# LETTER No. 44.

Report on specimens received since October 15th. My best thanks are extended to those who have favored me with specimens.

In my printed letter I do not give authorities for names, believing that the binomial should represent a plant name, but in acknowledging the specimens to my correspondents, I give the "authority," in event they desire to use the same. All specimens are acknowledged by private letter as soon as they come into my hands. Foreign correspondents can send specimens to my English address and they will reach me promptly, although in countries where there are direct parcel post arrangements with the United States, it is best to send them by parcel post direct to me. Specimens may be sent to either of the following addresses:

C. G. LLOYD,
224 Court Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. G. LLOYD,
c/o Mr. S. A. Skan,
37 Holmes Road,
Twickenham, England.

January 15, 1913.

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BALLOU, W. H., New York:

Trametes protracta (=Trametes form of Lenzites saepiaria).—Polyporus spumeus.—Polyporus salignus.—Fomes annosus.—Irpex pachydon, nice specimen.—Polyporus confluens.—Hydnum ferrugineum.—Fomes carneus.—Trametes sepium.—Polyporus sulphureus.—Hydnum (=H. albonigrum, same thing as far as I can make out).—Hydnum scobiculatum.—Hydnum aurantiacum.—Fomes pinicola.—Polystictus circinatus.—Polyporus Oerstedii (=Ganodermus sessilis).—Poria odora.—Thelephora terrestris.

Hydnum spongiosipes. This plant grows in Europe and is known to the French botanists as Hydnum velutinum (cfr. Gillet's excellent figure), but whether it is Hydnum velutinum of Fries' description and figure, cited (Bulliard t. 453), is quite a dubious question.—Polystictus focicola.—Tremella lutescens.—Lenzites trabea.—Hymenochaete Curtisii. (Burt's determination).—Stereum rubiginosum.—Hydnum Blackfordae. (Determined by Peck. A very rare species.)

BROCKES, DR. ANNA, Brazil:

Lenzites repanda.

BURNHAM, S. H., New York:

Polyporus radicatus.—Tremella vesicaria. The first dried specimen I have gotten of this species which is a typical Tremella as to structure.

The spores are subglobose or piriform, 8-10 x 12-14 (not "oblong curved," as recorded by Morgan, which is rather the spore of an Exidia than a Tremella).—Fomes connatus.—Hydnum coralloides.—Hydnum pulcherrimum.—Polyporus adustus.

CHEESMAN, W. N., England:

Polyporus varius.—Polyporus elegans.—Polyporus brumalis.—Polyporus chioneus.—Stereum hirsutum?—Polyporus amorphus.—Merulius tremellosus.—Trametes Bulliardii.—Trametes cervinus.—Corticium caeruleum.—Polyporus rutilans.—Radulum quercinum.—Merulius pulverulentus.—Odontia fimbriata.—Polyporus amorphus (white hymenium).—Lenzites betulina.

CRADWICK, W., Jamaica:

Schizophyllum commune.—Stereum (Sp.).

DAVIS, SIMON, Wyoming:

Calvatia defodiodis. (See Note 45).—Lycoperdon caepiforme.—Trametes hispida.—Catastoma subterraneum.—Calvatia lilacina var. occidentalis.—Tylostoma albicans.—Tylostoma subfuscum.—Tylostoma rufum.—Bovista plumbea, very robust form.—Bovista pila.—Mycenastrum Corium.—Lycoperdon caepiforme. Large specimens.—Crucibulum vulgare.—Geaster mammosus.—Geaster asper.

DONOR UNKNOWN, Queensland:

Specimens were sent in a bag packed in excelsior. They were a nice lot and I regret I could find no clue to the sender.

Lenzites repanda.—Polyporus grammocephalus.—Polystictus sanguineus.—Hexagona tenuis.—Stereum versicolor.—Fomes igniarius. The context is not quite as dark as the European plant.

EDWARDS, S. C., California:

Fomes annosus.—Fomes (or Polyporus) carneus.—Polyporus Schweinitzii.—Poria pereffusa?—Polyporus fragilis?—Polystictus biformis.—Hydnum rufescens.—Stereum spadiceum.—Polystictus versicolor.—Polystictus versicolor. Very unusual and marked form. Three forms, one of them so different from the usual form that it well merits a distinctive name, were it practical to name the various forms of this polymorphic species.

FARLOW, W. S., Massachusetts:

Bovistella (unnamed species). Capillitium of Bovista form, but hyaline and more flaccid, thick branches than the usual type. From California.—Geaster saccatus from Jamaica.—Bovistella (sp.) from Jamaica.—Scleroderma tenerum from Jamaica.

GEHMAN, JOHN, Michigan:

Fomes leucophaeus. A very anomalous specimen (ungulate) of a very common species.—Irpex lacteus.—Lenzites saepiaria.

