

## New species of fungi

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### *Lepiota xylophila*

Pileus thin, campanulate or convex, umbonate, minutely squamulose, white or whitish and even on the margin when fresh, becoming brownish with age or in drying, with the umbo darker and the margin widely and distinctly plicate-striate; lamellae rather narrow, free, denticulate on the edge, minutely pulverulent, whitish, faintly tinged with yellow or greenish-yellow; stem slender, equal or nearly so, hollow, pale-yellowish or greenish-yellow; spores elliptic, uniguttulate,  $8-12\ \mu$  long,  $6-7\ \mu$  broad.

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

On wood of red fir, Douglas fir and redwood. Hawaii. Collected by N. A. Cobb; communicated by H. von Schrenk.

The species is closely related to *Lepiota cepaestipes* Sow., from which it may be separated by its different colors, its peculiar habitat, the even margin of the fresh pileus, and its stem which is not enlarged at or near the base.

### *Clitocybe nobilis*

Pileus fleshy, convex, sometimes becoming slightly centrally depressed, dry, glabrous, firm, creamy-white becoming buff or brownish with age or in drying, often broadly umbonate and darker in the center, flesh white, taste and odor agreeable; lamellae thin, close, decurrent, whitish; stem solid, stuffed, or hollow with a small cavity, tapering upward, somewhat bulbous, glabrous, firm, white or whitish becoming pallid or brownish and striate with age or in drying; spores elliptic,  $7-8\ \mu$  long,  $4-5\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 7-12 cm. broad; stem 5-10 cm. long, 6-8 mm. thick.

Solitary or gregarious, in clearings, growing in black vegetable mold or from buried wood or bark. Deer lake, Ontario. August. C. Guillet.

A fine large species of a soft or spongy texture when fresh, but it shrinks much in drying and becomes firm or hard. It apparently belongs to the section *Disciformes*.



### *Collybia hirticeps*

Pileus thin, submembranous, convex, umbilicate, dry, densely clothed with long tufted or matted appressed mummy-brown hairs, which are often somewhat radiately arranged in the fresh plant, giving a sulcate-striate appearance to the margin of the pileus, margin in the young plant and in the mature dried plant strongly incurved; lamellae moderately close, rounded behind, slightly adnexed or free, persistently white; stem long, tough, equal, stuffed with fibrils, tomentose, colored like or a little paler than the pileus; spores globose or subglobose,  $4-5\ \mu$  long,  $4\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 1.5–2.5 cm. broad; stem 5–7 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

Cespitose; decaying wood or branches in woods. Pigeon lake, Ontario. August, 1905. C. Guillet. — Pennsylvania. D. R. Sumstine. Closely allied to *Collybia zonata* Peck, from which it is at once distinguished by its brown color, the entire absence of zones and the longer coarser hair of the pileus.

### *Omphalia serotina*

Pileus submembranous, convex, sometimes slightly depressed in the center or subumbilicate, widely striate on the margin when fresh and moist, slightly striate when dry, grayish-brown, grayish-white or subcinereous; lamellae rather broad, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, white; stem slender, hollow, glabrous, slightly villose-tomentose at the base, pallid; spores narrowly elliptic,  $8-10\ \mu$  long,  $4-5\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 1–2 cm. broad; stem 1.5–2.5 cm. long, 1 mm. thick.

Among fallen leaves in woods. Near Boston, Massachusetts. December. Mrs. E. B. Blackford. A small species somewhat ambiguous in character. When a specimen is placed in water it revives as in specimens of *Marasmius*, but its texture is not tough as in that genus. Neither is the pileus as distinctly umbilicate as is usual in species of *Omphalia*. It appears to be closely related to *Omphalia grisea* Fr., from which its smaller size and purer white lamellae will separate it.

### *Entoloma murinum*

Pileus thin, fragile, conic, convex or nearly plane, umbonate, dry, silky in appearance, glabrous to the touch, grayish-brown or mouse-colored, the thin margin often wavy and split, striate in the dried plant; lamellae thin, close, sinuate, adnate, white becoming pale-pink; stem slender, brittle, equal or slightly tapering up-



ward, straight or flexuous, hollow, white or whitish becoming darker with age; spores angular, uniguttulate,  $10-12\ \mu$  long,  $6-8\ \mu$  broad, often with an oblique apiculus at one end.

Pileus 2-3 cm. broad; stem 2-3.5 cm. long, 1.5-2 mm. thick.

Among long grass and sphagnum. Falmouth, Massachusetts. September. S. Davis.

This species is closely related to *Entoloma Peckianum* Burt, from which it is distinguished by its smaller size, more fragile texture, and paler color. The umbo also is darker than the rest of the pileus and the margin in the dried specimens is finely striate.

