

TROGIA CRISPA, *Fr.* v. VARIEGATA.

Pileus and lamellæ variegated with bluish or greenish-blue stains. Sandlake. Sept.

BOLETUS VISCOSUS, *Frost.*

This name is antedated by *B. viscosus* Ventur., and if the Frostian species is a good one, it will be necessary to give it another name. It cannot be called *B. Frostii*, as there is already a species bearing that designation. Mr. Frost's plant is manifestly very near *B. granulatus* and may possibly be a variety of that species, although the two, as they occur with us, are readily distinguishable. They appear to have been united by European mycologists. The distinguishing characters are found in the color, glutinosity, glandular dots or sugary granules of the tubes and stem and in the comparative length of the stem. In Frost's plant the pileus is at first dark-chestnut color and covered with a thick tough gluten, appearing, as the author remarks, as if it "was enveloped in slime," but it becomes yellowish, tawny-yellow or reddish-yellow and less glutinous with age. The glandular dots are usually entirely absent from the mouths of the tubes and from the stem, but when present they are very minute and inconspicuous and occur chiefly at the top of the stem. This is very short, varying from one-half to one inch in length, so that "the pileus seems to rest upon the ground." In *B. granulatus*, the young pileus is much paler, though variable in color, and is less glutinous. It does not become conspicuously paler with age and the glandular dots or granulations, which suggest the name of the species, are readily seen on the tube mouths and stem. They usually dot the stem from top to base, though sometimes they are more conspicuous on the upper part. The stem is generally one to two inches long. This plant appears from midsummer to the end of the season, but I have only seen Frost's plant in late autumn. It is quite possible that the two plants run together, but from the character of the differences noted it seems to me to be best at present to keep them distinct, and for convenience of reference I would designate the Frostian species as *Boletus brevipes*, in allusion to its short stem. It grows in sandy soil under pine trees. Karner. Oct.

BOLETUS SCABER, *Fr.* v. NIVEUS.

Swamps. Karner. Oct. This is a beautiful variety, easily recognized by the white color of the pileus. This, however, becomes tinged with livid-blue or greenish-blue when old.

BOLETUS GRACILIS, *Pk.* v. LÆVIPES.

Stem destitute of reticulations. Otherwise like the typical form of the species. South Ballston. Sept.

POLYPORUS SULPHUREUS, *Fr.*

The young growing plant sometimes exudes a pale-yellow or sulphur-colored juice when cut or broken.

POLYPORUS VOLVATUS, *Pk.*

This is occasionally found on balsam trunks, *Abies balsamea*. Adirondack mountains. June.