

LETTER No. 31.

List (partial) of the specimens found by me on my return to Paris, February, 1911. I am very much gratified with the liberal sendings of specimens that I received on my return to Paris. There were about five hundred specimens, including I am sure many rare species of tropical countries. The following is a list of those that I recognize, and there are a number of others yet undetermined.

The subject of the Polypores is so extensive, embracing over two thousand alleged species, that it is impossible to carry it all in my mind. My notes made in the various museums and my photographs have all been sent to Kew, where I expect to work for the next three months. I will take the undetermined specimens to Kew, and shall probably be able to determine most of them. I will then publish a supplementary list. Very little is known as to the foreign Polyporei. I hope my correspondents will continue to send such specimens as come to their notice. It is only by contrast, comparison and familiarity, and abundant material that the truth can be learned about them, and I shall be very grateful for specimens to aid in the work.

C. G. LLOYD,

February, 1911.

No. 63 rue Buffon, Paris, France.

ALLEN, W. B., England:

Polyporus picipes.

BARKER, W. E., New Zealand:

Geaster triplex.

BRAUN, DR. K., German Africa:

Ganoderma mangifera—*Ganoderma mastoporus*—*Polystictus* (*Trametes*) *obstinatus*—*Polystictus affinis*—*Polystictus occidentalis*, thin form—*Lentinus dactyophorus*, and a species of *Polystictus* very close to *hirsutus*, and a *Polyporus* unknown to me.

CHEEL, E., Australia:

A fine lot of puff balls including two rare ones.—*Lycoperdon purpureum*—*Bovistella scabra*—*Catastoma anomalum*, fine specimen showing the exoperidium characters—*Calvatia lilacina*—*Tylostoma McAlpinianum*—*Mycenastrum Corium*—*Aseroe rubra*, the type form—*Scleroderma flavidum*—*Geaster vittatus*—*Calvatia rubro-flava*. This is the second time this has reached me from Australia. It is now known from Australia, United States, Brazil, and Argentina.

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CAVE, G. H., India:

Polyporus gilvus—*Fomes* (*Ganoderma*) *australis*—*Polystictus hirsutus*, more uniformly gray than the common plant of Europe.—*Polystictus xanthopus*, and others at present unknown to me.

EVANS, T. B., Transvaal:

Geaster floriformis—*Geaster Schmidellii*—*Lycoperdon pratense*—*Polysaccum crassipes*.

FELIPPONE, DR. F., Uruguay:

Polystictus sanguinarius—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Trametes hispida*, darker brown and with coarser hairs than the European plant.—*Scleroderma Ceba*—*Lycoperdon* (cfr. *cruciatum*)—*Polystictus pinsitus*—*Polystictus versicolor*, not exactly the same plant as the European forms, but too close to be considered distinct.—*Schizophyllum commune*—Three undetermined.

GONO, M., Japan:

Polyporus adustus, three collections, thick form—*Polyporus adustus*, thin form—*Lenzites protracta*. Mr. Gono sends me four collections, and it is evidently frequent in Japan. It is the same exactly as is common in the United States and rare in Europe.—*Polystictus versicolor*—Several collections unknown to me.

JACZEWSKI, PROF. A. VON, Russia:

Polystictus abietinus—*Lenzites sepiaria*—*Polyporus amorphus*—*Polyporus sulphureus*—*Fomes pinicola*—*Daedalea quercina*—*Fomes connatus*—*Polyporus radiatus*—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Polystictus perennis*—*Poria medulla-panis* (?)—*Polystictus lutescens*, typical of Persoon's specimens—*Fomes robustus* (?)—*Polyporus fragilis* (?)—*Fomes pomaceus*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Poria* (sp.)—*Polystictus zonatus*.

JAHANDIEZ, E., France:

Stereum hirsutum—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Polyporus rufescens*—*Polyporus circinatus*—*Polyporus hispidus*—*Polyporus lucidus*—*Fomes robustus* (?)—*Fomes pinicola*—*Fomes* (sp ?)—*Fomes torulosus* (young ?)—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polystictus abietinus*—*Polystictus perennis*—*Hydnum velutinum*—*Hydnum scobiculatum* (?)—*Hydnum ferruginosum*—*Hydnum nigrum*—*Trametes pini*—*Trametes campestris*.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia:

Crucibulum vulgare—*Geaster saccatus*—*Boletus* (sp.)—*Polyporus betulinus*—*Polyporus squamosus*, more reddish brown than the European form but surely the same species.—*Fomes applanatus* (approaching *leucophaeus*)—*Polystictus affinis* (sessile)—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Fuligo septica*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Guepinia spathulata*—*Polystictus hirsutus*, and a number of others as yet not determined.

