

LETTER No. 45.

Report on specimens received at Kew during February and March, 1913. My best thanks are extended to those who have favored me with specimens.

In my printed letter I do not give authorities for names, believing that the binomial should represent a plant name, but in acknowledging the specimens to my correspondents, I give the "authority" in event they desire to use the same. All specimens are acknowledged by personal letter as soon as they come into my hands. Foreign correspondents may send specimens to my English address and they will reach me promptly, although in countries which have direct parcel post arrangements with the United States, it is best to send them by parcel post direct to me. Specimens may be sent to either of the following addresses:

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Kew, England, April 2, 1913.

ADCOCK, G. H., Australia:

Polyporus decipiens. (Cfr. *Hexagona* pamphlet, page 44. Named by Berkeley as a *Hexagona*. Quite a frequent species in Australia, but known from no other country.—*Polystictus versicolor*.—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*.—*Tremella australiensis*. (See Note 80.)—*Calvatia lilacina*, sterile base.

AMES, FRANK H., New York:

Daedalea unicolor.—*Lenzites saepiaria*.—*Polystictus perennis*.—*Polyporus chioneus*.—*Fomes connatus*.—*Stereum complicatum*.—*Polyporus amorphus*.—*Favolus microporus*.—*Fomes igniarius*.—*Polyporus tephroleucus*.—*Stereum versicolor*.—*Polyporus caesius*.—*Polystictus hirsutus*.—*Irpex pachydon* (= *Irpex mollis*).—*Polyporus albellus* (= *chioneus* of Authors not Fr.).—*Stereum fasciatum*, a common species.—*Guepinia spathulata*.—*Lenzites trabea* (= *Lenzites vialis*).—*Daedalea unicolor*. *Irpicoid form*.—*Irpex lacteus*.—*Hydnum ochraceum*, (resupinate).—*Enteridium Roseanum*.—*Polyporus lucidus*.—*Polystictus cinnamomeus*, (= *sericeus*).—*Polystictus hirsutululus*.—*Polystictus conchifer*.—*Polystictus pergamenus*.—*Lenzites corrugata*.—*Polyporus picipes*.—*Trametes sepium*.—*Fomes pinicola*.—*Polyporus Oerstedii* (= *Ganoderma sessile*).—*Polyporus albellus*.—*Fomes leucophaeus*.—*Stereum cinerascens* (or "*Lloydella*").—*Hydnum ochraceum*.—*Stereum ochraceo-flavum*.—*Phlebia radiata*.—*Polyporus dichrous* (= *Gleoporus conchatus* of American Mycology).—*Poria* (or *Irpex*) *Tulipiferae*.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

JAN 20 1942

BALLOU, W. H., New York:
Hirneola auricula-Judae.

BARTHOLOMEW, E., British America:

Bovista Pila. Very abundant, Mr. Bartholomew advises me.—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*.—*Lycoperdon piriforme*.

BONANSEA, DR. S. J., Mexico:

Hirnelo polytricha.—*Polyporus gilvus*.—*Lentinus velutinus*.—*Lenzites striatus*.—*Polystictus occidentalis*.—*Polystictus cinnabarinus* (or *sanguineus*, intermediate).—*Polystictus versicolor*.

CARL, EMMA J., Ohio:

Daldinia concentrica.

COTTON, A. D., England:

Oomyces carneo-albus, on leaves of *Aira caespitosa*, Scotland.

DAVIS, SIMON, Massachusetts:

Polystictus conchifer.

DESSENON, M., Paris:

Trametes gibbosa.—*Trametes hispida* (form *Trogii*).

GEHMAN, JOHN, Michigan:

Fomes pinicola.—*Schizophyllum commune*.—*Fomes fomentarius*.—*Hydnum caput-ursi*.—*Polyporus resinosus*.—*Fomes leucophaeus*.—*Stereum radiatum*.—*Dacryomyces aurantia*.—*Poria contigua*?

GRIFFITHS, D., District Columbia:

Irpex cinnamomeus.

HARPER, E. T., Illinois:

Cantharellus clavatus. The spores are 6 x 12, *very faintly* ochraceous, almost subhyaline under the microscope. There is but little ground for basing a "new genus" on the color of the spores. The color is shown much too deep in both Patouillard's and Bresadola's figures. Mr. Harper states that *Cantharellus brevipes*, as named by Peck, is a synonym, and while this never occurred to me, now that it has been suggested, there is no doubt in my mind of the correctness of the reference.