### *Entoloma deminutivum*

Pileus thin, fragile, convex becoming nearly plane, umbonate, hygrophanous, chestnut-brown or blackish and striatulate on the margin when young or moist, becoming paler and shining when the moisture has escaped, the small umbo darker than the rest of the pileus, odor farinaceous; lamellae thin, narrow, subclose, slightly adnexed, subventricose, white becoming pink; stem fragile, equal or slightly tapering upward, glabrous, shining, white or whitish; spores angular, uniguttulate,  $10-12\ \mu$  long,  $6-8\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 1.3-3 cm. broad; stem 1.3-3 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

Low damp black soil under trees. Stow, Massachusetts. October. S. Davis.

A small species distinguished from the preceding by its odor, color and hygrophanous character, and from *Entoloma sericeum* (Bull.) Fr., to which it is related, by its umbonate and darker-colored pileus, its white stem and its larger spores.

### *Eccilia unicolor*

Pileus thin, submembranous, conic or very convex, becoming expanded, umbilicate, glabrous, silky, shining, hygrophanous, yellowish-brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, becoming paler or brownish-orange in drying; lamellae unequal, thin, narrow, close, arcuate, decurrent, sometimes serrate on the edge, colored like the pileus; stem externally cartilaginous, straight or flexuous, glabrous, shining, stuffed, pruinose at the top, colored like or a little paler than the pileus, with a whitish mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores angular, uniguttulate,  $8-12\ \mu$  long,  $6-8\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 1-2.5 cm. broad; stem 3-6 cm. long, 1-3 mm. thick.

Gravelly soil in waste places. Falmouth, Massachusetts.



July. S. Davis. The umbilicus is darker at the bottom. The marginal striations persist in the dried specimens.

### **Eccilia Subacus**

Pileus thin, submembranous, conic, convex or expanded, broadly depressed, umbilicate or truncate, smooth and shining when fresh, densely pruinose when dry, white; lamellae thin, distant, adnate or slightly decurrent, white becoming pinkish; stem slender, fragile, equal or slightly tapering upward, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, white; spores angular, uniguttulate, 10–12  $\mu$  long, 6–8  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 0.6–2.5 cm. broad; stem 2–5 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick.

Gregarious, growing among grass and bushes. Stow, Massachusetts. September. S. Davis.

This species is very closely related to *Eccilia Acus* Smith, but it differs from that species in the even margin of the pileus, in the adnate or but slightly decurrent lamellae, and in the absence of an umbilicus or in having only and rarely a shallow one. The upper part of the stem is sometimes sprinkled with white granules.

### **Flammula betulina**

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming nearly plane, floccose or fibrillose, roughish, viscid when young, subviscid when old, sometimes slightly appendiculate on the margin, buff-colored, flesh white; lamellae thin, broad, close, ventricose, adnate or decurrent with a tooth, whitish becoming cinnamon-brown; stem fleshy, fragile, equal, fibrous, stuffed, striate at the top, whitish; spores elliptic, 6–8  $\mu$  long, 4–5  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 5–12 cm. broad; stem 5–7 cm. long, 6–9 mm. thick.

Decaying wood of white birch. Stow, Massachusetts. October. S. Davis.

In the young plant there is a slight webby veil which sometimes adheres in fragments to the margin of the pileus, but usually it is fugacious. The floccose squamules on the pileus are sometimes concentrically arranged.

### **Inocybe decipientoides**

Pileus rather thin, subconic becoming nearly plane, umbonate, fibrillose, squamulose in the center, grayish or grayish-brown, the umbo brown, flesh white; lamellae adnexed, ventricose, subdistant, whitish becoming brownish-ferruginous, white on the edge; stem



fragile, equal or nearly so, hollow, shining, fibrillose, striate and whitish at the top, brownish below ; spores subelliptic, obscurely angular or slightly irregular,  $10\ \mu$  long,  $6\ \mu$  broad.

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

Grassy places. Boston, Massachusetts. June. S. Davis. The species is closely related to *Inocybe decipiens* Bres., but it differs in the color of the pileus, in the hollow stem and in the smaller spores.

### **Naucoria sororia**

Pileus fleshy, fragile, convex, broadly umbonate, glabrous, lacunose, subviscid, tawny, often with a slightly darker zone near the margin when moist, even, wavy, or slightly lobed on the margin, flesh firm, watery, white, taste and odor farinaceous ; lamellae narrow, close, adnate, whitish becoming darker with age and in drying ; stem equal or slightly bulbous, flexuous, fragile, striate at the top, stuffed, pale-tawny, white within ; spores elliptic,  $10\text{--}12\ \mu$  long,  $6\text{--}8\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 5–10 cm. broad ; stem 4–12 cm. long, 4–8 mm. thick.

Solitary or gregarious ; in open grassy places. Falmouth, Massachusetts. July. S. Davis. This species is related to *Naucoria semiorbicularis* (Bull.) Fr., from which it may be distinguished by its lacunose pileus, its farinaceous odor and taste, and its fragile character, and by its stem being striate at the top.

### **Psathyrella betulina**

Pileus thin, submembranous, fragile, conic or convex, sometimes broadly umbonate, glabrous, atomate, hygrophanous, fuscous or dark-brown when moist, paler when dry ; lamellae broad, adnate, subdistant, cinereous becoming black, white on the margin ; stem fragile, equal, hollow, glabrous, shining, white ; spores black, elliptic,  $8\text{--}10\ \mu$  long,  $5\text{--}6\ \mu$  broad.

