

BULLETIN
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New Species of Fungi

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Amanita submaculata

Pileus convex or subcampanulate, glabrous, shining, even on the margin, dark brown, more or less marked by whitish stripes or spots; lamellae thin, subdistant, free, white; stem equal, bulbous, glabrous, solid, white, the annulus large, membranous, white.

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

Scattered or caespitose. Thin woods and open places. North Carolina. July. Miss M. L. Wilson.

The species is easily recognized by the white spots on the pileus. The specimen examined yielded no spores.

Amanita radicata

Pileus subglobose, becoming convex, dry, verrucose, white, margin even, flesh firm, white, odor resembling that of chloride of lime; lamellae close, free, white; stem solid, deeply radicating, swollen at the base or bulbous, floccose or mealy at the top, white, veil thin, floccose or mealy, white, soon lacerated and attached in fragments to the margin of the pileus or evanescent; spores broadly elliptic, 7.5-10 μ long, 6-7 μ broad.

Pileus 5-10 cm. broad; stem 2.5-7.5 cm. long, 8-12 mm. thick.

Woods. New Jersey. July. E. B. Sterling.

The species is closely related to *A. strobiliformis*, from which it is separated by its uniformly white color, radicating stem, peculiar odor and smaller spores. The warts of the pileus are numerous large and firm. They are either white or brown, or white with

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brown tips. Possibly it may prove to be a variety of *A. strobiliformis*, but it appears to be distinct.

Amanitopsis parvolvata

Pileus rather thin, hemispherical or convex, becoming nearly plane, glabrous or sometimes adorned with a few small easily separable fragments of the volva, viscid when moist, plicate striate on the margin, orange or yellow, sometimes orange in the center and yellow or whitish on the margin, flesh white tinged with orange, reddish under the cuticle; lamellae free, rounded at the outer extremity, floccose on the edge, pale yellow; stem long, equal or slightly tapering upward, slightly furfuraceous or mealy, stuffed or hollow, pale yellow, rarely fading to white, the volva thin, easily rupturing and forming scales or disappearing, white; spores broadly elliptic, 10–12 μ long, 6–8 μ broad.

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

Grassy ground in thin woods. New Jersey. July. Miss N. L. Marshall. North Carolina. July. Miss M. L. Wilson.

A beautiful mushroom. Sometimes the whole pileus is brilliant orange. In the North Carolina specimens the center of the pileus is orange or crimson and the margin yellow or whitish. The volva is so slight and so easily destroyed that it is difficult to secure specimens that retain it.

Lepiota felinoides

Pileus thin, convex, subumbonate, brown, purplish brown or blackish brown, often darker in the center, becoming squamose by the rupturing of the cuticle, flesh white; lamellae thin, close, free, white; stem slender, slightly thickened at the base, hollow, silky fibrillose, white, the annulus membranaceous, persistent, white; spores elliptic, 6–7.5, μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–6 cm. broad; stem 5–8 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

Low shaded ground under poison ivy in woods. Near St. Louis, Missouri. August. N. M. Glatfelter.

The species is related to *L. felina*, from which it is separated by its slender silky white stem and its well-developed persistent white annulus.

Armillaria macrospora

Pileus fleshy, fragile, convex, glabrous, viscid when moist, shining when dry, white, sometimes brown in the center, flesh white; lamellae rather narrow, close, decurrent, white; stem short,

stout, subequal, white, the annulus thick, white ; spores oblong or subfusiform, 12-15 μ long, 6-8 μ broad.

Pileus 5-20 cm. broad ; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 12-20 mm. thick.

Single or cespitose. Dense spruce woods. Colorado. September. E. Bartholomew.

The white color and long spores are prominent characters of this species.

Armillaria solidipes

Pileus fleshy, convex, even, glabrous, tawny or yellowish brown, becoming tinged with red in drying, flesh whitish ; lamellae rather close, adnate or slightly decurrent, white or whitish ; stem long, firm, solid, colored like the pileus.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm. broad ; stem 10-25 cm. long, 6-12 mm. thick.

Densely cespitose. About spruce stumps. Colorado. September. E. Bartholomew. Spores not seen.

