

LETTER No. 39.

February, 1912.

Report of specimens received since the publication of our last letter. We beg to thank our correspondents for continuing to send us specimens for study. There are accumulating in the museum more specimens of fungi than have ever been gotten together in one collection and we are still wanting more. It is only by constant handling that anything of value can be learned regarding species of fungi. One collection does not make a species and it is unfortunately true that the greater part of "literature" is devoted to this kind of "new species." We are not half as much interested in "new species" as we are in the old species, their characters, distribution, and variation, and it is only by abundant collections that the truth can be learned.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Heretofore, we have had our foreign correspondence and specimens sent to Paris, No. 63 Rue Buffon, and the specimens sent there would reach me with some delay. Those correspondents living in countries having parcels post arrangements with the United States can send them more quickly if sent direct by parcel post, but specimens should not be sent in the open mail to the United States as many of them are lost in the mails. The English postal service is more satisfactory and specimens sent even in the open mails to our English address will reach us with very little delay. We have arranged with Mr. Skan to forward to us promptly such specimens as come to our address in his care. We will therefore ask our correspondents residing in countries where there is no parcel post with the United States to send their specimens c/o Mr. Skan. But few countries have parcels post arrangements direct with the United States.

Please use this address for all
specimens not sent by parcel post:

C. G. LLOYD,
c/o Mr. S. A. Skan,
No. 37 Holmes Road,
Twickenham, England.

This address for specimens sent
by parcel post only:

C. G. LLOYD,
224 W. Court St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
U. S. A.

Specimens received since last report are as follows:

AMES, FRANK H., New York:

Polystictus biformis—*Polyporus rufescens*. This is rather a rare species in the United States in its perfect form. The abortive form (*Polyporus distortus*) is far more common.—*Stereum tuberculosum* although this has a reflexed pileus, and *tuberculosum* is given as a resupinate species. The

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hymenium turns red on being wet and scraped. The spores are 3 x 5, much smaller than those of the similar *Stereum rugosum* (which are 5 x 10). I am very glad to get these specimens.—*Polyporus Spraguei*—*Thelephora terrestris*—*Fomes connatus*—*Polyporus cuticularis*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Nectria cinnabarina* or a related species—*Polyporus albellus*—*Polystictus conchifer*—*Daedalea confragosa* (trametoid form)—*Daedalea*? unknown to me.—*Polyporus dichrous*—*Trogia crispa*—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*—*Stereum sericeum*—*Crucibulum vulgare*—*Cyathus stercoreus*—“*Xylaria*” *flabelliformis* Schw. It passes as a “conidial form” of *Xylaria corniformis* but I think it has nothing to do with any “*Xylaria*.”—*Polyporus salignus*—*Hydnum ochraceum*—*Stereum* (*Hymenochaete*) *tabacinum*—*Polyporus resinosus*—*Daedalea unicolor*—*Lenzites velutina*—*Irpex cinnamomeus*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Guepinia spathulata*—*Phlebia radiata*—*Fomes ignarius*. The smooth form called *Fomes nigricans*. This collection has abundant setae on the hymenium—*Polyporus adustus*—*Fomes rimosus*—*Fomes Everhardii*—*Daedalea confragosa* or *Lenzites corrugatus* which is only a thin form of the same thing.—*Hydnum ferrugineum*—*Polyporus pubescens*, (almost the same thing as *velutinus*).—*Polystictus perennis*—*Polyporus Curtisii*—*Polyporus albellus*—*Polyporus gilvus*—*Merulius tremellosus*—*Polyporus radiatus*—*Polyporus cuticularis*—*Polyporus Spraguei* (?)—*Phallus duplicatus*—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*—*Daldinea concentrica*.

BALLOU, W. H., New York:

Polyporus albellus—*Lenzites saepiaria* with daedaloid hymenium.—*Hygrophorus Ravenelii*—*Daedalea juniperina*. “The entire stump of a Red Cedar was honeycombed with these big pore tubes, extending vertically up the stump for six inches.”

BEARDSLEE, H. C., North Carolina:

Cordyceps militaris. Growing on a cocoon. This is our most frequent species, but I have never before seen it except growing from chrysalides.—*Geaster saccatus*—*Geaster rufescens*.

BONHAM, MISS ELLEN IDA, Australia:

Stereum hirsutum—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Polyporus ochroleucus* (fine specimens)—*Polystictus* (Sp.).

BLACKFORD, MRS. E. B., Massachusetts:

Polyporus radiatus.