HOLDEN, WM., Wisconsin:

Fomes leucophaeus, several collections. — *Polystictus cinnabarinus*. — *Lenzites saepiaria*. — *Fomes igniarius*. Nice specimens with setae tending toward nigricans. — *Myxomycetes plasmodium*.

IRANI, J. H., India:

Polystictus xanthopus, abundant collections of a frequent species. — *Fomes Zelandicus*. Compared with type at Kew. — *Trametes lactinea*. A

pure white species, which is frequent in the East. The surface is soft, velvety to the touch. I get it also frequently from Australia.

KERN, FRANK D., Indiana:

Calvatia lepidophora. (See Note 81).

KOENIG, P., Mauritius:

Polyporus gilvus.—*Polystictus occidentalis*.—*Hexagona discopoda*. This plant is pure white with a reddish stain near the base. *Discopoda* naturally is light brown, but I suspect this specimen has been bleached by age. If when in its prime it is this same pure white color, it is an unnamed species.

MACOUN, JOHN, Canada:

Fomes (*Polyporus*) *carneus*. Specimen more scrupulose than usual in our Eastern States.—*Bovista Pila*.—*Lenzites saepiaria*.—*Peziza* (*Chlorosplenium*) *aeruginosum*.—*Phlebia radiata*.—*Fomes annosus*.—*Gyrocephalus rufus*, (= *Guepinia rufa*, Authors). A rare plant.—*Polyporus picipes*.—*Fomes pinicola*.—*Polystictus versicolor*.—*Clavaria striata*.—*Xylaria hypoxylon*, (See Note 66).—*Polyporus adustus*, (resupinate).—*Thelephora fimbriata*.—*Thelephora anthocephala* (?).—*Stereum*.—*Polyporus hirtus*, (see Note 67).—*Daedalea confragosa*. (This is the form called *rubescens* A. & S.).—*Polyporus caesius*.—*Polystictus hirsutus*.—*Fomes igniarius* var. *nigricans*.—*Polystictus pergamenus*.—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*.—*Corticium amorphum*.—*Stereum spadiceum*.—*Polystictus*.—*Helotium citrinum*.—*Fomes applanatus*.—*Dacryomyces aurantiaca*.—Also several *Porias*, *Hymenochaete*, resupinate *Hydnums*, *Granularias*, *Peniophoras* and *Corticium*.

MENEZES, C. A., Madeira Islands:

Polysaccum pisocarpium.

MORRIS, GEO. E., Massachusetts:

Polyporus confluens.—*Polystictus velutinus*.—*Lenzites trabea* (= *Lenzites vialis*).—*Fomes pinicola*.—*Polystictus circinatus* (very close to *tomentosus*).—*Fomes fomentarius*.—*Polyporus varius*. (See Note 68).—*Polyporus pallidus*.—*Thelephora albido-brunnea*.—*Hydnum aurantiacum*.—*Hydnum ferrugineum*. This recalls this species as I have collected it in Sweden, but without being able to compare it, I can not be sure. *Hydnum ferrugineum* is a species that exudes drops of reddish juice when growing. Hard to recognize dry.—*Hydnum cyaneotinctum*. (See Note 69).—*Hydnum niger*. (See Note 70).—*Hydnum* (sp.). (See Note 71).—*Hydnum velereum*.

NAMBU, N., Japan:

Polystictus hirsutus.

PATTERSON, MRS. FLORA W., Washington, D. C.:

Geaster hygrometricus var. *giganteus* from Oregon. This mammoth form of *Geaster hygrometricus* only occurs with us in the Western States.

PECKOLT, GUSTAVO, Brazil:

Polystictus pinsitus.—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*. (See Note 76.)

