

## LETTER No. 38.

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List of specimens received from correspondents since my last report. There has been some delay in getting out this list, owing to the fact that for the greater part of last summer I was in Germany out of touch with my home office. They have all been promptly advised, however, by letter regarding the determinations as soon as the specimens came into my hands.

I beg to thank those who kindly sent me specimens, for I feel that it is only by familiarity with the plants as they occur in the various countries that a knowledge of the same can be obtained. While one can get the names of a great many species from the named specimens that are in the museums the species can not be learned from this source. Very often the specimen on which the name is based is so poor that it would not be recognized until the species is learned.

C. G. LLOYD,  
63 rue Buffon,  
Paris, France.

December, 1911.

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AIKEN, W. H., Ohio:

*Stereum complicatum* (young)—*Calvatia rubroflava*—*Polystictus hirsutulus*.

BARKER, W. E., New Zealand:

*Daldinia concentrica*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Fomes australis* (not developed)—*Mycenastrum Corium*—*Hirneola auricula Judae*. This is called "Taranaki Wool," as when Taranaki was first settled the collection and shipment to China was an important industry, and it is stated that from this one district it has been exported to the value of more than \$700,000. Cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 495—*Peziza aeruginosum*—*Peziza citrinum*—*Polystictus hirsutus*, a thick trametoid form—*Aseroe Hookeri* with a long stem.—*Anthrhus aseroeformis*. "This was very common this year. It grows not in the bush, but in fields, and its quaint, long, red arms make it very conspicuous." W. E. Barker—*Cyathus vernicosus*—*Schizophyllum commune*.

BEARDSLEE, PROF. H. C., North Carolina:

*Thelephora cuticularis*—*Thelephora terrestris* (?)—*Thelephora multipartita*—*Hydnum graveolens*—*Polystictus fœcicola*—"Thelephora" *Cladonia*—*Xylaria tentaculata* (cfr. Note 10)—*Stereum rubiginosum*—*Polyporus Spraguei*—*Polyporus hispidus*—*Thelephora vialis*—*Thelephora pal-*



mata (depauperate form?)—*Thelephora albido-brunnea*—*Polyporus croceus*—*Merulius incarnatus*—*Thelephora palmata*—*Fistulina pallida* (rarely received by me)—*Polystictus biformis*—*Cordyceps militaris*. An abundant collection showing various forms that the plant takes. Several "new species" might be made from this collection.

BESSEY, DR. E. A., Michigan:

*Tylostoma campestris*.

BIERS, PAUL, France:

*Fomes torulosus*.

BLANDENIER, A., Egypt:

*Ganodermus* not developed and not determinable as to species. I know no species, however, with such narrow, concentric, context zones.

BRAENDLE, FRED. J., Washington, D. C.:

*Polyporus distortus* "common on our city flats."

BRAUN, LUCY, Ohio:

A set of local *Myxomycetes* collected and determined by Miss Lucy Braun. These specimens will be of value to future workers in the *Myxomycetes* in the vicinity of Cincinnati. All the determinations are made, I judge, from Macbride's publication.

*Fuligo violacea*—*Physarum atrum*—*Physarum flavicomum*—*Physarum leucopus*—*Physarum nefroideum*—*Physarum pulcherrimum*—*Physarum Ravenelii*—*Physarum* sp.—*Diderma crustaceum*—*Diderma floriforme*—*Lepidoderma tigrinum*—*Stemonitis carolinensis*—*Stemonitis fusca*—*Stemonitis Smithii*—*Stemonitis Webberi*—*Comatricha stemonitis*—*Cribraria tenella*—*Cribraria violacea*—*Dictydium cancellatum*—*Arcyria cinerea*—*Arcyria denudata*—*Arcyria digitata*—*Arcyria incarnata*—*Hemitrichia Serpula*—*Hemitrichia stipitata*—*Hemitrichia vesparium*—*Trichia favoginea*—*Trichia persimilis*—*Trichia varia*—and ten undetermined species.

BROWN, GEO., New Zealand:

*Clathrus cibarius*, young, eggs—*Tylostoma*. This species does not seem to be covered in my monograph, but I must make a comparative study before deciding. It is close to *Tylostoma granulosum* of Europe, but the spores are nearly smooth.

