Mycological Notebook

consisting of field notes, observations etc.
discussions of the literature of species col-
lected as well as tables, keys, etc collected
from sundry sources.

by

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Volume One

June 1917 - March 31, 1920
June 10, 1917. 1001-5. Very late spring. Has rained for several days, including today. At sap house discovered a large quantity of 1002 in a pile of chunks. At first thought it one of Tremellaceae but the presence of minute papillae raised question as to its being an immature pyrenomycete. Observe further. Many pyrenomycetes abundant, some perhaps in the conidia stage as they were primrose. A Lepta 1003 and Calyptra 1004 and a small amount of Coprinus micaceus (Un) only Agarics seen. Polyphorius sanguineus (Un) seen, not collected. One of Pezizaceae 1001 and a rust on gooseberry (?) in swamp 1005. Complete collections.  
June 11, 1917. 1006 Favolus canadensis Klotzsch in sense of Fries. This specimen is squamulose and fibrillose, ferruginous in center of larger asporophores. Cf. Distinction between F. europaeus and F. canadensis in Fries Euphycologia 498-9. 1836-8. Overholts thinks they are synonymous, the F. europ. forms being older stages. See if field observations will corroborate this.
June 13, 1917 1007-1014

Fungi found growing among grasses in front of shop on either side of partially rotted plank. Are they different stages of the same. Some specimens like #1009 were left for collection later to see if they develop into fungi like 1008. Collected some resupinate fungi from the bottom of an old brush pile (Alnus, Betula etc) on the way after the cows.

June 14, 1917 1008a; 1015-1016

Rained the greater part of the day. Collected a disease on Anserinae: Triphyllum (S.) Schott. (#1015 Uromyces Calladii [Schweiz]). May be connected with insects as red lice or scale insects — were invariably present on diseased leaves, causing a very marked mottling such as occurs in mosaic disease of tobacco. Specimens like 1002 were p white pruinose, drying down gradually noted tonight, 1008a specimens left to develop from the 1008 collection collected. One of Pezizaceae, one of Agaricaceae and two polypores noted in quantity. Also Polyp. hirsutus. Some applanatus noted, causing decays.
decay of Acer, as also the sterile stroma of Heliocella (?),
especially on an old stump which bore Coprinus
micaceus the early part of the preceding summer.

June 22, 1917, 1017-1020, 1022-1023.

Weather has been pleasant for the past few days, all the fleshy forms noted June 14 and not collected have dried or disappeared. Noted one of Bulgaricaceae
two or three Thelephoraceae & two or three of the
Polyporaceae which I could not collect without a
knife.

June 23, 1917, 1024-1028

Pleasant weather. Cecil collected this morning, bringing in two specimens of Boletus scaber (# , ). Both were infested with larvae.

Oxidase action strong. Where I split the
stipe, flesh was white turning slightly greenish, then brown, about the color of A. campestris after ground up for enzyme extraction. Turned
gray on drying. Does this color change hold
true for the whole species or in the variety
which has been named from this character?

Also a beautiful pink fungus with thick
lamellae which tear very easily into two
plates. He also brought in an immature
Fomes, and some Polystictus like specimens

On trip tonight collected an Irpex, perhaps
apolyppore, which was noted in fresh con-
dition June 14, 1917. Only a portion was
collected. A beautiful orange red agaric
(Mycena leiana?) collected, perhaps pink
spores. Several specimens of a 2-stomatus
noted on dead wood. Also a fallen beech
with pyrenomyceetes abundant, and a fallen
branch tree with lichens (crustose) which
I did not stop to examine closely.

June 24, 1917, 1029 - 1030.

Rained all day. Collected only a Favolus &
Boletus variipes var pallidipes Pk. (#
Is there any connection between Boletus & young
Birch woods? Saw a dacomyceetes, bright red,
a few stray agarics and two or three Sterea which
show up better after their soaking. Stereis pulmon-
aria & S. amplissima very abundant and conspicuous
also one or two Stereocaulis and Ramalinae
The black gelatinous fungus on the wood pile at the sap house is soaked up but not so large & fresh looking as formerly (1002) Noted Daedalea quercina on Engfains cinerea log.

June 29, 1917. 1051-1060.

1051 Boletus scaber has white flesh.

The cap, then the stipe more slowly turns from pink to brown then to nearly black.

The tubes gradually follow the same color change. The outside of the stipe green when eaten by insects.

A rainy day. Collected on the side of sugar woods facing east. Tricholoma grandiflora abundant, also Hygrocybe chlorophanus.? Saw a specimen of one of Bolariaceae or Stilbaceae which I could not collect owing to lack of jack-knife. Saw Tulip (?) several pyrenomycetes or their imperfect stages. Saw a fungus with white pores resupinate on end of log which might have been mistaken for a poria but for the narrow pileus at the top.

July 5, 1917 1061-1062.

Two aquanics from north of Mrs. Woodards house. One poly pore from a hemlock stump. Saw a Pleurotus
not ostreatus, Polyporus versicolor and other polypores
which I did not collect.

July 7, 1917. 1077-1083

No rain for a week, saw Incholema grandis
but too dried and insect eaten to collect.
young pilei of Polyporus perennis or
cinnamonus; scattered, partially dried
specimens of Hygrophanus chlorophanus;
Collected Pleurotus ostreatus to eat.

Boletus decorus (#1077) would be an interesting
one to work out oxidases and chromogens
When cut in two the stipe has a deep
red brown color occurring in spots
which in the lower part run together
to form a solid color. The tubes
turn a greenish
blue on being cut
which color gradually
migrates
toward the top
of the pileus. The red brown dots

Boletus decorus [natural size]
appear on the flesh and a very thin layer of red brown appears just under the top of the pileus. Collected three specimens of varying size, probably Lacholoma, the smaller of which was arorlate all over with the stipe, covered with long arorcoles dried and turned up at the end the another with only the margin and stipe and the larger umbilicate with only the margin beginning to be arorlate. Can these be varieties or different stages of the same species? They were found growing, not more than two rods apart on ground among grasses, under the bricks on the top of the 'Journal' lot.

July 8, 1917  1084-1088

Still no rain, saw Hygroponus chlorophana usually dry a few lemon yellow and a few bright red pilei growing among them. Boletus scaber var alutaceus. #1084 is notable for having a shorter stipe and for its flesh not turning brown very rapidly, the stipe turning very slowly, the stipe being only clay color on the upper end after all
notes taken and this written. There is a thin layer just inside the outer covering which is already an intense black. What is it?)

Hyphophorus conicus Scop. ex Fr. # 1087.

Is this a connecting form between H. conicus and H. cuspidatus Fr. I take it from Murilli's descriptions that H. cuspidatus differs only in not blackening, of which however he does not state in his description, and in the more slender glabrous stipe. Look up Peck's original description and see if there is any real difference, else why should it be confined to its original collections to a locality, are his spore measurements reliable? My specimens blacken have a short stipe which is thicker than H. cuspid, but looks nearly glabrous.

These specimens are as small as H. cuspidatus Aquilinus conicus Scop. H. Carn. ed. 2. 2443, 1772.

Hyphophorus " Fr. Epic. Myc. 331, 1838

Hyphophorus cuspidatus Peck Bull. Torr. Club 2414, 1897

see also Murilli N Am. Fl. 96: 379, 1916.
July 11, 1917

good soaking rain

July 12, 1897 1917 1089-1092

1089 Boletus versipellis Fr. This species certainly has the margin appendiculate and turned under, but otherwise does not seem distinguishable from Boletus scaber. Are they distinct? Fries in his Speciosis. 424, contrasts sicca prumo with endospermico of B. scaber and velo membran. adilari

inflex appendiculato with margine cortinato of B. scaber. He inquired whether B. versipellis has "sporidia rotunda" as painted by Schaeffer t. 103. He states B. scabri corto fusciformia. Cfr Rolle Bultz apud Clus. Hist. p. 284.

Stellb. t 15 A.

Murrill cites B. versipellis as a synonym with a question mark.

1091 Collybia floccipes Fr.? Epic 87.

color of pileus does not agree, not umbonate.

Unable to identify by Murrill's keys.
1092 Tricholoma
Another species I am unable to identify by Merrills keys, by Cooke & Snelter or Tr., I was unable to decide whether it belongs in Simacina or Hygrophanus.

Cecil brought in a specimen of Poly porous cyanabarinus nearly as deadaloid as a Daedalea but the pores are very much smaller.

July 13, 1917 1094-1113 1128, 1129
1096 Boletus calopus? has color reactions like Boletus decorus p.10, and perhaps is that species. Stem not noticeably reticulated.

1111 a very curious saddleshaped discocyste 1109 destroyed by insects, number used over.

July 15, 1917 1114
Mutinus brought in by papa from sap house, the outer envelope not collected rained hard in the late P.M.

Noted several cases of mosaic disease. Cecil brought in some Tomes aplanatus. Collected four forms on way back from swimming pool. Incholoma and Collybia. It seems strange I should not find annulated or decurrent lamellae and spor colors other than white. Found one ferruginous today and two strophariae. Collected what I expect is a Mutinus egg and placed it in light moist soil to see if it will develop. Noted some more like #1008 and 1009 growing in the same place collected July 17, 1917.

July 17, 1917.  1120-1127; 11.07; 11.30

Mamma collected one of the Stylariae while feeding Lens. Cloudy today, rained just at night. Collected some in sugar woods, also another Mutinus from same place as #1114. Perhaps some have colored spores.
July 18, 1917. 1131-1137.

# 1131 Boletus subtomentosus. Very little color change. Was this because they were put in the refrigerator until morning before they were identified.

# 1136 Collybia radicata Reht (Relihan ex Fr.)

This specimen has slightly decurrent lamellae as also that 1897 which was destroyed. Should this not be placed with Clitocybe. See spores. Is Clitocybe megaspora Clements Butternw. Neb. 4: 18. 1896 a synonym. Who is authority for C. radicata Aquinicus (Collybia) radicata Fr. Synt. Myc 1: 116. 1821

Fr. Epic. Synt. 81. 1838

Fries separates Ag. longipes Bull. Herb. Fr. 232. 1789 from it in Epic. Synt. Myc. 81. 1838 for white specimens. Found a spec of longipes pure white smaller, younger and extremely viscid. They seem to me distinct alt the they dry alike.
July 19, 1917  1138 - 1141

1139 and 1140 were collected near each other
May be the same thing

July 21, 1917  1142 - 1143.

Dry yesterday, we rained some last night.
The mutinus specimens both have developed, but
was too busy with hay yesterday to think of them.

July 22, 1917  1144 - 1176 except 1163.

Rained a little yesterday. 1168 probably the
same as 1167 as it was collected on the same
side hill. Clavariae give much trouble on
drying, bleaching and staining the blue tissue
paper, staining the labels and obliterating the ink.

July 24, 1917  117.7 - 119.5

Is 1177 a young Boletus infested with a
myxomycete—It hardly seems to be one of the
Pulverulentii. If it is, it is B. Ravenelli B & C.
on auriflammens B & C.

1178 Flesh sky blue, tubes blue green, the
color of the flesh appearing slowly, and
disappearing slowly. The flesh tubes appear
rapidly and disappearing slowly.
Have found several decayed Boletes enshrouded by a white mycelium. Collected one a little firmer than the others, in number. Study.

# 1190 and 1191 both *Laetiporus* were collected about three feet from each other and may be same species. #1192+1193 both Myxomycetes were collected near each other (about 2 in apart).

Myxomycete plasmodia are very abundant in the "Woodland" woods.

July 25, 1917  1198-1199
July 26, 1917  1163, 1200-1213.

#1202 a *Cantharellus* shows reticulated lamellae suggesting the genus *Mervalis*.

July 30, 1917  1214-1230.
Trip around Tadmor hill, collecting mostly *Russulae*. Rained yesterday.
Notes on 1225-1230 written up next morning when specimens were less fresh.

Aug. 1, 1917  1231
Cecil brought in a *Clitocybe*, very hot weather.
August 2, 1917  1232

#1232 was collected near the spot where an aqaricus with a very thick annulus was collected a short time before ( ). In this however the veil seems thicker and more firmly attached to the margin than to the stipe. Is this a Hypholoma?

Slight sprinkles yesterday, hard shower today. Found very little to collect, say saw one sp. scarcely beyond the button stage. The buttons were arranged in two rows at right angles to each other, each about 3 feet long but not forming a ring as far as I could detect. I will try to collect tomorrow. Founda peculiar growth like a cedar apple but firmer on a wild Rosca sp. Collected two other aqarics unable to write up, so destroyed.

August 4, 1917  1233-1234.

