Peck, C.H. (1903). New species of fungi. *Bull. Torrey bot. Club* **30**(2): 95-101.

New Species of Fungi

By Charles H. Peck

Lepiota eriophora

Pileus thin, dry, broadly convex or nearly plane, densely squamose with brown rather compact and sometimes pointed woolly scales, flesh white; lamellae thin, narrow, close, free, whitish, becoming darker with age or in drying; stem equal, hollow, clothed with brown tomentum; spores minute, 4 μ long, 2–2.5 μ broad, often adhering together in small groups or masses and then appearing like unequal angular spores.

Pileus about 2.5 cm. broad; stem 2–3 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

West Virginia. C. G. Lloyd. This species resembles *L. felina* and *L. fuscosquamea*, from both of which it differs in its smaller spores and more dense and paler tomentose veil.

Marasmius subpilosus

Pileus thin, even or faintly rugulose in the center, striate on the margin, pruinosely pubescent, convex or nearly plane, sometimes slightly umbilicate, whitish, often tinged with yellow or brown in the center; lamellae rather broad, ventricose, adnate, subsinuate, white, the edge minutely ciliate; stem slender, tough, stuffed or hollow, pruinosely pubescent, grayish tomentose at the base, reddish brown, white at the top.

Pileus 1–2 cm. broad; stem 2.5–5 cm. long, 0.5–1 mm. thick.

Among fallen leaves and twigs in moist woods. Near Moscow Mountains, Idaho. Autumn. L. F. Henderson. This species is well marked by the pubescence of the pileus and stem but the hairs are so minute and thinly placed that to the naked eye they appear like a mere pruinosity, but under a strong lens they are readily seen and also the cilia of the edge of the lamellae.

Pholiota fulvosquamosa

Pileus fleshy, rather thin, convex becoming nearly plane, dry, adorned with numerous appressed tawny or brownish fibrillose scales, concentrically cracked about the disk, flesh white, becoming brownish where cut, taste and odor of radishes; lamellae nar-

row, close, attenuated toward the stem and attached to a narrow collar, whitish becoming pinkish cinnamon; stem equal, rigid, stuffed or hollow, adorned below with numerous erect subfloccose tawny scales, glabrous above and a short distance below the ample persistent annulus which is white above and tawny floccose squamulose below; spores elliptic, 8 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 6–12 cm. broad; stem 5–8 cm. long, 8–10 mm. thick.

About the base of oak trees. Agricultural College, Michigan. September. B. O. Longyear.

Flammula velata

Pileus fleshy, thin toward the margin, convex, moist, sulphur yellow, reddish or orange in the center, the margin persistently incurved, flesh yellow or greenish yellow, taste mild; lamellae arcuate, adnate or slightly decurrent, 5 mm. wide, pale yellow, becoming rusty brown or snuff-color with age, concealed when young by the conspicuous but thin somewhat webby yellowish white veil; stem short, slender, flexuous, solid, fibrillose, sulphur yellow above, brownish below, somewhat tomentose at the base; spores elliptic, 5–8 μ long.

Pileus 2–4 cm. broad; stem 2.5–4.5 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

Woods along small streams. Base of Moscow Mountains, Idaho. July. L. F. Henderson. The strongly developed veil is a prominent character of this species. Its moist pileus places it in the section *Uda*.

Cortinarius punctifolius

Pileus fleshy, thin on the margin, convex or nearly plane, dry, slightly fibrillose and squamulose, yellowish brown, sometimes tinged with green, flesh yellow; lamellae broad, subdistant, deeply and abruptly excavated at the inner extremity, adnexed or nearly free, yellowish brown tinged with green, becoming cinnamon-color, dotted with yellow; stem subequal, often flexuous or irregular, glabrous or slightly fibrillose, striate, yellow, varied with bluish green; spores broadly elliptic or subovate, 5–7 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

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

Woods at the base of Moscow Mountains, Idaho. Summer. L. F. Henderson. A peculiar species well marked by the yellowish dots of the lamellae, a character that has suggested the specific name. The species belongs to the section *Dermocybe*.