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

Polystictus hirsutus—*Fomes ribis*. On *Symphoricarpus*. In the East it occurs only on the *Ribes* species, but in the West it occurs also on *Symphoricarpus*.—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Polyporus adustus*, aberrant form more imbricate and indurated than usual.—*Stereum purpureum*?

BUTIGNOT, DR., Switzerland:

Geaster fimbriatus.

BURNHAM, STEWART H., New York:

Polyporus picipes—*Polyporus delectans*.

CHEEL, EDWIN, Australia:

Polyporus rhipidium "fairly common in this state."—*Polystictus sanguineus*. Thicker than ordinary and approaches *Polyporus cinnabarinus*.—*Polystictus versicolor*, pale form.—*Hexagona rigida*, fine specimens.—*Polyporus luteo-olivaceus*.—*Merulius umbrinus*.

COOK, MEL. T., New Jersey:

Scleroderma Geaster.

CRADWICK, WM., Jamaica:

Polystictus maximus. Same as type in Montagne's herbarium.—*Polystictus* (sp.). It has the surface and context of *hirsutus* and the pores of *occidentalis*.—*Panus* (Sp.)—*Trametes hydroides*—*Fomes fasciatus*.

DEARNESS, JOHN, Ontario:

Hymenochaete corrugata?—*Peniophora incarnata*?—*Valsaria cincta* (as named).—*Daedalea confragosa*—*Thelephora pedicellatum*—*Pleurotus nidulans*—*Solenia anomala*—*Exidia glandulosa*.

DUTHIE, MISS A. V., Transvaal:

Schizophyllum commune—*Thelephora terrestris*—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Xylaria* Sp.—*Polyporus dichrous*—*Stereum hirsutum*—*Stereum* (Sp.)—*Polyporus hispidus*—*Stereum lobatum*—*Lentinus* (Sp.)—*Polystictus versicolor*. Typical.

EVANS, I. B., Pole, Africa:

Auricularia delicata (Fries, as *Laschia*). This was named from South Africa as *Laschia delicata* Fr. and is readily the type of the genus *Laschia*. This genus at the present day, however, has acquired quite a different signification.—*Hexagona Pobeguini*. (Cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 500.) This species only known from Africa is recognized by the brown, velutinate pores (also pileus when young).—*Polystictus flavus* (cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 450). This is a common irpicoid *Polystictus* of the tropics and can be called either *Irpex* or *Polystictus*.—*Polyporus gilvus*. Very common in Africa, also United States. Absent from Europe.—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Polystictus iodinus*—*Polystictus lanatus*. This is only a more yellow form of *Polystictus occidentalis*.—*Polystictus zonatus*. Almost typical as to color with the European form.—*Polystictus versicolor*—*Polystictus velutinus*—*Polystictus hirsutus*. *White form* which does not occur in Europe.—*Fomes Haskarlui* (= *Fomes Korthalsii* Bres. not Lev.) (= ? *Fomes calcitratus* Berk.) (= ? *Fomes senex* Mont. Juan Fernandez not Cuba.)—*Cyathus vernicosus*. Has smaller and more tapering cups but otherwise same as ordinary form. Spores are 8 x 12.—*Stereum hirsutum*—*Stereum versicolor* as always determined by Fries and Berkeley.—*Lycoperdon pusillum* (or very close).—*Lycoperdon endotephrum*—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Polyporus gilvus*. The form with a rough surface is *Polyporus scruposus* Fr. but it is hardly a good form of *gilvus*.—*Fomes rimosus*. This has markedly smaller pores than the type form from Australia, but with the same color, surface, spores, hyphae, I should feel like referring it to this species (Cfr. Note 26).—*Fomes* (*Ganodermus*) *australis*—*Trametes*

(or *Polystictus*) *obstinatus*—*Guepinia* *spathulata*—*Polyporus* *luteo-olivaceus*.

HASSLER, DR. F. A., California:

Battarrea *Stevenii*. A fine large specimen. The species "*Stevenii*" rests only on its large size, for there is no real difference between any species of *Battarrea*. Underwood discovered this to be a "new species" which he called *Battarrea* *laciniata* but this was in line with many of his "discoveries."

HIBBARD, MISS A., Massachusetts:

Cordyceps *capitata*. A nice collection.

