

## LETTER No. 33.

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List of determinations made at Kew. Most of these specimens were received by me at Paris, but I desired to work further with them before naming them. All concerning which I had any doubt whatever were sent to Rev. Bresadola, who I think has the best critical knowledge of the Polypoid species. In those cases where our views do not coincide, I give both. A number of specimens have reached me that I do not find to be named. I do not name them, but indicate them, and would much prefer that the correspondent who sent the specimen would name and publish it. When this is done I hope I shall be advised so that I can adopt the name published. I prefer to name species only when writing systematically on the subject, and only in the event that they are not otherwise named.

May, 1911.

C. G. LLOYD.

YOSHINAGA, T., Japan, (No. 11):

*Lenzites subferruginea*, compared with the type at Kew. Named by Berkeley fifty years ago. Discovered to be a new species by Murrill, and called *Lenzites edule*.

YOSHINAGA, T., Japan, (No. 12):

*Lenzites nivea*, which is only a smoother form of *Lenzites aspera*.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia, (Nos. 14, 18, 27):

*Stereum illudens*.

YOSHINAGA, T., Japan, (No. 2):

*Stereum princeps* as named by Junghuhn (*Stereum vespilloneum*, *vegetale*, and *contrarium* all seem to me to be the same thing).

PAUL, J. T., Australia:

*Stereum lobatum*.

PAUL, J. T., Australia:

*Stereum Thozetii*. The type is small, but I think it corresponds very well. It is the only one at Kew to which I can refer it. Spores hyaline guttulate, smooth, globose, 4 mic.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia, (No. 31):

*Stereum*. This seems to be frequent in Australia, as I have several sendings. I did not succeed in finding it at Kew, however. It is close to

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albobadium of the United States, same color of hymenium, but it has a strongly reflexed portion and is otherwise different. The hymenium is densely covered with crested, hyaline cystidia, hence a "new genus" no doubt.

KIRTIKAR, COL. K. R., India:

*Polystictus dermatodes*. This was reported in Letter No. 31 as *Polystictus flavus*, but on examining it at Kew I find it has a different structure. The cystidia are the same as the genus *Peniophora*.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia, (No. 31 p. p.):

*Stereum Thozetii*.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia, (No. 25):

*Stereum vellereum*.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, Mauritius, (No. 14):

*Fomes* (*Ganoderma*) which I think is not named if it is normal. The tissue is hard, horny, and appears entirely different from the ordinary context of similar species. I find several similar specimens in the museum referred to *Fomes australis*, but I question the reference. I believe *Fomes scansilis* to be a similar abnormality of *Fomes australis*.

PETCH, T., Ceylon:

*Polyporus ochroleucus*. An old, exolete specimen, such as Berkeley called *Fomes compressus*. When fresh the species is white, but the herbarium specimens gradually turn reddish brown with age. I have specimens from Japan which were white when I received them a year ago, now all are discolored. When exposed to weather the specimens become black (such as this from Mr. Petch), and would never suggest any relation even to the fresh, white plant. It seems to be of wide distribution, Australia, Ceylon, Japan, etc., but is absent from American regions.

LUJA, EDMUND, Congo Belge:

*Ganoderma* (unnamed) close to *lucidus* and *mangifera*. Spores 5 x 10, smooth. Context too pale for *mangifera* though color, surface, and pores are similar.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, Mauritius, (No. 2):

*Trametes* unnamed, I believe. White with a dull upper surface, resembling *Lenzites repanda*. Poor, small, round isabelline. In general appearance close to *Lenzites repanda*, but as to pores it is quite different.

BRAUN, DR. K., German Africa:

*Daedalea albo-fuscus* as named by Patouillard. I have not seen the type which was described as *irpicoid*. I should class these specimens in *Polystictus*, close to *biformis*.



O'CONNOR, CHARLES, Mauritius, (No. 11):

*Fomes pachyphloeus*. This species has very peculiar, microscopic structure, from which it can not be recognized. Superficially it resembles *Fomes fasciatus* for which I at first mistook it without examining it.

