

✓ *Quercus Rydbergiana* Cockerell. The leaves are somewhat more advanced than those of *Q. grisea*; their color is always pink. After considerable study, I think this plant is (like *Q. grisea*) best regarded as a subspecies of *Q. undulata*, namely **Quercus undulata Rydbergiana**, notwithstanding differences in the leaves and fruit. All things considered, I do not feel perfectly assured that there is more than one valid species of the *undulata* group at Las Vegas Hot Springs, but since five easily recognizable types are undoubtedly present, it is proper that they should have names of some sort.

→ EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.

## A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF PANUS

BY F. S. EARLE

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Stipe excentric; pileus irregular.                         | 2.                              |
| Stipe lateral.  | 14.                             |
| Stipe wanting; pileus sessile or resupinate.                  | 20.                             |
| 2. Pileus squamulose, strigose or velutinous.                 | 3.                              |
| Pileus glabrous.  | 7.                              |
| 3. Pileus white.  | 4.                              |
| Pileus colored.   | 6.                              |
| 4. Pileus infundibuliform, slightly velvety.                  | <i>P. Infundibulum</i> B. & C.* |
| Pileus somewhat depressed, villous or strigose.               | 5.                              |
| 5. Pileus 7-8 cm., villous, whitish.                          | <i>P. levis</i> B. & C.         |
| Pileus 20 cm., strigose, whitish.                             | <i>P. strigosus</i> B. & C.     |
| 6. Pileus cinnamon, becoming expellent, breaking into scales. | <i>P. conchatus</i> Fr.         |
| Pileus alutaceous, densely floccose-appressed, scaly.         | <i>P. troglodytes</i> Fr.*      |
| 7. Cespitose.   | 8.                              |
| Not cespitose.  | 11.                             |
| 8. Stipe tomentose.   | <i>P. connatus</i> Berk.*       |
| Stipe glabrous.   | 9.                              |
| 9. Lamellae free; pileus brown.                               | <i>P. Sullivantii</i> Mont.     |
| Lamellae decurrent or subdecurrent.                           | 10.                             |
| 10. Pileus infundibuliform.                                   | <i>P. concavus</i> Berk.*       |
| Pileus expanded-umbonate, yellow.                             | <i>P. illudens</i> (Schw.) Fr.  |
| 11. Pileus convex to expanded.                                | 12.                             |
| Pileus becoming umbilicate or infundibuliform.                | 13.                             |
| 12. Stipe glabrous.   | <i>P. Robinsonii</i> B. & Mont. |
| Stipe fibrillose-striate.                                     | <i>P. Cubensis</i> B. & C.*     |

\* Known from tropical America only.



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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 13. Lamellae subdistant.   | <i>P. torulosus</i> Fr.              |
| Lamellae densely crowded.  | <i>P. cantherelloides</i> Mont.*     |
| 14. Pileus squamulose, fibrillose or pruinose.                             | 15.                                  |
| Pileus glabrous.   | 19.                                  |
| 15. Pileus white or pale yellow.   | 16.                                  |
| Pileus brownish.   | 18.                                  |
| 16. Pileus with a gelatinous upper stratum.                                | <i>P. angustatus</i> Berk.           |
| Pileus not gelatinous above.   | 17.                                  |
| 17. Pileus white; lamellae white.  | <i>P. Wrightii</i> B. & C.*          |
| Pileus pale yellow; lamellae fulvous.                                      | <i>P. xylopodius</i> (Lev.) Fr.*     |
| 18. Pileus tomentose, 5-7 cm., subsessile.                                 | <i>P. alliaceus</i> B. & C.          |
| Pileus pruinose, becoming white when dry.                                  | <i>P. dealbatus</i> Berk.            |
| Pileus furfuraceous, 2 cm.; stipe dilated above.                           | <i>P. stipticus</i> (Bull.) Fr.      |
| 19. Pileus very glabrous; stipe dilated below; lamellae yellowish.         | <i>P. stipticus gutturosus</i> Mont. |
| Pileus glabrous; stipe merely a prolongation of the pileus, hairy at base. | <i>P. betulinus</i> Pk.              |
| 20. Pileus tomentose or pulverulent.                                       | 21.                                  |
| Pileus glabrous, striate, cervinous, cespitose.                            | <i>P. eugrammus</i> (Mont.) Fr.*     |
| 21. Lamellae covered by a veil when young.                                 | <i>P. operculatus</i> B. & C.        |
| Lamellae not covered by a veil.  | 22.                                  |
| 22. Pileus gray; lamellae dark ferruginous.                                | <i>P. salicinus</i> Pk.              |
| Pileus reddish; lamellae blackish-brown.                                   | <i>P. nigrifolius</i> Pk.            |

*Panus farinaceus* Schum. of Ellis & Everhart's North American Fungi, No. 2502, is *Pleurotus atro-caeruleus griseus* Pk. Reg. Rept. 44: 35.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

## A NEW ARABIS FROM GEORGIA

BY ROLAND M. HARPER

In the summer of 1901 I collected in the coastal plain of Georgia a few fruiting specimens of an *Arabis* which seemed to be undescribed. Wishing to see more complete material, I turned some seed of it over to the New York Botanical Garden, and the plants growing from these seeds have just flowered for the first time. The species may now be characterized as follows, all of the description except that of the fruit being drawn from living specimens:

\* Known from tropical America only.



Earle, F. S. 1903. "A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF PANUS."  
*Torreyana* 3(6), 86–87.

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