New Species of Fungi

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APRIL, 1906

New species of fungi

CHARLES HORTON PECK

Lepiota nudipes

Pileus thin, convex, umbonate, minutely brownish-squamulose, becoming obscurely striate on the margin, whitish, the umbo dark-brown and even; lamellae thin, moderately close, free, ventricose, white; stem slender, fibrous, equal or nearly so, pallid above, brownish and fibrillose below; spores white, elliptic, 5–6 μ long, 3–4 μ broad.

Pileus 1.2–2 cm. broad; stem 2.5–4 cm. long, scarcely 1 mm. thick.

Near St. Louis, Missouri. July. N. M. Glatfelter. Externally this species closely resembles *L. arenicola* Peck, but it is easily separated from it by its much smaller spores. Its smaller size, distinct umbo and obsolete or evanescent annulus separate it from *L. cristata* A & S. The notes of the collector say "veil none, no odor."

Hygrophorus mephiticus

Pileus thin, convex, becoming plane or nearly so, glabrous, hygrophanous, yellowish-brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, ochraceous when dry, sometimes tinged with green, flesh whitish, sometimes tinged with yellow, odor mephitic; lamellae broad, thick, unequal, distant, sinuate, adnexed, sometimes connected by veins, often wavy, grayish-violaceous or grayish-purple; stem equal or tapering at the base, curved or flexuous, brittle, hollow, colored like or a little paler than the pileus, often with a whitish mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores white, elliptic, 8–12 μ long, 6–7 μ broad.

Pileus 2–4 cm. broad; stem 3–5 cm. long, 2–5 mm. thick.

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Among sphagnum in swamps. Stow, Massachusetts. August, 1905. S. Davis. This is a peculiar and well-marked species, easily recognized by its unusual colors, odor and habitat. The odor persists several days after the plants have been collected; its similarity to that of a skunk has suggested its specific name.

Collybia brunnescens

Pileus thin, broadly convex, sometimes slightly umbonate, glabrous, subpruinose, grayish-brown; lamellae thin, close, emarginate, whitish or cream-colored; stem equal or slightly thickened at the base, striate, glabrous, solid or stuffed, white; spores white, elliptic, 8–10 μ long, 5–6 μ broad.

Pileus 2–7 cm. broad; stem 3–5 cm. long, 4–6 mm. thick.

Solitary or cespitose in open places or in thin woods. California. Mrs. C. A. Hunt.

Sometimes the pileus is a little darker on the incurved margin and its surface may be obscurely spotted.

Hygrophorus Davisii

Pileus convex, membranous, fragile, glabrous, very viscid, even on the margin when young, striate when mature, olive-brown variegated with olive-green when young and fresh; lamellae thin, unequal, distant, decurrent, grayish-white; stem slender, equal or slightly tapering upward, flexuous, fragile, hollow, viscid, glabrous, grayish-white, becoming brownish; spores broadly elliptic, white, 6–7 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 1–1.2 cm. broad; stem 2–3 cm. long, 1.5–2 mm. thick.

Damp places under ferns in deciduous woods. Stow, Massachusetts. August, 1905. S. Davis. Gregarious. In the dried specimens the whole plant has assumed a yellowish-buff color with a faint tinge of pink. The pileus is sometimes slightly centrally depressed. The species is dedicated to its discoverer.

Russula nigrescentipes

Pileus convex, nearly plane or centrally depressed, glabrous, striate on the margin, bright-red, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae narrowed and united behind, much broader in front, close, equal, free or nearly so, white; stem equal, glabrous, stuffed or spongy within, tough, elastic, white, becoming blackish by handling or bruising; spores globose or subglobose, white, 6–8 μ in diameter.

Pileus 3–5 cm. broad; stem 3–5 cm. long, 6–8 mm. thick.

In woods. Near St. Louis, Missouri. September. N. M. Glatfelter.

This species is related to *R. uncialis* Peck, from which it may be distinguished by its smaller spores and by its tough stem becoming black where bruised. The stem is sometimes slightly tinged with red at the base. The change of color in the stem is a peculiar feature by which the species may easily be recognized. It is suggestive of the specific name.