Collected remains of sp. mentioned above in button stage (#1233). Most had been trampled. Collected Telephore on cornstalks, #1234.
August 8, 1917, #1235, 1236
Boletus scaber var nivens according to Peck.
Cerionyces viscidus (E) Murr. N. Amer. 9:139.
where he gives among the synonyms
Boletus nivens Fr. Obs. Myc. 1:111.
These specimens do not change color when
wounded. Should this be regarded as distinct
look up above reference to Fr. Also see what
laceque quoted as var of scaber see p. 22.
Lace, has done with B. nivens. The
fire was low and the specimens decayed before
they dried. see p. 24.
Aug 9, 1917   12:37
Very rainy day. Went thru the woods and
did not see any animal forms. Numbered a
few specimens collected in previous years.
Aug 21, 1917   12:38 -12:47
Rainy and cold for the last 10 days have had
headaches. Collected an ambiguous spec.
today with lamellae all the way from light
pink to dark brown. It seems like an aquarius
# in connection with #1242 cf. R. purpurea
and R. uncialis taster mild.
#1245 seems to fit Russula ventricosipes Ph. except size and stipe character.

Aug 24, 1917. 1248

#1248 Boletus purpureus Fr. I cannot seem to locate this name in murrill. The description of it as given is Peck fits fairly well except there is no trace of purple in the stipe color and no reticulations noted. The extreme rapidity of color change from yellow to bottle green is very noticeable. It is also curious that an area in cross section at the base of the stipe turns only after a minute or two but becomes much blacker gradually. The color fades on the action of strong light. The top of the pileus stains paper a light green.

X natural size
Aug. 29, 1917  744-779
A very rainy day. Cecil and David brought in two lots of fungi. Those known were dried at once as usual. Notes were taken on a few, the rest were taken to St. Louis wrapped in tissue paper in my collection basket.

Sept. 17, 1917 #1155
 Compared Boletus. Very unsatisfactory to compare dried material. In connection with #1155 Boletus chrysenteron, unable to determine more than before. In this connection B. chrysenteron albocarnensus Peck 1900 fits these specimens except he states that the flesh is constantly white except near cuticle where it is red. My field notes say slowly changing to blue when wounded.
Boletus niveus Fr Obs Myc. 1:111. Sacc. gives:
 Boletus scaber [var] E pileus omnino albo; B. niveus Fr Obs 1 p.111 cum forma aeruginea Obs II p.260; B. holopus Rost. t.48 Cfr Wemm p.303 Clus. Fern gen X spec 2.
Peck says: Boletus niveus Fr. Sandy soil...
Boleti

T. Fries, Peck ++, Murrill
Rosthouttes
Boletus
Viscipelles
Pulverulentoi
Subprunosi
Subtomentosi
Sacripedes
Cerionyces
Calopodes
Calopodes
Edules
Edules
Versipelles
Versipelles
Suridi
Suridi
Suillelus
Boletusanaanas
Boletillus
Hyporrhodii
Hyporrhodii
Tylopilus
Lecosporus
Cariosi
Gyroporus
Favosi
Strobilomyces
Strobilomyces
Boletinus
Boletinus
Boletinellus

Yates, Harry S. Comparative Histology of Certain Californian Boletaceae
This has by some been considered a white variety of Boletus scaber Tr. It appears to us to be worthy of specific distinction, for it differs from that species not only in the color of the pileus but also in its smaller size tubes and in the character of the stem, which is adorned with mere scurfy or appressed squamules instead of the conspicuous dot-like fibrous scales of the stem of B. scaber.


Field notes of 1235:

Boletus nuvens Tr. [B. scaber var. nuvens]
pileus white, unchanging, light buff, flesh white, unchanging tubes free, white, stipe fibrous cartilaginous white without punctate squamose as in B. scaber
On earth in swamp, Tadmer area, Pawlet, Vt.

Aug 8, 1917
# 1015 Uromyces Ari-triphylli (Schw) – Teste Arthur

(Caoma (accidium)) aruitatum schw. Ibid. II 4:309, 1832
Uromyces Ari-virginici Howe Ibid 5:4 3 1874
Uromyces Calladii Carl; Ellis N. Am. Fungi 232, 1879
Nagredo Calladii (Schw) Arthur N. Am. 7:236, 1902.

Dacc. Syll 2: gives Uromyces Calladii (Schw) Carl, and Accidium draconetnum schw.
as separate spp. citing Cooke Handb. Brit. Fungi 2:538, 1871 = 1611 as authority for
spelling for Acc. Dracontii instead of Dracontionatum as schw spelled it. In Dacc. Syll 2:1582 1912 he divides
U. Calladii (Schw) Carl into U. Ari virginici (Schw) Howe and U. Arisaema Cooke, the
U. Calladii being improper on acct of Int Rules.
Sydow Mon. Ured. 2:1910 recognises
U. Arisaemae, U. Ariverginici and U.
pestantrae. Howe

Arthur N Am 7: 236 1912 lumps all the
above under Mugato Calladie (Sew) Arthur.
Study further to see if the contrast in
the descriptions which follow will hold.

2861.51 C. A Dracontionatum L. V. S. frequens in
foliis et petioliis etiam scapis Atri Dracontii;
Bethl. Non idem cum priori [C. A Aroidatum] L. V. S
syn Car 457] Etiam Salem.

C. maculis pallidis late extensis plerumque
in totum foliorum superflciem v. magnis
in petioli in folio, fere totum scapis
occupantibus. Pseudoperidiiis magnis
spiratis cerebris, sine ordine in macula
dispositis. Sporidiiis aurantiacis
Uromyces Arisaema Cooke (sacc. Syll. 21)

... accidis hydropyllis sine maculis plerunque per totam foliorum superficiem vel marquam eius partem aequaliter distribuitis minutis breviter cupulatis flavis margine incise; accidiosporis angulato-globosis vel ellipsoides minute verrucosis, hyalino-flavidis 13–26 x 15–21... Nab in foliis Arisaema Dracontii, macrospatti trophylli in America boreale et Mexico.

... Christman figures Uromyces Arisaemae
Bot Gaz 39: pl 8 fig 13. 1905
Collation of Karsten, Symbolae ad Mycologiam fennicam.

I Notices vis hallkrafets pro Fauna et Fenn. Förhandlingar 1876 (Helsingfors).

II Meddelanden.

III Soc. pro Fauna et Fennicam. 15:54-59, 1876 (Helsingfors).

IV Ibid, 2:171-183, 1878. Ibid.


XVII Ibid 13:159-165, 1886.


XXXII Acta Soc. pro Fauna et Fenn. 9:1-11, 1893.
XXXIII ibid 11:1-11.1895

Mycologia Fennica


Pars secunda Pyrenomycetes ibid 23:1-252. 1873.

Pars tertia Basidieomycetes ibid 25:1-377. 1876

Pars quarta Hypodermii, Phycomycetes et Myxomycetes ibid 31:1-144. 1879
Specimens of Hymenogastraceae in Ms. Bot Gard Herb.


Hydnangiium caranaun Thüm. Mycoth. Univ. 109

**Type**

*Hymenogaster cerebellum* Cavara Fung. Song 169

- *citrinus* Berkeley Brit. Fung. 284 OK. Lloyd 1929. MBG 5249
- *lilacinus* Berkeley Brit. Fung. 305

- *populus* Berkeley Brit. Fung. 304

*Melanogaster broomeanus* Berk. Brit. Fung. *authentic*

= M. variegatus var. Br.

- *variegatus*

ex herb. Hollos

MBG. 5744

* published as type of *H. tener*.
* unreliable packets said to contain *H. vulgaris* & *H. tener*

* published as type of *H. tener*.
* unreliable packets said to contain *H. vulgaris* & *H. tener*
Octavaria stephencii Rav. Fung. Carol 2:71
Fung Am. 16
Ellis N. Am. Fung. 1211.
var. Ravenelli Gentes B & C.
Echelb. Scann... in Terra grammosa
Carolina australi Nov. 1853. M. A. C. (mbg 5243)
Octavia rosea Harkn.
= Arcanqueilla rosea (Harkn.) 3+8.

Fructifications globose to irregularly lobed 1-3 cm
(Harkn.) now Dec 1917 0.6 - 0.8 cm in diameter
pale rose (Harkn.) dark reddish brown now.

Fibres yellow, small black innate inconspicuous.

Peridium thin 40 μ thick tawny gelatinized so that structure
not recognizable, fragile.

Gleba tawny, cavities large empty irregular septa

Cavities of rough large loosely woven gelatinizing

Septa

Basidia cylindrical to slightly clavate 37.5X10.

Mostly 1 spored

Verrucose with swollen sterigmata 6-8 μ.

Spores globose hyaline with wall 3 μ thick.

Sporocone with short, pointed spines, 14-17 inside

Diaspore. 20 - 23 total diaspore.

Specimen examined

California; near San Francisco, H.W. Harkness in

Rabenhorst Winter Fungi Europaei 3238 Jan-Apr.

Lin Mt. Bot Gard Herb. 5638.

See additional note 1:142. 3:34/1921.
Study while at Lloyd's.

Melanogaster specimens from Carolina especially Charleston, S.C., where the type of Hyperhiza; the type of the genus was collected. All Rhizopogon spec. from Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Finland, Bohemia, etc.

As soon as Rhizopogon is finished, study Qantiera in detail, then Hydnangium vs. Octavuria.

Study enough Hydnangium to be familiar with the genus. Now separated from Rhizopogon and Melanogaster.
Hydnangium carneum

Fructification ellipsoid to irregular, 8 x 1.3 cm when dry, cinnamon now.

Fibris innum. darker duplic. outer mus of loosely woven thin-walled hyphae.

Peridium 4-8 µm domed, 60-70 µ thick, inner more compact smaller hyphae, tawny 160-200thick.

Gleba fragile

cavities globose to irregular, near ochraceous-buff.

Septa 40 µ thick, dark tawny gelatinized fragile

Basidia verrucose, hyaline or slightly colored

Mostly two spored. 15X µ with stromata tapering, 7.5 µ long. 2-4 spored.

Spores globose echinate medium walled 3-4 µ from inside of wall to end of spines, protoplasm 12 x 14 µ.

Specimen examined:

Massachusetts Cambridge, Botanic Garden H. S. Schrenk

Gantiera graveolens Vitt.

Fruktification globose to somewhat irregular greatly flattened when dried. 2 cm in diam color from light ochraceous buff to Pruntsbrown pinkbrown wanting globa ochraceous buff to darker, gelatinized somewhat cavities irregular to sublabyrinthiform.

septa 175 µ thick of interwoven gelatinized hyphae basidia broadly clavate 12 X 16 X 8-9. basidiole thick walled with sterigmata 4-5 µ long.

spores elliptic longitudinally ribbed 19 X 11-12 slightly colored.

Specimen examined

Bose's species are located in Padua, Italy. (Harriet) Durand also may have studied these types.

Anthracophilous rhizopogonoides Mattiolo, unknown whether distributed, published or not.

Lloyd Museum 12171 Anthracophilous rhizopogon
A nice collection, needed information.
The fresh plant has a distinct thick whitish sporangiophores 1 mm, dark with external purple. The spore is white. The cells and spores are similar to rhizopogon ruber, minus the pruin, excepting in the thick pruin.
I think it would have been much better to include it in rhizopogon as its only difference is its relatively thick pruin.

Charlie O'Connor, Decubent Fungi
Mountains.

This collection consists of one dried down twofold cinnophores, two sets of unsprayed material, one containing 4, the other 7 material.
Fructifications globose 1.7-3.7 cm in diam. Preserved specimens Hessian brown with spots of Coral pink similar to motting of R. maculatus fabrics few free somewhat branched, very prominent Hessian brown to darker globa white, but cut surface does not extend deep enough to one cannot get a very good idea of its texture.

Lloyd Museum 63709
Collezione Mattirolo
Melanogaster variegatus Vitt
Rodero (Prov. di Como) [Italy] No 13. Oct. 1900
Leg O. Mattirolo
1654. Rhizopogon provincialis (in Lloyd Museum)

This species is quite rare both in this country.

It is characterized by the abundant adherent, mycelial fibrils. Otherwise it is close to the
more common Rhizopogon subescens.

- Lloyd note.

The Lloyd library is located at 309 W. Court.
The wholesale drug house of which he is a member
on the corner of W. Court and Plum, and the
museum at 226 W. Court. The museum is
three stories, the ground floor being Mr. C. Lloyd's
bachelor apartment, with some of his books as
Saccardo etc. The second floor contains a
work-room at one end, separated by a glass partition
from the herbarium. In the work-room is a
large table (4'/2' square) filled with M. S. L. and
undetermined specimens, three arm chairs
two of which are laden with specimens.
One side is all window space, with two
small shelves to hold a microscope.
The walls are filled with books except for
the fireplace over which is a portrait of Messer with one of his letters, flanked by Ellis and ___ ___. On either side of the door are portraits of Brasadola and Vaccardo.

The herbarium consists of wood shelves containing the boxes of specimens. The specimens are placed in boxes 6.5 x 7 cm varying in depth with the specimens those containing Rhypopogon being 2, 4.5 or 9 cm. The boxes contain the plant name and specimen number on the cover and box thus:

The inside of the box contains the following data, sometimes typewritten, sometimes written: number, plant name, notes by Lloyd about the species and the name and address of the person from whom the specimens were received. Data which came with the specimens such as slips with collectors numbers, herbarium numbers and labels, field notes etc are taped in the box.
with the specimens. The latter, however, are rare, showing that either the amateur collectors are not careful about such data or that it is more too carefully preserved.

