

LETTER No. 19.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 1, 1908.

List of specimens received from Europe and foreign countries since the last report, November 1, 1907, and including a few crowded out of Letter No. 17.

We list the plants here under the names as we have labeled them in the museum at the time they were received. Some of the species received from foreign countries, where the subject is little known, do not have names or impress us as being marked forms or varieties of known species. In these cases we think it is better to not specify the plants by definite names until we make a comparative study of the subject in connection with other forms known from these countries.

A number of plants received from tropical countries belong to families that we know very slightly as to their tropical species. The best we can do in these cases is to indicate the genus and compare them to their nearest allies in Europe and America. All such specimens are carefully preserved and will come into use in our future studies. At present we claim no critical knowledge as to tropical species, excepting as to the Gastromycetes.

I beg to thank my correspondents for the very liberal contributions they are making to the museum. All specimens received are carefully labeled and systematically preserved. My publications are sent to those who favor me with specimens, and I trust are a partial return for their trouble.

Owing to the uncertainty of American foreign mails I would prefer foreign species be sent to my Paris address as follows. They will reach me more surely, but with some delay.

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Paris, VI, France.

Continued From Letter No. 17.

PETCH, T., Ceylon:

Bovistella aspera (Nice specimens. These have a slight sterile base. I am now convinced that Berkeley's *conspurcatum* and *citrinum*, both surely the same, are old specimens after the cortex has fallen), *Lycoperdopsis arcyrioides* (A wonderfully good genus, recently described, *Monsunia*, page 158, from Java. These are the first specimens I have ever received excepting a small portion of the type kindly given me by Dr. Hennings), *Nidularia* unnamed ("Part of Berkeley's Ceylonese specimen of *Nidularia Duriaea*." This has no resemblance to the Mauritius species; on the contrary, it is certainly an unnamed species. It is characterized by peculiar, branching, spiny fibrils of the peridiole walls, which are not known in any other true *Nidularia*, and only known in *Nidula Emodensis* of India, cfr. *Nidulariaceae*, pp. 9 and 12), *Geaster saccatus* (with an "elongated" mouth which I hardly think is natural), *Sphaerobolus rubidus* (From these dried specimens I could tell nothing, but Mr. Petch furnishes a most interesting

note on it: "The unopened fungi are white, but have blackened in drying. They grew on elephant dung, as did Berkeley's specimens. When fresh they are globose, white, slightly tomentose, about 1.25 mm. in diameter, opening with 4-6 small, almost upright teeth, which are reddish-yellow internally. The open fungus is somewhat urceolate. Peridiole oval, shining, red-brown, about 1 x .75 mm. Spores oblong, oval, 5-5.5 x 3 mic. It looks altogether different from *Sphaerobolus stellatus* as I have seen it abundantly in England"), *Lycoperdon rubeculum* (I have obtained a much clearer idea of this species from Mr. Petch's specimens than from the type specimens at Kew. It is a good species with the thick, hyaline capillitium of *Wrightii*, the strong diaphragm of *pratense*, and the external appearance of *piriforme*. Its relations are closest with the *pratense* group. Spores small, 3 mic., apiculate, smooth, compressed globose).

PUJUILA, JAIME, Austria:

Fomes pinicola, *Polystictus tomentosus*-form (It seems to me, although this has two pilei superimposed, as in Fries' picture of *Schweinitzii*), *Hydnum* (sp. unknown to me).

RICK, REV. J., Brazil:

Tylostoma Berteroanum (Father Rick finds it in great abundance), *Tylostoma verrucosum* (or *T. Bonianum* if these species are really distinct from each other, which I am now inclined to doubt).