BURCHARD, DR. O., Canary Islands:

*Polyporus* (*Ganoderma*) *resinaceus*.

CARNE, W. M., N. S. Wales:

*Fomes applanatus*—*Hexagona similis*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Fomes rimosus*. This specimen has a smooth, black crust and not the usual rimose crust from which it was named. Still, with the same context, color, spores, and other characters, I take it to be the same species.



CASTILLON, LEON, Argentina:

*Polystictus sanguineus* — *Polystictus cinnabarinus* — *Polystictus iodinus* — *Schizophyllum commune* — *Polystictus versicolor* (or close) — *Lenzites* sp. — *Stereum* (sp.) — *Polyporus* (or *Fomes*) — *Polystictus pinsitus*.

CAVANAGH, B. S., India:

*Polyporus lucidus*. This form has a short, obese stem, and the spores are slightly more rough than the type form in Europe, but in its essentials it is the same plant.

CHADWICK, WM., Jamaica:

*Polyporus albellus* — *Polystictus sanguineus*.

CHEESEMAN, W. N., England:

*Polyporus adustus*.

COMPTON, JAMES S., Illinois:

*Xylaria polymorpha* — *Lycogala Epidendrum* — *Arcyria punicea*.

DAVIS, SIMON, Massachusetts:

*Lenzites confragosa*, with a curious malformation growth — *Cordyceps militaris* — *Polyporus brumalis*, a black and a brown specimen — *Polyporus betulinus*, abnormal — *Polyporus albellus* — *Fomes leucophaeus* — *Cordyceps militaris*.

DEARNESS, JOHN, Ontario:

*Calvatia saccatus*, as I believe, although I did not know that the species grew in America — *Lycoperdon umbrinum* — *Lycoperdon atropurpureum* — *Thelephora terrestris* — *Fomes conchatus* — *Polystictus biformis* — *Polyporus melanopus*, rarely received by me — *Polystictus pergamenus* — *Xylaria filiformis*. A rare plant — *Hydnum septentrionale*.

DUPRET, H., Canada:

*Irpex cinnamomeus* — *Trametes saepiaria*.

DUTRA, DR. JOAO, Brazil:

*Polystictus sanguineus* — *Polyporus gilvus* — *Fomes fasciatus* — *Fomes*. Unnamed, I think. It has white context, pinkish pores, and distinct, hyaline cystidia. It is close to *connatus*, also *Auberianus*.

EVANS, I. B. POLE, South Africa:

*Geaster saccatus* — *Geaster pectinatus* — *Calvatia olivacea* (?) — *Lycoperdon cepaeforme*, form with elliptical spores tending toward "oblongisporus" — *Scleroderma Cepa* — *Scleroderma tenerum* — *Scleroderma* (immature) — *Cyathus dasypus* (probably) — *Cyathus* (cfr. *vernicosus*). Spores same (7 x 12), but differs in small conical cups, also habitat — *Polyporus rufescens*. Exactly the same as grows in Europe and typically as illustrated by Sowerby. — *Fomes applanatus* — *Polyporus* (cfr. *chioneus*) — *Polystictus occidentalis* — *Polystictus sanguineus* — *Lenzites repanda*.



EYRE, REV. W., England:

*Fomes applanatus*.

FISHER, G. CLYDE, Maryland:

*Polyporus sulphureus*—*Thelephora Schweinitzii*—*Hydnum laevigatum*—*Hydnum zonatum*. Much more slender than the usual plant so referred, but in this respect closer to the "type" figures.—*Stereum complicatum* (? abnormal).—*Polyporus lucidus*, with all the essential characters of this common species, it has *yellow pore mouths*, hence is a "new species," if one so wishes to call it.—*Daedalea quercina*—*Polyporus frondosus* (sub-simple form).—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Poria tulipifera*—*Stereum complicatum*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Lenzites protracta*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Stereum sericeum*—*Lenzites saepiaria*, trametoid form—*Lenzites betulina*—*Fomes graveolens*, young—*Calvatia lilacina*—*Polysaccum pisocarpium*—*Scleroderma Geaster*—*Cyathus stercoreus*—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*—*Lycoperdon cruciatum*—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Nidularia pisiformis*, rarely received by me—*Scleroderma tenerum*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Hydnum ferrugineum*.