JERRUCK, D. F. O., India:

This was a very liberal collection of twenty or more large specimens collected in various localities, and evidently well representing the common forms in this region. When we sort them out, however, we find they are all referable to two species.—*Polyporus* (*Ganodermus*) *Oerstedii*. (See Note 25).—*Fomes* *Pappianus*, (See Note 26).

LAING, R. M., New Zealand:

Calvatia *lilacina*. Sterile base.—*Panus* (Sp.).

LANE, ROSE, California:

Polysaccum *pisocarpium*—*Polystictus* *versicolor*.

LIND, DR. J., Denmark:

Poria *Friesiana*. No doubt Bresadola's determination.—*Poria* *obliqua*.

MAHALUXMIVALA, C. D., Bombay:

Polyporus *lucidus*, various forms. (See Note 27.)

MacCLEMENT, W. T., Ontario:

Polystictus *versicolor*—*Fomes* *leucophaeus*—*Thelephora* *terrestris*—*Polyporus* *pubescens*—*Trametes* *Abietis*. The pores of this collection are not as large as they should be, hence to this extent doubtful.—*Daedalea* *unicolor*—*Stereum* *purpureum*—*Hypoxylon* *coccineum*—*Polystictus* *abietinus*—*Schizophyllum* *commune*—*Polyporus* *pubescens* (?) surely same thing but more "brown" than *pubescens* should be.

MIGNAULT, REV. JOSEPH, Canada:

Polyporus *lucidus*—*Polystictus* *perennis*—*Polystictus* *conchifer*.

MORRIS, GEO. A., Massachusetts:

Lenzites *saepiaria*—*Fomes* *fomentarius*—*Polystictus* *hirsutus*—*Fomes* *leucophaeus*—*Polystictus* *cinnabarinus*—*Fomes* *connatus*—*Stereum* *complicatum*—*Polystictus* *circinatus*—*Polyporus* *perplexus* (See note 24).

NELSON, N. L. T., Iowa:

Polystictus hirsutus—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*—*Fomes leucophaeus*—*Polystictus biformis*—*Calvatia lilacina*—*Polystictus versicolor* (with adustus pores).

O'CONNOR, C. A., Mauritius:

Hexagona mirabilis. (Cfr. *Hexagona Synopsis*, p. 38, fig. 329). This is exactly the same as my Samoan collection and the only other collection known to me.—*Favolus princeps* or very close, but I think worthy of a separate name. It is characterized by very peculiar, branched cystidia on the hymenium, in this species so large they can be seen with the naked eye. This species has the surface of the pileus scurfy with similar bodies which *Favolus princeps* does not have.—*Tremella fusiformis*. This seems to be the most common white *Tremella* of the tropics.—*Fomes hornodermius*—*Daldinia concentrica*—*Polyporus arcularius*—*Polystictus flavus*—*Stereum* (Sp).

PAUL, J. T., Australia:

Lycoperdon pratense—*Polysaccum pisocarpium*—*Mycenastrum Corium*—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*—*Sclerotium* of *Polyporus Mylittae* known as "native bread" in Australia.—*Thelephora terrestris*—*Strobilomyces pallida*.

PECKOLT, GUSTAV, Brazil:

Fomes fasciatus—*Hexagona variegata*—*Polystictus sanguineus*—*Schizophyllum commune*—*Polyporus plebius* (provisional see Note 23).—*Polyporus auriscalpium*—*Polyporus* (*Amaurodermus*) *Chaperi*. The second collection known, the only other being in the museum at Paris and collected in Cuba many years ago. (See Note 35).—*Polyporus*. A thin *polystictus* form of *Polyporus gilvus*. I presume it has a special name but I do not know it.

RATNAGAR, S. N., India:

Fomes unknown to me. (See Note 28).—*Polyporus* (*Ganodermus*) *Oerstedii*. (See Note 25).—*Polyporus Curtisii*. With the same surface, context, spores we would so refer this specimen, although it is mesopodial with a short, thick stem. *Curtisii* in the Southern United States has usually a lateral stem, as the closely related *lucidus* has. Spores very abundant in this specimen.—*Podaxon calyptratus* (?) (See Note 29).—*Phellorina inquinans*. (See Note 30).—*Polyporus lucidus*, very young.—*Lentinus* (Sp.)

RIDLEY, H. N., Straits Settlement:

Polystictus sanguineus.—*Polystictus semisanguineus* (See Note 31).—*Trametes expallens*. As I believe from the description, although as no type exists it is of course doubtful. It answers, however, every word of Fries' description.