SCHUPP, REV. F. A., Brazil:

Hirneola auricula-Judae, *Xylaria* (sp.), *Itajahya galericulata*, *Polystictus*, *Fomes*, *Clathrus* (a nice dried specimen and photograph of a species that I do not know. It surely is not in Moeller's *Phalloids* of Brazil. There are several species such as *Clathrus crispatus* of Ceylon and *Clathrus pseudo-cancellatus* of Africa that are not illustrated, or with such figures that no idea can be obtained of them, and we can not know what their real characters are), *Simblum sphaerocephalum*.

TEPPER, J. G. O., South Australia:

Mesophellia sabulosa (This curious Australian genus was fully considered in our Australian pamphlet. It is among the most curious puff balls we have, and the genus is known from no other country in the world. This is the first specimen I have received, and the specimens in Europe are principally at Kew. *Mesophellia sabulosa* is very close to the original species *Mesophellia arenaria*. They have the same spores, which are 5-6 x 12, rather than 4 x 12, as stated in our pamphlet. The only difference is the exoperidium. In *arenaria* this peridium is of coarse fibrous tissue: in *sabulosa* it is of the nature of a sand-case), *Cyathus Colensoi* (which is only an Australian form of *Cyathus vernicosus*, with more globose spores. Very close and otherwise exactly the same).

THOMSON, GEO. M., New Zealand:

Scleroderma flavidum.

YASUDA, A., Japan:

Fomes fomentarius (Not as "ungulate" as this species is in America and Europe, but surely the same species), *Fomes leucophaeus* (Our common species in the United States), *Polyporus volvatus* (Exactly the same as our American plant. The occurrence of this unique species in

Japan ought to open the eyes of those botanists who treat fungi as though they were local in distribution), *Polystictus versicolor*, *Geaster hygrometricus*—unopened, *Cyathus stercoreus* (surely the only common *Cyathus* in *Japan*). Also six other polyporoids unknown to me.

Received Since Letter No. 17.

ACLOQUE, A., France:

Geaster Schmidelii.

BADET, REV. L., Italy:

Cyathus vernicosus, *Fistulina hepatica*, *Polystictus cinnamomeus*, *Lycoperdon* (young).

BARBIER, M., France:

Trametes gibbosa, an obese, abnormal form, *Fomes pinicola*, *Polyporus caesius*, *Polyporus* (species), *Polyporus fumosus* (on willow).

BERNARD, DR. CHAS., Java:

A fine lot of phalloids in alcohol, representing almost the entire phalloid flora of Java. We are enabled to make photographs of several species not heretofore represented in our collection. Detailed accounts will be given in *Mycological Notes*. The collection embraces the following species: *Phallus indusiatus*, *Jansia rugosa*, *Aseroe arachnoidea*, *Simblum gracile*, *Mutinus bambusinus*, *Clathrus Treubii*, *Phallus irpicinus*, and the following *Nidulariaceae*, *Cyathus Poeppigii*, spores 24 x 32. Cups are smaller and lighter color than usual. *Cyathus* (sp.), material scanty, and I find no spores. Also two specimens in alcohol belonging to genera, I know nothing about as to their foreign species. *Xylaria* (sp. ?), *Lachnocladium*.

BOURDOT, REV. H., France:

I receive a great many specimens from correspondents, but I have never gotten a nicer shipment than the box I received from Rev. Bourdot. They were all labeled (evidently in keeping with the views of Rev. Bresadola, which greatly enhances their value to me). I list them as labeled, excepting in a few instances, and where Quèlet's "generic" names were used. These specimens from Rev. Bourdot were all ample in quantity, excellent in quality, and as a whole the nicest shipment I have received this season. *Poria taxicola*, *Poria vaporaria*, *Poria terrestris*, *Poria reticulata*, *Poria obducens*, *Poria contigua*, *Poria ferruginosa*, *Poria gilvescens*, "Bres, in litt," *Fomes nigricans* (This determination accords with Boudier's recent plate and differs from the interpretation of Bresadola, *Fungi Knet.*), *Fomes Euonymi*, seems to me distinct from *ribis*. *Fomes jasmini* (Rev. Bourdot attributes this to Quèlet, but I am unable to find where published. It is a new plant to me, somewhat resembling *Fomes scutellatus* in size and general appearance, but its relations are in a different section of the genus), *Fomes rubriporus*, *Polyporus pubescens* (We have a plant in the United States that passes for "*Polyporus pubescens*, Fr." but it seems to me not the same as the European plant.) *Polyporus betulinus*, *Polyporus elegans*, *Polyporus stipticus*, *Polyporus dichrous* (A rather rare plant in Europe, and these are the first *fresh* European specimens I have seen. The *old* specimens in the museums of Europe have changed so that I could tell very little about them. A *very common* plant in the United States, and

