

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI¹

CHAS. H. PECK

Amanita peckiana Kauffm., in litt.

Pileus at first ovate, becoming broadly convex or nearly plane, glabrous at first then fibrillose or somewhat scurfy with minute adnate pinkish or cream-colored squamules, white, not striate, the margin at first incurved and bordered by the thickish union of the universal and partial veil, at length crenate-fringed or lacerate-appendiculate, flesh firm, thickish, white; lamellae free, reaching the stem, moderately broad, much broader in front, subellipsoid, pure-white, flocculose on the edge; stem stout, tapering upward, stuffed or hollow, bulbous, the bulb covered by a thick, firm, loose volva margined with ovate lobes, the flesh often pinkish or salmon-colored, especially toward the base, annulus evanescent, but in the young plant the lamellae are concealed by the very thin inner veil; spores oblong, elongated or subcylindric, obtuse, $12-16 \times 5-7 \mu$, sometimes slightly narrowed toward one end.

Pileus 5-9 cm. broad; stem 5-9 cm. long, 1-2 cm. thick.

Sandy soil under white pine trees, *Pinus strobus* L. New Richmond, Michigan. September. C. H. Kauffman.

An interesting and very distinct species, well marked by the thin, evanescent inner veil and the oblong or subcylindric spores.

Pileus subovatus, obtusus, deinde late convexus vel subplanus, primum glaber, deinde fibrillosus vel minute furfuraceus, albus, non striatus, primum margo incurvus et velis universali imperfectoque incrassatus, demum crenate-fimbriatus vel lacerate-appendiculatus, carne firmo, subcrasso, albo; lamellae liberae, attingentes, sublatae, anteriore latiores, subellipsoideae, candidae, acie flocculosae; stipes validus, deorsum attenuatus, farctus vel fistulosus, bulbosus, bulbo volva crassa, firma, laxa tecto, ovatis lobis marginata, carne saepe infra subincarnate, annulo evanescenti, lamellae juveniles velo tenui tectae; sporae oblongae, elongatae vel subcylindratae, obtusae, $12-16 \times 5-7 \mu$, aliquando leviter infra attenuate.

¹ Previous articles in this series were published in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*. The form there used is retained.

Collybia subdecumbens

Pilus thin, submembranous, convex or broadly convex, glabrous, grayish-brown or blackish-brown; lamellae thin, subclose, arcuate, adnate, variable in color, whitish-cinereous or tinged with pink; stem straight or nearly so, abruptly bent and decumbent at the base, often compressed and sometimes canaliculate, stuffed or hollow, white, shining; spores ellipsoid, $10.5 \times 4 \mu$.

Pileus 1-3 cm. broad; stem 4-7 cm. long, 2-5 mm. thick.

Among fallen oak leaves. Stow, Massachusetts. November. S. Davis.

Pileus tenuis, submembranus, convexus vel late convexus, glaber, griseo-brunneus vel nigrescente-brunneus; lamellae tenues, subconfertae, arcuatae, adnatae, in colore variabiles, albidae, cinereae vel subincarnatae; stipes rectus vel subrectus, basi abrupte decumbentus, saepe compressus, aliquando canaliculatus, farctus cavusve, nitidus, albus; sporae ellipsoideae, $10.5 \times 4 \mu$.

Collybia truncata

Pileus thin, conic or subcampanulate, prominently umbonate, with a truncate umbo, subfibrillose, rarely rimosely areolate, grayish-brown or reddish-brown; lamellae rather broad, subventricose, subdistant, adnexed, whitish or subcinereous, becoming reddish where bruised; stem equal, flexuous, fibrillose, stuffed or hollow, radicating, colored like the pileus; spores subglobose or broadly ellipsoid, $6-8 \times 5-6 \mu$.

Pileus 2-3 cm. broad; stem 2.5-4 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 mm. thick.

Pine woods. Stow, Massachusetts. November. S. Davis.

Remarkable for its radicating stem, truncate umbo and change of color assumed by the wounds.

Pileus tenuis, conicus vel subcampanulatus, prominente umbonatus, umbone truncato, subfibrillosus, rare rimose areolatus, griseo-brunneus vel rufescente-brunneus; lamellae sublatae, subventricosae, subdistantes, adnexae, albidae subcinereaeve, obtusis rufescentibus; stipes aequalis, flexuosus, fibrillosus, farctus cavusve, radicans vel basi decumbens, pileo in colore similis; sporae subgloboseae vel late ellipsoideae, $6-8 \times 5-6 \mu$.

Entoloma mirabile

Pileus conic or subcampanulate, with a prominent umbilicate umbo, thin, submembranous, minutely furfuraceous or subsquamulose, blackish-brown; lamellae arcuate, adnate, subdistant,

whitish becoming pink; stem somewhat flexuous, equal, fibrillose, hollow, sometimes compressed and canaliculate, brown, a little paler than the pileus, with white mycelium at the base; spores subglobose, angular, 10-12 μ in diameter, commonly uninucleate.

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

Swamps under maple trees. Stow, Massachusetts. August. S. Davis.

The species is remarkable for its somber coloring and its prominent umbilicate umbo.