GRELET, REV. L. J., France:

Fomes fraximeus.—Polyporus Schweinitzii.—Polyporus versicolor.—Polyporus versicolor, pale form.—Polyporus versicolor, resupinate.—Polystictus ochraceous.—Polyporus adustus.—Polystictus perennis.—Polyporus rufescens.—Polyporus lucidus.—Fomes torulosus (=rubriporus and fuscopurpureus). Sent as Fomes pectinatus (cfr. Note 61).—Merulius tremellosus.—Lenzites betulina.—Hydnum amicum.—Lycoperdon umbrinum.—Lycoperdon atropurpureum.—Lycoperdon gemmatum.—Scleroderma Cepa.—Scleroderma verrucosum.—Scleroderma tenerum.—Polyporus chioneus.

GRIFFIN, D. B., Vermont:

Stereum diaphanum. This is one of the rarer species.—Fomes pinicola.—Polyporus admirabilis.

HINSBY, GEO. K., Tasmania:

Mr. Hinsby has a very favorable location for fungi, as there is a rainfall of 120 inches per annum, and he advises me it is difficult to make a trip to the Bush without getting wet. In a location so favorable as this, fungi must occur in great abundance, although it is, no doubt, difficult to collect them under these conditions.

Polyporus portentosus. A fine specimen and of much interest as the first good one I have ever seen. It is a species quickly destroyed by insects, and the type at Kew is almost gone. A good account of it was given in Cooke's Handbook. It has a smooth, thin, yellowish crust, and the context is white, brittle, chalky. A very distinct species when once known, and I am glad to get a clear knowledge of it.

Polystictus? Material scanty. —Polystictus sanguinarius. In quantities. —Polystictus nigricans. I think this is the same plant that was distributed in Rab. exsiccata as Polystictus nigricans. Downy, pubescent when young; dark, almost smooth when old. In reality a form of versicolor.

JACKSON, A. BRUCE, England:

Fomes applanatus.

JONES, KATE A., New Hampshire:

Daedalea confragosa.—Trametes rubescens.—Polystictus perennis.—Polystictus conchifer.—Lenzites saepiaria.—Fomes pinicola.—Fomes leucophaeus.—Polyporus elegans.—Panus stipticus.—Stereum fasciatum.—

KILLGORE, ANTHONY, New Jersey:

Fomes pomaceus.—Reticularia Lycoperdon.

KRIEGER, L. C. C., California:

Podaxon Farlowii (See Note 46).—Polyporus sulphureus.—Scleroderma Cepa.—Calvatia lilacina var. occidentalis.—Polysaccum pisocarpium. A beautiful specimen.—Lycoperdon pusillum.—Lycoperdon cepaeforme.—Catastoma circumscissum. This is the small spored "species," not the usual large spored "species" (Catastoma subterraneum) of the West.—Bovista

plumbea, young.—Stereum. Close, but seems different from albobadium. —Polyporus corruscans. (See Note 47).

KUYPER, J., Surinam:

Fomes fasciatus, applanate specimens.—Polyporus (Ganodermus) Oerstedii. An extremely variable plant.—"Daedalea" Sprucei (See Note 49).

LANGTON, THOS., Canada:

Helvella ephippium.—Tremellodendron? (Sp.)?—Hydnum cyathiformis. —Stereum spadiceum.—Trametes protracta.—Polyporus radiatus.—Polyporus fragilis?—Polyporus carneus.—Thelephora terrestris (=laciniatus).—Polystictus cinnamomeus.—Hirneola auricula-Judae.—Stereum (Hymenochaete) tabacinum.—Clavaria Ligula.—Hydnum ferrugineum?—Hydnum. I do not know this species.—Thelephora palmata var. Americana.—"Ozonium aureum."—Hydnum caeruleum (=cyaneotinctum).

LEEPER, B., Ohio:

Tremella vesicaria. Rarely received. Also a photograph of the fresh plant.—Tubulina fragiformis (or Tubifera ferruginosa, which is the latest juggle).

LEGERE, L., India:

Clavaria pyxidata.

MAIRE, R., Algeria:

Polyporus spumeus.—Lenzites saepiaria, polyporoid form =Trametes protracta Fr. Icon. cfr. Letter 39, Note 24.

NOBLE, MRS. M. A., Florida:

Fuligo septica.—Polystictus focicola.—Polyporus gilvus. Very thin form.

O'CONNOR, CHAS., Mauritius:

Anthracophlous rhizopognoides. A nice collection received fresh in formalin. The fresh plant has a distinct, thick, reddish peridium, 1 mm. thick, with external fibrils. The gleba is white. The cells and spores are similar to Rhizopogon rubescens, as is the plant, excepting its thicker peridium.—Hydnangium (Sp.). Received fresh in formalin.

OLESON, O. M., Iowa:

Polyporus fumosus.—Hydnum ochraceum.—Irpex lacteus.—Polyporus corruscans. (See Note 47).—Polystictus pergamenus—Fomes leucophaeus. Thick, ungulate specimen. Usually a more thin species. This specimen has no context development above (as usual) the pores reaching the crust. Also it has thin context layers between the pore layers. Such is what Fries is supposed to have called Fomes vegetus, but it is only a condition of the usual plant.