FORBES, C. N., Hawaii:

*Fomes australis*—*Fomes autralis*, young—*Stereum ochraceo-flavum*—*Schizophyllum commune* (form *umber*)—*Fomes senex*, agrees with original form Juan Fernandez in *Herb. Montagne*. In the sense of Berkeley and others it is quite a different plant.—*Polyporus zonalis*—*Fomes*. Species unknown to me. Also four *Pyrenomycetes*, a family I do not study. They have been sent to H. C. Hawley for determination.

GILLET, REV. J., Congo, Belge.:

*Polyporus sacer*. A well known species of Africa with a sclerotium. I am most glad to receive these specimens, as they are the first I have gotten.—Hard black balls, their nature even unknown to me. At first I took them for hypogaeal fungi, but I find in their tissue no spores or other clue to their nature.

GRIFFITHS, D., collected at Chico, Cal.:

*Gyrophragmium decipiens*.

GRIFFIN, D. B., Vermont:

*Clitopilus abortivus*—*Polyporus Peckii*. A rare plant, and Mr. Griffin is about the only one of my correspondents who finds it.—*Fomes pinicola*.

HAMILTON, A. G., New South Wales:

*Catastoma anomala*—*Polysaccum pisocarpium*—*Fomes robustus*. On *Eucalyptus*. This has all the characters of the European species which there grows usually on oak.—*Stereum* (Sp.)—*Polyporus* (Sp.)—*Bovistella bovistoides*—*Geaster saccatus*—*Scleroderma flavidum*—*Bovistella australiana*—Also fine photograph of *Jansia truncata* and *Aseroe Hookeri*, which will be reproduced in *Myc. Notes*.



HEMPEL, A., Brazil:

*Fomes igniarius* ? ?—*Lenzites striatus*—*Polyporus* unknown to me.—*Auricularia polytricha*—*Stereum lobatum*—*Geaster* (unopened)—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polyporus gilvus*.

HORNELL, J., Palni Hills (7,000 ft.), India:

*Daldinia concentrica*—*Hirneola auricula-Judae*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Fomes australis*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polystictus versicolor*, beautiful colored form—*Polystictus hirsutulus*—Also a *Polystictus* and *Polyporus* not recognized by me.

HUMPHREY, C. G., Wisconsin:

*Polyporus albellus* (?)—*Hymenochaete Curtisii*—*Polystictus abietinus*—*Lycoperdon piriforme*—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Coniophora* (Sp.)—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Merulius tremellosus*.

IRANI, J. H., India:

*Polyporus* (*Ganodermus*) *colossus*. This species, originally from tropical America, is far more common in Africa. This is the first collection from India.—*Fungus* (?) indeterminable.

JONES, KATE A., New Hampshire:

*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Polystictus perennis*—*Polystictus Grayii* (?). This is slightly different from the usual form.—*Crucibulum vulgare*—*Lycogala Epidendrum*—*Favolus europaeus*—*Lenzites saepiaria*. Mesopodial form which I do not recall seeing before.—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Pleurotus nidulans*—*Favolus europaeus*—*Lenzites betulinus*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polyporus elegans*—*Polyporus brumalis*—*Lycoperdon compressum*—*Marasmius rotula*—*Polystictus versicolor*.

KONINGSBERGER, DR. J. C., Java:

My best thanks are extended to Dr. J. C. Koningsberger, Director of the Botanic Gardens of Buitenzorg, for shipping me a large box of Java specimens. I am particularly interested in Java specimens, as most of the historic material from the Dutch East Indies is preserved at Leiden, and I recently spent three weeks at Leiden in a careful study of it. The species sent by Dr. Koningsberger are relatively few, but the collections were ample, and one good, ample collection is worth more in learning the characters of a species than a dozen little fragments of different species such as I often receive. The following were the *Polyporoids* of the collection. A few other specimens were included in families I have not studied as to foreign species.