RICK, REV. J., Brazil:

Lenzites repanda—*Auricularia polytricha*—*Hirneola auricula-Judae*—*Polyporus plebius* (prov. See Note 23)—*Polyporus*. (Sp.)—Poly-

stictus pinsitus—Polyporus licnoides, not typical but close—Polystictus caperatus, typical—Polyporus gilvus with abnormal, faveolate hymenium.—Favolus Brasiliensis—Lenzites betulina. The tropical plant while unquestionably the same species differs a little in general aspect from the temperate region forms.—Polystictus hirsutulus—Polystictus pinsitus—Irpex coriaceus. (Cfr. Note 36).—Fomes australis—Polyporus gilvus—Polyporus brumalis (young)—Polyporus versicolor, (pale.)—Fomes leucophaeus (abnormally stipitate, sent as amboinensis.)

SAHNI, B., India:

Fomes fomentarius—Polyporus squamosus—Fomes ulmarius. All three are European species, and exactly the same.

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

Calvatia rufoflavum—Scleroderma flavidum—Lycoperdon pratense—Geoglossum ??—Mycelial mass of Polyporus basilapidoides?

UMEMURA, JINTARO, Japan:

Polyporus ochroleucus. (On Prunus.) This is a Polyporus not Trametes as found in Saccardo.—Lenzites furcata. This is very close to Lenzites betulina but has *narrow* dichotomous gills.—Polystictus pergamenus (on Prunus).—Polystictus pterygodes—Cyclomyces fuscus (on Quercus).—Polyporus (on Quercus) *very close* to dryadeus of Europe, same peculiar, shiny context color. Spores subglobose 10 x 12 colored. Setae rare, with a swollen base, acute. These are about same "structural" characters as those of dryadeus but the Japanese plant has a smooth but distinct thin crust which the European species does not have.—Polyporus (on Diospyros) (unknown to me).—Stereum spadiceum. Hymenium reddens on being bruised.—Polystictus with a tawny, zonate, upper surface very similar to that of Polystictus zonatus, but with isabelline context and pores. The pores are very minute and fine.—Trametes (on Cryptomeria). Unnamed I think. Color surface, context and pores pale rose.—Fomes (on Quercus). Unknown to me but very distinct. Surface rugulose zoned, black. Context ferrugineous. Annual layers *very distinct* narrow about 8 to an inch with a *very* thin context layer between them. Pores minute. Spores colored, subglobose $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$. Setae *slender*. This is a species very distinct from any known to me.—Polystictus. This seems to be polyporoid when young, but when old the pores are lacerate with a lamellate arrangement and then it is a better Irpex. The teeth have hyaline cystidia. It is unknown to me.—Polyporus (on Albizzia). Unknown to me.

WEIS, D. W., Massachusetts:

Panus stipticus—Corticium (?)—Daedalea confragosa—Polystictus pergamenus (very?)—Irpex cinnamomeus—Irpex lacteus—Stereum sericeum—Stereum complicatum—Lenzites betulina—Polystictus versicolor.

WHETSTONE, DR. M. S., Minnesota:

Pterula densissima. (See Note 32).—Polyporus gilvus—Daedalea unicolor—Guepinia elegans—Merulius tremellosus—Tylostoma campestris—Polyporus gilvus—Helvella elastica—Xylaria polymorphum—Stereum di-

aphanum (very rare)—*Thelephora Schweinitzii*—*Geaster hygrometricus*—*Favolus europaeus*—*Stereum fasciatum*—*Irpex lacteus*—*Polystictus pergamenus*—*Lentodium squamulosum*—*Trametes hispida*—*Stereum spadiceum*—*Lenzites betulina*—*Polyporus brumalis*—*Polyporus picipes*—*Polystictus perennis*—*Polyporus adustus*—*Lenzites saepiaria*—*Fuligo septica*—*Hydnum adustum*, very doubtful. I do not know it. This reference is only put forth as a possible solution.—*Polyporus induratus* not published.—*Daldinia vernicosa* (young).—*Polyporus* unknown to me, white. Spores $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Close to *albellus* but different surface.—*Polyporus*. Unnamed I think. Section *Merismus*, white, thin, with minute pores. Spores 3×4 guttulate.—*Leotia viscosa*.—*Tremella* which has been called *Tremella foliacea* in American mycology but not the same I think as the European species.

