

***Thelocarpon fimicola* Fink sp. nov.**

Superficial thallus absent, or not readily distinguishable from the layer of algae growing over the surface of the substratum; apothecia minute and spheroidal, 0.05 to 0.15 mm. in diameter, pale within and surrounded by a thin thalloid veil; asci at first cylindrical, but becoming variously ventricose as the spores mature, most commonly distended toward the center and tapering toward both ends; paraphyses inconspicuous and disappearing as the fruit matures; spores one-celled, minute, hyaline, spheroidal to oblong, 2 to 4 by 1.5 to 2 mic., very numerous in each ascus.

Growing with algae on cow dung, in a damp wood, near Conway, Rockcastle County, Kentucky. The algae which were growing on the substratum gave it a coloration which could be detected from a standing position, but there is little evidence of the presence of algae in the dried specimens.

BRUCE FINK

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**ANOTHER GREEN-SPORED GENUS OF GILL-FUNGI**

While working over specimens of *Pilosace* for the article on dark-spored agarics, published earlier in this number, I discovered some interesting things which did not properly belong under that title, so I have set them apart here.

*Chlorophyllum* Mass., based on the plant known as *Lepiota Morgani*, was published in 1898 and discussed in N. Am. Flora 10: 64. 1914. It differs from *Lepiota* in having green spores.

*Chloroneuron* Murrill, based on the tropical American species, *Neurophyllum viride* Pat., was published in Mycologia 3: 25. 1911 and discussed in N. Am. Flora 9: 172. 1910. The spores are green and the lamellae fold-like, as in *Chanterel*.

In the new genus here described the spores are green and the lamellae adnate or adnexed, as in *Hypholoma* or *Psathyra*. *Schulzeria* Bres. is a "*Lepiota* without an annulus," having free gills and hyaline spores. Masee's *S. Eyrei*, however, has green spores and an appendiculate veil, with free gills.

***Chlorosperma* gen. nov.**

Hymenophore putrescent, solitary to subcespitose; pileus fleshy,



glabrous or finely floccose; lamellae adnate or adnexed, often seceding at an early stage so as to appear free; spores smooth, green; stipe central, cartilaginous; veil, if present, not forming an annulus.

The type of this genus is *Agaricus olivaesporus* Ellis & Ev., described below.

***Chlorosperma olivaespora* (Ellis & Ev.) comb. nov.**

*Agaricus eximius* Peck, Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Mus. 24: 70.

1872; not *A. eximius* C. P. Laest. Lapp. Torn. 1860.

*Agaricus olivaesporus* Ellis & Ev. Jour. Myc. 5: 27. 1889.

*Hypholoma vinosum* Kauffm. Agar. Mich. 1: 261. 1918.

*Pilosace Peckii* House, Bull. N. Y. State Mus. 205-206: 39. 1919.

Pileus thin, fleshy, fragile, convex or campanulate to expanded, subumbonate, solitary to subcespitose, 1-2 cm. broad; surface smooth or obscurely rugulose, pulverulent-floccose, becoming nearly glabrous, dark-brick-colored when moist, purplish-umber when dry, at length dark-sooty-brown; margin appendiculate at first with pale fragments of the veil; context thin, dingy-white, fragile, with very sweet odor and taste; lamellae adnate, seceding, crowded, rather broad, rounded behind, nearly plane to ventricose, entire on the edges, purplish-violet or purplish-brown to chestnut-brown, becoming lighter when dry and more or less tinged with brick-red; spores ellipsoid, smooth, olive-brown when fresh, umber-brown on drying, olivaceous under the microscope, about  $5 \times 3 \mu$ ; cystidia none; stipe slender, equal, colored and clothed like the pileus, cartilaginous, fistulose, rather brittle, exuding a slight purplish juice when broken, 2-4 cm. long, 1-2 mm. thick.

TYPE LOCALITY: Newfield, New Jersey.

HABITAT: On much-decayed wood, stumps, or logs in mixed woods, or among moss in swamps.

DISTRIBUTION: Rare in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

ILLUSTRATION: Hard, Mushr. f. 259.

EXSICCATI: Ellis & Ev. N. Am. Fungi 2009.

Peck's type specimens were collected on old stumps in woods at Greig, New York, in August, 1870. The sheet containing these has others from Old Forge, Indian Lake, and Felt House, with a drawing in color. Peck describes the gills as reddish, and later



Murrill, William A. 1922. "Another green-spored genus of gill-fungi." *Mycologia* 14(2), 96–98.

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