

BULLETIN
OF THE
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB

APRIL, 1904

New species of Fungi

CHARLES H. PECK

Lepiota brunnescens

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, obtuse or umbonate, whitish, the cuticle soon cracking and forming brownish granules or squamules except in the center, sometimes radiately rimose on the margin, flesh white, taste sweet; lamellae close, ventricose, free, white; stem equal or slightly thickened toward the base, hollow, fibrous, white, with a slight but subpersistent annulus near the middle; spores elliptic, $6-8\mu$ long, $4-5\mu$ broad.

Pileus 2-3 cm. broad; stems 3-5 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

Open woods and grassy places, near St. Louis, Mo. July and August. N. M. Glatfelter.

This singular species, when fresh, resembles *Lepiota cristata*, but in drying, the whole plant changes color. The stem below the annulus at first becomes reddish brown, but soon changes to brown and in 12-24 hours the whole plant becomes brown. Bruises also cause a change of color.

Lepiota Glatfelteri

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, obtuse or slightly umbonate, slightly and innately fibrillose, gray, grayish brown or brown, sometimes tinged with purple, the center usually darker, sometimes radiately rimose on the margin, flesh white; lamellae close, lanceolate, free, white or whitish; stem equal or nearly so, firm, stuffed or hollow, white, the annulus slight, persistent; spores broadly elliptic, $6-8\mu$ long, $4-5\mu$ broad.

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

Ground in woods, near St. Louis. July, August. N. M. Glatfelter.

[The preceding number of the BULLETIN, Vol. 31, No. 3, for March, 1904 (pp. 113-176, pl. 7) was issued 12 Mr 1904.]

A rare but peculiar species belonging to the section *Clypeolaria*, but distinct and easily recognized by the dark but somewhat variable color of the pileus, of which the cuticle does not form scales but sometimes becomes radiately rimose on the margin.

Tricholoma viscosum

Pileus fleshy, convex, the irregular or wavy margin often turned upward when old, even, glutinous, shining when dry, yellowish tawny, darker or reddish brown in the center, flesh white, odor slight but unpleasant; lamellae narrow, close, nearly free, white; stem firm, equal, brittle, solid, flexuous, glutinous, white above, brown below; spores minute, subglobose, 3-4 μ long.

Pileus 2-5 cm. broad; stem 2.5-4 cm. long, 4-5 cm. thick.

Low ground near St. Louis. August and September. N. M. Glatfelter.

Clitocybe piceina

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex or nearly plane, dry, white or whitish, tinged with gray when young, flesh compact, white, taste pungent, odor strong, disagreeable; lamellae close, decurrent or sometimes strongly decurrent in lines running down on the stem, creamy white; stem equal or nearly so, firm, stout, solid, subfibrous, commonly striate at the top with raised longitudinal lines; spores globose, 5-6 μ in diameter.

Pileus 6-10 cm. broad; stem 5-7 cm. long, 12-18 mm. thick.

Under spruce trees near Chicago. September. W. S. Moffat and L. H. Watson.

In the dried specimens the pileus sometimes assumes a yellowish tint. The species is closely allied to *C. cerussata* and *C. albissima*. From the former it may be separated by its larger globose spores and from the latter by its whitish color being less clear and persistent. From both it differs in the more strongly decurrent lamellae, pungent taste and disagreeable odor.

Collybia umbonata

Pileus thin, conic becoming convex or nearly plane with deflexed margin, prominently umbonate, glabrous, bay red or chestnut color, sometimes darker in the center than on the margin; lamellae numerous, subdistant, narrowed toward the stem, nearly free, whitish; stem rather long, glabrous, equal or slightly tapering upward, hollow, radicating, colored like or a little paler than the pileus; spores minute, elliptic, 6-8 μ long, 4-5 μ broad.

Pileus 2-3 cm. broad; stem 5-15 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick.

On and about old redwood stumps. California. December. W. R. Dudley and E. B. Copeland. The color of this species is similar to that of some forms of *C. dryophila*, but in structure it is more closely related to *C. radicata*. The underground part of the stem is sometimes as long as the part above ground.

