

New York State Museum

FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL, Director

CHARLES H. PECK, State Botanist

Bulletin 67

BOTANY 6

REPORT OF THE STATE BOTANIST 1902

BY

CHARLES H. PECK

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ALBANY

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1903

University of the State of New York

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With years of election

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New York State Museum

FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL Director

CHARLES H. PECK State Botanist

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BOTANY 6

REPORT OF THE STATE BOTANIST 1902

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York

I have the honor of submitting to you the report of work done in the botanical department of the State Museum during the past year.

Specimens of plants for the herbarium have been collected in the counties of Albany, Columbia, Essex, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Suffolk, Washington and Westchester. Specimens have been received from correspondents that were collected in the counties of Albany, Cayuga, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Herkimer, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Schoharie, St Lawrence, Suffolk, Tioga, Wayne and Westchester.

The specimens collected and contributed represent 289 species, of which 235 belong to the collections of the botanist, 54 to those of correspondents; 59 are new to the herbarium, 230 are now more fully and completely represented than before. Of the 59 species, 17 are considered new species and are herein described as such. Of these, 15 are among the collections of the botanist, two belong to those of correspondents. All of the new species are fungi. The number of species added to the flora of the State is 73, but 14 of these have previously been united with other species either as forms or varieties. They have recently been published as distinct species and are now included in the additions to our flora. A list of the species of which specimens have been added to the herbarium is marked A.

Names of species added to our flora, together with notes concerning their habitats, localities, time of collection of the specimens and descriptions of new species, are contained in a part of the report marked **C**.

The number of persons who have contributed specimens is 52. Their names and their respective contributions are recorded in a part of the report marked **B**. Some of these contributions consist of specimens of extralimital species and are not included in the enumeration just given. Some of the specimens were sent for identification; but, if for any reason their preservation seemed desirable and they were in sufficiently good condition, they have been preserved and credited to the sender as a contribution. The number of those who have sent specimens for identification is 90. The number of species identified for them is 1054. These are chiefly fungi.

Remarks and results of observations on previously reported species, new stations of rare plants, unusual habitats and descriptions of new varieties are given under **D**.

During summer and early autumn the weather was unusually wet and showery, a condition often supposed to be favorable to mushroom growth. Nevertheless, the result was by no means an abundant crop. Many species which in ordinarily moist seasons grow gregariously or are scattered through fields and woods in abundance were either wholly wanting or were few and far apart. Certain species of *Amanita*, *Lepiota*, *Lactarius* and *Russula*, which are usually common were noticeably scarce or not seen at all. The common mushroom crop was almost a complete failure. The prevailing low temperature combined with an excess of moisture probably prevented the development of the mycelium and caused the absence of many species. But opportunity was afforded for the trial of the edible qualities of several of our wild mushrooms. Of those tested, eight species have been found edible. Colored figures of natural size have been prepared to illustrate these, and descriptions have been written according to the plan followed in similar cases in previous reports. These descriptions constitute a part of the report marked **E**.

The investigation of our Crataegus flora, which was begun last year, has been continued. The close resemblance many of our

species of *Crataegus* have to each other and the need of a correct knowledge of all their distinguishing characters in order to identify the species satisfactorily, make it necessary to have specimens showing flowers, mature fruit, immature and mature foliage. Our species blossom in May and early in June, but do not ripen their fruit till late in August, during September and early in October. It is therefore necessary to make at least two collections of samples from each individual tree or shrub to be identified. One taken in flowering time will show the flowers and young leaves, the other taken in fruiting time should show the ripe fruit and mature leaves. It is desirable also to have samples of young and vigorous shoots with their mature leaves, which often differ somewhat from the leaves of ordinary shoots; also of twigs of the first and second year's growth and of the early growth of the season with stipules and thorns. Specimens of all the unrecognized species of *Crataegus* growing in the vicinity of Albany and in the Champlain valley from Fort Ann on the south to Westport on the north and in North Elba have been collected. The localities in the immediate vicinity of Albany have been visited several times; those in the Champlain valley, in North Elba and the country between it and Westport twice; once in May and early June and once in September. A large amount of material has been collected, duplicate specimens having in all cases been taken. By reason of the peculiar difficulties attending the identification of these plants, owing to the confusion of species and the omission in older descriptions of any record of characters now deemed important, it has seemed best to avail myself of the aid of Professor C. S. Sargent, the distinguished dendrologist and specialist in this branch of botany. Accordingly a set of these specimens has been sent to him for identification.

Mr F. E. Fenno, an active botanist of Tioga county, has from time to time contributed to the herbarium specimens of rare and interesting plants from his county. He has given much time to the collection and study of the plants of his region and has recently sent me a very full annotated list of the species known from his own observation to occur there. In all doubtful cases these have been identified by specialists. The *Illustrated Flora*

has chiefly been followed in the arrangement and nomenclature of the list, and the territory covered is described as the Susquehanna valley and adjacent hills of Tioga county. This territory includes the greater part of the southern half of the county. It is apparently rich in species, the list containing a remarkable number for such a limited region. It has therefore seemed to me desirable that this list should be published. It, with the *Flora of the Upper Susquehanna* by W. N. Clute, will give a very fair knowledge of what species of flowering plants and ferns occur in the southern central part of our State and will be an aid in determining the range of little known and rare species. It has therefore been added to this report as appendix F.

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES H. PECK

State Botanist

Albany, Dec. 3, 1902

A

PLANTS ADDED TO THE HERBARIUM

New to the herbarium

- Delphinium ajacis L.
 Lepidium ruderales L.
 Hypericum boreale (Britton) Bickn.
 Lactuca scariola L.
 Hypochaeris radicata L.
 Artemisia stelleriana Bess.
 Xanthium commune Britton
 Aster roscidus Burgess
 Matricaria matricarioides (Less.) Porter
 Antennaria fallax Greene
 A. ambigens (Greene) Fern.
 A. brainerdii Fern.
 A. petaloidea Fern.
 Pottia riparia Aust.
 Tortula ruralis Ehrh.
 Racomitrium heterostichum Brid.
 Encalypta rhabdocarpa Schwaegr.
 Hypnum lindbergii Limpt.
 Liochlaena lanceolata Nees
 Tricholoma radicatum Pk.
 Clitocybe inversa (Scop.) Fr.
 Mycena rugosoides Pk.
 Hygrophorus subrufescens Pk.
 Lactarius luteolus Pk.
 Russula magnifica Pk.
 R. earlei Pk.
 Marasmius biformis Pk.
 M. leptopus Pk.
 M. insititius Fr.
 M. thujinus Pk.
 Leptonia hortensis Pk.
 Flammula pusilla Pk.
 Craterellus subundulatus Pk.
 Clavaria crassipes Pk.
 Secotium warnei Pk.
 Licea variabilis Schrad.
 Aecidium ligustri Strauss
 Cintractia affinis Pk.
 Phyllosticta grisea Pk.
 Gloeosporium phaeosorum Sacc.
 Sporotrichum poae Pk.
 Penicillium digitatum (Fr.) Sacc.
 P. pallidofulvum Pk.
 Macrosporium lagenariae Thum.
 Fusarium laxum Pk.
 Stilbum resinariae Pk.
 Helvella ambigua Karst.
 Detonia fulgens (Pers.) Rehm
 Geopyxis carbonaria A. & S.
 Calloria caulophylli (E. & E.) Rehm
 Lachnum inquinatum (Karst.) Schroet.
 Sclerotinia smilacinae Durand
 Ciboria americana Durand
 C. sulphurella (E. & E.) Rehm
 Caldesia sabiniae (Dellot) Rehm
 Peziza violacea Pers.
 Helotium scut. vitellinum Rehm
 Ascobolus atrofuscus Ph. & Pl.
 Melanospora vervecina (Desm.) Fekl.