NOTE 24. *Polyporus perplexus*. The rediscovery of this species by Mr. George E. Morris, Waltham, Mass., is of great interest. It answers to the description exactly, and there is no type in Peck's collection (cfr. *Myc. Notes*, p. 378). This is the first specimen I have seen. It has quite peculiar microscopic characters not noted by Peck, Hyphae slender, deep colored. *Setae* large, curved, deep colored. Hymenial elements white. Spores hyaline, 4-5 oval, smooth. As we have previously stated, *perplexus* in the sense of Murrill was based on a guess that in the light of the evidence (cfr. *Myc. Notes*, p. 378), has no probability even of truth.

NOTE 25. *Polyporus* (*Ganodermus*) *Oerstedii*. Abundant specimens from D. F. O. Jerruck, Karachi, India, correspond to *Polyporus lucidus* of Europe, has the same laccate crust, context, context color, annual pores, spores, etc., and I question if a piece of the pileus could be distinguished from a piece of *lucidus*. It never has a long, laccate stem as the form of *lucidus* of Europe, although some of the specimens do have a short stem. Nor is the resinous surface so strongly shiny as the typical *lucidus* of Europe. I do not believe that the type form of *lucidus* in temperate regions is ever sessile, and the most of these specimens are not only sessile but imbricate dimidiate. Hence while *Polyporus Oerstedii* might be held as a form of *lucidus*, I think it is entitled to a distinct name. This (or a similar) sessile form occurs (rarely) in Europe, when it is called *Polyporus resinaceus*, and in the United States where it has lately been named *Ganodermus sessile*. *Polyporus Oerstedii* has lately been published as a synonym for *Fomes australis*, but that in my opinion is a gross error, for it is not a "Fomes" and has quite a different (laccate) crust.

NOTE 26. *Fomes Pappianus* received from D. F. O. Jerruck, Karachi, India, and determined by Bresadola. When I received it I was inclined to refer it to *rimosus* as it is very similar in all its leading characters. The pores of *Pappianus* however are longer, the spores slightly larger and the crust smoother than in *Fomes rimosus*, but in all of its essential characters it is very close to *Fomes rimosus* in its type form (from Mauritius) (doubtful from Australia). *Fomes rimosus* is a very common plant on the locust tree in the United States and agrees in every character with the type in Berkeley's herbarium from Mauritius. It has been known, and correctly so, in American mycology always as *Fomes rimosus* excepting Berkeley's and Schweinitz's early determination, where it was referred to *Fomes igniarius*. Mr. Murrill (naturally) discovered it as a "new species," calling it *Fomes Robiniae*, which would have been a good name for our American plant. I find it very rarely in Samoa and the Samoan plant can not be told from the American plant, either by macroscopic or microscopic characters.

NOTE 27. *Polyporus lucidus*. These collections from C. D. Mahaluxmivala, Municipal Gardens, Bombay, ten in number, illustrate the difficulties in referring the polyporoid collections to "species." The collector no doubt took them all for different species, and yet for me they are but different conditions and forms of the same thing. While we refer them to *Polyporus lucidus* of Europe, for all have the same texture, spores, context color, and essential characters, they differ in characters that are variable. The surface is laccate to a more or less degree. Some have the same surface exactly as the European form. Others the color is more yellow and not so strongly laccate. These correspond to *Polyporus Curtisii* of our Southern United States. As to stipes none are exactly the same as the European form. All are shorter and more obese. Two of the collections are almost sessile. One could well be referred to *Polyporus Oerstedii*. What should be done with the tropical forms of *Polyporus lucidus* is a question. Each specimen could be called a "new species" for each differs from the other in some respects, and these "new species" would have just as much value as many that are proposed on single collections or as they say "known only from the type locality."

NOTE 28. *Fomes* unknown to me and I presume unnamed, sent in by S. N. Ratnagar, Hyderabad, India. It seems a good species and is unknown to me. It is very close to *Fomes robustus* of Europe as to context color, bright cinnamon, and the spores hyaline, globose 5-6 mic. It differs in having no crust, the surface being concolorous, also the

peculiar narrow-concentric-zonate context. This specimen was sent to me labeled *Fomes Pappianus* but it is quite different from that species (as named for me by the author) in essential characters.

