

No. 18. Notes on the types of Polyporus in Persoon's Herbarium

BY

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The Herbarium of PERSOON in the Rijks Herbarium at *Leiden* is of the greatest interest in connection with many mycological questions of classification and nomenclature. Many well known mycologists have made a careful study of the types, preserved in the collection and have expressed their opinion in different notes added to the specimens. A comparison of these notes is of the highest interest.

The object of the present paper is to bring together the notes that have been added to the different specimens of *Polyporus*, *Polystictus* and *Fomes*. In many cases I added further notes of my own, which I made during the last two years. Many of these notes are based on correspondence I have had with M. BRESADOLA, to whom I sent a great many specimens for comparison. For this and for many other kindnesses, I am glad to offer him my sincere thanks.

POLYSTICTUS.

Polystictus abietinus.

It is interesting to observe in PERSOON's collection, the great variability of this species („Immensae confusionis mater," FRIES) a fact which was evidently appreciated gradually by him.

We find this species in his collection under the names:

1. *Boletus abietinus*, in cover sub N°. 910, 262—790; *Polyporus abietinus* sub N°. 910, 262—793, and N°. 910, 262—790.

2. *Sistotrema violaceum*, in cover sub N°. 910, 270—433 and N°. 910, 270—423, both of MOUGEOT. To the latter PERSOON noted: „*Sistotrema violaceum*." In his Synopsis (p. 552) PERSOON says: „Boleto

abietino affine." In the Myc. Eur. (II p. 203) he still gives it as a separate species but adds: „an mera *Polypori* (*Boleti*) *abietini* varietas? uti putatur."

3. *Polyporus dolosus*.

In cover sub N°. 910, 263—513; 910, 263—518 and 910, 263—523. It appears from the Myc. Eur. that PERSOON supposed this form to be closely allied to *Polyporus abietinus*.¹⁾ LLOYD says: „Surely the same as *abietinus* and from PERSOON's remarks and labels it is evident he was somewhat of that opinion himself." (Myc. Note. 35) MOUGEOT sends him a specimen (in cover, N°. 910, 263—513) with this note: „J'ai toujours regardé ce champignon comme l'état jeune du *Sistotrema violaceum*." Another specimen (in cover sub N°. 910, 263—518) is labelled by PERSOON: „*Boletus dolosus* Myc. Eur. *Sistotrema violaceum* Syn. Fung. p. 551? sed pori fere toti integri nec laceri: specimine forsan nondum evoluto."

Polystictus argyraceus.

Some specimens, in cover sub N°. 910, 262—952 and 910, 262—954. According to LLOYD „it may be an exoete versicolor, as FRIES refers it. (FRIES Hym. Eur. 568 „*Polyporus argyraceus* PERS. Myc. Eur. 2 p. 73 est modo status exoletus, vernalis, corruptus.")

Indeed, with one of the specimens (sub N°. 910, 262—954) we find a remark of PERSOON: „An status vetustus *B. versicoloris*?" In my opinion it is all *Polystictus versicolor*.

Polystictus cinnabarinus.

Three specimens, in cover (N°. 910, 263—507) labelled by PERSOON „*Boletus cinnabarinus* JACQ."

It is *Polystictus cinnabarinus* as now well known (LLOYD).

Polystictus lutescens.

Formerly BRESADOLA considered *Polystictus lutescens* to be the same plant as *Trametes hispida*. It appears however from his notes in PERSOON's herbarium (Jan. 1914) that he has changed his opinion. According to these notes (and also those of LLOYD) this name should disappear.

We find rather a large number of specimens under this name, which belong to the following species:

1. The specimen N°. 910, 263—838 labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus lutescens* var. *flavescens*." figured by LLOYD (Myc. Note 35 fig 334.) According to LLOYD it is only a brown form of *Polystictus hirsutus*. We find

¹⁾ Myc. Eur. II p. 78.: „Ob summam affinitatem cum antecedente (= *abietinus*) hanc speciem huc retuli, quamvis sensu systematico inclius ad genus *Sistotrema* pertineret."

also a note of BRESADOLA (1914) „= *Polyporus hirsutus* (WULF) FR.”

2. Some specimens, sub N°. 910, 263—834 labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus lutescens?* (nondum adultus)” and „*Polyporus lutescens?* junior. Aut *P. versicolor* var. limbo ferrugineo.” These are small and young specimens of *Polystictus versicolor* (Teste BRESADOLA).