Not new to the herbarium

- Actaea rubra L.
 Agrimonia striata Mx.
 Agrostis stolonifera L.
 Amorpha fruticosa L.
 Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Med.
 Anthemis cotula L.
 Antennaria canadensis Greene
 A. neglecta Greene
 A. plantaginea R. Br.
 A. neodioica Greene
 Arenaria groenlandica (Retz.) Spreng.
 Arisaema pusillum (Pk.) Nash
 Asclepias exaltata Muhl.
 Aster concinnus Willd.
 A. schreberi Nees
 Brassica rapa L.
 B. arvensis (L.) B. S. P.
 Blephilia hirsuta (Pursh) Torr.
 B. ciliata (L.) Raf.
 Calamagrostis inexpansa Gray
 Campanula rotundifolia L.
 Cassia nictitans L.
 Chelidonium majus L.
 Chrysopsis graminifolia (Mx.) Nutt.
 Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.
 Convolvulus arvensis L.

- Convolvulus spithameus L.*
Cypripedium hirsutum Mill.
Dianthus armeria L.
Drosera rotundifolia L.
Erigeron ramosus (Walt.) B. S. P.
E. philadelphicus L.
Eriophorum polystachyon L.
Eupatorium maculatum L.
Fraxinus americana L.
Galium concinnum T. & G.
Gentiana andrewsii Griseb.
Geranium maculatum L.
G. carolinianum L.
Habenaria clavellata (Mx.)
Hamamelis virginiana L.
Helianthus giganteus L.
Houstonia longifolia Gaert.
Hypericum mutilum L.
Kneiffia pumila (L.) Spach
Lactuca sagittifolia Ell.
Lobelia cardinalis L.
Lepidium virginicum L.
L. apetalum Willd.
Lilium canadense L.
Linia canadensis (L.) Dum.
Lycopus communis Bickn.
Malus malus (L.) Britton
Malva rotundifolia L.
Medicago sativa L.
Myriophyllum humile Raf.
Onagra oakesiana (Gray) Britton
Origanum vulgare L.
Panax trifolium L.
Panicum lanuginosum Ell.
Polymnia can. radiata Gray
Physalis het. ambigua (Gray) Rydb.
Polygonum convolvulus L.
P. hartwrightii Gray
Potentilla anserina L.
P. canadensis L.
P. pumila Poir.
Quercus alexanderi Britton
Ranunculus abortivus L.
Raphanus raphanistrum L.
Ribes rubrum L.
Rhynchospora macrostachya Torr.
Rubus hispidus L.
R. procumbens Muhl.
R. occid. pallidus Bail.
Sporobolus longifolius (Torr.) Wood
Sporobolus neglectus Nash
Salix balsamifera (Hook.) Barratt
Salsola tragus L.
Sanicula gregaria Bickn.
Saxifraga virginiensis Mx.
Sibbaldiopsis tridentata (Soland.) Rydb.
Taraxacum taraxacum (L.) Karst.
T. erythrospermum Andrz.
Tetragonanthus deflexus (Sm.) Kuntze
Viola palmata L.
V. pap. domestica (Bickn.) Poll.
V. arenaria DC.
V. rostrata Pursh
Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. Br.
Xanthium canadense Mill.
X. echinatum Murr.
Xyris caroliniana Walt.
Polypodium vulgare L.
Dicranum schraderi W. & M.
Hypnum oakesii Sulliv.
H. pratense Koch
H. deplanatum Schp.
Brachythecium starkii Brid.
B. salebrosum (Hoffm.)
Porella platyphylla Lindb.
Anthoceros laevis L.
Amanita flavoconia Atk.
A. caesarea Scop.
A. onusta Howe
Amanitopsis strangulata Fr.
A. volvata (Pk.) Sacc.
A. farinosa (Schw.)
Armillaria mellea Vahl
Tricholoma vaccinum (Pers.) Fr.
T. imbricatum Fr.
T. equestre L.
T. subaeutum Pk.
T. silvaticum Pk.
Clitocybe dealbata Sow.
C. tortilis (Bolt.) Fr.
C. amethystina (Bolt.) Fr.
Collybia platyphylla Fr.
C. familia Pk.
C. uniformis Pk.
C. acervata Fr.
Mycena subincarnata Pk.
M. clavicularis Fr.
M. pterigena Fr.
Omphalia campanella (Batsch) Fr.
O. umbellifera L.

- Hygrophorus pudorinus *Fr.*
 H. splendens *Pk.*
 H. capreolarius *Kalchb.*
 H. pratensis (*Pers.*) *Fr.*
 H. nitidus *B. & C.*
 H. peckii *Atk.*
 Lactarius volemus *Fr.*
 L. subdulcis *Fr.*
 L. cinereus *Pk.*
 L. griseus *Pk.*
 L. parvus *Pk.*
 Russula foetens (*Pers.*) *Fr.*
 R. granulata *Pk.*
 R. crustosa *Pk.*
 R. variata *Banning*
 R. olivascens *Fr.*
 R. rugulosa *Pk.*
 R. simillima *Pk.*
 Cantharellus cibarius *Fr.*
 C. minor *Pk.*
 C. cinnabarinus *Schw.*
 C. cinereus *Fr.*
 C. infundibuliformis (*Scop.*)
 Marasmius subnudus *Pk.*
 M. polyphyllus *Pk.*
 M. filipes *Pk.*
 Lenzites sepiaria *Fr.*
 Pholiota vermiflua *Pk.*
 P. togularis (*Bull.*) *Fr.*
 P. squarrosoides *Pk.*
 P. confragosa *Fr.*
 Cortinarius rimosus *Pk.*
 C. berlesianus *S. & C.*
 Inocybe geophylla *Sow.*
 Stropharia depilata (*Pers.*) *Fr.*
 S. johnsoniana *Pk.*
 Hypholoma subaquilum *Banning*
 Coprinus micaceus *Fr.*
 Boletus auriporus *Pk.*
 B. clintonianus *Pk.*
 Polyporus sulphureus (*Bull.*) *Fr.*
 P. resinus (*Schrad.*) *Fr.*
 P. benzoinus (*Wahl.*) *Fr.*
 P. caesius (*Schrad.*) *Fr.*
 Trametes variiformis *Pk.*
 T. serialis *Fr.*
 Fomes pinicola *Fr.*
 F. fomentarius (*L.*) *Fr.*
 F. roseus *A. & S.*
 Polystictus abietinus *Fr.*
 Daedalea quercina (*L.*) *Pers.*
 D. unicolor (*Bull.*) *Fr.*
 Merulius tenuis *Pk.*
 M. fugax *Fr.*
 M. niveus *Fr.*
 Phlebia radiata *Fr.*
 Hydnum imbricatum *L.*
 H. repandum *L.*
 H. albidum *Pk.*
 H. caput-ursi *Fr.*
 Radulum orbiculare *Fr.*
 Odontia lateritia *B. & C.*
 Tremellodon gelatinosum (*Scop.*) *Pers.*
 Craterellus cornucopioides (*L.*) *Pers.*
 Clavaria botrytis *Pers.*
 C. cristata *Pers.*
 C. stricta *Pers.*
 C. muscoides *L.*
 C. ligula *Fr.*
 C. argillacea *Fr.*
 C. tsugina *Pk.*
 Calocera cornea *Fr.*
 Lycoperdon gemmatum *Batsch*
 L. subincarnatum *Pk.*
 Granularia pulvinata (*Schw.*) *White*
 Didymium melanospermum (*Pers.*)
Mach.
 Leocarpus fragilis (*Dicks.*) *R.*
 Trichia favoginea (*Batsch*) *Pers.*
 Hemitrichia clavata (*Pers.*) *R.*
 Ustilago zeae (*Beckm.*) *Ung.*
 Puccinia podophylli *Schw.*
 Urocystis anemones (*Pers.*)
 Gymnosporangium clavipes *C. & P.*
 Septoria ludwigiae *Cke.*
 Glomerularia corni *Pk.*
 Botrytis vulgaris *Fr.*
 Helvella macropus (*Pers.*) *Karst.*
 Geoglossum ophioglossoides (*L.*) *Sacc.*
 Mitrula vit. irregularis (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*
 Leotia lubrica (*Scop.*) *Pers.*
 Cudonia circinans (*Pers.*) *Fr.*
 C. lutea (*Pk.*) *Sacc.*
 Dasyscypha agassizii (*B. & C.*) *Sacc.*
 Lachnea scutellata (*L.*) *Sow.*
 L. scubalonta *C. & G.*
 Sarcoscypha floccosa *Schw.*
 Pezicula carpinea (*Pers.*) *Tul.*