The boxes of specimens are piled together, an attempt being made to keep genera together, more or less, but not larger groups. The user of the herbarium is at the mercy of Mr. Lloyd to find material, of which there are thousands of specimens distributed through two floors of the building. Similarly, the books on the shelves are arranged after no discoverable order but Mr. Lloyd can easily find them. Neither books of the same contents or of the same author nor to be found together. Harshberger stands between Sprangel and a Swedish dictionary and between between Hartig & de Bary.

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S. F. Tung N.A.M. 1857

states that Rhizopogon verrucos is found in Pennsylvania also. In the same place he states that R. actiniformis is found on Mt. Poconos, Penn. R. albus is found in Carolina only.

Albertini & Schweinitz. Compact Tung Lusat

1805

214. T. Lysae verrucos nabios + \( \text{VIII} f. 3 \)

T. magus - different, filamentos in superficie sparsi descurrentibus, laxis, subreticulatum, extuso rufo quioscum vel sordide spadiceum, antise auriidi cinerascens.

Differat ab antecedente 1, colore externs taberetum antirens constantissimo; 2, reticulo filamentosae; 3, differenti e simia; statura ultra duolum tepem avarior, styrium 2-3unciali. His discriminibus unisim fungum nothum specie separandum duximus - inodorum ceterum
et insipidum his diximix polymorphum, diversi
mode gibbosum, Zuber edule Solani aede
mentientem ut exnullus indeceptus discedat
semi-defossum, arbignum, ni fila supra
descripta, passim apicibus liberis ramosae
radicularum versus subire aestimaveris. Viarum
praesertim et haece species comes, sed magis
assidua praecedent. Item aestate et autumn.
— An equitum species nostra cum Sycopendo
eastivo Wulfenii conjungenda? magnitudine
excepta parum obstare videtur; verum penes
peritiones esto judicium.

see p. 66.

Sloyd Museum 87

The New York State College of Forestry—Syracuse, N. Y. Forest fungi
Melanogaster ambiguus No 87. Locality: Syracuse, N.Y.
Date Oct 9, 1915... Nearly buried in black soil in
a woods road. H. H. Pennington.
Fragments of Rhizopogon in the Lloyd Museum
Jan 3- , 1918
Lloyd Mus.07846 QF Fisher 21. Florida
½ fructification present. 1.6 x 2.5 cm. Tawny
to mass brown; peridium 115–120 μm diameters
simplex; fibriis scanty unuate appressed
gleba ochraceous tawny; cavities subglobose
to labryinthiform. septa hyaline 70 μm thick
somewhat scalariform composed of large gelatinous
hyphae; basidia inconspicuous
spores almost fusiform
4 x 7.5 hyaline.

Lloyd Museum 6179
Rhizopogon rubescens Tate Cooke collected
by Ellis in N. Jersey from NY Bot Gard.
½ fructification present 1.4 x 2.0 cm. About
warm sepia; fibris not discernible. peridium

gleba between cinnamon and snuff brown
cavities
0241 Sloyd Museum

Hysterangium neglectum, cotyle ex Massae "Franz" Tasmania peridium wood brown gleba cinnamon

Sloyd Museum 7300  R. duplophloeo. Q & D
WN Dukardorf 811 Washington R. rubescens Pat. 1/4 fructification present, 1X 1/2 X 1/2 so probably originally globose 1 cm in diam. mass brown fibrils scanty, mantle darker; peridium duplex, 375-400 μ thick, tawny, demarcation not pronounced gleba sayal brown in outer portion, bitter within cavities irregular, labyrinthiform, septa 70-80 μ, of closely interwoven hyphae basidio spores 7-8: X 3 hyaline or dilutely colored under the microscope.

Sloyd Museum 7298  R. occidentalis 3 & D 1/4
WN Dukardorf 813 Wash. R. rubescens Pat/J 1/4 fructification presently, 1X 1X.5 making the original 1X 1X 2 = cinnamon brown; fibrils dark reddish amber, anastomosing, small peridium scaling off in places 140-160 μ
gleba ochraceous buff, fragile, cavities labyrinthiform septa 70 μ thick hyaline not secedal; basidia clavate
municipal, spores 10 X 4 μ slightly colored in mass, almost hyaline under a microscope.

Lloyd Museum 64. R. rubescens var. latitudinum
64 American Botanical Exchange Bureau Geo. Fisher
901 Peach Ave, Houston Texas U.S.A.
Collected at Houston Texas U.S.A. Jan 1, 1917.
Collector Geo. S. Fisher. on ground, fresh
but hard when gathered.

64. Rhyzopogon. Unnamed I think. Very
interesting. Some day I will go over the
Rhyzopogons and publish them. This is quite
close to but different from our Rhyzopogon
rubescens, our only common species.
Geo. S. Fisher, Houston Texas.

The specimen consists a single fructification
with a small fragment missing. It is subglobose
1 X 1.2 X 1.4. color darker than bone brown
fibrous scanty to fairly abundant, innate to nearly free concolorous, peridium

gleba light to warm buff, hard; cavities labyrinthiform winding; septa

_Hymenogaster lilacinus_ ex Lulat Kew
But not same sporeosis as shows. These are strongly uneven strongly apiculate 12X32 mm, 12X24. Last tiny fragment

_Sloyd Museum 2210. Melanogaster subescens_
_Type material from Schwenitz Herb. 2210.
_Schw. Syn. Fung AmBor. 2210 was collected on Mt. Pocono Pennsylvania. No description given as he refers it to R. aestivus._
_Schw._ _Myco 21:294, #4, 1823._

The specimen at Sloyd consists of two fragments, one about 1/4 or less of a fruit body, 1X.5X.0 making the original probably sub-globose 1 cm in diameter. The other is a tiny chip 1X3X10 mm enclosed in a piece of waxed paper marked 2210. Schw.
color Prunts brown to almost black, fribils mostly sub-scanty minute, anastomosing, darker than peridium, very small; peridium dark tawny, 140 thick composed of large colored interwoven hyphae gleba hard, bony, ferruginous black and light gray, resembling a fractured surface of Rhizopus diplophloeus; cavities subglobose, filled with spores in a gelatinous mass so that sometimes spores are cut in two; the septa are hyaline made up of large, gelatinizing hyphae thich spores borne

spores smooth ellipsoid, olivaceous fairly thick walled, 9-10 X 4-5.

Sloyd Museum 11446
031 Washington's Flora Rock Island County
Dry soil in forest Falcon Valley 27 Oct 1909
Wilhelm N. Sulkowski.
Specimen consists of portion of frutification pyriform 1.5 X 1.5 X .5, Prunts brown.
Sloyd Museum  Hydnangium Brunneolum (H.3.7.8)

Sloyd Museum 1279.
Herb Dr. O. Papachko acc VII 1912.
[Rab.] 1279 Rhizophor inubescens Zul...
Lundhurst Hampshire Oct. 1865 by C.E. Broome color hackee.

1279... (Rab. 1279). F. Lindaw, Berlin.
Specimen consist of two much flattened fructifications pyriform 8X9 and 4X.5 cm respectively.
Sloyd 0242 Melanogaster variegatus del Mattiolo
Fruitle from N Y Bot. garden now pasted on a sheet
Peckilla insignis. De carness sent with Ellis No 249 0

"Rich chocolate brown when fresh, about the size
of a large marble qleba of dark areas filled with
brown spores. spores 3-4 X 7-9, seems to have been
hygroscopic.

Sloyd Museum 2208

2208 "Rhizophagus album" type from
Schweinitz herbarium. [from Carolina
probably, not a type per se and not quite a description.]
One fragment 3 mm in diam and 1 mm thick,
This is a Rhizophagus for the spores are
and brown on xeridia
nearly colorless. The fragment does not show
peridium so that one can decide species from
that. It seems to be intolus or perhaps

Sloyd Museum 1921

Hysterangium stoloniferum 2nd spore 2.5 6-6.5
The gleba of an old specimen freshly cut is greenish
it turns brown on old cut specimen. This is a
pured from
seem Knob Exsic from France, Dark yellowish
olive to yellowish olive.
Melanogaster in Sloyd Museum
H. Ex herbario Dr. J. Hollos, Kecskemet Hungary
Melanogaster variegatus Juh. Co. near Krassi
Sloyd 6074

Sloyd 06709 contains Pato label for
typhia Bondierii and Metaphor for Melano-
gaster variegatus, from different places

Melanogaster ambiguus Sloyd 1871
Sloyd 06643 Melanogaster variegatus
det Sloyd W. R. Poulton, Melbourne
Australia contains 1/2 fructification

Type of Rhizopogon cerebrinum Sloyd.
No 262 Date Oct 13, 1914. 20c. Prov. Mikawa
Japan Collected by A. Tanaka
No 262. The fruit body yellowish. It raises
only its upper portion above the humus
spores globose or ellipsoidal, smooth 3-4 in
diameter. Note from Yaguda's notes
Dec 14, 1914.
No 262 Melanogaster. Have never worked on the
species of myoga, great range.
by plane like Rugosopon species. It is no species in my collection now.

Sloyd Museum 1831
Cryptogamie foliaceae in the part of India
Sehmatun U.P. dated 20th August 1902
Name Melanoqaster durassimus Cooke
Calyx similar to Nelson India
Nest about 1000 ft
No 14945 Reck from I. N. Rawull s.g. Indian Museum

Sloyd Museum 05915
Wartmann und Winter schweizerische
Cryptogamen 120 Melanoqaster Browneian
Planta in Fulmine Champ hypothecia det. met 1843
Spez. M. Variegatus Browneus
ul Illinois hypothecia 93. Campagne
Bathini bei Mislen (Gulf) in Leben-
tolgen nach Prof. Dr. F. Müller
from Pagschke
Sloyd 6164
Melanogaster immigrans test Bresada Pak
702 Fungi of Idaho. Precipitated in old %
straw Aug 1901 collected by CV Piper.

Sloyd 07295
Melanogaster immigrans Miss Helen of the
Boson Zoological Club. May 10, 1907,
reaching 2.5 cm long.

Sloyd Museum 05859
Fungi Bohemici panthera praeolens vitt
Vysokej Chlunec ad Selcany 28 Vil 1904
legt Bubak.

Sloyd Museum 05916
Horagermanica panthera praeolens
Eiseler in Pr. Sachsen reg. festung
besorgt Dr. O Pagonische Vogt.
Lloyd Museum 03 360
Quinque Botanicum - putiera morte for
Tabor in silver ad flumen suvanae
30.8.1904 leg f. Dreyk.

Specimen consists of a single specimen
plaque about 2.5 cm in diameter between
ochraceous tawny and buckthorn brown

Lloyd 08 + 53
Quinque morchelliformis Prof. Petouillas
from the purse.

Mesarchitecurations pyriform 2.5 cm
Color buckthorn brown.

Lloyd Museum 1757
Quinque morchelliformis. This is exactly
the same on comparison with European
plant. I presume from description it is the
Harkness called quinque morchelliformis. This is
the first quinque I have ever seen from the United States. Our hypogeous fungi
are very imperfectly known. Dr. Crawford
Claremont, Cal.
No 1759  about ten inches underground
surface under oaks Claremont Mar, 1917
Coll. Lois McLaney  Herbarium of Pomona
College

Specimen consists of a single fructification,
3 cm indiam

Sloyd Museum 05-8-01
"Fungi" Bohemici Hysterangium clathroides
H. Jabor in silvis abelumis 24X 1905.
Leg: T. A. Baker

Sloyd Museum 9-27
634 Flora of Washington, partly above ground
Mount Rainier (Adams) at altitude of about
2200 meters Unsubscribed 10 Oct, 1901

Sloyd
164 Hysterangium Phillipsii
The Hymenogaster are fungi that mostly
grow beneath the surface of the ground
a few of them are purely above ground in Europe
the subject has been fully worked up by the
best workers in the 12-3.
shopable to stop and monographs of
them. In the United States Hardness did
a lot of work on the subject. The usual
mycologist rarely sees them and the
foreign species are practically unknown
so they doubt occur in all countries
(they not collected for not observed.

The species Mr. Umemura sends
from Japan has small hyaline spores
like the spores of a Phragopogon
(Ph. c. the European species
all of which have large spores 10 mic or
more. It seems to me long as with Hardness
account of Hypogonium Philippi in the
of course. Total determination made from
descriptions are more or less doubtfull
Hardness has a figure of Hypogonium
Philippii showing fibrous roots
not on the paper work specimen, but my
may have been broken off. The spores are
also given 2 zt which is narrower
then in the Japanese but taken
as a whole the description is
\(\frac{z}{z}\)
figure agree very well. J. Umemura
Nagoya Japan

Sloyd 06578

Sycopendron scleroderma. golden yellowish
orange when fresh. Some of this color comes off
on the hand. Heavy growing on steep wooded
banks. Oct 1906 Nassau N.T.
Bahamas. 06578 Hymenogaster (1) S J K
Brace, Bahamas.

