New York State Museum

John M. Clarke, Director
Charles H. Peck, State Botanist

Museum Bulletin 157

Report of the State Botanist 1911

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Edible fungi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants added to the herbarium</td>
<td>New York species of Clitocybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors and their contributions</td>
<td>New York species of Laccaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species not before reported</td>
<td>New York species of Psilocybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks and observations</td>
<td>Latin descriptions of new species and varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New species and varieties of extralimital fungi</td>
<td>Explanation of plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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New York State Education Department
Science Division, February 28, 1912

Hon. Andrew S. Draper LL.D.
Commissioner of Education

Sir: I beg to transmit herewith for publication as a bulletin of the State Museum, the annual report of the State Botanist for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. CLARKE
Director

STATE OF NEW YORK
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
COMMISSIONER'S ROOM

Approved for publication this 29th day of February, 1912

Commissioner of Education
New York State Museum

JOHN M. CLARKE, Director.
CHARLES H. PECK, State Botanist

Museum Bulletin 157

REPORT OF STATE BOTANIST 1911

Dr John M. Clarke, Director of the State Museum:

I have the honor of submitting the following report of work done in the botanical section of the State Museum during the past year.

Specimens of plants for the State herbarium have been collected in the counties of Albany, Essex, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Steuben and Warren.

Specimens have been contributed by correspondents and others that were collected in the counties of Albany, Cattaraugus, Columbia, Cortland, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Herkimer, Jefferson, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Schenectady, Suffolk, Tompkins, Warren, Washington and Westchester.

Extralimital specimens have been contributed that were collected in Alaska, California, Canada, Colorado, Connecticut, Cuba, Delaware, District of Columbia, Europe, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Vermont and Washington.

The number of species of which specimens have been added to the herbarium is 283 of which 100 were not before represented in it. Of these, 28 are new or hitherto undescribed species. All of these are fungi.

A list of the names of the added specimens is marked "Plants added to the Herbarium."

The number of those who have contributed specimens is 74. This includes those who sent specimens merely for identification, if the specimens were collected in our State and were in such condition
and of such character as to make them desirable additions to the herbarium. The number of persons for whom identifications have been made is 162. The number of identifications made is 1915.

A list of the names of contributors and of their respective contributions is marked "Contributors and their contributions."

The names of species new to our flora with their localities, time of collecting and remarks concerning them will be found in a chapter marked "Species not before reported." This includes species which may have been reported before as varieties of other species but which now are regarded as distinct species. Also descriptions of those regarded as new species.

New localities of rare plants, new varieties and any facts of interest that may have been observed are given under the title "Remarks and observations."

Many specimens of fungi collected outside of our State have been received for determination. When no description could be found to correspond to their characters they have been considered new species and names given to them and descriptions of them written. These will be found under the heading "New species and varieties of extralimital fungi."

Eight species and varieties of mushrooms have been tested for their edible qualities and approved. These added to those already known make the number of New York edible species and varieties of mushrooms now known, 213.

One species previously reported as edible was found by Mr F. C. Stewart to have a bitter taste. It is the rooted collybia, Coll y b i a r a d i c a t a (Relh.) Fr. In my trials of this species for its edibility no such flavor was observed. At my request Mr Stewart sent me specimens of this mushroom gathered in the locality from which the bitter ones came. These were cooked in the same manner as in my former trials. Their bitter flavor was verified: but no evil consequences resulted. It has been learned in this case that some mushrooms, as well as apples and other fruits, may vary in flavor. When the bitter taste is mild it is not a serious objection to their edibility provided it is not distasteful to the eater and no evil consequences follow. Dandelions cooked as a pot-herb often have a decidedly bitter flavor which to some persons is not at all objectionable and may even be considered as valuable because indicating tonic properties.

Two trips have been made in my efforts to locate and investigate the chestnut bark disease. Having learned by report that this
disease was supposed to have attacked the chestnut trees about Cooperstown, that locality was visited and under the guidance of one familiar with the locality and interested in the woodland supposed to be affected, a careful search for it was made. No evidences of the presence of the fungus that causes the chestnut bark disease were found either in the standing trees or in the branches, stumps and young shoots of trees that had been cut because they were supposed to have been attacked by it. The real cause of the trouble was not satisfactorily ascertained, but it seemed probable that the severe drouths of three preceding seasons may have contributed to the trouble.

Having heard that the disease was advancing northward from New York City through the counties along the east bank of the Hudson river, and had already reached Columbia county, a visit was made to the town of Sand Lake in Rensselaer county. Chestnut trees are common in the woods of that region but my efforts to find there any evidences of the fungus that causes the chestnut bark disease were wholly unsuccessful. Subsequent investigations by others have indicated its presence in both the southern and northern part of the county. In this case as in others a new attack appears to have been made in places widely separated from any others. In this respect the disease is specially dangerous, the germs or spores being evidently carried by insects, birds or some other agent than winds. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a close watch be kept for the appearance of the disease wherever chestnut trees abound and that trees found affected by it should be cut and their bark burned as soon as possible. The spread of the disease has been so rapid and its work so virulent during the two years past that constant watchfulness and prompt action whenever it appears are essential to its suppression. It is probable that this destructive outbreak of this remarkable disease is sporadic and brought about by an unusual combination of favoring circumstances and will not long continue to be so destructive. Nature generally finds some way to check such extraordinary action and restore the equilibrium of her forces, but sometimes the proper conditions are not restored till after great damage has been done. It will not do therefore to sit quietly down and wait for such a consummation. We may by prompt and judicious action aid the natural processes and thereby diminish and shorten the ravages of the evil.

In continuance of my investigation of the marsh flora of the Adirondacks, Peacock marsh in the town of North Elba was visited. It is located about three miles south of Lake Placid and nearly east
from Averyville. The visit was made in June and owing to the early time in the season it is probable that some plants which occur later were not seen. A list of those seen will be found in the chapter designated "Remarks and observations."

It is interesting to note the seasonal influences on plants and their similar results on our cultivated plants and wild mushrooms. In the eastern part of the State the prevailing low temperature in the spring retarded the development of vegetation and kept back the blossoming of the early varieties of fruit trees. Then a somewhat abrupt change to warmer weather caused these and later varieties to blossom more nearly simultaneously than usual. The early Richmond cherry and the Montmorency commonly have an interval of about ten days between their times of flowering. This year that interval was only two or three days. Pear trees, plum trees and cherry trees were in blossom nearly at the same time and apple trees quickly succeeded them. The resulting fruit crop was abundant and matured early. In midseason a long period of dry hot weather kept back the development of those species of mushrooms that commonly appear at this time of the year. It was a rare thing to find one. They were extremely scarce even in swamps and wet places. Several correspondents wrote that they never before knew mushrooms to be so scarce. One correspondent says, "On account of the drouth this has been the poorest season for fungi I have known in twenty-five years. Not a single morel could I find." This condition continued longer in some places than in others. Where plenteous rains came toward the end of the season mushrooms began to appear. In the vicinity of New York City rain fell abundantly during a whole week. This effectually broke the drouth and soon a crop of mushrooms began to appear. Summer and autumn species came up together and by their great variety and united numbers made such a crop as is rarely seen. In some places the ground appeared as if it was almost covered with them.

One correspondent says, "the Long Island woods are full of mushrooms. It seems that almost every step reveals some different species." Others represent their abundance as so great that they could be gathered by the bushel. One says that a friend who had been out collecting mushrooms brought in half a bushel of *Tricholoma pessnatum* Fr. This abundance has extended to other states than our own and has induced people to gather them for food more freely and in greater quantity than usual. As a consequence more accidents and deaths from eating poisonous mush-
rooms have been reported than usual. In New York City and vicinity it is reported that more than thirty deaths from this cause have taken place. It is affirmed however that nearly all these were among foreign born people who have doubtless mistaken poisonous species for the European species they were accustomed to eat in their own country. Native American people generally have a proper sense of the danger of rashly eating mushrooms whose edible qualities are unknown to them and are prudent enough to avoid doing it. In European countries the ignorant are to some extent protected from such danger by an inspector of the markets who permits to be sold only those mushrooms known to be edible.

It is possible that poverty combined with the high cost of living may have been a source of danger in some cases of mushroom poisoning. An instance was reported to me of a poor family in which the mother and two children were poisoned. The mother recovered but the children died. An enthusiastic mycologist living in the vicinity of the place where this accident occurred began an investigation of the case in an attempt to learn what mushroom caused the sickness. Enough was learned from the mother to indicate that the mushroom chiefly eaten was one known by the name autumn pholiota, Pholiota autumnalis Pk. This was not known to mycologists to be an unwholesome species, but apparently impelled by hunger the family had collected a considerable quantity of it, cooked and ate it. The mother ate about a pint, the boy about the same quantity and the girl somewhat less. All were made sick and after several hours delay a physician was called. The result was as above stated. The flavor of the mushroom is not specially enticing and I can see no reason why they should have eaten so much of it unless they were impelled by hunger. An excessive quantity of a good mushroom may be harmful, but of a bad one it would be still worse. The mycologist who investigated the case learned by subsequent experiment that this is a noxious species and though it may not always be fatal it should be rigidly avoided. It is at least unwholesome.

Besides the abundance of the crop caused by the concentration of summer and autumn species the appearance at such a time of species not before recorded as growing out of season is remarkable. Morels are among the most constant spring and early summer growers. I have not before known them to appear at any other time. One correspondent writing after the morel season had passed says, “I have not been able to find a single morel this season.” My own experience was similar to his. Evidently the cold spring time
immediately followed by dry weather suppressed the crop of morels. The moderately warm and moist fall weather, however, gave opportunity for a crop of morels in a limited station near Boston, Mass. Specimens were collected and some of them sent to me by Mrs U. C. Sherman with the inquiry if it was not unusual for morels to appear in autumn. An examination of them showed a very close relationship to the conic morel. They differed in a few minor characters from the conic morel, *Morchella conica* Pers., but most of all in their time of appearance. This is probably due to the peculiar weather conditions of this season, nevertheless it seemed best in view of the minor differences and the very unusual time of its appearance to designate it by the varietal name which will be found in its proper place in this report.

Some seasons seem to be specially favorable to the development of the species of certain genera. In one season species of *Hygrophorus* will be abundant, in another many species of *Lepiota* will be seen and in another, species of *Lactarius* will appear to be unusually common. This year specimens of more species of *Tricholoma* have been received by me from correspondents during September, October and November than in any other previous year. This indicates to me that the latter part of the season has been unusually favorable to the development of species of *Tricholoma*.

The custom of issuing generic monographs of New York species has been continued. Revised descriptions of New York species of the genera *Clitocybe*, *Laccaria*, and *Psilocybe* have been prepared and arranged as far as practicable according to the Friesian system as given in *Sylloge*.

To meet the requirements of the rules of the International Botanical Congress of 1905 Latin descriptions of the new species and varieties herein reported have been written.

My assistant, Mr S. H. Burnham, has performed his clerical duties with noteworthy faithfulness, doing all the typewriting of the office, attending to the arrangement, mounting and labeling of specimens, aiding in the identification of specimens sent for that purpose, and in conducting the correspondence. In addition to this he has improved his opportunities during holiday and vacation periods in collecting specimens and in making many valuable additions to the herbarium.

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES H. PECK

*State Botanist*

*Albany, December 28, 1911*
PLANTS ADDED TO THE HERBARIUM

New to the herbarium

Acer carolinianum *Walt.*
Aecidium atriplicis *Shear*
Anthyllis vulneraria *L.*
Armillaria pinetorum *Gill.*
Artemisia frigida *Willd.*
A. gnaphalodes *Nutt.*
Ascochyta imperfecta *Pk.*
A. rhei *B. & E.*
Boletus ballouii *Pk.*
Camarosporium maclurae *Pk.*
Centaurea maculosa *Lam.*
Cercospora medicaginis *E. & E.*
Cercospora terminalis *Pk.*
Clavaria subtilis *Pers.*
Clitocybe fumosa brevipes *Pk.*
C. hircocola *Fr.*
C. sinopicoides *Pk.*
C. splendens (*Pers.*) *Fr.*
C. tuba *Fr.*
C. tumultosa *Kalchb.*
Coniothecium chomatosporium *Cd.*
Coprinus domesticus (*Pers.*) *Fr.*
Coronaria angustata *Fckl.*
Cortinarius albidipes *Pk.*
C. phyllophilus *Pk.*
C. purpurascens *Fr.*
Coryneum disciforme *K. & S.*
Cytospora rhoina *Fr.*
C. salis (*Cd.*) *Rabenh.*
Dasyscypha sulphuricolor *Pk.*
Deutzia scabra *Thumb.*
Diplodia spiraeina *Sacc.*
Diplodina medicaginis *Oud.*
Flammula sulphurea *Pk.*
Fusarium pirinum (*Fr.*) *Sacc.*
Ganoderma sessile *Murr.*
Gloeosporium valsoideum *Sacc.*
Gutierrezia sarothra (*Pursh*) *B. & R.*
Gymnolomia multiflora (*Nutt.*) *B. & H.*
Haplophorella ribis *Sacc.*
Hebeloma sinapizans *Fr.*
Helvella capucinoides *Pk.*
Hendersonia grossulariae *Oud.*
Hydennium peckii *Barker*
Hygrophorus recurvatus *Pk.*
Hygrophorus sordidus *Pk.*
Leptosphaeria distributa (*C. & E.*)
Maraarnius epiphyllus *Fr.*
Melanconis alni *Tul.*
Mycena atroumbonata *Pk.*
Mycena metata *Fr.*
Naucoria arenaria *Pk.*
Oenothera muricata *L.*
Omphalia officciata *Fr.*
Opilhotheca vermicularia (*Schw.*
Peniophora tenuissima *Pk.*
Periconia pynospora *Fres.*
Peronospora trifoliorum *DeBy.*
Pestalozzia adusta *E. & E.*
P. funerea *Desm.*
P. longiseta *Speg.*
Phacidium lignicola *Pk.*
Pholiota rigidipes *Pk.*
Phoma amorphae *Pk.*
P. bacteriophila *Pk.*
P. leprosa *Pk.*
P. smilacis *B. & I.*
Physcia granulifera (*Ach.*) *Tuck.*
Polyergus melanopus *Fr.*
Polysaccum pisocarpium *Fr.*
Psilocybe fuscofolia *Pk.*
P. polycetphala (*Paul.*)
Poria pulchella *Schw.*
Ramularia karstenii *Sacc.*
Rubus glandicaulis *Blanch.*
Sagedia cestrins *Tuck.*
Septoria aquilegiae *P. & S.*
S. dianthi *Desm.*
S. malvcola *E. & M.*
S. mirabilissima *Pk.*
Sphaeronema minutulum *D. Sacc.*
Sphaeropsis amorphae *E. & B.*
S. maclurae *Che.*
Spongipellis occidentalis *Murr.*
Stagonospora carpaphlica *Baemill.*
Steccherinum peckii *Barker*
Steganosporium fenestratum (*E.&E.*)
Stigmatina populi (*E. & E.*) *Pk.*
Teichospora trimorpha *Ath.*
Thyridium pallidum *E. & E.*
Tricholoma boreale Fr.
T. planiceps Pk.
T. subsaponaceum Pk.
T. subsejunctum Pk.
Trimmatostroma salicis Cd.

Not new to the herbarium

Acalypha virginica L.
Agaricus abruptibulbus Pk.
A. placomyces Pk.
A. subrufescens Pk.
Amaranthus crispus (L. & T.) A. Br.
Amelanchier oligocarpa (Mx.)
Andromeda glaucophylla Link
Andropogon furcatus Muhl.
Anthostoma gastrina (Fr.) Sacc.
Anychia dichotoma Mx.
Arctium minus (Hill.) Bernh.
Arabis drummondii Gray
Belonidium aurelia (Pers.) DeNot.
Bidens cernua L.
Boletus albidipes Pk.
B. speciosus Frost
Botrychium obliquum Muhl.
B. simplex E. Hitchc.
Calocera viscosa (Pers.) Fr.
Calvatia gigantea (Batsch)
Cantharellus aurantiacus Fr.
Centarea nigra radiata DC.
Cichorium intybus L.
Cichorium intybus L.
Cicuta campestris (Pers.) Pk.
Clavaria crassipes Pk.
Clitocybe candidans Pers.
C. clavipes (Pers.) Fr.
C. nebularis (Batsch) Fr.
C. sudorifica Pk.
Colocybe juniperi Karst.
Collerius pulposus (Barnh.) Ach.
Collybia alibipilata Pk.
C. butyracea Bull.
C. familia Pk.
C. radicata (Relkh.) Fr.
C. tuberosa Bull.
Coniophora puteana (Schum.) Fr.
Convulvulus arvensis L.
Corallorhiza trifida Chat.
Corticum martianum B. & C.
Coryneum pustulatum Pk.
Crateagus hederbergensis S.
Crypogramma stelleri (Gmel.)
Cryptosporia microspora (Cd.) Rabenh.
Datura stramonium L.
Dendrophoma tiliae Pk.
Dentaria diphyllea Mx.
Dicentra canadensis (Goldie)
Didymium squamulosum (A. & S.)
Drosera rotundifolia L.
Durella corrigata (C. & P.) Sacc.
Entoloma grayanum Pk.
Epilobium molle Torr.
Epipactis tesselata (Lodd.)
Eragrostis frankii (F. Mey. & L.)
Euphorbia corollata L.
Flammula alnicola Fr.
F. pulchrifolia Pk.
Fomes conchatus (Pers.) Fr.
F. fomentarius (L.) Fr.
F. pinicola (Sw.) Fr.
F. roseus (A. & S.) Fr.
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.
Fuiligo septica (Link) Gmel.
Galax reticulata Pk.
Gallium trifidum L.
Geopxyxis hesperidea C. & P.
Gloniopsis australis (Duby) Sacc.
Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh)
G. squar. nuda (Wood)
Habenaria ciliaris (L.) R. Br.
Helvella macropus (Pers.) Karst.
Hibiscus trionum L.
Hirneola auricula-judae (L.)
Hydnum caput-ursi Fr.
H. coronoides Scop.
H. erinaceus Bull.
H. subfuscum Pk.
Hygrocybe min. subluteus Pk.
Hymenochaete tabacina (Sow.) Lev.
Hypholoma boughtoni Pk.
H. rigidipes Pk.
H. subl. squamosum Cke.
Hypoxylon serpens (Pers.) Fr.
Irpex lacteus Fr.
Juncus brevicaudatus (Engelm.)
Laccaria striatula (Pk.)
Lachnea hemisphaerica pusilla Pk.
Lactarius cinereus Pk.
L. minusculus Burl.
L. rimosellus Pk.
Lentulus lepidus Fr.
Lenzites sepiaria Fr.
Lespedeza or. americana (Forbes)
Lonicera tatarica L.
L. xylsteum L.
Lycoperdon pusillum Batsch
Lyonia ligustrina (L.) DC.
Lysimachia punctata L.
L. thrysiflora L.
Macroporium tomato Cke.
Marasmius spongiosus B. & C.
Mentha gentilis L.
Merulius fugax Fr.
M. tremellosus Schrad.
M. ulmi Pk.
Monilia peckiana S. & V.
Mollisila melaleuca (Fr.) Succ.
Muntinus caninus (Huds.) Fr.
Mycena clavicularis Fr.
M. pseudopura Cke.
M. pura Pers.
M. sanguinolenta A. & S.
M. vulgaris (Pers.) Fr.
Mycosyrinx osmundae Pk.
M. osm. cinnamomeae Pk.
Naucoria vernalis Pk.
Osmunda cin. bipinatifida Clute
Panaeolus retigrise Fr.
Penicillium glaucum Link
Phlebia pileata Pk.
Pholiota adiposa Fr.
P. autumnalis Pk.
P. comosa Fr.
P. discolor Pk.
P. praecox Pers.
P. vermiculua Pk.
Physcia hypoleuca (MuHl.) Tuck.
Pleurotus porrigens Pers.
Poa compressa L.
Polygonum hydropiper L.
Polyergus admirabilis Pk.
Polyergus albellus Pk.
P. benzoinus (Wahl.) Fr.
P. brunalis (Pers.) Fr.
P. delectans Pk.
P. fragrans Pk.
P. frondosus Fr.
P. giganteus (Pers.) Fr.
P. umbellatus Fr.
Polyergus parvulus Kl.
Propolis faginea (Pers.) Karst.
Quercus prinoides Willd.
Rhytisma acerinum (Schrad.) Karst.
Rosellinia mutans (C. & P.) Sacc.
Rubus canadensis L.
R. sativus (Bail.) Brainerd
Russula purpurea Q. & S.
Rynchospora fusca (L.) Att. f.
R. glomerata (L.) Vahl
Scirpus cyp. condensatus Pern.
Scleroderma geaster Fr.
Smilacina trifolia (L.) Decf.
Solenia ochracea Hoffm.
Solidago juncea ramosa P. & B.
Sphaeropsis biformis Pk.
S. persicaces E. & B.
Stenophyllus capillaris (L.) Britt.
Stereum acerinum nivosum Rav.
S. radiatum reflexum Pk.
S. spadiceum Fr.
Streptothrix fusca Cd.
Strypharia aeruginosa (Curt.) Fr.
Symplocarpus foetidus (L.) Nutt.
Taraxacum officinale Weber
Tipularia discolor (Parsb) Nutt.
Tricholoma album (Schaeff.) Fr.
T. eques, albipes Pk.
T. personatum Fr.
T. resplendens Fr.
Trichothecium roseum (Pers.) Link
Trichostema dichotomum L.
Valsa linderae Pk.
V. rhophila C. & E.
Vernonia altissima Nutt.
Viola blanda Willd.
V. cucullata Att.
V. pallens (Banks) Brainerd
Xyris caroliniana Walt.
CONTRIBUTORS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Miss L. C. Allen, Newtonville, Mass.
Lepiota farinosa Pk.

Mrs C. Beach, Catskill
Cryptogramma stelleri (Gmel.) Prantl

Miss F. Beckwith, Rochester
Anthyllus vulneraria L.  Grindelia squarrosa nuda (Wood)
Artemisia frigida Wild.  Gutierrezia sarothra (Pursh) B. & R.
A. gnaphalodes Nutt.  Gymnolomia multiflora (Nutt.) B. & H.
Veronica virginica L.

Mrs E. B. Blackford, Boston, Mass.
Collybia atrata Fr.

Mrs R. C. Burnham, Hudson Falls
Agaricus subrufescens Pk.

Miss M. C. Burns, Middleville
Vernonia altissima Nutt.

Miss J. F. Conant, Melrose, Mass.
Hydnum laevigatum Sw.  Morchella conica serotina Pk.

Mrs G. E. Duryee, Schenectady
Agaricus campester majusculus Pk.

Mrs E. P. Gardner, Canandaigua
Arabis drummondii Gray  Oenothera muralica canescens
(O. & G.)
Oenothera muralica L.  O. oakesiana Robbins

Mrs L. L. Goodrich, Syracuse
Centaurea nigra radiata DC.

Miss C. C. Haynes, New York
Astrella tenella (L.) Bu.  Riccia arvensis Aust.
Cololejeunea jooriana (Aust.)  Ricciocarpus natans terrestres Lindb.
Reboulia hemisphaerica (L.)  Scapania uliginosa Lindb.
Riccia americana M. A. Howe  Targonia hypophylla L.

Miss A. Hibbard, West Roxbury, Mass.
Tricholoma piperatum Pk.

Mrs M. A. Knickerbocker, San Francisco, Cal.
Astragalus watsonianus (Ktze.)  Ephedra nevadensis Wats.
Lewisia rediviva Pursh
Mrs M. Miller, Boonville
Rhytisma acerinum (Pers.) Fr.

Misses M. L. Overacker and I. S. Lawrence, Syracuse
Claudopus nidulans (Pers.) Pk.

Mrs F. W. Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Hygrophorus sordidus Pk.

Mrs J. H. Poor, New York
Volutella buxi (Cd.) Berk.

Mrs U. C. Sherman, Roslindale, Mass.
Morchella conica serotina Pk.

Miss E. H. Smith, Berkeley, Cal.
Septoria populi Desm.

Miss E. C. Webster, Canandaigua
Clitocybe fumosa brevipes Pk. Helvella crispa (Scop.) Fr.
C. sudorifica Pk. Hieracium murorum L.
Cortinarius purpurascens Fr. Hygrophorus recurvatus Pk.
Cynosurus cristatus L. Hypholoma perplexum Pk.
Flammula sulphurea Pk. Lysimachia thyrsiflora L.
Hebeloma sinapizans Fr. Mycena metata Fr.

Pholiota squarrosa Muell.

F. H. Ames, Brooklyn
Boletus vermiculosus spraguei (Frost) Pk.

J. C. Arthur, Lafayette, Ind.
Aeccidium kellermannii DeToni

G. F. Atkinson, Ithaca
Teichospora trimorpha Ath.

G. G. Atwood, Albany
Iropez tulipiferae Schw. Peridermium pyriforme Pk.

W. H. Ballou, New York
Boletus auriflammicus B. & C. Lentinus spretus Pk.
B. ballouii Pk. Peridermium cerebrum Pk.
Clitocybe fumosa brevipes Pk. Polyporus albella Pk.
C. illudens Schw. P. flavovirens B. & R.
Entoloma batschianum Fr. P. frondosus Fr.
Fistulina hepatica Fr. P. umbellatus Fr.
Pomes pini cola (Sw.) Fr. Polystictus parvulus Kl.
Ganoderma sessile Murr. Psilocybe fuscofolia Pk.
Gloeoporus conchoides Mont. Stropharia coronilla Banker
Lactarius rimosellus Pk. Stropharia coronilla Bull.

H. J. Banker, Greencastle, Ind.
Acalypha virginica L.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
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Cephalozia lunulaefolia Dum.
Clavaria crassipes Pk.
Clitocybe candidans Pers.
C. clavige (Pers.) Fr.
C. nebularis (Batsch) Fr.
C. sudorifica Pk.
Convolutus arvensis L.,
Coryneum disciforme F. & S.
Cytospora microspora (Cd.) Rabenh.
C. rhoina Fr.
Datura stramonium L.
Deutzia scabra Thuill.
Diplodia spiracina Sacc.
Eragrostis frankii (F. Mey. & L.)
Euphorbia corollata L.
Euphorbia corollata L.
Flammula alnicola Fr.
F. pulchrisfolia Pk.
Fomes fomentarius (L.) Fr.
F. roseus (A. & S.) Fr.
Ganoderma sessile Murr.
Hibiscus trionum L.
Hirneola auricula-judae (L.) Bel'k.
Lacco.ria striatula (Pk.)
Lentinus lepidus Fr.
Lespedeza procumbens Mx.
Lonicera xylosteum L.
Mentha gentilis L.
Mycena vulgaris (Pers.) Fr.
Mycosyrinx osmundae Pk.
M. osm. cinnamomeae Pk.
Osmunda cinn. bipinnatifida Clute
Phlebia pilcata Pk.
Pholiota autumnalis Pk.
Phoma amorphae Sacc.
Physcia granulifera (Ach.) Tuck.
Plagiothecium deplanatum (Schimp.)
Polyporus admirabilis Pk.
P. delectans Pk.
P. fragrans Pk.
P. tueanopus Fr.
P. picipes Fr.
P. underwoodii Murr.
Poria pulchella Schr..
Quercus prinoides Willd.
Sphaeropsis amorphae E. & B.
S. biformis Pk.
S. maclaurae Cke.
Spongipellis occidentalis Murr.
Stereum radiatum reflexum Pk.
S. spadiceum Fr.
Thyridium pallidum E. & E.
Tricholoma album (Schaeff.) Fr.
T. boreale Fr.
T. resplendens Fr.

H. W. Clute, Gloversville
Corallorrhiza maculata flavida Pk.

M. T. Cook, New Brunswick, N. J.
Trichoderma koningi Oud.

S. W. Cowles, Marietta
Silene dichotoma Ehrh.

J. A. Crabtree, Montgomery
Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal

S. Davis, Brookline, Mass.
Clavaria peckii Sacc.
Entoloma flavifolium Pk.
E. grayanum Pk.
E. subtruncatum Pk.

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Clavaria peckii Sacc.
Entoloma flavifolium Pk.
E. grayanum Pk.
E. subtruncatum Pk.