PETCH, T., Ceylon:

Polyporus sideroides. The first specimens I have gotten of this characteristic species (Cfr. *Stipitate Polyporoids*, page 160). It is quite a peculiar species and only heretofore known from Java.—*Fomes Caryophylli*.—*Polyporus obtusus*. (See Note 65).—*Trametes cingulatum*.—*Polyporus licnoides*.—*Polystictus hirsutus*?—*Hexagona apiaria*.—*Trametes ochroleuca*.—*Polyporus secernibilis*. The first collection received by me and compared with the type and description. Surely same. The type is quite scanty and I have heretofore thought a form of *Polyporus adustus*, with which it agrees in pores and allantoid spores. From these specimens I readily see the pileus is light brown, minutely pubescent, *zoned*, as described by Berkeley, originally from Ceylon.—*Polyporus luteus*.—*Polyporus gilvus*.—*Fomes rimosus*.—*Fomes lignosus*.—*Lenzites subferruginea*.

ROBINSON, R. G., New Zealand:

Fomes applanatus, (undeveloped).—*Fomes hornodermus*? undeveloped. —*Daldinia concentrica*. A fine large specimen over two inches in diameter.

ROMELL, L., Sweden:

Poria punctata as labeled by Mr. Romell, who considers *Poria Friesiana* as a synonym.

STOCKER, S. M., Minnesota:

Fomes fomentarius.—*Lenzites saepiaria*.—*Polystictus cinnabarinus*.—*Polystictus pergamenus*, an unusual form.

SWANTON, E. W., England:

Hydnum auriscalpium.—*Daedalea unicolor*.—*Hydnum velutinum*.—*Hydnum melaleucum*.

UMEMURA, JINTARO, Japan:

Polystictus caperatus.—Unnamable. Abnormal (*Myriadoporus*) form of some *Polyporus* or *Poria*.—*Polyporus gilvus*.—*Fomes angulus*. (See Note 73).—*Fomes* (*Ganodermus*) *leucophaeus*.—*Stereum duriusculus*. (See Note 74).—*Thelephora* (probably unnamed).—*Fomes* (*Ganodermus*) *applanatus*. The form with little context development and yellowish pore mouths called *Fomes australis*.—*Fomes pinicola*.—*Daldinia concentrica*.—*Trametes odorata*. (See Note 75).—*Polystictus flabelliformis*. *Subsessile form*.—*Geaster mirabilis*.—*Polystictus pterygodes*. (Cfr. *Synopsis Polystictus*, page 56, fig. 346).—*Polystictus hirsutulus*.—*Polyporus adustus*.—*Daedalea unicolor*.—*Stereum fasciatum*.—*Hydnum zonatum*.—*Polystictus*.—*Lenzites betulina* growing on *Abies*. The usual host of this species is frondose wood. The specimens are the "faune" color, called *Lenzites Berkeleyi* by Leveille, but really not a distinct form of *Lenzites betulina*.—*Hypoxylon annulatum*, named by Miss Wakefield at Kew. I have never worked on the species of *Hypoxylon*.

VON DE LEK, H. A. A., Holland:

Polyporus alutaceus on *Abies*.—*Polyporus cuticularis*. This specimen was so large and thick that at first I could not believe it to be *cuticularis*. However, it has same context color and spores. The general aspect of the plant is more like that of *Polyporus hirsutus*, but the spores and context color are both different.

VON SCHRENK, H., Texas:

Polyporus sulphureus.—*Polyporus texensis*. Growing on the Mesquite and causing a heart decay. *Polyporus texensis* is quite close to *Polyporus corruscans* and should be compared with it. I have not the material at Kew to make the comparison.

WHELDON, H. J., England:

A fine collection of Ascomycetes all as named by Mr. Wheldon. *Byssosphaeria aquilla*, *Claviceps purpurea*, *Diaporthe samaricola*, *Diatrype stigma*, *Daldinia concentrica*, *Capnodium salicinum*, *Chaetomium comatum*, *Cucurbitaria spartii*, *Erysiphe graminis*, *Gnomoniella tubiformis*, *Glonium lineare*, *Hysterium pulicare*, *Hysterographium Fraxini*, *Hypoxylon fuscum*, *Hypoxylon multifforme*, *Leptosphaeria acuta*, *Lasiosphaeria hispida*, *Melanomma pulvispyrius*, *Melanconis alni*, *Nectria coccinea*, *Nectria episphaeria*, *Nectria cinnabarina*, *Ophiobolus vulgare*, *Phyllachora junci*, *Phoma muscicola*, *Rhopographus filicinus*, *Sphaerella punctiformis*, *Xylaria polymorpha*, *Xylaria hypoxylon*.