3. A specimen (sub N°. 910, 263—255), to which BRESADOLA added the note:

= *Boletus velutinus* PLANER 1788.

= „ *lutescens* PERS. 1794.

= „ *pubescens* SCHR. 1803.

= *Polyporus velutinus* FR. 1821.

= „ *pubescens* FR. 1821.

= „ *lutescens* PERS. 1828.

Polystictus perennis.

Good specimens besides those in covers are to be found in boxes 83, 199 and 309. Also a specimen under the name „*Boletus infundibulum*” sub N°. 910, 262—804. This name is mentioned in the Syn. Fung. [addenda et corrigenda pag. XXX]:

„ad *Boletum perennem* ut synonymum, quoad viua mecum a Rev. TRENTENOHL communicata specimina pertinet *Boletus Infundibulum* ROTH. Catal. 1. p. 244.”

Polystictus versicolor.

There is a good deal of material of this species; in boxes No. 348 and N°. 138 and on many sheets f.i. N°. 910, 263—804, N°. 910, 263—256 and others.

FOMES.

Fomes conchatus.

In PERSOON's herbarium, especially in the boxes, we find a large number of forms, and these show us, that the great variability of this species was not clearly understood by him; consequently he distinguished a number of different species. Intermediate forms however are easily found, so that a larger series of specimens would show a more or less complete transition from one form to the other.

We find in PERSOON's herbarium:

1. „*Polyporus (Boletus) conchatus* Syn. Fung.” (PERSOON's writing); in sheet sub N°. 910, 262—888. Typical specimen, shell-shaped, thin, margin acute, concave below, pores small, cinnamon; above feebly concentrically sulcate, with indistinct zones of different shades of brown.

This specimen may be considered as a good type of the species, if there can be one type of a species of such great variability.

Further in sheet (sub N°. 910, 263—536) four small pieces, labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus junior P. conchatus*. Species dubia denuo observanda.” These are resupinate; in my opinion small fragments of a resupinate form of *Fomes conchatus*.

2. *Polyporus loricatus*. PERSOON¹⁾ distinguishes two forms of this species, namely:

α. *glaucoporus* and β. *phaeoporus*. FRIES²⁾ includes the latter in *Fomes salicinus*, but *glaucoporus* in *Fomes igniarius* and following this work SACCARDO³⁾ does the same; but BRESADOLA and LLOYD in their notes in PERSOON's herbarium are apparently of a different opinion, and include *glaucoporus* also in *Fomes salicinus*. Thus there is in box 352 a specimen from CHAILLET „*Boletus loricatus α glaucoporus*” (CHAILLET's writing) with a note from BRESADOLA: „*Boletus loricatus* PERS! = *Fomes salicinus* PERS.” Also there is a specimen in box 179, labelled by PERSOON „*Polyporus glaucoporus* (Helvetia)”, to which LLOYD added: „This was published by PERSOON as *loricatus* var. *glaucoporus*. I find no colored setae, otherwise I would suspect it to be *salicinus*.” And in his Myc. Note N°. 35 he says concerning this specimen: „In my opinion it is *salicinus*.”

Considering these specimens, in connection with the different forms and transitions, I have observed in nature, it seems to me very improbable, that *Polyporus loricatus α glaucoporus* should be included in *Fomes igniarius*.

Only once I found the resupinate form of *Fomes igniarius* in immediate connection with the normal form, but then it seemed quite different. I think BRESADOLA and LLOYD are right, when they consider it as a form of *Fomes salicinus* (= *Fomes conchatus*.)

Polyporus loricatus β phaeoporus. In box 337 a specimen from CHAILLET: „Voila ce que je prenais pour le *Boletus salicinus*” (CHAILLET's writing). This form should undoubtedly be included in *Fomes salicinus* as FRIES⁴⁾ does. It is a resupinate form of the species.

3. *Polyporus salicinus*.

LLOYD does not mention this species, though a fair amount of material is present, and some of the specimens are labelled by

1) Myc. Eur. II. p. 86.

2) Hym. Eur. Ed. Alt. p. 559 and 561.

3) Sylloge Fungorum Vol VI p. 181 and 184.

4) Hym. Eur. Ed. alt. p. 561.

PERSOON. In the *Mycologia Europaea* (pag. 90) PERSOON gives a description of this species under the group „*Poria*.”

