

New Species of Fungi.

BY CHAS. H. PECK.

TRICHOLOMA ODORUM.

Pileus fleshy, convex, becoming nearly plane or slightly depressed, subumbonate, glabrous, shining when young, soft like kid, yellowish or pale tan color, flesh yellow, flavor at first nutty, then farinaceous, odor strong, jessamine-like; lamellae broad, rounded behind, adnexed, easily separating from the stem, thick, white or tinged with pink; stem equal, sometimes slightly bulbous, stuffed, silky-fibrillose, colored like the pileus but pale yellow toward the base and white and pruinose at the top; spores elliptical, $7.5-10\mu$ long; $5-6\mu$ broad.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm. broad: stem 5-7.5 cm. long, 6-10 mm. thick.

Among fallen leaves in moist places in woods. Tacoma Park, D. C. Mrs E. M. Williams.

The species is remarkable for its peculiar and strong odor, which resembles that of jessamine blossoms.

CLITOCYBE ECCENTRICA.

Pileus very thin, umbilicate or subinfundibuliform, glabrous, hygrophanous, watery white and shining when moist, white when dry, the thin margin often lobed, split or irregular; lamellae narrow, close, decurrent, white; stem slender, tough, solid, glabrous but strigose-hairy at the base, often eccentric, colored like the pileus, long branching strings of mycelium often permeating the matrix; spores minute, $4-5\mu$ long, $2.5-3\mu$ broad.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm. broad; stem 2.5-3.75 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

Much decayed wood, Vermont. July. Prof. E. A. Burt.

CLITOCYBE MORBIFERA.

Pileus thin, fragile, glabrous, convex, becoming plane or centrally depressed, slightly hygrophanous, grayish-brown when moist, whitish or cinereous when dry, sometimes slightly umbonate; lamellae narrow, close, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish or pallid; stem short, equal, hollow, colored like the pileus or a

little paler; spores minute, broadly elliptical, $4\ \mu$ long, almost as broad.

Pileus 1.2–3.5 cm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long, 4–6 mm. thick.

Grassy ground and lawns. November. Washington, D. C. F. J. Braendle.

The species seems related to *C. expallens*, but the margin of the pileus is not striate as in that fungus. The taste is very disagreeable and remains in the mouth a long time. Two persons were made ill by eating it, but their sickness lasted only about three hours.

HYGROPHORUS SORDIDUS.

Pileus broadly convex or nearly plane, glabrous, slightly viscid, white, but usually defiled by adhering dirt, the margin at first strongly involute, then spreading or reflexed, flesh firm when young, tough when old; lamellae subdistant, adnate or decurrent, white or creamy white; stem short, firm, solid, white; spores elliptical, $6.5\text{--}7.5\ \mu$ long, $4\text{--}5\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 5–10 cm. broad; stem 5–10 cm. long, 1.2–2 cm. thick.

Pine woods, Tacoma Park, D. C. November. Mrs. Williams.

A cobwebby veil is sometimes perceptible in young plants. The species is distinguished from *H. penarius* by its clear white color, though this is commonly obscured by the adhering dirt that is carried up in the growth of the fungus.

HYGROPHORUS AMYGDALINUS.

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, glabrous, slightly viscid when young, grayish-brown, the margin incurved, naked, odor amygdaline; lamellae thin, subdistant, adnate or decurrent, white; stem rather long, slender, solid, equal or rarely narrowed at the base, minutely scurfy or squamulose, slightly viscid, grayish-brown, paler at the base; spores oblong-elliptical, $10\text{--}12.5\ \mu$ long, $5\text{--}6.5\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 2.5–3.5 cm. broad; stem 5–15 cm. long, 4–6 mm. thick.

Gregarious in pine woods, Tacoma Park, D. C. November. Mrs. Williams.

The species is related to *H. cerasinus*, from which it may be separated by its thinner grayish-brown pileus, its white lamellae with no pinkish hue, its grayish-brown stem and its larger spores.

HYGROPHORUS ALBIPES.

Pileus convex, glabrous, grayish-brown, the margin strongly decurved; lamellae narrow, subdistant, arcuate and commonly very decurrent, whitish, becoming darker with age; stem slender, solid, glabrous, attenuated at the base, white without and within; spores subglobose or broadly elliptical, $5-6.5\ \mu$ long.

Pileus about 1.2 cm. broad; stem 2.5-3.5 cm. long, 3-5 mm. thick.

Massachusetts. September. Dr. G. E. Francis.

The species is related to *H. Peckii* and *H. sphaerosporus*.

OMPHALIA AURANTIACA.

Pileus very thin, broadly convex or nearly plane, glabrous, striatulate when moist, pale orange, the margin inflexed; lamellae thick, distant, decurrent, pale orange; stem short, often curved, colored like the pileus; spores elliptical, $7.5\ \mu$ long, $4\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 1.2-2.5 cm. broad; stem 1.2-2.5 cm. long, about 1 mm. thick.