KIRTIKAR, COL. K. R., India:

Lenzites ochroleucus, a curious, irpicoid form—*Lenzites ochroleucus*, daedaloid form—*Lenzites ochroleucus*, lenzitoid form—*Hexagona subtenuis*—*Polyporus lucidus*, tropical form, spores distinctly rough.—*Polystictus xanthopus*—*Polystictus flavus*—*Lycoperdon* or *Calvatia* (?) Seems close to polymorphum—*Lycoperdon nigrum*—Several specimens not yet determined.

LUJA, EDOUARD, Congo Belge:

Fomes australis—*Polystictus concinnus*—*Polystictus occidentalis*—*Polystictus flavus*—*Lenzites repanda*—*Trametes Persoonii*—*Stereum lobatum*—*Polyporus lucidus*, curiously developed sterile form—*Polystictus xanthopus*, very abundant—*Polystictus concinnus*, mixed with *xanthopus*, and it may be only a velutinate form of it but it appears very distinct.—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Hexagona Henschallii*, sent abundantly by Mr. Luja. Previously known in Europe from a single specimen at Kew.—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Trametes Hystrix*. These specimens are not dimidiate, but inserted by a short stipe-like base.—*Hexagona*, a very distinct species that will soon be illustrated in *Mycological Notes*.—In addition two unnamed species of *Hexagona* and a species of *Fomes* not recognized by me.

MACBRIDE, PROFESSOR T. H., Iowa:

Schenella simplex, co-type specimen.

McALPINE, D., Australia.

Geaster triplex.

MENEZES, CARLOS A. DE, Maderia:

Scleroderma verrucosum (?) *Peridium* smooth. Spores more reticulate.—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Boletus bovinus*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Fomes pomaceus*—*Fomes torulosus*—*Ganoderma resinaceus*.

O'CONNOR, CHAS. A., Mauritius:

Polystictus sanguineus—*Lycoperdon*, close to piriforme as to habits, but differs in having no columella. Hyaline, septate, capillitium and smooth, ovate spores.—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Hirneola auricula-Judae*—*Polyporus* (*Ganoderma*) *mastoporus*, compared with type at Paris.—*Polystictus flabelliformis*, same as types which were from Mauritius—*Fomes fasciatus*, which is the tropical representation of *Fomes fomentarius* of the temperate regions.—*Trametes Hystrix*, only known from Africa, and often confused with *Trametes hydroides*.—*Lenzites repanda*—*Geaster mirabilis*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Morchella* (cfr. *conica*, but much more deeply alveolate).—*Aseroe Zeylandica*. This is the first definite knowledge we have had of a species of *Aseroe* from Africa.—*Phallus indusiatus*. (Cfr. *Myc. Notes* for an interesting account by Mr. O'Connor of the variations of this species in Mauritius.)—*Simblum periphragmoides*, an abnormal, double specimen, but unfortunately broken in transit.

OLIVIER, ERNEST, France:

Polyporus (close to *albidus*)—*Fomes pomaceus*—*Stereum hirsutum*—*Fomes ribis*—*Corticium* (sp.)—*Fomes applanatus*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polyporus tamaricis*.

PANAU, CHARLES, France:

Polystictus Montagnei, a rare plant in both Europe and the United States.

PATTERSON, W. H., West Indies:

Polystictus occidentalis—*Polystictus pinsitus*—*Polystictus rigens*—*Polystictus lutescens*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Hirneola auricula-Judae*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polystictus versicolor*, thick, tropical form.

PETCH, T., Ceylon:

Specimen sent as "*Fomes lucidus*, perennial," but it has different spores, and I think *Polyporus lucidus* is never perennial.

READER, F. M., Australia:

Calvatia, unnamed, I think. *Capillitium* hyaline, septate. Spores smooth, guttulate, 4 mic. Gleba olive.—*Scleroderma flavidum*.

PAUL, J. T., Australia:

Scleroderma flavidum—*Polysaccum pisocarpium*—*Polyporus betulinus*, an old friend from a new locality.—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Urnula* (sp.)—Also several *Stereums*, etc., unknown to me at present.