Melanogaster variagatus
Sloyd 05348 Rev J Piuck Portugal

Sloyd 04146 Hymenogaster Klotzsch in Zool.
Hort. Berol. in grass Enchyrtiones
April 1904. P Kinnings.

Simple princtipisation. 5 cm across medium
yellow.

Sloyd 06150

County of Tollett 27/10/1905
In sandy soil J. M. Reader [Victoria, Australia]

Single or long princtipisation about 3 cm long
1/4 cm in diameter fibris fine many
forming a colorless beard. Tomorrow

Sloyd 5339
Oclamania asterospora Montmorency
from Bondie - from Helios

Sloyd 6395
Hydnangea doderströmi Pat
Ecuador. Fruit to 7 cm. Sagerheim.
' This is probably a cytotype the species
is characterized by a very thin peridium
spores are almost 14-16 mic and strongly
asperate.
'the largest fructification of this site'
'is 3.5 x 2 x 1.5 now 5,7/17.

Sloyd 5390
Hydnangea monopyrum Bond. Pat
Nice near Basta. from Bondie prune.
' This is past release and was named
by Boudier and Pelouicard' and the
spores on Boudier & Pelouicard.
opened they were 0.65 micra
Strong spiculus and very finely asperate
from Bonniers, France
Trichification 1.5 cm in diameter

Lloyd Museum 592
Oklahoma in pine woods, Auburn, Alabama
12/9, 1900 H.S. Carter

Lloyd Museum 65-
65 American Botanical Exchange Bureau
201. D. Fisher, 901 Pennsylvania, Houston, Texas
Collected at Houston, Texas 1949
On ground, fresh but hard when collected.
65 # Phanerogum Ravenelii cf. Myc. Notes page
301 As first doubted this as spores are not
so strongly articulate but on comparison
I concluded it couldn't be any other.
Trichification 1.5 cm long stream

Lloyd Museum 52
Hydnum rugosum River. it notata with spores
Lloyd Museum 10620
No. 12 Sande soil Florida G. mycelium
Hydrangea flavescens

Lloyd Museum 04025
51 Hydrangea intracarnunculus Broed
prins museum sub Polystictum
We label this as received it is we think never published. We doubt it being a
"hydrangea" as "ledebouriella." I guess
Rick was closer when he called it Polystictum.
The spores are not a mushroom or a spore, and I see no scoriae and to the eye the
plato is not that of Hydrangea.
[published Ann Myc. 18:54. 1920 probably type]

Lloyd Museum 04144
Hydrangea carnea
Fort Brock in varis tepedirosum
(Plantae ex Nov. Holland April. 1874)
D. Rennells.
Spores globose strongly reticulate
mainly seen with x60 magn
As a species this is very much the same as Octaviania astresperma.

Lloyd Museum 6639
1) Hydnangium carnose Wett. & de la France in Herb. N. Patoniellus.

Lloyd Museum 11153
Hydnangium australiense
I have no doubt of it from Berkeley's description which agrees exactly. It is close to Hydnangium carneum but differs in smaller spores which are 10-12 microns profusely superficial and minutely rough. Australia
Miss E. Turner, South Fuecia, South Africa

Lloyd Museum 12127
Type of Hydnangium
type of H. pallidum
H. australiense probably unnamed
It's close to H. solorstromii (very spic) but different context and shape, different spores. David White, Ecuador.

Collection consists of a number of preserved measuring 2.5 cm piriiform, the parenchyma...
pendulum disappearing so that it looks like a funfair.

Lloyd Museum 11
Hydnocarpus The species has never been worked out. I don’t know this one. I think it is immature. The spores are globose, dark, rough, seem to be unsterile. Simply I think neither on 

Lloyd Museum 5748
251’ flora of Washington partly above ground W. Kittitas Co. near prine. P.O. W. Seattle 13 Oct. 1901

Lloyd Museum 5726
33’ flora of Washington southern slope of Mt. Rainier (hemlocks) at top of road 100 m. W. Seattle 13 Oct. 1901
Sloyd Museum 046

**Hydnangium carotaecolor** Berk
dans un paturage à Bassescourt, Jura bernois
D’un beau rouge-orange carotte 18 septembre
1920 Hymenium concolor Sa tranche incluse
proviennent d’un exemplaire gros comme ceci:
sommet émergent
enfourni à quelques centimètres sous terre le
sommet émergent.

[Paul Hornad, Switzerland]
see Sloyd myc notes

peridium tawny, gleba antimony yellow
Tuber vimens A & B.

Sloyd collected a plant with a "greenish yellow gleba when fresh" near Uppsala. Fries did not recognize the plant as virreus for he says that it is a smaller, more irregular plant than luteolus. The characters for Nord give luteolus are very probably like those of the Sloyd collection and the Schweinitz picture. It seems quite possible that virreus is a north European species and that f. luteolus should be included as synonyms leaving R. luteolus fzl not f. luteolus as a distinct species of S. Europe, with both species meeting in Germany. Probably the virescens of Karsten should be a synonym of R. virreus (A & B) fzl. Sloyd in a conversation was of a similar opinion.

See this notebook p. 44.
character
size  R. viridus
color  1.5 - 2.0 cm
p. thickness
p. structure
p. color  "greenish yellowish"
g. color
s. thickness
s. structure
basidia shape
size
sternigmata
spores size
color.
Study Peckiella sp. on Rhizopogon violaceus from Lloyd Museum 164, collected by J. Umemura, Nagoya, Japan.

The Mystery of Ellis 943.

A certain box in the New York Botanical Garden, evidently the box from which Ellis North American Fungi 943 was issued. The contents of the box are as follows:

No 175 in red ink on inside cover, box and a small envelope which bears the superscription as follows:

Melanogaster rubescens/sec. specific det. by Cooke/ from S.J. Harkness/ Amherst, Mass. Oct. 79/spores narrow elliptic/n oval.

3,000 3 - 0004/ X 000/25 basidia/broad ovate \( \exists \).

Also a note also in Ellis’ hand:

Hymenogaster tough almost like sponge not easily torn apart. perid. roughish subquamulose at first becoming smooth, color dirty-yellow drab
color of interior dark cinereous becoming brown in decay, cells off empty even at first, smell of the decaying spec., something like that of fresh maple bark (Acer rubrum), smell of fresh spec. not distinct

Young peridium purplish when cut—mycelium sparing rootlike white becoming yellowish, one spec. found in an old wood path on the west end of my lot at Newfield Oct 3, 1875—outer membrane reddish, especially around the base.

Another small envelope No 175 bearing the superscription "Newfield Nov. 1879" contains a slip with the following:

Hymenogaster—smooth, dirty yellow, solitary or cespitose, irregular, fleshy often compressed vertically when cespitose—wth scanty white rootlike mycelium at base

(over) the fibres of the mycelium extending up, spreading over the lower half of the peridium, on the ground on an old abandoned road in low pine woods Newfield Nov. 10, 74) spores oblong-elliptic about 0.065 long.

The envelope also contains a smaller with
the superscription "Newfield, N.J., Sept. 20, 1880."

The cover contains the following labels pasted in:
"Octavianum Stevensii Berk./var Ravenelii B+C
see Rav. F. Am. Cent. 1. / Rhizopogon rubescens Int./
side Sacc."

[printed] [Ellis North American fungi]
943. Rhizopogon rubescens Int / on the ground in
sandy pine woods / Neww, N.J. 1882 / capt. from Meopp.

Other specimens of R. rubescens from the Ellis Herbari,
"Rhizopogon rubescens Int / side Saccards/
on sandy ground / Newfield, N. Jersey / Nov 1881.
spar. 9 - 9 x 3 / larger than in the 1873 spec. the
Texas spec. but agreeing with Berkeley's measurement.
"Rhizopogon rubescens Int / see Rav. Car. 1. 175
from Texas Aug. 1875 / com. Mrs M J Young /
spar. oblong 5 - 7 x 2 - 2½ μ / 2 nucleate."
Hysterangium neglectum Rockway Type
It is a Melanocaster —
a few fragments of gleba no peridium

Hysterangium stoloniferum
var Americanum, type materials
Cornell Ithaca NY
4 Feb. Patrick Spring 1912
NY State Coll. Agr. Cornell 8448
— Fructification

Hysterangium Thrastesii Type
— a few fragments no peridium

19. Hysterangium rubricatum
ex Hesse. Prof. Materoello Italy

083 Hysterangium membranaceum
& Rockway Hobart Tasmania

0241 Hysterangium neglectum ex Masse
Tasmania

Hydnangium australienseis type
a few gleba fragments

6392 Arcangelella Borjiana
Cotype the genus in Hydnangium
with veins — Cavara Italy

Erb Critt 9t. (1052)
Oelavania Mollis Italy
"Pine and ground squirrels are very fond of these subterranean fungi and may be often seen seeking for them in the early morning, apparently they are a much desired delicacy. This affords the collector a means of procuring specimens. When a squirrel is seen in the early morning, with a round module in his mouth, it is, in my experience, a sure sign that he has one of these fungi. Give chase and frighten the animal and the fungus is usually dropped. This is the method by which I have procured every specimen I have."

— James R. Weir in a letter to WM S. Zeller

Feb 6, 1918.
Collation of Trog. and Otth.

Trog, F. G. (sen. in Thun) apotheker

1843: 17-92. 1843 [ #15-23 ]

Nachttrage zudem in Nr. 15-23 der Mittheilungen enthaltenen Verzeichniz schweizerischer Schwämme
Ibid. 1846: 73-81. 1846. [ #66,67 ]

Zweiter Nachttrage ... Ibid 1850: 49-56. 1850 [ in #173 ]
Dritter Nachttrage ... Ibid 1857: 25-47. 1857. [ #388-392 ]

Otth, J.

Vierter Nachttrage ... Ibid 1863: 70-90. 1863. [ in #538-542 ]
Fünfter Nachttrage ... Ibid 1865: 155-181. 1865. [ in #579-602 ]
Sechster Nachttrage ... Ibid 1868: 37-70. 1868. [ in #658-662 ]
Siebenter Nachttrage ... Ibid 1870: 88-115. 1870. [ in #722-726 ]
Nov 18, 1918. Last number used 955.
#1001 to 1248 have been used
#1-500 reserved for lichen herbarium unnumbered as yet.

Questions for trip to Farlow Herb.

Rhyzopogon — Authentic material
Luteolus fitzroy
provincialis 2nd seen type locality
graceolens vitt. Notiz naturwiss. Sombardia
1:341. 1844 (Milano). also L. vulgaris = vitt.
induratus Cooke
molasses Cheesman — Kirk 382 in Kew.
Rodwayi MacAlpine
suavis Quelet (Furavoges region
lappicus Karsten Isl. Romsa near Åbo & Kniza-
quba in t. Russian Lapponia
Lorealis Karat Weitring H & Zudbäck
virescens Karat or virens Karat. Syphosis near Munt
Webbii Zul — Chasna, Canaries.
ficus B.T.C Hong Kong China.
virens see this notebook p. 16.
albus Tangle
Quandaria. Authentic material

*graveolens - mexicana, Chatin - Fischer*

*Irabuti (Chatin) Pat. Algeria*

*Othii Troq. examine all Swiss graveolens material - Hardlensberg.*

Drummond & Cooke.

Chamonixia caespitosa Rolland - subAbies

*excelsa Bois du Bouchet, near Chamonix.*

!! Gymnomycetes Masses Rodaway.

!! Scolengaster Hesse, Mattirolo - Bert. spec.

!! Hydnangium

!! Octaviania

!! Arcangeliella Cavara?

!! Sclerogaster

!! Melanogaster Corda

!! Hypsirhiza Rose - Carolina - Charlestown

!! Hysterangium

Hymenogaster.

!! Macowaniana Berk.
Anthracophorus rhizophorumoides Matt. was it ever published and where.

Nov 23, 1918. Trip to Farlow Herb. Has Hesse Collections 1903.
Hym. Lecons 24. Eisenach 1892.

tener. Badk. Calden 1901

Hysterangium clyroides Altmoschen 1900 no. 18. Bicus. Lof. 1900

Octaviaria astrosperma Rasburg 1901

Monte Hesse. Altmoschen 1901

lutea Hesse. Altmoschen 1899

brunnea Hesse. Altmoschen 1899

lanigera Hesse? Altmoschen 1899

Senecogaster floccosus Hesse Kercham 1902.

Melanogaster variegatus 24. Spiegelslust 1901

Hysterangium rubracatum Hesse

Melanogaster variegatus 24.

Octaviaria astrosperma vitt.
R. luteolus (fr) 24. Altins 1800
Renew. tv. Silbe 1900.
Seneageaster floccosus Hesse Kuehnein 1902
Frutifications small, pyriform day to
auburn preserved in alcohol, 1918; peridium
with thick flocculent concolorous patches, 120-
150 μ of fine hyphae, \textsuperscript{[s]} microstomia
fibulose, round black or nearly so, gleba darker
waxy in alcohol moderately abundant
septa transparent under microscope composed
of large closely woven true hyaline hyphae
basidia linear \( \mathcal{M} \) 2–3 spored (?). 7 x 12 μ
spores typical of genus clear space 4 μ
outside of gelatinous sheath 7 μ in diameter
occasionally reaching 10 μ
spores \( \times 100 \) μ
seems to be verrucose
with slight
reticulations
Octavia lamgara Hesse Almorschen 1899

Fructifications 2.5x2.5x2. reniform
Fibrils snow white, small, scanty,
Peridium white, cottony spotted with tawny ochaceous spots

Gleba tawny to rust red which on closer examination shows that the septa are white like the peridium and the cavities are lined with the tawny spores.