Creonectria verrucosa (Schw.) Seaver
Dothiorella quercina (C. & E.) Sacc.
Entyloma polysporum (Pk.) Furl.

Mazzantia sepium S. & P.
Ophiobolus cesatianus (Mont.) Sacc.
Peronospora hydrophylli Waite
Peronospora parasitica DeBey.
Pestalozzia funerea Desm.
Phyllachora graminis (Pers.) Feki.
Puccinia glaucis Arth.

Xylaria filiformis caulincola Rehm
F. Dobbin, Shushan

Bryum capillare L.
C. E. Fairman, Lyndonville

Septoria polygonorum Desm.


Tolyposporella ( ? ) noilae Clint.

O. E. Fischer, Detroit, Mich.

Clitocybe piceina Pk.

M. J. French, Utica

Pholiota comosa Fr.

G. S. Graves, Newport

Collection of 24 abnormal ferns, leaves and flowers.

C. Guillet, Westfield, Mass.

Solidago juncea ramosa P. & B.

J. F. v. Hafften, Winfield

Cedrus libani Barr.

C. C. Hanmer, East Hartford, Conn.

Lepiota farinosa Pk.

B. B. Higgins, Ithaca

Trimmatastroma salicis Cd.

A. P. Hitchcock, New Lebanon

Xylaria polymorpha (Pers.) Grev.

G. T. Howell, Rockville, Ind.

Pluteus alveolatus eccentricus Pk.

M. E. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah

Puccinia aberrans Pk.

Thecopsora pyrolae (Gmel.) Karst.

G. L. Kirk, Rutland, Vt.

Dichelyma pallescens B. & S.

R. Latham, Orient Point

Acacidium atriplicis Shear

Belonidium aurelia (Pers.) DeNot.

Ascochyta rhei E. & E.

Boletus ballonii Pk.
Camarosporium maclurae Pk.
Clitocybe pithophila Fr.
Coccomyces juniperi Karst.
Collybia tuberosa Bull.
Coronophora angustata Fckl.
Coryneum pathulatum Pk.
Cytopsora salicis (Cd.) Rabenh.
Dendrophoma tiliae Pk.
Durella corrugata (C. & P.) Sacc.
Geopyxis hespericicla C. & P.
Glomopsis australis (Duby) Sacc.
Haplosporella ribis Sacc.
Hendersonia grossulariae Oud.
Hydnium subfuscum Pk.
Hygrophorus laetus (Pers.) Fr.
Hygrophorus miniatus subluteus Pk.
H. sordidus Pk.
Hymenochaete rubiginosa (Schrad.) Sphaeropsis persicae (E. & B.
Hypoxylon serpens (Pers.) Fr.
Marasmius epiphyllus Fr.
M. spongiosus B. & C.
Merulius ulmi Pk.
Mollisia melaleuca (Fr.) Sacc.
Monilia peckiana S. & V.

Valsa rhoephila C. & E.

W. B. Limberger, Randolph
Lysimachia punctata L.
Viola cardaminefolia Greene

C. A. Mabie, Holley
Hydnium erinaceus Bull.
Leptia naucinoides Pk.
Leptia rhacodes Vitt.

G. E. Morris, Waltham, Mass.
Amanita crenulata Pk.
A. morrisii Pk.
Armillaria nardosima Ellis
Boletus cyanescens Bull.
B. luteus L.
S. parasiticus Bull.
Cortinarius cinnabarinus Fr.
C. morrisii Pk.
C. vibratilis Fr.

Tricholoma sejunctum (Sow.) Fr.

F. T. Pember, Granville
Centauræa maculosa Lam.

L. H. Pennington, Syracuse
Coprinus domesticus (Pers.) Fr.

Hymenogaster anomalus Pk.
C. R. Pettis, Albany
Chilonectria cucurbitula (Carr.) Phoma bacteriophila Pk.
Septoria mirabilissima Pk.

D. Reddick, Ithaca
Monilia peckiana S. & V.

W. H. Ropes, Salem, Mass.
Calvatia rubroflava Cragin Lysurus borealis serotinus Pk.

F. L. Schrader, New York
Hygrothorus sordidus Pk.

F. J. Seaver, New York
Herpotrichia nigra Hartig

E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.
Fomes ignarius (L.) Fr. Hebeloma subcollariatum B. & Br.

F. C. Stewart, Geneva
Ascochyta imperfecta Pk. Gloeosporium nervisequum (Pekel)
Cercospora circumscissa Sacc. G. valsoideum Sacc.
C. medicaginis E. & E. Hypholoma boughtoni Pk.
Collybia radicata (Reh.) Fr. Lentinus spretus Pk.
Diplodina medicaginis Oud. Poronospora trifoliorum Deby.
Flaminula sulphurea Pk. Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Lib.)

W. G. Stover, Stillwater, Okla.
Bolbitius fragilis Fr. Marasmius delectans Mor.
Marasmius bellipes Mor. M. opacus B. & C.

J. M. Van Hook, Bloomington, Ind.
Hypoxylon atropurpureum Fr. Hypoxylon rubiginosum (Pers.)
H. effusum Nits. H. sassafras (Schw.)
H. petersii B. & C. H. turbinatum (Schw.)
Nummularia microplaca B. & C.

W. G. Van Name, Albany
Roestelia aurantiaca Pk.

H. L. Wells, New Haven, Conn.
Boletus edulis clavipes Pk.

T. E. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.
Boletus affinis Pk. Boletus subomentosus L.
Sparassis herbstii Pk.

C. L. Williams, Glens Falls
Coniothecium chomatosporum Cd.

D. B. Young, Albany
Calyptospora goeppertiana Kuehn Chaetomium streptothrix Quel.
SPECIES NOT BEFORE REPORTED

Acer carolinianum Walt.
Troupsburg, Steuben co. May. This species is readily distin­
guished from Acer rubrum L., the red maple, when in fruit. The wings are nearly parallel or convergent, but in the red maple they are divergent. They are also nearly or quite fully developed when the leaves are yet partly expanded. The leaves are usually only three lobed and are more hairy, specially beneath, than in the red maple. On account of the three lobed leaves it was named Acer rubrum var. tridens in Wood’s Class Book of Botany. It has generally been neglected by botanists but it certainly seems worthy of recognition. The station here reported is the only one in our State known to me and is north of its previously recorded range.

Aecidium atriplicis Shear

Anthyllis vulneraria L.

Armillaria pinetorum Gill.
Decaying wood. North Elba, Essex co. September. This species of Armillaria is easily distinguished by its small size, scaly cap and stem and very small spores. It differs from the European plant in growing on wood.

Artemisia frigida Willd.
Cobbs Hill reservoir. Rochester. August. Miss F. Beckwith. Introduced from the West but well established.

Artemisia gnaphalodes Nutt.
Cobbs Hill reservoir. Rochester. August. Miss F. Beckwith. Introduced from the West. This and the preceding one were determined by P. A. Rydberg.

Ascochyta imperfecta n. sp.
Spots variable, 4-12 mm in diameter, amphigenous, orbicular, semicircular or subtriangular, the larger ones usually terminal or marginal, pale brown or smoky brown, not sharply defined;
perithecia amphigenous, few, depressed, .3–.6 mm broad, brown or blackish brown; spores variable, continuous or pseudouniseptate, oblong or subcylindric, obtuse, hyaline, 6–15 x 2.5–4 μ.


It may be separated from *Ascochyta medicaginis* Bres. by its habitat and smaller perithecia and spores.

**Ascochyta rhei** E. & E.

Living leaves of pie plant, *Rheum rhabarbarum* L. Orient Point. R. Latham. This was originally described as *Phyllosticta rhei* E. & E.

**Boletus albidipes** n. sp.

For description of this species see article on Edible Fungi in another chapter of this report.

**Boletus ballouii** n. sp.

*Plate VIII, figures 1–5*

Pileus fleshy, firm, often irregular, convex becoming nearly plane or slightly depressed in the center, dry, unpolished or minutely tomentose, occasionally rimosely squamose, at first bright orange or orange tinged with brown, becoming wood brown or subcinnamon with age or in drying, flesh white tinged with yellow beneath the cuticle, taste mild or sometimes slightly disagreeable; tubes at first white or whitish becoming smoky brown where cut or bruised and brown or brownish in drying, usually slightly depressed around the stem and adnexecl or subdecurrent; stem variable, solid, mealy or minutely scurfy, striate or subreticulate at the top, single or cespitose, white or pallid above, yellow or orange below, similar to the pileus in color when dry, its flesh when cut while fresh assuming a brownish tint, mycelium white, radiating at the base; spores pale yellow inclining to orange, 8–10 x 4–5 μ, cystidia rare, fusiform, granular within.

Pileus 5–12 cm broad; stem 2.5–12 cm long, 7–15 mm thick.

Orient Point. October. R. Latham. Specimens have also been received with copious notes from W. H. Ballou for whom the species is named. They were collected in groves at or near Deal Beach, N. J. It is said to be common in Monmouth co., N. J. This is a beautiful species apparently related to *Boletus subsan-guineus* Pk. from which it differs in its dry pileus with its
orange color changing to brown, in its whitish tubes and in its stem approaching the pileus in color.

**Camarosporium maclurae** n. sp.

Perithecia gregarious, about .3 mm broad, nestling in the bark, erumpent, conic or subglobose, scarcely papillate, black; spores at first simple and hyaline, then colored and 3–5-septate and muriform, sometimes slightly curved, 15–20 x 8–10 μ.


The apertures in the epidermis through which the fungus breaks are either orbicular or subelliptic.

**Centaurea maculosa** Lam.


**Cercospora medicaginis** E. & E.


**Cercosporella terminalis** n. sp.

Spots narrowly oblong, 1–3 cm long, 3–5 mm broad, often confluent, specially at the apical end of the leaf which is commonly entirely discolored, brown or blackish brown, often sterile; tufts mostly effused, forming linear flocculent white patches; spores variable, curved or flexuous, subcylindric or gradually tapering toward the apex, continuous or 1–3-septate, often nucleate, 50–150 x 3–5 μ, supported on short simple or obscure hyphae.

Leaves of Indian poke, *Veratrum viride* Ait. Edwards, St Lawrence co. May.

This species is closely related to *Cercosporella verruca* Pk. from which it is easily distinguished by its earlier appearance and by the different character of the spots. Their habit of becoming confluent and discoloring the whole apex of the leaf has suggested the specific name. Notwithstanding the obscure character of the hyphae, a careful search even in young and slightly discolored spots failed to detect any acervuli.

**Clavaria subtilis** Pers.

Among fallen leaves of spruce trees. North Elba. September. In some of the specimens the tips of the ultimate branchlets have retained their pure white color.
Clitocybe fumosa brevipes n. var.
This variety differs from the typical form in its constantly short stem which is 1.2–2 cm long. Its thickness is nearly equal to its length. It is so short that the pileus appears to rest on the ground.

Clitocybe hirneola Fr.
North Elba. September.

Clitocybe sinopicoides n. sp.
Low wet places. North Elba. June. For the description of this species see chapter on New York species of Clitocybe.

Clitocybe splendens (Pers.) Fr.
Mossy ground under balsam fir trees. North Elba. June. This species is allied to Clitocybe gigava (Pers.) Fr. from which it may be separated by its whiter flesh, its thinner pileus and its less crowded lamellae. The spores in both are subglobose and 4–5 μ broad.

Clitocybe sudorifica n. sp.

Clitocybe tuba Fr.

Clitocybe tumulosa Kalchb.

Coniothecium chomatosporium Cd.

Coprinus domesticus (Pers.) Fr.

Coronophora angustata Fckl.
Dead trunks of bayberry, Myrica carolinensis Mill. Orient Point. April. R. Latham.

Cortinarius albidipes n. sp.
The description of this species will be found in the chapter on Edible Fungi in this report.
Cortinarius phyllophilus n. sp.

Pileus fleshy, thick, compact, convex or nearly plane, viscid, somewhat shining and slightly innately fibrillose when dry, pale tawny ochraceous, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae thin, close, eroded on the edge, yellow becoming brownish cinnamon; stem short, stout, firm, abruptly bulbous, silky fibrillose, whitish with ferruginous stains at the base; spores somewhat pointed at the ends, 10-12 x 5-6 μ.

Pileus 7-12 cm broad; stem 3-5 cm long, 1-1.5 cm thick.

Among fallen leaves in woods. Humphreys gorge, Lewis co. September.

The species belongs to section Phlegmacium, group Scami. The color of the spore print is dark cinnamon. Young lamellae yellow.

Cortinarius purpurascens Fr.
Canandaigua. September. Miss E. C. Webster.

Coryneum disciforme K. & S.

Cytospora rhoina Fr.
Dead branches of smooth sumac, Rhus glabra L. Rensselaer. February. S. H. Burnham.

Cytospora salicis (Cd.) Rabenh.

Dasyscypha sulphuricolor n. sp.

Cups sulfur color, gregarious or subcespitose, subsessile, 1-3 mm broad, minutely villose, hymenium plane or convex, margined by the incurved edge of the cup; asci subcylindrical, 70-80 x 3-4 μ; spores oblong or subfusiform, 10-12 x 2-3 μ, paraphyses filiform.

Decaying wood of black ash, Fraxinus nigra Marsh. Remsen, Oneida co. August. The species is apparently related to Dasyscypha pulverulenta (Lib.) Sacc. but it differs from it in its larger size, longer asci and spores and in its habitat.

Deutzia scabra Thunb.

The rough leaved deutzia is plentiful along the stream at Copake Iron Works, Columbia co. July. S. H. Burnham. It has evidently escaped from cultivation but is apparently well established. Occasionally double flowered specimens are seen, which indicates that such plants grew from branchlets of Deutzia scabra var. plena Maxim. which had taken root and developed into shrubs.
Diplodia spiraeina Sacc.

Diplodina medicaginis Oud.

Flammula sulphurea n. sp.
Plate VII, figures 7-11
Pileus fleshy, subconic or convex becoming broadly convex, glabrous, viscid, hygrophanous, watery yellow when moist, sulfur yellow after the escape of the moisture, sometimes with whitish silky fibrillose scales on the margin, flesh white when dry, odor and taste disagreeable; lamellae thin, close, arcuate, adnate, crenulate on the margin, whitish becoming dark ferruginous; stem equal, flexuous, fibrillose or squamulose below, stuffed or hollow, pale yellow and naked at the top, ferruginous toward the base; spores dark ferruginous, 8-11 x 5-6 μ.

Pileus 2-6 cm broad; stem 3-6 cm long, 4-8 mm thick.

This species is related to Flammula spumosa Fr. with which it has probably been confused but from which it is easily distinguished by its place of growth, its more cespitose mode of growth, the uniform pale yellow color, fibrillose margin of the pileus, white flesh and larger spores. Its color is suggestive of F. alnicola Fr., but it is readily separated from that by its place of growth, white flesh and viscid hygrophanous pileus. It is worthy of remark that this species has appeared for the first time this season in four distinct localities and in each one under or near apple trees.

Fusarium pirinum (Fr.) Sacc.

Ganoderma sessile Murr.
is colored like *Ganoderma* *tsugae* Murr. but is a smaller species with the pileus sessile and dimidiate.

**Gloeosporium valsoideum** Sacc.

Small twigs of sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis* L. Geneva. F. C. Stewart. It is easily distinguished from *Gloeosporium nervisequum* (Fckl.) Sacc. by its habitat and larger and more conspicuous pustules.

**Gutierrezia sarothra** (Pursh) B. & R.


**Gymnolomia multiflora** (Nutt.) B. & H.

Cobbs Hill reservoir. Rochester. August. Miss F. Beckwith. Introduced but apparently well established. This and the preceding one were determined by P. A. Rydberg.

**Haplosporella ribis** Sacc.


**Hebeloma sinapizans** Fr.

Canandaigua. September. Miss E. C. Webster.

**Helvella capucinoides** n. sp.

Pileus thin, submembranaceous, saddle-shaped, usually with one lobe deflexed, the other erect, the naked free margins of both curved inward, the lower enfolding the top of the stem, the hymenium smoky ochraceous, becoming brown or ochraceous brown with age or in drying, the lower or inner surface of the pileus white, rugulose; stem slender, firm, equal, stuffed or hollow, the surface wavy or uneven, minutely and pubescently pruinose, snowy white; ascii cylindric, 240–280 x 18–20 μ; spores oblong ellipsoid, uniseriate, uninucleate, hyaline, 20–28 x 12–16 μ, paraphyses filiform, clavate at the tips.

Pileus .5–2.5 cm broad; stem 2.5–7 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.


This species agrees in some of its characters with the description of *Helvella capucina* Quel. but it differs in the shape and color of the pileus, in its naked margin and its even surface. The large nucleus of the spores in our plant is hyaline, not greenish as in the European.
Hendersonia grossulariae Oud.
Dead or dying stems of cultivated gooseberry, Ribes grossularia L. Orient Point. May. R. Latham.

Hydnellum peckii Banker ined.
Growing on the ground. North Elba. September. The plants are single or cespitose and have the pilei sometimes confluent. The pileus is whitish becoming brownish or subviolaceous with age.

Hygrocybe recurvata n. sp.
Pileus fleshy in the center, thin toward the margin, convex becoming plane or concave by the margin curving upward, often lacerated on the margin, grayish brown and obscurely striatulate on the margin when moist, subalutaceous and even when dry, glabrous. the center often more highly colored than the margin, flesh white; lamellae subventricose, distant, venosely connected, decurrent, whitish; stem fragile, equal, stuffed or hollow, fibrous, easily splitting, subpruinose, white or whitish; spores broadly ellipsoid or subglobose, 6-8 × 4-6 μ or 6-7 μ in diameter.
Pileus 1.2-2.4 cm broad; stem 2-4 cm long, 2-4 mm thick.
Growing on lawns. Canandaigua. October. Miss E. G. Webster. The plants sometimes grow in arcs of circles. The relationship appears to be with Hygrocybe colemanianus Blox. from which it may be distinguished by its smaller size, paler color, more fragile character and its upcurved margin of the pileus in mature plants.

Hygrocybe sordidus Pk.

Leptosphaeria distributa (C. & E.) Sacc.
Dead stems of some species of Asclepias. Edwards. May. These specimens differ from the typical form in not blackening the cuticle which at first covers the perithecia.

Marasmius epiphyllus Fr.
Fallen leaves. Orient Point. August. R. Latham. Port Jefferson, Suffolk co. Closely allied to Marasmius insittitus Fr. from which the more velvety stem will separate it.

Melanconis alni Tul.
Dead branches of hoary alder, Alnus incana (L.) Moench. Rossie, St Lawrence co. May. The specimens are young.
**Mycena atroumbonata** n. sp.

Pileus submembranaceous, convex becoming broadly convex or nearly plane, umbonate, striate plicate from the margin half way to the umbo, glabrous, dark watery brown and shining when moist, grayish brown with a black umbo when dry; lamellae thin, moderately close, widely sinuate at the inner extremity, decurrent with a tooth, white when young, whitish or livid white when mature; stem slender, rather long, glabrous, hollow, radicating, colored like the pileus, with a white villosity at the base; spores oblong or ellipsoid, granular within, often 2-nucleate, 6–9 x 5–6 μ.

Pileus 1.2–3.2 cm broad; stem 5–8 cm long, 1–2 mm thick.


This species is closely related to *Mycena galericulata* Scop. with which it probably has hitherto been confused. It differs in its gregarious mode of growth, its habitat, its black umbo, its widely plicate striate margin of the pileus, its pure white young lamellae and its more expanded mature pileus.

**Mycena metata** Fr.


**Naucoria arenaria** n. sp.

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, glabrous, pale yellow or reddish yellow with paler margin; lamellae broad, distant, unequal, sinuate, brownish ferruginous; stem slender, rigid, glabrous, stuffed with a white pith, colored like the pileus, pseudobulbous; spores brownish ferruginous 15–20 x 10–12 μ.

Pileus .75–2 cm broad; stem 2–3 cm long, 1–2 mm thick.


A small species closely related to *Naucoria platysperma* Pk. but much smaller with more distant lamellae and a more rigid stem enlarged at the base by a globe of sand bound together by the mycelium and firmly attached to the stem.

**Oenothera muricata** L.


**Omphalia offuciata** Fr.

Under or near pine trees. Luzerne, Warren co. June. In our specimens the spores are broadly ellipsoid or nearly globose,
6–8 x 5–6 μ or 5–6 μ in diameter. I have seen no description of the European plant that gives the spore dimensions.

**Ophiocrella vermicularis** (Schw.) Macbr.

**Peniophora tenuissima** n. sp.
Widely effused, very thin, indeterminate, adnate, not at all or but slightly rimose when dry, whitish, subpruinose; spores ellipsoid, 8 x 4 μ; cystidia subcylindric or elongated conic, obtuse, 50–80 x 15–20 μ.

**Periconia pycnospora** Fres.
Dead stem of paeony, Paeonia officinalis L. Menands. April. Rare.

**Peronospora trifoliorum** DeBy.
Living leaves of alfalfa, Medicago sativa L. Geneva, Potsdam, Fayetteville, Canandaigua and Earlville. June. F. C. Stewart. Oospores were found in October.

**Pestalozzia adusta** E. & E.

**Pestalozzia funerea** Desm.
Twigs of white cedar, Thuja occidentalis L. Orient Point. May. R. Latham.

**Pestalozzia longiseta** Speg.

**Phacidium lignicola** n. sp.
Perithecia superficial or nearly so, about 1 mm broad, orbicular or broadly ellipsoid, prominent, rugose, black, lacinately opening, the margin with 3–5 triangular teeth; hymenium blackish or greenish black; asci clavate, 60–80 x 12 μ broad in the widest part; spores crowded or subdistichous, continuous, straight or slightly curved, oblong or sometimes slightly narrowed toward one end, hyaline, 12–15 x 3.5–4 μ.

**Pholiota rigidipes** n. sp.

Pileus fleshy, rather thin, broadly convex, sometimes slightly and broadly umbonate, obscurely squamulose with appressed hairy brownish scales more conspicuous in the center, pale yellow or buff, flesh white, tinged with yellow next the gills, taste mild; lamellae thin, rather broad, close, adnexed, brownish ferruginous when mature; stem equal, slender, stuffed or hollow, more or less flexuous, rigid, floccose squamulose below the slight sometimes evanescent annulus, white and pruinose at the top, pallid below the annulus; spores ellipsoid, 8–10 x 5–6 μ.

Pileus 5–8 cm broad; stem 5–7 cm long, 4–6 mm thick.

Among fallen leaves in woods. Constableville, Lewis co. September.

This species is related to *Pholiota terrigena* Fr. from which I have separated it because of its more slender habit, white flesh, adnexed lamellae and more slender rigid stem. The margin of the pileus in the dried specimen is obscurely striate.

**Phoma amorphae** Sacc.


**Phoma bacteriophila** n. sp.

Perithecia minute, .2–.3 mm broad, at first covered by the epidermis, then erumpent, scattered or densely gregarious, sometimes crowded and covering the whole branchlet, black; spores obovate or ellipsoid, hyaline, 6–8 x 4–5 μ.


The young trees are killed by a bacterial disease and the dead spots of the trunk and dead branchlets are attacked by this and other fungi.

**Phoma leprosa** n. sp.

Perithecia .3–.5 mm broad, depressed or subglobose, perforated, covered with a whitish incrustation; spores straight, cylindric, hyaline, 10–15 x 3–4 μ.

The sporophores are short or obsolete. The fungus is conspicuous by reason of the white crustlike scales that cover the perithecia. This character is suggestive of the specific name.

**Phoma smilacis** B. & J.


**Physcia granulifera** (Ach.) Tuck.


**Polyporus melanopus** Fr.

Woods. Vaughns, Washington co. October. S. H. Burnham. Determined by C. G. Lloyd. A rare species both in this country and in Europe. It bears some resemblance to *Polyporus radicatus* Schw. from which it is separated by its cespitose mode of growth and its smaller spores. It is more closely allied to *P. varius* Fr.

**Polysaccum pisocarpium** Fr.


**Poria pulchella** Schw.


**Psilocybe fuscofolia** n. sp.

Solitary, gregarious or cespitose. Vicinity of New York. October. W. H. Ballou. For description of this species see chapter on New York species of Psilocybe.

**Psilocybe polycaphala** (Paul.)


**Ramularia karstenii** Sacc.

Leaves of *Epilobiium adenocaulon* Hausk. North Elba. June. It most frequently occupies the apical part of the leaves and discolors and kills them. The basal half of the leaf is usually reddish.

**Rubus glandicaulis** Blanch.

Sagedia cestrensis Tuck.
Bark of basswood, Tilia americana L. Orient Point. March. R. Latham.

Septoria aquilegiae Penz. & Sacc.
Living leaves of wild columbine, Aquilegia canadensis L. Rossie. May. Septoria aquilegiae E. & E. appears to be the same species.

Septoria dianthi Desm.
Living or languishing leaves of sweet william, Dianthus barbatus L. Orient Point. June. R. Latham. In these specimens the spots are surrounded by a purple border.

Septoria malvicola E. & M.
Leaves of the common or round leaved mallow, Malva rotundifolia L. Rossie. May.

Septoria mirabilissima n. sp.
Perithecia scattered, very minute, .1-.2 mm broad, superficial, black; spores filiform, flexuous or curved, continuous, hyaline. 40-150 x 1.5-2 μ, supported on slender sporophores, 20 x 1 μ.
A remarkable species because of its peculiar habitat and its minute size. It is scarcely visible to the naked eye. The spores are unusually long and when moist the perithecia are easily scraped from the bark. The bark tissues had assumed a dark rusty red color, probably from some bacterial invasion and the trees were in a dying condition.

Sphaeronema minutulum D. Sacc.
Dead stems of showy sedum, Sedum spectabile Bor. Lyndonville. October. C. E. Fairman.

Sphaeropsis amorphae E. & B.

Sphaeropsis maclurae Cke.
Dead branches of osage orange, Maclura pomifera (Raf.) Schneid. Kenwood. May. S. H. Burnham. The perithecia are densely gregarious and cover the branches on all sides. Occasion-
ally two are crowded together thereby indicating an approach to the genus Haplosporella.

**Spongipellis occidentalis** Murr.


**Stagonospora carpathica** Baeuml.


**Steccherinum peckii** Banker ined.

Dead wood of sugar maple, *Acer saccharum* Marsh. Griffin Corners, Delaware co. September. The species is related to *Steccherinum ochraceum* (Pers.) S. F. Gray from which it differs in having a distinct stemlike base and in being glabrous and more distinctly zonate. The pilei are often laterally confluent as in *Stereum fasciatum* Schw.

**Steganosporium fenestratum** (E. & E.) Sacc.


**Stigmina populi** (E. & E.) Pk.

Living leaves of American aspen, *Populus tremuloides* Mx. North Elba. June. This is a parasitic fungus which causes dead spots on the leaves. These spots increase in size and often become confluent and kill the leaves. The spores develop on both sides of the leaf and form dark olive green patches on the dead spots. The species was placed in the genus Clasterosporium by Ellis and Everhart, but its phylogenous and biophilous characters evidently indicate a closer relationship to the genus Stigmina.

**Teichospora trimorpha** n. sp. Atk.

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, rounded, orbicular or oblong, rarely two or three conjoined, plane or shortly papillate, black, sunk in the bark; asci dimorphic, 30–125 × 12–15 μ, cylindric or tapering very gradually into a short pedicel, some collapsing, 4–6- or 8-spored; spores uniseriate, 20–30 × 7–10 μ, constricted in the middle 5–8-septate, blackish brown, frequently inequilateral, paraphyses filiform, numerous.

This species differs from *Teichospora disseminata* B. & C. in its much larger perithecia.