surely the same as the European.) Polyporus caesius, Polyporus radiatus, Polyporus rufescens (or Daedalea rufescens, as labeled), Polyporus Marianii (Det. Bresadola!), Trametes pini, Trametes gibbosa, Trametes rubescens, Lenzites tricolor, Septobasidium Bagliettoanum, Hymenochaete corrugata.

BRANDIS, E., Bosnia:

Trametes gibbosa (on Abies), Polyporus adustus, on Abies. Some have the typical "smoky" hymenium, but others the hymenium was so light color I would have had trouble in placing them had they been sent separately. Polyporus varius, on Abies. Lycoperdon piriforme, Panus rudis, on Abies. Exactly the same plant we have in the United States and which for so many years was known here as "Lentinus Lecomtei." Our plant, however, is usually on frondose wood. Fomes fomentarius? (Not characteristic, if correct. I find no spores.) Lenzites sepiaria.

CEPÉDE, C., France:

Lycoperdon spadiceum, Daldinea concentrica.

DRAPER, WALTER, Egypt:

Poria (sp. unknown to me).

DUNCAN, S., New Zealand:

Polystictus (sp.) Most curious with a black hymenium, *minute pores*, colored setae. I can get no trace of it in the books, but may be able to "match it" in some museum of Europe. Undescribed genus close to Protuberia, Calvatia lilacina (sterile base), Stereum (sp.), Geaster sacculus, Stereum (sp.), Lycoperdon pratense, Clathrus cibarius, Daedalea (cfr. quercina), Auricularia (sp.), Tremellodendron (?) sp., Secotium erythrocephalum. A unique and beautiful species that reaches me only from New Zealand. The spores vary much in size. These are from 6-9 x 12-18 mic. Scleroderma Ceba? Fomes (sp.), Corticium (sp.).

DUPAIN, VICTOR, France:

Lenzites flaccida, Polyporus rutilans, Poria (sp.), Trametes (sp.), Fomes Ingelzae, Fomes applanatus, Polyporus sulphureus, Polyporus lucidus, Polystictus (sp.), Polyporus hispidus, Polystictus velutinus, Fistulina hepatica, Polyporus elegans, Polyporus varius, Daedalea quercina, Polystictus lutescens? I should judge from the books, but I do not know. Poria (sp.).

ENGELKE, C., Germany:

Fomes igniarius? Polystictus perennis, Polystictus versicolor, Polyporus varius, Scleroderma verrucosum, Polyporus benzoinus, Fomes salicinus, Poria purpureus (as labeled).

FAURIE, REV. U., Japan:

Three collections and forms of Lycoperdon gemmatum, which is a very common species in Japan, as it is in the remainder of the temperate world. Lycoperdon polymorphum, the true type form of Europe with a well developed sterile base, and which does not occur (typically) in the United States.

GREEN, ALBERT, New South Wales:

Stereum hirsutum, Polyporus, Catastoma abnormalis, Cyathus stercoreus, Boletus, Stereum (Hym.) cfr. rubiginosum, Poria (probably) resupinate Fomes, cfr. salicinus. Panus (cfr. rudis). It answers the de-

scription of *Lentinus dealbata* in Cooke's Handbook. *Irpex* (cfr. *pachylon*), *Schizophyllum commune*, *Polystictus sanguineus*, *Trametes lactinea* (?), *Hexagona tenuis*, *Hexagona* (sp.), Sent with the preceding, but certainly a distinct species.

