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Report of the Committee on Botany for 1878

A. E. Johnson

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOTANY,

FOR 1878.

BY A. E. JOHNSON, M. D.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have to report to the Academy, the collection and identification of one hundred and thirty-four species of Fungi new to our state, eight of which I regard as heretofore undescribed, and, therefore, new to mychology. I forwarded several specimens to Prof. C. H. Peck, at Albany, N. Y., of some of which I was in doubt about the diagnosis: he has kindly identified them for me, for which I have given him credit under each specimen.

I have given fresh water Algæ a great amount of attention, and have succeeded in determining quite a large number of species, all of which I will report to you, if it is thought that space in our next bulletin can be devoted to their publication. Our waters abound in Algæ; they are very abundant in all our lakes, streams and rivers, and there is, perhaps, nothing more interesting under the lens than the Oscillariæ, Desmides and Diatomes.

641. AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) PORTENTOSUS. *Fr.*

"Dingy Tricholoma."

Stem, gills and flesh white; gills rounded behind, sometimes adherent to each other at the stipe; stem attenuated upward; pileus grayish brown.

On the ground, or buried rotten wood. June. Scarce.

642. AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) FULVELLUS. *Fr.*

"Tawny Tricholoma."

Pileus, grayish brown; flesh, gills and stem white.

Pileus three inches or more broad; stem three inches long, half an inch thick; gills broad, emarginate, slightly toothed. In woods. June.

643. AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) CARNEUS. *Bull.*

"Flesh-colored Tricholoma."

Our plant is seldom flesh-colored, or its stem reddish.

On prairie near Sand Lake. May and June.

644. AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) MONSTROSUS. *Sow.*

"Monstrous Tricholoma."

In a plowed field on sand. Sand Lake Prairie. May and June.

645. AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) RETICULATUS. *n. sp.*

Reticulated Tricholoma.

Pileus viscid, irregular, very thin or membranous, slightly reddish, depressed, umbonated, umbo darkest, whole pileus reticulated; gills broad, thick, arcuate, remote, white, not crowded; stem bulbous at the base, sending down a spindle-shaped root, tapering regularly from the bulb to the pileus, sub-striate, solid, white. Pileus 1½ inches broad; stipe 3½ inches high, 2 lines thick. Spores elliptic, epiculated at one end, nucleated.

On the ground in woods and Nicollet Island.

July. Not common.

646. AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) DECOROSUS. *Peck.*

Our plant has an evanescent vail, seen but once, though several specimens were found.

On decaying bark amongst moss, at the base of an elm tree in Finn's woods. September.

647. AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) FLAVESCENS. *Peck.*

Our plant is sometimes broader than Peck's measure, being four inches across. Not necessarily on pine stumps. On the ground amongst grass in thin woods. September.

648. AGARICUS (PLEUROTUS) CRASPEDIUS. *Fr.*

"Thick stemmed Pleurotus."

Caespitose pileus from 2 to 6 inches broad; stem varying from a mere knob to one inch long. On the bark of a hickory stump in woods. Catholic Industrial Farm. June. Spores 2 to 3 times longer than broad.

649. AGARICUS (PLEUROTUS) LEIGHTONI. *Berk.*

"Leighton's Pleurotus."

There are so many changes in color of this plant, and variety of size, it is difficult to keep it distinct from other species.

650. AGARICUS (COLLYBIA) ATRATUS. *Fr.*

"Charcoal Collybia."

Stem is flattened, sometimes grooved, whole plant dingy, smoky or brown. Pileus very irregular. On burned ground in woods. November.

651. AGARICUS (MYCENA) ATRO-ALBUS. *Bull.*

"Bi-colored Mycena."

Base of stem not particularly hairy, whittish above, shading into a dark color below.

In very wet places, amongst moss at the base of trees and stumps. Sometimes on the ground. May.

652. AGARICUS (MYCENA) ATROALBOIDES. *Peck.*

Our plant is not so tall, but the stem is thicker than the New York plant.

Amongst moss on much decayed wood, or on the ground in woods. August.

653. AGARICUS (PHOLIOTA) DURUS. *Bolt.*

"Hard Pholiota."

Stem of our plant is nearly even, or smallest in the center. On a mixture of saw-dust and dirt. St. Anthony. Aug.

654. AGARICUS (PHOLIOTA) RADICOSUS. *Bull.*

"Rooting Pholiota."

Our plant is solitary or caespitose. Gills not the slightest serrated. Center of pileus very scaly and rough. Ring evanescent. Pileus 3 to 4 inches broad. Stem sub-ventricose or attenuated upwards. Not deeply rooting. Four inches high, 1 inch thick.