Russula subvelutina

Pileus firm, convex or slightly depressed in the center, dry, minutely pubescent or velvety tomentose, even on the margin, dark-red or crimson, sometimes a little darker in the center, cuticle adnate, flesh white, thick, taste sweet; lamellae moderately close, adnate, sometimes forked at the base, white, becoming creamy-yellow, the interspaces venose; stem equal or tapering downward, stuffed or spongy within, not polished, white tinged with red; spores nearly smooth, subglobose, pale-yellow, 7–10 μ broad.

Pileus 5–11 cm. broad; stem 5–10 cm. long, 10–15 mm. thick.

Near St. Louis, Missouri. August. This is one of our most beautiful red russulas. N. M. Glatfelter.

Externally it resembles *R. ochrophylla* Peck, from which it may be separated by its less glabrous pileus and its paler spores and lamellae.

Lentinus obconicus

Pileus obconic, fleshy, sometimes slightly depressed in the center, whitish, with tawny-brown squamules in the center, flesh white; lamellae narrow, close, very decurrent, lacerated and dentate on the edge; stem long, flexuous, solid, whitish at the top, tawny-brown and squamose toward the base; spores oblong, 8–10 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–6 cm. broad; stem 5–8 cm. long, 6–10 mm. thick.

Cespitose; decaying wood in a lumber yard. Minneapolis, Minnesota. M. S. Whetstone.

The thick flesh and obconic shape of the pileus with the long decurrent lamellae are the prominent distinguishing characters of this species. The flesh of the dried specimens cuts easily. The scales of the pileus are smaller than in *L. lepideus* Fr. It is closely related to *L. cyathiformis* (Schaeff.) Bres.

Lentinus microspermus

Pileus fleshy, thin, convex, somewhat irregular, sometimes lobed on the margin, glabrous, reddish-brown, flesh white, taste sweet, then bitter; lamellae thin, close, emarginate, adnexed, white, becoming creamy-yellow, the edge eroded or denticulate; stems cespitose, equal, glabrous, fleshy-fibrous, hollow, white or whitish, sometimes eccentric; spores minute, globose, white or faintly tinged with yellow, 3–4 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–5 cm. broad; stem 5–6 cm. long, 6–10 mm. thick.

Decayed wood. Creve Coeur, Missouri. May. N. M. Glatfelter.

Annularia sphaerospora

Pileus fleshy but thin, conic or subcampanulate, becoming expanded, umbonate, silky-fibrillose, yellow, fading to whitish either wholly or in part, umbo brownish; lamellae thin, close, free, whitish or cream-colored when young, flesh-colored when mature; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, solid, fibrous, substriate, whitish, annulate, the white collar sometimes near the middle, sometimes near the base of the stem; spores globose or subglobose, 5–6 μ in diameter.

Pileus 3–6 cm. broad; stem 3–8 cm. long, 4–8 mm. thick.

Decaying wood of elm. Near Detroit, Michigan. August. O. E. Fischer.

The plants are sometimes cespitose. The species may be distinguished from its near relative, *A. Fenzlii* Schulz, by its umbonate fading pileus and its whitish solid stem. *A. Fenzlii* grows on *Tilia*. Twelve species of this genus are described in Sylloge, none of which is credited to this country.

Inocybe desquamans

Pileus convex, umbonate, subglabrous, yellowish-brown becoming brownish-red with age, or in drying, the umbo often darker, the cuticle cracking, forming scales and disappearing except on the umbo, flesh thin, white; lamellae pallid becoming ferruginous-brown; stem firm, solid, fibrous, striate, subbulbous, whitish and mealy above, reddish or brownish and slightly fibrillous below, becoming wholly brownish with age; spores irregular, nodulose, 8–10 μ long, 5–6 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–4 cm. broad; stem 5–7.5 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

Woods. Near St. Louis, Missouri. July. N. M. Glatfelter.

Inocybe Sterlingii

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming nearly plane, glabrous and slightly viscid in the center when moist, obscurely fibrillose on the incurved subappendiculate margin, brownish in the center, gray or clay-colored elsewhere, taste farinaceous; lamellae thin, close, adnexed, pallid becoming cinnamon; stem equal or slightly thickened at the base, solid, floccose-fibrillose white, bay red within; spores even, elliptic, usually uninucleate, 10–12 μ long, 6–8 μ broad.

Pileus 1.5–2.5 cm. broad; stem 2.5–3.5 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick. Under spruce trees. Trenton, New Jersey. November. E. B. Sterling.