RICK, REV. J., Brazil:

Lenzites erubescens. "First pores yellow, then reddish. Often without stalk."—*Polyporus lignosus*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Lenzites repanda*—*Polyporus* (or *Polystictus*) *licnoides*. Exactly the same as the type in Montagne's herbarium. Thin forms of *gilvus* often pass for it in the Southern United States.—*Polyporus squamosus* (tropical form)—*Polyporus cubensis*, usually called "*Fomes hemileucus*," which is the same plant but it is not a *Fomes*.—*Favolus brasiliensis*—A number of others not determined.

TURNER, MISS E. J., Australia:

Hydnangium (probably *australe*, Berk.)—*Stereum hirsutum*—*Poria*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Stereum* (section *Podoscypha*)—*Stereum* (section *Lloydiella*)—*Clathrus gracilis*—*Peziza* (sp.)—*Clavaria* (sp.)—*Lycoperdon nigrum*—Genus (?)—*Panus* (?).

USSHER, C. B., Straits Settlements:

Polystictus xanthopus (and fine photograph)—*Polystictus Persoonii*. These are the thinnest specimens I have ever noticed, and could well be classed as *Polystictus*. Usually it is much thicker, and is classed as *Trametes*.—*Lycoperdon Wrightii* (yellow form)—*Trametes obstinatus*—*Xylaria*—*Clavaria*, most peculiar, with a fine photograph.—*Hygrophorus*, growing on *Termite* nests. I have sent it to Professor Petch, who makes a study of the fungi of *Termite* nests.—*Lachnocladium*—*Lentinus*—*Mutinus bambusinus*, a fine photograph that will be published soon.—Several *polyporoids* which I do not recognize at present, including one which is very peculiar, and which I am sure is unnamed.

VANDERYST, REV. HYAC., Congo Belge:

Fomes australis—*Lenzites repanda*—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Polystictus flavus*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Trametes cingulatus*—*Polystictus occidentalis*—A number of specimens not determined.

WEIDMANN, A., Bohemia:

Polyporus borealis—*Polyporus amorphus*, white form—*Fomes conatus*—*Fomes pinicola*—*Polyporus pubescens* (?)—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Polyporus amorphus*, reddish form. Same color as dichrous, but on pine.—*Poria callosa* (?)—*Poria* sp.—*Polyporus rufescens*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Lenzites abietina*—*Polyporus brumalis*—*Polyporus radiatus*.

WOOD, J. MEDLEY, Africa:

Lentinus dactyliophorus—*Lysurus Woodii*, photograph of dried specimen—*Lepiota* (sp.) with notes and drawing.

YOSHINAGA, T., Japan:

Polystictus pergamenus—*Polystictus pergamenus* with a short stem and pale pores.—*Polystictus*, affected with an orange parasite (probably *Hyphomyces*)—*Lenzites repanda*. This specimen has a reddish stain at the base which I think is not normal.—*Polystictus affinis*—*Lenzites protracta*—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Polystictus azureus*—*Polystictus versicolor*—A number of others as yet undetermined.

ZENKER, G., Africa:

Polystictus sanguineus—*Polyporus lignosus*—*Polystictus occidentalis*—*Polystictus incomptus*. This appeared in my recent pamphlet as *P. Holstii* as named by Hennings, which is the same as *incomptus*, except that it is mesopodal. The type specimen of *incomptus* has a lateral stem, hence was referred by me to *flabelliformis*, but Patouillard calls my attention to Fries' figure of *incomptus* which is mesopodal. Fries did not consider the stem insertion of value, and included both forms. As it is a little inconsistent to consider that Dr. Hennings discovered such a common plant in Africa to be a "new species" at such a late date, I now think that Fries' name should be taken on the strength of his picture and not of his specimen.—*Lycoperdon*, unnamed, I think. It has the general habits and appearance of being little specimens of *piriforme* with the same abundant, white, mycelial threads. Structure quite different. No columella. *Capillitium hyaline*. Spores globose, 4 mic., smooth.

UNKNOWN DONOR (Bag B20), from Australia:

Polystictus sanguineus—*Trametes Muellerii*—*Trametes Muellerii*, thin form—Also a *Lentinus* and a *Trametes* unknown to me.



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