The specimens found under this name in PERSOON's herbarium are exclusively resupinate forms, and in my opinion the well-preserved specimens are only forms of *Fomes conchatus*. This seems to be also BRESADOLA's opinion, to judge from his notes added to some specimens collected by me in Holland.¹⁾ To one of them BRESADOLA²⁾ gave this note:

= *Fomes salicinus* PERS. 1791.

= *Fomes conchatus* PERS. 1796.

= *Fomes loricatus* PERS. 1825.

= *Fomes salicinus* et *conchatus* FR.

We may however remark, that this opinion does not agree with FRIES, *Hym. Eur.* p. 560 (Ed. Alt.):

„*Polyporus conchatus* variat totus resupinatus, qualis a *P. salicino* probe distinguendus” and „*Polyporus salicinus* Hic a praecedentibus distinctissimus, *P. fomentario* l. *ignario* affinis, crusta ebenea.”

I think therefore, that it is rather doubtful, whether FRIES and PERSOON meant the same thing by *Polyporus salicinus*. FRIES³⁾ does not mention PERSOON; he only says: „Hujus loci videtur *P. plicatus* PERS. *Myc. Eur.* 2 p. 212 (var. pilei margine striato-plicato) et *Polyporus loricatus* β. PERS. *Myc. Eur.* 2 p. 87.”

Yet we find in FRIES' *Icones select. Hym.* (p. 84): „*Polyporus salicinus* (PERS.) FR. *Syst. Myc.* I 376. *Epicr. ed II* p. 560.” For me these illustrations are those of resupinate forms of *Fomes conchatus*.

It appears to me that this species needs to be observed more exactly in nature, especially the variations shown under the influence of different conditions (host, direction of the substrate etc): as well as the alterations shown during the life time of individual plants.

Fomes Evonymi see *Fomes scoriatius*.

Fomes fomentarius.

Under this name we find in boxes 415 and 417 two great specimens, both attributed to PERSOON, though neither labelled by him.

¹⁾ See plate and explanation.

²⁾ See also BRESADOLA, *Hym. Hung. Kmet.* p. 11:

„*Fomes salicinus* PERS. in GMEL. *Syst. Nat.* II p. 1473 (1791) sub *Boleto!* *Boletus conchatus* PERS. *Obs.* I, p. 24 (1796)! *Polyporus conchatus* et *salicinus* FR. „Specimina authentica, persooniana tam *Fomiti salicini* quam *Fomiti conchati* vidi, at tantum formas plus minus resupinatus unius speciei sistunt.”

³⁾ *Hym. Eur. Ed. Alt.* p. 561.

„They are both correct, however, and the common form on beech in France.” (LLOYD. Myc. Note 35. p. 469) These specimens are of no value as a type of this species. Undoubtedly, they do not belong to PERSOON's collection. They must have got among them by mistake. We find no original label; and in box 415 there is a label „Suriname.” Evidently BRESADOLA does not seem to agree with LLOYD's opinion: in the collection of tropical Fungi, we find a specimen, (in box 6, white) identical with those in boxes 415 and 417, with a note of BRESADOLA „*Fomes surinamensis* BRES. n. sp.”¹⁾

It is a pity there are no specimens of PERSOON, for it seems to me that there is some confusion in the nomenclature of these forms.

PERSOON, in the Myc. Eur. II. p. 80, mentions:

92. *Polyporus fomentarius*, the type; further:

β. *applanatus*.

γ. *stratosus* and says: „Obs. Forsitan nonnullae aliae adhuc existunt varietates, imo subspecies, magnitudine, colore plus minusve dilutiore et pilei superficie diversa, ad sequentem (i. e. *igniarius*) transeuntes, quo cum saepe commutatur.”

Of these forms, we find in PERSOON's herbarium, only specimens of *Polyporus fomentarius* β *applanatus* (box 393) labelled by him. It is *Fomes applanatus* WALLR. „a very common species now known as *Fomes applanatus*, for it is no variety of *fomentarius* as PERSOON thought.” (LLOYD. Myc. Note 35) Further we find (in box 274) two specimens, labelled by PERSOON „*Boletus fomentarius* L.” This is not *fomentarius* at all but a typical *igniarius*. Probably he wrote this label about the date his Synopsis was published. In this work PERSOON puts these different forms together under the name „*Boletus fomentarius*”: „Sequentes fungos in Obs. Myc. 2. p. 2. ut distinctas species quidem proposui, verum summam ob affinitatem eos pro consilio, quod hoc in libro cepi, ad interim ut subspecies et varietates enumerabo.”