Sporide 2-3 µ long, heavy
Peridium cottony

100-150 spores per spore
Octavia brunnea.

Collection of five tiny fructifications the largest about 5 cm, appearing almost black in the alcohol. Surface mealy, very dark brown under the microscope. Pileus 1 μ thick of dark brown, decomposed, closely woven hyphae... fibrils very inconspicuous, if present, not seen.

diameter spores: length 3-4 μ long 2-20 μ in diameter wall 4-5 μ thick.
Octaviania lutea Hesse. Altmoschen 1899.

Collection of seven large fruitbodies reaching 2½ cm in diameter irregular probably pseudolamellate or caepitose.
Peridium smooth or roughened by a tendency to crack off in places, whitish background with large auburn to chestnut to Marsbrown patches. Pileus of ferrugineous coloration often appearing to be a thin veil in the center of the disc. Ground substance dense and more or less

hardened. In the younger stages of the fruitbody there is a 1-14 µm diameter
}

sporangium with the spores.
Hydrangea carnea "green lace" June 1872
H. Macrophyllum under same conditions...
Jan 25, 1919. Received proof of Arcangelella, Gymnomycetes & Macrowente, from Zeller. He states in a penciled note that Hymenogaster candidatus becomes Gautieria candida (Harken) 3+2 when pub. see Zeller letter of Jan 6.

Dodge 1249 portion of type of Arcangelella candida 3+2.

March 21, 1919. Received 4 collections from Mary Strong Clemens, 412 Park Ave. Pacific Grove, Cal. Numbered as follows:
955 Sceoperdon sp.  
957 Rhizopogon occidentalis  (These two collection loose in box with note that 2 spp were under same label)  
958 Sceoperdon sp. (young?)  
959 Rhizopogon occidentalis 3+2  Feb 15

June 14, 1919. Received 2 collections from Mary Strong Clemens.
960 Polystictus versicolor  
961 A tiny fructification from sand dunes probably Discomycetous.
collected a discomycete on Rosa stems, 962 and 963.

Aug 1, 1919 Trip Collected numbers 964 - 1000, 1250 - 1260 Climbed east face of Jadmos hill, finding only a few Russula abundant on top and north side of hill, a single collection of melanogaster on north side of hill growing on earth in close proximity to roots of Betula stump. A true Poria found with raised lemon colored edges and a smoky hymenium, some of the pores as in accompanying drawing. The presence of Stereum spp with hymenium in usual direction showed that the log had not been moved for over a year. I try to get a fresh specimen later and see if it has any geotropic relations in culture. Hydnellum sp. 1252 also found, a small number of discomycetes. Fomes applanatus was abundant with large quantities of the brown spores on the upper side. This would be good for a study of spore dispersal. Some Clavariaceae seen, also per

Aug. 25, 1919, #1262 - Lepiota photographed in situ. same date
#1263 Cantharellus

This specimen seems to be C. floccosus Schw as defined in Murrill N Am 7: 9: 168-161, 1910. It agrees with C. princes nor Berkeley as given by Saccardo Syll Fung. 2: 487, 1887 but less well with his interpretation of C. floccosus. What is it to be interpreted as C. aurantiacus? see illustration in
# 1264 Amanitopsis rivalis (Grev.) Sacc. based on Peck.

This seems to be Merrill's interpretation of Amanitopsis (amanitopsis) rivalis Peck Ann. Rept. N.Y. State Mus. 33: 48. 1883. See Mem. N.Y. Mus. 10: 67. 1914. See also Atkinson's A. albocrepata Journ. Myc. 8: 111. 1902. However, the stipe is not hollow, but Sacc. who made a n. comb. on the basis of Peck's description, does not mention the fact. He connects Peck's paper with A. rivalis of Grev. Scot. Crypt. 7: pl. 18.

A portion of which is quoted by Berk in Sm. Eng. 72: 3. 1886 which states: Stem 3-5 in. high, 3-4 lines thick, naked, stuffed with spongy fibres, bulbous at the base, with a construction where the volva becomes free. Berk considers this as a white var. of A. vaginata of which Saccardo's forma b. tota alba might fit.
Aug 27, 1919. #1265 - 1297.

Trip over Jadmess Hill. Hydnaceae, abundant, more different families less species. Rain for three days previous. #1268 and 1269 Hydnum coralloides and Hydnum capitatusi resp. were growing on the ends of the log or rather near the ends, along the sides.

Sept 4, 1919. #1298 - 1300

Sept 5, 1919 #1301 - 1316

Second clear day in two weeks, collected on road west of Jadmess swamp.

#1311 several fruitifications, margin appendiculate, billboard is drawing, shaded areas represents water soaked cartilaginous tissue. stipe stuffed meaty without bulbous but with no signs of volva, annulus not present but a

natural size but stipe narrower. of meaty scales above a definite line around the stipe.
Sept 27, 1919  # 1328 - 1346
Oct 3, 1919    # 1347 - 1354
Oct 10, 1919   # 1356 - 1387
Hymenogastraceae in Brown Univ. Herb.

Hysterangium nephriticum Berky
near Bristol 2/45 (pencil 305)

Hymenogaster citrinus Bedd., Down
Sept. 25, 45 near Bristol (pencil 309)

Hymenogaster lutens Anglia ex Berk.
(Olney's writing)

H. lutens Villadini Wilts. Shire.

Hymenogaster olivaceus Vitt 7 near Bristol
9/11 - 45 (a possible type of H. olivaceus carinatus 045)

Hymenogaster tener Berky n. Brstol
10/14 - 47

Hydrangium carotaecolor Seighwod
near Bristol 1846 (pencil 310)

Hydrangium Ravenelii BtC in terra
Car. austr.

Hydrangium Stephensii near Bristol 1844

Rhytopogon rubescens Zal in terra
Car. austr.

Rhytopogon luteolus Zal in terra
Car. austr.
Rhizophora nubescens Zulasne
Devonshire 10/45 (pencilled 311)
Hymenogaster? near Bristol 1847
Octavia compacta Zulasne near
Rome October 1846 pencilled 56

Plate I

1A. peridium Verona brown, cavities cacao brown but more dilute
1B. peridium between Russet + Mars brown
2C. cinnamon russets to chestnut brown. 2D cavities cinnamon
3E. peridium urnaceous cinnamon + darker
3F. cavities better
4G. isabella color + darker 4H cavities sayal brown tinged with pomegranate purple.
5I. black with warm sepia markings
6K. cavities a mixture of above colors.
6L. urnaceous lightly washed over black
M+N the same or darker
7O. orange cinnamon + darker
7P. cavities Sudan brown
8Q. black, lightly washed with bitter
8R. cavities lightly washed with Mars brown
Plate II Abetween russet & cinnamon brown
1B cavities light buckthorn brown
2 cavities same but lighter peridium
dresden brown
3 aniline black cavities
4c darker than olivaceous black
4D cavities between olivaceous tawny & cinnamon brown.
5E cavities russet 5F peridium light
pinkish cinnamon or lighter
6G lightly washed with light buff
6H olivaceous tawny
7 practically black + white
8 & lightly washed with olivaceous
Tawny
9S peridium washed with antimony
yellow.
10U cavities russet .10V washed w. Tawny
Plate III 1A Mars brown 16 cavities
lightly washed with chestnut brown
2 C buff yellow to baryta yellow.
2 D cavities, bister sepias baryta yellow
3 E & F washed with sooty black.
4 peridium cinnamon brown
5 cavities black, seps baryta yellow
5 washed with bister
6 washed with russet
7 cavities Mars brown
8 peridium bister
9 cavities primulas yellow
10 M auburn N cavities very lightly
washed with auburn
11 bister
12 between pecan brown & rood's brown
13 lightly washed cavities pinkish buff
14 S warm buff 16T between tawny & russet
17 russet
18 Mars brown
19 Saccardo's olive
20 Mumby brown
Plate IV  
1A+ B Brandt's red to graybrown  
2C light buff. 2D light yellowish olive  
2E lightly washed with light buff  
3G tawny 3H deep quaker drab  
4L zinc orange. Interior deep quaker drab  
4N between unnaeous + olive-buff.  
5O peridium dark olive within citrine drab. P dark olive  
6A tawny 6R dark quaker drab.  
7 tawny + black  
8 light buff  
9B cav. ochraceous buff  
10C ochraceous salmon, spores brown  
11D " buff, spores Mars Brown  
12E peridium Mikado brown cav. warm sepia  
13F washed with orange cinnamon  
15 interior dark olive buff.  
16 Peridium Dresden brown  
17 Wood brown + black  
18M drab with deep grayish olive center  
Plate V not colored.
Becker, S. Schlesiens unterirdische Pilz-Flora


page 356.

5. Octaviania Silvatica m. am 2. Juni 1873 in den Heizbergen bei Hermannsdorf (Jauer) unter dichtem Moose, in der

7 Octaviania? Gantiera? ptysofila m. Mit M 5-6 und 8 zusammen am 2 Juni 1873 unter Moos und Wegstannen. Derb; nach dem Trocknen monoton chamottelfarbig; wie auch das Äußere nur daß dieses unrein chamottelfarbig ist. Schnittfläche weite leere gewundene Räume zerggend.
Phlyctospora sclerodermeoides Clements, Subterranean, depressed globose, nearly smooth, brown; peridium thick, coriaceous, radicate, gleba firm, chestnut colored spores crowded, globose, brown, covered with more or less reticulate papilla which are 2½ - 3½ μ long, involved in an indefinite hyaline mucous, 18 - 25 μ in diameter.

Peridium 3½ cm wide by 2½ cm. high

In cultivated soil, Lincoln (4204).

University of Nebraska Botanical Survey of Nebraska conducted by the botanical seminar. III Report for 1893. Lincoln, Nebraska published by the seminar 1894 (distributed June 13, 1894). page 12. no fig.
Hypetemangium australae Dpeg n. sp.

Diag Odor fortis, nauseosus, fungino-terreus, subcorrosus. Uterus primo subglobosus dein ob terra pressionem irregulariter compressus, varie gibboso expanse magnitudine ludens (5-10 diam.), basi manifesta nulla, fibullis radicalibus perfecte destitutus, albus, levissimus, glaberrimus, peridio tenui a pulpa non v. difficile secedente, carne antem pallide fulvo-olivaceae, tremelloidea, subceracea, tubulis numerosis, min. tissimis undique irregulariter percursis tubulis graciles (150-250 diam.), varie elongatis, vacuis, parietibus spinae cinnamomeis, sporae elliptico-elongatae sursum plus minusve attenuato-rotundatae, deorsum acutae attenuato-cuneatae, basique truncatae, episporio ubique majuscule undulate-subvenenuloso-saturate olivaceo-fuligineae, protoplasmate grosse granuloso farctae v. 1-quintulatae (15-20 X 8-10) silице longissi-
culo, gracile hyalino monospermo fultae
Species primo intutu pro Tubere
australi Speg. facile sumenda,
odore tamen, ac sub sectione castri
characteribus mox distinguenda.
Characteribus externis nec non
vegetationis perscrutatis, dubiose
hasse in hic fungus Tuberianustralis
Speg. statum stylosporicum sitat
et tubera ascugera sphaerocecum
more statos metabryogeneticos possident?

Ad terram plus minusve profunde
dehiscens sub musci hepaticis
en la Boca de Riachuelo Majet
Juli 1881.

Spegazzini, Carbo, Fungi Argentini
additis nonnullis basilianisibus
montevideensibus.

4:94.1881. (Anal
Soc Cient Arg It: 1881.
270. Hypostrangium Marchii Bres. n. sp. Tab. ccxv f. 2

Epigynum vel semihypogaeum; subglobo
vel haec et aline depressum, basis radicul.
myceliales, crassiusculis instructum
2-3½ cm diam.; peridium membraneae
facile separabile, lineae alutaceae sub-
umbriae, tactu rubescens, sub-
glaber, mox in squamulas secedens
pleba cartilaginea, ex albo olivacea,
cellulis vacuus, multiformibus instructa
sporae obovato oblongae, pallide
olivaceae bracteis 7-10 x 4-5 mm
basidia clavata 30-35 x 8-10 mm
contextus pendii ex hyphis ramosis
duride luteis granulosis-fasciis
5-8 mm latis; contextus gлюбе
ex hyphis hyalinis, 3-4 mm latis
radiculae ex cuticula procedente
ex hyphis septatis conflatæ.

Autumnus in pinetos «Verla» præ
rubens semel abunde obturum.