Pileus 1.2–2.5 cm. broad ; stem 2.5–5 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick.

Decaying branches of white birch. Stow, Massachusetts. September. S. Davis.

### **Hydnum sulcatipes**

Pileus fleshy but thin, convex or nearly plane, glabrous ; aculei slender, subulate, sometimes compressed at the base and occasionally confluent, especially near the margin of the pileus, whitish, about 2 mm. long ; stem slender, equal, sulcate, the ridges sometimes branched ; spores subglobose or broadly elliptic,  $7\text{--}8\ \mu$  long, nearly or quite as broad.



Pileus 2-3 cm. broad ; stem 2-3 cm. long, 3-4 mm. thick. Ground in woods. Blue Mounds, Wisconsin. August. J. J. Neuman.

This species is remarkable for the peculiar character of the stem. This resembles the stems of some species of *Helvella* and by reason of it I have ventured to give an imperfect description of the species. No notes concerning the colors of the fresh plant were furnished by the discoverer.

### **Clavaria amethystinoides**

Clubs 2-4 cm. tall, with few rather short suberect branches, very pale-lilac, becoming drab-gray in drying, the branches often compressed and rugose, more or less pruinose when dry, the tips commonly acute ; spores globose, 8  $\mu$  in diameter.

Among sphagnum. Stow, Massachusetts. September. S. Davis.

This species is evidently related to *C. amethystina* Bull. and *C. Schäfferi* Sacc. From the former it is separated by its different mode of branching and its globose spores ; from the latter, to which it seems more closely allied, by its simple, not cestipose mode of growth, by the acute or mucronate tips of the branches, and by the pruinose character of the branches, which also are often rugose and irregular.

### **Peckiella hymenioides**

Subiculum thin, downy-tomentose, white, overrunning the hymenium of the host plant ; perithecia subglobose, partly concealed by the subiculum, pale-amber becoming blackish-brown ; asci slender, cylindric, 8-spored, 60-80  $\mu$  long, 5-6  $\mu$  broad ; spores simple, subfusiform, pointed or acute at each end, 12-15  $\mu$  long, 4-5  $\mu$  broad.

On the hymenium of *Lactarius uvidus* Fr. Newfane, Vermont. August. Miss G. S. Burlingham. This species is very similar in external appearance to *Peckiella hymenii* Peck, but its asci are much shorter, its spores smaller, and its subiculum thinner. The milk of the host plant was still present at the time when the specimens were collected.

### **Leotia punctipes**

Receptacle subglobose, undulate, gyrose, very lustrous, dark-green, 4-8 mm. broad in the dried specimens ; stem slender, 1.8



3 cm. long, 1-3 mm. thick, hollow, dotted with minute dark-green points, green but paler than the receptacle; asci cylindric or subclavate; spores oblong, straight or slightly curved, 15-20  $\mu$  long, 5-6  $\mu$  broad; paraphyses filiform.

Among sphagnum. Stow, Massachusetts. September. S. Davis.

This species is similar to *Leotia chlorocephala* Schw., from which it differs in its gyrose or undulate receptacle, its punctate stem and its habitat. The stem is not pulverulent and the spores rarely show any vacuoles.

### ***Dothiorella aberrans***

Perithecia cespitose, few or many in a cluster, rarely single, globose or subglobose, erumpent, black; spores numerous, broadly elliptic or subglobose, hyaline becoming slightly colored with age, 5-8  $\mu$  long, 4-5  $\mu$  broad.

Dead branches of papaw, *Asimina triloba* (L.) Dunal. Oberlin, Ohio. May. F. O. Grover.

This species differs from *Sphaeropsis Asiminae* E. & E. in its clustered perithecia and smaller spores; and from *Dothiorella Asiminae* in its black perithecia and its larger spores at length becoming slightly colored. In this character it makes an approach toward the genus *Haplosporella*, to which it might with almost equal propriety be referred.

### ***Helicosporium Tiliae***

Tufted or by confluence effused and forming olive-brown patches; hyphae erect, septate, often paler at the top, 5-8  $\mu$  thick; spores forming one coil, subhyaline, 5- or 6-nucleate, obscurely septate, 8  $\mu$  thick, the coil 20-22  $\mu$  broad.

Bark of basswood, *Tilia americana* L. Near Emma, Missouri. September. C. H. Demetrio.

### ***Rhinotrichum Sumstinei***

Widely diffused, thin, tawny-brown; hyphae creeping or ascending, sparingly branched, yellow when viewed by transmitted light, septate, the ultimate, and sometimes the penultimate article also denticulate, 8-12  $\mu$  broad; spores globose, colored like the hyphae, 12-16  $\mu$  in diameter.

Dead decorticated wood. Pennsylvania. D. R. Sumstine.





Peck, C H . 1907. "New species of fungi." *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 34, 97–104.

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