

the surface (fig. 8) like those that are characteristic of *A. hypogyna*. In only two cases were intercalary oogonia seen.

In old cultures the protoplasm becomes condensed and segregated into certain restricted areas of the hyphae to form resting fragments, which, though not of definite shape, may be regarded as chlamydospores.

In the *Racemosa* group, as mentioned above, there may now be included *A. racemosa*, *A. racemosa* var. *stelligera*, *A. hypogyna*, and *A. caroliniana*. The group may be defined as follows:

Oogonia terminating short branches, racemously arranged. Oospores few, generally one or two. Antheridia absent, or of suboogonial origin.—  
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## SOME NEW SAPROPHYTIC FUNGI OF THE MIDDLE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Until a year ago (June 1909) the saprophytic fungi of the Rocky Mountain region included within Wyoming had remained practically untouched. It was with great interest, therefore, that the writer began the task of making a collection of these fungi under the kindly suggestion and help of Professor AVEN NELSON. The particular region studied includes the whole of the Medicine Bow National Forest, together with the vast extent of the Laramie Plains. The timber in the forest is chiefly lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, Douglas fir, and balsam, with dense growths of aspen on the boundaries. In many places the timber is very dense, in consequence of which the humus formed of the needles is very thick; the soil in the open timber also is very rich. The whole region is well watered by the melting snows and by the numerous mountain streams and creeks, resulting in very favorable conditions for the growth of the fleshy fungi. The great difference in the altitude, which ranges from 2130 to 3900 meters, further aids in the formation of many varying conditions, thus giving not only richness in specimens but a wealth of species as well.

In the very precursory examination of the region, the writer was astonished at the great quantity and variety of forms. The further collections, which it is expected will be made, will no doubt extend the list greatly. This list, as finally worked out, will be published as a whole, but for the present the following apparently new species only are presented.

**Catathelasma**, gen. nov.—Pileus somewhat fleshy, convex, then expanded: lamellae very decurrent, somewhat unequal, with acute edges:

stipe furnished with a ring and of the same substance as the pileus: volva large, white, with a thick margin: spores white.

The ring and volva, together with the very decided decurrent gills (upon which character the generic name is based), are telling characteristics of this genus of the Leucosporae.

**C. evanescens**, sp. nov.—Pileus 13 cm. broad, white, deep cream in center, broadly convex to nearly plane, smooth, damp, broadly elliptical in outline; margin entire: flesh whitish, compact, thick in center, thinner near margin: lamellae very decurrent, short ones intermixed with long ones, white, 2-3 cm. wide near margin of pileus, becoming narrowed near and on stipe, subdistant, edges acute: stipe very short, thick, 1 cm. long, 4 cm. thick, fleshy, hollow, smooth, white; annulus delicate, evanescent, situated on stipe just below gills: volva large, white, smooth, opening around top leaving a thick even white margin, persistent and closely embracing base of stipe: base large, white, bulbous: spores white, smooth, elliptic to fusiform,  $14-17.5 \times 3-5 \mu$ .—Whole plant when dried becomes a rich ochre with reddish tinge.

Habitat: Open balsam and spruce woods, occurring singly in sod on thick humus; Brooklyn Lake, Wyoming, Snowy Range, alt. 3500 meters, September 8, 1909, no. 88.

**Clitocybe pruinosa**, sp. nov.—Pileus 3.5 cm. wide, plano-convex to slightly depressed, rich reddish brown over salmon, paler at margin, dry, smooth, shining: margin turned down and entire: flesh compact, white, tinged with color of cap: lamellae thin, narrowing behind, salmon yellow, close, very decurrent, becoming somewhat powdered with numerous white spores: stipe fleshy, 5 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, concolorous but lighter than cap, hollow, smooth: spores white, spiny, globose,  $7-10.5 \mu$ .

Habitat: Pine humus, open pine woods; Foxpark, Wyoming, August 14, 1909, no. 83.

**COLLYBIA MACULATA moschata**, var. nov.—Pileus fleshy, firm, 6 cm. wide, convex to nearly plane, white, glabrous, shining, becoming tinged or stained with pinkish red blotches, disk sometimes broken up into large polygonal plates; margin turned down and even; flesh white, compact, tinged with pink just beneath the surface: lamellae whitish, in one specimen a faint pink tinge, adnexed to nearly free: stipe stout, firm: 3 cm. long, 2 cm. wide, swollen in middle, stuffed, becoming hollow, curved, narrowed at base, striate, slightly roughened by broken fibers, spores white, smooth, sometimes with a slight point at one end,  $7 \times 4 \mu$ .—It has a strong, almost overpowering odor of musk.

Habitat: On side of dead lodgepole pine log, clustered; Foxpark, Wyoming, alt. 2900 meters, August 13, 1909, no. 79.

*Entoloma viridans*, sp. nov.—Pileus 3.5–5.5 cm. broad, fleshy, broadly convex, hygrophanous when moist, gray, margin tinged with rose pink and disk becoming dull green, or the coloring may be reversed, the disk rose pink and margin a dull green, when dry the whole plant becomes silky shining: flesh white, becoming dull when dry: margin turned down, entire, smooth: lamellae all even, light pinkish yellow, becoming a salmon pink color, 2 mm. broad, slightly sinuate, adnate then separating, interspaces venose: stipe fleshy, white, pruinose, hollow, round, quite bulbous at base, attenuating upward, 4.5 cm. long, 1.5 cm. wide: spores coarsely warted, pink,  $7 \times 10 \mu$ .

Habitat: Damp humus; Brooklyn Lake, Wyoming, alt. 3500 meters, bank of Nash's Fork, September 3, 1909, no. 119.

*Gloeophyllum ferrugineum*, sp. nov.—Pileus hard, corky to woody, oblong-dimidiolate to flabelliform,  $1-2 \times 2-12 \times 1-1.5$  cm.; surface azonate, strigose-tomentose, scrupose, dark ferruginous to umbrinous; margin rather thick, sterile, tomentose, bright ferruginous: context corky, homogeneous, bright ferruginous, indistinctly zoned, about 7 mm. thick; tubes lamelloid, quite decurrent, tomentose, ferruginous but paler than margin of pileus, light grayish within, 1–2 mm. broad, 2–5 mm. deep; edges somewhat thin, tomentose, undulate; tubes lamelloid from the first: spores globose-ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline,  $10-14 \times 7 \mu$ .

Habitat: On dead lodgepole pine and aspen; Cooper Creek, Wyoming, alt. 2800 meters, June 22, 1909, no. 11.

*Clavaria truncata*, sp. nov.—Pileate tops bright red, shading into reddish orange at top of stipe to dull flesh color at its base: ends truncate, convex to plane to somewhat concave, 0.5–3 cm. broad, smooth: whole plant to within a few centimeters of base of stipe covered with a white bloom, persisting in dried specimens: flesh creamy, spongy: stipe longitudinally grooved to base, 3–10 cm. long: spores white,  $14 \times 7 \mu$ .

Habitat: Humus soil under balsam and spruce trees; gregarious and caespitose, 4–6 in a group; Foxpark, alt. 2900 meters, August 8, 1909, no. 66.

A plant similar to this is described by FRIES as *Craterellus pistillaris*, and by others as possibly a variety of *Clavaria pistillaris*, but in a collection of twenty specimens found in entirely different localities not one out of the number was found to have either the color or the form of typical *Clavaria pistillaris*.

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