Pezizula acericola Pk.
Exoascus confusus Atk.
Sphaerotheca humuli (DC.) Burr.

Hypomyces lactifluorum Schw.
Xylaria digitata (L.) Grev.
Colpoma morbidum (Pk.) Sacc.

B

CONTRIBUTORS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Mrs A. M. Smith and Mrs C. W. Harris, Brooklyn

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Amblystegium fluitans</i> De N. | <i>Funaria hygrometrica</i> Sibth. |
| A. riparium B. & S. | <i>Georgia pellucida</i> Rabenh. |
| <i>Amphoridium lapponicum</i> Schp. | <i>Grimmia apocarpa</i> Hedw. |
| <i>Anomodon apiculatus</i> B. & S. | G. leucophaea Grev. |
| A. attenuatus Huebn. | <i>Gymnostomum rupestre</i> Schwaegr. |
| A. obtusifolius B. & S. | <i>Hedwigia ciliata</i> Ehrh. |
| A. rostratus Schp. | <i>Hylocomium brevirostre</i> B. & S. |
| <i>Aulacomnium palustre</i> Schwaegr. | H. squarrosum B. & S. |
| <i>Barbula caespitosa</i> Schwaegr. | H. triquetrum B. & S. |
| B. convoluta Hedw. | <i>Homalia jamesii</i> B. & S. |
| <i>Bartramia oederiana</i> Swartz | H. trichomanoides B. & S. |
| B. pomiformis Hedw. | <i>Hypnum chrysophyllum</i> Brid. |
| <i>Brachythecium acuminatum</i> Bv. | H. cordifolium Hedw. |
| B. laetum Brid. | H. cuspidatum L. |
| B. populeum B. & S. | H. deplanatum Schp. |
| B. rivulare B. & S. | H. fertile Sendt. |
| B. salebrosum B. & S. | H. haldanianum Gräv. |
| B. starkii Brid. | H. hispidulum Brid. |
| B. velutinum B. & S. | H. imponens Hedw. |
| <i>Bryum bimum</i> Schreb. | H. lindbergii Limpt. |
| B. caespiticium L. | H. recurvans Schwaegr. |
| B. capillare L. | H. rusciforme B. & S. |
| B. nutans Schreb. | H. schreberi Willd. |
| B. roseum L. | H. serrulatum Hedw. |
| B. torquescens B. & S. | H. splendens Hedw. |
| <i>Buxbaumia aphylla</i> L. | H. stellatum Schreb. |
| <i>Catherinea undulata</i> Bv. | H. strigosum Hoffm. |
| <i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> Brid. | H. uncinatum Hedw. |
| <i>Climacium dendroides</i> W. & M. | <i>Leptobryum pyriforme</i> Schp. |
| <i>Cylindrothecium eladorrhizans</i> Schp. | <i>Leucobryum glaucum</i> Schp. |
| <i>Dicranum flagellare</i> Hedw. | <i>Leucodon julaceus</i> Sulliv. |
| D. montanum Hedw. | <i>Myurella careyana</i> Sulliv. |
| D. longifolium Hedw. | <i>Mnium affine</i> Bland. |
| D. schraderei W. & M. | M. cuspidatum Hedw. |
| D. viride Schp. | M. drummondii B. & S. |
| D. drummondii Muell. | M. medium B. & S. |
| <i>Diphyseium foliosum</i> Mohr. | M. orthorrhynchum B. & S. |
| <i>Encalypta rhabdocarpa</i> Schwaegr. | M. punctatum Hedw. |
| E. streptocarpa Hedw. | M. rostratum Schp. |
| <i>Fissidens adiantoides</i> Hedw. | M. serratum Brid. |
| <i>Fontinalis bififormis</i> Sulliv. | M. spinulosum B. & S. |
| F. lescurei Sulliv. | M. stellare Hedw. |

Neckera oligocarpa B. & S.
 N. pennata Hedw.
Oncophorus wahlenbergii Brid.
Orthotrichum fallax Schp.
 O. anomalum Hedw.
Porotrichum alleghaniense Grout
Philonotis fontana Brid.
 P. muhlenbergii Brid.
Pottia riparia Aust.
Plagiothecium denticulatum B. & S.
 P. elegans Schp.
 P. pulchellum B. & S.
 P. striatellum Lindb.
Pogonatum alpinum Roehl.
 P. tenue E. G. Britton
Racomitrium heterostichum Brid.
 R. microcarpum Brid.
Rhabdoweisia denticulata B. & S.
Seligeria doniana C. Muell.
Sphagnum acutifolium Ehrh.
 S. cuspidatum Ehrh.
 S. quinquefarium Warnst
 S. squarrosum Pers.

Mrs E. G. Britton, New York

Dicranella heteromalla Schp.
Dicranum longifolium Hedw.
 D. fuscescens Turn.
Dicranodontium longirostre B. & S.
Weissia ulophylla Ehrh.
 W. americana Lindb.
Didymodon cylindricarpus B. & S.
Georgia pellucida Rabenh.
Tortula ruralis Ehrh.
Mnium affine Bland.
 M. spinulosum B. & S.
Ulotia crispa Brid.
Aulacomnion heterostichum B. & S.
Polytrichum juniperinum Willd.
Fontinalis dalecarlica B. & S.
Anomodon rostratus Schp.
 A. viticulosus H. & T.
Webera prolixa (Lindb.)

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Agaricus abruptus Pk.
Armillaria mellea Vahl
Cantharellus cibarius Fr.