FELIPPONE, DR. FLORENTINO, Uruguay, (No. 447):

*Fomes* (unnamed). Context rhei color. Spores colored, subglobose, 6-7 mic. Setae not found. The above are the leading features of the species. It is close to *Fomes Eberhartii* of the United States, which, however, has abundant setae. It may have been named by Spegazzini, but in Europe there is no way of knowing what he has named.

LUJA, EDOUARD, Congo Belge:

*Polyporus vinosus*, much thicker than the type from the West Indies, but on comparison I think it is the same. The peculiar, dark, vinous color of the pores is quite characteristic, and the plant is well named. Bresadola (cfr. Rev. Myc. 1890, p. 31) gives also the following synonyms: *badius*, Jungh. Zoll. Plant. Java No. 10; *Mollerinus*, Saccardo, vol. 9, p. 182, and *tristis* as *Trametes* by Leveille. These specimens are quite dimidiate, but it is said to vary, sometimes stipitate.

USSHER, C. B., Straits Settlements, (No. 12):

*Fomes mirabilis* (as Mr. Ussher will call it). A unique species, not approximating any other known. Pileus hard, woody, with a hard, rugulose, zoned, smooth crust which is brown when wet, pale when dry. Context yellowish when wet but pale when dry, hard, woody with hyaline hyphae. Pores minute, hard, woody, pale brownish context with stuffed, bright yellow mouths. Spores globose, 7-8, light brown color, smooth. This plant is strongly marked, the only *Fomes* known with such strongly yellow pore mouths. As to spores it is an *Amaurodermus* (section), as to crust, pore color, and general appearance it is a *Ganodermus* (section), and it is neither.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia:

*Fomes pomaceus* (form). This Australian form has the same microscopic characters as the common plant of Europe but the context color is brighter (rhei), and the pore mouths are soft to the touch. If the Australian has these features as a usual character, it should have a name as a variety.

LUJA, EDOUARD, Congo Belge:

*Fomes* unknown to me. In its external characters, the inflated margin, purplish, velutinate hymenium, it is like *torulosus*, but the spores are pale colored, globose  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4.

RICK, REV., Brazil:

*Trametes stereoides* = *Daedalea mollis*, teste Bresadola. I should never have so referred it.



CAVE, G. H., Bengal, (No. 6):

*Polystictus pergamenus*, old discolored ? ?

YOSHINAGA, PROFESSOR T., Japan, (No. 7):

*Polyporus* unnamed, close to *Polyporus cuticularis*. Spores abundant, 3 x 4, colored. Setae none.

RICK, REV., Brazil:

*Fomes* (unnamed) (or *Trametes* ?). Pores and context exactly like those of *Trametes hydnoides*, except pores are in distinct strata. Surface hairs quite different from those of *hydnoides*, being *fine* and *matted*. Bresadola suggests perhaps a lapsus of *Trametes hydnoides*.

YOSHINAGA, PROFESSOR T., Japan (No. 24):

*Fomes* not developed and not determinable.

YOSHINAGA, PROFESSOR T., Japan, (No. 1):

*Polyporus semilaccatus*, teste Bresadola. The specimen is not as old or as dark colored as the type at Kew. The punky context reminds me of young *Fomes fraxineus* of Europe.

FELIPPONE, DR. FLORENTINO, Uruguay, (No. 449):

Unknown to me. Teste Bresadola it is an abortive specimen of *Fomes Auberianus*.

VANDERYST, REV. H., Congo Belge:

Unknown to me, but teste Bresadola it is *Polystictus auriculiformis*. It has the same context and spines as *gilvus*, but is thin. The surface is velutinate, otherwise close to *licnoides* of the American tropics which has smooth, reddish zones in the type form.

YOSHINAGA, PROFESSOR T., Japan, (No. 15):

*Daedalea styracina*, old, effete.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia, (No. 12):

*Polyporus ochroleucus*. This is characterized by its large, truncate spores. It is common in Australia and the East, but absent from American territory.

CAVE, G. H., India, (No. 10):

*Polyporus adustus*, old, effete.

JARVIS, EDMUND, Australia, (No. 23):

*Polyporus lilacino-gilvus*. The surface of this collection is strongly scurpouse with appressed fibrils, which is not always so marked in this species. No. 21 is the same but a thin form.





Lloyd, C. G. 1911. "Letter No. 33." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 3, 1–4.

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