*Ganodermus "fasciatus"* (bis) with characteristic spores. It has a hard (not laccate) crust, unguate in shape, yellowish pore mouths, and little context development. I should call it a form of *Fomes australis*. It is *Fomes fasciatus* in the sense of L  veill   and Patouillard, though as it was only a misdetermination of L  veill   I think the name has no validity as applied to this plant.—*Polyporus bicolor*, characterized by the reddish stain



that comes on top of the pileus. Spores globose large, 10 mic. hyaline smooth.—*Ganodermus fasciatus* (bis.) Same as previously mentioned, only these specimens have much development of the context.—*Fomes leucophaeus*. It is curious that this species, very common and generally sessile in the United States, in Java often develops an abortive or fictitious stipe. Some of these specimens are sessile, others pseudo-stipitate.—*Ganodermus cochlear* in the sense of Bresadola's naming at Leiden. I shall accept the name for it, being the only one I have noted, though I do not believe it exactly corresponds to the original figure, which showed a differently marked stipe. It seems to be frequent in Java, and several collections are at Leiden, but not found in any other museum or from any other country.—*Stereum princeps*. A large thick *Stereum* common in Java and the East in general. Many collections are at Leiden and Kew, the latter under other names. It was named and illustrated by Junghuhn from Java.—*Fomes Haskarlui*. Agreeing with the types in boxes 213 and 249 at Leiden (= *Fomes Korthalsii* in sense of Bresadola, not original of Lévillé.) A very common species in Java, close if not same as *Fomes senex* in original sense from Chili.—*Polystictus affinis* as originally named and illustrated by Nees from Java.—*Polystictus xanthopus* very close to *affinis* (except mesopodial) and these collections darker in color than the usual African collections. It is very common in Africa.—*Trametes Persoonii*. These specimens have partly lost the characteristic red coloring surface of the pileus.—*Polystictus versicolor*, slightly different from the common temperate region forms.—*Polystictus Blumei*. Very close to *Polystictus pergamenus*, but these have white pores and glabrous pileus. I think it is better referred as a form of *pergamenus*, but this seems to be the common form in Java.—*Polyporus lignosus*. A most common species in the tropical world and said to be a destructive parasite of the rubber tree. It is the plant referred to in Petch's writings under the (erroneous) name of *Fomes semitostus*. Synonym is *Fomes Kamphoeveneri* Fr., which name is used by Bresadola.

#### KREKE, REV. MARCUS, Ohio:

*Geaster pectinatus*—*Polyporus rufescens*. Unusual form with well developed pilei, but a portion taking the form of *Polyporus distortus* and showing, as I have published, that *distortus* in only the American abortive form of *rufescens*—*Polyporus rufescens*, pileate, normal. Spores very abundant 4-5 x 6-8 hyaline, each guttulate—*Geaster saccatus*—*Daedalea confragosa*.

#### KUYPER, DR. J., Surinam:

*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Hirneola auricula-Judae*—*Polyporus lignosus*—*Cladoderris dendritica*. Fine specimens of a very peculiar genus.

#### LANGTON, THOS., Canada:

*Stereum purpureum*—*Cantharellus floccosus*—*Physalacria inflata*, a rare plant.—*Polyporus resinosus* (? or *benzoinus*)—*Merulius aureum* (true, in my opinion).—*Stereum rufum*—*Polystictus circinatus*—*Fomes connatus*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Lenzites protracta*—*Pleurotus dryinus*? (so named)—*Stereum tabacinum*.



LANGTON, THOS., from Trinidad:

Lenzites repanda—Favolus braziliensis with abnormal pores—  
Lentinus villosus—Polystictus sanguineus—Polystictus caperatus—Gano-  
dermus unknown to me—Fomes species unknown to me.

LANTIS, VERNON, Ohio:

Polyporus resinosus.

LLOYD, JOHN URI, Ohio:

Calvatia rubroflava.

McALPINE, D., Australia:

Anthurus aseroeformis, dried. This specimen has arms such as shown in the photograph published (Synopsis Phalloids fig. 46), but the tubular portion (if it is entire) is much shorter than there shown.

