LETTER No. 12.

Paris, June, 1906.

List of specimens received from Europe and foreign countries since the publication of the last list, February, 1906. We beg to thank our correspondents for the specimens received. Excepting from Europe and the United States, the "puff balls" of the world are very little known, and I feel that more has been learned from the specimens received by me in the last few years than was previously known on the subject. It is a big world and many puff balls occur, and we are gradually learning more and more about them. If our friends who receive our publications will pick up and send such specimens as they notice we shall have in the end a general knowledge of the subject, and the species will be published and illustrated in a systematic manner.

The postal laws of France are very liberal regarding the exchange of packages from other countries, and specimens can be sent by package post at slight cost. That is one reason why I make my headquarters at Paris. Respectfully,

C. G. LLOYD,

107 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris, France.

ACLOQUE, A., France:

Bovista plumbea, Lycoperdon spadiceum.

de ARANZADI, PROF. T., Spain:

Calvatia cælata, Clathrus cancellatus, Lycoperdon atropurpureum, Lycoperdon cruciatum, Lycoperdon gemmatum, Rhizopogon rubescens, Scleroderma Geaster.

ARNOULD, LEON, France:

Elaphomyces granulatus.

BLANDENIER, A. (From Mariut, limit of the Libyan desert.): Terfezia Boudieri.

BRAUN, DR. K., German East Africa:

Cyathus Poeppigii, Lycoperdon Wrightii (The discovery of this American species in Africa is of interest. It does not occur in Europe), Scleroderma verrucosum.

COBB, N. A., Hawaii:

Lycoperdon pusillum.

CRADWICK, WM., Jamaica:

Auricularia auricula-Judæ, Cyathus limbatus, Lentinus villosus. CRUCHET, DENIS, Switzerland:

Bovista nigrescens, Calvatia cælata, Scleroderma verrucosum.

DAMAZIO, L., Brazil:

Caivatia lilacina, Schizostoma commune.

DUNN, MISS JESSIE, New Zealand:

Cyathus vernicosus, Geaster saccatus (tending toward Englerianus), Lycoperdon (a freak, consisting entirely of sterile cells), Lycoperdon pratense, Secotium erythrocephalum (spores 8x16, in those previously received they are stated to be 6x12), Polyporus (cfr. arcularius).

EARLE, F. S., Cuba:

Calvatia lilacina, Cyathus Earlei (type), Cyathus intermedius, Lycoperdon (sp.).

HARIOT, P., France:

Peziza corona.

HARIOT, P., (from Algeria):

Terfezia Leonis.

HARIOT, P., (from New Caledonia):

Auricularia polytrichum, Fomes senex, Ganoderma australe, Ganoderma Pisachopani, Ganoderma rugosa, Lenzites repanda, Polyporus scruposus, Polystictus elongatus, Polystictus hirsutus, Trametes Persoonii.

HARRIS, WM., Jamaica:

Cyathus limbatus (a very abundant collection), Cyathus pallidus (a few specimens mixed with limbatus), Lycoperdon gemmatum.

HEMET, L., France:

Lycoperdon piriforme, Lycoperdon pratense.

HIGGINS, J. E., Hawaii:

Scleroderma (cfr. verrucosum).

JAMES, HENRY SPENCER, Australia:

Clathrus gracilis (in alcohol).

JEKYLL, WM., Jamaica:

Cyathus sphærosporus (type), Cyathus stercoreus, Geaster saccatus, Laternea pusilla.

KIRTIKAR, COL. K. R., Bombay Presidency, India:

A fine collection of Calvatia lilacina as it grows in every country in the world.

KRUEGER, PROF. W., Germany:

Bovista nigrescens, Lycoperdon cruciatum, Lycoperdon gemmatum, Lycoperdon piriforme, Lycoperdon piriforme (a lacunose form), Lycoperdon spadiceum, Rhizopogon rubescens.

KUSANO, S., Japan:

Bovistella (undescribed), Lycoperdon gemmatum, Lycoperdon piriforme (form), Lycoperdon (cfr. spadiceum), Scleroderma verrucosum.

LEWTON-BRAIN, L., Barbados:

Scleroderma Geaster (a very small form that seems to occur only in the West Indies).