Ascophanus equinus, *Belonidium pruinosum*, *Bulgaria inquinans*, *Dasy-scypha colycina*, *Dasyscypha virginea*, *Helvella corium*, *Humaria granulata*, *Heterosphaeria patella*, *Helotium cyathoideum*, *Helotium herbarum*, *Helotium aureum*, *Helotium citrinum*, *Helotium scutula*, *Lachnea scutellata*, *Mollisia cinerea*, *Neotiella nivea*, *Rhytisma acerinum*, *Rhytisma salicinum*, *Sepultaria arenicola*, *Sphaerospora trechirposa* var. *paludicola* (First British record).

WILSON, JAMES, Australia:

Stereum hirsutum.—*Strobilomyces pallidus* (See Note 82).—*Polyporus lilacino-gilvus*.—*Polyporus picipes*? old and effete.—*Polyporus* (sp.) undeveloped.—Also seven collections of *Boletus* that I am unable to determine from dried specimens.

YASUDA, DR. A., Japan:

Fomes torulosus, (Cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 470).—Mycelium.—*Polyporus leucomelas*.—*Polyporus ilicicola*. (See Note 77).—*Hydnum* (probably unnamed). Not an American or European species and not named at Kew. It is the first *Hydnum* I have seen with brown context that is *Pleuropodial*.—*Hydnum* (Sp.).—*Stereum spadiceum*.—*Stereum* (Probably unnamed).—*Fomes robustus*.—*Fomes melanoporus*.—*Stereum bicolor*, as advised.—*Stereum fasciatum*, old.—*Phlebia strigoso-zonata*, (as *Merulius*). This seems to be a widely distributed plant. (Synonyms are *Phlebia rubiginosa*, *Phlebia pileata*, *Phlebia reflexa*, *Stereum lugubre*, etc.)

NOTE 65.—*Polyporus obtusus*, as received from Prof. Petch, Ceylon. The finding of this plant in Ceylon by Prof. Petch is quite remarkable. It is fairly a frequent plant in the United States, but known in recent times from but one collection (Kmet) in Europe. It only occurs in the East of Europe, and was originally found by Schulzer in Hungary. It appears in Fries' *Hym. Europae* as *Polyporus Schulzeri* and the identity of the European and American plant was recently suggested by Mr. Murrill, and I think it is correct. While there are a number of specimens from the United States in the museum of Europe, I believe there is but one from Europe (viz. Kmet), and the collection of Prof. Petch is the first known from the East.

Berkeley described the plant as *Polyporus*, then he transferred it to *Trametes* incidentally in a paper somewhere, but it was overlooked by Cooke and Saccardo and the plant has always appeared as a *Polyporus*. It is a question whether it is a *Trametes* or *Polyporus*, just as it is a question how to define *Trametes*.

NOTE 66.—*Xylaria hypoxylon*, specimen from John Macoun, Vancouver, Canada. In the United States I have only observed this species from the extreme Northwest. We have a very common plant, usually so determined, but I think in error. Our common plant does not in my opinion agree with *Xylaria hypoxylon* so common in Europe.

NOTE 67.—*Polyporus hirtus*, specimen received from John Macoun, Vancouver, Canada. This is the first specimen I have ever received. It is quite a rare plant in the United States and the only two collections I have previously seen from the United States were in Peck's collection at Albany. Peck called it a new species, *Polyporus hispidellus*, but it is the same as a rare plant named in Europe. It is peculiar in its spores (cfr. *Stipitate Polyporoids*, page 130). The stipe in this specimen is not as strongly lateral as shown in our figure (426).

NOTE 68.—*Polyporus varius*, sent by George E. Morris, Waltham, Mass. In America this typical plant of Europe is rather rare, but Mr. Morris' plant seems exactly same as type form in Europe. Our common form, which we call *Polyporus picipes*, is really only a geographical form of *varius* of Europe, but is a thinner plant and of darker color.

NOTE 69.—*Hydnum cyaneotinctum*, from George E. Morris, Waltham, Mass., is probably the same as *Hydnum compactum* of Europe and also *Hydnum caeruleum*. I note in the herbarium at Kew, American specimens referred to *Hydnum compactum* by Berkeley, Farlow, and Ellis. It is very close also to *suaveolens*, which, like it, turns blue when cut.

