

FOMES LARICIS (Jacq.) Murrill. On fallen, much decayed logs of *Abies grandis*, about one-half way up from the base, at Tacoma; and growing from the center of the butt of an immense red fir log, at Mill City. Specimens from La Honda, collected by Crandall on a red fir stump, were examined at Stanford University. This species is more abundant in the far west than was formerly supposed.

Tacoma, 95, 104; Mill City, 817.

FOMES ROSEUS (Alb. & Schw.) Cooke. Very common on coniferous trunks, the sporophores sometimes reaching a foot in diameter.

Seattle, 60; Corvallis, 917; Newport, 1046.

FOMES UNGULATUS (Schaeff.) Sacc. So abundant everywhere on coniferous trunks that only one collection was made.

Seattle, 85.

PORODAEDALEA PINI (Thore) Murrill. Frequently found on red fir, and doubtless occurring on other conifers. The specimens from Glen Brook grew on a living red fir trunk over six feet in diameter.

Seattle, 90; Glen Brook, 786; La Honda, 1298.

PYROPOLYPORUS IGNIARIUS (L.) Murrill. Common on trunks of living willows at Tacoma.

Tacoma, 100.

Tribe AGARICEAE

GLOEOPHYLLUM HIRSUTUM (Schaeff.) Murrill. Found rarely, on dead conifers.

Seattle, 50, 61.

LENZITES BETULINA (L.) Fries. Found once, on a dead oak limb ten feet from the ground.

Preston's Ravine, 1181.

Family BOLETACEAE

Boletus Lakei sp. nov.

Pileus convex, often becoming plane, gregarious or subcespitate, rarely solitary, 8–12 cm. broad; surface fulvous with latericeous tints, appearing testaceous, densely imbricate-floccose-

scaly, owing to the rupture of the cuticle; margin white, sterile, entire, involute when young; context sulfur-yellow, unchanging or turning slightly yellowish-green when cut, with pleasant odor and mild flavor; tubes large, decurrent, elongate near the stipe, flavous when young, dark dirty-flavous with a greenish tint when older, unchanging when bruised; spores oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, yellowish-brown, $8.5-10.5 \times 3.5\mu$; stipe subequal, 7×2 cm., flavous at the apex, then testaceous, then adorned with the ample, white, persistent, cottony annulus, and below this similar to the pileus in color and surface markings.

This species is similar to *B. luteus* and takes its place in the flora of the Pacific Coast; but the tubes are larger and the surface is floccose-scaly. At Corvallis it was very abundant in fir woods mixed with a few deciduous trees. It gives me pleasure to dedicate this handsome species to Professor E. R. Lake, of the Oregon Agricultural College, who some time ago sent me specimens for determination collected by him at Corvallis, November 29, 1907. This type collection was accompanied by notes and an excellent photograph.

Seattle, 113; Glen Brook, 781; Corvallis, 933, 999; La Honda, 1293.

CERIOMYCES COMMUNIS (Bull.) Murrill. Common about Seattle, but rare in other localities. Several varieties were found.

Seattle, 107, 115; Mill City, 871; Newport, 1084; La Honda, 1295.

***Ceriomyces mirabilis* sp. nov.**

Pileus convex, spongy, solitary or gregarious, reaching 12 cm. in diameter; surface moist, bay, uniformly covered with conspicuous, projecting, conic, floccose, persistent papillae, which give it somewhat the appearance of bread-fruit; margin projecting like the eaves of a house, showing a yellow membrane 2-3 mm. wide; context citrinous, slowly changing to incarnate when bruised, very watery, drying with difficulty, tasteless; tubes large, greenish-yellow, uneven; spores fusiform, smooth, ochraceous-mellous, $19 \times 7\mu$; stipe very bulbous, solid, bay and streaked below, strongly reticulate and latericeous above, the apex colored like the tubes, 15 cm. long, 1.3 cm. thick above, 3.5 thick below.

This remarkable species was found several times in the vicinity of Seattle on the ground in woods. It is one of the most difficult