This species is related to *I. vatricosa* Fr. from which it is separated by the darker color of the pileus, its solid stem, more fully developed veil and farinaceous taste. The veil is fibrillose or webby and adheres partly to the margin of the pileus and partly to the stem on which it forms a slight fibrillose, evanescent annulus. It is solitary or gregarious and is said by its discoverer, for whom it is named, to be edible.

Flammula condensa

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, often irregular from its crowded mode of growth, usually umbonate, very viscid, brownish-yellow, the umbo reddish-brown or chestnut-colored, flesh white, often tinged with yellow; lamellae moderately broad, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, sometimes rugosely wrinkled, yellowish becoming brownish-ferruginous; stem equal, hollow, yellowish above, pallid or brownish toward the base; spores elliptic, 8–10 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 2–3 cm. broad; stem 2–4 cm. long, 2–3.5 mm. thick.

Densely cespitose. In clearings in pine woods and on stony hills. Near Washington, D. C. December. F. J. Braendle.

This species forms large flat-topped clusters of many individuals. It is closely related to *F. carbonaria* Fr. and *F. squalida* Peck, but it may easily be separated from both by its more dense mode of growth and its broader and more distant lamellae.

Psathyrella angusticeps

Pileus very thin, submembranous, conic or subcampanulate, subacute, often with a small but prominent umbo, hygrophanous,

fragile, minutely flocculose, appendiculate with minute fragments of the whitish veil, sometimes striate on the margin, grayish-brown, whitish or grayish on the margin; lamellae ascending, thin, brittle, moderately close, adnate, pale olive-green becoming darker and finally black; stem very long, slender, fibrous, rather tough, hollow, straight or nearly so, ashy-gray above, chestnut-colored below, sometimes slightly thicker toward the base; spores broadly elliptic, black, abruptly narrowed at the ends, 15–20 μ long, 10–12 μ broad.

Pileus 1–2 cm. broad; stem 5–9 cm. long, about 1 mm. thick.

Gregarious. Grassy ground. Falmouth, Massachusetts. June. S. Davis.

This species is ambiguous, combining the characters of *Panaeolus* and *Psathyrella*. Its spores are similar in size and shape to those of some species of *Panaeolus*, but the tendency of the pileus to become striate on the margin, which is apparently straight and does not extend beyond the lamellae, and the uniform color of the latter, indicate that its proper place is in *Psathyrella*.

Hydnum Blackfordae

Pileus fleshy, convex, glabrous, grayish or greenish-gray, flesh whitish with reddish stains, slowly becoming darker on exposure; aculei subulate, 2–5 mm. long, yellowish-gray becoming brown with age or in drying; stem equal or slightly tapering downward, solid or stuffed, becoming hollow in drying, glabrous, colored like the pileus; spores brown, subglobose, verrucose, 8–10 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–6 cm. broad; stem 2.5–4 cm. long, 3–4 mm. thick.

Mossy ground in low springy places in damp mixed woods. Ellis, Massachusetts. August, 1904. Mrs. E. B. Blackford.

This species is peculiar in its colors and in its rather long stem. Sometimes there is a slight pinkish tint visible on the pileus. In the dried specimens blackish hues have been assumed, especially by the stems. The species is dedicated to its discoverer. It is apparently very rare.

Craterellus Pogonati

Pileus membranaceous, sessile or stipitate, irregular, 2–4 mm. broad, minutely tomentulose, white; hymenium even, pale creamy-yellow; stem when present lateral or eccentric, slender, tomentulose or sometimes glabrous on one side by reason of the decurrent hymenium, white.

On moss, *Pogonatum alpinum* Roehl. South Windsor, Connecticut, September, 1904. C. C. Hanmer. The specimens are sterile, but the species may be recognized by the described characters. The dimensions here given are those of the dried specimens and may be a little less than those of fresh plants.

Monilia Avenae

Minute, amphigenous ; hyphae short, about 8 μ thick, effused on oblong or subelliptic, indefinite, pallid or brownish spots, grayish or grayish-brown ; spores cat nulate, oblong or elliptic, slightly colored, 25–40 μ long, 12–15 broad.

