LETTER No. 54.

Report of specimens received since last report. 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 personal letter as soon as they come into my hands. Foreign correspondents may send specimens to my English address and they will reach me promptly, although in countries which have 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 West Court Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. G. LLOYD,
95 Cole Park Road,
Twickenham, England.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 1915.

ABBOTT, E. K., California:

Polystictus circinatus.—Boletus edulis. American form which is paler and more yellow than the European form.

AMES, F. H., New York:

Fomes (Ganodermus) leucophaeus.—Polyporus adustus.—Polyporus spumeus?—Peziza floccosa.—Stereum hirsutum(?)—Polyporus lucidus.—Polyporus elegans.—Hydnum septentrionale.—Polystictus versicolor?—Polystictus circinatus.—Lycogala Epidendrum.—Daldinia concentrica.—Irpex lacteus.—Hypocrea (very??)—Stereum Oakesii.—Tremellodon gelatinosum.—Calvatia elata.—Thelephora mollissima. (See note 200.) Poria undata.—Poria pulchella.—Poria mutans.—Polystictus variiformis. (See Note 201.)—Polyporus (Ganodermus) sessilis.

BALLOU, W. H., New York City:

Polystictus ochraceous. form albida.—Hydnum Schiedermayeri.—Irpex cinnamomeus.—Phlebia radiata.—Polystictus conchifer.—Polystictus pergamenus.—Polyporus fumosus.—Polyporus dichrous.—Trametes sepium.—Polyporus betulinus.

BETHEL, E., Colorado:

Geaster Schmidelii.—Polysaccum crassipes.—Polysaccum pisocarpium.—Geaster triplex.

BLACKFORD, Mrs. E. B., Massachusetts:

Poria tulipifera.—Poria contigua.—Polystictus aurantiacus.

DEARNESS, JOHN, Canada:

Poria inermis.

DUTRA, J., DR., Brazil:

Tramates hydnoides.

EASTWOOD, MISS ALICE, California:

Lycoperdon umbrinum.—Also four Boletus and four Agarics which I cannot determine from dried specimens.

KAUFFMAN, DR. C. H. (Mostly from Adirondack Mts., N. Y., and Michigan):

Polyporus albellus.—Polyporus mollis.—Polystictus perennis.—Fomes scutellatus.—Fomes nigricans.—Polystictus pubescens.—Polystictus velutinus.—Lenzites sepiaria.—Poria laevigata.—Poria medulae-panis.—Poria prunicola.—Poria betulina.—Poria cinerea.—Hydnum scobiculatum.—Hydnum cyathiforme.—Phlebia strigoso-zonata.—Phlebia merismoidea.

Asterodon ferruginosum. (See Note 202.)—Hypochnus vaga.—Merulius pulverulentus.—Poria rufa.—Fomes igniarius.—Polyporus gilvus.—Trametes protracta.—Polystictus pergamenus.—Polyporus spumeus.—Polystictus zonatus.—Irpex lacteus.—Trogia crispa.—Phlebia radiata.—Hydnum ochraceum.—Odontia crocea.—Caldesiella ferruginosa.—Polyporus lacteus.—Polyporus crispellus.—Polyporus floriformis.—Porothelium fimbriatum.—Peniophora gigantea.—Poria ambigua.—Poria purpurea.—Hydnum albonigrum.—Polyporus fumosus.—Trametes hispida.—Hydnum strigosum. (See Note 203.)—Polyporus glomeratus. (See Note 204.)—Fomes igniarius.—Polyporus osseus.—Polyporus croceus. Also a number of resupinate species, to me unknown.

PECKOLT, GUSTAVO, Brazil:

Lenzites repanda.

TORREND, C., Brazil:

Poria tulipifera.—Stereum cfr. spadiceum.—Polyporus adustus.—Poria graphica.—Stereum membranaceum.—Merulius Corium.—Polystictus camphyloporus.—Polyporus scruposus.—Polystictus membranaceus.—Polystictus villosus.—Polystictus occidentalis.—Stereum (Hym.) tenuissimum.—Stereum Leveilleanum.—Polyporus (Amaurodermus) omphalodes.—Polyporus Chaperi.—Fomes applanatus.