Explicatio tabulæ ccxv f. II
1-2 Specimina bene evoluta, 3 recta.
perpendiculæris speciminis juniores
I d. speciminiis maturi 5 sectii
pendii et glebae. 5 q. sectii pendii
5 q. sectii glebae 6 Basidia 7 sporis
1 Species haec primo legit et com-
\[\text{\(Brescia\)}\text{\(lola\) \(Fungi\) \(tridentini\) \(79-100\), \(1900.\) \(\text{\(Ephel\) \(IV\)}\ \(\text{\(Sept 1900.\)\)}}\]

Beiträge zur Mykologie von Dr
H.7 Bonorden

1. Hymenogaster flavidus Bonorden ntereo vario, plerumque globoso, teni
pappaceo mollis impolito et radicato
primum maculis roseis albidisque
variegato, demum fusco flavido, sporis
oblongis albis minimis.

Diese neue Art des Hymenogaster sa
sch in der Ebene bei Heidelberg in
Schwetzinger Walde. Die Oberfläche
des meist rundlichen, selten oben

Die Membran des Uterus besteht aus ästigen articulirten und anastomosirenden Zellen, welche bei dem jungen Pilz sehr weich sind und daher leicht bei der Untersuchung unkenntlich werden. Das Mark des Pilzes, mit dem Uterus fest verbund ist weich, weiss, körnig und mit kleinen unregelmässig geformten Saculamenten versehen, diese sind mit
Basidiern ausgekleidet; es besteht aus kurzen, articulirten, nicht selten bänderigen Zellen, die sich nach dem Hymenium hin kurz verjüngen und in ovalförmige Basidien endigen, welche die oblongen weissen Sporen umgestaltet entwickeln. Die Loculamente sind kleine Höhlungen der Substanz von unregelmässiger, meist länglicher gebogener Form, in feinen Schnitten kann man sie mit unbewaffnetem Auge erkennen sie geben dem Mark ein bürtiges zelliges Ansehen.

*Edgewia* 154, 49: 1876.

II Hydnangium Rila n.sp.

Globuleux, plus ou moins bosselé deprimé en dessous, blanc puis roux à l'air deux ou trois centimètres de diamètre.

Peridium continu, sauf à la partie inférieure qui est perforée et lacuneuse pubérulent par des poils incolores, sensi
cylindriques, simples et obtus (± 30-40 μ)
à trame dense et tenace, très facilement
separable de la gleba.

Mycelium blanc, fibuleux, peu développé

Gleba ferme, blanche puis rouss-
âtre, creusée dans toute son étendue
de cavités très petites, ordeсининеес
toutes sensiblement égales Base
stérile nulle.

Clorons formes de filaments grêles
et cylindriques, supportant un feu-
tût de cellules courtes, renflés
isodiamétriques, sur lesquelles sont
insérés les éléments de l'hymenium

Basides renflées en masse, obtuses,
et arrondies au sommet, rapidement
déchirées en une portion cylindriquée
en forme de pied 30 - 35 X 15 - 20 μ
Sterigmates quatre coniques aigus
Spores incolores, puis fauves, très
pâles arrondies ou à peine elliptiques
mesurant 10 - 12 μ de diamètre ou 10 - 15 X
9 - 11 μ; leur surface est couverte de
d’auquellons fins et leur couvre contient une grosse gouttelette brillante.

demi hypogé dans les bois de chênes.

L’aspect de ce champignon est le même que celui d’H. galatheaum mais il n’est point lactescent et ses caractères microscopiques sont bien différents.

fig 2.

Il se prononce comparé à H. candidum mais celui-ci a des spores bien plus petits et des basidies cylindriques, non renflées en masse, et des sporides.

Par l’abscence de couronne stérile et par ses spores faiblement colorées il se place manifestement dans le genre Hydnangium, mais il touche à Octaviaria par la forme de ses basides et par son péridium facilement séparable. Le manque de cystides et le tème hymenéenne pseudoparenchymatique bien différencié indiquent aussi une parenté étroite avec
Martella, dont il en outre la forme des spores mais non leur coloration.


Hymenogaster anomalous
Peridium thin, subglobose. 1-1.2 mm in diameter, glabrous, slightly lacunose, often with a rootlike strand of mycelium at the base, whitish sometimes tinged with red above, white + cellular within, the cells empty. 5-1 line in diameter, sterile base obsolete or nearly so odor slight, not disagreeable; spores globose or broadly elliptic even hyaline uninucleate 0.004-0.0055 of an inch long, 0.0035-0.005 broad.

Near Washington & C August + September 7 E. W. Cox This species is most closely
related to Hymenochaete chwantesii BtB by its sub-globose spores but it may be
separated by its white substance, its
smoother colorless spores and its
cordlike strand of mycelium. This
last character is unusual in the
genus and suggestive of the specific
name - Peck.

Phlyctospora maculata nouveau
Gasteromycete de la Chine occidentale
Par M. N. Patouillard.
Le genre Phlyctospora a été insti\n\te pour un champignon hypogee,
le Ph. fuscata d'Alleghan, Bohème et Pologne,
characterisé par des spores arrondies, bruns,
dont l'épispore est recouvert de cellules
hyaline figurant des sorts de pustules.
Les organes spoufères sont
restes longtemps inconnus aussi
la place du genre n'était pas nettement
determinée.
Cette espèce a été retrouvée en France
et examinée par Zulasne qui indiqua ses relations avec Scléroderme.

Le dictionnaire de M. Suécarde 1888 place Phlyctospora dans les genres peu connus, à la suite des Hyménogastres. Depuis M. Beck, dans le Bulletin de la Société botanique allemande 1889, observe les basides de ce champignon et attribue l'origine des cellules recouvrant l'épispore à un bourgeonnement tardif de ces basides, bourgeonnement qui donne naissance à des filaments contournés, septés, qui s'approchent aux spores et donnent à celle-ci leur aspect caractéristique. Pour M. Beck Phlyctospora est un hyménogastre.

Un deuxième espèce a été décrite et figurée par Borokine (Materiaux pour la Flore Mycologique de l'Asie centrale) sous le nom de Phl. Magnitarius; elle est originaire de Tchekstach-Kend et diffère de la précédente.
par son péridium verruqueux, doré, n'a pas vu les basides de son espèce
mais il faut remarquer que les spores se développent de la même manière
que dans Blepharisma et qu'à leur maturité complète elles n'ont pas
presque presque de celles de ce dernier genre.

P. maculata diffère de P. fieae par la présence d'un péridium conique
e de P. maculata par l'absence
de verrues sur ce péridium

Dans les spécimens mûrs que nous avons étudiés, le péridium est
double; l'extérieur (qui paraît indélébile), est épais, de consistance coriée
et est constitué par des hyphes larges
de 10-12 μ, fortement recolées,
parallèles et dirigées dans le sens
radial; ces filaments qui sont peu
colorés au voisinage de la face
externe du péridium sont brunâtres
près de la surface et se terminent
librement en poils très courts (30-40 μ 5-6 μ).
Le péridium interne est mince, vellemes jaunâtre adhérant à la gleba; il est constitué par des hyphes larges de 10 µ, contournées ramenues, tâche-ment contextées et à peine colorées.

La présence de ces deux enveloppes et la disposition radiale des filaments de la paroi externe, pourraient faire penser à un quasté resté indé- hiscent, mais l'examen de la gleba s'oppose à un tel rapprochement.

En effet, la gleba pulverulente, de couleur cendrée ou volacée se montre à la loupe, formée de logettes qui sont furcées de spores et limitées par des lignes blanches à filaments hyalins très dilucats; c'est-à-dire que sa composition est très d'é- exactement cellule. Schizoderma vulgaire. Ses spores globuleuses pourpres et viruqueuses sont chargées de cellules hyalines caractéristiques.
du genre Phlyctospora.

Nous n'avons pas pu suivre sur nos échantillons la formation de ces cellules, mais nous serons surpris que les vrais Scleroderma présentent à un moment donné ces ornements hyphes- absolument comme les Phlyctospora aussi nous croyons que ces deux genres sont trop peu distincts et qu'ils devraient être réunis.

S ser. Phlyctospora maculata

Nov. spec. – Globova vel ovoidae, in- deducens (Semper?) magnitudine nuces avellanae vel fructus juglandis prope basin et apice depressae, levis, pallide rufa, hisa inde squamules bruneis maculata fibris nigris, penicis, ramosis, brevibus praedita. Exoperidio cornus-concolor, 2 mm erasse intus brunne, ex hyphis parabulis radianibus compositi pagina interna luteola; endophr. tenui, floccoso luteo ex hyphis.
ramosis laxae contexti composito
gleba cinereo violacea, pulverulent
venis albis strictis ad instar scler
dermatis marmodata; sporis
globois verruculosis 7-globatis
nucleatis purpureis mycelio propo
cellulis hyalinis tecto basidiis non
visis

Hal China, En Zehen oriental
district de Zhen Koutin vraisem
blablement hypogae.

Ce champignon fait partie d'une
petite collection mycologique envoiée
au Muséum par M. Forges missionnaire
apostolique

(smaller type) 8 septembre 1892
Bull Soc Myc de Fr. 8: 189-190. 1892.

H. H. Gardner Ed. Fischer Botan. Zeitung
1908, p. 164. Fungus irregulariter
tuberosus superficies umbrae Pende,
non solubile crassum stratum sporis
hyphis crassis dense implexis con
structure interius gelatinosum, gleba septis dilatatis constans gleba aeruginea vemos externus ab exteri ini peridii strati orientibus perducta glebae lacunae et septis angustissimae Sporarum longitudo 10-11 μ diam 3-4 μ.

Fischer Ed. Ertragszen einiger Fungi aus Californien Repertoirem nov. spec. regn veg. 7:194.1909.

5 Schließlich bringe ich hier noch einen Pilz, welcher zwar einige Schritte von der Grenztafel des 1687 m hohen Schlofenpasses entfernt etwa 10 m links von auf Bayerischen Gebiete vorkommt und nur schwer aufzu-
finden ist.

Vorausschicken will ich auch daß ich diesen Pilz mit keiner mir zugänglichen Beschreibung einer Hymenogastreeid zu figuren konnt

Die Gleba ist zäh-schleimig-fleischig, weich zuweilen weich dann braunlich gelb werdend. Sie besitzt nur ein gering entwickeltes sterile Basalpolster und besteht
aus vielfach gewundenen engen Gängen, welche unregelmäßig verlaufen und mit den hellgelben Sporen erfüllt sind. Die Weite der Kammern nimmt gegen die Mitte des Pilzes zu ab; sie schwankt zwischen 0,1 - 0,3 mm während die hyalangelblichweiße Trama der Kammerwände 0,1 - 0,5 mm dick ist und gegen das Lumen zu aus einem etwas dichteren mehr gelben und weniger durchsicht 20 - 30 μ breiten Randzone besteht. Die Sporen sind länglich spindelförmig mit etwas stumpfen Enden 7 - 9 μ lang 3 μ breit, gelblich und sitzen mittels ½ μ langen und 1 μ breiten ersten Sterigmata auf und deutlich vom schleimigen Protoplasma der Trama sich abhebenden etwa 5 - 6 μ langen und 3 - 4 μ breiten Basidien.

Ade A. Beiträge zur Pflanzflora Bayerns, Mitteilungen der Bayerischen botanischen Forschung der heimischen Flora 2: 219 1909.
Champignons hypogés de la famille des Hygrophoraceae observés dans les environs de Paris et des départements de la Vienne et d'Indre et Loire, par R. E. Z. Zulasne

5. H. dilacinus

H. globosus irregulares, lobato-costatus, solidus, laevis, sericeus, et meo fuscus. Pericarpi tenue tenuis, tenaci solubili basi, absorbenti praeditus, intus cellularum ex albo sordide dilacinus tandem brunneus et fulgineus; cellulis minutis parce facitis (etiam in maturis individuis); septis crassis e basi plerumque sub venarum forma irradiantibus medio linea pallide notatis et scissilibus; hymenio planis; sporis binis subessilibus brevibus ovatis subobtusiis vel apicis papillatis, leuca guttulam foventibus, molidore debili—In betuleti apricis hincine (Nogent-sur-Marne).
6. H. decoret

H. rotundatus, inequidem, albidos, laevis, subglaber, basi absorventi parum con-
spicua instructus, solidusculus, intest

dense cellulosus. Cellulis brevibus vel
punctiformibus crederrimis semi-
vacuis obscure lilacinum fasciis tando-
que atroviolaceis. Peridio tenui aequ

solubili, sporophios filiformibus

longatis; sporis binis vel solitariis
ovato-oblongis utrique obtusi, in-
aequatibus, globulis, quintulas inclusi,
ex obovatis fasciis; odore debili—in

carpinis et faetis sebuloosis prope

Parisios (Bois de Boulogne) subsolitari

infrequens, vere.