Polyporus salignus.—Stereum sericeum?—Polyporus fumosus. With

pores large and unequal, unusual, but due, I think, to drying.—Fomes Ohiensis.—Polyporus gilvus. A thick, obese, hard form.—Trametes malicola. —Polyporus fumosus.—Polyporus spumeus. The context of this specimen is rather soft and spongy, and that of specimens I collected in Sweden is hard as a rock, yet I think they are undoubtedly the same thing.

Fomes conchatus. A thick, ungulate plant very different in general appearance from the usual thin, conchoid plant. But with everything else, surface, pores, context color, spores, and hymenial setae exactly the same, it must be so referred.—Fomes annosus.—Stereum versicolor.—Polyporus gilvus.—Polystictus cinnabarinus.—Trametes hispida.—Daedalea confragosa.—Hydnum ochraceum.—Polyporus dichrous.—Polystictus versicolor.—Polyporus brumalis.—Guepinia spathulata.—Polyporus adustus.—Polyporus resinosus. Fomes leucophaeus.—Daedalea unicolor.—Peziza aurantia.—Lenzites betulina.—Polystictus hirsutus.—Boletinus porosus.—Panus stipticus.

PARISH, S. B., California:

Podaxon Farlowii. A fine collection made in the Salton Bottom. (See Note 46).—Phellorina macrospora. (See Note 50).—Pleurotus nidulans.

PATTERSON, FLORA W., Washington, D. C.:

Phallus imperialis. Eggs from Richmond, Va.

PECK, PROF. CHAS., New York:

Polyporus dryadeus. A rare plant in the United States. Prof. Peck finds it on elm. In Europe, it usually grows on oak.

PECKOLT, GUSTAVE, Brazil:

Lentinus villosus.

PERRIER DE LA BATHIE, HENRI, Africa:

Polyporus (Amaurodermus) rugosus. Fine specimens and the first I have received from Africa. The plant is not exactly same as those from the East Indies, but too close to separate. The surface is more mat, spores (12 mic.) are slightly larger, and not so deeply colored.—Stereum versicolor. —Polystictus affinis. Many infected with a yellow parasitic species of Hypomyces.—Hypomyces (Sp.) on Polystictus affinis.—Ganodermus mastoporus. —Cycloderma fusca (cfr. M. N., p. 487). A very abundant collection.—Polystictus sanguineus. "Commun dans toute l'ile"—as it is in every tropical country in the world.

Polystictus vellereus. This proves to be quite a frequent plant in the East and Africa and is an analogue of pinsitus of the American tropics. It is the same as Hennings has named cryptomereae from Japan, under which name I have heretofore determined specimens. Sometimes it is reduced at the base and then I think it is same as pocos of Berkeley.—Polyporus antilopus.—Calvatia longicaudum. I only receive this species from Africa.

Hirneola squamosa (as Auricularia). This is the most interesting specimen in this lot. Very rare and in Africa only, I judge. This is the first specimen I have gotten. In fact I never saw it except the type at

Paris. The genus Hirneola (with hymenium superior) I would keep distinct from Auricularia (with hymenium inferior).—Hirneola polytricha.—Polyporus favoloides. This African species is so close to Favolus Braziliensis of the American tropics, excepting in its smaller pores, that it might be held as only a small pored form of it.—Lenzites repanda.—Polystictus caperatus.—Lentinus cirrhosus.—Schizophyllum commune (4 collections).—Polyporus fusco-maculatus. Seems to be same on comparison as type from Samoa.—Polyporus pruinatus.—Polyporus gilvus, three collections.

Also several specimens of Stereum, Panus, Marasmius, etc., species unknown to me.

REA, CARLETON, England:

Glischoderma cinctum. (See Note 52).

ROMELL, L., Sweden:

Stereum versicolor. (See Note 53).

ROPES, WILLIS H., Massachusetts:

Calvatia rubroflava.—Phallus duplicatus.

SCARFE, W. A., New Zealand:

Three species of Peziza, a family I have never studied, also a Stereum.

SCHESTUNOW, N., Russia:

Polystictus hirsutus, var. lutescens.—Polyporus adustus.—Polyporus Boucheanus.—"Polyporus incendiarius."—Polyporus lucidus.—Fistulina hepatica.—Polyporus rutilans.—Thelephora biennis.—Trametes hispida.

Polystictus pergamenus, form lutescens. This is rare or absent from Western Europe, but occurs in Eastern Europe and is very common in America. This is more yellowish, but otherwise same as usual plant.—Scleroderma tenerum.—Irpex lacteus, young.

STOCKER, S. M., Minnesota:

Polystictus hirsutus.—Polyporus betulinus.

SWANTON, E. W., England:

Bovista nigrescens.—Polyporus fragilis.—Calvatia saccata.—Fomes annosus, on chestnut—Lycoperdon pratense. Sterile base, evidence that the plant is better called Calvatia pratense.—Lycoperdon gemmatum.—Lycoperdon umbrinum.—Lycoperdon cruciatum.

WEIR, JAMES R., Montana:

Auricularia mesenterica (See Note 54).—Daedalea confragosa (See Note 55).