On old pine saw-dust in St. Anthony. July and August. Not common.

655. AGARICUS (PHOLIOTA) ADIPOSUS. *Fr.*

"Pine-apple Pholiota."

On mixed earth and sawdust. August.

656. AGARICUS (PHOLIOTA) MYCENOIDES. *Fr.*

"Delicate Pholiota."

Amongst moss in damp woods. August.

657. AGARICUS (HEBELOMA) GOSSYPINUS. *n. sp.*

Pileus rather fleshy. Plain beneath, convex above. Acute or sub-umbonate, finely tomentose; stem solid, attenuated downwards, squamulose; margin of gills wavy, sub-uncinate. Whole plant yellowish brown or carbonate iron color. Pileus ¾ to 1 inch broad; stipe 1 to 2 inches long. Spores elliptic, epiculated at one end.

In moist woods. Scarce in 1878.

658. COPRINUS STERQUILINUS.

"Sulcate dung Coprinus."

Seen occasionally from August to October on well decomposed manure.

659. COPRINUS NYCTHEMERUS. *Fr.*

"Thin-capped Coprinus."

Found on manure heaps from July to October.

660. COPRINUS SEYMOURI. *Peck.*

The thin, soon splitting, revolute margin is very characteristic.

On clay soil amongst glass. September and October.

661. CORTINARIUS (TELAMONIA) HELVELLOIDES. *Fr.*

"Thick-gilled Cortinarius."

The pileus in our plant is not striated, but when mature more or less sulcate.

In woods. September.

662. CORTINARIUS (INOLOMA) LILACINUS. *Peck.*

Very easily known in its young state by the bulb of the stem being much larger than the undeveloped pileus, and by its universal lilac color that follows to maturity.

Damp mossy grounds in woods. Sept. and Oct.

663. MARASMIUS LANGUIDUS. *Fr.*

"Languid Marasmius."

Pileus fleshy, umbilicate, flocculose, rugose. Stem brownish or reddish brown, growing pale or whitish toward the pileus; gills adnate, sub-decurrent, venose—connected. Pileus ¼ to ½ inch broad. Stem ½ to nearly 1 inch high.

On dead herbaceous stems, in damp woods. Sept.

664. MARASMIUS GRAMINUM. *B. & Br.*

"Grass Marasmius."

Our plant is sometimes umbilicated, gregarious.

Our dead leaves of living grass, under a pine tree in my lawn. July.

665. MARASMIUS MINUTUS. *Peck.*

As small as Prof. Peck makes this plant, I have seen them with stem so short and pileus so narrow that they appear as a white dot on the leaves of their habitat. Indeed, so very small, that when turned over with a knife or forceps, the gills could only be discerned with a pocket lens.

On leaves, in woods. September and October.

666. MARASMIUS UMBILICATUS. *n. sp.*

Without odor. Pileus coriaceous, thin, expanded, deeply umbilicated, smooth, general surface brownish, centre darkest; gills not crowded, tapering at each end, decidedly decurrent, with short ones intervening, sometimes branched externally, whitish or yellowish white; stem fibrous, tough, hollow, incrassated at both ends, reddish at the top, brownish in the centre, whitish at the base; very finely pubescent, and apparently granulated. Pileus ½ to ¾ of an inch broad; stem 1½ to 2 inches long, from 1 to 2 lines thick.

On decomposing larch in swamps. Oct. and Nov.

667. MARALMIUS AUTUMNALIS. *n. sp.*

Pileus thick, very tough, expanded, umbonate, smooth, sub-striate on the border, margin at first incurved, then revolute; gills broad, sub-distant, rounded internally, sometimes coalescent at the stem, coarsely venose-connected, at first white, then yellowish brown; stem attenuated upwards, fibrous, solid below, fistulose above, brownish below, and whitish at the top.

Plant cæspitose, gregarious, 1 to 1¼ inches high, 8 to 14 lines broad; stem a line thick.

On much decayed wood, late in November.

Closely allied to *Marasmius umbonatus, Peck*, from which it is distinguished by its larger size, by the structure of the stem, and broader gills; as also in its habitat and season of occurrence.

668. LENTINUS UMBILICATUS. *Peck.*

On old logs in Finn's woods. August.

Our plant is somewhat larger than the New York plant.

669. BOLETUS AMPLIPORUS. *Peck.*

About 4 inches broad, 3 inches high.

In Lake Harriet woods. August. Not common.