NOTE 29. *Podaxon calyptratus* (?) from S. N. Ratnagar, Hyderabad, India. The species of *Podaxon* have never been worked out historically. Several of them reached Europe in very early days and their identity rests on old specimens in out of the way museums. Exactly the same plant that Mr. Ratnagar sends is found at Kew "collected Rawni Pindee Aitchison, Aug., 1878. Eaten by the natives," and referred to *Podaxon calyptratus* Fr. This specimen is cited in Saccardo "Punjab Aitchison." Fries' name was based on Bosc's old figure from Senegal and its identity with this Indian plant is of course doubtful. The type of *Podaxon calyptratus* if it exists is probably at Padua, Italy, but no one has seen it. Mr. Ratnagar sends the specimen as "an edible fungus found on the banks of canals and in cultivation."

NOTE 30. *Phellorina inquinans*, from S. N. Ratnagar, Hyderabad, India. The genus *Phellorina* may be considered as a single species. Collections vary as to the length of the stipe and the scaliness of the peridium, but all have the same gleba and spores. The genus is rare in most countries, most common in Mediterranean regions. It affects sandy soil. Aitchison on the Afghanistan Boundary Commission reports it "Fungus profuse everywhere, some being large to a foot in height." His specimens were named "*Xylopodium Aitchisoni*," but the specimens at Kew are the same species as *Phellorina Delastrei* of Algeria and only a more scaly form of the plant Mr. Ratnagar sends.

NOTE 31. *Polystictus semisanguineus* as I shall call a specimen received with *Polystictus sanguineus* from H. N. Ridley, Singapore, Straits Settlements. While it may be a form of the common *sanguineus*, it is very different from the ordinary form and of the hundreds of specimens of *sanguineus* I have seen, I never saw one like it before. The color is not deep red, but pale mottled red. It is thicker than *sanguineus* and the strongest difference is the surface is not smooth like *sanguineus*, but soft, pubescent and feels like chamois skin. I think it worthy of a name.

NOTE 32. *Pterula densissima* Berkeley I presume. From Dr. M. S. Whetstone, Minneapolis, Minn. I have heretofore referred our American plant to *Pterula multifida* Fr. but since becoming acquainted with the European plant in Sweden I think our American plant is distinct.

NOTE 33. We have received from Mr. E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J., very large specimens of *Polyporus Berkeleyi*. These specimens weigh respectively 19 and 24 lbs. *Polyporus Berkeleyi* is the largest species of *Polyporus* we have in the United States, and attains a greater size than the similar plant, *Polyporus giganteus*, notwithstanding the name of the latter.

Owing to its large size it is strange to me that it is not referred by Mr. Murrill to *Polyporus colossus*. It has as much resemblance to *Polyporus colossus* as the plant that he has so referred, as neither of them have any resemblance to it whatever, except in being "large." This process of guessing at the identity of a plant from the name ordinarily has not much to commend it, but after visiting the museum where the type is preserved, then to come home and make such a "break" only illustrates the "scientific" value of the superficial work that is done on these cursory visits.

Mr. Sterling also sends me two very fine photographs of the species as it grows, but they are about the same as the photographs that we have previously published (Fig. 362) on this species in *Myc. Notes Pol.*, Issue p. 37.

NOTE 34. *Polyporus auriscalpium* (*Amaurodermus*). A nice collection has been received from Gustav Peckolt, Rio, Brazil. It agrees exactly with Persoon's original specimen at Paris. It grows from a long straight root-stalk. Most but not all specimens are "*Auriscalpium*" in shape. Some are almost mesopodial. In fact, it may develop in time that *Polyporus omphalodes* of Berkeley is the same thing.

NOTE 35. *Polyporus Chaperi* (*Amaurodermus*). A specimen received from G. Peckolt is the second specimen known. This is a finer specimen than the type at Paris. The surface is rugulose zoned, but glabrous. Color reddish brown. Stipe mat with sterile branches as in the type. This species has a structure that I did not note when I examined the type. The fibrous tissue of the tubes consists of long, deeply colored, pointed hyphae, the ends often projecting into the tubes and appearing like colored setae of other species. I have noted a similar structure in *Fomes pachyphloeus*, but if this is a character of the type specimen of *Polyporus Chaperi* (and it must be if this is correctly named), I did not notice it. Spores are globose, smooth, pale colored, 10-12 mic.

NOTE 36. *Irpex coriaceus* is a plant of the American tropics said to have several synonyms. The teeth have a peculiar greenish olive color by which it is known at once. Rev. Rick distributes it as *Poria portoricensis*, which was named, I think, from the description, as I have never found any type at Upsala, though there may be a cotype at Berlin. *Hydnum trachyodon*, as guessed in Saccardo, is the same thing (type at Paris). The plant is best known from Berkeley's naming, from the Southern United States where it is quite frequent.



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