***Fomes fulvus* (SCOP.) BRES.** see *Fomes pomaceus*.

***Fomes fusco-purpureus* BOUDIER** see *Fomes torulosus*.

***Fomes igniarius*.**

It is quite uncertain what LINNAEUS meant by *Boletus igniarius*. PERSOON et FRIES donnèrent à *l'igniarius* sa signification” (LLOYD. Myc. Note 35). It is therefore of importance to find a number of specimens under this name in PERSOON's herbarium and to discover that they do represent the plant now known as *Fomes igniarius*. By

¹⁾ See: BRESADOLA, adnotanda in fungos aliquot exoticos Musei lugdunensis. Annales Mycologici vol. VIII. 1910 p. 558.

the greater number of French mycologists this species is called „*Fomes nigricans*” and it is beautifully figured under this name by BOUDIER.¹⁾

Fomes igniarius of the French mycologists is, according to LLOYD, „une toute autre plante”, growing on oak, and called *Fomes robustus* by KARSTEN. This fungus is to be found, as LLOYD mentions, in France as well as in Sweden; nevertheless neither PERSOON, nor FRIES have distinguished it as a species. I found it also in Holland on oak and on *Hippophae rhamnoides*.

Fomes nigricans FR. according to BRESADOLA and LLOYD, is only a black form of *Fomes fomentarius*, judging from the specimen at Berlin, cited by FRIES: „Scotia KLOTZCH.” [C'est une forme noire de *fomentarius* et ce fut l'idée primitive sans doute de *Fomes nigricans* „ad truncos *Betulae* nec alibi.”] (LLOYD. Myc. Note 35).

Yet it should be observed that, to judge from the Hym. Eur. FRIES²⁾ has distinguished the different forms under which *fomentarius* can appear: „Optimus, vegetior copiosum fomentum molle quotannus edens, ad *Fagos* abunde; minor, macrior et durior ad *Betulas*. Whereas, speaking of *Fomes nigricans*, he says: „Forma fere praecedentis, sed certe diversus.”

Fomes laccatus PERS. Myc. Eur. II. p. 54 (not 64 as FRIES and SACCARDO mention) = *Fomes lucidus* (LEYS.) FR. A small specimen of this species in box 350.

Boletus obtusus.

Under this name PERSOON³⁾ gives a description of a form of *Fomes igniarius*. So we find in his collection (box 4) a young specimen of *Fomes igniarius* labelled by PERSOON: „*Boletus Polyporus obtusus* (juvenilis) *B. igniarius*?”

Fomes pomaceus.

In box 105 we find some good specimens, labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus pomaceus*”, a plant undoubtedly closely allied to *Fomes igniarius*. Thus PERSOON⁴⁾ describes it as a variety of *Boletus fomentarius* (*B. pomaceus*) immediately following on *B. obtusus*; in the Myc. Eur. (II. p. 84) it is given as a separate species. FRIES⁵⁾ considers *P. pomaceus* as a variety of *Polyporus igniarius*. For me also it is probably, only a form (the *Amygdalaceae*-form) of *Fomes igniarius*. In LLOYD's opinion the differences are sufficiently great

¹⁾ Icones mycologicae Pl. 155.

²⁾ Hym. Eur. Ed. Alt. p. 558 en 559.

³⁾ Synopsis p. 538.

⁴⁾ Synopsis p. 538.

⁵⁾ Hym. Eur. Ed. Alt. p. 559.

for it to be maintained as a species; according to BRESADOLA: „le premier à indiquer les points de divergence entre cette plante et *l'igniarius*, mais il l'appela *fulvus* de Scop.” (Myc. Note 35). As LLOYD observes it is preferable to call it *Fomes pomaceus*, because opinions are divided as to *Fomes fulvus*, whereas under the name *Fomes pomaceus* PERSOON, we find good types in his collection. This after all seems to me of greater importance than the question of priority.

Polyporus ribesius (in box 286) and **Polyporus ribis**. Myc. Eur. (good specimens in box 208) „as well known now as *Fomes ribis*.”

Fomes rubriporus QUÉLET see *Fomes torulosus*.

Polyporus scoriatus.

