

## LETTER No. 51.

Report on specimens received since last report. 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 private letter as soon as they come into my hands. Foreign correspondents can 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:

C. G. LLOYD,  
No. 224 West Court Street,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. G. LLOYD,  
No. 95 Cole Park Road,  
Twickenham, England.

Cincinnati, March, 1914.

BOURDOT, H., France:

An interesting and critical collection, all as named by Rev. Bourdot.

Tremellodon gelatinosum.—Exidia gemmatum.—Exidia recisa.—Exidia glandulosa.—Exidia Thuretiana.—Ditangium rubellum.—Helicobasidium purpureum.—Sebacina peritricha.—Protohydnum lividum.

Corticium portentosum.—Corticium rhizophoreum.—Corticium laeve.—Corticium polygonoides.—Corticium Galzini.—Corticium bisporum.—Corticium roseum.—Corticium sulphureum.—Corticium sphaerosporum.—Corticium submutabile.—Corticium lacteum.—Corticium Rickii.—Corticium confluens.—Corticium anthrocophilum.—Corticium roseo-cremeum.—Corticium seriale.—Corticium lividum.—Corticium amiathinum.—Corticium microsporium.—Corticium expallens.—Corticium confine.—Corticium rubropallens.—Corticium flavo-croceum.—Corticium ochraceo-fulvum.—Corticium fastidiosum.—Odontia farinacea.—Grandinia alnicola.—Corticium croceum.—Corticium serum.—Corticium niveo-cremeum.—Peniophora coroniferum.—Corticium botryosum.—Corticium flavescens.—Corticium atrovirens.—Corticium subcoronatum.—Corticium avellaneum.—Corticium aurora.—Corticium byrsinum.—Corticium discolor.—Corticium cebennense.—Corticium subcostatum.—Corticium coronatum.

BRESADOLA, REV. G., Tirol:

Hydnum acre "compared with the type. It is same as Hydnum mirabile."

Stereum diaphanum. Rev. Bresadola calls my attention to the erroneous statement in my recent pamphlet, where this species is stated to have "cystidia none."

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
AT LOS ANGELES

JAN 20 1912

BURNHAM, STEWART H., New York:

*Aleurodiscus Oakesii*. (Compared with type by Miss Wakefield.) On *Ostrea*.

*Aleurodiscus* (species unknown to me). On Hemlock twigs.

CRADWICK, WM., Jamaica:

*Geaster javanicus*. (viz., the dark, tropical form of *Geaster velutinus* = *Geaster Lloydii*.)

GUNDERSON, MRS. MINNIE, Massachusetts:

*Polystictus pergamenus*.—*Polyporus dichrous*.—*Polyporus albellus* (discolored).—*Poria contigua*.

*Poria versipora*. The two *Porias* are to an extent doubtful, as this section has never been critically worked out.

HAGLUND, ERIK, Sweden:

A nice lot of specimens, including the very rare *Hydnum mirabile* and others, are of much interest. They are most all listed as labeled when received.

*Lenzites betulina*.—*Polyporus brumalis*.—*Polyporus caesius*.—*Trametes cervina*.—*Poria sinuosa*.—*Poria mollusca*.—*Hydnum* (unnamed), (See Note 153).—*Hydnum nigrum*.—*Hydnum melaleucum*.—*Geoglossum fallax*.—*Helvella albipes*.—*Otidea leporina*.—*Otidea onitica*.—*Hydnum caeruleum*.—*Hydnum ferrugineum*.—*Hydnum scrobiculatum*.—*Hydnum mirabile* (most rare. See Note 154).

LEEUWEN, DR. VAN, Java:

*Cladoderris infundibuliformis*.—*Cladoderris elegans*.—*Schizophyllum commune*.—*Polystictus occidentalis*.—*Polystictus xanthopus*.—*Lentinus Sajor Caju*.—*Polystictus sanguineus*.—*Polyporus rugulosus*.—*Lentinus strigosus*.

*Scleroderma luteum*. *Peridium* globose, 2-4 cm. in diameter, smooth, bright yellow tissue, the surface sometimes brownish. *Rugulose* in drying. *Gleba* mass lead color, with no yellow flocci. *Spores* small 5-6 mic., very slightly rough.

This species, characterized by the bright yellow context of the *peridium*, is of an Eastern distribution. I have previously received it from Dr. Chas. Bernard, Java (cfr. Letter No. 25), and there is a collection at Kew from Singapore. It differs from the European species not only in its bright yellow *peridium* tissue, but also in the smaller, smoother spores.