**Thyridium pallidum** E. & E.


**Tricholoma boreale** Fr.


**Tricholoma planiceps** n. sp.

Pileus fleshy but very thin, broadly convex or plane, glabrous, grayish brown or yellowish brown with the thin acute margin sometimes whitened by a very thin flocculent tomentum, flesh white; lamellae thin, narrow, close, slightly sinuate, white or whitish; stem slender, straight, stuffed or hollow, colored like but a little paler than the pileus; spores broadly ellipsoid, 7-8 x 5-6 μ.

Pileus 2-5 cm broad; stem 4-6 cm long, 4-6 mm thick.

In arbor vitae groves. North River. September.

Allied to *Tricholoma melaleucum* (Pers.) Fr. from which it differs in its very regular plane orbicular pileus, its more crowded narrow lamellae, its strict stem and broader spores. Its habitat is peculiar having been found only under white cedar trees, *Thuja occidentalis* L., and in but one locality. In this station it has been found two years in succession.

**Tricholoma subsaponaceum** n. sp.

Pileus fleshy, compact, flexible, convex or nearly plane, glabrous, whitish creamy white or pallid on the margin, smoky brown or alutaceous in the center, sometimes marked by a row of pallid or watery spots near the margin, assuming yellow or saffron hues where cut or bruised, flesh white, changing color like the pileus where cut or wounded, odor pleasant like anise, taste farinaceous; lamellae broad, close, adnexed or nearly free, whitish; stem variable, equal or enlarged at the top or at the base, sometimes compressed, often abruptly narrowed at the base and radicating, silky fibrillose, solid becoming hollow with age, whitish, changing color like the pileus where cut or bruised; spores broadly ellipsoid or subglobose, 5-6 x 4-5 μ.
NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

Pileus 6–14 cm broad; stem 4-5 cm long, 1.5-3 cm thick. Among fallen leaves in woods. October. Brooklyn. F. H. Ames. Also near Rockville, Indiana. G. T. Howell.

The Indiana specimens are taken as the type. The species is related to Tricholoma saponaceum Fr. but differs from it in the color assumed by wounded places, in its odor and taste and in its spores.

Tricholoma subsejunctum n. sp.
The description of this species will be found in the chapter on Edible Fungi in this report.

Trimmatostroma salisicus Cd.

Uromyces spartinae Farl.

Ustilago hypodytes (Schl.) Fr.

Verbena stricta Vent.
Pastures. Granville. August. F. T. Pember. Introduced from the western part of the country.

Vermicularia hysteriformis n. sp.
Perithecia elliptic or oblong, .3–.6 mm long, at first covered by the epidermis, then erumpent, setose, black, the setae continuous, erect or divergent, 50–120 x 4–5 µ, black, tapering upward, pale at the apex; spores oblong or subfusiform, straight or slightly curved, acute at the ends, continuous, hyaline, 20–25 x 3–4 µ. Dead stems of blue cohosh, Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Mx. Troupsburg. May.

Volutella buxi (Cd.) Berk.
Living and languishing stems and leaves of box, Buxus sempervirens L. East Hampton, Suffolk co. October. Mrs J. H. Poor.
REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS

Agaricus arvensis Schaeff.
This fine large mushroom was found by F. H. Ames growing in the arc of a circle about 15 feet in diameter. Long Island. September. Several species occasionally grow in this manner. The fairy ring mushroom frequently does.

Agaricus subrufescens Pk.
This rare species in our State was found by Mrs R. C. Burnham near Vaughns in August. Its pileus was more distinctly squamose than usual. The scales were larger and more conspicuous and the young lamellae were whitish and those of the mature plants were brown. No intervening pink colored lamellae were seen.

Andropogon furcatus Muhl.
A glaucous form of this grass occurs in sandy soil near Karner. August.

Calvatia gigantea (Batsch)
The giant puff ball is the largest species known. It is not unusual for it to attain a diameter of 12–14 inches. It is also one of the very best of our esculent species. It has long been known to be edible so long as its flesh is pure white and it has never been known to prove, so far as I am informed, injurious to anyone eating it in reasonable quantity and at reasonable times. The unfortunate thing about it is that it is not common nor of long continuance. It occurs mostly in the month of September only and in limited stations widely separated from each other and generally in limited number in any station. On the farm of one of our correspondents, Mr A. P. Hitchcock, New Lebanon, is a station in which a few specimens have appeared annually for several years.

On the first day of September three or four young plants had made their appearance. These were in close proximity to each other. On September 6th two more had appeared. Two were selected for observation and numbered respectively 1 and 2. The following is the record of the development of these two as made by Mr Hitchcock.
It will be seen that No. 1 continued to increase in size for ten days or to the 11th when its circumference was 43.75 inches. The total increments amount to 33.75 inches. This gives an average daily increase of 3.37 inches. Number 2 continued to increase eleven days when its circumference was 46 inches and the total increments amount to 40 inches. This gives an average daily increase of 3.63 inches. It remained stationary three days and then began to decay. Number 1 being larger at the commencement of the observations, it is fair to conclude that it started about one day before No. 2. This gives them both at least eleven days in which to make their full development. We may therefore conclude that the average time of the development of these puff balls is about eleven days and that their average daily rate of increase in circumference is about 3.5 inches or a little more than one inch in diameter. The average time of growth appears to be eleven or twelve days or possibly twelve to fourteen days according to the length of time these two had been above ground before they were first seen.

**Centaurea nigra radiata** DC.
Homer, Cortland co. August. C. M. Crouse and Mrs L. L. Goodrich. An introduced plant.

**Cichorium intybus** L.
A white flowered form sometimes occurs. Menands. August.

**Convolvulus arvensis** L.
Washington park, Albany. July. S. H. Burnham. A form growing on lawns with leaves oblong and only 1–2 lines broad, the lobes at the base very narrow and divergent.

**Corallorrhiza trifida** Chatelain
North Elba. June. This delicate little coral root is becoming very rare in our State. Its early blooming time, May and June, at once distinguishes it from our other small species.
Cryptogramma stelleri (Gmel.) Prantl

Head of Plattekill cove, Ulster co. September. Mrs Charles Beach. This little fern was found growing in the crevices of sandstone rocks. It usually grows on limestone rocks and this is the first instance known to us in which it has been found growing on sandstone in our State. It occurs on sandstone cliffs in a few places in the middle western states.

Drosera rotundifolia L.

This common sundew and its variety comosa Fernald occur along the sandy shores of White lake, Oneida co. Specimens are sometimes found with the scape forked near the top, each branch bearing flowers and fruit. One thrifty plant had two forked scapes and two simple ones. There were six racemes borne on four scapes, which was a saving of two scapes. In the variety a similar economy is practised by shortening the rhacis of the raceme and crowding the flowers and fruit together.

Euphorbia corollata L.

Sand hills near Albany rural cemetery. September. S. H. Burnham. This is a rare species in our State. In the locality here given it is probably an introduction from the western states.

Galera reticulata Pl.

This rare species of mushroom was collected near Pittsford in October by F. S. Boughton. This is the second locality now known for it in our State.

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal

Overrunning a pasture at Montgomery, Orange co. September. J. A. Crabtree. In New York State Museum Bulletin 150, page 31, this plant was reported from Granville where it is recorded as growing in dry pastures on hillsides and in some places constituting nearly all the vegetation. Its abundance and aggressiveness in both these instances indicate that it is likely to become a noxious weed in our pastures. It would therefore be well to destroy it promptly in these places and in every locality where it may appear. A little labor of this kind promptly done may save much labor in the future and much loss of pasturage.
Grindelia squarrosa nuda (Wood) Gray
Cobbs Hill reservoir. Rochester. November. Miss F. Beckwith. This variety differs from the typical form in its flower heads having no ray flowers.

Habenaria ciliaris (L.) R. Br.
Fruiting specimens of this pretty orchidaceous plant were collected in August in a low but not wet piece of ground near Karner. Scarcely more than a dozen plants of it have been seen here any season since its discovery several years ago. The past season there were eleven. The vicinity has been deprived of most of its larger trees in comparatively recent years, yet the yellow fringed orchis is perpetuating itself well in spite of its changed environment. It probably could be cultivated if given a soil similar to that which it now occupies.

Hypholoma rigidipes Pk.
This mushroom was discovered two years ago at North River. Mr F. S. Boughton has added a second station for it by finding it near Pittsford in October.

Lachnea hemisphaerica pusilla n. var.
Cups small, 1.5–4 mm broad; spores uninucleate. In other respects like the typical form. Exsiccated water holes. Remsen. August.

Lactarius minusculus Burl.
Damp ground under or near pine trees. North River. September. In these specimens the milk was sparse or entirely absent, the pileus was viscid and the taste acrid. The color of the pileus is orange brown, sometimes darker in the center than on the margin.

Lepiota rhaodes Vitt.
This lepiota is very rarely seen in our State. Fine specimens were found near Holley, Orleans co. in October by C. A. Mabie.

Lobelia cardinalis L.
A white flowered form of the showy cardinal flower was found at Gull bay, Lake George in August by Mrs H. H. Murdock.

Lonicera tatarica L.
Pastures. Hornell. May. Two forms occur. One has young flowers pink, the other white, but the flowers of both become yellowish with age or in drying.
Lonicera xylosteum L.
Well established in the woods south of Kenwood. May. S. H. Burnham.

Lysimachia punctata L.
Roadsides near Randolph, Cattaraugus co. August. W. B. Limberger. Plants with whorled flowers only.

Lysimachia thyrsiflora L.
A peculiar form of this plant was collected near Canandaigua in July by Miss E. C. Webster. It has a terminal raceme which gives the plant the general appearance of Lysimachia terrestris (L.) BSP. The flowers are more closely placed, the pedicels are shorter and the petals and sepals are marked by dots instead of lines or dashes as in that species. There are also two short opposite thyrselike racemes just below the terminal one, and two longer and looser clusters among the leaves beneath. These are distant from each other with two leafy branches between them. The single contributed specimen suggests the possibility of its being a hybrid between L. thyrsiflora L. and L. terrestris (L.) BSP.

Mentha gentilis L.
Introduced and occurring especially in waste places in gardens and in dooryards. Kingsbury, Washington co. August. S. H. Burnham. It is recognizable at a glance by its variegated leaves, these having whitish or pale yellowish stripes along the principal veins.

Merulius ulmi Pk.
The type specimens of this species were found on dead branches of elm. It has been found at Orient Point growing on bayberry, Myrica carolinensis Mill. The former specimens are sterile and have the hymenium brighter colored than the latter. The spores in these are globose and 4-5 μ in diameter.

Osmunda cinnamomea bipinnatifida Clute
Woods south of Kenwood. May. S. H. Burnham. It differs from the common form in having some of the lower pinnae pinnatifid.

Plowrightia morbosa (Schw.) Sacc.
Specimens illustrative of the different effects of the black knot on the host plant were collected on chokecherry, Prunus vir-
giniana L., near Meadowdale, Albany co., in July. Some of the branches were completely surrounded by the black knot, others were partly surrounded. Those surrounded showed dead leaves only above the knot, those partly surrounded showed green leaves only above the knot.

**Polygonum hydropiper** L.

A slender form with elongated drooping spikes bearing white flowers. Remsen. August.

**Polyporus albellus** Pk.

This species has been common this season while its near relative *Polyporus chioneus* Fr., which is usually plentiful, has been scarce. Peculiar weather conditions appear to be responsible for the comparative abundance of one and the scarcity of the other.

**Polystictus parvulus** Klotsch

This species has been unusually abundant in burnt places on Long Island whence specimens have been sent by W. H. Ballou. They are often confluent in tufts of two, three or more. *Polyporus fociola* B. & C. is considered synonymous with it in Sylloge.

**Rubus sativus** (Bail.) Brainerd


**Rynchospora fusca** (L.) Ait. f.

Abundant along the shores of White lake. August.

**Solidago juncea ramosa** P. & B.


**Stenophyllus capillaris** (L.) Britton


**Tipularia discolor** (Pursh) Nutt.

This extremely rare orchidaceous plant is recorded in Torrey's Flora of the State of New York from a single locality, Parma, Monroe county. One additional station has been discovered for it by M. S. Baxter. This is at Adams Basin not far from Parma station. The past season Mr Roy Latham has discovered a third
station for it at Orient Point where he collected fine specimens of it, some of which he has kindly contributed to the State herbarium.

**Trichostema dichotomum L.**

Orient Point. September. R. Latham. The flowers of this plant are generally blue. From this the common name blue curls is evidently derived. The plants sent by Mr Latham have pink flowers.

**Ustilago osmundae Pk.**

Fresh specimens of this singular and imperfectly understood parasitic fungus were collected on the royal fern, Osmunda regalis L., by S. H. Burnham, in Cambridge, Washington co., in June. An examination of them revealed a feature previously overlooked. In the early stage of the fungus the cell, which eventually becomes two spores, is single. Soon it develops into a pair of globose echinulate reddish brown spores, 12-16 μ in diameter, these finally separate and with others form a dusty layer of spores over the surface of the young pinnae on which they develop. In developing its spores in pairs this species is unlike the genus Ustilago and is therefore referred to the genus Mycosyrinx and takes the name Mycosyrinx osmundae Pk.

**Mycosyrinx osmundae cinnamomeae n. var.**

This differs from the typical form in the paler brown color of the spore mass and the even surface of the spores. It occurs on the base of the pinnae of the cinnamon fern, Osmunda cinnamomea L. It is very rare. Only two small specimens were found. Cambridge. June. S. H. Burnham.

**Vaccinium oxycoccus L.**

This cranberry is common to Bonaparte swamp, Cranberry marsh, Averyville marsh and Peacock marsh. It is found in nearly all our sphagnum marshes and on the open mossy summits of most of the high mountains of the Adirondacks. It is a very hardy species and can maintain itself where the larger and cultivated species, Vaccinium macrocarpon Ait, can not. It is therefore available for cultivation where the other would be a failure. For the purpose of exhibiting the peculiar flora of Peacock marsh a list of its plants is here given. This list was made June 15, 1911.
Amelanchier oligocarpa (Mx.) Roem.
Andromeda glaucophylla Link.
Carex canes. disjuncta Fern.
C. exilis Dew.
C. pauciflora Lightf.
C. paup. irrigua (Wahl.) Fern.
C. stricta Lam.
Chamaedaphne calyculata (L.) Moech
Eriophorum callitrix Cham.
Kalmia angustifolia L.
Kalmia polifolia Wang.
Larix laricina (DuRoi) Koch
Ledum groenlandicum Oeder
Nemopanthes mucronata (L.) Trel.
Picca mariana (Mill.) BSP.
Sarracenia purpurea L.
Smilacina trifolia (L.) Desf.
Vaccinium canadense Kalm.
V. oxyccoccus L.
V. pennsylvanicum L.

This marsh, in the town of North Elba, is a small one, probably not over three acres in extent, lying apparently less than a mile east of Averyville marsh. It is circular in outline and has no visible stream running through it. It is a shrubby marsh with numerous trees of tamarack and black spruce scattered over it and indicating that the time is not far distant when it may properly be called a swamp. Except a half dozen sedges there were but two herbaceous plants found. These are the three-leaved smilacina, Smilacina trifolia (L.) Desf., a liliaceous plant and the pitcher plant, Sarracenia purpurea L., neither of which was found in Averyville marsh. No grass was found there. Of the twenty-one species occurring on the marsh, thirteen are trees and shrubs and eight are herbaceous. Of these herbaceous plants, five are carices, only one of which was found on Averyville marsh. It is remarkable that such a dissimilarity should exist in the herbaceous vegetation of two marshes so near to each other in location and stages of development.

Vernonia altissima Nutt.
Roadsides. Middleville, Herkimer co. September. Miss M. C. Burns. This species has also been found by Dr J. V. Haberer in New Hartford, Oneida co. It is a rare plant with us.

Veronica virginica L.
Brown's grove. Scottsville, Monroe co. August. Miss F. Beckwith. A noble appearing plant commonly known as Culver's physic or Culver's root and having some reputation as a medicinal plant.
NEW SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF EXTRALIMITAL FUNGI

Cercospora eustomae
Spots suborbicular, definite, grayish or grayish brown, surrounded by an elevated line; hyphae amphigenous, densely aggregated on the spots or occupying large areas of the unspotted parts of the leaves, simple or septate, irregular or nodulose at the top, 30–60 × 4–6 μ; spores very variable, straight, curved or flexuous, often irregular or of unequal diameter in different parts, oblong or subcylindric, subhyaline, continuous or obscurely 1–2-septate, 20–60 × 4–6 μ.


The species is peculiar in the variability of its spores. The tufts of hyphae are sometimes so crowded that they appear to form an effused sooty stratum.

Cercospora pastinacae (Sacc.) comb. nov.
Spots small, inconspicuous, amphigenous, yellowish green or brown, bounded by veinlets; hyphae hypophyllous, aseptate, nodulose at the top, pale brown, 40–60 × 6–8 μ; spores oblong or cylindric, rarely narrowed toward the apex or when uniseptate having the apical cell narrower than the other, straight or curved, 1–3-septate, 25–85 × 6–8 μ.

Living leaves of parsnip, Pastinaca sativa L. Red Cloud, Nebraska. October. J. M. Bates.

This fungus was originally referred by Mr Ellis to Cercospora api J Fres. though with some hesitation, as he says that he is strongly of the opinion that it will yet prove to be distinct. Professor Saccardo later gave it the name Cercospora api J pastinacae Sacc. It appears to us to be a distinct species in its numerous small spots limited by the veinlets of the leaf, in its broader aseptate hyphae and specially in its broader subcylindric conidia with only 1–3-septa.

Cercosporella mirabilis
Spots angular, irregular, 2–10 mm long, sometimes confluent, at first yellowish or pallid, soon reddish brown; hyphae long, creeping, branched and interwoven or short, simple, erect, hypophyllous, hyaline; spores cylindric or gradually tapering from near the base to
the apex, multinucleate and sometimes 1-3-septate, more or less curved or flexuous, rarely curved at the apex, hyaline, 40-120 x 3-5 μ, sometimes rising from creeping hyphae, sometimes from minute sclerotioid bodies on the older and darker spots.


This is a remarkable aberrant and variable species, and possibly the type of a new genus. The best development is from the younger spots or the margin of the older ones and in these cases its white flocculent masses are plainly visible to the naked eye. In the older spots minute black perithecialike dots scarcely visible to the naked eye appear. Under the microscope minute rather obscure hyphae appear to arise from these and bear smaller and less plentiful spores. Is this a sclerotioid state of this fungus?

**Coryneum sorbi**

Acervuli numerous, discoid, erumpent, orbicular or ellipsoid, .5-1 mm broad, black; spores oblong or oblong-ovoid, triseptate, often irregular, colored, 12-20 x 8-9 μ; sporophores short or obsolete.

Dead twigs of *Sorbus californica* Greene. Tulare co., California. August. J. D. Culbertson. Communicated by E. Bartholomew.

The disklike receptacles are crowded and surround the twigs. The small terminal cell of the spore is often semipellucid. Frequently the spore is abruptly contracted in some part of its outline. This gives it an irregular appearance.

**Dermatea mori**

Receptacle orbicular ellipsoid or slightly irregular, 1-2 mm broad, broadly convex or nearly plane, erumpent, surrounded by the remains of the ruptured epidermis but sometimes more elevated, black or brownish black; asci cylindric or subclavate, 60-90 x 20-25 μ; spores oblong or subcylindric, crowded or biseriate, continuous, hyaline, 20-30 x 8-10 μ.


The spores are sometimes slightly narrowed near the middle and then they resemble in outline the sole of a shoe. By the blackish color of the receptacle the species makes an approach toward the genus Cenangium, but the texture is somewhat waxy and indicates a closer relationship to Dermatea.
Diaporthe inornata

Perithecia collected in valsoid clusters 1–1.5 mm broad, 4–14 in a cluster, about .3 mm broad, black, whitish within, nestling in the inner bark with no circumscribing black line, the long crowded black ostiola piercing and obliterating the cortical stroma, erumpent, surrounded by the ruptured remains of the epidermis; asci sub fusiform, 60–80 x 8–10 μ; spores crowded, oblong or sub fusiform, with a short bristle at each end, constricted at the septum, 2–4-nucleate, 15–24 x 3–4 μ.

Dead branches of staghorn sumac, Rhus typhina L. Cabin John Bridge, Maryland. June. E. Bartholomew.

The species is apparently related to Diaporthe syn genesia (Fr.) Fckl. from which it differs in its smaller clusters, longer and differently shaped asci and in its longer spores. The stroma is cortical and surrounded by no black line. This suggests the specific name.

Diplodia polygonicola

Perithecia minute, abundant, densely gregarious, forming long patches on the stems, erumpent, black; spores oblong or broadly ellipsoid, at first hyaline, then colored, finally unisep tate, 14–16 x 8–9 μ.


Entoloma subtruncatum

Pileus subconic, thin, glabrous, hygrophanous, pale yellow ochre and striatulate when moist, paler and subshining when dry, truncate or slightly umbonate, the margin incurved, the cuticle separable; lamellae thin, broad, adnexed, moderately close, unequal, whitish becoming tinged with pink; stem slender, equal or slightly attenuated upward, terete or compressed, hollow, silky fibrillose, pale yellow, with a whitish mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores angular, apiculate at each end, 12–14 x 8–10 μ.

Pileus 2–3 cm broad; stem 3–8 cm long, 2–5 mm thick.


The more or less truncate apex of the pileus affords a distinguished feature of this species and is suggestive of the specific name.
Gloeosporium psoraleae

Pustules minute, on brown or blackish brown orbicular spots, .25-75 mm broad, partly concealed by the hairs on the lower surface of the leaf; spores oblong or subellipsoid, straight or slightly curved, hyaline, 14-20 x 4-5 μ.

Leaves of prairie apple, Psoralea esculenta Pursh. Webster, Nebraska. June. E. Bartholomew.

Graphyllium chloes junci

This variety differs from the type in its spores which are not distinctly constricted at the septa and in its paraphyses which are rudimentary or obsolete.


Henningsinia caespitosa

Stroma subclavate, .5-1 cm high, 3-4 mm broad at the top, narrowed below into a stemlike base, cespitose or rarely only two united at the base, obtuse at the apex, sometimes with a slight umbo, black, sometimes shining; perithecia oblong, about 1 mm long, vertical in the upper part of the stroma, interior substance white beneath them; asci ovate or clavate, 35-40 x 14-16 μ; spores crowded in the ascus, oblong, continuous, colored, 10-12 x 6-7 μ.


This species differs from Henningsinia durissima A. Moell. in its mode of growth, much smaller size, shorter perithecia, broader asci and broader spores.

Hysterium cubense

Perithecia gregarious or clustered, oblong or ellipsoid, straight, curved or rarely flexuous, at first erumpent, then superficial by the falling away of the epidermis, even, 1-2 mm long, .5 mm broad and high, black; asci cylindric, 160-200 x 15-20 μ; spores uniseriate, oblong or ellipsoid, 3-septate, colored, 30-40 x 12-16 μ, the terminal cells longer than the central cells.


This species is related to Hysterium pulicatere Pers. from which it may be separated by the smooth perithecia, cylindric asci and uniseriate and larger spores.
Leptonia davisiana

Pileus thin, submembranous, convex becoming plane or broadly depressed, fragile, glabrous but slightly squamulose in the center, often widely striate when dry, blackish brown; lamellae thin, close, subventricose, adnexed, at first white then pinkish and pulverulent from the spores; stem slender, equal, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, colored like the pileus; spores angular, uninucleate, 10-12 x 8-10 μ.

Pileus 1-2.5 cm broad; stem 1.5-3 cm long, 1-2 mm thick.

Among short grass on a lawn. Brookline, Massachusetts. August. S. Davis, to whom the species is respectfully dedicated.

It differs from Leptonia abnormis Pk. in its smaller size, closer adnexed lamellae, squamulose disk and larger spores. The lamellae are somewhat tough in the dried state.

Leptostromella scirpina

Perithecia epiphyllous or rarely amphigenous, suborbicular or oblong, .20-75 mm long, discoid or concave, subsuperficial, black; spores subbacillary, hyaline, curved, continuous, acutely narrowed at each end, 20-25 x 2-3 μ.


The perithecia sometimes occur on a pallid spot, occasionally on both sides of the leaf. The species appears to be related to Leptostromella hysterioides (Fr.) Sacco but the spores are neither guttulate nor cylindric.

Lysurus borealis serotinus

Specimens of this fungus in the egg state were collected in Salem, Mass., and contributed in fresh condition by Mr W. H. Ropes in October. These were placed in a damp chamber and two of them burst from the egg and completed their development. At first the arms, six in number, at the apex of the stem are curved inward their tips meeting at the center of the dome thus formed. In this position the margins of the arms are rolled backward but the edges are separated by a narrow white stripe, the central sterile exterior of the arm. The contiguous margins of any two adjacent arms are then in close contact and separated only by an inconspicuous impressed line, and the exterior surface of the dome is covered by a layer of the blackish or very dark olive green spores and the hymenial surface is apparently external, although interrupted longitudinally by the six white stripes. Anyone seeing the fungus in this condition for the first time would be likely to refer the species to
the genus Anthurus. But soon the tips of the arms separate and the upper part of the dome opens outward or becomes divergent, when it is plainly seen that the inner surface is really the hymenial surface and the species must therefore be referred to the genus Lysurus.

In these specimens the external part of the arms is white, while in the typical form it is described as pink. In them there are also six white lines or stripes radiating from the base of the stem and marking the inner surface of the volva. I find no mention of a similar character in the type specimens. This character and the white color of the exterior of the arms and the late appearance of the fungus lead me to separate this form under the name *Lysurus borealis* (Burt) v. serotinus n. var.

**Macrophoma burserae**

Perithecia minute, 100–200 µ broad, covered by the epidermis, gregarious or aggregated and forming unequal slightly prominent and often confluent pustules, black, white within; spores ellipsoid, hyaline or nearly so, 16–20 x 10–12 µ.


A species easily recognized by its habit of forming broad pustules or slightly prominent patches beneath the epidermis.

**Macrophoma numerosa**

Perithecia minute, 3–5 mm broad, numerous, closely gregarious, membranaceous, nestling in the bark, erumpent, black, whitish within; spores oblong-fusiform, continuous or binucleate, acute at the ends, 12–20 x 3–4 µ; sporophores very short or obsolete.


The fungus occupies small branches, surrounding them and extending several inches on them.

**Morchella conica serotina**

Pileus conic or irregular, pointed at the apex or rounded and obtuse, sometimes perforated by a small circular aperture, often sterile with the hymenium brown and the edge of the costae whitish.

Roslindale, Massachusetts. October. Mrs U. C. Sherman and Miss J. F. Conant.
The late appearance of this fungus is remarkable and the variability of the pileus makes it desirable that it should have a distinct designation.

**Ovularia avicularis**

Spots large, suborbicular or oblong, pale brownish red; hyphae amphigenous, erect, forming minute white crowded tufts, 25-35 x 3-4 μ; spores oblong or ellipsoid, sometimes slightly narrowed toward the base, hyaline, 12-20 x 6-8 μ.


This species differs from *Ovularia rigidula* Delacr. which occurs on leaves of the same host plant, in being amphigenous, in having shorter and more narrow hyphae, shorter and broader spores and differently colored spots.

**Paxillus microsporus**

Pileus fleshy, thin, convex becoming nearly plane, subglabrous, white becoming whitish, sometimes brownish in the center, slightly viscid when moist, the margin involute, spreading when mature and even or distantly striate with short elevated ridges and intervening depressions, flesh white; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnate when young, decurrent when mature, occasionally forked or slightly anastomosing at the base, whitish, becoming pale yellowish brown or raw umber; stem short, usually tapering downward, solid or stuffed, colored like the pileus; spores brownish ochraceous, minute, subglobose, 2-3 μ in diameter.

Pileus 1-6 cm broad; stem 1-6 cm long, 3-8 mm thick.

Solitary or cespitose. Ground under chestnut trees. Waltham, Massachusetts. October. G. E. Morris. The species is remarkable for its small spores.