Bolbitius Glatfelteri

Pileus thin, conical or subcampanulate, soon expanding with the margin curving upwards, sometimes umbonate, glabrous, very viscid, widely striate on the margin, white, yellowish or tawny in the center; lamellae close, rather narrow, subventricose, free, pallid, becoming ferruginous and pulverulent; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, hollow, slightly striate above, slightly squamulose or furfuraceous when young, becoming glabrous and shining, pure white; spores 12–16 μ long, 8–10 μ broad.

Pileus 2–3 cm. broad; stem 5–10 cm. long, 4–5 mm. thick.

Gregarious or cespitose on rotted manure. Missouri and Illinois. April and May. N. M. Glatfelter. The species is apparently related to *B. sordidus* Lloyd, from which it may be separated by its larger spores and more narrow lamellae.

Fomes albogriseus

Pileus elongated ungulate, externally hard, lignose, concentrically sulcate, azonate, the younger parts of the crust isabelline or pale gray, suffused with a slightly detersible pruinosity, the older parts becoming uneven, rimose and blackish gray, inner substance somewhat soft, friable, whitish; pores minute, obscurely stratose, white within, their mouths pallid or isabelline.

Pileus 7–35 cm. long, 10–25 cm. broad, 5–15 cm. thick.

Trunks of tamarack and white pine. Kent county, Michigan. July. B. O. Longyear. In size and shape this fungus resembles elongated forms of *F. fomentarius*, and it does not differ greatly in color from faded specimens of that species. In the character of its annual increments it resembles *Polyporus juniperinus* Schrenk. Each new increment is a little smaller at its base than the adjacent part of the one preceding it. Consequently the mouths of the marginal pores of the older increments can be seen in the furrows that separate the increments. *Polyporus officinalis* is said to inhabit the larch, but its pileus is described as variegated with yellowish and fuscous zones and as having a farinaceous odor, a bitter taste and short pores, characters not shown by our fungus.

Hydnum conigenum

Pileus coriaceous, 1–2 cm. broad, obconic, nearly plane above, even, minutely downy, grayish orange or yellowish orange, some-

times split on the margin, substance fibrous, azonate, orange brown; spines short, decurrent, whitish becoming brown; stem slender, central or sometimes eccentric, colored like the pileus, thickened at the base by a dense spongy mass of orange-colored tomentum; spores globose, colored, 4–5 μ in diameter.

Fallen cones of bull pine, *Pinus ponderosa*. Base of Moscow Mountains, Idaho. Autumn. L. F. Henderson. Similar in color to *H. aurantiacum*, but differing in its small size, slender stem, even pileus, zoneless substance and peculiar habitat.

Hydnum cyaneotinctum

Pileus slightly tough but of a soft spongy texture, nearly plane above, minutely tomentose, whitish or buff, tinged with blue on the margin, flesh isabelline or pale buff above, sometimes tinged with blue below; spines short, pallid, becoming ferruginous brown; stem short, firm, covered nearly to the pileus with a dense spongy isabelline tomentum; spores globose, verrucose, colored, 4 μ in diameter.

Pileus 3–6 cm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long.

Orris Island, Maine. September. Miss H. C. Anderson. This species is related to *H. suaveolens*, from which it differs in the color of its flesh, in the absence of odor and in the dense tomentum of the stem.

Clavaria densissima

Tufts 7–10 cm. high, nearly as broad, very dense, closely and intricately branched from the base, the branches solid, white within, often compressed, very crowded, repeatedly and irregularly branching, sometimes anastomosing, pale ochraceous when dry, the ultimate branches more or less compressed and dilated, terminating in two or more blunt or pointed whitish tips; spores naviculoid, often uninucleate, 8–10 μ long, 4–5 μ broad; mycelium whitish.

Much-decayed vegetable matter in mixed woods. Greenville, Michigan. October. B. O. Longyear. Near *C. densa* and *C. condensata*, but from the latter it differs in color and from the former in its more compact mode of growth, compressed branches, more narrow spores, and in having the tips of the branches differing in color from the branches themselves. The branches appear glabrous to the naked eye, but under a lens they have a minutely velvety appearance. This indicates a relationship to the genus

Lachnocladium, but it is not clearly shown by the dried specimens that the texture is coriaceous.