HAMILTON, A. G., New South Wales:

Geoglossum nigritum, *Scleroderma flavidum*, blacker than usual, but too small for *S. Geaster*. *Peziza*, *Lycoperdon pusillum*, *Geaster Readeri*.

ICHIMURA, T., Japan:

Scleroderma tenerum.

JAAP, PROFESSOR OTTO, Germany:

A fine collection of interesting species. They were all labeled by Professor Jaap, and most of them are listed as labeled. In fact, a number of the *Porias* I would have been unable to name.

Lycoperdon umbrinum, *Poria eupora*, same plant as called in the United States *Poria attenuata*. *Eupora* is "prior." *Poria taxicola*, *Poria sanguinolenta* "frisch rein weiss, bei Druck rot, dann braun werdend." *Lenzites trabea*, *Polyporus fragilis*, *Polyporus radiatus*, *Fomes conchatus*, *Polyporus acanthoides* (??), *Polyporus giganteus*, *Polyporus elegans*, *Polyporus albidus*, *Polyporus fibula*, *Polyporus fragilis*, *Polyporus caesius*, *Poria nodulosa*, as labeled at least, *Poria mucida*, *Poria reticulata*, *Poria purpurea*, *Poria subtilis*.

Polyporus radiatus, *Polyporus nodulosus*. Prof. Jaap gives as a synonym *P. polymorphum*, and on studying Rostkovius' figure I think he must be right. But the plant is a *Polyporus*, not a *Polystictus*, as usually classed. *Poria medullapanis*, *Poria taxicola*, *Polystictus versicolor*, *Poria obliquus*, *Poria floccosa* (?), *Calvatia saccata*, *Lycoperdon cupricum*?

KLINCKSIECK, PAUL, France:

Trametes Bulliardii (as labeled). Another marked form of the polymorphic "*Daedalea confragosa*." This specimen has a surface not "*laevi, glabro*," as called for in the description, but rather "*molli villoso*" like *Trametes gibbosa*. Of the many forms of this plant I have seen this is the first one with such a surface. *Trametes hispida*, *Stereum purpureum* (?).

KRUGER, PROFESSOR W., Germany:

Polyporus adustus, *Polyporus crispus*. This answers Fries' description exactly, and I think is the true *crispus*. It differs from *adustus* in its *large, lacerate* pores. *Polyporus fumosus*, *Polyporus fumosus*, *resupinate*, *Lenzites betulina*, *Lenzites flaccida*. The distinction between *Lenzites betulina* and *Lenzites flaccida* is beginning to be plain to me, but I think they run together, so that it is not practicable to keep them distinct. *Fomes igniarius*, *Polystictus versicolor*, *Daedalea unicolor*, *Polystictus zonatus*? *Trametes* (unknown to me).

KRUMBIEGEL, G. H., India:

Six collections of polyporoids. All, save one, belonging to the section *Ganoderma*. I have never worked with the foreign species of these plants.

Geaster Englerianus. These are the typical black forms that occur only in the tropics.—Phalloid (unnamed). It was a dried specimen only,

unaccompanied by notes or sketch. I would not like to try to reconstruct the plant from the specimen, but am confident it is no known species I hope to get further details.