**Phoma roystoneae**

Perithecia minute, about .2 μm broad, amphigenous, gregarious, abundant, black; spores minute, oblong or subcylindric, hyaline, 5-8 x 1.5-2 μ supported on short hyaline sporophores.


**Piluleus alveolatus eccentricus**

Stem short, curved, eccentric; spores pale pink, in old or water soaked specimens paler or yellowish, globose or subglobose, minutely rough or pitted, 6-8 μ in diameter.

Statoria magnospora

Spots small, 2-3 mm broad, pallid or whitish with a reddish brown border; perithecia epiphyllous, minute, .20-.25 mm broad, depressed, black; spores large, broadly filiform or subcylindric, curved, hyaline or faintly tinged with greenish yellow, continuous or plurisep­tate, 45-80 x 3-4 µ.


Tricholoma terreolens majus

Pileus 2-6 cm broad, umbonate, nearly plane or sometimes de­pressed around the umbo when mature; stem 6-10 cm long, 4-6 mm thick, solid.

In other respects similar to the type. Stow, Massachusetts. October and November. S. Davis.
EDIBLE FUNGI

Tricholoma subsejunctum n. sp.

SUBDISJOINED TRICHOLOMA

Plate 124, figures 1-5

Pileus fleshy, conic or convex, often wavy and lobed on the margin, slightly viscid when moist, virgate or reticulate with blackish brown fibrils, blackish brown, often pale yellow or greenish yellow on the margin, flesh white, taste farinaceous; lamellae thin, close, rounded behind, adnexed, white, sometimes tinged with yellow anteriorly; stem stout, solid, nearly equal, white, sometimes tinged with yellow; spores minute, 5-6 x 4-5 μ.

Pileus 2.5-7 cm broad; stem 3-5 cm long, 6-12 mm thick.

The subdisjoined tricholoma is a rare species. It has been seen by the writer but once and then only in limited quantity. It was found growing gregariously among mosses and fallen leaves under evergreen and deciduous trees on the margin of a swamp near Mohawk Hill, Lewis county, in September.

The cap is 1-2.5 inches broad, at first conic but expanding with age, with the margin sometimes irregular, wavy or lobed and the surface covered with brown or blackish brown fibrils which radiate from the center toward the margin and sometimes form reticulations by connecting with each other. The general color is grayish brown or blackish brown, yellow on the margin and at first nearly black in the center. In wet weather it is a little viscid. Its gills are white, sometimes yellow at the outer extremity. They are slightly attached to the stem, which also is white and occasionally tinged with yellow. The stem is 1-2 inches long and 3-6 lines thick, solid and firm. The taste is farinaceous. The plants may be sought in September and October.

Tricholoma equestre albipes n. var.

WHITE STEM EQUESTRIAN TRICHOLOMA

Plate 124, figures 6-9

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming plane or nearly so, viscid when moist, glabrous or with a few spotlike scales in the center, flesh white, taste farinaceous; lamellae thin, close, sinuate, slightly adnexed, yellow; stem equal, solid, glabrous, white; spores ellipsoid, 6-8 x 4-5 μ.
54 NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

Pileus 2.5-6 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 6-8 mm thick.
The white stem variety of the equestrian tricholoma scarcely differs from the typical form of the species except in having a white stem. It is gregarious or cespitose in its mode of growth, its cap is viscid when moist, and 1-2.5 inches broad, its stem is 1-2 inches long and 3-4 lines thick. The cap is yellow or greenish yellow on the margin, reddish yellow in the center and there usually adorned by a few spotlike appressed scales. The flesh is white and like that of the preceding species has a farinaceous taste. It grows in thin woods or open places and occurs in September. North River.

Volvaria bombycina (Pers.) Fr.

SILKY VOLVARIA

Plate 125, figures 1-3

Pileus fleshy, campanulate or very convex, densely silky fibrillose, white or whitish, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae broad, close, free, whitish becoming bright pink; stem straight or curved, solid, silky fibrillose, white, volva large white or whitish; spores flesh colored or pink, ellipsoid, 8-10 x 5-6 μ.
The silky volvaria is a large species which usually grows in a solitary manner. It inhabits the sugar maple, Acer saccharum Marsh., and grows from dead places in living trees. It is a noble looking species. Its pileus is 2-4 inches broad; the stem 2-4 inches long, 4-6 lines thick. It bursts from a large persistent volva which is white or whitish and appears like a cup or loose wrapper at the base of the stem. Its specific name has reference to the copious silky fibrils which persistently cover the cap. The species may be found at any time during July, August and September. Its flesh is firm but tender, palatable and satisfying. Unfortunately its scarcity detracts from its availability as an esculent species. The spores in our plant are larger than the dimensions given for those of the European plant and the color of the pileus is paler.

Pholiota discolor Pk.

FADING PHOLIOTA

Plate 127, figures 10-15

Pileus thin, convex, becoming nearly plane, glabrous, viscid, hygrophanous, watery cinnamon and often striatulate on the margin when moist, pale yellow or subochraceous when dry, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae narrow, close, adnate, pallid becoming pale ferruginous; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, hollow, fib-
rillosey striate, pallid or brownish, often with a white mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores ellipsoid, 6–8 \( \times \) 5–6 \( \mu \).

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

The fading pholiota is a small but common species growing in woods on decaying wood or branches. It is easily distinguished from \textit{Pholiota autumnalis} \( \text{Fr.} \) by its viscid cap. The change of color in the cap by the escape of its moisture is very noticeable and is suggestive of the specific name. It grows singly or somewhat gregariously and very rarely in small tufts. In this case the caps are apt to be smaller than usual. It usually appears in August and September. Its caps are rarely more than one and a half inches broad.

\textbf{Psilocybe polycephala} (Paul.)

\textit{Many Cap Psilocybe}

\textit{Plate 127, figures 1–9}

Pileus fleshy but thin, subcampanulate convex or nearly plane, glabrous, even, hygrophanous, at first whitish with a reddish yellow center, then darker or brownish and obscurely striate on the margin while moist, paler or whitish when the moisture has escaped, flesh white or whitish when dry, taste mild; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnerved or nearly free, whitish becoming purplish brown; stem equal or flexuous, hollow, glabrous, mealy or pruinose at the top, white; spores purplish brown, ellipsoid, 7–8 \( \times \) 4–5 \( \mu \).

Pileus 1–3 cm broad; stem 2.5–5 cm long; 2–4 mm thick.

The many cap psilocybe is a small mushroom but it sometimes occurs in such abundance as to make it available for culinary purposes. It is not highly flavored but it is harmless. It has been classed as a mere variety of \textit{Psilocybe spadicea} \( \text{Fr.} \) from which it differs chiefly in its mode of growth and in its nearly free fuscous brown gills. When growing on the ground it forms densely crowded troops or patches several inches in diameter. This is given as the typical form. It also grows on trunks of trees, but it then appears to be more cespitose and to grow larger. This form is represented in our plate by figures 3–9. Other marks by which it differs from \textit{P. spadicea} \( \text{Fr.} \) are its smooth, not scabrous, pileus, and its clear white stem. The form growing on tree trunks is larger than that growing on the ground and has the cap more strongly convex approaching bell shape. It is darker brown when moist and paler or whitish when dry. The dried specimens retain this color better than the dried specimens of the terrestrial form in
which the brown color is more permanent and more clearly shown. The moisture escapes first from the center of the cap, last from the thin margin.

The gills in the young plant are white or whitish, but they soon change to the purplish brown of the mature plant. The stem in the lignatile form is sometimes slightly stained toward the base. Our specimens were found in woods near Constableville, in September. The larger form was growing from a dead place in the trunk of a sugar maple tree about two feet from the ground; the smaller form was growing on the ground at the foot of the tree and on the same side. Specimens of both were collected at the same time.

**Entoloma grayanum** Pk.

**GRAY ENTOLOMA**

*Plate 126, figures 1-7*

Pileus fleshy, but thin toward the margin, broadly convex or nearly plane, sometimes broadly umbonate, glabrous, moist or sub-hygrophanous, whitish or grayish brown, flesh white, taste farinaceous; lamellae thin, moderately close, adnexed, whitish becoming flesh colored; stem equal or nearly so, solid, stuffed or hollow, silky fibrillose, white or pallid; spores angular, uninucleate, 7.5 μ in diameter.

Pileus 5-8 cm broad; stem 3-7 cm long, 4-10 mm thick.

The gray entoloma is a very variable mushroom, both in size, habit and color. The cap ranges from 1-3 inches broad and from watery white to grayish brown. Its stem also may be long, slender and flexuous or short, stout and straight and from 1.5-3 inches long and 2-6 lines thick. It may be solid, stuffed or hollow, and white whitish or pallid. The flesh of the cap is white when dry and its flavor is distinctly farinaceous. The gills are at first white but when mature they are pink. They never assume the brown color so characteristic of the common mushroom and other species of the genus *Agaricus* which have pink gills when young. The mode of growth is single, loosely gregarious or rarely cespitose. They usually grow among fallen leaves in mixed woods and may be found from July to September.
Cortinarius albidipes n. sp.

WHITE STEM CORTINARIUS

Plate 128, figures 1-6

Pileus fleshy, compact, hemispheric becoming broadly convex, obtuse or subumbonate, viscid, glabrous and shining when dry, buff color, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae 4-6 mm broad, moderately close, pale violaceous when young, cinnamon when mature; stem commonly narrowed upward from a thickened or bulbous base, firm, solid, silky fibrillose, white; spores subglobose, 8-10 x 7-9 μ.

Pileus 5-10 cm broad; stem 5-8 cm long, 1-1.5 cm thick at the top.

The white stem cortinarius is a large fine species easily recognized by its buff colored viscid cap, its violaceous young gills and its white stem thickened or bulbous at the base. In similar species, having the young gills violet, the top of the stem is also violet. The wholly white stem therefore separates this species from all such related species. Sometimes the spores lodge on the remains of the white webby veil and form a conspicuous rust or cinnamon colored ring near the top of the solid stem. The cap is from 2-4 inches broad, the stem is 2-3 inches long and about 5 lines thick at the top. The plants grow among fallen leaves in woods. Collected near Constableville in September. Found but once.

Agaricus campester majusculus n. var.

LARGER MUSHROOM

Plate 129, figures 1-5

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex or nearly plane, fibrillose and squamose on the margin, even in the center, the margin surpassing the lamellae, the color is dark umber brown, flesh firm, white, not at all or but very slightly and slowly assuming a faint ruddy tint when cut, taste mild, agreeable; lamellae thin, close, free, pink, becoming brown or blackish brown; stem stout, equal, stuffed, fibrillose, white, with a white annulus, the white veil at first concealing the lamellae; spores broadly ellipsoid, 7-9 x 6-7 μ.

Pileus 6-15 cm broad; stem 2.5-7 cm long, 1-2 cm thick.

The larger mushroom is one of very many varieties of the common mushroom. It closely approaches the garden mushroom, var. hortensis Cke., but differs from it in its rather larger size, darker colored cap with even center and more coarsely scaly margin.
In the color of the cap it approaches the brown mushroom var. umbринус Vitt., but that has an even cap and a squamulose stem. The cap also resembles that of var. villaticus Brond., but that also has the stem squamose below the collar. It inhabits rich soil and was found in October at Schenectady by Mrs Geo. E. Duryee. The flesh is firm but not tough. It affords a very substantial, enjoyable and satisfactory dish scarcely inferior in this respect to the common mushroom.

**Boletus albidipes** Pk.

**Boletus granulatus albidipes** Pk. N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 54, p. 168

**WHITE STEM BOLETUS**

*Plate 130, figures 1-5*

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming broadly convex or nearly plane, viscid or glutinous, yellowish white when young becoming pale ochraceous with age and then obscurely spotted by the drying gluten, flesh white, tubes plane, adnate, whitish in the young plant, becoming yellow and finally brownish ochraceous, the edges of the dissepiments naked or rarely with few glandular dots; stem short, equal, solid, white, with few or no glandular dots at the top; spores 8–10 x 3–4 μ.

Pileus 5–8 cm broad; stem 2.5–5 cm long, 8–12 mm thick.

The white stem boletus is related to the granular boletus, *Boletus granulatus* L. It may be separated from that species by its paler cap, white flesh and few or no glandular dots at the top of the stem and on the edge of the dissepiments of the tubes. Gregarious. Under or near white pine trees. The cap is 2–4 inches broad; stem 1–2 inches long, 4–6 lines thick. This is an excellent edible species and may be sought in September in pine groves or under or near white pine trees, specially in rocky places.
NEW YORK SPECIES OF CLITOCYBE

Clitocybe Fr.

Pileus generally fleshy, specially in the center, flexible or rather tough, convex plane or centrally depressed, umbilicate or infundibuliform, involute on the margin, flesh confluent with the stem; lamellae adnate or decurrent, not normally sinuate; stem normally central, externally more compact, fibrous, somewhat elastic, solid stuffed or hollow; veil sometimes present as a slight silkiness on the pileus or its margin.

Terrestrial or occasionally lignicolous, usually gregarious or cespitose. They occur chiefly in late summer and autumn. Many species are edible but a few are known to cause sickness and one is very sudorific. None are known to be fatally poisonous.

The species are numerous, variable in color and not always sharply limited from each other. This has given rise to numerous synonyms and much difficulty in the identification of some of the species.

They have been divided into two large groups or series. The first includes all species having a dry pileus and those having a moist but not clearly a hygrophanous pileus, that is a moist pileus which does not essentially change its color with the escape of the superficial moisture. This series includes all of the large species and many of medium size with a few small ones.

The second series includes those species in which the pileus is truly hygrophanous. The flesh is thin, soft and watery and changes color with the escape of moisture. The pileus is convex plane umbilicate or centrally depressed and sometimes cup shape but not normally infundibuliform. In one section the flesh is separable into two horizontal layers. The species are mostly terrestrial, gregarious and of medium or small size.

KEY TO THE SECTIONS

Series A

Not truly hygrophanous

Plant solitary or subgregarious, pileus fleshy, regular,
lamellae regularly adnate or decurrent.................Disciformes
Plant commonly cespitose, pileus often irregular or eccentric, lamellae irregularly adnate or decurrent..........Diformes
Plant soon infundibuliform or deeply and umbilicately depressed, lamellae regularly decurrent from the first..Infundibuliformes
Series B

Plant truly hygrophanous

Pileus thin, depressed or cup shape, lamellae adnate becoming decurrent ............................................. Cyathiformes

Pileus thin, convex flattened or depressed, glabrous, lamellae thin, close, horizontal, adnate or decurrent with a tooth ............................................................ Orbiformes

Section Versiformes differs from Orbiformes chiefly in having the pileus not glabrous. It is largely composed of species which we have placed in the genus Laccaria. Other New York representatives are wanting.

Series A

Not truly hygrophanous

Disciformes

Pileus subequally fleshy, convex, plane or depressed; lamellae at first adnate or regularly adnate-decurrent.

Solitary or gregarious, commonly terrestrial, rarely lignicolous. This section includes many species of very diverse size, habitat and appearance and they are not always sharply limited from each other. The pileus, in some of the more fleshy species, assumes a broadly obconic shape when mature. The pileus is dry in some, moist, but not truly hygrophanous, in others. The species have been assembled in groups depending on the color of the pileus.

**KEY TO THE SPECIES**

Pileus some shade of brown or cinereous............................................. 1
Pileus reddish or tan color.............................................................. 3
Pileus some shade of yellow............................................................ 4
Pileus green or greenish....................................................... odora
Pileus grayish or whitish............................................................. 8
Pileus white or watery white when moist........................................ 12

1 Stem tapering upward .............................................................. 2
2 Stem not tapering upward........................................................ media

2 Lamellae crowded ................................................................. nebularis
2 Lamellae not crowded ........................................................... clavipes

3 Taste and odor farinaceous, pileus even................................. pinophila
3 Taste and odor not farinaceous, pileus rivulose.......................... rivulosa

4 Growing on decaying wood ..................................................... 5
4 Growing on the ground ............................................................. 6

5 Pileus minutely squamulose ...................................................... decora
5 Pileus glabrous ................................................................. sulphurea

6 Young pileus hairy or tomentose ............................................. subhirta
6 Young pileus glabrous .............................................................. 7

7 Taste bitter, stem stuffed....................................................... fellea
7 Taste not bitter, stem solid ................................................................... biformis
8 Pileus more than 4 cm broad ................................................................. trogii
8 Pileus not more than 4 cm broad ............................................................ 9
9 Plant odorous ........................................................................................... 10
9 Plant inodorous ......................................................................................... 11
10 Stem solid ............................................................................................... aperta
10 Stem stuffed or hollow ............................................................................. albidula
11 Pileus umbilicate, shining ....................................................................... hirneola
11 Pileus not umbilicate, not shining ........................................................... sudorifica
12 Growing on wood .................................................................................... 13
12 Growing on the ground or among fallen leaves ..................................... 14
13 Pileus dry ................................................................................................. truncicola
13 Pileus moist when young or in wet weather .......................................... leptoloma
14 Pileus dry ............................................................................................... albissina
14 Pileus moist when young or in wet weather .......................................... 15
15 Stem brown ............................................................................................ fuscipes
15 Stem not brown, white or whitish ........................................................... 16
16 Stem fibrillosely reticulate ..................................................................... subcyathiformis
16 Stem not fibrillosely reticulate ............................................................... 17
17 Pileus more than 5 cm broad ................................................................. 18
17 Pileus less than 5 cm broad .................................................................. 19
18 Stem solid ............................................................................................... 19
18 Stem stuffed or hollow ............................................................................. 20
19 Lamellae very close, color white, persistent .......................................... cerussata
19 Lamellae white becoming pallid ............................................................ difformis
19 Lamellae whitish ..................................................................................... robusta
20 Lamellae becoming yellowish with age ................................................. phyllophila
20 Lamellae persistently white .................................................................. pithyophila
21 Taste acrid ............................................................................................... gallinacea
21 Taste not acrid ......................................................................................... 22
22 Stem bulbously thickened at the base .................................................... regularis
22 Stem not bulbously thickened at the base .............................................. 23
23 Stem glabrous, shining, hollow ............................................................. candidans
23 Stem fibrous, pruinose or mealy above, stuffed .................................... dealbata

Clitocybe media Pk.

INTERMEDIATE CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 48, p.173, pl.23, fig.1-7

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming plane or slightly depressed in the center, often wavy or irregular on the margin, not polished, grayish brown or blackish brown, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae broad, subdistant, adnate or decurrent, whitish, the interspaces often venose; stem equal or nearly so, solid, elastic, colored like or a little paler than the pileus; spores ellipsoid, 8 x 5 μ.

Pileus 5-19 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 8-16 mm thick.
Gregarious or scattered. Mossy ground in woods. Essex co. September. Rare. Edible.
This species differs from the two following in its thinner pileus and equal stem.

**Clitocybe nebularis** (Batsch) Fr.

**CLOUDED CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 48, p.172, pl.23, fig.8-13

Pileus fleshy, compact, convex becoming plane or slightly depressed in the center, even, grayish or clouded with a grayish nebulosity, sometimes darker in the center becoming paler with age, sometimes with a yellowish tint, flesh white; lamellae close, narrow, adnate or slightly decurrent, white or pallid; stem firm, stuffed, generally tapering upward, fibrillosely striate, white or pallid; spores minute, ellipsoid, 4-5 x 2-3 μ.

Pileus 5-10 cm broad; stem 4-8 cm long, 10-20 mm thick.

Woods and bushy places. September: Rare. Edible.

Hitherto found in only two or three places in our State. The pileus is sometimes broadly obconic when mature.

**Clitocybe clavipes** (Pers.) Fr.

**CLUB STEM CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Mem. 4, p.139, pl.46, fig.1-6

Pileus very fleshy, convex or nearly plane, obconic, obtuse or with a small umbo, soft, grayish brown, sooty brown, sometimes darker in the center than on the margin, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae rather broad, subdistant, decurrent, white or cream colored; stem tapering upward from a thickened or subbulbous base, solid, elastic, soft and spongy within, glabrous or slightly fibrillose, colored like or a little paler than the pileus; spores ellipsoid, 6-8 x 4-5 μ.

Pileus 2.5-7.5 cm broad; stem 1-6 cm long, 6-12 mm thick at the top, 15-24 mm at the base.


This species is readily distinguished by its obconic pileus and upwardly tapering stem. *Clitocybe carnosior* Pk. is a synonym.
Clitocybe pinophila Pk.

**PINE CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 37, p.32

Pileus fleshy, thin, convex becoming umbilicate or centrally depressed, glabrous, pale tan color when moist, paler when dry, odor and taste farinaceous; lamellae moderately close, subarcuate, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish; stem equal, glabrous or slightly pruinose, colored like the pileus; spores broadly ellipsoid or subglobose, 5-6 x 4-5 µ.

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


Sometimes the pileus becomes striate on the margin in drying.

Clitocybe rivulosa (Pers.) Fr.

**RIVULOSE CLITOCYBE**

Sylloge V, p.153

Pileus thin, convex becoming plane or depressed, obtuse, often undulate on the margin, glabrous or at first adorned with whitish down, rivulose, rufescent, then pallid, flesh white, taste and odor agreeable; lamellae rather close, broad, slightly decurrent, white tinged with pink; stem equal, stuffed, subfibrillose, spongy within or hollow, tough, whitish; spores ellipsoid, 5-6 x 3.5-4 µ.

Pileus 2.5-6 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 6-8 mm thick.


Clitocybe decorata Fr.

**DECORATED CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 25, p.73 as Agaricus (Tricholoma) multipunctus Pk.

Pileus fleshy, thin, convex becoming plane or slightly depressed, dotted by minute brown or blackish hairy squamules, yellow, flesh yellow; lamellae close, narrow, obtusely adnate, yellow; stem equal, often curved, stuffed or hollow, fibrillose or squamulose, rarely glabrous, sometimes eccentric; spores subglobose, 5-6 x 4-5 µ.

Pileus 3-7 cm broad; stem 2.5-6 cm long, 4-6 mm thick.

Decaying trunks of coniferous trees. Hilly and mountainous regions. August.
Tricholoma multipunctum Pk. is a synonym. On account of its stem being occasionally eccentric the species might be sought among the Pleuroti.

Clitocybe sulphurea Pk.
SULFUR-COLORED CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 41, p.62

Pileus convex, slightly umbonate, moist, pale yellow, flesh yellowish; lamellae subdistant, adnate, serrulate, pale yellow; stem equal or tapering upward, curved or flexuous, hollow, colored like the pileus; spores subglobose or broadly ellipsoid, 6-8 x 5-6 µ.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm broad; stem 2.5-7 cm long, 4-8 mm thick.


Clitocybe subhirta Pk.
HAIRY CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 32, p.25

Pileus convex or nearly plane, sometimes slightly depressed, incurved on the margin, at first hairy tomentose, then nearly glabrous, pale yellow or buff becoming whitish; lamellae close, adnate or decurrent, whitish or pale yellow; stem nearly equal, stuffed or hollow, sometimes eccentric; spores subglobose, 4-5 µ in diameter.

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


Clitocybe fellea Pk.
BITTER CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 51, p.284, pl.B, fig.8-11

Pileus thin, convex or hemispheric, obtuse or umbilicate, minutely furfuraceous, pale yellowish brown, flesh whitish, taste bitter; lamellae thin, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, white; stem equal, firm, glabrous, flexuous, stuffed with a white pith, with a white mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores broadly ellipsoid, 6-8 x 4-5 µ.

Pileus 1.2-2.5 cm broad; stem about 2.5 cm long, 2-4 mm thick.


The bitter taste suggests the specific name and is a convenient character by which to identify the species.
Clitocybe biformis Pk.

TWO-FORM CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 150, p.25, pl.VI, fig.9-15

Pileus fleshy but thin, broadly convex or nearly plane becoming centrally depressed or subumbilicate, glabrous, even or obscurely striate on the involute margin, pale buff, more deeply colored in the center, flesh white; lamellae thin, close, narrow, decurrent, whitish or pallid becoming subcinnamon with age or in drying; stem equal, firm, solid or stuffed, often curved, sometimes eccentric, tomentose at the base, colored like or a little darker than the pileus; spores broadly ellipsoid or subglobose, 5-6 x 4-5 μ.

Pileus 2.5-7.5 cm broad; stem 2.5-3.5 cm long, 4-8 mm thick.

Growing in circles or arcs of circles in woods. Essex co. September. Found but once.

This species is remarkable for the change in form in passing from youth to old age, and also for the change in color of the lamellae. The pileus sometimes has a moist sodden appearance as if water-soaked. The mycelioid tomentum at the base of the stem causes a mass of decaying vegetable matter to adhere closely to the stem when pulled from its place of growth.

Clitocybe odora (Bull.) Sow.

SWEET CLITOCYBE

Syloge V, p.153

Pileus fleshy, tough, convex becoming plane or nearly so, obtuse or subumbonate, even, glabrous, regular or sometimes wavy on the margin, moist in wet weather, green or dingy green, fading with age or in drying, flesh whitish, odor pleasant like anise; lamellae thin, not close, adnate or slightly decurrent, white or becoming pallid; stem equal or slightly thickened at the base, stuffed or hollow, elastic, glabrous, whitish or greenish; spores 6-8 x 4-5 μ.

Pileus 4-7 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 4-8 mm thick.


We have not found the typical form with lamellae "not close." In all our specimens reported under the names Agaricus virens Scop. and A. odor us Bull. or their equivalents Clitocybe virens (Scop.) and Clitocybe odora (Bull.) Sow. the lamellae are close and white or whitish and the stem is
either solid, stuffed or hollow. Even in the same collection we have
found some of the stems solid and some decidedly hollow. All our
collections of these had the agreeable odor ascribed to C. odor a.
We have therefore followed the English mycologists in not trying
to make a distinction between C. v ire n s Scop. or its equivalent
C. viridis Fr. and C. odor a. We consider all of our plants
as a mere form of C. odor a differing from the European species
only in having the lamellae close.

Var. a n i s a r i a Pk. differs from our ordinary form in
having the pileus adorned with innate fibrils and the margin more
or less striate. It is A garicus (C l i t o c y b e) a n i s a r i u s
Pk.

Clitocybe trogii Fr.

TROG CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 26, p. 53, as Agaricus (Clitocybe) connexus Pk.
Pileus fleshy, thin on the margin, convex becoming nearly plane,
obtuse, glabrous or minutely silky, white or grayish white, opaque,
odor fragrant, spicy; lamellae close, adnate or slightly decurrent,
white or whitish, 2 or 3 mm broad; stem equal or nearly so, firm,
solid, whitish, downy or villose at the base; spores ellipsoid, 6-8 x
4-5 µ.

Pileus 5-7 cm broad; stem 2.5-7 cm long, 3-5 mm thick.

Woods. Lewis co. September. Rare.

In the American specimens the margin of the pileus is some­
times tinged with bluish green when young and fresh. The species
is closely allied to Clitocybe odor a (Bull.) Sow. from which
it differs in the grayish and more compact pileus and the constantly
solid stem.

Clitocybe aperta Pk.

OPEN CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 30, p.38

Pileus convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, often irregu­
lar, whitish, sometimes tinged with lilac and marked by one or two
darker zones, odor farinaceous, taste disagreeable; lamellae close,
narrow, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish, often with a faint
pinkish tinge; stem short, equal or attenuated downward, solid,
whitish; spores 4 x 3 µ.

Pileus about 2.5 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 2 mm thick.
Gregarious or cespitose. Grassy ground by roadsides and in pastures. Otsego co. September. Rare.

**Clitocybe albidula** Pk.

**WHITISH CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 53, p. 841, pl. C, fig. 16-20 as C. centralis Pk.

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane becoming umbilicate or centrally depressed, glabrous, whitish tinged with brown wholly or in the center only and faintly striatulate on the margin when moist, whitish when dry, flesh whitish, taste and odor farinaceous; lamellae thin, close, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish; stem short, equal, glabrous or slightly pruinose, stuffed or hollow, colored like the pileus; spores minute, ellipsoid, 5-6 x 2.5-3 μ.