Trametes pruinata, as named by Rev. Torrend.—Trametes citrina, as named by Rev. Torrend.—Polyporus Torrendii. (See Note 205.)—Polyporus submurinus.—Polystictus membranaceus.—Fomes pseudosenex.—Hypolyssus clavarioides. (See Note 206.)—Fomes senex.—Polystictus caperatus.—Polyporus licnoides.—Polyporus mutabilis. (See Note 207.)—Trametes cupreo-rosea.—Polyporus Guyanensis.—Polyporus pseudo-fruticum. (See Note 208.)—Polyporus adustus.

From S. Thome, Africa: Polyporus umbilicatus. (See Note 209.)—Fomes pectinatus.—Trametes pavonia.

From India: Hexagona polygramma.—Stereum (Hym.) tenuissimum.—Irpex concers.—Polystictus elongatus.

From Madagascar: Polyporus pruinatus.—Polystictus cryptomeniae.

WILDER, MRS. CHARLOTTE M., California:

Crucibulum vulgare.—Poria carbonaria.—Hydnum nigrum.—Cyathus stercoreus.—Stereum vellereum.—Cantharellus cibarius.—Clitocybe laccata.

YASUDA, A., Japan:

Radulum molariforme, Pers. Myc. Europ. Tab. 22, fig. 1 (= Radulum molare Fr.). I do not know Radulum molare in Europe, but this seems exactly same as Persoon illustrated. I have seen and photographed the type in Persoon's herbarium, but never studied it. The photograph seems same as this. Gillet's and Cooke's figures have no resemblance to it.

Stereum princeps.—Polystictus affinis. (See Note 210.)—Polyporus (Ganodermus) oregonensis. (See Note 211.)—Polystictus polyzonus.—Polyporus versisporus. (See Note 212.)—Polyporus Yoshinagai. (See Note 213.)—Polyporus Mikawai. (See Note 214.)—Polystictus dependens. (See Note 215.)—Naematelia Japonica. (See Note 220.)—Polyporus Cantharellus. (See Note 221.)—Polystictus velutinus, form glaber.—Nidula microcarpa.—Hydnum (unnamed).—Stereum (Hym.) rubiginosum.—Stereum frustulosum.—Pseudocolus Archeri.—Hydnum albidum.—Cudonia japonica, as named by Prof. Yasuda.—Thelephora papillosa. (See Note 222.)—Bovistella (probably unnamed).—Pleurotus nidulans.—Marasmius siccus.—Otidea auricula.—Melanogaster (sp.).—Isaria (unnamed). (See Note 223.)— Stereum (Hym.) tenuissimum.

NOTE 200.—**Thelephora mollissima,** from F. H. Ames, Brooklyn, N. Y. A very rare plant in the United States and does not appear in Burt's recent paper. The young growth is white, contrary to all other Thelephoras, I believe, and remains white in drying. It grows only in frondose woods, never in pine woods. Specimens are in Persoon's herbarium and a better one from Persoon in Montagne's herbarium. I found it in the University park at Upsala and it is Thelephora intybacea in sense of Fries (not Burt). It agrees with Fries' description and habitat. It is Thelephora atrocitrina for Quelet, who took Thelephora intybacea in sense of a Stereum. While we are certain that this is Thelephora mollissima as to Persoon's specimens, we think not as to his description. In fact, we believe that Berkeley had Thelephora mollissima right, and that it is same plant that Burt refers to Thelephora spiculosa. We are sure that Mr. Ames' plant is Thelephora intybacea in sense of Fries and probably in sense of Persoon originally. We will probably adopt the name Thelephora intybacea for the plant, though it will cause some confusion in American mycology, where the name has been applied in all our traditions to a quite different plant, which we believe does not grow in Europe.

NOTE 201.—**Polystictus variiformis,** from F. H. Ames, Brooklyn, N. Y. This is a rare plant and Mr. Ames is the only correspondent from whom I receive it in the East (cfr. Note 117). It varies much, as its name infers, and Mr. Ames sends pileate and resupinate forms. Peck comments on the same fact. It is surely same plant that Murrill calls Polystictus hexagoniformis, under which name I have a fine collection from James R. Weir, Idaho. I believe it will prove in time to be a polyporoid form of Lenzites heteromorpha, a rare plant of Sweden, and also Trametes subsinuosa, recently described in Europe. All these plants are pure white, have large pores, varying resupinate or pileate, pores varying round to elongated. The spores 5 x 10 are opaque, hyaline, and same in all specimens I have examined. The plant is so variable it was stated by Peck to be ambiguous between Polystictus, Daedalea, and Trametes. The pileate forms are thin and would more likely be sought in Polystictus. The resupinate forms have rigid pores and ordinarily would be classed as Trametes.