Tortula caespitosa H. & G.
 T. tortuosa Ehrh.
Thuidium delicatulum Mitt.
 T. recognitum Lindb.
 T. paludosum R. & H.
Anthoceros laevis L.
Asterella hemisphaerica Bv.
Bazzania trilobata S. F. Gray
Blepharistoma trichophylla Dumort.
Cephalozia curvifolia Dumort.
 C. multiflora Spruce
Conocephalus conicus Dumort.
Frullania asagrayana Mont.
Geocalyx graveolens Nees
Jungermannia barbata Schreb.
Kantia trichomanis S. F. Gray
Liochlaena lanceolata Nees
Lejeunea serpyllifolia Libert
Porella platyphylla Lindb.
Ptilidium ciliare Nees
Scapania nemorosa Dumort.
Trichocolea tomentella Dumort.

Drummondia clavellata Hook.
Bryum nutans Schreb.
 B. concinnatum Spruce
Pylaisaea velutina B. & S.
Raphidostegium recurvans Schwaegr.
 R. jamesii Lesq.
 R. laxepatulum L. & J.
Plagiothecium denticulatum B. & S.
 P. mullerianum Schp.
 P. striatellum Lindb.
Hypnum fertile Sendt.
 H. splendens Hedw.
 H. umbratum Ehrh.
 H. oakesii Sulliv.
 H. crista-castrensis L.
 H. pratense Koch
Pogonatum alpinum Roehl
Typhula musciola Fr.

Hydnum cyaneotinctum Pk.
Panus strigosus B. & C.
Strobilomyces strobilaceus (Scop.)

Miss M. L. Overacker, Syracuse

Hepatica acuta (<i>Pursh</i>) <i>Britton</i>	Ribes prostratum <i>L'Her.</i>
Viola selkirkii <i>Pursh</i>	R. lacustre <i>Poir.</i>
V. renifolia <i>Gray</i>	Tiarella cordifolia <i>L.</i>
Claytonia virginica <i>L.</i>	Trillium grandiflorum (<i>Mx.</i>) <i>Salisb.</i>
C. caroliniana <i>Mx.</i>	Polymnia can. radiata <i>Gray</i>
Asclepias exaltata <i>Muhl.</i>	Lycoperdon gemmatum <i>Batsch</i>

Miss V. S. White, New York

Tricholoma fallax <i>Pk.</i>	Leptonia serrulata (<i>Pers.</i>) <i>Fr.</i>
Clitocybe marginata <i>Pk.</i>	Flammula granulosa <i>Pk.</i>
Russula adusta <i>Fr.</i>	Galera lateritia <i>Fr.</i>
R. sordida <i>Pk.</i>	Boletus scabripes <i>Pk.</i>
R. basifurcata <i>Pk.</i>	B. purp. fumosus <i>Pk.</i>
R. purpurina <i>Q. & S.</i>	Polyporus confluens (<i>A. & S.</i>) <i>Fr.</i>
R. fingibilis <i>Britz.</i>	P. carpineus <i>Sow.</i>
Marasmius viticola <i>B. & C.</i>	

Miss Emma S. Thomas, Schoharie

Daedalea unicolor <i>Fr.</i>	Calvatia maxima (<i>Schaeff.</i>) <i>Morg.</i>
Taraxacum taraxacum (<i>L.</i>) <i>Karst.</i>	

Miss Flora Zinsmeister, Syracuse

Geaster triplex *Jungh.*

Mrs A. C. Shanks, Round Lake

Polypodium vulgare *L.*

Mrs P. B. Brandreth, Ossining

Polyporus umbellatus *Fr.*

Mrs E. C. Anthony, Gouverneur

Secotium warnei <i>Pk.</i>	Cystopus tragopogonis (<i>Pers.</i>) <i>Schroet</i>
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Miss Edith Wilkinson, Tannersville

Pluteus cervinus albipes *Pk.*

F. E. Fenno, Nichols

Crataegus tomentosa <i>L.</i>	Polygonum hartwrightii <i>Gray</i>
Potentilla pumila <i>Poir.</i>	Salsola tragus <i>L.</i>
Taraxacum erythrospermum <i>Andrz.</i>	Juncus pelocarpus <i>E. Meyer</i>
Ilysanthus gratioloides (<i>L.</i>) <i>Benth.</i>	Agrostis stolonifera <i>L.</i>
Blephilia hirsuta (<i>Pursh</i>) <i>Torr.</i>	Panicum lanuginosum <i>Ell.</i>

F. S. Earle, New York

Amanitopsis volvata (<i>Pk.</i>) <i>Sacc.</i>	Hypholoma incertum <i>Pk.</i>
Clitocybe tort. gracilis <i>Pk.</i>	Stropharia sicc. radicata <i>Pk.</i>
Russula earlei <i>Pk.</i>	

G. F. Atkinson, Ithaca

Tricholoma acre <i>Pk.</i>	Clavaria muscoides <i>L.</i>
Hygrophorus peckii <i>Atk.</i>	C. pinophila <i>Pk.</i>
Merulius tenuis <i>Pk.</i>	Helvella ambigua <i>Karst.</i>
Cudonia circinans (<i>Pers.</i>) <i>Fr.</i>	H. elastica <i>Bull.</i>

S. Sherwood, Delhi

Agaricus placomyces *Pk.*

D. Griffiths, Takoma Park, D. C.

Ustilago aristidae *Pk.*

H. C. Magnus, Albany

Penicillium digitatum (*Fr.*) *Sacc.*

B. L. Robinson, Cambridge, Mass.

Acalypha gracilescens <i>Gray</i>	Carex aretata <i>Boott</i>
Acer rubrum <i>L.</i>	C. backii <i>Boott</i>
Amianthum muscaetoxicum <i>Gray</i>	C. capillaris <i>L.</i>
Antennaria brainerdii <i>Fern.</i>	C. castanea <i>Wahl.</i>
A. canadensis <i>Greene</i>	C. cephalophora <i>Muhl.</i>
A. fallax <i>Greene</i>	C. chordorrhiza <i>Ehrh.</i>
A. neglecta <i>Greene</i>	C. crawfordii <i>Fern.</i>
A. neodioica <i>Greene</i>	C. cristata <i>Schw.</i>
A. parlinii <i>Fern.</i>	C. deflexa <i>Hornem.</i>
A. parl. arnoglossa <i>Fern.</i>	C. eburnea <i>Boott</i>
A. petaloidea <i>Fern.</i>	C. exilis <i>Dew.</i>
A. plantaginea <i>R. Br.</i>	C. fernaldii <i>Bail.</i>
A. rupicola <i>Fern.</i>	C. fusca <i>All.</i>
Anthoxanthum odoratum <i>L.</i>	C. gynocrates <i>Wormsk.</i>
Arenaria serpyllifolia <i>L.</i>	C. interior <i>Bail.</i>
Aristida dichotoma <i>Mx.</i>	C. intumescens <i>Rudge</i>
Aspidium crist. x marginatae <i>Daven.</i>	C. laxiflora <i>Lam.</i>
Asplenium viride <i>Huds.</i>	C. lenticularis <i>Mr</i>
Aster divaricatus <i>L.</i>	C. livida <i>Willd.</i>
A. glomeratus <i>Bernh.</i>	C. longirostris <i>Torr.</i>
A. herveyi <i>Gray</i>	C. lurida <i>Wahl.</i>
A. junceus <i>Ait.</i>	C. oligosperma <i>Mx.</i>
A. linariifolius <i>L.</i>	C. pedunculata <i>Muhl.</i>
A. long. villicaulis <i>Gray</i>	C. pilulifera <i>L.</i>
A. polyphyllus <i>Willd.</i>	C. prasina <i>Wahl.</i>
A. schreberi <i>Nees</i>	C. pubescens <i>Muhl.</i>
A. subulatus <i>Mx.</i>	C. seorsa <i>Howe</i>
A. lind. comatus <i>Fern.</i>	C. stipata <i>Muhl.</i>
Atriplex arenaria <i>Nutt.</i>	C. tenella <i>Schk.</i>
Bidens bipinnata <i>L.</i>	C. teret. ramosa <i>Boott</i>
B. discoidea <i>Britton</i>	C. tetan. woodii <i>Bail.</i>
B. trichosperma <i>Britton</i>	C. tener. richii <i>Fern.</i>
Botrychium matricariaefolium <i>Kraun</i>	C. umbel. tonsa <i>Fern.</i>
B. virginianum <i>Sw.</i>	C. umbel. brevisrostris <i>Boott</i>
Carex albicans <i>Willd.</i>	C. vaginata <i>Tausch</i>