Pileus 1-3 cm broad; stem 2-4 cm long, 2-4 mm thick.

Gregarious. In pine or mixed woods. September and October. Common.

**Clitocybe centralis** Pk. differs from the type only in having the center of the moist pileus sometimes tinged with brown. It is therefore united with it.

**Clitocybe hirneola** Fr.

**LITTLE JUG CLITOCYBE**

Sylloge V, P.145

Pileus thin, broadly convex becoming plane or nearly so, centrally depressed or umbilicate, even, shining, dry, tough, involute on the margin, gray or whitish, flesh white; lamellae thin, rather broad, slightly decurrent, whitish gray; stem slender, tough, equal, subflexuous, stuffed, glabrous, similar to the pileus in color, white pruinose or mealy at the top; spores ellipsoid, grayish white, 5 x 3 μ.

Pileus 6-10 mm broad; stem 2-4 cm long, 1-2 mm thick.

Scattered or gregarious. Among mosses. Essex co. September. Rare. Found but once.

A small species, the pileus scarcely reaching 12 mm in diameter.

**Clitocybe sudorifica** (Pk.)

**SUDORIFIC CLITOCYBE**

Plate VII, fig. r-6

Pileus fleshy but thin, broadly convex or nearly plane, often becoming slightly depressed in the center or umbilicate, irregular and
splitting or lobed on the thin spreading margin, glabrous, watery white when moist, whitish or grayish white when dry, flesh watery when moist, white when dry, taste mild, odor none; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish; stem short, equal or sometimes narrowed at the base, glabrous or merely pruinose, stuffed with a white soft or spongy center or hollow when old, often curved or somewhat flexuous, white or whitish; spores subglobose, 4-5 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 2-4 cm broad; stem 1-3 cm long, 2-4 mm thick.

Gregarious. Lawns and grassy places. Albany, Ontario and Saratoga counties. September to November. Rarely the pileus has an obscure zone near the margin.

This species was at first confused with Clitocybe dealbata Sow. but after its sudorific property was discovered it was designated Clitocybe dealbata sudorifica Pk. N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 150, p. 43. Still further investigation leads me to consider it worthy of specific distinction. Dr W. W. Ford has found it sufficiently toxic to cause the death of frogs, rabbits and guinea pigs, though it may be eaten by man in moderate quantity with no more serious results than a profuse perspiration, sometimes continuing five or six hours. It should be considered medicinal and unwholesome and avoided as an article of food.

Clitocybe truncicola Pk.

TRUNK INHABITING CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 26, p.54

Pileus thin, firm, expanded or slightly depressed in the center, glabrous, dry, white; lamellae close, thin, narrow, adnate or slightly decurrent, white; stem slender, equal, stuffed or hollow, glabrous, whitish, often curved and eccentric from the place of growth; spores broadly ellipsoid or subglobose, 4-5 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 1.5-2.5 cm broad; stem about 2.5 cm long, 2 mm thick.

Trunks of deciduous trees, specially sugar maple. Adirondack mountains. September. Rare except in the mountains.

Clitocybe leptoloma Pk.

THIN MARGIN CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 32, p.26

Pileus thin, plane or infundibuliform, umbilicate, glabrous, creamy white when moist, white when dry, very thin on the margin; lamellae
thin, narrow, close, some of them forked, decurrent, white; stem equal, glabrous, generally curved or flexuous, stuffed, colored like the pileus, with a white villosity at the base; spores minute, globose or subglobose, 3–4 μ broad or 4 x 3 μ.

Pileus 3–5 cm broad; stem 3–5 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.


The width of the lamellae is about equal to the thickness of the flesh of the pileus. They gradually taper toward each end. The stem is occasionally eccentric.

**Clitocybe albissima** Pk.

**VERY WHITE CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 26, p.53

Pileus fleshy, convex or nearly plane, dry, soft, even, pure white, inodorous; lamellae moderately close, some of them forked at the base, adnate or slightly decurrent, white; stem equal, glabrous, solid, white; spores ellipsoid, 8 x 5 μ.

Pileus 5–7 cm broad; stem 3–6 cm long, 4–6 mm thick.

Gregarious or sometimes growing in arcs of circles. Woods. Common. August and September.

The pure white color and soft texture are retained by the dried specimens. Closely related to Clitocybe cerussata Fr. but never moist nor are the lamellae very crowded as in that species. It is an attractive, neat-looking species. Clitocybe subsimilis Pk. is specifically the same differing only in the more conic or turbinate shape of the pileus.

**Clitocybe fuscipes** Pk.

**BROWN STEM CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 44, p.17

Pileus thin, broadly convex or plane, umbilicate, glabrous, whitish and striatulate when moist, pure white when dry, odor and taste farinaceous; lamellae nearly plane, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, white; stem equal, hollow, glabrous or slightly mealy at the top, brown when moist, paler when dry; spores globose, 5–6 μ broad.

Pileus 8–16 mm broad; stem about 2.5 cm long, about 2 mm thick.

**Clitocybe subcyathiformis Pk.**

**SAUCER CLITOCYBE**

*N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 122, pl.110, fig.1-6*

Pileus fleshy but thin, broadly convex or nearly plane becoming centrally depressed, glabrous, watery white and often obscurely striatulate on the thin soon spreading margin when moist, white when dry, sometimes slightly colored in the center, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae thin, narrow, moderately close, adnate or slightly decurrent, white or whitish; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, stuffed or hollow, fibrillose reticulate, whitish, often with a whitish mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores ellipsoid, 6-8 x 4-5 μ.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm broad; stem 2.5-4.5 cm long, 4-8 mm thick.


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**Clitocybe cerussata Fr.**

**WHITE LEAD CLITOCYBE**

*Sylloge V, p.154*

Pileus fleshy, convex or plane, obtuse, even, moist, glabrous, white, flesh soft, thick in the center, white, taste mild; lamellae thin, narrow, very close, adnate or decurrent, white, unchangeable; stem elastic, downy at the base, naked above, white; spores minute, subglobose, 4-5 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 4-8 cm broad; stem 3-7 cm long, 6-10 mm thick.


The lamellae in our specimens are apparently less close than is required by the description of the European plant.

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**Clitocybe difformis (Schum.) Sacc.**

**DEFORMED CLITOCYBE**

*Sylloge V, p.191*

Pileus fleshy, large, undulately lobed, at first sprinkled with flocci or sometimes glabrous, white; lamellae white becoming pallid; stem short, thick, longitudinally rugose or grooved, white; spores 4-5 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 5-15 cm broad; stem of the larger ones about 2.5 cm long, 2-2.5 cm thick.

Some English mycologists and even Fries himself regarded this as an overgrown irregular form of Clitocybe cerussata Fr. In the Sylloge it is treated as a distinct species.

**Clitocybe robusta** Pk.

**ROBUST CLITOCYBE**

_N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 49, p.17_

Pileus thick, firm, convex becoming plane or slightly depressed in the center, glabrous, involute or decurved on the naked margin, white or slightly clouded in the center, flesh white; lamellae close, narrow, adnate or decurrent, whitish; stem stout, solid or hollow, glabrous, equal or tapering upward, white; spores ellipsoid, yellowish, 6–8 × 4–5 μ.

Pileus 7–10 cm broad; stem 2.5–7 cm long, 16–24 mm thick.

Single, gregarious or cespitose. Among fallen leaves in woods. Common in hilly and mountainous districts. September to November.

This is related to _Clitocybe candida_ Bres. but may be separated from it by the naked margin of the pileus, the absence of any marked odor and specially by its broader spores.

**Clitocybe phyllophila** Fr.

**LEAF-LOVING CLITOCYBE**

_Sylloge V, p.155_

Pileus fleshy, convex or plane, becoming depressed or umbilicate, obtuse, even, dry, silvery on the margin by the silky veil, white; lamellae moderately broad, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, white becoming yellowish ochraceous; stem equal, stuffed or hollow, tough, downy and incurved at the base, spongy within, white, sometimes eccentric; spores ellipsoid, 6–8 × 3–5 μ.

Pileus 4–7 cm broad; stem 5–7 cm long, 4–8 mm thick.

Solitary or cespitose. Albany co. September. Rare.

**Clitocybe pithyophila** Fr.

**PINE-LOVING CLITOCYBE**

_Sylloge V, p.155_

Pileus fleshy, thin, nearly plane, umbilicate, glabrous, often wavy or lobed on the margin, white when moist, shining white when dry;
lamellae close, plane, adnate or slightly decurrent, persistently white; stem equal, glabrous, downy at the base, somewhat hollow, often compressed, white; spores 6-7 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 4-7 cm broad; stem 4-5 cm long, 3-4 mm thick.


**Clitocybe gallinacea** (Scop.) Fr.

**ACRID CLITOCYBE**

**Sylloge V, p.158**

Pileus fleshy with a thin margin, convex or nearly plane, not infundibuliform, even, dry, opaque, white or whitish, flesh white, taste acrid, odor strong; lamellae close, narrow, thin, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish; stem equal, solid, at first floccosely mealy, whitish; spores subglobose or ellipsoid, 4-6 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 2.5-4 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 4-6 mm thick.

Gregarious. In grassy or mossy places. Essex co. September. Rare. Found but once.

Distinguished by its dingy white color and its acrid taste.

**Clitocybe regularis** Pk.

**REGULAR CLITOCYBE**

**N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 54, p.948, pl.K, fig.1-7**

Pileus thin, flexible, broadly convex becoming nearly plane, often depressed in the center, orbicular, regular, whitish when moist, white when dry, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae thin, narrow, crowded, decurrent, whitish; stem firm, equal, glabrous, solid or rarely hollow, whitish, spongy and thickened at the base; spores minute, 4-5 x 2.5-3 μ.

Pileus 1-2.5 cm broad; stem about 2.5 cm long, 3-5 mm thick.


Related to *Clitocybe tornata* Fr. from which its thin flexible moist pileus, its decurrent lamellae and the spongy mass of mycelioid tomentum at the base of the stem will separate it.

**Clitocybe candicans** Pers.

**WHITISH CLITOCYBE**

**Sylloge V, p.157**

Pileus slightly fleshy, convex becoming plane or depressed, umbilicate, regular, rarely slightly eccentric, even, shining with a super-
ficial silky film, white when moist, shining white when dry; lamellae very thin, close, narrow, adnate becoming decurrent, white; stem even, equal, waxy, polished, hollow or nearly so, shining, often curved, rooting and villose at the base; spores 4-6 x 4 μ.

Gregarious. Among fallen leaves in woods. Common, September and October.

Said by Cooke to be farinaceous. By the character of the stem approaching Omphalia. In its form related to the section Cyathiformis, but not truly hygrophanous. Small and somewhat tough.

**Clitocybe dealbata Sow.**

**IVORY CLITOCYBE**

*Sylloge V, p.157*

Pileus slightly fleshy, convex becoming plane or with upturned and sometimes wavy margin, dry, even, glabrous, subshining, tough, white, taste mild; lamellae close, thin, adnate, white; stem fibrous, equal stuffed, pruinose or mealy at the top, white; spores ellipsoid, 4-5 x 2-2.5 μ.

Pileus 2.5-4 cm broad; stem 2-3 cm long, 2-3 mm thick.


Var. minor Cke. differs in its smaller more regular form, opaque pileus and agreeable farinaceous odor.

Var. deformata Pk. Pileus thin, very irregular, convex or centrally depressed, wavy or lobed on the margin, snowy white, flesh pure white, taste farinaceous; lamellae close, adnate or slightly decurrent, transversely venose, often anastomosing or connected by veins, frequently eroded on the edge and sometimes transversely split, whitish; stem irregular, sometimes compressed, more or less confluent at the base, stuffed or hollow, white, with a soft pure white downy tomentum below; spores subglobose, 3-4 μ long, nearly as broad.

On mushroom beds in a greenhouse. Wayne co. March. The specimens grew in mushroom beds made in a poorly lighted apartment, in which a temperature of 55°-60° was maintained. These conditions doubtless had some influence in causing the irregular, tufted mode of growth. The pure whiteness, thin pileus and the farinaceous taste and odor indicate a relationship with *Clitocybe dealbata* Sow. so intimate that it is recorded as a variety of it. That species is also sometimes found growing on mushroom beds.
Difformes

Pileus fleshy on the disk, thin on the margin, convex becoming expanded or centrally depressed, often irregular; lamellae irregularly adnate or decurrent; stem externally subcartilaginous, fibrous, commonly cespitose.

This section is easily recognized by its cespitose habit and the irregular character of the lamellae which are sometimes adnexed or sinuate on one side of the stem and decurrent on the other. The pileus is often irregular because of the crowded or tufted mode of growth. It is also sometimes umbonate and sometimes obtuse even in the same tuft. The stem too may be central or eccentric in the same tuft or the plant may sometimes be solitary.

**KEY TO THE SPECIES**

1. Mature pileus some shade of brown
2. Mature pileus some shade of yellow
3. Mature pileus white, whitish or grayish
4. Stem brown or brownish, colored like the pileus
5. Stem white or whitish, paler than the pileus
6. Stem stuffed, plant commonly gregarious
7. Stem solid, plant commonly cespitose
8. Mature pileus pale ochraceous
9. Mature pileus reddish yellow or saffron yellow
10. Pileus spotted, plant growing on wood
11. Pileus not spotted, plant terrestrial
12. Margin of moist pileus striatulate, curved upward in age
13. Margin of moist pileus even, spreading in age
14. Stem not more than 6 mm thick, pileus usually white
15. Stem more than 6 mm thick, pileus usually grayish

**Clitocybe monadelpha** Morg.

**UNITED CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Mem. 4, p.140, pl.46, fig.7-12

Pileus fleshy, convex sometimes becoming centrally depressed, squamulose in the center, pale brown, reddish brown or honey color; lamellae moderately close, distinctly decurrent, pallid or pale flesh color; stem long, flexuous, fibrous, solid, often becoming hollow with age and twisted and tapering at the base, brown, pale brown or tinged with flesh color; spores broadly ellipsoid or slightly irregular, 7-9 x 5-6 μ.

Pileus 2.5-7 cm broad; stem 6-10 cm long, 4-6 mm thick.

The pileus sometimes has a dingy yellow or yellowish brown color. The species, as the author himself remarks, has the color and general appearance of *Armillaria mellea* Vahl. *Armillaria mellea exannulata* Pk. evidently belongs here. The species has been made a synonym of the European *Agaricus tabescens* Scop. by one author.

**Clitocybe fumosa** Fr.

**SMOKY CLITOCYBE**

*Sylloge V, p.161*

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming nearly plane, obtuse, somewhat gibbous when young, regular or irregular, even, glabrous, sooty brown soon becoming livid when moist, gray when dry, flesh whitish when dry; lamellae close, adnate or decurrent, grayish white; stem nearly equal, solid or stuffed, fibrous, fleshy, glabrous, mealy at the top, dingy white; spores subglobose, 6-7 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5-7.5 cm broad; stem 2.5-7.5 cm long, 4-10 mm thick.

Gregarious or rarely cespitose. Albany co. September.

Var. *brevipes* n. var. Stem short not exceeding 2.5 cm in length. Otherwise like the typical form. Ontario co. October. The stem in this variety seems to be constantly short so that the pileus appears to rest on the ground.

The specimens reported as *Clitocybe ampla* Pers. belong to *C. fumosa* Fr.

**Clitocybe tumulosa** Kalchb.

**MOUND CLITOCYBE**

*Sylloge V, p.162*

Pileus conic or convex becoming expanded, obtuse or umbonate, even, glabrous, brown, becoming paler; lamellae close, sinuate adnate and decurrent in the same plant, cinereous white; stem equal or nearly so, solid, floccose pruinose, pallid; spores ellipsoid, 6-7 x 4 μ.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long; 6-8 mm thick.


**Clitocybe patuloides** Pk.

**SPREADING CLITOCYBE**

*N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 54, p.163, pl.E*

Pileus fleshy, firm, rather thick, convex becoming nearly plane or somewhat centrally depressed, glabrous, even and white or pale yel-
low when young with incurved margin, becoming yellowish or pale ochraceous and often squamose or rimosely areolate, flesh white, taste mild, odor mushroomlike; lamellae thin, close, slightly or strongly decurrent, forked or anastomosing at the base, white; stem usually short, equal or slightly tapering upward, solid, occasionally eccentric, white; spores broadly ellipsoid, 6–8 x 5–6 μ.

Pileus 2.5–10 cm broad; stem 2.5–7.5 cm long, 8–20 mm thick.

Gregarious or cespitose. Woods or their borders, specially of pine. Onondaga and Essex counties. September. Not common. It is remarkable for the different colors of the young and the mature pileus.

Clitocybe illudens (Schw.) Fr.
DECEIVING CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Mem. 4, p.179, pl.68

Pileus convex or nearly plane, sometimes centrally depressed, obtuse or umbonate, glabrous or obscurely virgate, often irregular, saffron yellow or orange yellow, flesh white or yellowish, odor strong, taste disagreeable; lamellae close, decurrent, narrowed toward each end, colored like the pileus; stem long, firm, glabrous, solid, stuffed or rarely hollow, often attenuated toward the base, sometimes eccentric, colored like the pileus or sometimes brownish toward the base; spores globose, 4–5 μ in diameter.

Pileus 7–12 cm broad; stem 7–14 cm long, 6–12 mm thick.


A beautiful but unwholesome species. It causes nausea and vomiting if eaten. It is possible to make it comparatively harmless by heating it in salt water for a half hour, then taking it out and frying it in butter. It is phosphorescent. Large fresh specimens when placed in a dark place emit a glowing light.

Clitocybe marmorea Pk.
MOTTLED CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 24, p.61

Pileus fleshy, firm, broadly convex, glabrous, white, mottled with darker watery spots, flesh white; lamellae close, narrow, arcuate, unequally decurrent, white; stem firm, solid, long, generally curved,
slightly thickened at the base, white, sometimes pruinose; spores globose, 4 μ in diameter.

Pileus 5–10 cm broad; stem 10–15 cm long, 12–20 mm thick.

Cespitose. Prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Lewis co. September. Very rare. Found but once and then in small quantity.

The tufts are composed of few individuals.

**Clitocybe revoluta** Pk.

**REVOLUTE CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 46, p.23

Pileus convex or nearly plane, glabrous, whitish and slightly striatulate on the margin when moist, white when dry, the thin margin commonly and irregularly revolute; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnate or slightly decurrent; stem glabrous, solid when young, stuffed or somewhat hollow when old, whitish; spores subglobose, 4–5 μ long.

Pileus 2.5–7 cm broad; stem 5–7 cm long, 6–10 mm thick.


The pileus is often irregular from its densely tufted mode of growth. Occasionally the plant is solitary and then it is more regular with the margin spreading but not revolute.

**Clitocybe multiformis** Pk.

**MULTIFORM CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Mem. 4, p.141, pl.47, fig.1-9

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, often lobed or irregular, glabrous, whitish, grayish or yellowish when moist, paler when dry, flesh white when dry; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnate or slightly decurrent, white or whitish; stem equal, solid, glabrous, white; spores ellipsoid, 5–6 x 3–4 μ.

Pileus 2.5–7 cm broad; stem 2.5–5 cm long, 4–6 mm thick.


The stem is often flexuous and compressed. The center of the pileus is sometimes tinged with brown. The mushroom does not retain its color well in drying. Its pileus is much thinner than that of *Clitocybe multiceps* Pk.
Clitocybe multiceps Pk.

**MANY CAP CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 139, p.37, pl.117, fig.7-9

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex, moist in wet weather, whitish, grayish, yellowish gray or grayish brown, sometimes slightly silky and brownish in the center, often irregular from mutual pressure, flesh white, taste oily, slightly disagreeable; lamellae close, adnate or slightly decurrent, white or whitish; stem equal or slightly thickened at the base, firm, glabrous, solid or stuffed, slightly pruinose at the top, white or whitish; spores globose, 5-8 μ in diameter.

Pileus 2.5-7 cm broad; stem 5-10 cm long, 6-12 mm thick.


The tufts may be composed of many or few individuals. The lamellae are sometimes sinuate on one side of the stem, thereby indicating a close relationship with the genus Tricholoma. In var. *tricholoma* Pk. nearly or quite all the lamellae are sinuate. Such specimens might easily be referred to that genus, but the habit and all other characters indicate its place here. The flavor of the uncooked mushroom varies. In some it is very disagreeable, in others but slightly so. Some pronounce it among the best of mushrooms when cooked, others say it is unfit to eat.

Infundibiliformes

Pileus becoming infundibiliform or evenly depressed or umbilicate in the center; lamellae deeply and evenly decurrent from the first; stem spongy, externally fibrous.

The funnel form pileus is characteristic of many of the species of this section and is suggestive of its name. The lamellae are equally decurrent, unlike, in this respect, those of the preceding section. The pileus is not truly hygrophanous, but in some species it is moist or subhygrophanous and becomes paler with the escape of the moisture, in others it is dry.

**KEY TO THE SPECIES**

- Pileus dry .................................................. 1
- Pileus moist when young or in wet weather .............. 7
  1 Mature pileus normally infundibiliform ............... 2
  1 Mature pileus not normally infundibiliform .......... 4
  2 Pileus white ........................................... 5
  2 Pileus not white .................................... 3
  3 Pileus 8 cm or more broad.............................. maxima
  3 Pileus less than 8 cm broad............................ infundibiliformis
4 Plant terrestrial ................................................. 5
4 Plant lignatic .................................................. 6
5 Pileus reddish or brick red, spores 8-10μ long.............. sinopica
5 Pileus reddish or brick red, spores 6-8μ long.............. sinopicoides
6 Pileus glabrous, lamellae white............................. eccentrica
6 Pileus virgate and dotted, lamellae not white............. ectypoides
7 Dry pileus white ................................................ 8
7 Dry pileus not white ........................................... 9
8 Lamellae 6 mm broad........................................... tuba
8 Lamellae less than 6 mm broad.............................. adirondackensis
9 Lamellae yellowish or pale ochraceous..................... gilva
9 Lamellae white or whitish.................................... splendens
9 Lamellae reddish .............................................. inversa

**Clitocybe catina Fr.**

**BOWL SHAPE CLITOCYBE**

Sylloge V, p.174

Pileus fleshy but thin toward the margin, plane becoming infundibuliform, flaccid, dry, glabrous, white becoming tinged with pink or tan color in rainy weather, flesh white, odor agreeable; lamellae moderately close, decurrent, white; stem stuffed or solid spongy within, elastic, slightly thickened at the base, white; spores ellipsoid, 6-8 x 4-5μ.

Pileus 4-5 cm broad; stem 4-7 cm long, 6-9 mm thick.

In or near woods. Adirondack mountains. August. Found but once.

The specimens were young but apparently belong here and are admitted with some hesitation. Related to **Clitocybe infundibuliformis** (Schaeff.) Fr. but easily distinguished by its white color. The spore dimensions here given are taken from American specimens.

**Clitocybe maxima** (G. & M.) Fr.

**LARGE CLITOCYBE**

Sylloge V, p.165

Pileus fleshy in the center, thin toward the margin, broadly infundibuliform, subumbonate, dry, pale tan color or whitish; lamellae close, soft, long decurrent, whitish; stem attenuated upwards, fibrillose, solid, whitish; spores subglobose, 4-6 x 3-4μ.

Pileus 10-30 cm broad; stem 5-10 cm long, 12-25 mm thick.


Remarkable for and at once recognized by its large size.
Clitocybe infundibuliformis (Schaeff.) Fr.

FUNNEL FORM CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 48, p.174, pl.24, fig.1-6

Pileus at first convex and slightly umbonate, becoming infundibuliform, thin and minutely silky on the margin, dry, reddish or pale tan color, fading with age, flesh white; lamellae thin, moderately close, decurrent, white or whitish; stem generally tapering upward, spongy or stuffed, soft, elastic, colored like the pileus or rarely whitish; spores 5-6 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 4-7 cm broad; stem 5-7 cm long, 6-10 mm thick.


Var. membranacea Fr. Pileus thinner, not umbonate and stem more slender, equal.

Clitocybe sinopica Fr.

SINOPICAN CLITOCYBE

Sylloge V, p.167

Pileus fleshy but thin, plane or centrally depressed, often umbilicate, dry, glabrous or becoming flocculose and rivulose, ochraceous red sometimes becoming paler with age, flesh white, odor farinaceous; lamellae close, rather broad, slightly decurrent, white becoming yellowish; stem equal, somewhat fibrillose, stuffed, colored like the pileus; spores 8-10 x 5-6 μ.

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

Woods and on burned ground in open places. June to September. Adirondack mountains.

Clitocybe sinopicoides n. sp.

SINOPICANLIKE CLITOCYBE

Pileus thin, convex with decurved margin, umbilicate, floccose squamulose specially in the center, obscurely fibrillose on the margin, firm, tawny red or brick red, flesh white, taste and odor farinaceous; lamellae moderately close, arcuate, decurrent, white, the interspaces slightly venose; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, subfloccose or glabrous, solid or stuffed, colored like the pileus; spores 6-8 x 3-4 μ.

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

Among mosses in low wet places. Essex co. June.
This species closely resembles *Clitocybe sinopica* Fr. and probably has been taken for a small vernal form of that species. It may be separated from it by its wet mossy habitat, its smaller size and specially by its smaller spores. These are more or less obovate and pointed at one end. The farinaceous odor and taste is sometimes wanting as in *C. inciliis* Fr. but it has not the crenate margin nor the hollow stem of that species.

**Clitocybe eccentrica** Pk.  
**ECCENTRIC CLITOCYBE**  

Pileus very thin, umbilicate or subinfundibuliform, glabrous, watery white and shining when moist, white when dry, the thin margin often lobed, irregular or deeply cleft on one side; lamellae narrow, close, decurrent, white; stem slender, tough, solid, glabrous, strigously hairy at the base, often eccentric, white, long branching strands of white mycelium often permeating the matrix; spores 4–5 x 2.5–3 μ.  
Pileus 2.5–5 cm broad; stem 2.5–4 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.  

**Clitocybe ectypoides** Pk.  
**ECTYPOID CLITOCYBE**  
*N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 24, p.61*

Pileus fleshy but thin, broadly umbilicate or infundibuliform, with a spreading margin, finely virgate and squamulose punctate, the blackish points on the radiating fibrils, moist, grayish or grayish yellow; lamellae close, narrow, decurrent, some of them forked, yellowish; stem equal, firm, solid, colored like the pileus, with a white mycelium at the base; spores broadly ellipsoid, 5–8 x 4–5 μ.  
Pileus 2.5–5 cm broad; stem 2–3 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.  

**Clitocybe tuba** Fr.  
**TRUMPET CLITOCYBE**  
*Sylloge V, p.175*

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, umbilicate, even on the margin, whitish when moist, shining white when dry, flesh white;
lamellae close, 5–6 mm broad, very decurrent, white becoming pallid; stem equal, tough, stuffed or hollow, glabrous, white; spores subglobose, 4 × 3 μ.

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


Similar to Clitocybe pithyophila Fr. from which it may be separated by its long decurrent lamellae. From C. adirondackensis Pk. it is separated by its broader lamellae.

**Clitocybe adirondackensis** Pk.

**ADIRONDACK CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 54, p.174, pl.69, fig.1-13

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane and umbilicate, or soon very concave and infundibuliform, glabrous, moist in wet weather, white or pale tan color, flesh white; lamellae thin, close, narrow, very decurrent, white; stem equal or nearly so, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, colored like the pileus; spores subglobose or broadly ellipsoid, 4–5 × 3–4 μ.

Pileus 2.5–5 cm broad; stem 4–7 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.


The lamellae are scarcely broader than the thickness of the flesh of the pileus. The white pileus is sometimes slightly tinged with brown in the center.