MATTIROLO, PROF., Italy:

Polyporus tuberaster. Prof. Mattiolo also sends a fine photograph of the plant and interesting notes on the cultivation of the plant for food in Italy—Polyporus tuberaster. Mycelial mass which is said to produce the fungus, as mushroom spawn is employed in this country.

MILLER, R., Des Moines, Iowa:

Geaster saccatus—Polystictus cinnabarinus—Lycoperdon gemmatum—Polyporus albellus?—Lycoperdon pisiforme—Panus rudis—Trametes hispida—Fomes leucophaeus.

MOUSSET, J. P., Java:

Trametes Persoonii, also young specimens showing that the "red" coloration is a later development.—Polyporus (or Fomes) lignosus, and various forms thick, thin, and resupinate—Fomes australis—Polystictus affinis—Polystictus hirsutus?—Hirneola auricula-Judae—Auricularia delicata—Polyporus rubidus—Lenzites nivea—Lenzites repanda—Polyporus vinosus—Polystictus xanthopus—Trametes obstinatus? Context white—Polystictus luteus—Lenzites betulina—Polystictus occidentalis—Polystictus sanguineus—Polystictus dermatodes—Polystictus vernicipes—Polyporus grammocephalus—Also four species of which I do not recall the name but will report later. Also two Stereums, two Lentinus, and two Xylarias.

NELSON, N. L. T., Iowa:

Polyporus adustus—Lycoperdon piriforme—Trametes hispida—Trametes protracta—Polyporus gilvus (unusual form)—Daedalea confragosa—Secotium acuminatum—Polyporus lucidus (from Michigan)—Stereum spadiceum.

NEWBERRY, W. J., Natal, South Africa:

Polystictus sanguineus—Polystictus versicolor—Lenzites repanda—  
And five species that require further study and three species of Stereum.



NOBLE, MRS. M. A., Florida.

*Lentinus villosus*—*Scleroderma Cepa*—*Scleroderma* (cfr. *Geaster*)  
—*Bovistella Ohiensis*—*Geaster hygrometricus* (unopened)—*Polystictus foci-*  
*cola* (unusually large specimen)—*Polystictus floridanus*.

OVERHOLTS, L. O., Ohio:

*Stereum diaphanum*. The nicest collection of this rare species I have ever gotten.—*Mucronella calva*. Same I think as I have collected in Sweden.—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Polystictus biformis*—*Boletinus porosus*—*Polyporus Spraguei*—*Polyporus cuticularis*—*Fomes fraxinophilus*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Polyporus distortus*—*Merulius incarnatus*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Polyporus dichrous*—And others.

PARISH, S. B., California:

*Trametes hispida* (typical)—*Trametes*. Close to *hispida*, but pure white and not so strongly pubescent. It is surely only a variety, but merits a special name.

PECKOLT, GUSTAVE, Brazil:

*Lentinus velutinus*—*Hexagona variegata*, old and effete.

PEPPER, C. W., Rhode Island:

*Trametes hydroides* (from West Indies).

RICK, REV. J., Brazil:

*Polystictus caperatus*—*Fomes fasciatus*—Also about twenty other collections, *Polystictus*, etc., the most of which I am unable to name here at present.

ROPES, WILLIS H., Massachusetts:

*Lycoperdon gemmatum*.

RYAN, H. VAL., India:

*Stereum versicolor*. This appears to me exactly the same plant that we have so common in the United States, there known as *Stereum versicolor* or *Stereum fasciatum*. In the tropics it takes more luxuriant forms and is there called *Stereum lobatum*. All are virtually the same, I think.—*Daldinia concentrica*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Fomes nigrolaccatus*—*Fomes applanatus*. This accords more closely to the type form in Europe rather than to the usual tropical form (*Fomes australis*) as one would naturally expect.—*Polyporus* (cfr. *gilvus*). This has the structure of *P. gilvus*, but is a thick, imbricate, sulcate form. It probably has names as a "Fomes," as many tropical forms of *gilvus* have.—*Polyporus picipes*. This is the same thin, black form of *P. varius* we have in the United States—Genus unknown to me, but an abnormal growth caused by a microscopic species.—*Fomes senex*. True, I think, not in the usual sense.—*Fomes*. Related to *ulmarius* of Europe.