*Stereum glabrescens*.—*Polyporus antilopus*.—*Lentinus connatus* (= *Lentinus javanicus* Lev.).—*Fomes* (*Ganodermus*) *leucophaeus*.—*Polyporus grammocephalus*.—*Hirneola auricula Judae*.—*Polyporus subvirgatus*.—*Hexagona tenuis*.—*Polyporus* (*Ganodermus*) *cochlear*.—*Trametes acuta*.—*Polyporus Emerici*.—*Fomes rimosus*.—*Polyporus xanthopus*.—*Fomes senex*.—*Polystictus occidentalis*.—*Hexagona plumbea*.—*Polystictus luteus*.—*Trametes Persoonii*.

*Lentinus maculatus*. This is a very rare species, and this specimen is the first I have ever gotten. It is strongly distinct, with a glabrous pileus, marked with innate, darker spots. Stem, glabrous. Gills rather distant. Only heretofore known from the scanty types at Kew.—*Polyporus obovatus*.

LIND, J., Denmark:

*Polyporus hispidus*.—*Poria ferruginosa*?

LOWE, MRS. F. E., Massachusetts:

*Daedalea confragosa*.—*Trogia crispa*.

*Polystictus hirsutus*. Bleached *white*, by exposure to cold, no doubt. Quite different appearance from the usual plant.—*Daedalea confragosa*, *typical*.

OVERHOLTS, L. O., Missouri:

*Polyporus spumeus*.

*Polyporus*. I am not sure, but think it a European species, for which I have not found a name. It is similar to *Polyporus undosus*, which is the only American name we have near it; but it is not *undosus*, I think, which is thinner and grows on pine.

PAUL, J. T., Australia:

*Polystictus sanguineus*.—*Stereum vellereum*.—*Polyporus ochroleucus*.

*Polystictus hirsutus*. This is a much thicker form than occurs in Europe.—*Merulius* (or *Poria*).—*Irpex meruloides* (as *Hydnum*). The teeth are too irregular to be included in *Hydnum*.

*Polyporus* (unnamed probably). Close to *pelliculosus* and *spiculifer*, but neither.—*Stereum spiniferum* (See Note 155).

PETCH, PROF. T., Ceylon:

*Polyporus durus*.—*Polyporus gilvus*.—*Fomes lamaenensis*.—*Polystictus luteo-olivaceus*.—*Polyporus ochroleucus*.—*Polystictus hirsutus*.—*Polyporus conchoides*.—*Polyporus vinosus*.

*Polyporus badius*. Compared with the type, this has same context color, pores, and pore color and "structure." It is thicker, more strongly zoned (the type of *badius* is faintly zoned), and is intermediate between *Polyporus badius* and *Trametes acuta*, Lev.

*Fomes rimosus*.—*Fomes* (unnamed, I believe).—*Polyporus Gaudichaudii*.—*Hexagona pulchella*.—*Trametes cervinus* = *Trametes mollis* of European mycology, form with smaller pores.—*Fomes caliginosus*.

*Trametes*. Seems same to me as specimen at Kew, recently named *Trametes similis* by Bresadola from Java, but he has since referred that to *venulosus* Jungh., and from my notes at Leiden I can not reconcile it with the Junghuhn plant.

*Polyporus*.—*Polystictus*.—*Trametes cingulatus*.

PLITT, C. C., Maryland:

*Polyporus gilvus*.—*Polyporus resinosus*.—*Daedalea confragosa*.

RICK, REV. J., Brazil:

*Hydnum pulcherrimum*.—*Polystictus rigens*.—*Polyporus Rostkovii*. Scaleless form of *Polyporus squamosus*.—*Polyporus dictyopus*.—*Polyporus depressus*.—*Polyporus melanoporus*.—*Lycoperdon Aetnensis*.—*Polystictus versatilis*.—*Acetabula* (sp.).—*Polyporus virgatus* (See Note 156).—*Xylaria plebeja*.—*Xylaria involuta*.—*Xylaria grammica*.—*Fomes*?—*Polystictus*?

WILDER, MRS. CHARLOTTE, California:

*Fomes pinicola*.

*Polystictus zonatus*. This agrees exactly with the Swedish plant, and in its type color is a rare plant in the United States.