NOTE 202.—**Asterodon ferruginosum,** received from Dr. C. H. Kauffman from the Adirondack Mountains, N. Y. (Syn. Hydnochaete setigera.) This is the first American specimen I have gotten, although I have some type material from Europe through kindness of Patouil-

lard. The genus with its peculiar spiny, stellate hyphae tissue corresponds to Asterostroma in the Thelaphoraceae. The genus Hydnochaete, to which Peck referred the plant, if it is maintained, is cogeneric with our common Irpex cinnamomeus, being simply a Hydnaceous plant with setae on the hymenium, the "Hydnoporia" of Murrill's delayed discovery.

Asterodon ferruginosum is not a synonym for the more common Hydnum ferruginosum of Europe and United States, which has tubercular colored spores, and is now called Caldesiella. The original specimen was found mixed in a collection of Hydnum ferruginosum, and it is confusing and unfortunate that the same specific name was adopted.

NOTE 203.—**Hydnum strigosum,** received from Dr. C. H. Kauffman, from Michigan. A very rare plant and this is the first specimen I have received from an American correspondent. I collected it once in Michigan. This is the plant with which Banker made the most comical bull that was ever made in American mycology. He identified it with a mislabeled specimen of Polyporus hispidus in Schweinitz' herbarium and wrote a page article in his "Revision of Hydnaceae" (sic) based on a Polyporus (sic). Then, when he found the specimen which both Peck and Ellis had correctly determined as being Hydnum strigosum, Banker discovered that it was a "new genus" (sic) and a "new species" (sic).

Hydnum strigosum is as variable as it is rare. This specimen from Dr. Kauffman is dimidiate with stratose flesh a cm. thick. Those I collected were stipitate, with very thin flesh. In addition it has also been found resupinate, and named Hydnum stratosum by Berkeley. Notwithstanding its variations there is no mistaking it. It has a "structure" peculiar. The alternate stratae are composed of compact and loose brown hyphae, the latter loosely woven into coarse bundles. The spores are subglobose, 4 mic. smooth, transparent, guttulate.

Hydnum strigosus is both rare and boreal in both America and Europe. With us it is known from Michigan, New York, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio, but always rare. In Europe it is only known from Swedish specimens, and northern Sweden at that.

NOTE 204.—**Polyporus glomeratus,** received from Dr. C. H. Kauffman, from Michigan. The first specimen I have ever gotten and of much interest to me. This species has been confused by Murrill and myself with Polyporus radiatus, which it resembles in general appearance. There is a small cotype specimen at Kew, and in studying it last winter I made the discovery that its structure, which is exceptional among the polypores, was entirely different. Imbedded in the tissue of the pores are large, thick, deeply colored, long, cylindrical bodies. Similar bodies are found in the tissue of several foreign species, Fomes pachyphlaeus of the East, Polyporus Rickii of the American tropics, but we have in the United States, as far as known, no other species with this character.

The specimen was sent as a Fomes, and the layers are quite evident, but I think it is better classed as a Polyporus, for it is apparently an annual, the old layers being dead, and the new growth forming over them, but distinct, and not continuous. In its texture it is the same as such annual species as Polyporus radiatus.

A small fragment such as I have heretofore seen closely resembles Polyporus radiatus, but not this specimen. It grew on Acer encrusting logs for several feet and resupinate, also pileate on stumps. The fresh pores are greenish yellow, the old pores brown. Setae none found on the hymenium. Spores subglobose, 5-6 mic., very pale color, transparent, guttulate. Polyporus glomeratus was named over forty years ago, and we have just gotten a clear idea of it. It is very close to Polyporus Rickii of the American tropics, which may be a conidial bearing form of same thing.