In box 354 a number of good specimens, labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus scoriatus*. Inventus ad basin trunci *Evonymi europaei*.” It is the same plant that was called by KALCHBRENNER *Polyporus Evonymi* as appears from a note by LLOYD: „*Polyporus scoriatus* is an unpublished name of PERSOON. KALCHBRENNER ¹⁾, who first described the species supposed it to be closely allied to *Polyporus Lonicerae*: „Monente amico KALCHBRENNER praecedentis subspecies.” ²⁾ For BRESADOLA and LLOYD it is the same species as *Fomes ribis* „excepting the host.” It seems to me to be closely allied to *Fomes conchatus*.

Fomes torulosus.

In PERSOON's herbarium we find a number of specimens under this name. These are, as LLOYD says, the most interesting plants of the collection „car toute trace des recherches faites par lui à leur sujet a disparu des traditions même de la mycologie européenne.” (Myc. Note 35). Afterwards BOUDIER ³⁾ described it as *Fomes fusco-purpureus* and gave a beautiful figure in his *Icones* (Pl. 156). QUÉLET ⁴⁾ described it as *Fomes rubriporus*. These names should be changed into *Fomes torulosus*; under this name PERSOON ⁵⁾ described the species and a number of good types are to be found in his collection, in box 183 and 207 labelled by PERSOON; also we find a large and beautiful specimen in box 409. In box 46 there is one labelled by PERSOON „*Boletus torosus*.”

¹⁾ Enum. II n. 1232.

²⁾ FRIES, Hym. Eur. Ed. Al. p. 560.

³⁾ Bull. Soc. bot. de France 1881 p. 92.

⁴⁾ QUÉLET 10 suppl. p. 9.

⁵⁾ Myc. Eur. II. p. 79.

POLYPORUS.

Polyporus adustus.

There is only little material of this species. In cover sub N°. 910, 262—791 we find a specimen labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus adustus Boletus pelloporus* BULL.” („specimen poor but evident,” LLOYD) From the preserved material of this and allied species, we cannot judge, what was PERSOON's opinion about the limitation of the species. Thus we find in box 12 a specimen labelled by PERSOON: *Polyporus fumosus*. This specimen „has dark pores and would generally be referred to adustus.” (LLOYD). This is all that is to be found of these forms, and therefore of little importance for purposes of nomenclature. It seems to me that the limitation of the species of this group is not yet a natural one, and that there is some confusion in nomenclature. Most of the specimens, found in the collection of 's Rijks Herbarium under the name *Polyporus fumosus* (ELLIS and EVERHART, RABENHORST, DE THÜMEN) are specimens with dark pores, agreeing better with the description of *adustus*, then with that of *fumosus*. (PERSOON Myc. Eur. II p. 65: „imbricatus fuligineo-pallidus, pileo carnosofibroso undulato, poris concoloribus parvis.)

Polyporus amorphus FR. = *Polyporus aurcolus* PERS. Only a resupinate specimen in cover N°. 910, 277—263, labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus laneus* Myc. Eur. 2.” It is the same as resupinate *Polyporus amorphus* FR. or *aureolus* PERS.

Polyporus citrinus PERS. = *Polyporus sulphureus* FR. No material of importance. Only we find in box 379 a specimen labelled by LEVEILLÉ: „*Polyporus cristatus? giganteus?*”

Polyporus confluens.

In cover sub N°. 910, 262—890 there is a specimen labelled by PERSOON: „*Boletus pachypus. Boletus confluens* ALBERT et SCHWEINITZ, consp. fung. p. 244.” It is not the usual form. BRESADOLA calls it „*Polyporus confluens* ALB. et SCHW. var. *pachypus* PERS. In LLOYD's opinion it is a form of *Polyporus confluens* and he adds: „it is surely not a synonym of *politus*, as stated by FRIES.” (Myc. Note 35.)

Polyporus cuticularis.