Russula luteobasis

Pileus convex, becoming nearly plane, even or slightly and indistinctly striate on the margin, rosy red or pink, becoming paler or yellowish either wholly or in the center only, the cuticle separable, flesh white or whitish; lamellae adnate or adnexed, equal, creamy yellow or whitish, becoming dingy with age or in drying; stem nearly equal, slightly furfuraceous, stuffed, white, yellow at the base; spores subglobose, $8\ \mu$ long, sometimes only $7\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 2.5-7 cm. broad; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 4-12 mm. thick.

Near St. Louis, Mo. June to August. N. M. Glatfelter. A species well marked by the change of color in the pileus and the yellow base of the stem.

Clitopilus sphaerosporus

Pileus fleshy but thin, nearly plane, with the margin involute or decurved, umbonate or slightly depressed in the center, dry, minutely tomentose pubescent, dark gray or blackish-brown, flesh white; lamellae thin, narrow, close, unequal, slightly decurrent, whitish, faintly tinged with pink; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, solid, firm, colored like the pileus, with a white mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores pale pink, globose, uninucleate, $5-6\ \mu$ in diameter.

Pileus 1-2.5 cm. broad; stem 2-4 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

Among fallen leaves in ravines. Near St. Louis, Mo. August and September. Rare. N. M. Glatfelter. The pink tint of the lamellae and spores is so faint that by careless observation the fungus is liable to be mistaken for a clitocybe.

Flammula eccentrica

Pileus thin, broadly convex, obtuse or slightly umbilicate, dry, minutely squamulose, tawny, yellowish or reddish ferruginous, flesh whitish; lamellae rather broad, close, somewhat sinuate adnate, dingy, ochraceous, becoming ferruginous; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, commonly eccentric, solid, fibrillose, yellowish or dingy ochraceous, becoming brownish without and within; spores bright ferruginous, elliptic, ($15-16\ \mu$ long, about $8\ \mu$ broad.)?? *5-6 x 7-8 μ in type material*

L. o. o. 111

Pileus 2.5-3.5 cm. broad; stem 2-3 cm. long, 4-8 mm. thick, often curved.

Decaying wood. Near St. Louis, Mo. September and October. N. M. Glatfelter.

Flammula Braendlei

Pileus convex becoming nearly plane with incurved margin, sometimes irregular, fibrillose squamulose, especially in the center, slightly viscid, purplish when young, soon yellowish or yellowish white, sometimes with bluish green stains, flesh whitish; lamellae thin, close, adnate or slightly decurrent, bright ferruginous when mature; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, fibrillose, hollow, whitish streaked with brown, veil webby, sometimes forming a silky zone on the stem and becoming conspicuous by the spores lodging on it; spores elliptic, 6-8 μ long, 4-5 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm. broad; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 4-8 mm. thick.

Single or cespitose on decaying trunks. September to November. Near Washington. F. J. Braendle. Near St. Louis N. M. Glatfelter.

This species is quite attractive by reason of the bright ferruginous color of the mature lamellae and the spores. It belongs to the section *Sericellae*. Sometimes the pileus is slightly umbilicate.

Agaricus solidipes

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex, squamose or rimose squamose, white or whitish, involute on the margin, flesh white, unchangeable, taste sweet, agreeable; lamellae close, free, dull pink changing to dull sepia, finally brownish black; stem very short, equal or tapering upward or downward, glabrous, solid, white or whitish, the white veil slight, often adhering entirely to the margin of the pileus; spores elliptic, 8-10 μ long, 5-6 μ broad.

Pileus 2-7 cm. broad; stem 2-4 cm. long, 6-10 mm. thick.

Prairie pastures. Colorado. June. E. B. Sterling.

A species well marked by its squamose pileus, involute or incurved, often appendiculate margin and by its short solid stem.

Agaricus rutilescens

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex with incurved margin, becoming nearly plane, even or sometimes rimose and minutely fibrillose, dingy white, becoming ferruginous, reddish-brown or bay in drying, flesh whitish changing to reddish where cut or broken; lamellae close, narrow, free, reddish becoming blackish-brown; stem equal or nearly so, firm, stuffed, silky, white, changing to reddish where

wounded, often abruptly bulbous at the base, veil white, often adhering partly to the margin of the pileus and partly to the stem; spores broadly elliptic, 7-8 μ long, 5-6 μ broad.