- Carex varia* Muhl.
C. vesicaria L.
Campanula americana L.
Chrysopsis falcata Ell.
Clitoria mariana L.
Crataegus punctata Jacq.
Cyperus nuttallii Torr.
C. diandrus Torr.
Discopleura capillacea DC.
Dirca palustris L.
Desmodium acuminatum DC.
Elatine americana Arn.
Eleocharis ovata R. Br.
E. intermedia Schultes
E. palustris R. Br.
Elymus striatus Willd.
E. virginianus L.
Epilobium hornemannii Reich.
Eriocaulon decangulare L.
Eriophorum alpinum L.
Equisetum variegatum Schleich.
Eupatorium hyssopifolium L.
Euphorbia polygonifolia L.
Euphrasia amer. canadensis Robins.
E. oakesii Wett.
E. williamsii Robins.
Frimbristylis capillaris Gray
Festuca elatior L.
F. nutans Willd.
Galium latifolium Mx.
Geum ciliatum Pursh
Gerardia skinneriana Wood
Gratiola aurea Muhl.
Hemicarpha subsquarrosa Nees
Heuchera villosa Mx.
Halenia deflexa Griseb.
Hypericum nudicaule Wall.
Iris virginica L.
Juncus brachycephalus Buch.
J. dudleyi Wieg.
J. nodosus L.
J. ten. williamsii Fern.
J. subtilis Meyer
Krigia virginica Willd.
Lobelia kalmii L.
Luzula vernalis DC.
Lycopodium clav. monostachyon G. & H.
L. obscurum L.
L. sabinaefolium Willd.
Lycopodium sitchense Rup.
L. tristachyum Pursh
Lycopus sessilifolius Gray
Lespedeza capitata Mx.
Muhlenbergia willdenovii Trin.
Oryzopsis asperifolia Mx.
Panicum pauciflorum Gray
Paronychia argyrocoma Nutt.
Pedicularis furbishiae Wats.
Pentstemon pubescens Soland.
Pinus contorta Dougl.
Pluchea camphorata DC.
Podostemon ceratophyllus Mx.
Polygala nuttallii T. & G.
Poa compressa L.
P. pratensis L.
P. serotina Ehrh.
Polygonum acre H. B. K.
P. maritimum L.
P. ram. atlanticum Robins.
P. viviparum L.
Polygonella articulata Meisn.
Potamogeton het. graminifolius W. & C.
P. lucens L.
P. pectinatus L.
P. robbinsii Oakes
P. vaseyi Robbins
P. zosteræfolius Schum.
Potentilla canadensis L.
P. norvegica L.
Pyrus arbutifolia L.
Quercus prinoides Willd.
Q. ilicifolia Wang.
Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl.
R. repens L.
R. septentrionalis Poir.
Rhynchospora capillacea DC.
Rosa nitida Willd.
Rotala ramosior Koehne
Rubus arg. randii Bail.
Ruppia maritima L.
Sabbatia stellaris Pursh
Salicorne mucronata Bigel.
Salix balsamifera Barratt
Salsola kali L.
Sanguisorba canadensis L.
Saxifraga leucanthemifolia Mx.
S. virginiensis Mx.
Senecio obovatus Muhl.
Scirpus atrocinctus Fern.

<i>Scirpus caespitosus L.</i>	<i>Spartina juncea Willd.</i>
<i>S. deb. williamsii Fern.</i>	<i>Sporobolus aspericaulis Scrib.</i>
<i>S. pauciflorus Light.</i>	<i>Trifolium hybridum L.</i>
<i>S. peckii Britton</i>	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum L.</i>
<i>Sibbaldia procumbens L.</i>	<i>Veronica serp. borealis Laest.</i>
<i>Silene antirrhina L.</i>	<i>Vicia sativa L.</i>
<i>Solidago humilis Pursh</i>	<i>Viola arenaria DC.</i>

Ralph E. Matteson, Grand Rapids Mich.

Polyporus obtusus Berk. | *Irpex crassus B. & C.*

N. L. Britton, New York

Rhexia aristosa Britton

C. E. Clark, Newark

Clitocybe dealbata deformata Pk.

J. M. Clarke, Albany

Clitocybe illudens Schw.

F. S. Boughton, Pittsford

Polyporus squamosus (Huds.) Fr.

W. R. Griffiths, Douglaston

Eucalyptus calophylla R. Br. | *Arbutus menziesii Pursh*

Schinus molle L.

F. J. Braendle, Washington D. C.

Clitocybe morbifera Pk. | *Stropharia siccipes Karst.*

Tylostoma punctatum Pk. | *Panaeolus epimyces Pk.*

A. M. Baker, Coeymans

Pholiota verniflua Pk.

N. M. Glatfelter, St Louis Mo.

Bolbitius glatfelteri Pk. | *Polyporus giganteus (Pers.) Fr*

Gyromitra brunnea Underw.

C. J. Elting, Highland

Arisaema pusillum (Pk.) Nash | *Hypholoma incertum Pk.*

E. J. Durand, Ithaca

Geopyxis carbonaria A. & S. | *Sclerotinia smilacinae Durand*

Peziza violacea Pers.

Ciboria sulphurella (E. & E.) Rehm

P. fusicarpa Ger.

C. americana Durand

Detonia fulgens (Pers.) Rehm

Ascobolus atrofuscus P. & P.

Calloria caulophylli (E. & E.) Rehm

Caldesia sabiniae (Dell.) Rehm

Lachnum aquilinum (Karst.) Schroet.

J. E. S. Heath, Waterloo Ia.

Scleroderma vulgare Fr.

Ceaster mammosus Chev.

Calvatia craniiformis (Schw.) Mory.

