

~~somewhat uneven, sometimes wrinkled or irregularly corrugated, central portion of disk brownish to dark-brown becoming blackish with age, glabrous or subpubescent, sometimes pelliculose, with a more or less distinct border of whitish or isabelline wooly pubescence 1-2 cm. wide; margin obtuse, entire, substerile; substance in two layers, an upper spongy layer thickest at center and thinning out toward margin, and a lower hard, woody layer extending into and forming the core of the stem, sometimes transversely zonate, light-brown to pallid, hygrophanous, juice watery, colorless; stem central or excentric, short, with a spongy bulbous base, surface more or less uneven, dark-brown to blackish, subpubescent, 1-3 cm. long including the bulbous base, 0.7-1 cm. wide; teeth stout, somewhat compressed, often forked, obtuse to acute, shortening uniformly toward stem and margin, decurrent to the bulbous base, dark-gray-brown at base, lighter toward tip, 5 mm. or less long, 0.1 mm. wide, 6-8 to a sq. mm.; spores brown or fuscous, ovoid, coarsely tuberculate,  $4 \times 5 \mu$  wide; hyphae in the compact portions hyaline, smooth, somewhat thin-walled, collapsing when dried, recovering quickly in KOH, running longitudinally and interwoven, somewhat easily separable in KOH, septate with simple clamp-connections, segments extremely long, slender, uniform, with many guttulae,  $4-5 \mu$  wide, branching diffuse, both filaments septate a little above origin of branch, but only main filament with clamp-connection; in spongy portions hyphae thin-walled, collapsing and not recovering much in KOH, forming an intricate tangle and not separating easily in KOH, septate without clamp-connections and without guttulae, in other respects as the former; odor pleasant somewhat farinaceous, not strong; taste mild.~~

~~On ground under hemlocks, in late summer.~~

~~The type specimens were collected by the writer near Bolton, N. Y., and are in his herbarium. Specimens of what appear to be the same have been seen from New York, *Underwood*, and from New Hampshire, *Wilson*.~~

**Hydnellum Peckii** sp. nov.

Hymenophore terrestrial, mesopodous, gregarious to subconfluent, whitish to brownish gray, small to medium sized; pileus subobconic, plane to depressed, inclined, somewhat round to irregular, 2-5 cm. wide, 2-5 mm. thick; surface uneven, whitish pubescent when young, becoming glabrous and brownish-gray extending from the center finally to the margin; margin thin, acute,

substerile, curling, uneven; substance tough, fibrous, compact, somewhat woody when dry, sometimes with a little spongy layer above at center, light-brown or isabelline; stem central, short, tapering downward into a spongy bulbous base, uneven, pubescent, dark-brownish, about 0.5 cm. long, 4–8 mm. wide, the bulbous base 1–1.5 cm. wide by 2–2.5 cm. long; teeth slender, terete, tapering, acute, shortening uniformly toward stem and margin, dark gray-brown at base, lighter at tip, 3 mm. or less long, 0.25–0.35 mm. wide, 7–9 to a sq. mm.; spores brown or fuscous, slightly tuberculate or angular, subglobose to ovoid, 4–5  $\mu$  wide; hyphae hyaline, smooth, somewhat thin-walled, collapsing when dried, recovering quickly in KOH, running longitudinally in compact portion and forming an intricate tangle in spongy portion, easily separable in KOH, slender, uniform, septate with simple clamp-connections, segments extremely long, 3.5–4  $\mu$  wide, branching diffuse, both filaments septate, with or without clamp-connections a little above origin.

On ground in woods, in autumn.

The type specimens were collected at North Elba, N. Y., by C. H. Peck, state botanist of New York, after whom the species is named. The specimens are in the writer's herbarium and a portion of the same collection is in the New York state herbarium at Albany. The species is not known outside of the original collection.

### **Hydnellum geogenium** (Fries)<sup>6</sup>

*Hydnum geogenium* Fries, Ofv. Kongl. Vet. Ak. Forh. 1852: 127. 1852.

*Hydnum sulphureum* Kalchbrenner.<sup>7</sup>

The type specimen of the species is to be found at Upsala marked in Fries's handwriting "Hydnum geogenium Fries. Upsaliae." With it are specimens collected by Lindblad at Upsala in 1857, also specimens sent by P. A. Karsten from Mustiala in 1866. All of these agree in their characters and are identical with specimens collected by C. H. Peck in New York.<sup>8</sup> There appears to be no doubt that the species belongs in the genus *Hyd-*

<sup>6</sup> It seems probable that this combination has already been made by Karsten but we have not been able to locate it.

<sup>7</sup> The name is cited by Fries, but we cannot find that the species has ever been described.

<sup>8</sup> Peck, Ann. Rept. N. Y. State Mus. 39: 43.