NOTE 205.—**Polyporus (Amaurodermus) Torrendii.** Pileus orbicular, reniform, about 3 cm. in diameter, dark reddish brown, darker when old, the edges when young chestnut red. Stipe lateral, 6 cm. long, 3-4 mm. thick, with dull reddish brown velutinate surface. Pores large, 1-2 to mm. long, (1 cm.) almost reaching the crust. Spores smooth, colored, varying globose 12 x 12, to subglobose, 12 x 14, some 10 x 14 mic.

This is a unique species, which should be included in Section 5, Amaurodermus, of our Stipitate Polyporoids. It differs from all species heretofore known with smooth spores in its large pores. It is quite close to Polyporus insularis of New Caledonia, which has rough spores. The type specimens were received from Rev. C. Torrend, Bahia, Brazil.

NOTE 206.—Hypolyssus clavarioides, from Rev. C. Torrend, Bahia, Brazil, and named Telephone clavarioides by him. A unique and novel thing, but I would put it with Hypolyssus rather than to multiply the genera. I presume Telephone is a new genus. It is something out of the ordinary, at any rate. I believe it has not yet been published.

NOTE 207.—Polyporus mutabilis, from Rev. C. Torrend, Bahia, Brazil. Sent as subhydrophilus, Speg. I do not know the latter, but if so, surely a synonym for Polyporus mutabilis, which is common in our southern United States.

NOTE 208.—**Polyporus pseudofruticum.** Pileus dimidiate, ungulate. Context dual, the old hard and ligneous, the young soft and spongy. Surface soft. Color of old context cinnamon brown, of the new growth, yellow ocher. Setae none. Spores 2½ x 3½ hyaline, smooth.

The old context is harder, but the young is same spongy nature as Polyporus fruticum. Were it not for the hyaline spores, it would be referred to fruticum. This is probably a better Fomes, and so is Polyporus fruticum at times. Notwithstanding the discrepancies of spore colors, I think better classed as a form of Polyporus fruticum. Specimen from Rev. C. Torren, Bahia, Brazil.

NOTE 209.—**Polyporus umbilicatus,** received from Rev. C. Torrend, from S. Thome, Africa. Two specimens of same collection, one with minute pores, the other medium large pores. The latter runs close to brumalis, but has smooth, rigid pileus.

NOTE 210.—**Polyporus affinis,** sent by A. Yasuda, Sendai, Japan. The stipitate, glabrous specimens are typical, but of the same collection are subsessile, slightly pubescent specimens which I would refer to subsessile Polystictus flabelliformis if they were sent alone, as I referred a collection from J. Umemura. The entire section "Microsporus" grades into each other so there is no drawing a line between species.

NOTE 211.—**Polyporus (Ganodermus) oregonenssis,** sent by A. Yasuda, Sendai, Japan. Although this specimen is young and undeveloped, it is surely same as grows common in our Northwest United States on hemlock, the same host as Prof. Yasuda finds it in Japan. It has same characters, exactly as Polyporus lucidus, excepting that the stipe is in the same plane as the pileus, and it is a much larger and more obese plant. I have abundant specimens from Mr. Weir, Idaho.

NOTE 212.—**Polyporus versisporus.** Pileus ungulate, dimidiate (about 2 x 4 x 2 cm.). Surface with a reddish stain, hard but no distinct crust. Context pale isabelline, hard. Pores minute, 8-10 mm. long. Cystidia none. Spores cylindrical, 4 x 8-10, hyaline, straight.

Based on a collection (251) from A. Yasuda, Prov. Tosa, Japan. In general resemblance so close to Polyporus ochroleucus that I at first took it to be this species, same shape, size, context, and general coloration, though darker. On comparison the pores are more minute, but the main difference is in the spores, which are of an entirely different type, shape, and size. This species will be included in Section 82a of my Synopsis of the Genus Polyporus now in MSS.

NOTE 213.—**Polyporus Yoshinagai.** Pileus thin, rigid, incurved in drying, cuneate, reduced at base to a small attachment. Surface glabrous, dark reddish brown, faintly zonate. Context pale, very thin, less than 1 mm. Pores minute, 1-2 mm. long, rigid, pale, with concolorous mouths. Spores not found.

