

which grew from the side of an old pine stump. The tomentum of the pileus is nearly one line thick. The species belongs to the tribe Pulverulenti.

**Boletus glabellus, n. sp.**

Pileus fleshy, thick, broadly convex or nearly plane, soft, dry, subglabrous, smoky-buff, flesh white, both it and the tubes changing to blue where wounded; tubes nearly plane, adnate, small, subrotund, ochraceous tinged with green; stem subequal, glabrous, even, reddish toward the base, pallid above, adorned with a narrow reddish zone or circumscribing line at the top; spores oblong, brownish-ochraceous, with a tinge of green when fresh; .0004 to .0005 in. long, .00016 broad.

Pileus 3 to 5 in. broad; stem 1 to 3 in. long, 5 to 10 lines thick.

Grassy ground under oaks. Menands. July.

The species belongs to the Subpruinosi, and is easily distinguished from its allies by the reddish circumscribing line at the top of the stem. This disappears in the dried specimens.

**Boletus variipes, n. sp.**

Pileus from convex to nearly plane, thick, soft, dry, squamulose, punctate-squamulose or minutely tomentose, pale grayish-brown, sometimes tinged with yellow or ochraceous, flesh white, unchangeable; tubes convex or nearly plane, slightly depressed around the stem, small, subrotund, at first white, then greenish-yellow, the mouths dingy ochraceous; stem nearly equal, firm, more or less reticulated, whitish or pallid; spores oblong-fusiform, brownish-ochraceous with a greenish tinge, .0005 to .0006 in. long, .0002 broad.

Pileus 3 to 6 in. broad; stem 2 to 4 in. long, 4 to 12 lines thick.

Oak woods. Menands. August.

The species belongs to the Edules. It is separated from *B. edulis* by its squamulose pileus. This character and its paler stem also separate it from *B. separans*. The stem is variable in color, length and degree of reticulation.

Variety *albipes*. Stem whitish, wholly reticulated, the reticulations coarser toward the base.

Variety *pallidipes*. Stem pallid, slightly scurfy, even or obscurely reticulated toward the base.

Variety *tenuipes*. Stem elongated, slender.

**Boletus indecisus, n. sp.**

Pileus convex or nearly plane, dry, slightly tomentose, ochraceous-brown, often wavy or irregular on the margin, flesh white, unchangeable, mild; tubes nearly plane or convex, adnate, small, subrotund,

grayish, tinged with flesh color when mature, becoming dingy or brownish where wounded; stem minutely scurfy, often irregular or flexuous, reticulated at the top, pallid without and within; spores oblong, brownish flesh color, .0005 to .0006 in. long, .00016 broad.

Pileus 3 to 4 in. broad; stem 2 to 4 in. long, 4 to 6 lines thick.

Oak woods. Menands. August.

It belongs to the tribe Hyporhodii. It has the general appearance of *B. modestus*, but the tubes are not at all yellow. It differs from *B. alutarius* in color and in having the stem reticulated at the top, not scurpouse. Its mild taste will separate it from any form of *B. felleus*.

**Boletus albellus, n. sp.**

Pileus convex, soft, glabrous, whitish, flesh white, unchangeable; tubes convex, free or nearly so, small, subrotund, whitish, not changing color when wounded; stem glabrous or minutely furfuraceous, substriate, bulbous or thickened at the base, whitish; spores brownish-ochraceous, .00055 to .00065 in. long, .0002 to .00025 broad.

Pileus 1 to 2 in. broad; stem 1 to 2 in. long, 3 to 6 lines thick.

Woods. Sandlake. August.

Closely related to *B. scaber*, of which it may possibly prove to be a dwarf form; but it is easily distinguished by its smooth or only slightly scurfy stem without any appearance of the colored dot-like squamules which are a constant and characteristic feature of that species.

**Polyporus flavovirens, B and R.**

Ground in woods. Selkirk. August.

Our specimens agree very well with the description of *P. flavovirens*, except that they are smaller and the dry plant is not tough and fibrous. They are to this extent doubtful.

**Polyporus rimosus, Berk.**

Trunks of locust, *Robinia pseudacacia*. Flatbush, L. I. Rev. J. L. Zabriskie.

**Polyporus mutans, n. sp.**

Resupinate rather thick, tough, following the inequalities of the wood; pores minute, rotund, short, buff-yellow or cream color, becoming dingy red or dull incarnate where wounded, the subiculum fibrous, changing color like the pores, the whole plant assuming an incarnate hue when dried.

Decaying wood of deciduous trees. Selkirk. August.

Sometimes a narrow, reflexed obtuse margin of a yellowish-brown color is formed. The pores are often oblique. The species appears to be quite distinct by reason of its peculiar colors.