

LETTER No. 34.

Specimens received since last report. I beg to thank those who continue to favor me with specimens. I am now working on the Polyporoid plants, and shall be particularly grateful to receive specimens of this group.

May, 1911.

C. G. LLOYD.

BATES, REV. J. M., Nebraska:

Tylostoma campestris—*Polyporus gilvus*.

DE BELLAING, J., England:

Polyporus squamosus.

BRENCKLE, DR. J. F., North Dakota:

Daedalea unicolor—*Favolus europaeus*—*Trametes hispida*, with white context—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Stereum frustulosum*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Scleroderma tenerum*—*Fomes* (on cottonwood) unknown to me. It has the same setae and spores as *Fomes pomaceus*, and similar context, but the general appearance is different.

CAHN, MRS. J. A., Michigan:

Polyporus lucidus—*Favolus europaeus*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Polyporus picipes*—*Stereum complicatum*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polyporus brumalis*—*Polyporus resinosus*—*Polyporus* (unknown to me).

CHESTENNOW, N., Russia:

Daedalea unicolor—*Daedalea sulphurella*, Pk. as labeled, but determination is very doubtful.—*Cyathus vernicosus*—*Corticium polygonium*—*Bovista nigrescens*, more probably *plumbea*.—*Stereum hirsutum*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polyporus squamosus*—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Daedalea quercina*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Fomes fomentarius*—*Panus stipticus*—*Panus rudis*. It will be noted that these specimens from the distant Caucasian Mountains of Russia are almost all the same as the common species of Europe, a further evidence of the wide distribution of the species of fungi.

CROSSLAND, CHARLES, England:

Lycoperdon cepaeforme—*Bovista nigrescens*, young—*Polyporus fumosus*, much thinner than ordinary—*Polyporus dryadeus*—*Trametes cervinus*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Polyporus tephroleucus*—*Polyporus lacteus* (?)

—*Poria rancida*—*Polyporus chioneus*, in sense of Bresadola, Fung. Kmet.—*Polyporus caesius*—*Poria sanguinolenta*, spores globose, 5 mic.—*Lenzites repanda*, from Australia—*Fomes australis*, from Australia.

DUMÉE, MONSIEUR, France:

Fomes salicinus.

FISHER, PROFESSOR G. C., Maryland:

Polyporus sulphureus—*Fomes connatus*—*Arachnion album*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Poria Andersonii*, colored spores and setae—*Lentinus blepharodes*, B. & C. Compared with the type at Kew. It undoubtedly has other names, however. Years ago it was determined for me in Europe as *Lentinus Berterii*, which was a species of India, but I am sure of *blepharodes*, not of the other.

GLATFELTER, N. M., Missouri:

Polyporus robiniophila.

GRIFFIN, D. B., Vermont:

Polyporus lucidus—*Daedalea quercina*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Fomes leucophaeus* tending toward *vegetus*.—*Fomes Eberhartii*.

HANMER, C. C., Connecticut:

Tylostoma mammosum, a bleached specimen, collected near Rome, Italy.

HARIOT, P., France:

Poria nitida, color fresh, but I am told was a little yellow when fresh. *Cystidia* abundant, large. Spores 4-5 x 5-6, hyaline, smooth, with granular contents, not guttulate.

HAWLEY, H. C., England:

Polyporus salignus—*Polyporus chioneus* in the sense of Bres. Fung. Kmet. I have not been able to decide as to *chioneus*.

HENDERSON, DR. W. H., California:

Polystictus versicolor—*Polyporus Palliser*, a species named from British America, misdescribed and misascribed to Australia in Saccardo. It is close to *Polyporus carneus* if not a form of it, but has a silvery white surface with appressed fibrils. A bad mess was made of its publication. This specimen has been compared with the type.—*Bovista plumbea*.

JONES, MRS. W. C., Washington:

Crepidotus variabilis—*Crucibulum vulgare*—*Secotium acuminatum*—*Calvatia caelata*, smooth form—*Merulius lacrymans*, a large, thick, white pad just beginning to form its pores. This is the celebrated "dry-rot" that causes so much destruction to floors, etc., and concerning which books have been written.—*Lycoperdon piriforme*.

KAWAMURA, PROFESSOR S., Japan:

Colored sketches of *Pseudocolus Javanicus* and *Laternea bicolumnata*.

LUDWIG, MONSIEUR, France:

Pilacre faginea. I was most glad to get these specimens fresh, as I have never collected it.—*Fomes salicinus*—*Poria* (cfr. *contigua*).

LUJA, EDOUARD, Africa:

Clathrus Fischeri. Nicely dried specimens with color notes which demonstrate, I think, that this is a good species, clearly distinct from *Clathrus cibarius* of Australia.—*Clathrus camerunensis*. This is the first time I have received this species. It is a question if it is not the same as *Clathrus pusillus* of Australia.

MAINGAUD, E., France:

Polyporus betulinus—*Trametes Bulliardii*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Polystictus hirsutus*, fauve form = *lutescens*, Pers.—*Peniophora quercina* (determined by Miss Wakefield).