Cespitose on old fir tree logs in woods, Portland, Oregon. February. Dr. H. Lane.

The whole plant is pale orange when fresh, but the pileus and stem lose their color to some extent in drying. The species differs from *O. umbellifera* in its cespitose mode of growth, orange color, more narrow lamellae and larger spores.

CANTHARELLUS SPHAEROSPORUS.

Pileus thin, broadly convex or subinfundibuliform, glabrous, grayish-brown; lamellae few, narrow, distant, sparingly branched, decurrent, cinereous; stem slender, flexuous, solid, colored like the pileus; spores globose, $7.5-10\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 1.5-3 cm. broad; stem 2.5-3.5 cm. long, about 4 mm. thick.

On the ground. Frenchman's Cove, Newfoundland. Rev. A. C. Wagborne.

CANTHARELLUS CANDIDUS.

Pileus thin, 8-20 mm. broad, dry, hairy-tomentose, sessile, often attached by the vertex, either even, longitudinally plicate or concentrically sulcate, white; lamellae narrow, branched or sparingly anastomosing, straight, wavy, crisped or interrupted, white or whitish.

Decaying wood of birch, Frenchman's Cove, Newfoundland. August. Waghorne.

A variable species apparently intermediate between *Cantharellus* and *Trogia*.

NAUCORIA PLATYSPERMA.

Pileus convex, becoming nearly plane, glabrous, slightly tinged with ochraceous or reddish-yellow when young, soon whitish, the margin at first adorned with vestiges of a white flocculent veil, flesh white; lamellae moderately close, slightly rounded behind, pallid, becoming brownish; stem equal, stuffed with a white pith, slightly flocculent or furfuraceous above when young, whitish, the mycelium sometimes forming white thread-like strands; spores broadly elliptical, $15\ \mu$ long, $12.5\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 2.5–3.5 cm. broad; stem 3.5–5 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

On the ground, Compton, California. Professor A. J. McClatchie.

This species differs from *N. pediades* and *N. semiorbicularis*, to which it is related, by its larger broader spores and paler color.

CREPIDOTUS PUBERULUS.

Pileus thin, reniform or suborbicular, nearly plane, minutely pubescent, brown; lamellae rather broad, ventricose, rusty-brown when mature, whitish on the edge; stem short, equal, curved, lateral or eccentric, brown, with a thin suborbicular patch of white mycelium at the base; spores subelliptical, $9\text{--}10\ \mu$ long, $5\text{--}6\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 6–10 mm. broad; stem 2–4 mm. long.

On decaying wood, Compton, California. March. McClatchie.

The species is related to *C. haustellaris* and *C. tiliophilus*, differing from the former by its darker brown color and its equal brownish stem, from the latter by its smaller size and darker and more pubescent pileus, and from both by its spores. The pileus is sometimes almost resupinate. The color of the mature lamellae is nearly vandyke brown. The spores are generally uninucleate.

CREPIDOTUS SEPIARIUS.

Pileus thin, convex, subumbilicate, even, very minutely squamulose, grayish-tawny; lamellae adnexed, minutely crenulate on the

edge, tawny ; stem short, curved, generally eccentric, rarely central, brownish, sometimes mealy or pulverulent ; spores broadly elliptical, $9-10\ \mu$ long ; $6\ \mu$ broad, commonly uninucleate.

Pileus 4-8 mm. broad ; stem 2-4 mm. long.

On oak rails, Michigan. January. Prof. W. J. Beal.

The grayish tint of the pileus is due to the minute grayish floccose squamules. Occasionally the stem is central and the pileus is slightly umbilicate.

AGARICUS TABULARIS.

Pileus very thick, fleshy, firm, convex, deeply rimose-areolate, whitish, flesh whitish, tinged with yellow, the areolae pyramidal, truncate, the sides horizontally striate, their apices sometimes tomentose ; lamellae narrow, close, free, blackish-brown when mature ; stem short, thick, solid ; spores broadly elliptical, $7.5-9\ \mu$ long, $6-7.5\ \mu$ broad, generally containing a single large nucleus.

Pileus 5-10 cm. broad ; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. thick.

In clay soil by roadsides, Craig, Colorado. August. E. Bethel.

This species is remarkable for the peculiar upper surface of the pileus which is broken into pyramidal areas. The sides of these are marked by parallel lines in such a way that they appear as if formed by small tablets placed one upon another, each successive tablet being a little smaller than the one immediately preceding it. Only dried and broken specimens have been seen by me and the notes of the collector do not give the color of the young lamellae. There is a trace of a thick annulus on the broken stem of one specimen.