Dacryomyces aurantia (as Tremella). A beautiful specimen. This is a bright, orange, cerebriform species resembling Tremella mesenterica, but has the (forked) basidia and septate spores of Dacryomyces, hence must be so classed. Most Dacryomyces are small, tubercular plants. This is the only large Tremella-like species of my knowledge.—Lycoperdon atropur-

pureum.—Cantharellus cibarius.—Cantharellus clavatus (See Note 56).—Hydnum imbricatum.—Cyathus striatus.—Polyporus griseus.—Diatrybe bullata, named by Mr. Weir.—Mycenastrum Corium.—Pleurotus serotinus.—Xylaria digitata.—Trametes, unknown to me.

Ganodermus Oregonensis, surely, but only an obese, horizontal form of Polyporus lucidus. It has same color, surface, context, pores, and spores.—Trametes hispida, small pored form.—Hydnum caput-ursi.—Cantharellus floccopus.—Polyporus alboluteus.

Hydnum aurantiacum. Notwithstanding this is fragrant, and the aurantiacum of record is "inodorous," I think we shall have to consider this a fragrant form.—Polyporus caesius?—Polyporus picipes.

Merulius squalidus, "purplish when young." I have collected this same species in Sweden, characterized by a distinct purplish color ("incarnato," Fries called it) which disappears entirely from the dried plant. It is very close to lacrymans.—Merulius molluscus.—Trametes protracta. Finely developed.—Polyporus. Evidently similar to fragilis and mollis in its general nature, white, turning red, but quite different in its spores, 3 1-2 x 7-8.

Polyporus albidus. It seems to me exactly the same as European specimens, where it is frequent on Pinus species. Seems more rare in this country.—Trametes variiformis. The first collection I have ever received and the only time I have seen it excepting the types at Albany. It is not a synonym and has little resemblance to Trametes serialis of Europe as erroneously compiled by Murrill.

WHETSTONE, DR. MARY S., Minnesota:

Stereum rufum as found in Fries, but the genus is not a good one for it.—Helotium citrinum.—Hydnum aurantiacum.—Daldinia concentrica.—Daldinia vernicosa.—Boletinus porosus.—Peziza occidentalis.—Thelephora laciniata.—Polyporus gilvus.—Hydnum nigrum.—Thelephora palmata.—Polyporus dichrous.—Tylostoma campestris.—*A stipitate Scleroderma* (See Note 57).

Specimen unknown to me even as to genus. From its spores, I suppose, it is a Thelephora, but in its habits, texture, and everything else, it is entirely different from any Thelephora known to me.—Polyporus albellus.—Tremella vesicaria.—Polyporus obtusus (See Note 64).

Ptychogaster? Something unknown to me. Probably a conidial condition of something. Has the general appearance of Ptychogaster albus (cfr. Old Spec., p. 31), but I find no spores which are so abundant on Ptychogaster.—Polyporus nidulans.—Stereum spadiceum.—Lenzites saepiaria.—Polystictus hirsutus.—Helvella elastica.—Cordyceps herculea. Young.—Irpex lacteus.—Polyporus adustus.—Lenzites trabea.—Trametes hispida. Not well developed.—Lenzites confragosa.—Fuligo septica.—Tremellodendron pallida.—Thelephora multipartita.—Scleroderma Cepa.—Polyporus obtusus (See Note 58).—Reticularia Lycoperdon.—Polystictus biformis, very unusual, irpicoid form.

WOULFF, E., Russia:

Battarrea phalloidea. This is a rare species in Western Europe, known from but one locality of France and from only a few of England. The

Russian specimen sent by Mr. Woulff agrees exactly with the original plant from England. Another species, Battarrea Stevensii, is based on an old figure by Pallas from Russia. While it is much larger and more robust than the English plant, it is well established that it is only a large form of it.—Polyporus Schweinitzii.—Polyporus hispidus.—Polystictus versicolor. —Polyporus adustus.—

Genus unnamed (I believe). A gasteromycete closely related to Secotium. The spores are globose, 4 mic. There are no permanent cells or columella as in the genus Secotium, but remnants of the trama plates remain. It has no capillitium.—Polystictus hirsutum, var. lutescens.— Panus rudis.—Fomes fomentarius.—Polyporus mollis (=P. Weinmanni).— Calvatia saccata?—Fomes roburneus? (See Note 58).

YASUDA, PROF. A., Japan:

Polyporus Yasudai (See Note 59).—Hydnum nigrum.—Craterellus cornucopiodes.—Irpex lacteus.—Calvatia lilacina.—Polysaccum pisocarpium. —Polyporus confluens.—Trametes Bulliardii. Scrupose form (Sp. See Note 55).—Septobasidium (Sp.) (cfr. Note 42, Letter 43).—Polyporus Cumingii. —Polystictus. Species not recognized by me. Calvatia Gardneri.

Also several Clavarias which I do not know as to species.

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NOTE 45. **Calvatia defodiodis.**—Peridium oblong, white, smooth, with a short, rooting base. Sterile base none. Gleba pale olive. Capillitium very scanty, of cobwebby threads, hyaline, branched, flaccid, 5 mic. in diameter. Spores pale colored, subhyaline, smooth, mostly globose, 4-5 mic., some oval and some piriform.

