A New Phallus.

(Plate IV.)

During the month of October, last year, I found, growing in a somewhat shady, grassy spot in the vicinity of Bethlehem, a group of three large specimens of a Phallus having a rather unusual appearance. Owing to the perishable nature of these fungi and the unsatisfactory method of preparing them for herbarium specimens, I determined to retain their important characters by means of a photograph. Accordingly a negative was taken of an entire specimen, representing the external appearance, and, by its side, a longitudinal section of another; the resulting photograph was very satisfactory, being five-sevenths of the size of the specimens. In order to have the species identified I sent photographs with notes to our leading American mycologists, who were finally unanimous in pronouncing it most nearly allied to Phallus Daemonum, Rumph., yet were doubtful whether it was identical with that species. In order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, I sent a photograph to Rev. C. Kalchbrenner, Hungary, who, in reply, stated that the very ample trumpet-shaped veil and small meshes are characters of sufficient importance to distinguish it as a new species, though he also recommended further careful examination of living specimens, in order more accurately to determine the distinctive characters of the species. The plants had a very disagreeable odor, equally as offensive as P. impudicus, Linn., which also occurs here. The spores are oval 1.5-2x3-4 mm. It differs from P. industriatus, Schl., in having smaller meshes to the veil, besides that species is said to be odorless. I herewith present the diagnosis of the new species as drawn up by Rev. C. Kalchbrenner:

Phallus (Hymenophallus) togatus, Kalchbrenner, n. sp.
Volva crassa, subglobosa basi parumper planata radiculis quibusdam laxe anastomosantibus anecta, superne in lobos irregulares rumpens, flava. Stipes subventricoso-cylindricus, apicem versus attenuatus, 5-6 poll. longus, pollicem crassus interstitiis irregulariter sparsis lacunosus, albus. Velum tubaeforme ultra medium pedunculis dependens (conicum i. e. lateribus in limbo extrorsum curvatis) margine integerrimo interstitiis parvis, subrotundis, album. Pileo ovato-acuminato, anguste parvio, margine membrana plicatula adpressa anecta profunde scrobiculato-reticulato.

1 The figures of the plate are the same size as those of the photograph.
olivaceo.—In locis graminosis, circa Lehigh University, Bethle-

The photographs of this new Phallus were made by Dr. C.
L. Lochman, Bethlehem, who has for several years past made.excellent photographs of a number of the most important indi-
genous and exotic medicinal plants.—EUGENE A. RAU, Bethle-
hem, Pa.

Notes on Fresh-Water Algae.

In relation to species of Algae which produce what the Ger-
mans call “wasser-blüthe,” or, in less poetical English, a scum
on the surface of bodies of water which serve as water-supplies,
there has of late been felt a great interest on the part of the pub-
lic, and in this connection I would call attention to some inter-
esting forms found in Minnesota last summer by Prof. J. C. Ar-
thur. The two scum plants, so common in the Eastern States,
Clathrocystis aeruginosa, Henfrey, and Coelospharium Kuett-
ingianum, Näg., appear to be also common in the West and were
found by Prof. Arthur in Lake Satakah and Lake Tetonka, at
Waterville, Minn.; and the first-named species was also found by
Prof. Wm. Trelease in Lake Mendota, Wis. Consequently, as
the West becomes more thickly settled we may expect to hear of
the same disagreeable pig-pen odor which is found in Eastern
water-supplies during hot summers.

Prof. Arthur also detected an interesting alga floating on
Lake Tetonka, Waterville, and Lake Phalen, near St. Paul,
which has not as yet been found in Eastern water-supplies.
The alga in question resembles Rivularia atræ, Roth, but is of
softer consistency and the filaments have a different micrometric
measurement. The species of Rivularia grow attached to other
plants, sticks, stones, etc., and although they at length become
free, they are then found resting loosely on the bottom and not
forming a scum on the surface of the water. In Hedwigia, Jan.,
1878, Cohn described a Rivularia which he called R. fluviatilis,
which formed a “wasser-blüthe” on the river Leba, near Lauen-
berg, in Pomerania; and in Hedwigia, March, 1878, Gohi men-
tioned the occurrence of a similar Rivularia at Udrias, on the
Gulf of Finland, to which he gave the name of R. flos-aquæ; but
in Hedwigia, April, 1878, he stated that his plant was of the
same species as that of Cohn. The Rivularia collected by Prof.
Arthur in all essential respects seemed to me to be the same species

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