HYPHOLOMA AMBIGUUM.

Pileus thin, convex, becoming nearly plane, glabrous, subviscid when moist, straw color inclining to pale orange, the margin in immature plants appendiculate with the remains of the white thick veil which in very young plants conceals the lamellae, but which in mature ones wholly disappears ; flesh white ; lamellae close, adnexed, grayish at first, changing to dark brown where wounded, becoming blackish-brown with age ; stem slender, equal, stuffed or hollow, squamose near the base, paler than the pileus ; spores elliptical, $12.5-15\ \mu$ long, $7.5\ \mu$ broad.

Pileus 5-13 cm. broad ; stem 12-22 cm. long.

Fir woods. Portland, Oregon. November. Lane.

The dried specimens have the general appearance of some species of *Stropharia*, but the appendiculate character of the veil and the entire absence of an annulus indicate that the species is a *Hypholoma*.

GOMPHIDIUS OREGONENSIS.

Pileus at first convex, becoming nearly plane or somewhat centrally depressed, viscid, brown or dark-brown, becoming black in drying, taste sweet and pleasant ; lamellæ numerous, rather close, adnate or slightly decurrent, blackish in the dried plant ; stem short, solid, equal or slightly tapering upward, colored like the pileus ; spores oblong, 10-12.5 μ long, 4-5 μ broad.

Pileus 5-10 cm. broad ; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 4-10 mm. thick. Fir woods, Oregon. September to December. Lane.

Dr. Lane writes that this species is edible and grows so abundantly in fir woods that it might be gathered by wagon loads and might be made a source of an abundant food supply.

SOLENTIA ANOMALOIDES.

Densely cespitose, tufts 2-6 mm. broad ; cups stipitate, cyathiform, one-fourth to one-half a line broad, externally clothed with an appressed villosity, grayish-ochraceous or subcervine, whitish within, the margin incurved ; spores oblong or cylindrical, 10-12.5 μ long, 3-4 μ broad.

Dead bark of plum trees. Michigan. February. Beal.

This species is closely related to *S. anomala*, but the cups are more expanded, the villosity appressed and the spores longer. Neither do the cups appear to spring from a visible floccose mycelium.

CLAVARIA NEBULOSA.

Clubs simple, closely gregarious, 2.5-12 cm. high, fragile, hollow, narrowed toward each end, isabelline or clay color, sometimes clouded with darker hues, apt to become blackish in drying ; spores oblong or narrowly elliptical, 6-7.5 μ long, 3.5-4 μ broad.

Sandy soil, Sandy Point, Newfoundland. September. Waghorne.

STEGANOSPORIUM ACERINUM.

Acervuli subcutaneous ; spores oozing out and forming black masses on the surface of the matrix, obovate, 50-60 μ long,

25–30 μ broad, four- to five-septate, the upper cells vertically or obliquely divided.

Bark of sugar maple, Ottawa, Canada. September. Prof. J. Macoun.

Closely related to *S. piriforme*, but distinct by its larger spores. It is perhaps this fungus which in Grevillea 2: 153, is referred to *S. cellulosum*, but according to Sylloge Fung. 3: 804, the spores of that species are much smaller.

SPHAEROPSIS FERTILIS.

Perithecia numerous, closely and uniformly scattered, erumpant, surrounded by the elevated remains of the ruptured epidermis, black; spores elliptical or oblong, 17–27 μ long, 12.5 μ broad.

Dead branches of green ash, *Fraxinus viridis*, Rockport, Kansas. February. E. Bartholomew.

This differs but little from *S. biformis*, except in having the perithecia more numerous and more uniform in size and position.

CHROMOSPORIUM ATRORUBRUM.

Effused, forming a thin dark red or rubiginous pulverulent stratum; spores globose, verrucose, 7.5 μ broad.

Decaying wood of pine, Ottawa, Canada. September. Macoun.

Under a lens, the spores appear to be collected in minute clusters. The hyphae are not conspicuous, the spores forming the chief part of the stratum and giving color to it. The globose spores separate it from *C. lateritium* and *C. rubiginosum*.

HYPOMYCES PURPUREUS.

Subiculum effused, purple, permeating, transforming and discoloring the matrix; perithecia minute, sunk in the subiculum, the ostiola emergent, black; asci cylindrical; spores fusiform, uniseptate, purple, with a cusp-like point at each end, 35–40 μ long, 7.5 μ broad, oozing out and forming beautiful purple masses or patches on the surface of the matrix.

Pennsylvania. August. Charles McIlvaine.

The species is similar in all respects to *H. lactifluorum*, except in color. It is apparently parasitic on some species of *Lactarius*, but the host plant is so transformed and discolored that the species is not recognizable.



Peck, C H . 1898. "New species of fungi." *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 25(6), 321–328.

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