D. R. Sumstine, Kittanning Pa.

Lactarius sumstinei *Pk.*

| *Russula earlei* *Pk.*

Boletus parasiticus *Bull.*

W. P. Judson, Albany

Lilium canadense *L.*

C. S. Sargent, Jamaica Plain Mass.

Populus nigra elegans *Bail.*

A. R. Sweetzer, Eugene Ore.

Sparassis herbstii *Pk.*

P. M. Van Epps, Glenville

Chlorosplenium aeruginosum (*Oeder*) *DeN.*

M. S. Baxter, Rochester

Buxbaumia indusiata *Brid.*

H. P. Burt, New Bedford Mass.

Agaricus placomyces *Pk.*

E. M. Freeman, Minneapolis Minn.

Entoloma graveolens *Pk.*

| *Polyporus obtusus* *Berk.*

J. C. Arthur, Lafayette Ind.

Aecidium euphorbiae *Schw.*

| *Puccinia xanthii* *Schw.*

R. B. Mackintosh, Peabody Mass.

Lepiota rhacodes *Vitt.*

| *Lepiota cristata* *A. & S.*

Agaricus pusillus *Pk.*

B. C. Williams, Newark

Clitocybe multiceps *Pk.*

| *Clitocybe dealb. deformata* *Pk.*

F. C. Stewart, Geneva

Gloeosporium phacosorum *Sacc.*

| *Sporotrichum poae* *Pk.*

A. P. Saunders, Clinton

Morchella angusticeps gracilis *Pk.*

S. E. Jelliffe, New York

Thamnidium elegans *Lk.*

E. B. Sterling, Trenton N. J.

Agaricus tabularis *Pk.*

| *Phallus imperialis* *Schulz.*

A. *haemorrhoidarius* *Schulz.*

| *Secotium warnei* *Pk.*

Coprinus comatus *Fr.*

| *Catastoma circumscissum* *B. & C.*

C. *atramentarius* *Bull.*

| *Calvatia pachyderma* *Pk.*

Charles McIlvaine, Cambridge Md.

Merulius lacrymans (*Jacq.*) *Fr.*

G. B. Fessenden, Boston Mass.

Cortinarius intrusus *Pk.*

G. B. Morris, Waltham Mass.

<i>Cortinarius squamulosus</i> <i>Pk.</i>	<i>Coprinus silvaticus</i> <i>Pk.</i>
<i>Boletus spectabilis</i> <i>Pk.</i>	<i>Boletinus paluster</i> <i>Pk.</i>

J. G. Jack, Jamaica Plain Mass.

<i>Crataegus acutiloba</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>Crataegus laurentina</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. anomala</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. lucorum</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. coccineoides</i> <i>Ashe</i>	<i>C. macracantha</i> <i>Lodd.</i>
<i>C. collina</i> <i>Chapm.</i>	<i>C. mollis</i> (<i>T. & G.</i>) <i>Scheele</i>
<i>C. canadensis</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. peoricensis</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. champlainensis</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. podicellata</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. densiflora</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. pastorum</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. dilatata</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. praecox</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. ellwangeriana</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. pruinosa</i> <i>Wend.</i>
<i>C. fecunda</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. rotundifolia</i> (<i>Ehrh.</i>)
<i>C. flabellata</i> (<i>Spach</i>) <i>Rydb.</i>	<i>C. scabrifolia</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. holmesiana</i> <i>Ashe</i>	<i>C. submollis</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. illinoensis</i> <i>Ashe</i>	<i>C. succulenta</i> <i>Lk.</i>
<i>C. integriloba</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	<i>C. suborbiculata</i> <i>Sarg.</i>
<i>C. intricata</i> <i>Lange</i>	<i>C. venusta</i> <i>Beudle</i>
<i>C. jonesae</i> <i>Sarg.</i>	

R. A. Harper, Madison Wis.

<i>Pluteus patricius</i> <i>Schulz.</i>	<i>Gyronitra sphaerospora</i> (<i>Pk.</i>) <i>Sacc.</i>
<i>P. cervinus</i> (<i>Schaeff.</i>) <i>Fr.</i>	<i>Peziza amplispora</i> <i>C. & P.</i>
<i>Irpex fuscoviolaceus</i> <i>Fr.</i>	<i>Puccinia mesomegala</i> <i>B. & C.</i>
<i>Polyporus aurantiaeus</i> <i>Pk.</i>	<i>Septoria salliae</i> <i>Ger.</i>

W. L. Smith, Albany

Macrosporium lagenariae *Thum.*

C. M. C. Lloyd, Gloversville

A specimen of "six-leaved" clover

New York State Agric. Society

Miscellaneous collection of dried plants, 398 numbers

C

SPECIES NOT BEFORE REPORTED

Delphinium ajacis L.

Near Niagara Falls. August. E. M. Wilcox. This is an introduced plant, which is cultivated for its flowers, but it sometimes escapes from cultivation. It resembles the closely allied *D. consolida*, from which it may be distinguished by its pubescent seed vessels.

Hypericum boreale (Britton) Bickn.

Shore of Piseco lake. August. Closely related to the common *H. mutilum* but separable from it by the stem, which is scarcely branched, except at the top, by the small bracts of the cymes being similar in shape to the leaves and specially by the seed vessels, which are decidedly longer than the sepals.

Vicia angustifolia Roth

Adams, Jefferson co. June. This is closely related to *V. sativa*, the common vetch, as a variety of which it is recorded in 46th Museum report, p.122. It is now considered a valid species and may be separated from its near relative by its more narrow linear or oblong, pointed leaflets.

Kneiffia longipedicellata Small

Sandy soil near Eastport, Suffolk co. August. A peculiar form having a flexuous much branched stem and leaves a little broader than in the typical form. A specimen collected near Quogue more nearly represents the typical form. The large flower and long peduncle are distinguishing characters of the species.

Lactuca virosa L.

This introduced plant is rapidly spreading and is already found growing freely in waste places about many of our cities and villages. It was formerly confused with *L. scariola*, a species which it closely resembles and which may be distinguished by its lower leaves being sinuate or sinuate pinnatifid and by its pale achenes. Specimens of this species were collected near Trenton Falls in August.

Hypochaeris radicata L.

Fields and roadsides. Cedarhurst, Nassau co. June. G. D. Hulst. Introduced. It has also been reported from Richmond county.

Artemisia stelleriana Bess.

Seabeach. Rockaway L. I. July. G. D. Hulst. The beach wormwood is very distinct from our other species of this genus and may easily be recognized by its dense, whitish coat of tomentum and its large, erect and crowded heads of flowers.

Xanthium commune Britton

Moist ground. Whitehall. September. In our specimens the hairs on the lower half of the beaks and prickles of the burs are whitish, instead of brown.

Aster roscidus Burgess

Roadside. Piseco, Hamilton co. August. A beautiful aster related to the large leaved aster, *A. macrophyllus*, but easily distinguished by the abundance of the glands on the upper part of the stem and also on the leaves.

Matricaria matricarioides (Less.) Porter

Waste places and roadsides. Lansingburg. June. This introduced plant is easily separated from our other species of the genus by the absence of ray flowers. In size and foliage it resembles the common mayweed, *Anthemis cotula*.

Antennaria fallax Greene

Bushy places, groves and borders of woods. Menands and Westport. May.

Antennaria ambigens (Greene) Fern.

Roadsides. Sandlake, Rensselaer co. May. Related to the preceding species but separable from it by its shorter stem, broader and closer stem leaves, which are glandular on the upper surface, and by the glandular, purplish hairs of the stolens.

Antennaria brainerdii Fern.

Pastures and shaded banks. Westport and Keene, Essex co. May. Related to *A. neodioica*, from which it may be sepa-

rated by the purple hairs of the stem, though these are sometimes few and scattered and easily overlooked. The plants of the Keene locality grew on a moist, partly shaded bank near the Willey house and are larger than the others.