SCARFE, W. A., Caversham, New Zealand:

*Secotium erythrocephalum*—*Cyttaria Gunnii*.



SCHUMO, S. L., from Florida:

Polystictus floridanus—Stereum ochraceoflavum—Stereum fasciatum—Polystictus sanguineus—Lenzites, unknown to me—Polyporus gilvus—Scleroderma cepa—Trametes hydroides—Ganoderma zonatum—Lenzites striatum—Polystictus floridanus—Schizophyllum commune—Lenzites cinamomeus.

SMITH, G. D., Kentucky:

Sparassis spathulatus.

STEVENS, F. L., North Carolina:

Scleroderma Geaster.

STIRLING, EDWARD C., Australia:

Fomes rimosus, a fine specimen from Eucalyptus.

TATE, J. M., Iowa:

Daedalea unicolor—Polyporus adustus—Polystictus versicolor—Schizophyllum commune—Stereum fasciatum (mesopodial form)—Lycoperdon piriforme—Daedalea unicolor—Fomes leucophaeus very young—Polystictus hirsutus—Polyporus adustus—Stereum spadiceum.

THORNCROFT, GEO., Transvaal, South Africa:

Schizophyllum commune.

UMEMURA, JINTARO, Japan:

Geaster hygrometricus—Polystictus versicolor—Polystictus versicolor, thick form, which has a special name, I think.—Polystictus sanguineus—Polyporus lucidus. Form mesopodial, also pleuropodial. It is not so laccate as the European plant.—Lenzites betulina—Polystictus or Irpex, I am not sure which. It is related to P. pergamenus.—Polyporus unnamed. Section Pelloporus, close to P. circinnatus, but very distinct from any species named.

USSHER, C. B., Java:

Peziza Hindsii with sketch and photograph—Trametes Persoonii—Polystictus sanguineus—Polystictus occidentalis—Polyporus lucidus. Not so laccate as the European form—Lenzites repanda, very thin form, marked with a dark stain on upper side—Polystictus xanthopus—Polystictus versatilis—Polyporus gibbosus—Fomes lignosus. This is a distinctive disease of the rubber tree in the East and much has been written about it lately in Tropical Agriculture under the erroneous name Polyporus semitostus. The type of semitostus has little resemblance to it. Mr. Ussher sends me a photograph showing a rubber tree that has been killed by this parasite. We shall reproduce it in Myc. Notes.

WHETSTONE, M. S., Minnesota:

Polyporus gilvus—Lentodius squamulosum—Scorias spongiosa—Xylaria digitata, conidial—Fuligo septica—Hydnum? not recognized by me.



WILDER, CHARLOTTE M., California:

*Geaster limbatum*—*Lycoperdon*. Species not sure for me. It has hyaline capillitium and small, globose, smooth spores.

WILLIAMS, MISS CORA, Kentucky:

*Mutinus elegans*.

WILSON, REV. JAMES, Australia:

*Daldinia concentrica*—*Polyporus betulinus*—*Strobilomyces pallescens*. This species has fusoid spores, and voids the statement that the "genus" *Strobilomyces* differs from *Boletus* in having "globose" spores.—*Polyporus rudis*, three collections. One is the largest and most obese specimen I have ever seen of this species.—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*.—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Fomes australis*—*Strobilomyces* (Sp.)—*Polyporus* unknown to me and probably unnamed. It is close to *P. corrugis* of Europe.—Also several *Boletus*, species which I can not determine from dried specimens.

WULFF, DR. EUGEN, Russia:

*Daedalea juniperinus*. On *Juniperus excelsus*. This is the first record of the plant in Europe. It is rare in the United States.—*Daedalea quercina*—*Polystictus hirsutus*.

WYMAN, MISS EDITH, Iowa:

*Daedalea unicolor*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Panus rudis*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Hirneola auricula-Judae*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Panus stipticus*.