LLOYD thinks (as others do, f. i. G. WINTER in RABENHORST) that what is now known as *Polyporus cuticularis*, (BULL.) FR. was called *Polyporus triqueter* by PERSOON. He says: „It is a common plant in France and must have been known to PERSOON, who described it, I think, as *triqueter*.” Although this supposition seems rather probable, especially when connected with the description of *Poly-*

porus triqueter in PERSOON's Observationes (I p. 86), it cannot be stated positively, for there is no specimen under the name *Polyporus triqueter* in his collection. On the other hand we should remark, that there is a specimen labelled by PERSOON „*Boletus cuticularis* BULL? *Polyporus cuticularis* FRIES Syst. I. p. 363, ad truncos Sambuci subputridos autumnno.” This is without doubt *Polyporus cuticularis* (BULL.) FR. (also in LLOYD's opinion) agreeing well as to the exterior and also in the form and size of the spores. It seems to me that PERSOON was in doubt as to the limitation of the species *Polyporus cuticularis* and *Polyporus hispidus*. So we find in box 99 a specimen labelled by PERSOON „*Polyporus hispidus* Myc.”, that seemed to me *Polyporus cuticularis*, by superficial observation as well as by the examination of the spores. BRESADOLA to whom I sent the specimen confirmed my determination: „= *Polyporus cuticularis* BULL. typical! respondens omnino iconi BULLIARDI tab. 462.” It is 10 cM. large, 1,5 cM thick, convex above, concave below, the margin somewhat curved downwards, thinner and sharper than in *Polyporus hispidus*. It is covered with adpressed hairs, faintly zoned. („Fibrillis strigosis rectis obtectus”, PERSOON speaking of *Polyporus triqueter*. Obs. I. p. 87). According to FRIES¹⁾ another difference between these species is in the course of the fibres:

Polyporus hispidus: intus divergenti fibroso.

Polyporus cuticularis: intus laxe et parallele fibroso.

Yet this is of little importance, for the course of the fibres is directly determined by the general form and size of the fungus; it is a result of the action of gravity.

Polyporus fumosus see *Polyporus adustus*.

Polyporus hispidus a small but typical specimen (in box 374), labelled by PERSOON „*Polyporus Boletus hispidus* BULL.”

Polyporus Juglandis PERS. = *Polyporus squamosus* (HUDS.) FR. A small specimen, in cover, sub N°. 910, 263—589 labelled by PERSOON: „*Polyporus Juglandis Boletus platyporus* Syn. Fung.”

Polyporus laneus see *Polyporus amorphus*.

Polyporus pes caprae, a specimen from MOUGEOT, beautifully figured by LLOYD (Myc. Note 35 fig. 332).

Polyporus radiatus.

We find under this name only two poor specimens in PERSOON's collection, and it is impossible to identify them. Probably neither is *radiatus*. One of them bears besides the label „*Boletus radiatus* Sow.” another one: „var. *P. versicoloris*.” I think it is this species.

¹⁾ Hym. Eur. Ed. Alt. p. 551.

In LLOYD's opinion what PERSOON called „*triqueter* var. *alneus*” is the plant now known as *radiatus* but the present material does not permit the question being decided.

Polyporus Rheades.

Under this name we find in box 4 two good specimens; one of them is figured by LLOYD (Myc. Note 35 fig. 333). Further in cover (sub. N°. 910, 263—489) another specimen. (Two fragments on the same sheet do not belong to this species; they are small pieces of *Fomes conchatus*.) These specimens are some of the most interesting in the collection, for it appears from them that it is not the case that: *Pol. Rheades* PERS. = *Pol. Rheades* FR. as SACCARDO¹⁾ mentions, according to FRIES²⁾, but that *Pol. Rheades* PERS. = *Pol. vulpinus* FR., (teste LLOYD). FRIES did not give the right interpretation of *Polyporus Rheades* PERS. and described *Polyporus vulpinus* as a new species.³⁾ According to LLOYD it is a rare plant in Europe and occurs usually on poplar.⁴⁾

Polyporus rutilans.

Under this name are some specimens in cover (sub N°. 910, 263—408), labelled by PERSOON „*Boletus rutilans* Syn. fung.” Also we find good specimens in box 145, labelled however by PERSOON „*Bol. rufus* Syn. fung.” But here we undoubtedly have to do with a transposition of the label, for *Boletus rufus* (Syn. fung p. 504) is a real *Boletus*, well known to PERSOON and with no resemblance to the present species.

Polyporus sulphureus see *Pol. citrinus*.

Polyporus tuberaster.

In cover (sub. N°. 910, 263—436) a specimen in good condition, labelled by PERSOON: „*Boletus tuberaster* PERS.”

1) Sylloge Fungorum vol. VI. p. 130.

2) Hym. Eur. Ed. Alt. p. 551.

3) Vet. Ak. Förh. 1852. p. 130.