Based on a collection (1910) by T. Yoshinaga (No. 5) from Mt. Yokogura, Prov. Tosa, Japan. Also recently received from A. Yasuda, Prov. Tosa, Japan (No. 255). The plant should be classed in Petaloides, Section 15, though the pores and context and general rigidity of the plant recall Polyporus rigidus, from which it differs by its attachment and surface color.

NOTE 214.—**Polyporus Mikawai.** Pileus thin, brittle, rigid, white (3 x 4 cm. x 2 mm.) petaloid, with a short tubercular stipe. Surface glabrous, faintly lined. Pores small, round or slightly favoloid, decurrent. Spores abundant, 3½ x 10, cylindrical, straight.

Based on a collection (250) Prov. Mikawa, Japan, from A. Yasuda. There is no indication of any blackening of the stipe, but as to the pileus, texture, size, color, close to Polyporus elegans. The pores are larger, and the short, tubercular, uncolored stipe entirely different. We would enter it in Section 13, Petaloides of Stipitate Polyporoids.

NOTE 215.—**Polystictus dependens,** from A. Yasuda, Sendai, Japan. This little species is very rare in the southern United States. (Compare Myc. Notes, Pol. Issue, page 13, fig. 207) and this is the first foreign collection known. Prof. Yasuda sends an ample collection, more than I have heretofore gotten. The Japanese plant has larger pores and slightly larger spores (6 x 9) than our American plant, but surely the same peculiar species.

NOTE 220.—**Naematelia Japonica.** Globose (1½-2 cm.), plicate rugulose, pale yellow, consisting of pale, almost white, gelatinous layer, 1 mm. thick, surrounding a deep yellow more fibrillose core. Basidia globose, 16 mic., pale yellow, usually with several large guttae. Spores subglobose, hyaline, 10 x 12 mic., with thick walls and granular contents.

Based on a collection (281) from A. Yasuda, Japan. It is the Japanese analogue of Naematelia encephala of Europe and the United States, and might be considered a large form of it. It is larger, several times the size, and the core is softer and deeper yellow. There is a disposition of modern authors to neglect the genus Naematelia and, it having the same basidia, to unite it with Tremella. The heterogeneous nature of the tissue of Naematelia is for me a good generic character and entirely different from the homogeneous nature of a Tremella.

NOTE 221.—**Polyporus Cantharellus.** Pileus mesopodial (rarely pleuropodial), thin, fleshy, depressed, or infundibuliform. Surface smooth, grayish brown. Flesh thin, fragile, white. Pores white, medium, shallow, decurrent to very base of stem. Spores globose, 5-6 mic. hyaline, transparent, guttulate, smooth.

This is close to Karsten's figure of Polyporus tubaeformis (p. 10, fig. 53), but Karsten's plant has a dark stipe and belongs to Melanopus, otherwise the figure well represents the Japanese plant. Karsten gives no spore characters, and no specimen of his plant is in any museum that I have visited. Though small, I would class Polyporus Cantharellus in section 39 Ovinus. Specimen (259) from A. Yasuda, collected at Sendai, Japan.

NOTE 222.—**Thelephora papillosa.** Pileus (apparently) with a central stem, infundibuliform, lobed, thin, coriaceous dry texture. Context white. Upper surface pale, smooth, slightly brownish. Hymenium dark, distinct from the context, papillate with well formed papillae (about 75 x 250 mic.) which are permanent. Cystidia none. Spores pale colored, angular-globose, 8 mic. tuberculate.

Based on a half specimen (270) from A. Yasuda, Mikawa, Japan. The habitat not stated. It appears to have had a short stem which was enlarged above, the cup-shape pileus adnate and prolonged above the stem. There is no analogous species in Europe or America, in fact it could be made a new genus based on the white context of the hymenophore, different from the hymenium and the distinct, well formed papillae, and it might be classed in the Hydnaceae. However, the spore character is typically that of Thelephora, and one European species (T. terrestris) has a blunt, granular hymenium. I think it better to stretch the limits of the genus to include it than to multiply the genera.

