not think I have ever seen one before where the transition to an agaric is so strongly marked.—Genus unknown to me.

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

Gyrophragmium, an unnamed species.—*Polyporus cytopus*, the second collection known to me.—*Irpex lacteus*, Fr.—*Geaster asper*—*Secotium acuminatum*—*Catastoma circumscissum*—*Geaster floriformis*, also a number of other species of microscopic fungi, not in my line of study.

BURNHAM, STEWART A., New York:

Polystictus planus, an extremely rare plant. This is the second collection only that I have received.—*Daedalea confragosa*, trametoid form—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Boletinus porosus*—*Trametes hispida*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Fomes igniarius*, form *nigricans*.

COOK, MEL T., Delaware:

Polystictus hirsutus—*Bovistella Ohiensis*—*Hypoxylon*—*Irpex tulipifera*—*Stereum complicatum*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Merulius incarnatus*—*Lycoperdon piriforme*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Fomes leucophaeus*.

DAVIS, SIMON, Massachusetts:

Daedalea confragosa—*Hydnum ochraceum*—*Leotia lubrica*—*Leotia lubrica* var. *Stevensonii*—*Peziza*—*Hydnum imbricatum*—*Favolus europaeus*—*Polyporus elegans*—*Cordyceps militaris*. Mr. Davis finds this abundantly. It rarely reaches me.—*Polyporus Curtisii*. This plant is of a southern type—*Polyporus carneus*—*Reticularia Lycoperdon*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Geoglossum luteum*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polyporus brumale*—*Polystictus pubescens*—*Myxomycetes*—*Polyporus admirabilis*, well named. It is rare, but Mr. Davis finds it on old apple trees.

DEARNESS, JOHN, Canada:

Polyporus caeruleaporus, a rare plant—*Polyporus spumeus*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Polyporus versiculis*? I think Professor Dearness is the only one who finds this plant, and it is not certain that it is the same as the original which was from Cuba.—*Polystictus biformis*—*Polyporus* (two species)—*Polystictus circinatus*, Fries—*Polystictus circinatus*, form with thin context and lateral stipe—*Polystictus perennis*—*Cantharellus floccosus*—*Polystictus Montagnei*—*Hydnum auriscalpium*—*Hydnum suaveolens*—*Hydnum* (two species).

EDGERTON, C. W., Louisiana:

Arachnion album, Schw.—*Stereum spadiceum*, Fr.—*Favolus Brasiliensis*, Fr.—*Polystictus membranaceus*? While the pores are white, I am more inclined to refer it to a pale form of *pergamenus*. Two species of *Corticium*.—*Fomes torulosus* Persoon. A frequent plant around Paris but this is the first time it is known from America. Persoon knew it well and named it. Mr. Edgerton collected it on the trunk of a living Live Oak in Audubon Park at New Orleans.

FISHER, G. C., Florida:

Bovista plumbea, Persoon—*Hirneola auricula-judae*—*Polyporus arcularius*—*Cyathus vernicosus*—*Cyathus stercoreus*—*Xylaria*—*Geaster annulatus*—*Tylostoma campestre*—*Tylostoma albicans*, but with a darker stipe—*Tylostoma tuberculatum*—*Tylostoma Longii*—*Tylostoma* (sp.)—*Trametes "serpens"*—*Trametes obtusus*—*Rhizopogon* (two species) *Hydnangium*—*Hydnum erinaeum*—*Polyporus carneus*—*Scleroderma Cepa*,—*Hydnum* (sp.).

FISCHER, O. E., Michigan:

Polystictus conchifer—*Fomes connatus*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polyporus rufescens*, rare in the United States.—*Polyporus adustus*, larger pores than usual, tending toward crispus.