PETCH, PROFESSOR T., Ceylon:

Fomes dochmius, compared with the type—*Polyporus rhinocerotis*, heretofore only known from two specimens at Kew from Malay.—*Poria Ravenelii*, a black species quite common on palm stems in Ceylon.—*Fomes subresinosus*, recently and badly named. A common plant in the museums formerly wrongly referred to *Fomes nigro-laccatus*.—*Polystictus versicolor*, growing on the elevated regions of Ceylon.

ROLFS, P. H., England:

Fomes applanatus—*Poria versipora*—*Fomes pomaceus*—*Polyporus cuticularis*—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Polyporus lucidus*—*Polyporus squamosus*—*Polystictus hirsutus*.

SWANTON, E. W., England:

Fomes pomaceus—*Fomes ribis*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Fomes annosus*. One specimen grew in a perpendicular position and produced a nodular form exactly the same as shown in Bulliard's figure of *Polyporus cryptarum*. It is not Bulliard's "species," however, for the context color is different, but it demonstrates that the peculiar shape of Bulliard's figure is simply due to growing in an abnormal position, and has no specific importance.

SUKSDORF, W. N., Washington:

Crucibulum vulgare—*Polysaccum crassipes*, a nice specimen—*Geaster rufescens*—*Nidula microcarpa*, rare, occurring only in the Northwest.—*Geopora Cooperi*, according to the description. Tuberaceous plants are rarely received. The spores of this specimen are 16 x 28.—*Tylostoma occidentalis*—*Lycoperdon piriforme* (yellow form)—*Geaster hygrometricus* (unopened)—*Lycoperdon cupricum*—*Lycoperdon piriforme*—*Lycoperdon piriforme* (form)—*Lycoperdon umbrinum*—*Lycoperdon atropurpureum*—five collections of *Rhizopogon*, species I can not determine from dried specimens.

TRASK, MRS. BLANCHE, California:

Tylostoma campestris, growing in a low valley, 75 feet below the level of the sea. The genus *Tylostoma* is the only one that would be likely to be found in such a situation.

USSHER, C. B., Straits Settlements:

Phallus indusiatus (dried).

WHETSTONE, DR. M. S., Minnesota:

Hydnum pulcherrimum. Compared with the type at Kew. I judge that *Hydnum cirratum* from Lea, as determined by Berkeley was the same plant. I think *Hydnum cirratum* does not grow at Cincinnati.—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Hypochnus rubro-cinctus*, Ehrenb., probably a lichen. Determined by Miss Wakefield.

NOTE.—Crowded out of Letter No. 26.

STERLING, E. B., New Jersey:

Schizophyllum commune—*Pleurotus dryinus*, teste Peck—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Polyporus dichrous*—*Polyporus gilvus*, abnormal—*Poria radula*—*Polyporus brumalis*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Polystictus hirsutulus*—*Asterostroma*, a peculiar genus, but the species not known to me—*Merulius Corium* (?)—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Panus stipticus*—*Lenzites corrugata*—*Peziza aurantia*—*Phallus duplicatus*—*Phallus Ravenelii*, both phalloids in quantity—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Paxillus atrotomentosus*—*Hydnum ochraceum*—*Hypocrea alutacea* (a rare plant)—*Craterellus cornucopioides*, abnormal form—*Polyporus Berkeleyi*—*Polyporus* (sp. unknown to me)—*Polystictus pergamenus*, abnormal—*Guepinia Peziza*, the first time I have received it—*Polystictus focicola*—*Irpex pachylon*—*Xylaria* (sp.)—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Panus rudis*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Cantharellus minor*—*Thelephora multipartita* (rare)—*Fomes rimosa*—*Clavaria aurea*—*Lenzites betulina*—*Lentinus vulpinus*—*Lentodium squamulosum*—*Lenzites vialis*—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Polystictus hirsutus*—*Urnula Craterium*—*Craterellus cornucopioides*—*Clavaria* (with a parasite)—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Polyporus brumalis*—*Tremella* (close to *foliaceus* or *fimbriatus*)—*Geoglossum hirsutum*—*Cantharellus cibarius*—*Stereum versicolor*—*Bulgaria rufa*—*Stereum sericeum*—*Fistulina hepatica*, *conidial form*, teste Patouillard. Very curious. The first time I ever saw it. *Hypocreaceae*. Probably a new genus, teste Patouillard. Immature.—Genus, very curious, unknown to me or to Patouillard.—*Hypomyces Lactifluorum*—*Cyclomyces Greenii* (?) (old specimen)—*Poria tulipifera*—*Thelephora terrestris*—*Daedalea confragosa*, a very peculiar, thin form, which I receive only from Mr. Sterling. It is close to the form known as *Lenzites corrugata*.—*Craterellus dubius*? I think only little, malformed *cornucopioides*.—*Hydnum caput-ursi*—*Hirneola auricula-Judae*—*Hydnum aurantium*—*Polyporus rutilans*—*Thelephora vialis*—*Thelephora* (sp.)—*Polystictus focicola*—*Hydnum velutinum*—*Polyporus betulinus*—*Polyporus gilvus*.

SWOPE, DR. EUGENE, Ohio:

Fomes graveolens, beautiful specimen.

WHETSTONE, DR. M. S., Minnesota:

Lenzites betulina—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Polyporus* (cfr. *applanatus*)—*Polyporus adustus*—*Reticularia Lycoperdon*.



Lloyd, C. G. 1911. "Letter No. 34." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 3, 1–4.

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