LAING, H. W., New Zealand:

Secotium lutescens. Color of the peridium "dark cream to pale yellow on upper surface, lighter color below." Spores colored, smooth, elliptical 7 x 12 mic. The plant is closely related to *Secotium erythrocephalum*, but differs in color, which is "pale yellow" instead of bright scarlet. The plants are not well dried, but it seems to me the peridium takes more of a pileate form than usual in this genus and spreads out away from the stipe. It is very distinct from all species previously known to me.—*Pilacre*. "A small red plant, growing on a piece of clay." It belongs, I think, to the genus *Pilacre*, a genus little known to me. I find no description of any red species.—*Crucibulum vulgare*. A small form that is more frequent in Australia than in Europe or America.—*Secotium scabrosum*. This is the first collection I have received of this plant, and all previously known was a single head at Kew. It differs from its allies in having *warted spores*. Color "bright violet" when fresh.—*Secotium* (unnamed). Color "malachite green on the upper surface, lighter yellow." No green *Secotium* is described. It differs from other species also in having *strong apiculate* spores, almost pedicellate.—*Scleroderma flavida*—*Clathrus cibarius*. Mr. Laing writes that the species is "plentiful enough in some localities. Usually they are three or four inches in diameter, as stated by you, but in some cases they grow even up to six inches in diameter."—*Geaster limbatus*. Typical as to form with the English plant and the first collection recorded from Australasia. There is only one difference between this collection and the European plant. The color of the English endoperidium is black, of the New Zealand more grayish, even silvery. A "new species" might be based on the difference, but I do not think it advisable to thus needlessly complicate matters.—*Lycoperdon pratense*, with abnormal cortex.

LUJA, EDOUARD, Congo Free State:

Cyathus. It does not exactly fit anything. Spores 16 x 18. Coarse peridiole fibrils. Closest to *limbatus* and *Montagnei*.—*Lycogala Epidendrum*. The occurrence in Central Africa of this little *Myxomycetes*, so common in Europe and United States, is another evidence of the wide distribution of fungi.—"*Xylaria flabelliformis*" or very close. Almost the same plant that we have and which Schweinitz first called *Thelephora* (*Merisma*) *nigripes* and afterwards *Xylaria flabelliformis*, claiming that it was the conidial state of a *Xylaria*, which view was accepted in Ellis' *Pyrenomycetes*, and is current tradition in America. It has, however, I think, never been verified by observation. The African plant is very much the same shape, but has larger spores, 4 x 8 (3 x 6 in American form). *Calvatia lilacina*, as it grows in every country in the world.

MUNN, MRS., Jamaica:

Calvatia lilacina (sterile base).

PETCH, T., Ceylon:

Lycoperdon cervinum. In the sense of Berkeley's Ceylon determination, not of his South American, which is not a *Lycoperdon*.—*Lycoperdon rubeculum*, a good species as previously noted.—*Geaster Archeri* (form).

Mr. Petch notes, "Geaster saccatus with a sulcate mouth, from the same square yard as my former specimens." It is undoubtedly true that Geaster Archeri is Geaster saccatus with a sulcate mouth. But "sulcate" and "even" mouths are held as the primary division of the Geasters, and if we disregard it we shall have no character whatever on which to base species (Cfr. Article on page 7 of Index to Vol. I, also Notes on the Geasters, page 142). Mr. Petch's specimens also present a new character in Geaster Archeri. The endoperidium is scurfy, "asperate;" indeed, if it has a pedicel it would be Geaster asper.

ROLLAND, L., France:

Polyporus dryadeus—Polystictus zonatus.

SCHINZ, PROFESSOR HANS, Switzerland:

Cyathus striatus—Lycoperdon Desmazieres.

SILLITOE, F. S., Khartoum, Soudan:

Podaxon Mossamedensis. The species of Podaxon are all more or less doubtful, for it is difficult to decide as to the specific value from the scanty collections in the museums. They differ in size and shape of spores and color of gleba, but it is a question if color is not a condition of ripeness instead of a character. Mr. Sillitoe's plant has globose, acajou colored spores 8-10 mic. in diameter, and agrees only with Mossamedensis, which was from Angola, Africa, and the type in the British Museum. It has same spores as pistillaris, but is a larger plant.—Fomes (Ganoderma).

STEPHENS, ELLEN, Jamaica:

Cyathus Montagnei.