Cytosporella macrospora

Perithecia prominent, at first covered by the epidermis, then erumpent, orbicular, sometimes oblong by confluence, blackish within, imperfectly plurilocular, 1–2 mm. broad; spores obovate or broadly elliptic, hyaline, 10–15 μ long, 7–8 μ broad, supported by slender sporophores which are longer than the spores.

Branches of cottonwood, *Populus deltoides*. Near Chicago, Illinois. May. H. Hasselbring. Remarkable for the large size of its spores. Its nearest ally seems to be *C. Populi* Oud., but the spores of the latter are described as almost perfectly globose and 7 μ in diameter.

Sepedonium macrosporum

Hyphae creeping or erect, hyaline, septate, branched, forming a white downy coat over the matrix, the ultimate branches ending in a long subulate point; spores large, globose, colorless, 30–40 μ in diameter, with a thick epispore and a large shining nucleus.

On some small *Clavaria*. New Jersey. E. B. Sterling. Easily distinguished by its peculiar habitat and its large even globose colorless spores.

Morchella punctipes

Ascomate conical, subacute, free to the middle, longitudinally ribbed, the costae sparingly branched toward the margin, connected by transverse veins, pallid with the edges blackish in the dried specimens; stem hollow, swollen toward the base, minutely squamulose or furfuraceous, whitish; asci cylindric, 8-spored; spores elliptic, even, 20–30 μ long, 14–18 μ broad.

Ascomate 1.5–2.5 cm. long; stem 7–10 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick.

Agricultural College, Michigan. June, B. O. Longyear. This species is closely allied to *M. gigas*, *M. rimosipes* and *M. semilibera*. From the first two it may be separated by the pileus being free from the stem, at least to the middle, and from the last by its larger spores and squamulose stem. The adornment of the stem consists of small conical points which are sometimes darker colored than the stem and are then more conspicuous. In

larger specimens there are one to four perforations at the base, but no chinks as in *M. rimosipes*. The inner surface of the stem is glabrous.

Mitruliopsis gen. nov.

Ascomate fleshy, obovate or spathulate, stipitate; asci 8-spored, aparaphysate; spores filiform.

A genus related to *Mitrula* and *Spathularia*, but with filiform spores.

Mitruliopsis flavida

Ascomate fleshy, soft, tender, stipitate, very variable, obovate or subspathulate, terete or compressed, sometimes lobed at the base and decurrent on the stem, creamy yellow, flesh white; asci subfusiform, 120–160 μ long, 8-spored; spores filiform, hyaline, 60–80 μ long, 2 μ broad; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, pallid, hollow, 12–20 mm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

Steep shaded banks. Near Moscow, Idaho. Autumn. L. F. Henderson. The hymenium is distinct from the stem and often lobed at the base. When the club is compressed the lobes are generally decurrent and then the fungus might easily be taken to be a species of *Spathularia*.

Helvella brevissima

Pileus irregular, convolute, with the deflexed margin free, blackish when dry, whitish or pallid beneath, 1–2 cm. broad; stem very short, even, solid, whitish or pallid, 1–1.5 cm. long, 3–4 mm. thick; asci cylindric; spores elliptic, commonly binucleate, 15–20 μ long, 10–12 μ broad; paraphyses filiform, thickened at the top and there brown.

Ground. California. W. R. Dudley.

Plectania rimosa

Cups 1.5–2.5 cm. broad, cupulate, the margin involute, externally minutely hairy, black, with a few simple or sparingly-branched costae extending upward from the base, hymenium black, rimose; stem short, irregular or compressed, often tapering downward; asci cylindric; spores unequally elliptic or oblong, two- to four-nucleate, uniseriate, 22–30 μ long, 12–14 μ broad, the brown paraphyses slightly thickened above.

California. W. R. Dudley.

Peziza convoluta

Cups sessile, irregular, externally glabrous, wrinkled or vaguely reticulated, yellowish brown or tawny brown, the margin widely spreading, variously curved, deflexed, wavy or contorted, the hymenium convolutely folded, tawny brown; asci cylindric; spores uniseriate, elliptic or oblong, 20–22 μ long, $\frac{1}{2}$12–15 μ broad.

Sandy soil, California. W. R. Dudley. The abundant white mycelium binds together a ball of sand which adheres to the base of the specimens. The remarkable feature of this species is the irregularity of its cup with the convolutions of the hymenium.

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