

Boletus subluteus *n. sp.*

Small Yellowish Boletus.

Pileus convex or nearly plane, viscid or glutinous when moist, sometimes obscurely virgate-spotted, dingy-yellowish inclining to ferruginous-brown, flesh whitish varying to dull-yellowish; tubes plane or convex, adnate, small, subrotund, yellow, becoming ochraceous; stem equal, slender, annulate, pallid or yellowish, marked both above and below the annulus with reddish or brownish glandular dots, annulus submembranous, glutinous, at first concealing the tubes, then collapsing and forming a narrow whitish or brownish band about the stem; spores ochraceo-ferruginous, subfusiform, .0003 to .0004 in. long, .00016 to .0002 broad.

Solitary or gregarious, pileus 1.5 to 3 in. broad, stem 1.5 to 2.5 in. long, 2 to 4 lines thick.

Sandy soil in pine woods or groves. Albany and Lewis counties. September and October.

In the Twenty-third Report this fungus was referred as an aberrant form to *B. luteus*, which it much resembles in its general characters. But I find it so constant in its peculiar features that I am disposed to regard it as a distinct species. It differs from *B. luteus* in its smaller size, more slender stem and glutinous collapsing annulus. This never extends downwards so as to sheathe the lower part of the stem, but forms a narrow band with scarcely any spreading margin. Besides the stem is conspicuously dotted both above and below the annulus. The markings of the pileus in this species, *B. luteus* and *B. Ellbensis* are similar and resemble little patches of innate brownish fibrils. The species is probably edible, but I have not tested it.

Boletus Americanus *n. sp.*

American Boletus.

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, soft, very viscid or glutinous when moist, slightly tomentose on the margin when young, soon glabrous or slightly squamose on the margin, rarely wholly squamose-spotted from the drying of the gluten, pale-yellow, becoming dingy or less bright with age, sometimes vaguely dotted or streaked with bright-red, flesh pale-yellow, less clear or pinkish-gray on exposure to the air; tubes plane or convex, adnate, rather large, angular, pale-yellow, becoming sordid-ochraceous; stem slender, equal or slightly tapering upwards, firm, not at all annulate, yellow, sometimes pallid or brownish toward the base, marked with numerous brown or

reddish-brown glandular dots, yellow within; spores *ochraceo-feruginous*, oblong or subfusiform, .00035 to .00045 in. long, .00016 to .0002 broad.

Gregarious, pileus 1 to 3 in. broad, stem 1.5 to 2.5 in. long, 2 to 4 lines thick.

Under or near pine trees in woods and open places. Very common. July to October.

This is one of our most common species. It is generally associated with *B. granulatus*, from which it is easily distinguished by its thinner pileus, yellow color and more slender stem. As in that and other related species, the stem and tubes exude drops of a turbid milk or juice which hardens and forms the glandular dots seen on them. These are sometimes so numerous that they become confluent. By them and the viscosity of the pileus in this and allied species the fingers become stained in handling the fresh plants. The species is closely related to the European *B. flavidus*, to which our plant has commonly been referred by American mycologists, and under which name it stands in the Twenty-third Report. I am satisfied by more recent investigation that it should be kept distinct, inasmuch as it constantly differs in the character of the veil and the dots of the stem. In *B. flavidus* the stem is described as sprinkled with fugacious glandules above the merely viscous annulus. In *B. Americanus* the stem is dotted from top to base with persistent glandules, there is no appearance of an annulus on it and the veil is somewhat tomentose on the margin of the young pileus. The plant has a slight subacid odor which is perceptible even in the dried specimens. The mycelium is white.

Boletus subaureus Ph.

Pale-golden Boletus.

Pileus convex, becoming nearly plane, soft, viscose, *pale-yellow or golden-yellow*, sometimes adorned with darker spots or small tufts of hairs, the margin in the young plant slightly grayish-tomentose, flesh pale-yellow; tubes small or medium size, somewhat angular, adnate or subdecurrent, pale-yellow, becoming dingy-ochraceous; stem equal, *stout*, glandular-dotted, *yellow without and within*; spores *ochraceous-brown*, oblong or subfusiform, .00035 to .0004 in. long, .00016 broad.

Plant gregarious or rarely caespitose, pileus 2 to 4 in. broad, stem 1.5 to 2.5 in. long, 4 to 6 lines thick.