670. BOLETUS CALOPUS.

"Scarlet-stemmed Boletus." *Fr.*

Flesh white, then yellow, changing to a bluish cast when bruised. In woods. July. Scarce.

671. POLYPORUS BETULINA. *Fr.*

"Birch Polyporus."

On dead birch trees in woods, and on river banks.

Quite common, varying much in shape and size.

672. POLYPORUS DRYADEUS. *Fr.*

"Dripping Polyporus."

The pores in our plant are not very long. Otherwise answers the book descriptions well.

On the bark of an old living oak, close to the ground. Lake Harriet Woods. August.

673. POLYPORUS BRUMALIA. *Fr.*

"Winter Polyporus."

I have picked specimens of this plrnt every year for several seasons without being able to satisfactorily locate it. Prof. Peck has kindly helped me out of my difficulty with it.

674. POLYPORUS FRAGILIS. *Fr.*

"Fragile Polyporus."

Not necessarily on fir. Our plant was found on a decayed spot on a living basswood, next to the ground. It quickly changes from white to brown when touched. In woods. August. Rare.

675. POLYPORUS GIGANTEUS. *Fr.*

"Large branched Polyporus."

It has a general appearance much resembling *Polyporus sulphureus*, but is readily distinguished by its much tougher coriaceous structure, and smaller and more numerous pilei, and bright, rich brown color.

Our plant was more than two feet broad. On trunks in Lake Minnetonka woods. July. Found by W. Elliot.

676. POLYPORUS CONCHATUS. *Fr.*

"Shell-shaped Polypo.us."

On ash trunks. July and August.

677. POLYPORUS CINNABARINUS. *Iacj.*

On fallen birch trunks in open places. July to September. Obliged to Prof. C. H. Peck for its identification.

678. POLYPORUS VITICOLA. *Fr.*

On dead grape vines remaining from last year.

679. TRAMETES RUBESCENS. *A. & S.*

On charred oak limbs in open places. Identified by Prof. Peck.

680. DEDALIA CONFRAGOSA. *P.*

"Willow Dedalia."

Pileus, coriaceous, spongy or corky. On willows.

681. MERULIUS LACRYMANS. *Fr.*

"Dry rot Merulius."

Beneath old sidewalks, in cellars, hollow trees, and in crevices of much rotted wood. September.

682. FESTULINA HEPATICA. *Bull. Champ.*

"Liver Festulina."

Our plant is small. Three specimens were found on an old oak stump in woods. They answer the book description perfectly, except in size, even to the salmon-colored, round spores, with an oblique or curved apiculus. Very scarce.

683. HYDNUM COMPACTUM. *Fr.*
"Compact Hydnum."
On the ground in oak woods. Cedar Lake. August.

684. HYDNUM CORALLOIDES. *Scop.*
"Coral-like Hydnum."
A very beautiful plant. On much decayed maples, beneath, and well concealed from light. In dense woods. Finn's Glen. August. Rare.

685. THELEPHORA ANTHOCEPHALA. *Fr.*
Flower-headed Thelephora."
On the ground in woods. Identified by Prof. Peck.

686. THELEPHORA PALLIDA. *Schw.*
Prof. Peck says, "as this name is preoccupied," he "suggests for this the name Thelephora Schweinitzii." Thanks to Prot. Peck for its identification.

687. CORTICUM LÆVE. *Fr.*
"Even Corticum."
Pinkish or pale flesh-color, membraneous, effused. On decaying bark of *Ostrya Virginica.* April.

688. DITIOLA RADICATA.
"Rooting Ditiola."
Beautiful gold and yellow. On decomposing pine wood. July, East Minneapolis.

689. DACRYMYCES LARIX. *n. sp.*
Larch Dacrymyces.
Large, conspiciuous, gelatinous, regularly lobed, bright orange when moist, coriaceous, hard, reddish yellow when dry, color persistent. Bassidiae, cylindrical or clavate, filled with orange colored granular matter. Each one bifurcates, and elongates into branches, which enlarge at the ex-

tremity and terminate in an oblong, obtuse, smooth, slightly curved spore, which is sub-apiculous at one extremity, white and filled with granules. Varies much in size.

On decaying tamarack trunks and stumps. October and November. Very scarce.