This is a most curious little puff ball found by Simon Davis, on a high altitude at Meeteetse, Wyoming. It measures about 2-3 cm. high by a cm. thick. It grew imbedded in the (evidently sandy) soil with only the tip projecting, and Mr. Davis writes me "was very difficult to find, owing to its strong resemblance in shape and color to a small, white stone." It is an anomalous species in the genus Calvatia, nothing in fact very similar, and might be considered as a new genus. It differs from all other species not only in its habits and small size, but in its absence of sterile base and very scanty capillitium. Its dehiscense is unknown to me, though I think the peridium evidently breaks up in the manner of a Calvatia.

NOTE 46. **Podaxon Farlowii.** From L. C. C. Krieger, California. Collected by G. P. Rixford, Topeck, Arizona. Two collections quite different in general appearances, due to age and development, but both the same species, which is the only one known in the United States. S. B. Parish, who has recently explored the eastern part of the Colorado desert, writes me that "Podaxon Farlowii is by no means rare throughout the region, growing in depressions in clay or loamy soil, where for any reason a little water has stood and evaporated. In such a place one can almost count upon finding it."

NOTE 47. **Polyporus corruscans.**—Received from L. C. C. Krieger, Chico, Cal., and O. M. Oleson, Iowa. A rare plant and one that is imperfectly known in our "literature." When young, it is soft and "fulvous," and in this condition was well described by Fries as Polyporus corruscans. I found it at Upsala on his favorite collecting grounds, agreeing exactly with his description. When old it becomes indurated and context more red (such as specimen recently received from L. C. C. Krieger, Chico, Cal.). There is a drawing in Fries' collection, which Fries made from a specimen he found at Salmybody, near Upsala, and labeled in his own writing, "Polyporus fulvus," not recognizing it as the old condition of his own Polyporus corruscans. Bresadola has recently based a "new species" Polyporus Friesii on this.

This is not the drawing, however, that was reproduced (posthumously) in Fries' Icones T. 184, as Polyporus fulvus. The latter drawing was made by Linquist at Femsjo, and may and may not represent the plant. If it does, it is very inaccurate.

Polyporus corruscans is very imperfectly known both in Europe and America. In this country it has been called Polyporus dryophilus. In Europe I have collected it at Berlin and have specimens from near Paris, but Polyporus corruscans does not figure in either French or German records as far as I have noted.

NOTE 48. **Exidiopsis alba.**—We have a very common, tremellineous plant occurring in the United States that is pure white and which has been known in all of our litera-

ture as Tremella albida, one of the traditions of mycology and just about as true as many traditions are.

The name "Tremella albida" originated in England, at least is ascribed to Hudson, but the species really rests on a good picture that is published in the English botany, under this name a hundred years ago. Brefeldt showed that the plant was an Exidia and not a Tremella, and the English plant has since been called "Exidia albida (Hudson), Brefeldt." I have always puzzled over why our American plant, "Tremella albida," should be called Exidia, for our plant is not an Exidia either in its spore or papilla characters.

Two years ago, while working at Kew, Mr. A. D. Cotton kindly gave me a specimen of the English plant, agreeing exactly with the illustration in the English Flora. I saw at once it was not the American plant, but quite different in many respects, and studying the structure of the American plant, I find it does not belong to either the genus Tremella or Exidia, but should be classified in a genus recently brought out in Europe, Exidiopsis. It is marked by having numerous cylindrical, dark bodies imbedded in the hymenial tissue, but not projecting beyond the surface or but slightly. These bodies are filled with granular material and are darker than the other hymenial elements. A drawing that was kindly prepared for me by Miss E. M. Wakefield, will show this character in a graphic manner. These bodies are called cystidia in the genus Exidiopsis, but they should really have a special name. They call everything cystidia in the nature of hairs or protuberances or spines or paraphyses, or anything else excepting basidia they find on the hymenium. These bodies in Exidiopsis alba are about the same as Karsten, called gleocystidia.

**Exidiopsis alba.**—Pure white, drying discolored. Form cerebriform, when well developed subfoliaceous, caespitose, covering large areas of rotten logs. Basidia globose, cruciate divided, with long sterigmata. Spores obovate, 6 x 10 mic., apiculate, hyaline, smooth. Imbedded in the tissue, but not projecting beyond the surface, are numerous cylindrical, dark bodies, filled with granular matter and darker than the other hymenial elements.

This is the most abundant tremelloid plant that we have in the United States, and the only large, white one. It often covers large areas of rotten logs in moist woods. It seems to require wet, soggy wood for its development, and is never found by me on branches. When in its prime it is pure white, but discolors when old and in drying.

NOTE 49. **"Daedalea" Sprucei.**—From J. Kuyper, Surinam. These specimens are a better Lenzites. Apparently, from the numbers at Kew, a frequent plant in South America, but these are the first I have received. Spores are globose colored, 10 mic. smooth, hence it forms a "new genus." Not at all a usual Daedalea or Lenzites, which have hyaline spores.