7. H. populetorn

H. medioce diuformis, rotundatus vel com-
pressus, glaber laevis succus albus prim
max sordide fuscus, intus ex albo deflens;
subrubricando-mupracans; basi absorventi
rex conspicua; peridio tenui aequo solu-
bili; cellulis minutis crebris subfarcitis
septis linea media discolorae notatis
sporis binis breve pedicellatis ovati
oblongi, obtusi taurius laevibus glutinulam
solitariam vel paucis foventibus — fungus
mollisculos preparum vix odoros
plane subterraneus — in populatis
limosis agri Lodunensis et Zurovianis
(cyzay) autumno.

2 H(ystragium) Pompholyx
H. globosum mediocris polypilium (scil
punctis variis mycelio candido adhærente
peridio crassunculo molli solubili, laevi
candidodemum sordide obscurato, sub-
stantia cartilaginea glutinosa elástica
pellucida grisea, fungo ad basim cress-
siori inde radiante, matura mucosa
subdiffusâ, cellulis irregularibus vacois
septom parietibus obscuriis; spori
minutis oblongo-ellipticis atque
obtusi brevissimae pedicellatis laevibus
pellucidis roseis. — fungus avellanae
Magnitud. solidus, duros etiam intus
ex alto argilaceo-roseo tandem obscuro, odore uncrebili nunc gravii quasi cornu usti sed potius peculiaris, mycelio ramoso copioso -
gregatim in declivibus sylvarum subterraneus, Mendon Henry aprili -
auque st.

3 Histoloniherum

Hisphaericum, durum; peridio extus intusque candido crasso glabro laevi sicco facile separabili tandem coriaceo et adhaerenti; substantia admodum cartilaginea tenaci elasti
cae, leso fusca, in centro fungi nucleiforme et unde irradianti; cellulis minuti
angustissimis, cavis; sporis oblongo
ellipticis laevibus ad apicem basidi-
orum subaequatis, geminis vel ternis
brunneis. - Fungus prorum magnitud
exsiccatus conicus et ad superficiem
crispato-rugulosus, radicula unica
longa persistenti (mycelii funiformis
ramosiproliferi ramo) instructus,
odore debili. Subterraneus in quercetis aqua Pictaviensis prope pagum quem Bonns decunt, octobri.

(ytenque

1. H. candidum

Globosum, molluscum, basi absorbent, minutissima eradicata praeditum; peridio tenui laevo candido interdum ramoso, substantia interiori minuto, cellulosa, ochrea; cellulis inaequalibus subvacuis septis angustis quasi homogeneis distinctis; basidiis obtusis hinc et illinc prominulis, cystidiis angustioribus conicis elongatissimis; sporis 2 vel 4 ellipticis brevibus aut subsphaericis echinatis stigmaticis aciformibus, cujusque basidiis apicis suffultis.

In carpanis umbrosis fere epigaeis solidarumque leguminos octobriumense in Pretavia (Couché-Vèrae).
1. M. variegatus Nob. – Octaviae variegata Vitt f. e. p. 16 tab. III fig. 4.

2. M. Broomeanus Berkeley ms. t
M. globosus irregulairis elongato-ro-
tundatius vel sublobatus, primum aureo-
fulvos deinum ferrugineos, ferebiles
radiciformibus solidis concoloribus
ramosis crassis applicatis parci
extus instructus; peridio crasso
pilis brevibus subapressis vitentibus
lomentoso, aere vel ne quidem amo-
vendo, extus lutescentibus; substantia
compacta, solidis; cellulibus plerumque
circularibus, centralibus majoribus;
septis crassis ex albo dilute luteolis
per medium discolorem facile solu-
bilibus; substantia intra-cellulari
primum alvida tamen atra
pultacea diffuente; sporis ovatis
basi subtruncatis obtusis nigris
sublucidis, sessilibus, guttulam
includentibus – Fungus magnitud.
nuces pinglandis et ultra, solidus, odorat
grate etiam in maturis vel tam exotico
individualis debili—In bittubetis apriis
prope Parisios (Rogent) gregarius raro
maturescit novembris, decembre—
Exsiccationem paullo contribuitur et
summoperue induratur colora parum
mutata.

Nota. Nous conservons à cette espèce
du nom sous lequel M. Berkeley nous
en a communiqué des échantillons
recueillis en Angleterre. Suivant
lui, c'est la même plante que le Tubé
moschatum Soerbe, &c. et son odeur
peut être comparée à celle de l'Agaric
pyrodonus. Elle est d'ailleurs extrême-
ment voisine de l'Oxalamia variegata
Vett., dont elle ne diffère qu'que
par les parois de ses cellules, colorées
en jaune très pâle priscique d'un
blanc sale, et son odeur qui est
plus fade. Ces dissemblances pourra
ne tenir qu'à la différence des climats.
3. M. ambiguus Nob. — Octacnemia ambiguus Vitt l.c. p. 18, tab. IV fig. 7.

(undescribed, bot. II 19: 373-381, pl. 17, 1843.)

But it is possible that a set of dried specimens of the species described in vol. V part II of the English Flora together with such as may hereafter be discovered indigenous to Britain by the Rev. W. Berkeley W. & E. B. [nos 241-330 complete] Fasc. IV Saponon Ermine Brown Greenland Song-mans MDCXXLIII

This set consists of very small specimens glued to the pages with the name but no further data as to locality.

# 284 Hymenogaster atumus Vitt.
Consists of two slices, one of peridium which is wrinkled with embedded grains
of sand now fuscos black, no fibrils visible. Skincare showing interior base trace of a fibril or perhaps a pedicel patch near the base, question of sterile base not evident. Interior now darker than mummy brown.
285 Melanopater Bronteianus.

Pandun now Mrs Brown.

Quite prominent but scanty beach fibres among leaf mould, and some fragments of wood debris, were present.

The surface was covered with moss, and the two pieces of wood, which were broken off, came from the same trunk.
304. *Hymenogaster populorum* Zul

Consists of two fructifications indicated by the size and shape of the base with pores indicated as being sterile, radiating from it. Hymenium now between Mars & Proutsbrown with base much darker, peridium incrusted with grains of sand and of the color of the base, much wrinkled and flattened.
305 *Hymenogaster bilacinus* Tul.

This is the type distribution of *H. leucobrotula*. Berk. but Swasee states that some copies contain some *H. vulgaris*. Consists of 4 very thin slices 3 of which resemble each other closely, the other much darker. These I will refer to as 305a. *Hymenium* wood to buffy brown, *peridium* wood brown with a long concolorous fibril or mycelial strand, *peridium* quite smooth. 305b. *peridium* wrinkled, light seal to bone brown.
109 Hymenogaster av cerebellum nov ep
Hypogaeus; pediis globosis vel pressus
angulosis albo suberecto ramoso
crebriformi, rimis brevibus parum
profundis, humo conspurcatis; glottis
molli subelastica, initio alba,
dem roseo-lilacea, postremo
ferruginea, odor e gratissimo
fungino; cellulis latiusculis
depressis, tortuosis septis con-
colobus; sporis limoniformibus
membrana crassa parum
verrucosa, primo citrino flava
dein ochraceo-brunnea, plus
granulosa, guttulis plurimis repellent
15-18 × 8-10 μ basidiis brevibus
ramosis bispori stypticinis
Ine, radices in vas Casuarii
Hort. bohmerici Decinensis
Aestate
Ab Hymenog. teneri Berk. & Houl.
Tul quibus similium similem viderim
pericia ut cerebro ramoso sulcati
praecepit necedit.  
Colored drawing.

Cavara

Fungi Longobardii expressae sive mycetum specimina in Longobardia collecta et speciosa novos vel anteriorem illustrata curant Doct. Tridam Cavara. Angulus III. 

Sine regni epigraph typisrat 

fusi MCCCXCIII.

A single thin slice pendium side cinnamon buff to clay color darker hymenials side cinnamon brown. Drawing is tawny olive stained with pink, spores olive yellow to brownish olive.
Farlow Herb-Mar 6, 1926.
Saucophaea citrina Harken
ex herb Harkness recd 1918.

Fructification consists of half a
fructification in alcohol, a deep reddish
brown smooth peridium, large locelli,
drying with little shrinking to a dirty
yellow, locelli to chalky white, cavities
very large, peridium not shown in prepation.
Tramal layer of septa not more than
3 times outer diamater of spores. basidia
as figured in Harkness two spored
Mycelium of very slender hyphae
Sterigmata long slender, spores
much as figured, pitted or minutely
dermat. Spores & septa rusty
brown in mass.
46. *Ruscophleps citrina* sp. nov.

Plate XLIII, figs. 8a–8b.

Subglobose, 2 cm in diam., citron color, smooth. Gleba firm, wavy, cells minute, spores roundly elliptical, guttulate, white two to four spores form upon each basidium. Basidia attenuate at the point of attachment, increasing in size upwards toward the apex, oil globules interspersed for its entire length, spores 6×8 μ. Type No 168 Harkness Coll.

Found amidst Manzanitas, Mt. Tamalpais, Marin County, Calif., April.

The fungus imparts a red color to alcohol when immersed.
Study at Farlow Herb. Week Mar 29-Apr 7

S. cautogaster
Phytophthora fulvomaculosa 9+8 Type
Blakeslee leg Subterranean near log, in damp wood Aug.

Fruktifications 2 1/2 cm in diam
globose, cinnamon buff spotted with tawny,
fibrils concolorous scanty inconspicuous; peridium 4.00 µ of
closely woven hyphae very dense with a
tendency to form basidia in the
inner portion, the outer hyphae probably
gethering to disappearing
Gleba warm buff or; cavities partly
filled with semi opaque gel; septa
150-180 thick composed of closely woven
Hyphae slender by basidia permorm 7-8 x 5-6
3-spored
or pedicel, longer stigmata 2 µ conical
Spores hyaline or brown in mass with
a prominent marking simulating a
Germ pore ovalal surrounded by a thick gelatinous covering
8 x 10 µ
**Tuberiformis Corda det. 3 + Dodge 1934**

**Melanogaster variegatus Z邱 Spegelslust 1900**
Hesse Coli in Herb Farlow.

Fructifications 3.5 cm + more by 2.0
deep depressed globose to irregular
dark brown, fibrils abundant,
prominent to almost free on underside,
disappearing above; peridium 450 µ
thick of coarse thick walled hyphae
the outer dark brown shading
off to a lighter yellow brown within
cavities filled, basidia not a
definite hymenial layer globa
black mottled with the bluish
white "veins" septa showing a
secreting tendency, 300 µ thick
with a layer in the middle
150 thick colorless, with the
peridium and of the same color
as the inner peridium, outer layers
next the spongy tissue nearly hyda
spongy tissue quite hyaline
basidia clavate 3-5 spored,
12-14 X 7-8 µ, sterigmata
short, spores ellipsoid to oblong, dark brown under microscope, prominent dense body? nucleus, cell wall quite thick 10 X 7 μ

Octavia nova astrosperma Vitt.
Achasclera 1900 Hesse Coll Farlow Ke.
Fructification 2 cm in diameter, warm sepia to burnt bone brown in alc 1920, subglobose to flattened surface irregular but no definite fibrils; peridium simplex outer portion Brussels brown otherwise hyaline 450-500 μ 3-5 μ indiam
of coarse thin walled hyaline hyphae loosely globsa rustin in alcohol May 1920, drying lighter, cavules small irregular filled with spores at maturity; septa 50-60 μ thick homogeneous of compactly woven hyaline hyphae 2-4 μ in diam; basidia

sterigmata
spores ellipsoid to globose, 13 X 11 μ
spines Mg etc up to 2.5 µ long

Octaviania astero sperma Vitt var
Marburg 1901 Hesse Coll in Farlow Herb.
Collection of four fructifications which I will call a b c. a 1x1.5 depressed globose b 12 x 2 cm scurfy by peeling up of peridial layers c 2 x 3 cm with prominent sterile base which approaches a short dendroid columnella not distinct from septa with mycelial strand below not evident in smaller fructifications c. is ochraceous buff to pruntsbrown mottled. It is uncommon buff to snuff brown. a is light buff to warm buff. gleba colors about the same, gleba texture much coarser in a. Pendulum in c 1500 µ thick duplex? both layers of same color and consisting outer portion brown, inner yellow
Hysterochlamys clathroides

Пищевое тяло более или менее правильное, шаровидное, и основанием иногда вытянутое. Корневой шнура мицелия ветвистый, короткий, сначала сначала гребешкообразный, потом желтовато-крепкий. Жила крепкая, эластичная. Безглубокая, трёхканальная изогнутая. Каперы сначала гребешкообразные, потом глянцевые, сначала сержеными или оливкового цвета.

Споры продолговатые, эллипсоидальные, на конце тупые или неправильно остроконечные, 12-16 μ длины и 4-6 μ ширины. Оболочка их тонкая, безцветная, гладкая.

Запах неприятный, напоминает прыгу на минерал). Примечание: этот вид, вероятно, образует на небольшом кладке паразитические виды: [Удоказательство: Яковлев, Ковалев и Транспирос], характерен своим сладковатым, гладким, мутистым-белым перидием. При основании шишек тягла, достигающая иногда 2 см, в диаметре, прикрывается краткий, ветвистый
Brefeld Untersuchungen aus dem geschäftige gebiet der Mykologie 8: 177, J887.