NOTE 70.—*Hydnum niger*, from George E. Morris, Waltham, Mass. I have long thought that our American plant must be the same as the European species, and a comparison at Kew of Mr. Morris' species with the freshly collected English material fully confirms this.

NOTE 71.—*Hydnum* (sp.), from George E. Morris, Waltham, Mass. This has a very peculiar color, greenish yellow, but unnamed as far as I know. I have seen a specimen of this same plant in Peck's herbarium determined as *Hydnum geogenium* of Europe. This has a similar color, but the European species is entirely different in its mode of growth. Good specimens of *geogenium* are at Upsala. There is also a cotype (from Fries) at Kew, but it is old and has lost all its distinctive color.

NOTE 72.—*Libellus*, a new genus of Thelephoraceae. Pileate with a central stipe. Pileus, thin like a sheet of paper, with hymenium on the lower side. Hymenium even, smooth, without cystidia. This is based on a plant named by Berkeley *Craterellus papyraceus*. The genus differs from *Craterellus* in the very thin, fragile pileus, which can be likened to a sheet of paper.

Libellus papyraceus, Berkeley. Pileus horizontal, smooth, thin, less than a mm. thick, 7 cm. width, membranaceous. Color, bright red. Hymenium on the lower surface, smooth, glabrous, color yellowish brown when dry, bright red when fresh. Stipe mesopodial, slender, equal, 9 cm. long, 3 mm. thick, dark brown, glabrous. Cystidia none. Spores or basidia not found.

This is a most striking and peculiar plant; no other, as far as I know, is in any way similar. The nearest seems to be the genus *Heliomyces*, which, however, has a viscid hymenium, belonging to the *Agaric* series. It is only known from the type at Kew, a single specimen, collected by Fendler in Venezuela. Smith gave a striking picture of this plant in the *British Journal of Botany*, but I have misplaced the reference, and do not recall what name he used. At any rate, Berkeley corrected it, and it was overlooked in Saccardo.

NOTE 73.—*Fomes angulus*, from Jintaro Umemura, Nagoya, Japan. Pileus angular, semiresupinate, small (2-3 cm. wide, 1-1½ cm. thick). Surface black, hard, with narrow, raised zones. Context hard, dark, ferruginous. Pores minute, with narrow, annual layers (1 mm.). Pore mouths concolorous. Setae none. Spores not found, no doubt hyaline.

This species is unusual in the angular, subappressed, zonate pileus. In context color and microscopic characters it approaches *Fomes ignarius*. Type (No. 78) from Jintaro Umemura, Nagoya, Japan, growing on *Pasania*, which is allied to *Quercus* and held by some to be the same genus.

NOTE 74.—*Stereum duriusculus*, received from Jintaro Umemura, Nagoya, Japan. Compared with the type at Kew. This is a thick, rigid species, evidently perennial. The hymenium is white and it turns brown on bruising, but does not turn red as does the very closely related *Stereum rugosum* of Europe. The context color is pale isabelline, and a thin section shows subhyaline hyphae variegated with layers of brown. It was originally from Ceylon, and the type is the only collection at Kew.

NOTE 75.—*Trametes odorata*, sent by Jintaro Umemura, Nagoya, Japan. When fresh it is quite fragrant. The discovery of this plant in Japan is of more interest from the fact that while it occurs in Europe it is apparently absent from the United States. *Trametes odorata* has a general appearance close to that of *Trametes pini*, same color, but softer texture. The pores with the glaucous lining are also same. But *Trametes pini* under the microscope has abundant setae that are absent from *odorata*.

NOTE 76.—*Polyporus Schweinitzii*, received from G. Peckolt, Brazil. Though quite different in its manner of growth, with the same color, context, pores, spores, and all characters other than manner of growth we must so refer this plant. These specimens consist of numerous pilei that grew *imbricate*, *dimidiate*. *Polyporus Schweinitzii* in Europe and United States is normally stipitate from the ground, though usually attached to buried wood. Sometimes it occurs dimidiate on trunks, but I have never before seen a specimen consisting of numerous pilei imbricate. From the color of the plant one would hardly suspect it of having white spores, as found abundantly in Dr. Peckolt's specimen.

