

of conidia; margin obtuse, broadly sterile, white or slightly creameous, entire to undulate; context corky, usually rather hard, zonate, fulvous to bay, 5-10 mm. thick, thinner with age; tubes very evenly stratified, separated by thin layers of context, 5-10 mm. long each season, avellaneous to umbrinous within, mouths circular, 5 to a mm., whitish-stuffed when young, edges obtuse, entire, white or slightly yellowish to umbrinous, quickly changing color when bruised; spores ovoid, smooth or very slightly roughened, pale-yellowish-brown, truncate at the base, $7-8 \times 5-6 \mu$.

Very common throughout on dead or diseased trunks of oak, willow, alder, and many other deciduous trees, as well as on conifers in certain sections, causing decay of the sapwood and exposed heartwood. The immense hymenophores are often used by amateur artists for etching.

2. **ELFVINGIA BROWNII** Murrill, sp. nov.

Pileus encrusted, very hard, dimidiate, applanate, broadly attached, subimbricate, $8-10 \times 15-25 \times 3-4$ cm.; surface gray to brown, glabrous, concentrically sulcate, rather uneven, margin very obtuse, broadly sterile, luteous, subentire; context almost woody, zonate, bay, about 3 cm. thick, thinner with age; tubes 5-8 mm. long each season, avellaneous to dark-umbrinous within, mouths minute, circular, about 5 to a mm., luteous-stuffed when young, edges obtuse, entire; spores broadly ellipsoid, slightly roughened, brown, uniguttulate, truncate at one end, thick-walled, $8-9 \times 7 \mu$.

Type collected on decaying logs of *Umbellularia* in Strawberry Canyon, University of California campus, Berkeley, California, September 27, 1913, *V. S. Brown 307* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.). Also collected in a younger stage at the same place on the same host, September 12, 1913, *V. S. Brown 306*. This species resembles *E. megaloma* in habit and appearance, but the hymenium is luteous instead of white when young.

3. **ELFVINGIA TORNATA** (Pers.) Murrill

Pileus hard, dimidiate, sessile or spuriously stipitate, applanate, thin, very large, plane below, $10-20 \times 15-30 \times 1-5$ cm.; surface horny-encrusted, sulcate, glabrous, slightly tuberculose, conidia-bearing, opaque to subshining, often fasciate with black bands, subspadiceous to fulvous; margin smooth, sterile, often laccate,