Olson found conidia of *Fomes annosus* in nature. exact statement

Hymenogaster decors Zil. Eisenach 1899
Hesse Coll. in Farlow Herb

Fructifications depressed-globular, gibbous to slightly irregular. 0.7 x 1.0 cm and smaller. Pale Medici blue and lighter spotted with Tawny, peridium 170-190 thick, hyaline

composed of a single layer of large thin-walled hyphae giving appearance of vesicular irregular gleba mottled tawny. Cavities empty or partially filled with spores. Septa septa of coarse loosely interwoven hyphae hyaline. 120-150 μ thick basidia oblong 6 x 30 hyaline 4-spored sterigmata conical short thick, spores citriform, rough, reticulate or pitted, pits shallower on the apiculus 15 x 9-10 with the apiculus 2-3 μ long blunt and rounded at first colorless then Tawny in mass, old gold under the microscope.
Hymenogaster tener Berk. Caldw. 1901
Hesse Coll in Farlow Herb.
Fructifications globose, 0.8 - 1.0 cm in diameter, wood brown to Quaker drab in alcohol Mar 1920; distinct stipe base with radicating fibrillar mycelium, with radicating subpolygonal cavities very large & hollow.
Peridium thin, 70 - 90 µ thick of very fine, closely interwoven hyphae, hyaline gleba tawny, appearing darker on account of the large, deep cavities when seen in cross section, septa 50 µ between hymenial layers, these similar to peridium 12 - 15 µ thick of large, thin walled hyphae appearing vesiculose. Basidia oblong 2 - -spored 20 x 7 µ, sterigmata short slender; spores citriform, heavy walled, only slightly roughened mamillate. 12 - 14 x 7 - 9
Hystrichium
Rhizopogon clathroides

Under leaf cover, beech forest Punta Arenas R. Thaxter Magellanes Chile Feb. 1906. [for Thaxter field notes see p. 145.]

Single fructification globose, 2 x 2.5 in diam. Sepia, preserved in alcohol
drying
fibers scanty or none but with prominent radicating mycelium at base; peridium thick 1300–1500 μ thick simple vesicle of large thin-walled hyaline hyphae simulating pseudoparenchymatous yellowish olive under the microscope gleba deep brownish olive; cavities irregular empty or partially filled with spores; septa 140–160 μ broad, of small gelatinized loosely interwoven hyphae; basidia linear, four-spored, 15 x 3-4; sterigmata short 14 x 3-4 μ almost fusiform

Columnella extending to the center and disappearing in septa less than 1 mm thick.
Rhzopogon picinus Berk.

"Germinating beneath the surface and by its expansion causing small areas of a hairbreadth size to cleave off. Black or brown after exposure."/Rhzopogon picinus Berk: & Curt: on steep banks Feb 1855. / Hong Kong U.S. Pac. Ex Ex (292) 1 80 1/3000 [Type in Curtis Herb. @Farlow Herb Studied March 30, 1920.]

Consists of 2 fructifications with above inscription on a card. Fructifications drying 1 X 2 depressed globose nearly black & somewhat shiny probably treated with some kind of preservative. South surface much wrinkled, very hard. Fibrils not evident; gleba tawny. Peridium thick 1200-1300 μ thick, compact samples of hyphae 3-6 μ in diameter with numerous larger olivaceous bodies 8-10 μ in diam. Gleba tawny or lighter, cavities small or颇 septa 25-50 μ homogenous of closely woven small hyphae; basidia 5 X 2 μ, 4-spored Aterigmata 2 μ long. Spores ellipsoid.
smooth hyaline 8-10 X 4-5 µ

Hysterangium clathroides Vitt Altmorschew
1900. Hesse Coll in Farlow Herb.

Fructifications 1.5 X 1.0 cm cinnamon-
drying lighter
to dark brown; depressed globose; fibric-
small, appressed to peridium lighter in-
on under side; peridium with outer portion
flaking off in patches as in R. panormus.

of variable thickness, 750 µ, coarsely woven
duplex, outer layer of rough, much-branched
300 µ

Brownish hyphae 5 µ indium; inner same texture
as septa

gleba buffy olive; cavities irregular
empty; septa 80-100 µ thick of hyaline
2-3 µ indium

large, coarsely interhyphal; basidia pyriform,
2-spored, 10-15 µ, sterigmata
short to none; spores fusiform
olivaceus, 12-14 X 5-6 µ smooth
Hysterangium clathroides var. Vitt
1900 Hesse Coll in Farlow Herb.
Fruktifikation 1.5 cm in diam.
pecan brown to roods brown in alcohol.
drying lighter, gleba yellowish.
fibrils resembling flaky mycelium.
peridium outer layers vesiculose 200 μ
staining with safranin, separating from
interior, inner same texture as gleba 175 μ.

Gleba yellowish olive; cavities irregular.
small, empty; septa 200 μ thick hyalin.
of closely woven gelatinized hyphae.
basidia pyriform 15x5, 2-spored.
serugmata short and thick.

frequently adhering to the
spore; spores fusiform
olivaceous thick cell wall
16-18x 5-6, some spores
slightly curved.
Rhyzopogon provincialis Zul. Altmarschen
1899 Hesse Coll in Farlow Herb.
3 on four fragments almost black, pending
easily separable & mostly peeled off.

Octavia rosea Harkness California
in Farlow Herb (see additions to p. 35)
Columella nearly persistent of the same
texture as the stipe. 30 μ in diameter
60-80 μ thick peridium latex vessels
present.
Species = Arcangeliiella rosea
(Nk.) Zt & D. comb nov.

Rhyzopogon roseolus (Cda) Zt & D.
Under scrub pine (rigida) W. side of
reservoir, Arlington Heights, Nov. 1876.
Color light brown with yellow cer.
Herb R. Thaxter det March 31, 1920 CWD.
Whole fructifications.
Rhzopogon roseolus (Corda) Z. & S.
Under yellow pine in sandy soil, N. side of Arlington(Height) reservoir Nov.'96.
Herb. R. Thaxter - det March 31, 1920 CWS.
Sliced fructifications

Rhzopogon roseolus (Corda) Z. & S.
Under Prunus nigra in near reservoir Arlington Heights, Mass. Sept 1898 R. J.
Herb. Thaxter - det Mar 31, 1920 CWS.

Phlyctoporor Leucogaster intumeusculatus
3. [R. Thaxter] Surface uneven, chalk white with dirty yellow flecks, gleba
milky white, spores Under beech trees below leaves Cranberry N. C.
Aug 6, '96. 2 1/2 cm

Single fructification 2 1/2 X 1 cm drying
1.5 X 8, chalk white with dirty yellow flecks drying or blood red to garnet brown
with uneven surface shining fibrils black shining free in places: anastom...
peridium duplex, outer layer 20 - 30 μ thick sloughing off in places giving the uneven appearance mentioned in field notes. This layer composed of coarse parallel-to-the-surface hyphae septate colored "olivaceous brown" under the microscope, the inner layer 40 - 50 μ thick of dense granular reddish brown hyphae, very closely interwoven.

gleba milky white becoming cinnamon to clay color on drying; cavities round or polygonal by mutual pressure; septa thin, 50 - 60 μ thick, scissile, composed of coarse hyaline thin-walled hyphae; basidia oblong 7X12 μ, 2-spored, asci 3 μ long; spores olivaceous under microscope verrucose with a gelatinous sheath 7-9 μ in diameter.
Hysterangium purpureum
Rhizopogon
Puntas Arenas Magallanes Chile
in beech forest above 2000 m (?) Mar 1905
Hypogae No 12 red lavender
Hypogae No 12. On widely spread mycelium in groups of a dozen or more over a hundred in one lot. Bright deep lavender becoming purplish and dull purplish red on handling and dull purplish red when fully matured.
Sprunging at one point from rope mycelium. Peridium thick white below surface separable. Gleba purplish brown blackish brown in fully matured speci a ramoso (?) gelatinosis. Bank in woods above
maxim. mostly smaller spores

Fructifications up to 2 cm, drying bright deep lavender becoming purplish red on
becoming dull purplish red when mature
becoming dull purplish black in alc
coloring alc + enclosed paper purple
gleba concolorous. see p. 154

Dry
Fraglich.


1017) 2 Aemulium javanense P. Henn.

Bedu 1901, p. 77... Basa annulare?

20-22 X 6.2, etwa die obere Schicht 12-14 μ m stark, das 16-22 μ m stark.

Trübung: 18-21 mm X 12-15 mm wechselnder, hängigen Mandeln. smooth, upper surface "eben".

Weissch-lavendel, später grünlich-cremefarben, später abhärrend, so comes, grey polystylo.

Kürzerer Abschnitt der abgerundet erzeugt eingeengt, hier sind die Hymeniosträngen "..." durchdrungen.

3. Hymeniosträngen javanense nsp.

Unterw. deutlich fest...
verbreiteter etwa 2 1/2 mm breit
und 1/4 mm hohes Mycela 9 cm breit, 7 1/2 mm hoch. Gewuchert
an 19. August fest anhaftend, 35
m, 40 1/2 µ dick. Gewachst Tigen
Schicht locker, ansatzweise auch
kopfgig und wenig durchdringend
Ernaresporen, andere Spore
schicht stark gefärbt angeschmiegt
18. 1/2 µ dick. Anhaftend
keine Tigen. aber Sporen
schicht langstreckig, annähernd
polycylin, 20 1/2 µ
starklich, bis 7 µ breit.
Klasse gesprochen.
Flecke an den Blättern
und an den Stengeln der Pflanze

Tiere, die auf den separierten
Kernen, die undurchlässig
radial, Wiederholungen
verleihen.
durch bis 120 µ dicke Schichten voneinander getrennt sind, welche mit dem aus 2 bis 3 µ großen, zylindrischen Basidien bestehenden Hypnenum bekleidet sind. Basidien engansartig, sterigmen fädenig. Es werden 2 µ größ mit den Basidien während der Sporenbildung rasch verschwinden.

Trama der Kommodi schicht 4: mittelschicht aus isotonen, 4 bis 8 µ leeren, welche von laufenden Hyphen bestehenden Augenschichten aus zusammengesetztem Parenchym gebildet aufgebaut. Sporen der Hypno-

fast anthrachinoid zur gelben Farbe.

Wertet die parallelen Räume zu saugfähigen 

*Innerhalb 10 cm liegen*
Unter verstärkter Tätigkeit des Ges.

Zwischen Abend und Morgen.

Zurück in Zürich. Ich lebe.

Exemplar de-Strüben, die man nicht ade-plechten. Unter den aktuellen Jahrhundert-Hymenopteriersten dürfte H. Ballardik (B.) nächststehen. Die Frauchen haben statt

mehrersprogen... doch

(4) Sporen-Klonpiez

(5) Versechsumlung der Bienen und

sterben. Stagnat statt wechsel

(6) Beschreibung

und

(7) Beschreibung

(8) Beschreibung

(9) Beschreibung

(10) Conditentaria microspora
knoblonpfn zäfiger die noch angeätz.
platt, festklebend, angezogen in der mittleren Buchse und hat in der Mitte tagsüber in den Schienen
wege verzieht. Die drei, die die kühnere, der Albrecht von Friedland (c. c. 65. 64), Herrschelt mitgezogen (c. c. 1285. 1287. 1287, urbar, und T, von dem, in der Mitte der zwei
ausgehen. Die drei, die die kühnere, die getroffen hat. Sie bieten eine neue Wege des Aufschließens und
bilden sich, sollen der, die durch die neuen. Den neuen, den
rnüt. Herrschelt mitgezogen (c. c. 1285. 1287. 1287, urbar, und T, von dem, in der Mitte der zwei
Pseudoparenchyma

...
zu 3. Die kryptologische Übersicht
gebührt, am 3. April des Jahres 1773,
auch mehr vereinigt, 3. 3. 1774.
Einen Epitaph ein und mehr

der Schreiber. Dieses geschah.

Im A. für die.

23. 3. 1775. Afr.

2. St. mit 2.

Typica

Die genannte Übersicht

mehr geschrieben wurde, und

indem die Schrift mit mehr

richtiger geworden ist und

mehr geschrieben wurde. Es ist

wichtig, dass die Schrift von

richtiger und mehr geschrieben

wurde. Es ist wichtig, dass die

Schrift von richtiger und mehr

geschrieben wurde. Es ist wichtig,

dass die Schrift von richtiger und

mehr geschrieben wurde.
Hysterangium purpureum 3+8 (cont 145)
fibres none, columella prolonged below
into a stipe 1 mm long with many
branching rhizomorph; columella
dendroid reaching beyond center of
fructification; peridium pseudoparen-
chymatous 750-950µ composed
of small cells on the outside larger
with up to 16-17µ in diameter; gleba

septa very variable in thickness
from 25-95µ in thickness gelatinized
of small hyphae µ with larger hyphae
often running through larger septa like conducting or
basidia 4-spored 25-30 x 5-7µ cylindrical
spores sessile 13-16 x 5-6µ long ellip-
soidal or tapering toward basidium
of tine.