NOTE 223.—**Isaria** (unnamed), received from A. Yasuda, Japan. This is what passes in Japanese literature as "Isaria arachnophila Ditm." and a bad misdetermination, for Isaria arachnophila is a little species not 2 millimeters long, and this is a large club-shape specimen 6 centimeters or more. It is an example of what errors can be made in naming fungi from descriptions. The species should be renamed, for it is something unique. It grows on a large spider, or the specimen looks to me more like a cocoon. It is compact and has a general resemblance of being a Cordyceps, but the spores are conidial. I do not know of any other Isaria that has any resemblance to it. It was sent as a "conidial form of a Cordyceps," but no Cordyceps corresponding to it has been named from Japanese material and I doubt if the connection can be traced. It is assumed generally that conidial bodies on insects are conidial forms of Cordyceps, but in most cases it is principally a deduction. Tulasne was quite positive that Isaria farinosa is a conidial form of Cordyceps militaris, which De Bary at first disputed and then virtually admitted. I am under the impression it has been demonstrated recently in the laboratory. They are different phases of the same fungus, but the Isaria form does not change into the Cordyceps form. They are developed under different conditions from the host.

ADDITIONS.

The following specimens have been received since the preceding list was sent to the printer:

BURNHAM, STEWART H., New York:

Irpex lacteus.—Calocera cornea.—Lycoperdon piriforme.—Polyporus pubescens.—Phlebia strigoso-zonata.—Polyporus lacteus. In sense of Note 148, Letter 49. This is the finest collection I ever saw.—Polyporus delectans. —Lycoperdon atropurpurea.—Dacryomyces deliquescens.—Lycoperdon piriforme var. tessellatum.—Irpex sinuosa.—Polyporus albidus.—Polystictus Grayii.—Irpex tulipifera.—Naematelia nucleata.—Polyporus albellus.—Phlebia radiata.—Poria aurantiaca.—Poria undata.—Poria ferruginosa.

DEMETRIO, C. H., Missouri:

Odontia. Species unknown to me.

HIBBARD, MISS A., Massachusetts:

Hydnum reticulatum (See Note 224).

HOUSE, H. S., New York:

Trametes piceina (See Note 225).

LATHAM, ROY, New York:

Exidia glandulosa.—Phlebia radiata.

NELSON, N. L. T., Florida:

Trametes hydnoides.—Hydnum ochraceum.—Polyporus (Ganodermus) lucidus. — Schizophyllum commune. — Geaster hygrometricus.— Stereum cuneatum (see Note 226).—Polyporus supinus.—Polystictus versicolor.—Lentinus villosus.—Stereum complicatun.—Lentinus strigosus.—Polystictus pergamenus.—Polystictus Friesii.—Polystictus sanguineus.—Hypochnus rubro-cinctus.—Stereum lobatum.—Polystictus versicolor.—Polystictus hir-

sutus.—Stereum bicolor.—Polyporus gilvus.—Fomes marmoratus.—Hirneola auricula Judae, "Jew's ear."—Daldinia concentrica.—Lenzites betulina.—Pleurotus nidulans.—Trametes lactea.—Polyporus obtusus.—Stereum lobatum.—Stereum bicolor.—Polystictus sanguineus.—Polystictus Friesii.—Fomes leucophaeus.—Trametes cubensis.—Trametes rigida.—Stereum ochraceoflavum.—Polyporus poculus.

OVERHOLTS, L. O., Indiana:
Fomes nigricans.

WOLF, F. A., Alabama:
Merulius lacrymans.

NOTE 224.—**Hydnum reticulatum.** Sent by Miss A. Hibbard, W. Roxbury, Mass. The first specimen I have received and, according to the records, the second collection known. It is a most peculiar species and entirely reverses the usual ideas of Hydnums and their spores. Many Hydnums have angular, tubercular, colored spores, others even, smooth, or asperate hyaline spores, but this stands alone in having angular, tubercular, **hyaline** spores. It demonstrates that the old Friesian genus Hydnum, on macroscopic characters, is far less embarrassing and more **natural** than the new fangled ideas of breaking it up into "genera" on spore characters, to say nothing of the confusion introduced by a jargon of new names.

Miss Hibbard collected the plant while on a visit to Nova Scotia, and was impressed when she gathered it that it was something unusual in the Hydnum line. The plant now is wood brown, the dried flesh paler isabelline. Miss Hibbard states, "I remember it grew in troops and that there was white on the pileus when fresh, but the pileus was not wholly white." The species is also unusual among Hydnums in having flattened decurrent teeth that in the dried specimens mostly remain pale at the apex. It was named from the teeth being united at the base to form a kind of reticulation, a minor feature, and the author could have given it a much better name had he appreciated its strong peculiarities.