FOWLER, JAMES, Canada:

The dried agarics are listed as determined by Mr. Fowler. *Russula lepida*—*Clitopilus prunulus*—*Boletus retipes*—*Flammula polychroa*—*Lactarius volenus*—*Pholiota squarrosa*—*Russula adusta*—*Pleurotus ostreatus*—*Russula emetica*—*Russula virescens*—*Boletus Americanus*—*Hypholoma sublateralitia*—*Clitocybe orella*

—*Hypholoma lacrymabunda*—*Amanita phalloides*—*Amanita muscaria*—*Russula purpurina*—*Entoloma strictius*—*Russula nigricans*—*Omphalia epichysium*—*Lactarius resinus*—*Lactarius piperatus*—*Russula fragilis*—*Hygrophorus hypothecus*—*Mycena epipterygia*—*Mycena cyanothrix*—*Mycena vulgaris*—*Omphalia campanella*—*Russula alutacea*—*Polyporus borealis*—*Polyporus sulphureus*—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*—*Lycoperdon umbrinum*—*Panus stipticus*.

GARMAN, H., Kentucky:

Sclerotium of some unknown species. Found in a garden.

GARRETT, A. O., Utah:

Polystictus versicolor, a beautifully marked variety.

GRIFFIN, D. B., Vermont:

Polystictus cinnabarinus—*Daedalea confragosa*, lenzitoid form—*Polyporus betulinus*, a most curious, abnormal form. It is young and has developed no pores, and one not perfectly familiar with the normal form would never suspect its relationship even.

HADLEY, Mrs. A. M., Vermont:

Polyporus sulphureus. The largest specimen of this species I have ever seen. When dried it was about a foot wide and eighteen inches long. When fresh it doubtless exceeded these dimensions considerably.

HALL, J. G., North Carolina:

Lenzites betulina—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Stereum hirsutum*—*Stereum sericeum*, Schw.—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Irpex tulipifera*—*Hymenochaete*—*Schizophyllum vulgare*—*Stereum fasciatum*, Schw.

HASSLER, F. A., Colorado:

Scleroderma Cepa.

HEALD, F. D., Texas:

Mycenastrum Corium

HEDGCOCK, GEO. G., Washington, D. C.

Polyporus amarus. From California. Co-type material.

HILL, OSCAR, Massachusetts:

Polystictus versicolor—*Polyporus*, unknown to me.—*Lenzites betulina* var. *flaccida*, teste Bresadola.

HOWELL, GEORGE T., Indiana:

Hydnum adustum, Schw.—*Daedalea confragosa*, thin form.—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Daedalea ambigua*, Berk.—*Lenzites betulina*—*Daedalea confragosa*, trametoid form—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Stereum*. Entirely unknown to me and very marked. It is close to *Stereum cinerescens*, but quite different with strongly developed pileus and imbedded cystidia. I suppose it belong to the "genus" *Lloydia* (sic).—*Polyporus adustus*—*Polyporus salignus*—*Trametes hispida*.

JONES, MISS KATE A., New Hampshire:

Panus stipticus—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Lenzites betulina*—*Polyporus carneus*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polystictus hirsutus*.—*Polystictus velutinus*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Polyporus carneus*—*Panus stipticus*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Lenzites saepiarum*.

KILLGORE, ANTHONY, New Jersey:

Polyporus sulphureus.

KREKE, REV. MARCUS, Ohio:

Stereum fasciatum, an unusual form of this common species.

LAKIN, W. T., Maryland;

Lenzites protracta, Fr. (See note 1)—*Guepinia spathulata*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Myxomycetes*—*Polyporus cristatus* (Note 2)—*Daedalea quercina*—*Stereum fasciatum* (Note 3)—*Hydnum pulcherrimum*—*Daedalea unicolor* (Polyporoid form)—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Polyporus dichrous*—*Polystictus versicolor*, pale form—*Ustulina vulgaris* (conidial form)—*Fomes rimosus*—*Morchella esculenta* (form conica)—*Polyporus adustus*.