Pileus conicus subcampanulatusve, umbonatus, umbone umbilicato, tenuis, submembranus, minute furfuraceus subsquamulosusve nigrescente brunneus; lamellae arcuatae, adnatae, subdistantes, albidae, incarnatescentes; stipes subflexuosus, aequalis, fibrillosus, fistulosus, aliquando compressus et canaliculatus, brunneus, leviter pileo pallidior, cum mycelio basi albo; sporae subglobosae, angulares, 10-12 μ in diameter, vulgo uninucleatae.

Inocybe minima

Pileus conic-convex or nearly plane, membranous, minutely fibrillose, sometimes umbonate, fragile, inrolled and sometimes split on the margin, tawny-brown; lamellae subdistant, adnate, entire on the margin, pale-tawny-brown becoming darker with age; stem slender, equal, solid, pallid; spores subellipsoid, even, 8-10 \times 4-5 μ , cystidia flask shape, 72-80 \times 20-25 μ .

Pileus 8-12 mm. broad; stem 1-1.5 cm. long, 1-1.5 mm. thick.

Gregarious. Gravelly soil by roadside. South Acton, Massachusetts. August. S. Davis.

Remarkable for its small size. It is referable to the section *Lacerae*.

Pileus conicus convexus vel subplanus, membranous, minute fibrillosus, subumbonatus, fragilis, margine involutus et aliquando rimosus, fulvo-brunneus; lamellae subdistantes, adnatae, aciei integrae, pallide fulvo-brunneae, in senectute umbrinae; stipes gracilis, aequalis, solidus, pallidus; sporae subellipsoideae, leves, 8-10 \times 4-5 μ , cystidia laguncularia, 72-80 \times 20-25 μ .

Leptonia gracilipes

Pileus thin, membranous, hemispheric-convex or nearly plane, minutely papillate becoming umbilicate, subscabrous, hygrophorous, striatulate when moist, striate when dry, blackish-brown when young, becoming paler with age; lamellae ascending or

arcuate, adnexed, white at first, then pale-flesh-color; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, slender, hollow, glabrous, mouse-gray, becoming blackish in drying, often with white mycelium at the base; spores incarnate, angular, uninucleate, apiculate, $8-10 \times 6-7 \mu$.

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

In a wood road. Stow, Massachusetts. August. S. Davis.

Pileus tenuis, membranous, hemisphaericus convexus vel subplanus, minute papillatus, demum umbilicatus, subscaber, hygrophanus, humidus striatulus, siccus striatus, in juventate nigrescente-brunneus, in senectute pallidor; lamellae ascendentes vel arcuatae, adnexae, primum albae, deinde pallide incarnatae; stipes aequalis vel deorsum leviter attenuatus, gracilis, fistulosus, glaber, murinus, in siccitate nigrescens, saepe basi albido mycelio; sporae incarnatae, angulares, uninucleatae, apiculatae, $8-10 \times 6-7 \mu$.

Leptonia validipes

Pileus thin, membranous, convex, slightly depressed in the center or subumbilicate, fragile, minutely squamulose, dark-gray or grayish-brown; lamellae thin, close, entire on the margin, adnate, white and smooth becoming pink and dusted by the spores; stem stout but fragile, pruinose above, flexuous, hollow, sometimes twisted, often bent at the base, pale-violet-gray above, white below with white mycelium at the base; spores angular, apiculate, uninucleate, $10-12 \times 6-8 \mu$.

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

Gregarious. On humus in swamps. Stow, Massachusetts. August. S. Davis.

This may possibly prove to be a large stout-stemmed form of *Leptonia gracilipes* Pk. but the description of the collector attributes no striations to the pileus of the fresh plant. This would afford a ready mark of distinction between the two species.

Pileus tenuis, membranous, convexus, in centro leviter depressus vel subumbilicatus, fragilis, minute squamulosus, nigrescente griseus vel griseo-brunneus; lamellae tenues, confertae, aciei integrae, adnatae, albae glabraeque, deinde incarnatae; stipes validus, fragilis, supra pruinosus, flexuosus, fistulose, aliquando contortus, saepe basi recurvus, supra pallide griseo-violaceus, infra albus, basi album mycelium; sporae angulares, apiculatae, uninucleatae, $10-12 \times 6-8 \mu$.

Puccinia striatospora

Spots none; sori epiphyllous or somewhat amphigenous, orbicular, prominent, commonly 1–2 mm. broad, sometimes small, numerous and gregarious, rusty-brown; spores oblong, obtuse, usually slightly constricted at the septum, $35-40 \times 20-25 \mu$, the cells longitudinally striated.

Living leaves of *Heuchera cylindrica* Dougl. Bridge Creek near Chelon Lake, Washington. July. M. E. Jones.

An interesting species, remarkable for and easily distinguished by the striated spores.

Maculae nullae; sori epiphylli vel subamphigeni, orbiculares, prominentes, vulgo 1–2 mm. lati, aliquando parvi, numerosi, gregarii, fulvi; sporae oblongae, obtusae, vulgo ad septum leviter constrictae, $35-40 \times 20-25 \mu$, loculi in longum striati.

GEOLOGICAL HALL,
ALBANY, NEW YORK.