Tricholoma Davisiae

Pileus fleshy but thin except in the center, very fragile, at first rounded with involute margin, becoming convex or nearly plane, umbonate, dry, pruinose or slightly pulverulent, floccose squamulose toward the margin, bright yellow when young and often tinged with red or green and showing changeable or iridescent hues, becoming paler with age and assuming pinkish or salmon tints, brown or purplish brown in the center, flesh white, taste farinaceous, then disagreeable ; lamellae broad, subdistant, rounded behind and somewhat ventricose, adnexed, often split on the margin, whitish becoming tinged with salmon, specially on the edge ; stem nearly equal, straight or curved, stuffed or slightly hollow, fibrous, penetrating the earth deeply, white externally and within ; spores broadly elliptic or subglobose, 5-6 μ long, 5 μ broad.

Pileus 4-10 cm. broad ; stem 5-10 cm. long, 8-15 mm. thick.

Among fallen leaves in pine woods. Near Falmouth, Maine. October and November. Mrs. H. C. Davis.

This is one of the most beautiful species of *Tricholoma* known to me. Its changeable hues when young and fresh and its delicate salmon tints when mature make it very attractive. Its pileus is so fragile that care is necessary in collecting it to prevent breaking. The thin margin is often split. The umbo may be blunt or acute. It is brown like the center of the pileus. The lamellae

are sometimes marked by transverse white stripes. The species belongs to the section *Genuina* and is respectfully dedicated to its discoverer who kindly communicated notes and specimens.

Omphalia subclavata

Pileus thin, submembranaceous, subclavate or tubaeform, deeply umbilicate, glabrous, grayish brown; lamellae subdistant, very decurrent, yellow; stem slender, subpruinose, often tomentose near the base, hollow, whitish; spores elliptic, 6–7.5 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 6–12 mm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long, 1 mm. thick.

Dead bark. Missouri. July and August. N. M. Glatfelter.

This species differs from *O. clavata* in its yellow lamellae and elliptic spores and from *O. tubaeformis* in its yellow lamellae, whitish stem and longer spores.

Boletus roseotinctus

Pileus broadly convex or nearly plane, firm, dry, pruinose, pink or pale rosy red, flesh yellowish white; tubes short, adnate, yellowish, their mouths minute, subrotund, the dissepiments uneven on the edge; stem equal, even, yellow above, red or purplish red below; spores oblong, 10–12 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus about 5 cm. broad; stem 3–5 cm. long, 8–12 mm. thick.

Blue Ridge. July and August. G. F. Atkinson.

The pileus is firm in the mass but its flesh is soft to the touch and almost friable. It is separable into two strata, the lower being thinner than the other. It belongs to the section *Subpruinosi*.

Boletus amabilis

Pileus fleshy, convex, glabrous, reddish tawny, flesh pallid; tubes short, decurrent to the annulus, yellow, their mouths angular; stem equal or slightly tapering downward, solid, paler than the pileus, reticulate above the slight annulus.

Pileus 5–18 cm. broad; stem 2.5–5 cm. long, 8–16 mm. thick.

Dense spruce woods. Colorado. September. E. Bartholomew.

In the dried specimens the pileus is marked with small brown or blackish brown spots. The tubes have a radiating structure as in the genus *Boletinus*, to which genus the species may possibly belong, but it is not safe to affirm such relationship from the dried

specimens. If a true *Boletus* it is nearest the section *Viscipelles* and the pileus is probably viscid when fresh though the dried specimens seen do not show this character, nor do the notes accompanying them speak of it. The annulus is slight and whitish.

Boletinus castanellus

Pileus convex or nearly plane, dry, subtomentose, soft, spongy, dark chestnut, flesh whitish or yellowish white; tubes nearly plane in the mass, adnate or slightly decurrent, brown, their mouths large, angular; stem short, solid, glabrous, colored like the pileus, whitish or grayish within, slightly reticulate at the top; spores 7.5–10 μ long, about 5 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–4 cm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long, 4–8 mm. thick.

Woods. New Jersey. September. E. B. Sterling.