NOTE 50. **Phellorina macrospora.**—From S. B. Parish, Southern California. I previously had the opinion that Phellorina was probably a monotypic genus as the various named species seem to me very much the same, and all have same spores, globose, 5-6 mic. in diameter. This plant has very large spores, 16-18 mic.

Mr. Parish found but one (immature and not well developed) plant at Mecca, Colorado desert. In addition to the large spores of this plant, it is of much interest as the genus is of the greatest rarity in the United States.

This is the fourth collection of the genus known in the United States. An old peridium (now in Albany) was sent Peck from Mohave desert (May, 1882) by Mr. Parish, and called Phellorina Californica. Mr. Long collected it abundantly at Meridian, Texas, in May, 1901, but most of his specimens were burned. An old one, however, is in my museum. P. B. Kennedy, Reno, Nev., in 1903 found and sent me a specimen that was picked up in a coal pile in his cellar. Its source is unknown.

The only well-known species is Phellorina Delastrei, of North Africa, of which we have abundant and fine collections. Our previous American collections have same spores and are probably the same as the African plant, but we would not be justified in so stating definitely on the basis of either of the scanty American collections thus far made.

NOTE 51.—**Sparassis,** unnamed species, sent by Mr. James R. Weir, Montana. When I first saw this specimen from Mr. Weir, I thought it was a fine, large specimen of Tremella frondosa, but when I came to section it I found Sparassis structure, not tremellaceous. I then thought that it was the true Sparassis crispa, as it resembles the figures of the plant more closely than the plant I have been taking for Sparassis crispa. I took up the matter by correspondence with Mr. Cotton, who recently wrote an article on the genus Sparassis, and was advised by him that the specimen sent by Mr. Weir was unknown to him, and that the plant I have always taken for Sparassis crispa is the true plant.

While Sparassis crispa is included in most popular works as a species frequently met with, I have received it rarely, viz.: from Dr. Kauffmann from Sweden; C. J. Davis, Michigan, and A. Yasuda, Japan. All these specimens are small and scanty, and I should be very glad if any one finding Sparassis crispa would favor me with nice, typical specimens.

There are two species of Sparassis in Europe, namely, Sparassis crispa and Sparassis laminosa. We are supposed to have two in this country (and Mr. Weir's specimen is the third), namely, Sparassis crispa and Sparassis spathulata, the latter called Stereum spathulatum by Schweinitz as found in Saccardo (and also called Sparassis Herbstii by Peck). Sparassis spathulata is our most common plant in the Eastern States and, I

think, is often confused with Sparassis crispa. I should not be surprised if it turned out that Sparassis spathulata is the same as Sparassis laminosa of Europe. On comparison they seem very close to me.

NOTE 52. **Glischroderma cinctum.**—Sent by Carleton Rea, Worcester, England. These are the first specimens we have ever seen of this rare little "puff ball." Fuckel named it and distributed it in his exsiccatae, but in all the specimens we have examined there are no fungi, only a little charred wood. It was well illustrated by Fuckel, and there is no question of Mr. Rea's determination.

Glischroderma cinctum is about the size of a pea, and resembles Lycogala Epidendrum. The peridium is cartilaginous and surrounded at the base by a white mycelium pad. The gleba is pale, argillaceous. The spores globose, 4 mic., slightly rough, and subhyaline under the microscope, Capillitium scanty, but peculiar, of hyaline, septate, threads 6-7 mic. thick. Fuckel gave a good description, but erred in describing it as "floccis destitutis."

NOTE 53. **Stereum versicolor.**—Sent by L. Romell, Sweden. This most abundant species in the United States and the tropical world in general, is strangely rare in Europe, and, curiously enough, is there only known from the extreme northern regions. Fries, who knew it scantily from Finland, called it Stereum arcticum, according to the type specimen now in his collection. I have an impression that it is also Stereum ochroleucum, at least I have seen Swedish species so labeled, but the specimen at Upsala is now endorsed "=hirsutum."

NOTE 54. **Auricularia mesenterica!!!**—Sent by Mr. James R. Weir, Montana. Exactly same as European plant and first specimens I have seen from United States. It was recorded from the East years ago by Frost, but must be a very rare plant, for there is no specimen in any Eastern museum that I have found, nor do I think there is any record of the plant in the writings of any recent American collector. An English mycologist (W. N. Cheeseman) collected it recently in Western Canada.

NOTE 55. **Daedalea confragosa, with red stain.**—Sent by James R. Weir, Montana. This is the form with a red stain which is rare in the United States, but more frequent in Europe. A monograph might be written regarding the forms that the polymorphic Daedalea confragosa takes. What is called in Europe Lenzites tricolor is very similar to this form with the red stain.

Daedalea confragosa is the type form and has hymenium that runs from the Trametes form through the Daedalea into the Lenzites form, all in the same collection, and the variation of the hymenium was noted by Persoon and Bulliard over one hundred years ago. This is the common form on willow. Lenzites rubescens is the same thing, *fresh*, with the delicate, incarnate color the plant loses when old. Trametes Bulliardii is the *trametes* form. Lenzites tricolor is the form with a deep, red stain usually found in Europe on the cherry trees. Lenzites corrugata is the thin form we have in the Southern United States.