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

Manured ground in pasture. Denver, Colorado. June. E. B. Sterling.

This differs from *Agaricus compester rufescens* in having its pileus minutely fibrillose, in its flesh becoming reddish where wounded, not bright red, and in its gills being at first reddish instead of white. It resembles *Ag. maritimus* in some respects but differs in its assumed color and in the absence of a seaside odor.

Agaricus sphaerosporus

Pileus fleshy, firm, broadly convex, sometimes slightly depressed in the center, glabrous, whitish, the cuticle sometimes rimose, and the incurved young margin occasionally wavy or irregular when mature, flesh white, unchangeable; lamellae thin, close, rounded behind, reaching the stem, but free from it, rosy red, becoming blackish-brown; stem nearly equal, thick, firm, solid, straight or curved, whitish, the thin white veil rupturing and adhering partly to the margin of the pileus and partly to the stem, forming a slight, fringed soon evanescent annulus; spores globose or nearly so, 7.5-8 μ long, 6-7.5 μ broad.

Pileus 7-12 cm. broad; stem 3-10 cm. long, 2-3 cm. thick.

Rich soil. Denver, Colorado. June. E. B. Sterling. This species closely resembles large forms of the common mushroom, from which it may be separated by its glabrous pileus, solid stem and nearly globose spores. Mr. Sterling has eaten it freely without harm and considers it a good edible mushroom.

Agaricus cothurnatus

Pileus fleshy, convex with involute margin, dry, glabrous or minutely pulverulent on the margin, chalky white, flesh white; lamellae close, free, chocolate color becoming black; stem nearly equal, white, with dense radicular fibers at the base, sheathed below by the white veil which forms a cup-like annulus with lacerated margin above; spores subglobose, 8-9 μ long, 7-8 μ broad.

Pileus 5-7.5 cm. broad; stem 3-5 cm. long, 10-12 mm. thick.

Rich soil along roadsides and paths. Denver, Colorado. March. E. B. Sterling.

The chocolate color of the young gills and the sheathed base of the stem are notable distinguishing characters of this species.

Marasmius Copelandi

Pileus thin, tough, broadly convex, glabrous, tawny, taste and odor strong, unpleasant; lamellae few, unequal, distant, adnate, pallid; stem slender, tough, hollow, velvety pubescent and brown below, paler and less densely pubescent above; spores subfusiform, more sharply pointed at one end, 12-15 μ long, 4 μ broad.

Pileus 1-2 cm. broad; stem 4-6 cm. long, 1-2 mm. thick.

On dead leaves of *Quercus densiflora*. Woodside, California. December. E. B. Copeland.

It is related to *M. perforans*.

Clavaria myceliosa

Stem slender, solid, irregularly branched above, tawny, with an abundant mycelium which forms whitish, branching strands among decaying leaves and twigs; branches short, divergent or wide spreading with few branchlets, colored like the stem, the ultimate branchlets mostly acute, whitish; spores subglobose, 4 μ long. Scattered or gregarious, 1-2.5 cm. tall, stems about .5 mm. thick.

Among fallen leaves and twigs under redwood trees. Mountains near Stanford University, California. December. E. B. Copeland.

The abundant rhizomorphoid mycelium is a marked feature of this species. The plant is inodorous but has a slight peppery taste. It is allied to our eastern *C. pusilla*, but it is a smaller, more slender plant with the slender stem branched above only, and with the few short branches more widely spreading.

Helvella Stevensii

Pileus somewhat saddle-shaped, the two lobes deflexed, sub-orbicular, free, white, becoming yellowish or creamy yellow with age and brown in drying, under surface persistently white, even, pruinose velvety; stem terete, even, solid or stuffed, occasionally hollow in large specimens, pure white, pruinose velvety above; asci cylindrical; spores even, broadly elliptic, 20 μ long, 12 μ broad, usually containing a single large nucleus; paraphyses filiform, clavate at the apex, colorless.

Plant 4-5 cm. tall; pileus 10-20 mm. broad.

Open woods of oak and hickory. Oakland co., Mich. June. R. H. Stevens.

Related to *H. gracilis* and *H. Panormitana*, but differing from both in the pure white color of the young fresh plant.