YASUDA, PROF. A., Japan:

*Polystictus perennis*—*Lenzites striata*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Sparassis crispa*—*Polystictus hirsutus*, form pores *adustus*—*Polystictus hirsutus* form *albida*—*Lenzites tricolor*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Polystictus versicolor*. The pores abnormally colored from some cause unknown to me.—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polyporus* unnamed. Same habits and appearance as *Polyporus Wynnei*—*Polyporus cuticularis*, or an unnamed species, different shape, and larger pores than the European plant.—*Polyporus* unknown to me, with a stipe that appears to me not to be normal.—*Daedalea*. Form I think of the polymorphic *Daedalea confragosa*, but very different hymenium shape from any form known to me.—*Lenzites*. Same coloration as *Lenzites tricolor*, but more thick and distant gills.—Also a number of scanty collections of *Hydnums*, *Stereum*, etc., unnamed by me.

ZENKER, DR. G., Kamerun, Africa:

*Lentinus dactyliophorus*—*Polyporus lignosus*—*Lenzites nivea*, only a smooth form of *Lenzites aspera*.

Advice received of packages from Geo. Brown, New Zealand; S. Hutchings, Bengal; and A. Sarmento, Portugal, which I am afraid were lost in transit.



## AN INTERESTING LOT OF BLUNDERS.

I recently received from a correspondent an agaric growing on a termite nest, and sent it to Prof. Petch for determination. He replied as follows:

"Your specimen is *Collybia albuminosa* (Berkeley) Petch,  
= *Lepiota albuminosa*, Berkeley (1847),  
= *Armillaria eurhiza*, Berkeley (1847),  
= *Lentinus cartilagineus*, Berkeley (1847),  
= *Collybia sparsibarbis*, Berkeley & Broom,  
= *Pluteus Rajap*, Holterman,  
= *Flammula Janseana*, Henning & Nyman,  
= *Pholiota Janseana*, Henning & Nyman,  
= *Pluteus termitum*, P. Henning,  
= *Pluteus Treubianus*, P. Henning & E. Nyman,  
= *Pluteus bogoriensis*, P. Henning & E. Nyman,  
= *Flammula filipendula*, P. Henning & E. Nyman,  
= *Tricholoma subgambosum* Cesati,  
= *Collybia radicata* of describers of dried tropical agarics,  
= *Volvaria eurhiza* (Berkeley) Petch,  
= *Collybia eurhiza* (Berkeley) v. Hohnel,

It is common in India, but the Indian synonyms are not yet known."

It is a pity that they do not know them from India, for it would add so much to the scientific knowledge to include a few more of these "scientific" gentlemen who describe the same plant as a "new species" in nine different genera.

NOTE 20. I recently bought for eight marks a copy of Otto Kuntze's "Revisio Generum Plantarum" in three volumes, a book that originally sold for seventy-eight marks. This is a strong reduction in a few years since it was issued, but is a good index to the value that is now placed in the botanical world on the Kuntze work and his system of juggling names. The whole system was a fraud in the beginning, and it is surprising that any one should have been duped by such palpable trickery.

NOTE 21. Dr. Eugen Wulff has discovered *Daedalea juniperinus* growing on the *Juniperus excelsus* in Russia. This is the first record of the plant we have in Europe. It is rather rare in the United States. It first reached Ellis from Bartholomew, Kansas, and Ellis named it *Daedalea Kansensis*. He also so named it for me when I found it at Mammoth Cave on the red cedar, also for Mrs. Dallas. Mr. Murrill found it in Ellis' herbarium so labeled no doubt, and at once discovered and published it as a "new species" of *Agaricus* (sic). He carefully refrained from any allusion to the fact that Ellis had already named it, and that the name was well known to American mycologists.

Professor Morgan, to whom I sent the plant, was strongly inclined to refer as a variety of *Daedalea quercinus*, and Bresadola, to whom I also recently sent it, is of the same opinion. I can not agree with this view, as I think *Daedalea juniperinus* is strongly distinct from *Daedalea quercinus*, and I believe will so impress any one who is familiar with both plants as they grow. I have also believed that it was *Daedalea subtomentosa* as named by Schweinitz, drawing my conclusion from Schweinitz's scanty description; but no specimen of it exists in any museum, and of course a conclusion drawn from a description merely is very uncertain. Still we would be just as much justified to refer it to Schweinitz's species on the basis of "priority" as a large part of such work is being done nowadays.