In addition, we have received some quite decided but unnamed forms from Japan.

NOTE 56. **Cantharellus clavatus.**—Sent by Mr. James R. Weir, Montana. In Fries as a Craterellus, but it is a good Cantharellus, as shown in Fries' excellent figure (Sven ätl. Svamp t. 91), and why Fries classed it as a Craterellus I do not understand. It is a rare plant in Sweden and I have seen it but once before. I have never known of its previous occurrence in this country. The records in the East (Peck's at least) are based on a form of Clavaria pistillaria, which Fries called Craterellus pistillaria.

The spores of Craterellus clavatus are said to be ochraceous in Europe. I have no spore notes on my Swedish collection, and have mislaid the specimen so that I can not compare spores, but the spores of Mr. Weir's collection appear to me hyaline under the microscope.

NOTE 57. **A Stipitate Scleroderma.**—From Dr. Mary S. Whetstone, Minnesota. I presume I have a thousand different collections of Scleroderma from United States and Europe, and this is the first specimen of a Scleroderma **with a distinct stipe** I have ever seen from these countries. Notwithstanding, I do not consider it a "new species," but a specimen of Scleroderma Cepa with an accidental stipe, quite distinct, however, for it is over an inch long. There are species of Scleroderma with normal stipes in Ceylon and Africa, but none in Europe or America.

NOTE 58. **Fomes roburneus?**—Sent by Mr. E. Woulff, Russia. Resupinate. Close, but not exactly same as Fomes igniarius. The color is close, but more reddish. Spores hyaline 4 x 5 are same. It has rare setae, said to occur also on Fomes igniarius (but I have never found them). Fries states that Fomes roburneus is "laccate," and the only type specimen (at Kew) does seem to me to bear this out to a degree. These specimens from Mr. Woulff are not "laccate," but seem to have same color and setae as the little fragment of type at Kew.

NOTE 59. **Polyporus Yasudai.**—Received from Prof. A. Yasuda, Sendai, Japan. Plant small, fleshy, belonging to the section Lentus. About two inches tall and an inch in diameter. Pileus bluish gray when fresh, reddish brown when dry, **viscid**, the gluten quite evident even on the dried specimen. Flesh thin 1 mm. white, brittle when dry. Pores small, round, white, decurrent down the stipe. Stipe mesopodial, 1 to 2 inches long,

3-5 mm. thick, white, fleshy. Spores subglobose, piriform, with a minute apiculus, 4-4½ x 4½-5 hyaline, smooth, guttulate.

This is a species of Polyporus, remarkable in being truly viscid. But one other has been noted to my knowledge, viz., Polyporus viscosus, and that proved to be not a Polyporus, but a Boletus. Polyporus Yasudai evidently grows caespitose. Probably on wood, but the collector does not state. It should be entered in Section 45c in my recent pamphlet. The drawing of the fresh plant submitted by Prof. Yasuda is bluish gray, as are his collection notes, but the blue has largely disappeared in the dried specimens, and reddish brown would more nearly characterize them now.

NOTE 60. **Correction.** The arms of Lysurus borealis are attached to the apex of the stem instead of the base as stated on p. 513 of Mycological Notes.

The spores of "Tommyrot colossus" were given a little larger, 5 or 6 mic., instead of 4 mic., as stated on p. 7 of Letter 43.

As my manuscript is largely prepared by dictation, these little obvious slips are often occurring, although we try to take every precaution to avoid them.

NOTE 61. **Fomes pectinatus** as found in Quelet and embalmed in the traditions of Europe is a misdetermination for Fomes ribis. Fomes pectinatus is a tropical species and does not occur in Europe.

NOTE 62. **Fomes Rhaponticus.**—Pileus sessile, 1-2 inches thick, 3-5 inches broad. Context bright rhei color, with a peculiar shining effect and faintly zonate. Hyphae bright yellow. Crust thin, smooth, subconcolorous. Pores minute, the indistinct layer 5-6 mm. thick, concolorous and with concolorous mouths. Setae rare, acute, with swollen bases. Spores subglobose, 10 x 12 mic. smooth, colored.

The context is not as hard and ligneous as most Fomes, but the annual layers can be distinguished both in the pores and context. In its color and other characters it is quite close to Polyporus dryadeus, an annual plant of Europe, and differs in its perennial nature, and in its harder, smoother crust. It is also quite close to Fomes robustus of Europe, similar color and setae, but robustus has hyaline spores, and harder context.

Type specimens (Nos. 21 and 34) from Jintaro Umemuro, Mikawa, Japan, growing on Quercus.

NOTE 63. **Fomes scaurus.**—Plant with an irregular, stipe-like base. Entire plant and context dark brown, the upper surface paler. Pileus thin, 3-8 mm. thick, with a smooth, rugulose crust. Pores minute, brown with concolorous mouths. Setae none. Spores globose 4-5 mic., very pale colored.