4) „Ad Populos, Padum variasque arbores, Upsaliae frequens.” FRIES Hym Eur. Ed. Alt. p. 565 (*Pol. vulpinus*.)

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EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

A series of specimens of *Fomes conchatus*, found in Holland, and preserved in the standard collection of the Dutch Mycological Society:

fig. 1. Very large, well-grown specimen, consisting of an aggregation of several fruit-bodies, growing on *Populus alba*, under surface; $\frac{1}{3}$ natural size.

fig. 2. Same specimen, upper surface.

fig. 3. Resupinate, crust-like specimen, growing on *Populus alba*, under surface; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

fig. 4. Old specimen, growing on *Salix*, labelled by BRESADOLA: „*Fomes salicinus* PERS., vetustus, hymenio vetustate obscurato = *Fomes loricatus* PERS.”; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

fig. 5. Resupinate specimen from the same tree; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

fig. 6. Resupinate specimen, growing on *Viburnum Lantana*; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

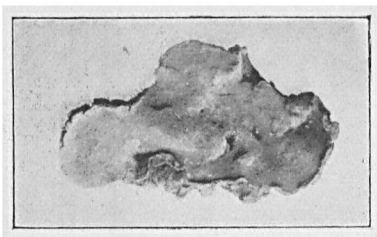


Fig. 5.

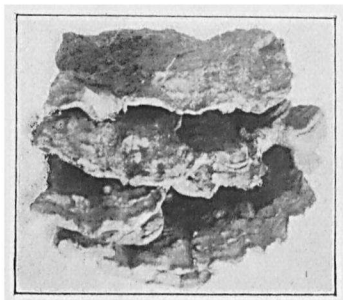


Fig. 4.

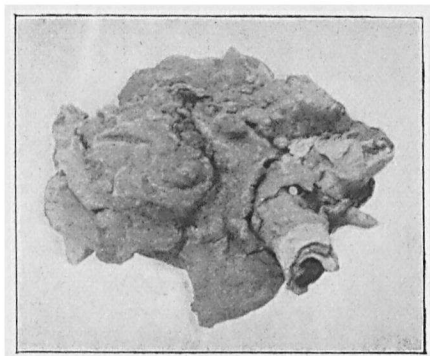


Fig. 3.

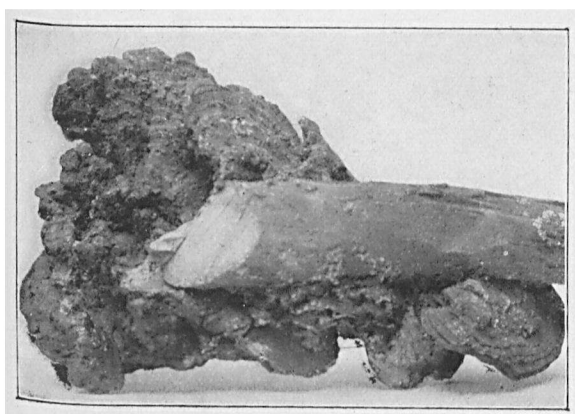


Fig. 2.



Fig. 6.

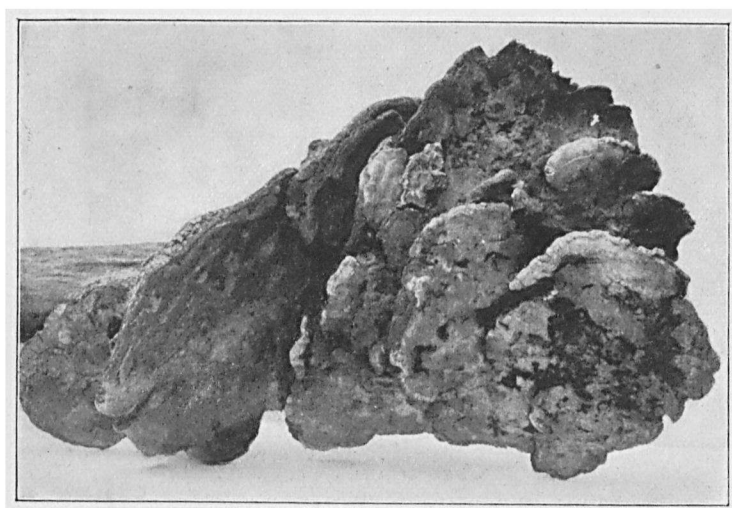


Fig. 1.

Fomes conchatus.