**Clitocybe gilva** (Pers.) Fr.

**YELLOWISH CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 54, p.174, pl.69, fig.14-21 as C. maculosa Pk.

Pileus fleshy, compact, convex becoming centrally depressed, glabrous, often marked with small round spots, minutely downy on the involute young margin which is sometimes obscurely striate, whitish or cream color, flesh white or tinged with the color of the pileus, taste mild; lamellae close, narrow, decurrent, whitish or yellowish, some of them forked; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, whitish, sometimes tomentose at the base; spores subglobose, 4–5 μ in diameter.

Pileus 2.5–7 cm broad; stem 5–7 cm long, 4–8 mm thick.

The American plant is commonly paler than the European and was described under the name *Clitocybe maculosa* Pk. Its stem is sometimes hollow but its essential characters are so close to those of *C. gilva* (Pers.) Fr. that it seemed best to unite them. *Agaricus* (*Clitocybe*) *subzonalis* Pk. also is now considered a mere form of this species having the pileus obscurely zonate.

**Clitocybe splendens** (Pers.) Fr.

_SHUING CLITOCYBE_

Sylloge V, p.172

Pileus fleshy but thin, nearly plane becoming centrally depressed and infundibuliform, glabrous, pale yellowish or yellow and shining, flesh white; lamellae narrow, simple, close, very decurrent, white; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, glabrous, solid, colored like the pileus; spores subglobose, 4-5 \( \mu \) in diameter.

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


**Clitocybe inversa** Scop.

_INVERTED CLITOCYBE_

Sylloge V, p.172

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming infundibuliform, fragile, glabrous, obtuse, moist when fresh, involute on the thin margin, brick color, reddish or tan color, flesh colored like the pileus; lamellae close, simple, decurrent, pallid becoming reddish; stem equal or nearly so, slightly rigid, spongy, stuffed or hollow, glabrous, whitish; spores subglobose, 3-5 \( \mu \) in diameter.

Pileus 4-6 cm broad; stem 4-5 cm long, 4-8 mm thick.

Gregarious or cespitose. Woods or open places. Fulton co. August. Rare.

**SERIES B**

*Plant truly hygrophanous*

**Cyathiformes**

Pileus hygrophanous, centrally depressed or cup shape, flesh thin, separable into two horizontal layers; lamellae adnate or decurrent.

The species of this section are separated from those of the preceding sections by the hygrophanous character of the pileus with its
separable layers and by its more cuplike shape. Only four species are known to belong to our flora.

**KEY TO THE SPECIES**

Stem fibrillosely reticulate ...................................................... cyathiformis
Stem not fibrillosely reticulate ...................................................
1 Plant cespitose, pileus usually irregular................................... caespitosa
1 Plant not cespitose ..................................................................
2 Pileus convex, deeply umbilicate, not infundibuliform.......... subconcava
2 Pileus becoming infundibuliform ............................................. brumalis

**Clitocybe cyathiformis Fr.**

**CUP SHAPE CLITOCYBE**

*Sylloge V, p.176*

Pileus fleshy but thin, centrally depressed or infundibuliform, hygrophanous, glabrous or nearly so, even on the margin or occasionally striate when old, blackish brown or grayish brown when moist, paler when dry, flesh colored like the pileus, separable into two horizontal layers; lamellae distant, adnate or decurrent, united behind, dingy or grayish brown; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, stuffed or hollow, fibrillose, obscurely reticulate by the fibrils, colored like the pileus; spores ellipsoid, 8–9 x 4–5 μ.

Decaying wood or on the ground. In woods or open places. August and September. Common.

**Clitocybe poculum** Pk. is referable to this species.

**Clitocybe caespitosa** Pk.

**CESPITOSE CLITOCYBE**

*N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 41, p.61*

Pileus thin, infundibuliform, often irregular, hygrophanous, grayish brown when moist, cinereous or clay color when dry; lamellae narrow, close, decurrent, some of them branched, white; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, stuffed or hollow, white; spores subglobose or broadly ellipsoid, 3–4 μ long.

Pileus 2.5–4 cm broad; stem 2–3 cm long, 4–6 mm thick.


This mushroom is remarkable for its irregular and deformed appearance. The pileus is sometimes perforate and the stem is stout in proportion to the size of the pileus. The tufts are composed of but few individual plants.
Clitocybe subconcava Pk.

**SUBCONCAVE CLITOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 54, p. 948, pl. IX, fig. 8-13

Pileus thin, convex, deeply umbilicate, glabrous, hygrophanous, brownish or reddish brown and usually striatulate on the decurved margin when moist, whitish when dry; lamellae arcuate, decurrent, close, pallid or subcinereous; stem equal, firm, solid or stuffed, sometimes with a small cavity, slightly fibrillose, colored like the pileus; spores ellipsoid, 5-6 x 3-4 µ.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 3-4 mm thick.


Related to *Clitocybe concava* (Scop.) Fr. from which it may be separated by its paler lamellae and smaller spores.

Clitocybe brumalis Fr.

**WINTRY CLITOCYBE**

Sylloge V, p. 180

Pileus at first convex or expanded and umbilicate, then infundibuliform, glabrous, hygrophanous, livid when moist, whitish or yellowish when dry, often darker in the center, sometimes wavy or lobed on the margin, flesh thin; lamellae arcuate at first, narrow, close, decurrent, distinct, pallid or yellowish white; stem nearly equal, often slightly curved, stuffed or hollow, glabrous, whitish, sometimes downy at the base; spores 4-5 x 3-4 µ.

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

Woods. Catskill and Adirondack mountains. September and October. Rare.

Our specimens were collected in the months mentioned, but the specific name indicates that it may also occur later in the season.

**Orbiformes**

Pileus hygrophanous, somewhat fleshy, convex or plane, umbilicate or centrally depressed, glabrous; lamellae thin, close, adnate or having a decurrent tooth.

The species of this section may be separated from those of the preceding by the more spreading decurved margin of the pileus, which is therefore more orbicular. They may be divided into three groups according to the color of the lamellae. They are mostly small and scarce.
KEY TO THE SPECIES

Lamellae yellow or yellowish............................flavidella
Lamellae grayish or brownish.................................................1
Lamellae white or whitish.................................................4
1 Plant with a farinaceous odor.............................................ditopoda
1 Plant without a farinaceous odor...........................................2
2 Pileus umbilicate ..........................................................peltigerina
2 Pileus not umbilicate ......................................................3
3 Stem pruinose or mealy at the top...........................................metachroa
3 Stem naked at the top......................................................vilescens
4 Plant inodorous ..........................................................angustissima
4 Plant fragrant ..............................................................5
5 Margin of the moist pileus striate .........................................subditopoda
5 Margin of the moist pileus even .............................................6
6 Pileus brownish when moist............................................compressipes
6 Pileus whitish when moist....................................................fragrans

Clitocybe flavidella Pk.
YELLOWISH CLITOCYBE
N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 30, p.38

Pileus thin, convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, often irregular, glabrous, hygrophanous, dingy yellow when moist, paler or whitish when dry; lamellae close, narrow, adnate or slightly decurrent, yellow or yellowish; stem equal, glabrous, hollow, colored like the pileus; spores unknown.

Pileus about 2.5 cm broad; stem 2-3 cm long, 3-4 mm thick.
Gregarious. Low wet ground. Otsego co. September. Rare. Found but once.

Clitocybe ditopoda Fr.
DOUBLE STEM CLITOCYBE
Sylloge V, p.186

Pileus thin, convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, glabrous, hygrophanous, brownish when moist, gray when dry, odor farinaceous; lamellae thin, close, about 2 mm wide, slightly decurrent, brownish gray; stem equal, glabrous, hollow, often compressed, colored like the pileus; spores broadly ellipsoid, 5-6 x 3-5 μ.

Pileus 2-5 cm broad; stem 2-3 cm long, 2-4 mm thick.
Woods and among fallen leaves. Albany and Warren counties. September and October. Rare.

The stem in the Warren county specimens is sometimes compressed and grooved as if composed of two united stems. Such specimens are suggestive of the specific name. The spore dimensions
here given are taken from American specimens. Some authorities say spores "sphaeroid, 2–3 μ in diameter."

**Clitocybe peltigerina** Pk.

**PELTIGERINE CLITOCYBE**

* N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 30, p.38

Pileus thin, nearly plane, umbilicate, glabrous, hygrophanous, brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, whitish or pale gray when dry; lamellae subdistant, sometimes branched, decurrent, brownish, interspaces venose; stem nearly equal, solid, glabrous, rather firm, paler than the pileus, often with a minute white tomentum at the base; spores ellipsoid, 8 x 5 μ.

Pileus 4–10 mm broad; stem 12–20 mm long, 1–1.5 mm thick.

Among species of lichens (Peltigera). Albany and Oneida counties. May. Rare.

Sometimes two or three stems are united at the base, thus manifesting a tendency to become cespitose.

**Clitocybe metachroa** Fr.

**CHANGEABLE CLITOCYBE**

*Sylloge V, p.185*

Pileus thin, convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, glabrous, hygrophanous, brownish or grayish brown when young and moist, whitish when dry, margin slightly striate when old; lamellae thin, narrow, close, linear, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish or cinerous; stem equal, tough, externally fibrous, stuffed or hollow, terete or compressed, whitish, mealy or pruinose at the top, colored like the pileus; spores 6–8 x 3–4 μ.

Pileus 2.5–4 cm broad; stem 3–4 cm long, 4–8 mm thick.


The marked change of color between the moist pileus and the dry one is suggestive of the specific name. The mealy or pruinose top of the stem, its habitat in pine woods and its late appearance are guides in the identification of the species.

**Clitocybe vilescens** Pk.

**WORTHLESS CLITOCYBE**

*N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 33, p.19*

Pileus convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, sometimes irregular, glabrous, slightly pruinose on the involute margin, brown
or grayish brown, becoming paler with age, sometimes concentrically rivulose, flesh pale gray; lamellae close, adnate or decurrent, cinereous or tinged with dingy yellow; stem short, equal, solid, sometimes compressed, grayish brown with a whitish tomentum at the base; spores subglobose, 5–6 x 4–5 μ.

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


Clitocybe angustissima Lasch
NARROW GILL CLITOCYBE

Sylloge V, p.188

Pileus slightly fleshy, plane or centrally depressed, glabrous, hygrophanous, watery white when moist, shining white when dry, the spreading margin slightly striate when old; lamellae thin, narrow, very close, white; stem slender, stuffed, often curved or flexuous, naked at the top, glabrous or pubescent at the base, white; spores 4–5 x 2–3 μ.

Pileus 4–5 cm broad; stem 3–5 cm long, 2–3 mm thick.

Low wet ground in woods. Essex co. September. Rare.

Related to Clitocybe fragrans Sow. from which it may be separated by the lack of odor, the more slender stem and the purer white color.

Clitocybe subditopoda Pk.
DITOPODALIKE CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 42, p.18

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, umbilicate, glabrous, hygrophanous, grayish brown and striate on the margin when moist, paler when dry, flesh concolorous, odor and taste farinaceous; lamellae broad, close, adnate, whitish or pale cinereous; stem equal, glabrous, hollow, colored like the pileus; spores ellipsoid, 5–6 x 3–4 μ.

Pileus 12–24 mm broad; stem 2.5–5 cm long, about 2 mm thick.

Mossy ground in woods. Essex co. September. Rare.

This is closely related to Clitocybe ditopoda Fr. from which it may be separated by the umbilicate pileus, its striate margin and its broader paler lamellae.
Clitocybe compressipes Pk.

FLAT STEM CLITOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 33, p.18

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, umbilicate, glabrous, hygrophanous, brownish when moist, whitish or pale tan color when dry, flesh white when dry, odor slight, farinaceous; lamellae close, subarculate or horizontal, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish; stem firm, hollow, generally compressed, often slightly tapering upward, slightly pruinose, colored like the pileus; spores 5-6 x 4-4.5 μ.

Pileus 2-3 cm broad; stem 2-4 cm long, 2-4 mm thick.


The odor is not always perceptible unless the pileus is moist or broken. The umbilicate pileus, paler or whitish lamellae, time and place of growth separate this species from Clitocybe ditopoda Fr.

Clitocybe fragrans Sow.

FRAGRANT CLITOCYBE

Sylloge V, p.188

Pileus thin, convex becoming plane or umbilicate or centrally depressed, glabrous, hygrophanous, watery white when moist, whitish when dry, odor strong, aniselike; lamellae close, slightly decurrent, 2 mm broad, distinct, white; stem equal, slightly flexuous, elastic, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, whitish; spores 6-7 x 3-4 μ.

Pileus 2-5 cm broad; stem 4-5 cm long, 4-6 mm thick.

Woods among mosses and fallen leaves. Lewis co. July. Rare.
NEW YORK SPECIES OF LACCARIA

Laccaria B. & Br.

Pileus convex becoming umbilicate or depressed, flesh thin; lamellae broadly adnate, sometimes with a decurrent tooth, becoming mealy with the copious subglobose minutely warted white spores; stem central, externally fibrous, veil not evident.

The species of this genus have generally been included in Clitocybe, but they are so peculiar in their general appearance that it seems best to separate them. The lamellae are rather thick and subdistant broadly adnate and when mature are powdered or whitish pruinose from the abundant spores. These are typically globose or nearly so and rough. We have included one species in this genus that has oblong even spores; but in all other respects it is so closely allied to the genus that it seems best to consider the spore character a specific rather than a generic one.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

Base of the stem radicating, clavately thickened............trullisata
Base of the stem not radicating, rarely thickened.............
1 Mature pileus usually more than 4 cm broad ............... ochropurpurea
1 Mature pileus usually less than 4 cm broad ..............
2 Lamellae violaceous .................................... amethystina
2 Lamellae flesh colored or nearly white....................
3 Pileus regular, becoming unpolished or minutely squamulose........laccata
3 Pileus regular, persistently glabrous ....................... striatula
3 Pileus irregular, usually less than 12 mm broad........... tortilis

Laccaria trullisata (Ellis) Pk.

PLASTERED LACCARIA

Syloge V, p.195

Pileus fleshy, convex or plane becoming depressed in the center, innately fibrous, squamose or squamulose, smoother in the center, thin on the margin, reddish flesh color; lamellae unequal, subdistant, thick, adnate or with a decurrent tooth, at first purplish violet, then brick red and pruinose or white pulverulent; stem stuffed, fibrillose, colored like the pileus, the enlarged more or less deeply radicating and clavately thickened base covered by a mass of mycelium and adhering sand; spores oblong or cylindric, even, granular within, 15-20 × 8-9 μ.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm broad; stem 2.5-7 cm long, 5-8 mm thick.
Solitary or sparsely gregarious. Sandy soil. Suffolk, Nassau, Madison and Albany counties. September and October.

The author of this species placed it in Clitocybe with the remark that it is related to Agaricus laccatus Scop. and A. ochropurpureus Berk. The fresh mycelium is violet colored. The specific name apparently has reference to the mass of soil adhering to the base of the stem which in consequence appears as if it had been plastered over with sand.

Laccaria ochropurpurea (Berk.) Pk.
Purplish ochre Laccaria
N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 116, p.41, pl.106, fig.7-11

Pileus fleshy, firm, subhemispheric or convex with decurved margin becoming plane or slightly centrally depressed, hygrophanous, purplish brown when moist, grayish or pale alutaceous when dry, unpolished; lamellae thick, distant, broad, adnate or decurrent, purplish; stem variable, short or long, equal or sometimes thicker in the middle, sometimes at each end, fibrous, solid, colored like or paler than the pileus; spores globose, verruculose, 8-10 µ in diameter.

Pileus 5-10 cm broad; stem 3-8 cm long, 4-12 mm thick.


This species is often very irregular and very variable in size and shape. The color of the lamellae is generally darker than in Laccaria laccata (Scop.) B. & Br. The pileus is much darker when moist than when dry. The stem is very fibrous and firm.

Laccaria amethystina (Bolt.) B. & Br. in part
Amethyst Laccaria
N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 48, p.176, pl.25, fig.23-27

Pileus thin, broadly convex, umbilicate or centrally depressed, hygrophanous, brown or violaceous brown when moist, grayish when dry, unpolished; lamellae subdistant, adnate or decurrent, violaceous, color more persistent than in the pileus; stem slender, equal, flexuous, hollow, colored like or paler than the pileus; spores globose, verruculose, 8-10 µ in diameter.

Pileus 1.2-2.5 cm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 2-4 mm thick.

This beautiful and quite distinct species has commonly been confused with *Laccaria laccata* (Scop.) B. & Br. or considered a mere variety of it; but to me it appears to be distinct in its violaceous color, slender hollow stem, peculiar habitat, commonly smaller size and more rare occurrence. It is easily recognized and the change of color between the moist and the dry state is strongly marked.

*Laccaria laccata* (Scop.) B. & Br. in part

*LACCATE LACCARIA WAXY CLITOCYBE*

*N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 48, p.175, pl.25, fig.1-13*

Pileus fleshy, rather thin, convex or nearly plane, sometimes umbilicate or centrally depressed, hygrophanous, glabrous, furfuraceous or minutely squamulose, pale red, buff red or flesh red when moist, pale ochraceous, grayish or buff when dry, margin even; lamellae rather broad, thick, subdistant, adnate or decurrent, flesh color or pale flesh color; stem long or short, nearly or quite equal, fibrous, firm, straight or flexuous, stuffed, colored like the pileus; spores globose, verruculose, 8-10 µ in diameter.

Pileus 1.2-5 cm broad; stem 2.5-7.5 cm long, 2-6 mm thick.

Solitary, gregarious or cespitose. Woods, groves, swamps, mossy places and pastures in wet, dry or sandy soil and even in sphagnum. Common. May to October. Edible.

This is the most common and the most variable species of the genus. It is not at all particular concerning its habitat, soil nor season. It may be found at any time from spring to late autumn if the weather is not too dry. As in other species the color of the lamellae is more persistent than that of the pileus, and is one of the most available characters by which to separate this species from any of the preceding.

On account of its variability many varieties have been designated by European mycologists. We recognize among our specimens only two varieties: var. *pallidifolia* Pk. (*N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 48, p.176, pl.25, fig.19-22) differing from the type in having the lamellae very pale, barely tinged with flesh color; and var. *decurrens* Pk. in which the lamellae are distinctly decurrent or arcuate decurrent. As an edible species it is not to be classed as first quality. It is inclined to be tough and not highly flavored.
Laccaria striatula (Pk.)

STRIATULATE LACCARIA

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 48, p.176, pl.25, fig.14-18

Pileus very thin, submembranaceous, convex or nearly plane, glabrous, hygrophanous, buff red and striatulate when moist, grayish or pale buff when dry; lamellae broad, distant, adnate, pale flesh color; stem slender, equal, fibrous, hollow, colored like the pileus; spores globose or subglobose, verruculose, 11-13 μ in diameter.

Pileus 12-20 mm broad; stem 1.5-3 cm long, 1-2 mm thick.


This was formerly considered a mere variety of Laccaria laccata (Scop.) B. & Br., but its thinner glabrous striatulate pileus, which is usually convex, its smaller size, more slender hollow stem and specially its larger spores lead me to consider it a distinct species.

Laccaria tortilis (Bolt.) B. & Br.

TWISTED LACCARIA

Sylloge V, p.198

Pileus membranaceous, convex plane or centrally depressed, deflexed and sometimes torn on the margin, obscurely striate, irregular, subferruginous; lamellae thick, subdistant, adnate, flesh color; stem short, equal or slightly thickened at the base, stuffed or hollow, twisted, fragile, colored like the pileus; spores globose, echinulate, 12-16 μ in diameter.

Pileus 5-10 cm broad; stem 8-12 mm long, .5-1 mm thick.

Closely gregarious or cespitose. Damp places in woods or by roadsides. Rensselaer and New York counties. August. Rare.

This is the smallest of our species. It is easily recognized by its small size and irregular shape. Its spores are larger and more sharply verruculose than in the preceding species. Var. gracilis Pk. has a more regular pileus, a longer stem and a less cespitose mode of growth.
NEW YORK SPECIES OF *PSILOCYBE*

*Psilocybe* Fr.

Pileus more or less fleshy, glabrous, the margin at first incurved; lamellae brown or purplish brown, not decurrent; stem subcartilaginous, rigid or tenacious, tubular, either hollow or stuffed, often radicating; veil absent or rudimentary, not forming a membrane; spores either brown or purplish brown.

The genus has been divided into two sections characterized as follows:

*Rigidae.* Pileus thin, not pelliculose, hygrophanous, commonly some shade of brown and striatulate when moist, paler when dry; stem slender, rigid, usually brittle or fragile, glabrous or silky fibrillose, veil none.

*Spadiceae* is another name that has been applied to this section.

*Tenaces.* Pileus pelliculose, often slightly viscid in wet weather, becoming pale and mostly clear or bright in color; stem commonly tough flexible, glabrous or silky fibrillose, veil rarely conspicuous.

*Callosae* is another name sometimes applied to this section.

The species of these sections are not in all cases sharply separated from each other. We have included in the genus one species having red spores.

The absence of an interwoven veil will distinguish species of *Psilocybe* from those of *Hypholoma* on one hand, and the incurved margin of the young pileus will separate them from those of *Psathyra* on the other. Most of the species are terrestrial but a few small ones inhabit wood or fallen decaying leaves. Some occur both on wood and on the ground.

**KEY TO THE SPECIES**

1. Pileus hygrophanous ..............................................
2. Pileus not hygrophanous ........................................14
1. Stem tinged with blue ............................................. caerulipes
2. Stem not tinged with blue ......................................
   2. Plant growing in sandy soil ................................. arenulina
   3. Plant not growing in sandy soil .............................
3. Pileus rugose plicate and atomate .............................. atomatoideas
3. Pileus not having these characters ................................
4. Spores red ........................................................... conissans
5. Spores brown or purplish brown ................................
6. Moist pileus yellow, reddish yellow or brownish ............
7. Moist pileus alutaceous, reddish brown or chestnut ..........
8. Moist pileus brown, sooty brown or blackish brown ..........
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<td>1. Stem reddish brown</td>
<td>Squalidella</td>
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<td>2. Stem white</td>
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**Psilocybe caerulipes Pk.**

**Blue Stem Psilocybe**

*N. Y. State Mus. Rep’t 38, p.89*

Pileus thin, subcampanulate becoming convex, obtuse or obtusely umbonate, glabrous, hygrophanous, slightly viscid, brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, yellowish or subochraceous when dry, the center sometimes brownish; lamellae at first ascending, close, adnate, grayish tawny becoming rusty brown, whitish on the edge; stem slender, equal, flexuous, tenacious, hollow or containing a separable pith, slightly fibrillose, pruinose at the top, bluish, sometimes whitish at the top; spores 8–10 x 4–5 μ.

Pileus 10–20 mm broad; stem 2.5–4 cm long, 1–1.5 mm thick.

Cespitose or solitary. On decaying wood. Saratoga co. August. Rare.

The species may readily be recognized by its bluish stem. The pileus sometimes changes to blue where bruised. The spores are...
smaller than those of *Psilocybe semilanceata caerulescens* Cke. which has the stem slightly bluish at the base.

**Psilocybe arenulina** Pk.

**SANDY PSilocybe**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 30, p.42

Pileus convex becoming plane or centrally depressed, rarely umbonate, glabrous, hygrophanous, dark brown and coarsely striate on the margin when moist, dingy white or whitish when dry; lamellae close, adnate, cinnamon brown becoming darker or purplish brown; stem slightly tapering upward, hollow, often radicating and somewhat clavate at the base, whitish; spores ellipsoid, 10–12 x 5–6 μ.

Pileus 1–3 cm broad; stem 3–5 cm long, 1.5–2 mm thick.

Gregarious. Sandy soil. Albany co. September and October. Rare.

When moist the pileus has a peculiar radiate appearance as if distinctly striate. Large plants often have the margin of the pileus uneven or wavy and widely sulcate and irregularly striate. A mass of sand usually adheres to the base of the stem. This species is apparently closely related to the European *Psilocybe ammonaphila* Mont. from which it may be separated by its hygrophanous pileus which is commonly depressed in the center, rarely umbonate and constantly coarsely striate or sulcately striate both when moist and when dry. Its lamellae also differ, if we may rely upon the descriptions of the lamellae of that species, in having at first a cinnamon brown color which becomes dark purplish brown with age. They are not made “black pulverulent” by the spores as in *P. ammonaphila* Mont. For these reasons it seems to me far better to consider our plant distinct from the European species.

**Psilocybe atomatoides** Pk.

**ATOMATE PSilocybe**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 29, p.41

Pileus thin, fragile, convex or subcampanulate becoming nearly plane, rugosely wrinkled, atomate, slightly and evanescently white flocose, slightly hygrophanous, grayish or ochraceous brown, sometimes with a pinkish tint, flesh cinereous; lamellae moderately broad, subventricose, rounded behind, adnexed, cinereous becoming dark brown; stem equal, hollow, minutely flocculent when young, pruinose at the top, whitish; spores blackish brown, 7–8 x 4–5 μ.
Pileus 1.6–2.4 mm broad; stem 3–5 cm long, 2 mm thick.
Ground and decaying wood under pine trees. Albany co. June and July. Rare.

In wet weather the pileus has a moist brownish appearance, but its moisture escapes quickly. The spore print on white paper is almost black, but the spores are much smaller than those of *P. sa-thyrella atomata* Fr. It also approaches *Hypholoma incertum* Pk. in general appearance but differs in the color and character of the lamellae.

**Psilocybe conissans** Pk.

**DUSTY PSILOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 41, p.64; 42, p.45 as *Clitopilus conissans* Pk.

Pileus fleshy but thin, broadly convex becoming nearly plane, glabrous, hygrophanous, pale chestnut or ferruginous and striatulate on the margin when moist, pale alutaceous or pale buff and sometimes slightly rugose when dry, flesh whitish; lamellae thin, close, rounded behind, adnexed or rarely adnate, bay verging to dark purple or liver color; stem equal, rather slender, firm, glabrous, hollow, curved or flexuous, white, veil none; spores red or vinaceous, 8–10 x 4–5 μ.

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

Cespitose. On or about the base of deciduous trees. Ulster, Essex and Saratoga counties. September and October. Not common.

Remarkable for and easily distinguished from all other species of this genus by the color of the spores. By reason of their color the species was formerly referred to the genus Clitopilus. But their color is darker than pink and paler than purplish brown. Its other characters indicate *Psilocybe* as its proper genus.

**Psilocybe squalidella** Pk.

**SQUALID PSILOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 29, p.40 as *Agaricus (Hypholoma) squalidellus* Pk.

Pileus thin, convex, subconic or subcampanulate, expanded when old, glabrous, hygrophanous, dark ochraceous and striatulate on the margin when moist, pale ochraceous or yellow when dry, spore stained and squalid when old; lamellae broad, subdistant, rounded behind, adnixed, whitish becoming purplish brown with a whitish
edge; stem slender, stuffed, fibrous, subflexuous, reddish brown; spores 9–12 x 5–8 μ.

Pileus 1.2–2.4 cm broad; stem 2.5–5 cm long, 2–2.5 mm thick.

Gregarious or cespitose. Damp ground in woods. Adirondack mountains. September. Very variable. Rare except in the Adirondack region.

Var. umbonata Pk. has the pileus umbonate.
Var. macrospora Pk. has spores 12–15 x 6–8 μ.
Var. deformata Pk. has the pileus very irregular with the margin upcurved and the lamellae very broad, ventricose and irregular; spores 12–15 x 6–8 μ.

Perhaps the last two may be worthy of specific distinction. An unattractive species with the pileus often stained and defiled by the spores lodging on it.

**Psilocybe polycephala** (Paul.)

**Many Cap Psilocybe**

Plate 127, fig.1–g

Pileus fleshy but thin, subcampanulate convex or nearly plane, glabrous, even, hygrophanous, at first whitish with a reddish yellow center, then darker or brown and striatulate on the margin while moist, paler or whitish when dry, taste mild; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnexed or nearly free, whitish becoming purplish brown; stem equal, straight or flexuous, hollow, glabrous, mealy or pruinose at the top, white; spores purplish brown, ellipsoid, 7–8 x 4–5 μ.