LANGTON, THOMAS, Canada:

Polyporus Schweinitzii—*Stereum* (sp.) This belongs to the same genus as *Stereum frustulosum*. They have a new name for this "genus" now in Europe, but I do not recall what it is. The "new genus" is based on the plant's peculiar cystidia.—*Polyporus sulphureus*. This specimen is distinctly stalked, which is unusual for this species.—*Polystictus cinnamomeus*—*Phlebia*(?) Species unknown to me.—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Hypoxylon coccineum*—*Peziza*—*Guepinia spathulata*—*Calocera cornea*—*Lycogala Epidendrum*—*Xylaria* (conidial)—*Hymenochaete*—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*—*Polyporus*, unknown to me. It is close to *pubescens*. Spores $2\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ hyaline, smooth, cylindrical, curved.—*Polyporus adustus resupinate*—*Polyporus fumosus*. I think this is the true *fumosus* as illustrated beautifully by Klotzsch. Spores are 4×8 but many are smaller, about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 6$.—*Panus rudis*—*Polyporus brumale*—*Trametes saepiaria*—*Tremella foliacea*—*Hydnum adustum*—*Peniophora*—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Phlebia* (sp.)—*Fuligo varians*—*Poria* (sp.).

LEARN, CLARENCE D., Iowa:

Fomes igniarius (on butternut)—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Fomes Everhartii*—*Fomes pomaceus*—*Polyporus carneus*.

LEHMAN, E. A., North Carolina:

Daedalea confragosa—*Geaster velutinus*—*Polystictus fomicola*—*Mitremyces cinnabarinus*—*Mitremyces lutescens*—*Xylaria* (sp.)—*Hydnum* (sp.) *Hydnum adustum*—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Polyporus Curtisii*.

LORDLEY, E. D., Nova Scotia:

Clavaria (sp.) Grew in Sphagnum.

MEDCALF, B. G., Minnesota:

Polyporus arcularius.

MIGNAULT, REV. JOS. B., Canada:

Daedalea unicolor—*Polyporus elegans*—*Polystictus perennis*. One of the specimens is marked with black zones, unusual in this species.—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Panus* (?)—*Thelephora caryophyllum*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*, Fr.—*Polystictus versicolor*.

MORRIS, GEO. E., Massachusetts:

Polyporus sulphureus—*Polyporus lucidus*—*Polyporus carneus*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Polyporus cuticularis*, Bull.—*Daedalea confragosa*, trametoid form—*Polyporus brumale*—*Hydnum adustum*—*Polyporus dichrous*,—*Geaster coronatus*, rare—*Polystictus conchifer*—*Polystictus perennis*—*Polyporus rutilans*,—*Trogia crispa*—*Polyporus picipes*, depauperate form.—*Polyporus hispidus*, rare—*Polyporus elegans*—*Fomes leucophaeus*,—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Trametes suaveolens*—*Thelephora terrestris*—*Lycoperdon umbrinum*—*Trametes pini*, the thin form called *Trametes abietinus* by Karsten and *T. piceinus* by Peck (cfr. Myc. Notes p. 379).

NELSON, N. L. T., Iowa:

Polyporus adustus—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Polyporus reniformis*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Granularia*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*

— *Polyporus lucidus* — *Daedalea unicolor* — *Cyathus striatus* — *Polystictus versicolor* — *Polystictus hirsutulus* — *Fomes pomaceus* — *Thelephora Schweinitzii* — *Polyporus adustus* — *Polyporus nodulosus* — *Polyporus betulinus* — *Xylaria corniformis* — *Panus stipticus* — *Irpex* — *Peziza occidentalis* — *Lentinus lepideus* — *Lycoperdon Turnerii*.

NOBLE, MRS. M. A., Florida:

Trametes hydnoides — *Otidea* (sp.)

PERCIVAL, MRS. M. S., Tennessee:

Panus rudis — *Mitremyces lutescens* — *Lichen* — *Polystictus versicolor* — *Polyporus lucidus* — *Stereum fasciatum* — *Urnula Craterium* — *Lenzites betulina* — *Fomes leucophaeus* — *Polystictus hirsutus* — *Polystictus pergamenus* — *Hydnum Erinaceum* — *Mitremyces lutescens*. Beautiful specimen of a species I am always glad to receive. — *Phallus Ravenelii*.