Antennaria petaloidea Fern.

In a recent clearing. North Elba, Essex co. June.

Plantago halophila Bickn.

Sandy soil near Eastport, Suffolk co. and near Saranac lake, Franklin co. September. This plantain has generally been considered a form of *P. major*, but it may be distinguished by its pubescence, its smaller, thicker leaves with petioles shorter than the blades and by its curved scapes.

Lycopus communis Bickn.

Near Port Jefferson, Suffolk co., and in the Adirondack region. This is closely related to *L. virginicus*, with which it has been confused and from which it may be separated by the tuberous base of the stem.

Arisaema pusillum (Pk.) Nash

Fine specimens of this plant, which was formerly considered a variety of *A. triphyllum*, were found near Highland, Ulster co., in June, by C. J. Elting and contributed by him to the herbarium.

Limnorchis media Rydb.

Swamps and wet places near Jordanville, Herkimer co. July. This and the next species were formerly thought to be forms of *Habenaria hyperborea*, which they closely resemble. State Museum report 50, 1:126.

Limnorchis huronensis (Nutt.) Rydb.

Wet places and swampy ground about Jordanville. July. Also in Petersburg, Rensselaer co. A much smaller plant than the preceding. *L. dilatata linearifolia* Rydb. is represented in the herbarium by a specimen collected many years ago by Rev J. A. Paine near Hidden lake, Herkimer county.

Carex crawfordii Fern.

This sedge, which has long been known as *C. scoparia* var. *minor*, is common in wet places in the eastern and northern parts of the State. It has been raised to specific rank and given a new name by Mr Fernald.

Botrychium matricariae (Schrank) Spreng.

South Corinth, Saratoga co. August.

Pottia riparia Aust.

Limestone rocks. Near Chilson lake, Essex co. July. Sterile. Mrs A. M. Smith and Mrs C. W. Harris. This is a very small moss and one that is easily overlooked. It is rarely fertile.

Tortula ruralis Ehrh.

Limestone rocks. Green lake near Jamesville, Onondaga co. July. Mrs E. G. Britton. The specimens are without fruit.

Racomitrium heterostichum Brid.

Eagle rock gorge near Chilson lake. June. Mrs Smith and Mrs Harris. This is variety *gracilescens*, a slender moss, and these specimens are without fruit.

Encalypta rhabdocarpa Schwaegr.

Near Chilson lake. June. In fruiting condition. Mrs Smith and Mrs. Harris.

Hypnum lindbergii Limpt.

Regina swamp and Pyramid lake, near Chilson lake. September. Mrs Smith and Mrs Harris.

Liochlaena lanceolata Nees

Regina swamp near Chilson lake, growing on decaying wood. June. Mrs Smith and Mrs Harris. The specimens are fertile and in fine condition.

Amanita flavoconia Atk.

Woods and thickets. Adirondack mountains. July and August. Closely resembling *A. frostiana* in size and color but distinguishable by the even margin of the pileus, the floccose edge of the lamellae and the fragile character of the volva, which

easily separates from the slightly bulbous base of the stem and adheres to the soil that surrounds it. Both it and the annulus are of a beautiful, chrome yellow color.

Tricholoma radicatatum n. sp.

PLATE 82, FIG. 15-19

Pileus fleshy, firm, umbraculiform or broadly convex, dry, minutely silky fibrillose or obscurely fibrillose squamulose, somewhat shining, pale grayish brown, the center usually darker and often tinged with reddish brown, the margin thin, cuticle separable, flesh white, taste disagreeable; lamellae thin, close, emarginate, adnexed, having a decurrent tooth, white; stem firm, nearly equal, hollow with a small cavity, slightly fibrillose, distinctly radicating, white; spores broadly elliptic, .0002-.00024 of an inch long, .00016-.0002 broad.

Pileus 2-3 inches broad; stem 1.5-4 inches long, 3-5 lines thick. Under coniferous trees. North Elba. September.

This mushroom loses its unpleasant flavor in cooking and is edible. A more full and popular description is given in another part of the report.

Clitocybe inversa (Scop.) Fr.

Pine groves. Near Northville, Fulton co. August. A stout form with a thick stem.

Mycena rugosoides n. sp.

PLATE 31, FIG. 17-34

Pileus fleshy but thin, campanulate, usually broadly umbonate, glabrous, hygrophanous, even but striate on the margin when moist, paler and uneven when dry, with close irregular radiating rugae, variable in color; lamellae subdistant, rounded or emarginate next the stem, adnexed, whitish or smoky white; stem long, even, glabrous, hollow, radicating, villose tomentose at the base, white or pallid, often tinged with reddish brown at the base; spores elliptic, .0003 of an inch long, .0002 broad, granular.

Pileus 6-12 lines broad; stem 1.5-3 inches long, .5-1.5 lines thick. Gregarious on much decayed, mossy, prostrate trunks of coniferous trees. North Elba. September.

Three forms occur which are separable by color. One is wholly white, another has the pileus and stem cinereous or grayish

brown and the lamellae white, the third has the pileus blackish brown, the stem pallid or grayish brown and the lamellae smoky white. Reddish stains sometimes occur on any part of the plant. These are possibly due to insect injury. The umbo is often very obtuse or almost flat at the top. This species is separated from *M. rugosa* by its moist umbonate pileus, its long stem, its straight, not oblique, rooting base and by its habitat. The villosity at the base of the stem is grayish white.

***Hygrophorus subrufescens* n. sp.**

PLATE M, FIG. 1-6

Pileus fleshy, but thin on the margin, convex or nearly plane. dry, minutely floccose squamulose, pale pink or grayish red, flesh whitish, faintly tinged with pink, taste mild; lamellae sub-distant, decurrent, whitish; stem rather long, equal or nearly so. flexuous, glabrous, solid, white; spores elliptic, .0003 of an inch long, .0002 broad.

Pileus about 1 inch broad; stem 1.5-3 inches long, 2-4 lines thick. Among fallen leaves in woods. Port Jefferson, Suffolk co. August.

This species belongs to the section *Camarophyllus*, and is related to *H. leporinus*, from which it may be separated by its different color, thinner margin of the pileus and glabrous stem.

***Hygrophorus peckii* Atk.**

Woods, pastures and bushy places. July and August. Ithaca. G. F. Atkinson. Gansevoort, Saratoga co., Westport, Essex co. and Piseco, Hamilton co. It is most closely related to *H. psittacinus*, from which it is separated by its odor and decurrent lamellae.

***Lactarius luteolus* Pk.**

PLATE 83, FIG. 7-11

Among fallen leaves in woods. Port Jefferson. August. A very distinct species, easily known by its mild taste, copious milk, changing from white to brown on exposure to the air, and by the somewhat viscid pubescence of the pileus and stem. Milk flows readily from any part of the plant on the slightest injury, and wounds assume a dark brown color. The plant is edible; and is more fully described in another part of this report.

Russula magnifica n. sp.

PLATE N, FIG. 1-4

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex and umbilicate when young, centrally depressed or infundibuliform when mature, glabrous, viscid when young and moist, even, but the cuticle sometimes rimose squamose in the center, even on the margin, the thin pellicle subseparable, flesh white or whitish, odor and taste alkaline, strong and disagreeable; lamellae narrow, crowded, unequal, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish with a faint pinkish reflection, becoming reddish brown where bruised and rusty brown when old; stem equal or narrowed downward, solid, becoming spongy or sometimes cavernous within when old, white; spores white, even or nearly so, subglobose, .0003-.0004 of an inch long, .00025-.0003 broad.