LUDWIG, L., France:

Elaphomyces asperulus (showing the asci which can only be seen in young specimens of Elaphomyces), Elaphomyces cyanosporus, Fomes annosus, Fomes Euonymii, Fomes fraxineus, Trametes pini, Trametes serialis, Trametes trabea.

MACHARDO, M. A. D., Perak, Straits Settlement:

Auricularia auricula-Judæ, Ganoderma australe, Ganoderma testaceus, Hexagona albida (Lenzites form), Lentinus blepharodes, Lentinus dactyliophorus, Polyporus auberianus, Polyporus cingulatus, Trametes cinnabarinus, Trametes lutescens, Trametes Muelleri, Trametes Persoonii, Trametes versatilis. (These plants, belonging to families I have not as yet studied, were named by Professor Patouillard.)

MILLEN, H., Tobago, West Indies:

Lentinus villosus, Lenzites, applanatus.

NAVAS, REV. L., Spain:

Cyathus vernicosus, Lycoperdon cepæforme, Lycoperdon pusillum, Lycoperdon subvelatum (the first time I have received it from Europe).

O'CONNOR, CHAS. A. O., Mauritius:

Cyathus (close to intermedius but I think not the same), Cyathus Poeppigii, Lycoperdon pusillum, Scleroderma patens (a new form of aurantium which opens like Scleroderma Geaster).

PAZSCHKE, DR. O., Dresden:

The specimens are from varied countries as named. BAVARIA: Lycoperdon piriforme. BELGIUM: Cyathus striatus. BRAZIL: Lycoperdon velutinum. GERMANY: Geaster Schmidelii, Gautiera graveolens. SAXONY: Crucibulum vulgare, Cyathus striatus, Lycoperdon gemmatum, Scleroderma Cepa, Shpærobolus stellatus, Tylostoma mammosum. South AFRICA: Calvatia candida (? sans sterile base), Calvatia lilacina, Geaster Englerianus, Geaster MacOwani (only known from South Africa. It is the same as Geaster fornicatus except it has a sulcate mouth), Geaster minimus, Geaster saccatus (form with a dark mouth), Geaster saccatus (typical), Geaster (unnamed as yet. We have seen the same plant at Berlin labeled "Geaster granulosum, Fuckel," but that "species" is Geaster minimus, and the South African plant is much too large and much too granular to be included with minimus), Myriostoma coliformis, Scleroderma verrucosum (a form different from the European form). SWITZERLAND: Geaster fimbriatus, Melanogaster Broomeianus. TIROL: Corticium aurantiacum.

PIERRHUGUES, MONSIEUR, France:

Polyporus hispidus.

RICK, REV. G., Brazil:

Calvatia lilacina, Calvatia rubro-flava (the only collection I have ever seen except from the United States), Cyathus Montagnei, Entonæma lignescens, Geaster Harioti (recently listed by Rev. Rick as Geaster asper, also the plant referred to as Geaster Lloydianus, which name I think can not be used as the plant illustrated under the name is not the plant so referred in the text), Geaster Javiacus (= Geaster Lloydii, Myc. Notes, p. 50), Geaster pectinatus (a small form), Geaster saccatus and Geaster Englerianus and many intermediate, Hydnangium luteo-carneum (recently described by Bresadola), Lycoperdon acuminatum (spores *slightly rough*; they are smooth in all I have previously seen), Lycoperdon cruciatum, Lycoperdon (cfr. gemmatum), Lycoperdon juriensis, Lycoperdon piriforme, Lycoperdon velutinum, Simblum sphærocephalum, Tylostoma exasperatum.

SIMMONDS, J. H., Australia:

Cyathus Poeppigii (Previously unrecorded from Australia, but that is not surprising as the Australian species have been very poorly worked).

TERRY, H. W., Hawaii:

Cyathus Earlei.

THIBOU, A., Antigua, West Indies:

Cyathus pallidus, Cyathus (close to limbatus but with narrow spores 6x20 mic.).

YASUDA, PROF. A., Japan:

Geaster hygrometricus, Geaster saccatus, Lasiosphæra Fenzlii (the first time ever collected except in British India and Ceylon), Lycoperdon gemmatum, Polystictus sanguineus.

YOSHINAGA, T., Japan:

Crucibulum vulgare, Lycoperdon gemmatum, Lycoperdon piriforme, Mitremyces Ravenelii, Nidula (close to N. microcarpa and the first specimen of this genus known from Japan), Scleroderma tenerum.



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