TORREND, REV. CAMILLE, Ireland:

Poria vulgaris, Poria eupora, Poria sanguinolenta, Poria farinella, Poria (unknown to me). It has the texture and appearance of Merulius tremellosus, but I think a Poria not a Merulius.—Polyporus elegans (?)—Poria (sp.). It has peculiar colored setae tipped with a hyaline gland.—Polyporus elegans—Fomes annosus—Poria (2 species)—Lycoperdon piriforme (form)—Lycoperdon piriforme var. tessellatum—Lycoperdon velatum (without the veil)—Lycoperdon velatum—Lycoperdon piriforme (form)—Cyathus striatus.

TORREND, REV. C., Portugal:

Colus hirudinosus. Rev. Torrend finds this frequent in the sand and not on manure, which was the habitat of the original specimens from Corsica. He also finds specimens without stipe, tending to invalidate the genus Colus by uniting it to Clathrus. He sends nice specimens in alcohol, from which I shall be able to make good photographs. The plant has never been illustrated by a photograph.—Geaster Schmideli—Geaster elegans (rare, cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 312)—Geaster minimus—Torrendia pulchella. Fine specimens in alcohol of this unique genus. I will shortly have an article in Mycological Notes, as I can now illustrate it satisfactorily from these specimens. No other related genus is known in the Gastromycetes. Bovista radicata, a rare plant in Europe, cfr. Myc. Notes, pp. 262 and 280. Lycoperdon piriforme, this specimen collected in Ireland. Tylostoma granulorum—Lycoperdon pusillum—Lycoperdon pratense—Lycoperdon polymorphum (form). This differs from the type form in having slightly elliptical spores. Lycoperdon pusillum—Calvatia lilacina—Gyrophragmium lusitanicum as named by Father Torrend. It is a form with a subterranean stem, the pileus

resting on the surface of the sand. Spores are subglobose 5 x 6 mic., smooth, about the same as in the type form.

TURNER, E. J., Australia:

Thelephora (?). It has the appearance of a Thelephora, but the spores do not fit. They are globose, subhyaline, smooth, 4 mic. Geaster saccatus (?). Specimen old and doubtful.

USSHER, CHAS. B., Africa:

Geaster Javanicus, fine specimen of a beautiful tropical species. Lycoperdon fuligineum, form. Agrees with the type form in habits and dark peridium, scanty sterile base, and particularly in thick, hyaline, septate capillitium. It differs in spores, which slightly rough, are not as in the type form "strongly spinulose." Geaster saccatus, small tropical form with dark, inner peridium. Xylaria (Sp.), conidial form. Cyathus limbatus, spores 16 x 20-24. It looks more like Poeppigii as to cups, but we must refer it to limbatus on its spores. It is really intermediate.

VAN BAMBEKE, DR. CHARLES, Belgium:

Fomes connatus—Polyporus giganteus—Fomes cryptarum (as labeled). I am not familiar with it, but it seems to answer Fries' description and fairly well Bulliard's figure. Bresadola refers cryptarum to Fomes anosus, which these specimens are certainly not.—Polyporus (?)

OBSERVE YOUR PHALLOIDS.

The phalloids of the world excepting Europe, Java, Brazil, and the United States are practically unknown. They grow with you and are such striking plants, that they should excite your curiosity. They are all foetid. We want to learn them; we want to learn what grows with you, and it will be an easy matter if you will aid us. When you find a phalloid, make a sketch of it (a crude one will answer), and indicate on the sketch the colors of the parts. Then dry the specimen and send the sketch and dried specimen. Write us if it is common or rare, where it grows, any local names it may have, etc. If you indulge in photography, a good photograph is the best record you can make of the plant, and should it prove to be a species not illustrated by a photograph, we will gladly publish your photograph with due credit.

Will you not aid us with dried specimens, sketches, or photographs if possible, of your phalloids?

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