Living or languishing leaves of some unidentified species of *Avena*. Near Los Gatos, California. February, 1904. A. A. Heller. " The wild oat plants here are often badly infested by this fungus and the young plants on which it appears have their growth checked and they seem never to reach maturity." — A. A. H.

Marsonia Potentillae Helleri var. nov.

Spots small, inconspicuous, angular, pallid ; acervuli unequal, irregular, single or sometimes two or three on a spot, black ; spores oblong, 20–24 μ long, about 4 μ broad, the upper cell abruptly narrowed into an oblique beak, both cells destitute of guttulae.

Living leaves of *Drymocallis glandulosa* (Lindl.) Rydb. Near Los Gatos, California. May, 1904. A. A. Heller. The paler inconspicuous spots of the leaves, darker-colored acervuli, and more narrow spores without oil globules distinguish this variety from the species.

Haplosporella commixta

Perithecia single or clustered, numerous, thin, globose, erumpent, black ; spores broadly elliptic or obovate, colorless when young, becoming dark-brown (by transmitted light) when mature, 24–32 μ long, 16–20 μ broad.

Bark of dead branches of slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva* Michx. Stockton, Kansas. January, 1905. E. Bartholomew.

The specific name is suggested by the commingling of pustules containing a single perithecium with others containing two or more. This feature of the species shows the intimate relation between the genera *Sphaeropsis* and *Haplosporella*, and the species may be considered a connecting link between the two genera.

Sarcoscypha dawsonensis

Receptacle cupular, 1–2 cm. broad, crowded or cespitose, sessile or radicated, often uneven or sulcate at the base, irregular, externally pruinose or tomentulose, pallid, whitish at the base; hymenium red or orange, often rugosely wrinkled; asci cylindric, 200–280 μ long; spores monostichous, elliptic, even, 20 μ long, 10 μ broad, paraphyses slender, filiform, slightly thicker at the top.

Among mosses, *Leptobryum pyriforme* Schimp. West Dawson, Yukon Territory. July, 1905. E. B. Sterling communicated it.

The minute tomentum of the exterior surface of the cups is composed of slender colorless septate filaments. The hymenium of the dried specimens is pruinose.

Poronia macrospora

Stroma 0.75–1.5 cm. broad, irregular, broadly ovate or depressed-globose, stipitate, punctate by the slightly prominent black or blackish ostiola, reddish-brown or blackish-brown, white within; stem irregular, flexuous, slender, simple or with one or two short branches at the top, sometimes enlarged at the apex, crispate tuberculate and perforate at the base, blackish-brown, white within; perithecia immersed in the stroma, black, the ostiola usually surrounded by a pale band; spores very large, elliptic, at first colorless and involved in mucus, then colored, 40–60 μ long, 20–30 μ broad.

Rich sandy ground in a garden. New Haven, Connecticut, December, 1905. P. W. Graff.

This species is remarkable for the large size of the spores, which character has suggested the specific name. The stem is deeply set in the ground and the lower or subterranean part is enlarged, twisted, irregular and uneven or crumpled. The top expands into the stroma which is not disciform in our specimens.

Leptosphaeria Lythri

Perithecia minute, scattered, depressed, partly covered by the scurfy remains of the epidermis, black, usually with a minute papilliform ostiolum; asci oblong or clavate, 100–150 μ long, 20–30 μ broad, the base very short; spores oblong or subfusiform, straight or slightly curved, colorless becoming yellowish-brown with age if viewed with transmitted light, 5–7-septate, the third cell usually larger than the others, 30–40 μ long, 12–16 μ broad.

Dead stems of the wing-angled loosestrife, *Lythrum alatum* Pursh. Stockton, Kansas. October. Common. E. Bartholomew.

Pleospora magnifica

Perithecia minute, at first covered by the thin epidermis, then erumpent or subsuperficial, hemispheric or depressed-globose, black, the ostiolum minute, inconspicuous; asci oblong, cylindric, 200–240 μ long, 48–60 μ broad; spores large, colored, crowded or biseriate, oblong or slightly narrowed toward one end, obtuse, 7–9-septate with about 3 longitudinal septa, 65–75 μ long, 25–35 μ broad.

Dead stems of *Phlox*. Silver Lake, Utah. August, 1905. A. O. Garrett collected it. E. Bartholomew communicated it. Remarkable for the large size of the muriculate spores.

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