NOTE 225.—**Trametes piceina,** from H. D. House, State Botanist, Albany, N. Y. Seven collections, including some type material of Peck. This plant has been held by Von Schrenk as same as Trametes Abietis of Europe as a variety of Fomes pini. While very close, our American plant has minute pores and the European plants large, usually daedaloid pores, and this, in my opinion, is a difference sufficient enough to maintain them as distinct.

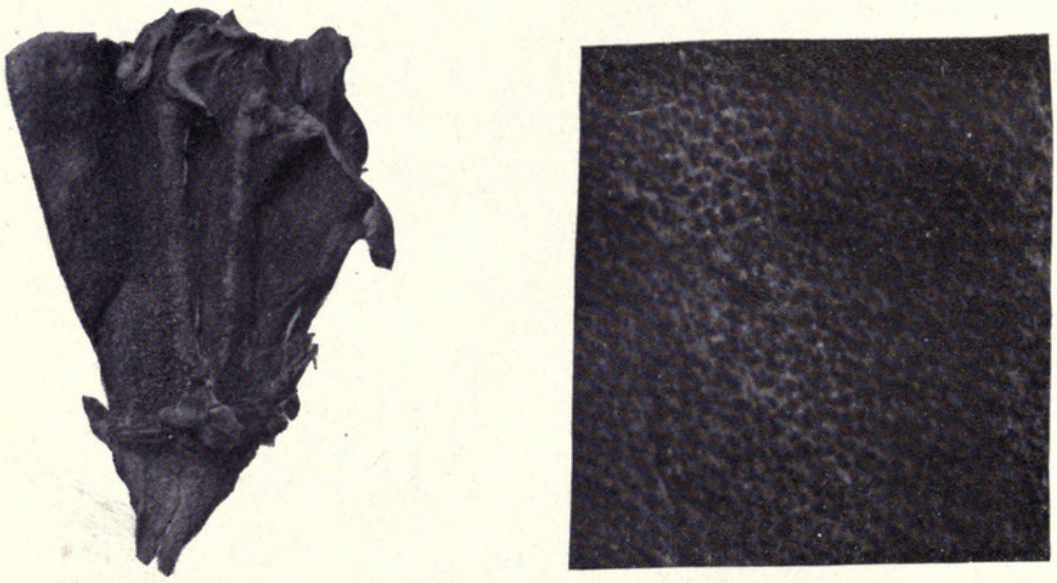
NOTE 226.—**Stereum cuneatum,** sent by N. L. T. Nelson, Gainesville, Florida. Pileus cuneate, tapering to the base (2 cm. high), cut into a few fimbriate segments. Surface pale, smooth. Hymenium unilateral, pale yellow (Honey yellow of Ridgway), smooth. Cystidia none. Spores globose, 3½-4 mic. hyaline, smooth. The plant grows densely caespitose in the earth, from a common mycelial base. It belongs in Section 7 of my recent pamphlet on Stipitate Stereums, and is the first addition to these plants I have gotten since the pamphlet was written.

NOTE 227.—**Poria Weirii.** Pores very minute round, perennial, stratified, 5-7 mm. long. Color cinnamon-brown. Subiculum thin, soft, spongy, concolorous, forming a narrow margin. Setae numerous, long, deep colored, imbedded in the tissue of the pore walls, the sharp ends projecting into the pores 30-40 mic. Spores not found, surely hyaline.

This is a large brown species, common and forming large patches on Thuja in our Western States. It is loosely adherent to the host. The structure is very peculiar, and the only other native polyporoid with similar structure known is Polyporus glomeratus. The "genus" Oxyuria was based on this structure (cfr. Synopsis Fomes, page 261). This is the only Poria I have ever noted belonging to this section. The original species known belonging to this section was Fomes pachyphloeus of the East (cfr. Synopsis Fomes, fig. 600). In that species the large, imbedded setae do not project into the pores as they do in Poria Weirii.

Naematelia Japonica (Note 220).

Polyporus Torrendii (Note 205).



Thelephora papillosa (Note 222).
Plant (natural size) and hymenium (X6).