NOTE 22. *Polyporus gilvus* in Europe.—*Polyporus gilvus* which occurs in such abundance in America, Africa, India, and many warm countries of the earth, is strangely rare, almost absent from Europe. The only collector that we know to have found it was Quélet, and he discovered (of course) that it was a "new species." A little fragment of Quélet's collection is found in the museum at Upsala, and Bresadola tells me that he has it also from Quélet. It occurs in the English text-books, and you would judge from their publications that you could go into the woods in England and find it any day. None of the English botanists ever saw an English specimen, however. The record in English mycology is due to Fries, who thought he recognized the species in one of Sowerby's pictures. The picture looks little like it to me, but Fries' guess passes in the English text-books, without, however, stating the source of it. Outside the single collection of Quélet, I think there is no other from Europe proper. From one of the Mediterranean islands Marcucci distributed it as "*Fomes fulvus*, Scop." (sic), but it was not the type form of *Polyporus gilvus* but a soft, spongy form that should have a name. The Marcucci collection belongs rather to the African type, where the species is common, rather than to the European flora.

NOTE 23. "*Polyporus plebius* var. *cubensis*." This which was so referred generally by Berkeley is quite common in tropical America. I gathered it in abundance in Florida years ago, and Father Langlois found it common in Louisiana. It was referred by Ellis to *Polyporus hemileucus*, and has been so labeled in my collection for years. It develops that *hemileucus* is a quite different plant. This plant appears in Theissen's Brazil list recently as *Polyporus plebius*. There is no question as to it being Berkeley's "variety," though whether it has any relation to *Polyporus plebius* (of New Zealand) is not at all sure.



The following letter with the names somewhat changed (so that I trust his identity will not be known) will afford, I hope, some of my readers as much amusement as it has me:

PUMPKINVILLE POLYMORPHIC INSTITUTE,  
Pumpkinville, Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,  
Office of the Professor.

DR. C. G. LLOYD,

December 19, 1911.

The Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Lloyd:

Quite recently I have been looking over your valuable series of "Mycological Notes," and, if you will allow me to compliment you, I may add that I have enjoyed their uniformly serious tone. Your attitude toward nomenclature is in striking contrast to the fine disregard in which so many of our taxonomists hold it. It *is* a serious matter, and I am glad that you for one so regard it.

I have, however, been very much puzzled *in re* one point, which, I feel sure, you, with your knowledge of the field of fungus taxonomy, will be able to elucidate. I find the name of one Professor McGinty mentioned in several instances. I suppose that, even though I must confess to almost entire ignorance of the realm of the fungi from the point of view of classification, I should know this evidently eminent gentleman. But in view of my failure to find his name in the lists of the various botanical and other scientific societies of this country, I venture to ask you, who have a wide acquaintance among the foreign men of science, who this McGinty is. Were it not for exposing my ignorance, I should further venture to ask the publication of this inquiry in your valued "Notes," in the event that you are unable to supply me with the desired information.

Yours very truly,

FRANCIS E. HONONYM.

P. S.—When I was attached to the Lumholz expedition to Mexico, we had a mule (not an ass) who (sic) insisted on rolling every time he reached the middle of a ford. This circumstance led to giving him a synonym, McGinty: for at that time the song "Down Went McGinty" was much in vogue. Having had the intimate acquaintance of *this* McGinty, I am naturally anxious to identify the other, the to me at present unknown McGinty, author of the new genus *Martella*.

Dear Prof. Hononym:

Cincinnati, O., December 22, 1911.

I am in receipt of your inquiry of the 19th inst. I do not like the word "ignorance" which you have used in self-accusation in the letter, but your inquiry as to the identity of Prof. McGinty in a measure merits the term. As he is one of the few American Mycologists who follow the "Rochester Code" of their own free will, his identity is undoubtedly well known to your former associates in New York. In addition he is frequently cited in the botanical journals, particularly the foreign ones. I understand that he is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Sairey Gamp.

Yours truly,

C. G. LLOYD.

2090





Lloyd, C. G. 1911. "Letter No. 38." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 3, 1–11.

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