Pileus 1–3 cm broad; stem 2.5–5 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.

Densely gregarious or cespitose. In woods on the ground about the base of trees or on dead wood. Lewis co. September. Rare. Edible.

This is commonly considered a variety of *Psilocybe spadicea* Fr. but it has seemed to us to be worthy of specific distinction. Its distinctive features have been mentioned in another place in this report.

**Psilocybe foenisecii** (Pers.) Fr.

**Haymakers Psilocybe Mowers Mushroom**

N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 75, p.33, pl.86, fig.1–11

Pileus thin, campanulate or convex, obtuse, glabrous, hygrophanous, brown or reddish brown when moist, paler when dry; lamellae broad, ventricose, adnate, subdistant, brown; stem slender,
nearly straight, rigid, fragile, hollow, glabrous, pruinose at the top, pallid or rufescent; spores brown, ovoid or unequally ellipsoid, obliquely and bluntly apiculate at one end, 12-16 x 8-10 μ (10-12 x 6-7 μ in Sylloge).

Pileus 1.2-2.4 cm broad; stem 5-7 cm long, 1.5-2 mm thick.


The spores in our plant are a little larger than the dimensions attributed to those of the European plant, but we have not considered this difference of sufficient weight to justify the separation of our plant as a distinct species. Sometimes the moist pileus shows striatulations on the margin but this character is not constant. The moisture escapes from the center of the pileus sooner than from the margin. This is according to the usual habit of hygrophanous species.

**Psilocybe phyllogena** Pk.

**LEAF PSilocybe**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 26, p.60 as *Agaricus* (Hypholoma) phyllogenus Pk.

Pileus thin, firm, convex, sometimes slightly umbonate, hygrophanous, reddish brown when moist, alutaceous when dry; lamellae plane, broad, close, brown, white on the margin; stem equal, fibrillose, stuffed or hollow, brownish, expanding at the base into a thin flat disk which adheres closely to the leaf on which it grows; spores pale brown, subglobose, 6-8 μ in diameter.

Pileus 4-8 mm broad; stem 1.5-2.5 cm long, 1-2 mm thick.


One of our smallest species. Because of the absence of a veil it belongs to the genus Psilocybe rather than to Hypholoma to which it was originally referred. The closely related *Hypholoma modestum* Pk. is probably only a form of this species, from which it differs slightly in its larger size, its grayish young lamellae and its inhabiting sticks and twigs instead of leaves. It may be designated *Psilocybe phyllogena modesta* Pk.

**Psilocybe castanella** Pk.

**CHESTNUT PSilocybe**

N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 2, p.7

Pileus thin, convex or subconic becoming plane or slightly depressed in the center, glabrous, hygrophanous, chestnut or umber
brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, pale alutaceous when dry, flesh paler than the surface of the pileus; lamellae close, adnate or slightly rounded behind, pale brown becoming purplish brown; stem equal, flexuous, hollow or stuffed with a whitish pith, slightly silky fibrillose, brownish or subrufescent with a white mycelium at the base; spores ellipsoid, purplish brown, 8-10 x 4-5 μ.

Pileus 8-16 mm broad; stem 2.5-5 cm long, 1-2 mm thick.

Gregarious or subcespitose. Grassy ground by roadsides. Rensselaer co. June. Rare.

In drying, the moisture first disappears from the center of the pileus. The young pileus and its margin, as well as the stem, are sometimes adorned with a few white fibrils.

**Psilocybe spadicea Fr.**

**BAY PSilocyBE**

*Sylloge V, p.1052*

Pileus fleshy, rigid, convex becoming nearly plane, obtuse, scabrous, even, hygrophanous, bay or bay brown when moist, pallid when dry; lamellae close, rounded behind, adnexed, dry, whitish becoming pinkish brown; stem equal, rather tough, glabrous, hollow, even at the top, whitish; spores brown, 8-9 x 4-5 μ.

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

Commonly cespitose. Ground in woods, among fallen leaves or on and about the base of trees. Cattaraugus co. September.

**Psilocybe fuscofolia n. sp.**

**BROWN GILL PSilocyBE**

Pileus fleshy, thin, conic or hemispheric, becoming convex plane or centrally depressed, glabrous, even on the margin, hygrophanous, alutaceous when moist, subochraceous and rugose when dry, flesh whitish or yellowish; lamellae narrow, thin, close, adnate, sometimes forked, pale brown becoming reddish brown; stem equal, slender, hollow, silky fibrillose, white, thickened or subbulbous at the base, there covered with a white mycelioid tomentum; spores brown, ellipsoid, 6-8 x 3-4 μ.

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

Solitary; gregarious or cespitose. On or about stumps, on the ground, decaying wood and in crevices of rocks in woods or in open places. New York and Richmond counties. October and November. Common.
This species is well marked by having its pileus rugose when dry and its lamellae brown from the first. Its somewhat bulbous stem, firmly attached to its place of growth by its white basal tomentum is also a noticeable character. Its brown spores, the incurved margin of the pileus and the entire absence of a veil plainly indicate the genus to which this peculiar species belongs.

**Psilocybe nigrella** Pk.
**BLACKISH PSILOCYBE**

* N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 139, p.28, pl.111, fig.7-11

Pileus thin, broadly convex becoming nearly plane, slightly umbonate, hygrophanous, seal brown, shining and, even or obscurely striate on the margin when moist, raw umber or mummy brown when dry; lamellae thin, rather close, rounded behind, adnexed, purplish brown or seal brown, whitish on the edge; stem firm, rigid, equal, stuffed with a slender white pith, silky fibrillose, whitish; spores dark purplish brown, almost black, ellipsoid, 10–12 x 6–8 μ.

Pileus 2.5–4 cm broad; stem 3.5–7 cm long, 2.4 mm thick.
Scattered or gregarious. Damp mossy ground in swamps. Albany co. October. Rare. Found but once.

**Psilocybe limicola** Pk.
**MUD PSILOCYBE**

* N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 24, p.70, pl.2, fig.9-13

Pileus thin, convex becoming nearly plane, glabrous, hygrophanous, dark brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, pale ochraceous brown and rugosely wrinkled when dry; lamellae close, rounded behind, adnexed, cinnamon brown, darker when old; stem slender, equal, brittle, silky, hollow above, stuffed with a pith below, whitish; spores ellipsoid, 10–12 x 6–8 μ.

Pileus 1.2–5 cm broad; stem 3–8 cm long, 1.5–3 mm thick.
Gregarious or cespitose. Damp muck soil in woods. Lewis and Franklin counties. September.

**Psilocybe fuscofulva** Pk.
**TAWNY BROWN PSILOCYBE**

* N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 2, p.7

Pileus thin, convex or subcampanulate, subumbonate, glabrous, hygrophanous, dark brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, subochraceous when dry; lamellae rather broad, moderately
close, adnate, subventricose, purplish brown; stem slender, flexuous, stuffed, slightly silky, reddish brown; spores purplish brown, 10–12 × 6–8 μ.

Pileus 1.2–2.5 cm broad; stem 3–5 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.
Solitary or scattered. In sphagnum. Albany co. October. Rare.

**Psilocybe camtopoda** Pk.
**BENT STEM PSILOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep’t 31, p.35

Pileus thin, broadly convex, glabrous, hygrophanous, brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, whitish when dry; lamellae narrow, close, adnate, whitish becoming brown; stem equal, curved or flexuous, solid, slightly pruinose or mealy at the top, with a white strigose mycelium at the base; spores 6 × 4 μ.

Pileus 5–20 mm broad; stem about 2.5 cm long, 1 mm thick.

This is one of our smallest species.

**Psilocybe unicolor** Pk.
**ONE-COLORED PSILOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep’t 53, p.845

Pileus thin, broadly convex, hygrophanous, brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, even and pale brown or whitish when dry, flesh white, taste slightly disagreeable; lamellae narrow, thin, close, adnexed, brownish, becoming darker brown; stem short, straight or curved, equal, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, brownish, paler than the pileus; spores 6 × 4 μ.

Pileus 12–20 mm broad; stem 16–24 mm long, 2 mm thick.
Decaying prostrate mossy trunks in woods. Wayne co. October.
Growing in the same locality as *Psilocybe camtopoda* Pk. and closely related to it, but separated from it by its adnexed and darker colored lamellae and by its hollow, glabrous stem without a white strigose mycelium at the base.

**Psilocybe senex** Pk.
**OLD PSILOCYBE**

N. Y. State Mus. Rep’t 41, p.70

Pileus thin, hemispheric, obtuse, hygrophanous, dark brown and striatulate on the margin when moist, pale cinereous and shining...
when dry, slightly squamulose with superficial subfasciculate whitish fibrils, the margin sometimes appearing slightly and fugaciously appendiculate with these fibrils; lamellae broad, subdistant, adnate, grayish or cinereous, becoming brown or blackish brown, white on the edge; stem slender, hollow, fragile, floccosely pruinose, white; spores brown, 8 x 5 μ.

Pileus 1.2–2 cm broad; stem 3–7 cm long, 2 mm thick.

Decaying wood in woods. Ulster co. September. Rare.

The superficial fibrillose and evanescent squamules of the pileus are similar to those on the pileus of *Psilocybe canophaciens* Cke. but the white stem of our plant at once distinguishes it from that species. The specific name has reference to the white fibrils of the pileus which suggest the white hairs of old age.

**Psilocybe semilanceata** Fr.

**LIBERTY CAP PSilocyBE**  
*Sylloge V, p.1051*

Pileus thin, acutely conic or convex, obtuse or sometimes umbonate or cuspidate, viscid and striatulate on the margin when moist, pale yellow or pallid when dry, the margin incurved; lamellae subdistant, adnate, brown becoming purplish brown; stem equal, tough, stuffed, flexuous, shining, whitish or pallid; spores 12–16 x 8–10 μ.

Pileus 1.2–2 cm broad; stem 5–7 cm long, 2–3 mm thick.


Very variable in the shape of the pileus, ranging from acutely conic to broadly convex and from obtuse to almost cuspidate. It is classed as poisonous by M. C. Cooke.

**Psilocybe clivensis** B. & Br.

**HILLY PSilocyBE**  
*Sylloge V, p.1055*

Pileus thin, convex or hemispheric, even, atomate, pale brown or pale ochraceous, rarely almost white, striate on the margin; lamellae widely sinuate, adnexecl, subdistant, brown; stem equal, hollow, silky above, white or whitish; spores 8–10 x 4–5 μ.

Pileus 1–2 cm broad; stem 3–7 cm long, 1.5–2 mm thick.

On the ground or on decaying wood lying on the ground. Ulster co. September. Rare. Found but once.
Psilocybe limophila Pk.

MUD-LOVING PSILOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 30, p.42

Pileus thin, convex becoming nearly plane, fragile, atomaceous, radiately rugulose, whitish, often splitting on the margin, sometimes areolately cracking; lamellae rather broad, subdistant, whitish becoming purplish brown; stem equal, striate and slightly mealy at the top, hollow, short, white; spores 10–12 x 5–6 μ.

Pileus 1.4–2.5 cm broad; stem 2–2.5 cm long, 1.5–2 mm thick.

Muddy alluvial soil under willows. Albany co. September. Rare.

Similar to Hyp holoma incertum Pk. in color, but it differs in the absence of a veil and of the hygrophanous character of the pileus, the more distant lamellae and the larger spores.

Psilocybe dichroa (Pers.) Karst.

TWO-COLORED PSILOCYBE

Sylloge V, p.1045

Pileus thin, fleshy, conic or campanulate becoming convex, subumbonate, glabrous, subviscid, subshining, striatulate on the margin, brown or bay brown, subalutaceous in dry weather; lamellae broad, subclose, adnixed, ventricose, pallid, then purplish brown, whitish on the edge; stem equal or slightly thickened downward, hollow, silky, pallid becoming brownish; spores 10 x 5 μ.

Pileus 2.5–3.5 cm broad; stem 5–7 cm long, 2–4 mm thick.

Marshes and wet places. Albany co. October. Rare. Found but once.

Psilocybe elongatipes Pk.

LONG STEM PSILOCYBE

N. Y. State Mus. Rep't 29, p.40

Pileus thin, convex becoming nearly plane, glabrous, moist, yellow; lamellae broad, subdistant, ventricose, yellowish becoming brown, usually whitish on the edge; stem elongated, fragile, flexuous, stuffed or hollow, slightly silky fibrillose, pallid or reddish; spores ellipsoid, 10–12 x 6–8 μ.

Pileus 1.2–2.5 cm broad; stem 7–12 cm long, 1.5–2 mm thick.

Gregarious. Among sphagnum in marshes and wet places. Lewis co. September. Rare.
A sterile form sometimes occurs in which the lamellae are persistently pale or yellowish. In young plants slight vestiges of a veil sometimes are visible.

**Psilocybe uda (Pers.) Fr.**

**MOIST PSILOCYBE**

Sylloge V, p.1045

Pileus fleshy, thin, convex becoming plane, rugulose when dry, tawny bay becoming yellowish; lamellae subdistant, adnexed, ventricose, whitish becoming purplish brown; stem equal, clongated, thin, tough, fibrillose, hollow, straight or slightly wavy, pale above, ferruginous below; spores purplish brown, 16–20 x 7–9 μ。

Pileus 2–3 cm broad; stem 5–8 cm long, 2–3 mm thick.


The spore dimensions here given are taken from American specimens and agree with those given in Sylloge. Some English authors give much smaller dimensions, 10 x 5 μ.

Var. *elongata* (Pers.) Sacc. has the pileus striate on the margin when moist, even when dry. The color of the moist pileus is livid or greenish yellow, of the dry pileus pale yellowish. Gregarious. Among sphagnum. July to September. Albany and Fulton counties.

Psilocybe cernua Vahl has been reported but its identity is not well established and it is therefore omitted.
LATIN DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND VARIETIES

Agaricus campester majusculus

Pileus carnosus, firmus, convexus vel subplanus, margine fibrilloso-squamosusve, disco levis, lamellas excendens, umbrinus, carne alba, leviter tardeque rufescence caesa, sapore miti, dulce; lamellae tenues, confertae, liberae, incarnatae, demum atrobrunneae; stipes validus, aequalis, farctus, fibrillosus, albus, annulo albo; sporae late ellipsoideae, 7–9 x 6–7 μ.
Pileus 6–15 cm latus; stipes 2.5–7 cm longus, 1–2 cm crassus.

Ascochyta imperfecta

Maculae variabiles, 4–12 mm latae, amphigelae, orbiculares semi-orbiculares subtriangularesve, majores volgo terminales vel marginales, pallide brunneae vel fumosobrunneae, indefinite limitatae; perithecia paucha, amphigena, depressa, 0.3–0.6 mm lata, brunnea vel nigrobrunnea; sporae variabiles, continuae vel pseudouniseptatae, oblongae subcylindraceaeve, utrinque obtusae, aliquando ad septum constrictae, hyalinae, 6–15 x 2.5–4 μ.

Boletus albidipes

Pileus carnosus, convexus deinde late convexus subplanusve, viscidus vel glutinosus, juvenis flavidoalbus, deinde subochraceus obscureque maculatus, carne alba; tubuli plani, adnati, albidi, deinde lutei, tandem subochracei, dissepimentis nudis vel glandularibus punctis paucis; stipes brevis, aequalis, solidus, albus, nudus vel punctis glandularibus paucis ad apicem; sporae 8–10 x 3–4 μ.
Pileus 5–8 cm latus; stipes 2.5–5 cm longus, 8–12 mm crassus.

Boletus ballouii

Pileus carnosus, firmus, saepe irregularis, convexus, subplanus vel in centro leviter depressus, scissus, impolitus vel minute tomentosus, primus aurantiacus, deinde brunneo-aurantiacus, brunneus vel subcinnamomeus, carne alba, sapore miti; tubuli albi albideve, deinde brunnescentes vel brunnei, ubi contusi fumoso brunnei, adnexi subdecurrentesve; stipes variabilis, solidus, farinosus vel minute furfuraceus, ad apicem striatus subreticulatusve, luteus aurantiacusve, saepe albidus in parte supera; sporae 8–10 x 4–5 μ.
Pileus 5–12 cm latus; stipes 2.5–12 cm longus, 7–15 mm crassus.
Camarosporium mac1urae

Perithecia gregaria, .3 mm lata, in cortice nidulantia, erumpentia, conica vel subglobosa, vix papillata, atra; sporae primum continuae, hyalinae, deinde fuscae, 3-5-septatae, muriformes, saepe leviter curvatae, 15-20 x 8-10 μ.

In ramis emortuis Maclurae pomiferae (Raf.) Schneid.

Cercospora eustomae

Maculae suborbiculares, definitae, griseae vel griseobrunneae, linea angusta cinctae; hyphae caespitosae, in maculis dense aggregatae vel areas magnas foliorum vivorum occupantes, continuae seu septatae, irregulares et ad apicem nodulosae, 30-60 x 4-6 μ; sporae variabilissimae, rectae curvae flexuosaee, oblongae vel subcylindraceae, irregulares, continuae vel obscure 1-2-septatae, subhyalinae, 20-60 x 4-6 μ.

Foliis vivis Eustomaee andrewsii A. Nels. et E. russelliani (L.) Griseb.

Cercospora pastinaceae n. comb.

(Cercospora api pastinaceae Sacc.)

Maculae parvae, inconspicuæ, amphigenæ, flavidovirides vel brunneæ, venulis limitataæ; hyphae hypophyllæ, aseptatae, ad apicem nodulosae, pallidobrunneæ, 40-60 x 6-8 μ; sporæ oblongae vel cylindraceæ, rectæ vel curvæ, ad apicem rare angustataæ, 1-3-septataæ, 25-85 x 6-8 μ, unisepataæ sporæ loculo superiore angustioræ.

In foliis vivis Pastinaceæ sativae L.

Cercosporella mirabilis

Maculae angulares, irregularæ, 2-10 mm. latae, interdum confluentes, primum lutescentes vel pallidae, deinde brunneorufescentes; hyphae longae, repentes, ramosae, intertextæ vel breves, simplices et erectae, hypophyllæ, hyalinae; sporæ cylindraceæ vel gradatim ad apicem angustataæ, plurinucleataæ, interdum 1-3-septataæ, curvæ vel flexuosaæ, ad apicem rare hamataæ, hyalinae, 40-120 x 3-5 μ.

In foliis vivis Crataegi riviculæ Nutt.

Cercosporella terminalis

Maculae anguste oblongæ, 1-3 cm longæ, 3-5 mm latae, saepe confluentes et ad apicem omnino folium discolorantes, brunneæ vel
nigrobrunneae saepe steriles; caespites effusi, areas lineares flocculentes candidas formantes; sporae variabiles, curvae flexuosaeve, subcylindraceae vel ad apicem attenuatae, continuae vel 1–3-septatae, saepe nucleatae, 50–150 × 3–5 μ.

In foliis vivis Veratri viridis Ait.

**Clitocybe fumosa brevipes**

Stipes brevis, 1.2–2.5 cm longus, 1–2 cm crassus.

**Clitocybe sinopicoides**

Pileus tenuis, convexus, margine deflexus, umbilicatus, in centro floccososquamulosus, margine obscure fibrillosus, firmus, fulvorphus vel lateritius, carne alba, sapore odoreque farinaceis; lamellae subconfertae, arcuatae, decurrentes, albae, venis leviter connexae; stipes aequalis, glaber vel subfibrillosus, solidus vel farctus, sublateritius; sporae 6–8 × 3–4 μ.

Pileus 2–4 cm latus; stipes 2–4 cm longus, 2–4 mm crassus.

Inter muscos in locis uliginosis.

**Clitocybe sudorifica**

Pileus carnosus, tenuis, late convexus vel subplanus, saepe in centre depressus vel umbilicatus, irregularis vel in margine in lobos fissus, glaber, siccus, albidus vel griseo albus, carne alba, sapore miti; lamellae tenues, angustae, confertae, adnatae vel leviter decurrentes, albidae; stipes vulgo brevis, aequalis vel basi attenuatus, glaber pruinosusve, farctus vel cavus, interdum curvus, albus albidusve; sporae subglobosae, 4–5 × 3–4 μ.

Pileus 2–4 cm latus; stipes 1–3 cm longus, 2–4 mm crassus.

In locis gramineis.

**Cortinarius albidipes**

Pileus carnosus, compactus, hemisphaeric deinde late convexus, obtusus vel subumbonatus, viscidus, glaber, nitidus, luteolus, carne alba, sapore miti; lamellae 4–6 mm latae, subconfertae, pallide violacea, demum cinnamomeae; stipes vulgo sursum attenuatus, basi incassatus vel bulbosus, firmus, solidus, sericeo fibrillosus, albus; sporae subglobosae, 8–10 × 7–9 μ.

Pileus 5–10 cm latus; stipes 5–8 cm longus, 1–1.5 cm crassus.
Cortinarius phylophilus

Pileus carnosus, crassus, compactus, convexus subplanusve, viscidus, subnitidus, leviter innate fibrillosus, pallide fulvo ochraceus, carne alba, sapore miti; lamellae tenues, confertae, acie erosae, luteae, deinde brunneo cinnamomeae; stipes brevis, validus, firmus, abrupte bulbosus, sericeo fibrillosus, albidus, basi subferruginosus; sporae utrinqne sl1bacntae, 10–12 x 5-6 µ.

Pileus 7–12 cm latus; stipes 3–5 cm longus, 1–1.5 cm crassus.

Coryneum sorbi

Acervuli numerosi, discoidei, erumpentes, orbiculares vel ellipsodei, .5–1 mm lati, nigri; sporae oblongae vel oblongo ovoidae, trisepatae, saepe irregulares, fuscae, 12–20 x 8–9 µ; sporophores brevissimi vel obsoleti.

In ramulis emortuis Sor bi californi cae Greene.

Dasyscypha sulphuricolor

Cupulae sulphureae, gregariae subcaespitosaee, subsessiles, 1–3 mm latae, minute villosae; hymenium planum vel convexum, cupulae margine incurvo cinctum; asci subcylindracei, 70–80 x 3–4 µ; sporae oblongae vel subfusiformes, 10–12 x 2–3 µ; paraphyses filiformes.

In ligno emortuo F r a x i n i nigri Marsh.

Dermatea mori

Ascomata orbicularia ellipsoidae vel leviter irregularia, 1–2 mm lata, late convexa vel discoidea, erumpentia, epidermide rupta cincta, nigra vel brunneo nigra; asci cylindracei vel subclavati, 60–90 x 20–25 µ; sporae oblongae vel subcylindraceae, subdistichae, continuae, hyalinae, 20–30 x 8–10 µ.

In ramulis emortuis M ori alba etataricae Loud.

Diaporthe inornata

Pustulae valsoideae, 1–1.5 mm latae, in cortice interiore nidulantes; perithecia .3 mm lata, 4–14 in caespite, nigra, cum linea nulla circumscripta, ostiola longa, conferta discum perforantia et obliterantia, erumpentia, epidermide rupta cincta; asci subfusiformes, 60–80 x 8–10 µ; sporae conferta, oblongae vel subfusiformes, utrinue seta breve auctae, ad septum constrictae, 2–4-nucleatae, 15–24 x 3–4 µ.

In ramis emortuis R h o i s t yp h i n a e L.
Diplodia polygonicola
Perithecia minuta, abundantia, dense gregaria, areas longas in stipitibus occupanta, erumpentia, atra; sporae oblongae vel subellipsoideae, primum hyalinae, deinde fuscae, postremo uniseptatae, 14–16 x 8–9 μ. In stipitibus emortuis Polygone lapathifolii L.

Entoloma subtruncatum
Pileus tenus, subconicus, glaber, hygrophanus, humidus pallide ochraceus et margine striatulus, siccus pallidior et subnitidus, subtruncatus, subumbonatus vel leviter depressus, margine involutus; lamellae tenues, latae, adnexitae, inaequalia, albidae, demum pallide incarnatae; stipes gracilis, ad apicem flavus et nudus, deorsum ferrugineus; sporae fusco ferrugineae, 12–14 x 8–10 μ. Pileus 2–3 cm latus; stipes 3–8 cm longus, 2–5 mm crassus.

Flammula sulphurea
Pileus carnosus, subconicus vel convexus, deinde late convexus, glaber, viscidus, hygrophanus, humidus luteus, siccus sulphureus, interdum in margine squamis albidis fibrillosis ornatus, carne alba, sapore odoreque ingratis; lamellae tenues, confertae, arcuatae, acnatae margine crenulatae, albidae deinde ferrugineae; stipes aequalis, flexuosus, fibrillosus vel squamulosus, farctus vel cavus, ad apicem flavus et nudus, deorsum ferrugineus; sporae fusco ferrugineae, 8–11 x 5–6 μ. Pileus 2–6 cm latus; stipes 3–6 cm longus, 4–8 mm crassus.
In pomariis et sub Pyro malo L.

Gloeosporium psoraleae
Acervuli minuti, maculas orbiculares brunneas vel nigrescentes brunneas occupantes, .25–.75 mm lati; foliorum pilis infra obscurati; sporae oblongae vel subellipsoideae, rectae vel leviter curvae, hyalinae, 14–20 x 4–5 μ. In foliis vivis Psoraleae esculentae Pursh.

Graphyllium chloes junci
Sporae ad septa non constrictae; paraphyses obsoleti vel carentes. In culmis Junci baltici Willd.
Helvella capucinoides

Ascoma tenue, lentum, submembranaceum, vulgo subbilobatum, uno lobo erecto, altero deflexo, margine nudo, libero, involuto, lobo inferiore stipitem circumdante, subter album, rugulosum; hymenium fuliginoso ochraceum, deinde brunneum vel ochraceo brunneum; stipes gracilis, firmus, aequalis, subteres, farctus vel cavus, pruinoso pubescens, candidus; asci cylindracei, 240–280 x 18–20 μ; sporae oblongae vel ellipsoideae, uniseriatae, uninucleatae, hyalinae, 20–28 x 12–16 μ; paraphyses filiformes, apicibus clavatis.

Ascoma 0.5–2.5 cm latum; stipes 2.5–7 cm longus, 2–4 mm crassus.

In terra in sylvis. A Helvella capucina Quel. in ascomatis forma margineque nuda differt.

Henningsinia caespitosa

Stromata subclavata, 0.5–1 cm alta, 3–4 mm lata ad partem superiorem, ad partem inferiorem abrupta augustata, caespitosa, ad apicem obtusa vel subumbonata, atra, interdum nitida; perithecia oblonga, 1 mm longa, in stromatis parte superiore erecta; substantia inferior stromatis albida; asci ovato clavati, 36–40 x 14–16 μ; sporae inordinate confertae, oblongae, continuae, fuscae, 10–12 x 6–7 μ.

In cortice Burserae gummiferae Jacq.

Hygrophorus recurvatus

Pileus carnosus, margine tenuis, convexus, deinde planus vel margine recurvo concavus, saepe margine laceratus, usus griseo brunneus et margine obscure striatulatus, siccus subalutaceus levisque, glaber, interdum centro brunnescens, carne alba; lamellae distantes, subventricosae, venis connexae, decurrentes, albidae; stipes aequalis, fragilis, farctus cavusve, fibrosus, subpruinosis, albus albidusve; sporae late ellipsoideae vel subglobose, 6–8 x 4–6 μ vel 6–7 μ latae.

Pileus 1.2–2.4 cm latus; stipes 2–4 cm longus, 2–4 mm crassus.

Hysterium cubense

Perithecia gregaria vel subcaespitosa, oblonga ellipsoidea recta curva vel rare flexuosa, primum erumpentia, demum superficialia, epidermide dilapsa, levia, 1–2 mm longa, 0.5 mm lata altaque, atra; asci cylindracei, 160–200 x 15–20 μ; sporae uniseriatae, oblongae ellipsoideaeve, triseptata, fuscae, 30–40 x 12–16 μ.