*Fomes applanatus*.—*Boletus*.—*Hydnum auriscalpiuni*.—*Xylaria hypoxylon*.—*Peziza*.—*Tylostoma campestris*.—*Lycoperdon pratense*.

YASUDA, PROF. A., Japan:

*Cudonia circinans*.

*Irpex Tanakai*. For me only a form of *Irpex lacteus*, with spines arranged lamelliform.

*Polyporus sulphureus*.—*Mitremyces Ravenelii*.—*Fomes annosus*?—*Aleurodiscus amorphus*.—*Corticium evolvens*.

*Stereum Harmandi*. These specimens are cut into narrow segments, not entire as the type collection. It is surely a form, however. It was recently described from Japan (cfr. *Stipitate Stereums*, p. 22).

*Lycoperdon*.—*Polystictus*.—*Lenzites Earlei*.—*Hydnum aurantiacum*.—*Thelephora palmata*.—*Polyporus lacteus*.—*Aleurina* (sp.).—*Hypoxylon coccineum* (form).—*Hydnum zonatum*?—*Hydnum scabrosum*?

NOTE 153.—Erik Haglund sends a *Hydnum* which he has labeled "*Hydnum fragrans ad. int.*" It is new to me and, I think, unpublished.

NOTE 154.—*Hydnum mirabile*. I am most pleased to get this most rare species from Erik Haglund, and I believe it is the only Swedish specimen known. Van Post collected it fifty years ago, and Fries named and illustrated it, but did not preserve any specimen in his collection. Mr. Haglund is the first mycologist to find it in recent years.

We have in the United States (not rare) a curious species that Peck referred to *Hydnum mirabile* on Fries' figure, and I have always had a suspicion that Peck was right. It has since been supposed that it is the same as Quélet called *Hydnum acre*, and that Atkinson very recently called *Hydnum cristatum*. My impression now, after seeing Mr. Haglund's specimen, is that it is not the same, but I shall want to compare them with our American specimens.

NOTE 155.—*Stereum spiniferum*. Pileus thin, conchoid, with brown, scabrous pubescence, often resupinate, with a reflexed margin. Context thin, with colored hyphae. Hymenium purplish brown, glaucous to the eye. Spores not found. Cystidia (Fig. 565) hyaline, with spiny processes, numerous, densely covering the hymenium.



Fig 565.

This is a frequent species in Australia which I have not found named in the museums. The cystidia are of the type called *Dendrophysen* by the Germans, hence I suppose it will become a "new genus" in time. It seems to be common in Australia. It is quite similar to *Stereum albobadium* of the United States, and Australian collections at Kew were so referred. I have received specimens from Miss E. J. Turner, Rev. James Wilson, Edmund Jarvis, Albert Green, and J. T. Paul, all from Australia.

NOTE 156.—*Polyporus virgatus*, received from Rev. J. Rick, Brazil. Compared with the type at Kew. These specimens have an indication of a black stem, and the plant is close to *Polyporus varius*. It should go in the section *Melanoporus* instead of *Lentus*, where it was placed in my Synopsis.

NOTE 157.—*Pseudocolus Archeri*. We have from Chas. C. Brittlebank a characteristic figure of this Australian species, that was imperfectly known at the time we wrote our Phalloid pamphlet. We shall reproduce the figure the next time we are publishing Phalloid figures. Mr. Brittlebank's drawing fully carries out our remarks in Note 86. It is evident Berkeley had a misconception of the plant, and that his figure, which we reproduced in our pamphlet (Fig. 48), is inaccurate in its essential features. The arms are united at the top, and the plant is a typical *Pseudocolus*.

NOTE 158.—*Cordyceps entomorrhiza*. In reference to Note 94, Mr. Ramsbottom has kindly called my attention to my statement that "Tulasne was too keen to confuse *Cordyceps entomorrhiza* and *Cordyceps gracilis*," for it seems from his *Icones* that he did confuse them. His figure 12, which he refers to *Cordyceps entomorrhiza* (in his sense, which is *gracilis* for me), is a better figure of *Cordyceps entomorrhiza* than his figure 11, which is his type figure of *Cordyceps cinerea* (viz., *entomorrhiza* true). I am sure Tulasne has the two species well distinguished in his herbarium, but I think he has his figure 12 confused.



Lloyd, C. G. 1914. "Letter No. 51." *Mycological writings of C. G. Lloyd* 4, 1-4.

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