NOTE 77.—*Polyporus ilicicola*, from Dr. A. Yasuda, Japan, and which was named from Japan. It is quite close to *Polyporus gilvus*, same setae and spores, but thinner and softer context. When young it has a bright, yellow color, which it loses with age. Hennings evidently made a bad error in describing the spores as I noted in examining the type at Berlin. They are hyaline, globose, $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ mic.

NOTE 78.—*Coprinus radians*. It develops, in conversation at Kew, that the plant I figured (page 145) as *Coprinus radians* is known in England as *Coprinus domesticus*. I am glad to learn this, for *Coprinus domesticus* has always been an unplaced species to me. In looking up the figures, while our plant is surely the plant figured by Gillet, and probably by Cooke as *domesticus*, it is also surely the plant described and figured excellently by Desmazières as *Coprinus radians*. Besides *Coprinus domesticus* does not have a clear title. Persoon named and cited Bolton t. 26, which was probably the sole source of his information. What Fries means by citing "Persoon not Bolton" is therefore hard to make out. Besides Persoon saw Desmazière's plant and approved it as unknown to him, which would indicate at least that it was not his idea of *Coprinus domesticus*. In addition, the plant belongs where Fries placed it next to *Coprinus micaceus*, and not in the section "veliformes," where he places *domesticus*.

NOTE 79.—*Eichleriella deglubens*, McGinty. A sad case of priority. There is a quite frequent plant in Europe which was named *Radulum Kmetii* by Bresadola. It is not rare in Sweden and Fries probably had a name for it, but what it was no one knows. I learned it from Mr. Romell, and he learned it from Bresadola, so that the genealogy is pretty straight. Afterwards Bresadola found that it had cruciately divided basidia and removed it to the genus *Eichleriella*, which he had based on this character, and it was then stated that the section *Hirneolinia* of *Sebacina* was the same. Saccardo takes the section *Hirneolinia* as the valid, generic name, which is directly contrary to the published view of its author, and it is also contrary to general usage to displace a published, generic name by one used only as a sectional name.

Eichleriella deglubens is also quite frequent in England, where it usually poses as *Stereum rufum* (sic) as endorsed by Miss Wakefield on the sheet. Berkeley made abundant collections and always so referred it (excepting once, unfortunately). In fact, the record of *Stereum rufum* in England appears to be based only on this plant! In going over the *Radulum* sheets I noticed that the type of *Radulum deglubens* (a mere frustule) was evidently same as *Radulum Kmetii* as I learned it in Sweden. A microscopic examination made by Miss Wakefield confirms it. Although Berkeley did not know his own species and usually called it *Stereum rufum*, as he had named at a prior date a little frustule, *Radulum deglubens*, I suppose he has established his right to the specific name *deglubens* according to the sacred rights of priority. At least that is Prof. McGinty's view, to whom I submitted the question, and who proposes the name *Eichleriella deglubens*, McGinty.

As the name *Kmetii* is quite well established, it seems to me unfortunate to change it, but since it is the "law" now I presume we shall have to bow to the "sacred right of priority."

NOTE 80.—*Tremella australiensis*, received from G. H. Adcock, Victoria, Australia. A very common species in Australia, which has been received many times in Europe and generally referred to *Tremella mesenterica*. While it is gelatinous, *Tremella australiensis* is not as gelatinous as the European species, and in its flesh and consistency, is more like a *Peziza*. It belongs to the foliaceous section of the genera, rather than the cerebrine section to which the European plant is referred.

Pileus fleshy-gelatinous, convolute, foliaceous, deep yellow color. Hymenium amphigenous. Basidia ovate-globose, 14×20 , deep yellow when young, when old paler and cruciately divided. Spores globose, pale yellow, 7-8 mic., smooth.

The Australian plant impresses me as being somewhat different from *Tremella mesen-*

terica, but is probably best classed as a form. Cooke illustrates it as *Tremella foliacea* (Handbook fig. 92), but it is only fair to state that this was based on Berkeley's determination. Still both of them ought to have known that *Tremella foliacea* is *not yellow*.

NOTE 81.—*Calvatia lepidophora*, sent by Frank D. Kern, LaFayette, Ind. This is the second collection known of this rare species. It was collected by Dr. J. C. Arthur, October 11, 1905, near LaFayette, Ind. The only previous collection was made in Dakota by Nellie E. Crouch, and is the type in Ellis' herbarium. *Calvatia lepidophora* differs from all other species in having a thin paper-like inner peridium, which persists after the thick outer peridium breaks up and falls away. On this character it was made the type of a "new genus" (cfr. Myc. Notes, p. 140) and named *Hypoblema*, but I feel now it is much better to refer it to *Calvatia* with which it agrees in most characters.