This plant is out of the ordinary. While it has a "stipe," it is not distinct and well formed, and its relations are closer to the sessile section. In its general color and appearance, also microscopic characters, it is close to Fomes ribis. The spores are so scanty I am not sure about them. They seem to be pale colored, but are almost hyaline.

We have received two collections from A. Yasuda, Sendai, Japan (No. 12 and No. Z), and Mr. Yasuda assures us the plant always has this stipe-like base. We referred incidentally to the plant in our Stipitate Polyporoids on page 195. If classed as stipitate, it could be entered in section Pelleporus for want of a better place, but it should be classed, we believe, with Fomes ribis.

NOTE 64. **Polyporus obtusus.**—From Dr. Mary S. Whetstone, Minnesota. Young, and the first young specimen I have seen, and of much interest as showing the color of the pileus to be dark yellowish when fresh, and explaining what was always a mystery to me why Schweinitz should describe the color as "luteus." I have seen many dried specimens of the plant and could never note any indication of yellow. In fact they always impressed me as having been white, and discolored in drying. I suspect Schweinitz, who knew the growing plant, had its color right.

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## MINNESOTA MUSHROOMS.

"Minnesota Mushrooms" is the title of a publication (Part 4) of Minnesota Plant Studies. Although the work was issued in 1910, it has just come to our notice. We were in Europe when the work appeared. The author is F. E. Clements, State Botanist of Minnesota.

While, of course, the work is not exhaustive, we think it will prove one of the most useful publications on American mycology, particularly to those who are not familiar with the common species. It is well illustrated with photographic cuts that are characteristic enough, so that the common fungi of the woods can mostly be easily identified. The author should be strongly commended for two things:

First, he used binomials as the names for the plants, and made no reference to the biographical citations to those who are alleged to have named them. The general adoption of this plan would cause very rapid advancement in mycology, for the mycological worker would then be more interested in finding out the truth than he would be in proposing as

a new species everything he can not identify for the purpose of adding his name. We are glad to note that several recent writers, such as Romell, Massee, Swanton, and now Mr. Clements, have adopted this plan. It will lead to a very superior line of work in the future.

Second, Mr. Clements has used the established names in mycology, and has paid no attention and made no effort to take part in the cheap name-juggling that is now going on. When the host of busybodies who spend their time hunting up excuses to form "new genera," begin to realize that nobody takes them seriously, there will be less of that work done, much to the simplification of the subject.

A few errors have crept into the work which we mention as an aid in case future editions are printed. Fig. 75, Clavaria Ligula, should probably be Clavaria pistillaria. It is much too obese for Ligula. Fig. 85, Tremella fuciformis is Tremella vesicaria. It has no resemblance at all to Tremella fuciformis, which is a white species of the tropics, and does not occur in the United States. This mistake has been copied from Atkinson. Fig. 90, Tylostoma mammosus, is evidently Tylostoma campestris. Tylostoma mammosus, which is the common European species, is strangely rare in America. It is a much smaller plant than Tylostoma campestris, with a well-defined tubular mouth. Fig. 97, Dictyophallus impudicus, is Phallus Ravenelii, the same exactly at Fig. 96. The well developed veil shown on one of the sections, as well as the even pileus, are characteristic of Ravenelii and contrary to the characters of impudicus.

To the best of our belief, all the remaining figures, some 125 in number, are correctly named.

Any one beginning the study of mycology will find Professor Clements' book a most useful help. It can be obtained by sending 30 cents in postage stamps to F. E. Clements, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

## A NEW EDITION OF McILVAINE'S BOOK.

There has recently been issued a new edition of the book that was previously issued under the title "One Thousand American Fungi," by Charles McIlvaine, revised by Chas. F. Millspaugh. Mr. McIlvaine was for years an enthusiastic observer of fungi, but he should be classed as a mycophagist rather than a mycologist, as his work was mostly confined to the edible side of the fungus question. He published some years ago a very bulky work on American fungi, which was largely a compilation. It was very useful, for he compiled in systematic form many of Professor Peck's descriptions, otherwise only found scattered through periodical literature and not accessible to the general student. The present edition appears to me to be an improvement on the original edition, both in the superior quality of the plates and the correctness of the text. There are still a great many errors in the book which should be corrected in a text-book on American fungi. Much of our literature is a compilation of traditions and mistakes, and until some one who has a familiar field knowledge of the subject writes a text-book, these errors will always be handed down.

The price of the book is $5.00. Publishers, Bobbs, Merrill & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

## MONOGRAPH OF PHOLIOTA.

Species of Pholiota in the region of the Great Lakes, by Edward T. Harper. Reprinted from Transactions of Wisconsin Academy of Science and Arts, Vol. 17, Part 1. This monograph appeals to us as being a very careful and most excellent presentation of the subject, and it will be of great value to future students of the genus Pholiota. It is illustrated with a beautiful and accurate photograph of each species, and there should be no trouble in future for students identifying their species of this genus. Such work as this done by Mr. Harper is the really valuable and useful work that is done in mycology. It is also gratifying to note that he gives the genus Pholiota in its accepted meaning and entirely ignores the cheap juggling that is attempted with the generic name both in this country and in Europe.