In ramis emortuis in terra.
Leptonia davisiana

Pileus tenuis, submembranaceus, convexus, deinde planus vel late depressus, fragilis, glaber, centro leviter squamulosus, siccus saepe late striatus, nigrescente brunneus; lamellae tenues, confertae, subventricosae, adnexae, albae, deinde incarnatae et pulverulentae; stipes gracilis, aequalis, glaber, farcius cavusve, pileo in colore similis; sporae angulares, uninucleatae, 10–12 x 8–10 μ.

Pileus 1–2.5 cm latus; stipes 1.5–3 cm longus, 1–2 mm crassus. In locis gramineis.

Leptostromella scirpina

Perithecia epiphylla vel rare amphigena, suborbicularia vel oblonga, discoidea concavave, subsuperficialia, atra; sporae subbacillares, hyalinae, curvae, continuae, utrinque acutae, 20–25 x 2–3 μ.

In foliis emortuis Sc irpi at ro vi rent is Muhl.

Lysurus borealis serotinus

Pars externa loborum receptaculi alba; lineae candidae ab basi stipitis radiantes, aequales in numero receptaculi lobis, plagasque lineares in superficia interna volvae formantes.

Macrophoma burserae

Perithecia minuta, 100–200 μ lata, epidermide tecta, gregaria vel aggregata et pustulas parvas inaequales leviter prominentes et saepe confluentes formantia, atra, intus alba; sporae ellipsoideae, subhyalinae, 16–20 x 10–12 μ.

In cortice Burserae g um m i f erae Jacq.

Macrophoma numerosa

Perithecia minuta, .3–.5 mm lata, dense gregaria, membranacea, in cortice nidulantia, erumpentia, atra, intus albida; sporae oblongae fusiformesve, continuae, interdum binucleatae, utrinque acutae, 12–20 x 3–4 μ; sporophores brevissimi vel obsoleti.

In ramulis emortius Robiniae pseu da caciae L.

Morchella conica serotina

Pileus conicus vel irregularis, apice subactus vel late rotundatus, interdum perforatus, saepe sterilis et brunnescens, costis acie albidis; stipes minute squamulosus. Serotina. October et November.
**Mycena atroumbonata**

Pileus tenuis, submembranaceus, convexus, deinde late convexus subplanusve, umbonatus, late striato plicatus, glaber, subhygrophanus, usus brunneus et nitidus, siccus griseo brunneus, umbone nigro; lamellae tenues, subconfertae, late sinuatae, dente decurrentes, albae, deinde fumoso brunneae; stipes gracilis, glaber, cavus, radians, basi albo villosus, pileo in colore similis; sporae oblongae vel ellipsioideae, intus granulares, saepe binucleatae, 6–9 × 5–6 μ.

Pileus 1.2–3.2 cm latus; stipes 5–8 cm longus, 1–2 mm crassus.

Solitaria vel gregaria. In trunci prostratis mortuis Tsuga canadensis Carr. in sylvis.

**Naucoria arenaria**

Pileus tenuis, convexus subplanusve, flavidos vel subaurantiacus margine pallidior; lamellae lateae, inaequales, sinuatae, brunneo ferruginosae; stipes gracilis, rigidus, glaber, medulla alba farcetus, pileo in colore similis, pseudobulbosus; sporae brunnescente ferruginosae, 15–20 × 10–12 μ.

Pileus 0.75–2 cm latus; stipes 2–3 cm longus, 1–2 mm crassus.

**Ovularia avicularis**

Maculae magnae, suborbiculares oblongaeve, brunneo rufae; hyphae amphigenae, erectae, caespites minutos confertos albidos formantes, 25–35 × 3–4 μ; sporae oblongae vel ellipsioideae, continuae, rare infra leviter angustatae, hyalinae, 12–20 × 6–8 μ.

In foliis vivis Polygoniavicularis L.

**Paxillus microsporus**

Pileus carnosus, tenuis, deinde subplanus, subglaber, albus, demum albidus, interdum in centro brunnescens, usus leviter viscidus, primum margine involutus, demum repandus levisque vel distante striatus, carne alba; lamellae tenues, angustae, confertae, primum adnatae, demum decurrentes, interdum basi furcatae vel leviter anastomosantes, flavescentes, mox lutescente umbrinae; stipes brevis, vulgo deorsum attenuatus, solidus farcetusve, pileo in colore similis; sporae brunneo ochraceae, minutae, subglobose, 2–3 μ latae.

Pileus 1–6 cm latus; stipes 1–6 cm longus, 3–8 mm crassus.

Solitarius vel caespitosus. In terra subter Castaneae dentatae (Marsh.) Borkh.
Peniophora tenuissima
Tenuissima, late effusa, indeterminata, adnata, siccitate levis vel leviter rimosa, subpruinosa, albid; sporae ellipsoideae, 8 x 4 μ; cystidia subcylindracea vel conica elongata obtusa, 50-80 x 15-20 μ.

Phacidium lignicola
Perithecia subsuperficialia, circiter 1 mm lata, orbicularia vel late ellipsoidea, prominentia, rugosa, atra, laciniate aperientia, margine 3-5 dentibus ornata; hymenium nigricans; asci clavati, 60-80 x 10-12 μ; sporae confluentes vel subdistichae, continua, rectae vel leviter curvae, oblongae, interdum basi leviter attenuatae, hyalinae, 12-15 x 3.5-4 μ.
In ligno decorticato Populi tremuloidis Mx.

Pholiota rigidipes
Pileus carnosus, subtenuis, firmus, late convexus, leviter et late umbonatus, squamulis hirtis appressis brunnescentibus obscure squamulosus, flavidus vel luteolus, carne alba, sapore miti; lamellae tenues, sublatae, confluentes, brunneo ferruginosae; stipes longus, rigidus, gracilis, saepe flexuosus, cavus, obscure fibrilloso squamulosus, infra annulum parvum saepe evanescentem pallidus, ad apicem albus et pruinosus; sporae ellipsoideae, 8-10 x 5-6 μ.
Pileus 5-8 cm latus; stipes 6-8 cm longus, 5-7 mm crassus.
Inter folia dilapsa in sylvis.

Phoma bacteriophila
Perithecia minuta, 0.2-0.3 mm lata, primum epidermide tecta, deinde erumpentia, sparsa vel dense gregaria, interdum conferta et ramulum omnino obtegentia, atra; sporae obovatae vel ellipsoideae, hyalinae, 6-8 x 4-5 μ.
In maculis morbidis truncorum parvorum Pinistrobi L. et in ramulis emortuis.

Phoma leprosa
Perithecia 0.3-0.5 mm lata, depressa subglobosave, perforata, incrustatione albida tecta; sporae rectae, cylindraceae, hyalinae, 10-15 x 3-4 μ.
In pomis dilapsis Crataegi punctatae Jacq.
Phoma roystoneae
Perithecia minuta, circiter, .2 mm lata, amphigena, gregaria, abundantia, atra; sporae minutae, oblongae subcylindraceaeve, hyalinae, 5–8 x 1.5–2 μ, sporophoribus brevibus hyalinis suffultae.
In foliis Roystoniae regiae (HBK.) O. F. Cook.

Pluteus alveolatus eccentricus
Stipes brevis, 2.5–3.5 cm longus, 4–6 mm crassus, curvus, eccentricus; sporae pallide incarnatae, interdum luteo incarnatae, globosae vel subglobosae, minute asperae, 6–8 μ latae.

Psilocybe fuscofolia
Pileus carnosus, tenuis, conicus hemisphaericusve, deinde convexus planus vel in centro depressus, glaber, margine levis, hygrophanus, udus alutaceus, siccus subbochraceus et rugosus, carne albida flavidae; lamellae tenues, angustae, adnatae, interdum furcatae, pallide brunneae, deinde rubescente brunneae; stipes aequalis, gracilis, cavus, sericeo fibrillosus, albus, basi subbulbosus, albo tomentosus; sporae brunneae, ellipsoideae, 6–8 x 3–4 μ.
Pileus 2.5–5 cm latus; stipes 2.5–4 cm longus, 2–4 mm crassus.

Septoria magnospora
Maculae parvae, 2–3 mm latae, pallidae albidaeve, margine rufo brunneae; perithecia minuta, .2–25 mm lata, depressa, atra; sporae magnae, late filiformes vel subcylindraceae, curvae, contingae, hyalinae, interdum plurinucleatae, 45–80 x 3–4 μ.
In foliis vivis Prunifrontii Wats.

Septoria mirabilissima
Perithecia minutissima, .1–.2 mm lata, sparsa, superficialia, atra; sporae filiformes, flexuosa curvaeve, contingae, hyalinae, 40–150 x 1.5–2 μ; sporophores graciles, 20 x 1 μ.
In cortice leviter discolorato et leve Pinistrobi L.

Tricholoma equestre albipes
Stipes albus. In alteris typo similis.

Tricholoma planiceps
Pileus carnosus, tenuissimus, late convexus planusve, glaber, griseo brunneus vel flavo brunneus, margine acuto, minutissime albo flocculente, carne alba; lamellae tenues angustae, confertae, leviter sinuatae, albae albidaeae; stipes gracilis, aequalis, farctus cavusve,
pileo in colore similis vel pallidior; sporae late ellipsoideae, 7-8 x 5-6 µ.

Pileus 2-5 cm latus; stipes 4-6 cm longus, 4-6 mm crassus. 
Sub arboribus Thujae occidentalis L.

**Tricholoma subsaponaceum**

Pileus carnosus, compactus, flexibilis, convexus subplanusve, glaber, albidus, cremeus vel pallidus, in centro fumoso bruneus vel alutaceus, interdum maculis parvis submarginalibus ornatus, carne alba, fracta tarde lutescente vel crocea, odore grato, aniseo, sapore farinaceo; lamellae latae, confertae, adnexae vel subliberae, albidae; stipes variabilis, aequalis, nunc apice, nunc basi incrassatus, interdum compressus, rare radicans, sericeo fibrillosus, solidus, deinde cavus, albidus; sporae late ellipsoideae vel subglobosae, 5-6 x 4-5 µ.

Pileus 6-14 cm latus; stipes 4-5 cm longus, 1.5-3 cm crassus. 
Inter folia dilapsa in sylvis.

**Tricholoma subsejunctum**

Pileus carnosus, conicus convexusve, saepe irregularis vel margine repandus et lobatus, usus leviter viscidus, subniti dus, fibrilis nigris virgatus vel reticulate virgatus, nigrescente bruneus, vulgo margini flavidus vel virescente luteolus, carne alba, sapore farinaceo; lamellae tenues, confertae, adnexae, albae, saepe anterius lutescentes; stipes validus, aequalis, solidus, albus, interdum lutescens; sporae minutae, 5-6 x 4-5 µ.

Pileus 2.5-7 cm latus; stipes 3-5 cm longus, 6-12 mm crassus. 
Inter muscos et folia dilapsa in sylvis.

**Tricholoma terraeolens majus**

Pileus 2-6 cm latus, vulgo umbonatus, subplanus vel circum umbonem depressus; stipes solidus, 6-10 cm longus, 4-6 mm crassus. 
In alteris typo similis.

**Vermicularia hysteriformis**

Perithecia ellipsoidea oblongave, 3-6 mm longa, primum epidermide tecta, demum erumpentia, statuta, setosa, alba; setae erectae divergentesve, 50-120 x 4-5 µ, atrae, ad apicum subhyalinae, acuta; sporae oblongae vel subfusciformes, rectae vel leviter curvae, utrinque acuta, continuae, hyalinae, 20-25 x 3-4 µ.

In caulibus emortuis Caulophylli thalictroidis (L.) Mx.
EXPLANATION OF PLATES

Plate 124

117
Tricholoma subsejunctum Pk.

SUBDISJOINED TRICHOLOMA

1 Two young plants
2 Plant with conic cap
3 Plant with convex cap and lobed margin
4 Vertical section of the upper part of a plant
5 Four spores x 400

Tricholoma equestre albipes Pk.

WHITE STEM EQUESTRIAN TRICHOLOMA

6 Plant with convex cap
7 Plant with fully expanded cap
8 Vertical section of the upper part of a plant
9 Four spores x 400
Fig. 1-5
Tricholoma Subsejunctum Pk. Tricholoma Equestre Albipes Pk
Subdisjoined Tricholoma

Fig. 6-9
White Stem Equestrian Tricholoma
Volvaria bombycina (Pers.) Fr.

SILKY VOLVARIA

1 Plant of medium size with white cap
2 Vertical section of the upper part of a plant
3 Four spores x 400
VOLVARIA BOMBYCINA (Pers.) Fr.
SILKY VOLVARIA
Entoloma grayanum Pk.

GRAY ENTOLOMA

1 Immature plant
2 Mature plant
3 Mature and immature plants united at the base
4 Whitish plant with broadly umbonate cap
5 Vertical section of the upper part of an immature plant
6 Vertical section of the upper part of a mature plant
7 Four spores x 400
Psilocybe polycephala (Paul.)

**MANY CAP PSilocybe**

1. Cluster of immature plants growing on the ground
2. Two immature plants of larger size
3. Mature moist plant growing on dead wood
4. Mature plant with center of cap free from moisture
5. Mature plant with entire cap free from moisture
6. Vertical section of the upper part of an immature plant
7. Vertical section of the upper part of a mature plant
8. Transverse section of a stem
9. Four spores x 400

**Pholiota discolor** Pk.

**FADING PHOLIOTA**

10. A mature and an immature plant united at the base
11. Mature plant after the escape of the moisture from the cap
12. Vertical section of the upper part of an immature plant
13. Vertical section of the upper part of a mature plant
14. Transverse section of a stem
15. Four spores x 400

124
FIG. 1-9
PSILOCYBE POLYCEPHALA (Paul.)
MANY CAP PSILOCYBE

FIG. 10-15
PHOLIOTA DISCOLOR Pk.
FADING PHOLIOTA
Cortinarius albidipes Pk.

WHITE STEM CORTINARIUS

1 Immature plant
2 Immature plant showing color of the gills
3 Mature plant
4 Vertical section of the upper part of an immature plant
5 Vertical section of the upper part of a mature plant
6 Four spores x 400
CORTINARIUS ALBIDIPES Pk.
WHITE STEM CORTINARIUS
Agaricus campester majusculus Pk.

LARGER MUSHROOM

1 Young plant or "button" with gills concealed by the white veil
2 Immature plant showing pink color of the gills
3 Mature plant showing blackish brown color of the gills
4 Vertical section of an immature plant
5 Four spores x 400
AGARICUS CAMPESTRE MAJUSCULUS PK.
LARGER MUSHROOM
Plate 130

129
Boletus albidipes Pk.

**WHITE STEM BOLETUS**

1. Immature plant showing whitish tubes
2. Immature but older plant showing yellowish tubes
3. Mature plant with expanded cap and ochraceous tubes
4. Vertical section of the upper part of a plant
5. Four spores x 400
BOLETUS ALBIDIPES Pe.
WHITE STEM BOLETUS
Clitocybe sudorifica Pk.

SUDORIFIC CLITOCYBE
1 Immature plant with convex cap
2 Mature plant with centrally depressed cap
3 Cluster of plants
4 Mature plant with the margin of the cap lobed
5 Vertical section of the upper part of a plant
6 Four spores x 400

Flammula sulphurea Pk.

SULFUR-COLORED FLAMMULA
7 Immature plant
8 Tuft of plants, two of them showing the color of the mature gills
9 Vertical section of the upper part of an immature plant
10 Vertical section of the upper part of a mature plant
11 Four spores x 400
FIG. 1-6
CLITOCYBE SUDORIFICA Pk.
SUDORIFIC CLITOCYBE

FIG. 7-11
FLAMMULA SULPHUREA Pk.
SULFUR-COLORED FLAMMULA
Plate VIII

133
Boletus ballouii Pk.

BALLOU BOLETUS

1 Immature plant
2 Mature plant
3 Tuft of plants, two of them showing faded color
3a Vertical section of the upper part of a plant
4 Cystidium x 400
5 Four spores x 400
INDEX

Acer carolinianum, 21
rubrum, 21
var. tridens, 21
Adirondacks, marsh flora, 7
Aecidium atriplicis, 21
Agaricus (Clitocybe) anisarius, 66
arvensis, 37
campester majusculus, 57, 106
laccatus, 91
ochropurpureus, 91
(Hypholoma) phyllogenus, 99
(Hypholoma) squalidellus, 97
subrufescens, 37
(Clitocybe) subzonalis, 83
tabescens, 75
Andropogon furcatus, 37
Anthyllis vulneraria, 21
Armillaria mellea exannulata, 75
pinetorum, 21
Artemisia frigida, 21
gnaphalodes, 21
Ascochyta imperfecta, 21, 106
medicaginis, 22
rhei, 22
Boletus, white stem, 58
Boletus albidipes, 22, 58, 106
ballouii, 22, 106
granulatus, 58
albidipes, 58
subsanguineus, 22
Burnham, S. H., work of, 10
Calvatia gigantea, 37
Camarosporium maclurae, 23, 107
Centaaurea maculosa, 23
nigra radiata, 38
Cercospora api pastinacae, 45
eustomae, 45, 107
medicaginis, 23
pastinacae, 45, 107
Cercosporella mirabilis, 45, 107
terminalis, 23, 107
veratri, 23
Chestnut bark disease, 6
Cichorium intybus, 38
Clavaria subtilis, 23
Clitocybe, 59-60; New York species,
59-89
acrid, 72
Adirondack, 82
bitter, 64
bowl shape, 79
brown stem, 69
cespitose, 84
changeable, 87
clouded, 62
club stem, 62
cup shape, 84
deceiving, 76
decorated, 63
defomed, 70
ditopodalike, 88
double stem, 86
eccentric, 81
ectypoid, 81
flat stem, 89
fragrant, 89
funnel form, 80
hairy, 64
intermediate, 61
inverted, 83
ivory, 73
large, 79
leaf-loving, 71
little jug, 67
many cap, 78
mottled, 76
mound, 75
multiform, 77
narrow gill, 88
open, 66
peltigerine, 87
pine, 63
pine-loving, 71
regular, 72
revolute, 77
rivulose, 63
robust, 71
saucer, 70
shining, 83
sinopican, 80
Clitocybe (continued)
sinopican-like, 80
smoky, 75
spreading, 75
subconcave, 85
sudorific, 67
sulfur-colored, 64
sweet, 65
thin margin, 68
trog, 66
trumpet, 81
trunk inhabiting, 68
two-form, 65
united, 74
very white, 69
waxy, 92
white lead, 70
whitish, 67, 72
wintry, 85
worthless, 87
yellowish, 82, 86

Clitocybe adirondackensis, 82
albidula, 67
albissima, 69
ampla, 75
angustissima, 88
aperta, 66
biformis, 65
brunalis, 85
caesiptosa, 84
candicans, 72
candida, 71
carnosior, 62
catina, 79
centralis, 67
cerussata, 70
clavipes, 62
compressipes, 89
cconcava, 85
cyathiformis, 84
dealbata, 68, 73
sudorifica, 68
var. deformata, 73
var. minor, 73
decora, 63
difformis, 70
ditopoda, 86, 88, 89
eccentrica, 81
ectypoides, 81
fellea, 64

Clitocybe (continued)
flavidella, 86
fragrans, 89
fumosa, 75
brevipes, 24, 75, 108
fusipes, 69
gallinacea, 72
gilva, 24, 82
hirneola, 24, 67
illudens, 76
incilis, 81
infundibuliformis, 79, 80
var. membranacea, 80
inversa, 83
leptoloma, 68
maculosa, 83
marmorea, 76
maxima, 79
media, 6t
metachroa, 87
monadelpha, 74
multiceps, 78
var. tricholoma, 78
multiformis, 77
nebularis, 62
odor, 65, 66
var. anisaria, 66
patuloidea, 75
peltigerina, 87
phyllophila, 71
pinophilus, 63
pithyophila, 71, 82
poculum, 84
regularis, 72
revoluta, 77
rivulosa, 63
robusta, 71
sinopica, 80, 81
sinopicoides, 24, 80, 108
splendens, 24, 83
subconcava, 85
subcyathiformis, 70
subditopoda, 88
subhirta, 64
subzonalis, 83
sudorifica, 24, 67, 108
sulphurea, 64
tornata, 72
trogii, 66
truncicola, 68
Clitocybe (continued)
tuba, 24, 81
tumulosa, 24, 75
vilescens, 87
virens, 65
Clitopilus conissans, 97
Collybia radicata, 6
Coniothyrium chomatiosporium, 24
Convolvulus arvensis, 38
Coprinus domesticus, 24
Corallorrhiza trifida, 38
Coronophora angustata, 24
Cortinarius, white stem, 57
Cortinarius albidipes, 24, 57, 108
phyllophilus, 25, 109
purpureascens, 25
Coryneum disciforme, 25
sorbi, 46, 109
Cryptogramma stelleri, 39
Cylindrocladiodes, 46, 83
Cytospora rhoina, 25
salicis, 25
Dasyscypha pulverulenta, 25
sulphuricolar, 25, 109
Dermatea mort, 46, 109
Deutzia scabra, 25
var. plena, 25
Diaporthe inornata, 47, 109
syngnesia, 47
Difformes, 59, 74
Diplodia polygonicola, 47, 110
spiraeina, 26
Diplodina medicaginis, 26
Disciformes, 59, 60
Drosera rotundifolia, 39
Edible fungi, 6, 53-58
Entoloma grayanum, 56
subtruncatum, 47, 110
Euphorbia corollata, 39
Explanation of plates, 117-34
Flammula alnicola, 26
spumosa, 26
sulphurea, 26, 110
Fungi, edible, 6, 8, 53-58; extra-
limital, new species and varieties, 45-52
Fusarium pirinum, 26
Galera reticulata, 39
Ganoderma sessile, 26
tsugae, 27
Gloeosporium nervisequum, 27
psoraleae, 48, 110
valsoideum, 27
Graphyllum chloeis juncti, 48, 110
Grindelia squarrosa, 39
squarrosa nuda, 40
Gutierrezia sarothra, 27
Gymnoloma multiflora, 27
Habenaria ciliaris, 40
Haplosporella ribis, 27
Hebeloma sinapizans, 27
Helvella capucina, 27
capucinoidea, 27, 111
Hendersonia grossulariae, 28
Henningsinia caespitosa, 48, 111
durissima, 48
Hydrellia peckii, 28
Hypoglossum flemannianus, 28
recurvatus, 28, 111
sordidus, 28
Hypholoma incertum, 97, 104
modestum, 99
rigidipes, 40
Hysterium cubense, 48, 111
pubicun, 48
Infundibuliformes, 59, 78
Laccaria, New York species, 90-93
amethyst, 91
laccate, 92
plastered, 90
purplish ochre, 91
striatulate, 93
twisted, 93
Laccaria amethystina, 91
laccata, 91, 92, 93
var. decurrens, 92
var. pallidifolia, 92
ochropurpurea, 91
striatula, 93
tortilis, 93
var. gracilis, 93
trullisata, 90
Lachnea hemisphaerica pusilla, 40
Lactarius minusculus, 40
Leptotrophula rhacodes, 40
Leptonia abnormis, 49
davisiana, 49, 112
Leptosphaeria distributa, 28
Leptostromella hysterioides, 49
scirpina, 49, 112
Lobelia cardinalis, 40
Lonicera tatarica, 40
xylosteum, 41
Lythrum punctata, 41
terrestris, 41
thyrsiflora, 41
Lysurus borealis serotinus, 49, 112
Macrophoma burserae, 50, 112
 numerosa, 50, 112
Marasmius epiphyllus, 28
insittxtius, 28
Melancomis alni, 28
Mentha gentilis, 41
Merulius ulmi, 41
Morchella conica serotina, 50, 112
Mushrooms, 6, 8, 45-58
 larger, 57
 mowers, 98
Mycocha atrumbonata, 29, 113
galericulata, 29
metata, 29
Myosyrinx osmundae, 43
cinnamomeae, 43
Naurea arenaria, 29, 113
platysperma, 29
Oenothera muricata, 29
 muricata canescens, 29
Omphalia officulata, 29
Ophiothea vermicularis, 30
Orbiformes, 60, 85
Osmunda cinnamomea bipinnati-
 fida, 41
Ovularia avicularis, 51, 113
rigidula, 51
Paxillus microsporus, 51, 113
Peacock marsh, 7, 44
Peniophora tenuissima, 30, 114
Periconia pycomspora, 30
Peronospora trifoliorum, 30
Pestalozzia adusta, 30
funerea, 30
longiseta, 30
Phacidium lignicola, 30, 114
Pholiota, fading, 54
Pholiota autumnalis, 9
discolor, 54
rigidipes, 31, 114
terrigera, 31
Phoma amorphae, 31
bacteriophila, 31, 114
leprosa, 31, 114
roystoneae, 51, 114
smilacis, 32
Phyllosticta rhei, 22
Physcia granulifera, 32
Plants, added to herbarium, 5, 11-
 13; specimens collected, 5; con-
tributors and their contributions,
5, 6, 14-20; remarks and observa-
tions, 6, 37-44; species not be-
fore reported, 6, 21-36
Plates, explanation of, 117-34
Plowrightia morbosa, 41
Pluteus alveolatus eccentricus, 51,
115
Polygonum hydropiper, 42
Polyopus albellus, 42
 chioneus, 42
 focicolora, 42
melanopus, 32
radicatus, 32
varius, 32
Polysaccum pisocarpium, 32
Polystictus parvulus, 42
Poria pulchella, 32
Psilocybe, 94; New York species,
94-105
bay, 100
bent stem, 102
blackish, 101
blue stem, 95
brown gill, 100
chestnut, 99
dusty, 97
haymakers, 98
hilly, 103
leaf, 99
liberty cap, 103
long stem, 104
many cap, 55, 98
moist, 105
Psilocybe (continued)
mud, 101
mud-loving, 104
old, 102
one-colored, 102
sandy, 96
squalid, 97
tawny brown, 101
two-colored, 104
Psilocybe ammophila, 96
arenulina, 96
atomate, 96
atomoides, 96
camptopoda, 102
canofaciens, 103
castanella, 99
cerna, 105
clavensis, 103
conissans, 97
dichroa, 104
elongatipes, 104
foeniseci, 98
fuscofolia, 32, 100, 115
fuscofulva, 101
limicola, 101
limophila, 104
nigrella, 101
phyllogenea, 99
modesta, 99
polyccephala, 32, 55, 98
somilanceata, 103
caeulescens, 96
senex, 102
spadicea, 55, 98, 100
squalidella, 97
var. deformata, 98
var. macrospora, 98
var. umbonata, 98
uda, 105
var. elongata, 105
unicolor, 102
Ramularia karstenii, 32
Rubus glandicaulis, 32
sativus, 42
Rynchospora fusca, 42
Sagedia cestrensis, 33
Sarracenia purpurea, 44
Septoria aquilegiae, 33
dianthi, 33
magnospora, 52, 115
malvicola, 33
mirabilisima, 33, 115
Smilacina trifolia, 44
Solidago juncea ramosa, 42
Sphaeronema minutulum, 33
Sphaeropsis amorphae, 33
macrae, 33
Spongipellis occidentalis, 34
Stagonospora carpathica, 34
Steccherinum ochraceum, 34
peckii, 34
Steganosporium fenestratum, 34
Stenophyllum capillaris, 42
Stigmina populi, 34
Teichospora disseminata, 35
trimorpha, 34
Thrytidium pallidum, 35
Tipularia discolor, 42
Tricholoma, equestrian, white stem,
53-54
subdisjoined, 53
Tricholoma boreale, 35
equestre albipes, 53-54, 115
melaleucum, 35
multipunctum, 64
personatum, 8
planiceps, 35, 115
saponaceum, 36
subsaponaceum, 35, 116
subsejunctum, 36, 53, 116
terraolens majus, 52, 116
Trichostemma dichotomum, 43
Trimmatostrum salicis, 36
Uromyces spartinae, 36
Ustilago hypodytes, 36
osmundae, 43
Vaccinium oxycoccus, 43
Verbena stricta, 36
Vermicularia hysteriformis, 36, 116
Vernonia altissima, 44
Veronica virginica, 44
Volatella buxi, 36
Volvaria, silky, 54
Volvaria bombycina, 54