NOTE 82.—The genus *Strobilomyces*. The receipt of a specimen from James Wilson, of Beaconsfield, Victoria, Australia, *Strobilomyces pallescens*, which seems to be a frequent species in Australia, led to my investigating the subject of *Strobilomyces* at Kew. Berkeley based the genus *Strobilomyces* not on the scales as might be supposed from his name, but on it having *globose spores*, thus differing from the usual *Boletus* with which Berkeley was familiar. This character is neglected in Saccardo, but has been duly dug up by Murrill in his recent juggle of the genus *Boletus*, or rather rejuggle, for the same work had been done before by both Karsten and Quélet, to which no one ever paid any attention.

There are at Kew, in addition to the well known *Strobilomyces strobilaceus*, ten "species" each "known only from the type locality." All of them are more or less scaly except one, *Strobilomyces polypyramis*, which is smooth or the ordinary *Boletus* type of pileus but which has globose spores, further evidence of the idea Berkeley had of the distinction of his genus.

Of the eleven species at Kew, six of them, viz. *polypyramis*, *velutipes*, *strobilaceus*, *floccopus*, *montosus*, and *nigricans*, have globose spores. Five, viz. *ananaeceph*, *pallescens*, *paradoxus*, *rufescens*, and *ligulatus*, have elongated spores of the ordinary *Boletus* type. In justice to Berkeley, however, it should be stated that neither of the five with elongated spores were by him referred to *Strobilomyces*. This was mostly Cooke's work. As some of them, particularly *Strobilomyces pallidus*, accord exactly in the nature of the scaly pileus to the original species, it is probably better to modify the original definition of the genus, as has been done in practice, if not in words.

If the genus is restricted to species with globose spores we get a few species which are typically *Boletus* in every other respect. If defined by the large scales on the pileus (whence the name), it includes species the same exactly as *Boletus* as to spores. Of course, an easy way out of the trouble would be to discover a "new genus," but too much of that farcical kind of work has been done already.

NOTE 83.—Who has a Hundred Thousand Francs to spare for a worthy object? "Je puis prouver que la Mycologie actuelle n'est qu'une vraie confusion où les transformations d'un champignon unique, suivent même chacune de ses parties constitutives, les transformations de ses différentes sortes de spores et ces spores elles-mêmes, ont été classées comme espèces et réunies pêle-mêle en genres, familles, sous-ordres et ordres, ou de toute autre manière, selon la fantaisie des auteurs. C'est pour cette raison que la Mycologie, au lieu d'être la première des sciences et la plus féconde, n'est encore qu'une petite science, pleine de difficultés et nulle en fait d'applications.

Je puis prouver que chaque modification et chaque combinaison nouvelles de substances produisent de nouvelles espèces de champignons.

Cette grande vérité—"Il n'y a qu'un champignon, qui se transforme à l'infini selon la milieu" constitue la découverte du "Proteisme ou Unité du Champignon."

Les avantages de cette découverte sont immense; c'est un incomparable progrès dont on ne peut se passer; mais, comme elle doit détruire des systèmes fameuse et des erreurs de toutes sortes, elle est retardée depuis longtemps.

Je prends l'engagement d'abandonner toute récompense pécuniaire, jusqu' à concurrence de cent mille francs à celui ou à ceux qui selon auront le plus contribué à la faire admettre.

Je vous en enverrai la démonstration, si vous me promettez de la vulgariser de votre mieux, aussitôt votre conviction bien établie. Je ne puis écrire, qu'à un petit nombre des membres de la Société Mycologique de France. Je compte, Monsieur, sur votre zèle pour la vérité et pour le progrès."

If you know of any one who wants to spend 100,000 francs, we shall be glad to give the address of this disinterested benefactor of mycology. As his scheme of "benefaction" seems to be very much on the same order as that of the late and lamented Otto Kuntze, we respectfully bring it to the attention of the New York Botanical Garden.



Lloyd, C. G. 1913. "Letter No. 45." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 4, 1–8.

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