RIDDLE L. W., Massachusetts:

Polyporus (cfr. *spumeus*) Spores ovate-subglobose, 4—5, hyaline, smooth, *guttulate*, abundant. Grew on an apple tree. I have not my European material of *spumeus* at hand for comparison but it is surely very close, and has the same peculiar *guttulate* spores, though these are smaller than those of the European plant as I remember it. — *Fomes officinalis*, rare in the United States. — *Polyporus sulphureus* — *Polyporus elegans*? A single half specimen. It is *sessile*, hence not the usual *Polyporus elegans* with a black stem. I suspect however it is an abnormal specimen with the stipe undeveloped for some reason. — *Polyporus* (sp.) — *Polystictus membranaceus*. This is a common species in the tropics, but it is very rare in temperate regions. This is the second collection I have gotten from the United States. — *Polyporus leprodes* in the sense of Fries, but I doubt if the same as Rostkovius' figure, on which Fries based the name. In reality it is only a sessile, multiplex form of *Polyporus varius* as Fries states. I have collected it several times on the trees in the park at Upsala, but these I think are the first specimens I have ever seen from the United States.

ROGERS, E. O., Iowa:

Polyporus adustus — *Polyporus* (sp.) — *Polyporus gilvus*, imperfectly developed — *Polystictus versicolor* — *Polyporus gilvus*, normal.

STOCKBERGER, W. W., Washington, D. C.

Stereum ochraceoflavum. Collected in Florida.

STORER, MISS E. D., Pennsylvania:

Polyporus (sp.) — *Polystictus versicolor*.

STREETER, MRS. HANNAH, Pennsylvania:

Lenzites saepiaria — *Rhizina inflata* — *Hydnum adustum* — *Irpex cinnamomeus* — *Daedalea unicolor* — *Polyporus adustus* — *Polyporus gilvus* — *Irpex tulipifera* — *Polyporus hispidus* — *Polystictus versicolor* — *Stereum fasciatum* — *Stereum bicolor* — *Favolus europaeus* — *Urnula Craterium* — *Hydnum suaveolens* — *Lenzites corrugata* — *Daedalea confragosa*, thin form — *Daedalea confragosa*, trametoid form — *Daedalea juniperina* — *Polystictus cinnabarinus* — *Daldinea concentrica* — *Xylaria* — *Polyporus pocula* — *Polyporus dichrous* — *Polyporus griseus* — "Thelephora dendritica" cfr. letter No. 16, p. 8 — *Pyrenomyces* — *Stereum rubiginosum* — *Thelephora Schweinitzii* — *Polyporus retipes*. The occurrence of this species is of much interest. Heretofore it was only known from the original collection in Alabama. — *Bulgaria rufa* — *Bulgaria inquinans* — *Thelephora vialis* — *Panus rudis*.

From tropical America, probably: *Polystictus trichomallus*.

SUTLIFF, MISS, California:

Polystictus perennis — *Daldinea concentrica*.

WALKER, MISS I. M., Ontario:

Polyporus picipes — *Xylaria* (conidial) — *Polystictus perennis* — *Thelephora* (sp.) — *Thelephora terrestris* — *Thelephora* (sp.) — *Favolus europaeus* — *Polystictus versicolor* — *Polyporus elegans* — *Panus rudis* — *Polyporus adustus* — *Fomes conchatus* — *Daedalea confragosa* — *Cyathus striatus* — *Physalacria inflata* (rarely received by me) — *Fomes leucophaeus*.