Pileus 4-10 inches broad; stem 2-5 inches long, 8-18 lines thick. Among fallen leaves in woods. Port Jefferson. August.

This is the largest species of *Russula* known to me. It is related to *R. delicata* and *R. brevipes*, from which its large size, peculiar odor and viscid pileus separate it. Sometimes the surface of the pileus is irregularly spotted with small unequal depressions or cavities. The odor persists in the dried specimens.

Russula earlei n. sp.

PLATE N, FIG. 5-10

Pileus fleshy, firm, hemispheric, becoming broadly convex or nearly plane, sometimes centrally depressed, glabrous, very viscid, the margin even when young but sometimes rimose and uneven when old, stramineous, becoming paler with age, flesh whitish or yellowish, taste mild; lamellae thick, distant, adnate, with a few intermediate short ones near the margin, whitish becoming yellowish; stem short, firm, equal or nearly so, solid, becoming spongy within, white; spores white, subglobose, .0002-.00024 of an inch broad.

Pileus 1.5-2.5 inches broad; stem 1-1.5 inches long, 3-5 lines thick. Among fallen leaves in woods. Port Jefferson. August. The spores of this species are unusually small for the genus. This character, with the pale glutinous pileus and distant lamellae, marks the species as very distinct. I take pleasure in dedicating it to its discoverer, Professor F. S. Earle.

Marasmius biformis n. sp.

Pileus thin, submembranaceous, campanulate or nearly plane, generally umbilicate, glabrous, bay red or pale chestnut color and striatulate when moist, paler or grayish and rugosely striate when dry; lamellae rather close, adnate and joined together at the stem, grayish tinged with creamy yellow; stem slender, stuffed or minutely hollow, covered with a dense, downy pubescence, which is brown when moist, cinereous when dry, sometimes slightly tawny toward the base.

Pileus 4-8 lines broad; stem about 1 inch long, .5 of a line thick. Gregarious in groves of coniferous trees. Sandlake, Rensselaer co. August.

The species is closely related to *M. subnudus*, but the plant is much smaller, the pileus is usually umbilicate and the stem not inserted. The mycelium binds together a mass of dirt and needles which adhere to the base of the stem when the plant is taken from the ground. In some groups nearly all the pilei are campanulate, in others they are nearly plane. This feature is suggestive of the specific name.

Marasmius tomentosipes Pk.

Much decayed, mossy, prostrate trunks of trees. North Elba. September. Similar in color to *Omphalia campanella*, but differing in its more scattered mode of growth, its longer straight stem sprinkled with tawny mealy particles or covered with tawny tomentum and in its less distinctly umbilicate pileus. In our specimens the stem is flocculent mealy at the top, has scattered flocculent particles below and a copious tomentum at the base, all of a tawny color. The specimens revive under the influence of moisture as in the genus *Marasmius*, and for this reason they have been referred to this genus. The species was founded on specimens collected in Idaho.

Marasmius leptopus n. sp.

Pileus thin, broadly convex or nearly plane, glabrous, obscurely and rugosely striate on the margin, reddish brown; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnate, white; stem slender, glabrous, hollow, inserted, whitish or pallid; spores oblong or narrowly elliptic, .0003-.00035 of an inch long, .00012-.00015 broad.

Pileus 3-5 lines broad; stem 1-1.5 inches long, about .5 of a line thick. Fallen leaves. Botanical garden, Bronx park. August.

Marasmius insititius Fr.

Fallen oak leaves. Port Jefferson. August.

Marasmius thujinus n. sp.

Pileus membranaceous, hemispheric or convex, often slightly umbilicate, subglabrous, distantly striate on the margin, cinereous tinged with lilac; lamellae few, distant, adnate, white; stem capillary, hollow, inserted, glabrous or with a few minute, scattered flocci toward the base, pallid, sometimes slightly brownish toward the base.

Pileus 1-1.5 lines broad; stem 6-12 lines long, scarcely thicker than a hair. Fallen leaves of arbor vitae, *Thuja occidentalis*. North Elba. September.

Under a strong lens the pileus is seen to be minutely pulverulent tomentose, and the stem adorned with a few minute, scattered flocci.

Leptonia hortensis n. sp.

Pileus thin, convex, umbilicate, hygrophanous, reddish brown and striatulate when moist, paler and silky when dry; lamellae thin, close, adnexed, whitish when young, pinkish when mature; stem short, thin, glabrous, hollow, colored like the pileus; spores angular, uninucleate, .0003-.0004 of an inch long, .0003 broad.

Pileus 5-10 lines broad; stem 8-12 lines long, about 1 line thick. Naked ground in gardens. Menands, Albany co. July.

Flammula pusilla n. sp.

PLATE M, FIG. 35-41

Pileus thin, convex becoming nearly plane, glabrous, viscid, pale buff or yellow ferruginous; lamellae narrow, close, adnate, whitish when young, brownish ferruginous when mature; stem short, equal, solid or stuffed, floccose fibrillose, whitish becoming ferruginous toward the base, which is slightly villose strigose, flocculent pulverulent at the top; spores elliptic, .0003 of an inch long, .00016 broad.

Pileus 6-12 lines broad; stem 8-15 lines long, about 1 line thick. Roots of stumps and water-soaked wood in open places. Smithtown, Suffolk co. August.

This species resembles small forms of *Naucoria semiorbicularis* in shape and color, but its more viscid pileus, adnate lamellae, solid or merely stuffed stem and peculiar habitat distinguish it. In very young plants a slight whitish veil is perceptible.

Craterellus subundulatus Pk.

Pileus thin, firm, subinfundibuliform, slightly floccose squamulose or fibrillose, grayish or grayish brown, wavy or lobed on the margin, the lobes often overlapping; hymenium slightly radiately rugose, creamy white; stem short, firm, solid, colored like the pileus; spores elliptic, .0003 of an inch long, .00016 broad.

Pileus 4-8 lines broad; stem 5-10 lines long, 1-1.5 thick. Gregarious or caespitose. Under beech trees. New York Botanical garden. August.

Closely related to *C. sinuosus*, from which it differs in its smaller size, solid, darker colored stem and slightly smaller spores. Formerly referred to the genus *Thelephora*.

Clavaria crassipes n. sp.

Stem thick, firm, solid or sometimes with a cavity at the base, glabrous white or whitish, repeatedly branched above, the branches very numerous, crowded, solid, terminating in obtuse or obtusely dentate tips, whitish or slightly yellowish; spores oblong, uninucleate, .0006-.0007 of an inch long, .00025-.0003 broad, with an oblique apiculus at the base.

Plant 3-6 inches high, 2-4 inches broad in the widest part, with the short stem about 1 inch thick. In woods and groves. Sand-lake. August.

The flesh of the stem when cut or broken slowly assumes a smoky brown color.

Clavaria tsugina n. sp.

Stem very short, glabrous, branching from the base, solid, the branches few or many, suberect, sometimes crowded, flexible, rather tough, solid, terminating in acute tips, young plants and growing tips creamy yellow, older parts and mature plants