WHETSTONE, Dr. M. S., Minnesota:

Hydnum adustum — *Polystictus versicolor* — *Peziza* (three species) — *Peziza occidentalis* — *Thelephora Schweinitzii* — *Polyporus croceus* (Note 4). Rare in this country. — Mycelial layer. A thin, soft papyraceous membrane, growing between layers of rotten wood. It has very much the appearance of a piece of chamois skin. It is known to be the mycelial membrane of some fungus, probably a *Poria* or *Polyporus*. I would be glad to trace its connection to the fruiting plant. — *Isaria* (?) — *Polystictus velutinus* (?) — *Daldinea concentrica* — *Peziza* (sp.) — *Polystictus biformis* — *Panus stipticus* — *Polyporus adustus* — *Polystictus pergamenus* — *Lenzites betulina* — *Xylaria polymorpha* — *Stereum spadiceum* — Genus unknown to me. — *Polyporus gilvus* — *Helvella* (sp.) — *Hydnum* (sp.) — Gall — *Polyporus elegans* — *Xylaria* — *Clavaria pistillaria* — *Polyporus Spraguei* — *Leotia lubrica* — *Geaster saccatus* — Genus unknown to me Curious thing with long chain-like spores. — *Fomes leucophaeus*.

NOTE 1. *Lenzites* (or *Trametes*) *protracta*. — I have always been in doubt about what name to use for this plant which is frequent with us in America. First, I called it *Lenzites vialis*, as Peck discovered it to be a "new species" and so named it. But it developed that it grew in Europe though it is rare there, and Bresadola referred it to *Trametes trabea* of Persoon. I always thought it was not *Trametes trabea* as described by Persoon, as it seems to me there are strong discrepancies between this plant and the description. But Bresadola published that he had studied Persoon's herbarium, and I supposed that his conclusions were based on a specimen. There is no specimen in Persoon's herbarium. Hence, I can not longer use the name *trabea*, believing that it is not the plant Persoon had in hand. The only thing that I feel sure about is that it is the plant illustrated in Fries' *Icones*, t. 191 as *Trametes protracta*, and in future I shall use that name basing it on this figure. There is a bar to the use of *Trametes protracta* according to nomenclatorial (professed) priorists, as it is not the original of that name. It was at first applied to a tropical plant which then had a well established name and the same name it now has. There is therefore no use to drag this plant into the muss and give the details.

NOTE 2. *Polyporus cristatus*. — I am now thoroughly convinced from comparison of European and American material that the plant we have so long known in this country as *Polyporus flavovirens* is the same as *Polyporus cristatus* of Europe. I have suspected this for some time, but the European species is rare, and I did not like to make the statement until I had satisfied myself on the subject. At Kew, Paris and Upsala are very fragmentary specimens only, but at Berlin I found a nice collection that had been made by Dr. Hennings. I also recently received a good collection from one or two of my European correspondents, and on comparison with the American plant I am sure they are the same. I think there is a misapprehension among European mycologists as to the general nature of this plant. Their ideas were obtained from Rostkovius' picture which Fries cites as being "good". It is good as to color, but as to form it is abnormally developed into a multiplex pileus. The normal pileus is simple, in fact, I think the plant does not belong in the section *Merisma* where Fries placed it, but should go in the section *Ovinus*, with a simple stem.

NOTE 3. *Stereum fasciatum*. — In future we shall so name specimens that reach us, using Schweinitz's name for the plant which is better known in American mycology as *Stereum versicolor*, that being the name always used by our own mycologists, particularly Berkeley, Ellis and Morgan. *Stereum versicolor* is a tropical species that came originally from Jamaica. I have looked up the type specimens at the British Museum, and I think it is not our American plant exactly.

NOTE 4. *Polyporus croceus*. — I am now convinced after comparison of the authentic specimens from Europe with the American that the plant known in this country as *Polyporus Pilota* as named by Schweinitz and *Polyporus hypococcinus* as named by Berkeley are the same as the European plant. It is extremely rare both in Europe and in America and those who find it may consider themselves fortunate. I have only collected it twice in America and but once in Europe. When fresh it is of a beautiful uniform yellow, called by Persoon *croceus*, and the American plant assumes more orange forms as I remember them. There has never been a colored illustration made of it, although when fresh and in its prime it is the most striking *Polyporus* that grows. It discolors in drying, turning dark, and the pores turn darker than the context. I have long had a suspicion that our American plant would prove to be the same as the European, but have only recently satisfied myself on this point.



Lloyd, C. G. 1898. "Letter No. 29." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 3, 1–7.

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