690. CYNOPHALLUS CANINUS. *Fr.*
"Common Cynophallus."
On decayed rock maple. In thick woods. August. Rare.

691. GEASTOR MAMMOSUS. *Chev.*
"Nipple Geastor."
On the ground or very rotten wood. Lake Harriet woods. August.

692. LYCOPERDON SEPARANS. *Peck.*
Amongst grass on sandy soil. Manomin and St. Anthony. July and August. Scarce.

693. ARCYRIA PUNICEA. *P.*
"Splendid Arcyria."
On dead trees and stumps. In woods. August.

694. ARCYRIA AMBRINA. *Schum.*
"Amber Arcynia."
On decayed wood. June and July. In woods.

695. TRICHIA CLAVATA. *P.*
"Clavate Trichia."
On decayed wood. In woods.

696. CYATHUS VERMICOSUS. *D. C.*
"Waxy Cyathus."
Common on the ground. July.

697. NIDULARIA PISIFORMIS. *Tul.*
"Pea-shaped Nidularia."
On pine sidewalks. June and August.

698. HENDERSONIA AREADES. *Der. & Mont.*
"Oak-leaf Hendersonia."
Common on dead oak leaves. September, October and November. Pretty easily recognized by the two or three short, separate, stipitate spores.

699. HENDERSONIA SAMBUCI. *Peck.*
On dead twigs of the red berried elder. May and June.

700. HENDERSONIA ROBINIAE. *West.*
On dead branches of locust trees. St. Anthony.

701. HENDERSONIA MUTABILIS. *B. & Br.*
"Changeable Hendersonia."
On the twigs of various woods. Articulations frequently divided longitudinally.

702. SEPTORIA ULMI, *K. Z. F.*
"Elm Septoria."
On brancher of willows. Autumn.

703. SEPTORIA SALICELLA. *B. & Br.*
"Willow Septoria."
On branches of willows. Autumn.

704. SEPTORIA NODORUM. *Berk.*
"White stalk Septoria."
On ioints of wheat stalks.

705. SEPTORIA SALICINA. *Peck,*
On upper surface of willow leaves. July and August.

706. SEPTORIA RHOIDIS. *B. & C.*
On leaves of sumach. September. In various localities.

707. SEPTORIA SAMBUCINA. *Peck.*
On leaves of common elder. *Sambucus canadensis.*

708. STILBOSPORA ANGUSTATA. *P.*
"Narrow Stilbospora."
On leaves of *Cornus sericea*. September and October.

709. STILBOSPORA MACROSPERMA. *P.*
"Large-spored Stilbospora."
On upper surface of a Polyporus, found on grape vine, buried beneath a pile of brush. September.

710. PESTALOZZIA LIGNICOLA. *Cook.*
"Wood Pestalozzia."
Spores more fusiform than cylindrical, tri-septate. On dead oak leaves. September.

711. PUCCINIA POLYGONORUM. *L. K.*
"Polygonorum Brand."
Yellowish or reddish yellow; upper segment of spore shortest, sometimes nearly globose; stem, one-half to as long as the spore.

712. PUCCINIA GALIORUM. *Link.*
"Bedstraw Brand."
On the under surface of leoves of Galium, in swamp thickets. September and October.

713. PUCCINIA ANEMONES. *Pers.*
"Anemone Brand."
On leaves of the wild flower *Anemone nemorosa*.

714. PUCCINIA ACULEATA. *Schw.*
On leaves of *Podophyllum peltatum*. June and July. In woods.

715. PUCCINIA TRIPUSTULATA. *Peck.*
On leaves of common or high blackberry.

716. PODISOMA JUNIPERI. *Fr.*
"Juniper Podisoma."
This magnificent specimen was discovered by Mr. John Roberts. May.

717. USTILAGO MAYDIS. *Corda.*
"Maize Smut."
Not necessarily on maize. On culms of grasses. Sept.

718. USTILAGO UTRICULOSA. *Tal.*
"Utricle Smut."
On a species of Polygonum. September and October.

719. UROMYCES APICULOSA. *Lev.*
"Short-stemmed burr."
On under surface of white clover leaves. *Trifolium repens*, September and October. Common.

720. UROMYCES POLYGONI. *Tckl.*
"Knot-grass burr."
On knot-grass stems. Autumn.

721. COLEOSPORIUM PINGUE. *Lev.*
"Tawny rose burr."
My specimens are bright orange. On wild roses. June.

722. CYSTOPUS CANDIDUS. *Lev.*
"Crucifer white burr."
On horseraddish and cabbage. August and September.

723. AECIDIUM ARABI. *D. C.*
"Bitter-vetch cluster cups."
On white clover leaves. September and October.

724. AECIDIUM GROSSULARIAE. *D. C.*
On leaves and fruits of wild gooseberry. May and June. Common.

725. AECIDIUM GALII. *Pers.*

"Bed-straw cluster cups."

On a species of *Galium*. September and October.

726. AECIDIUM RANUNCULACEARUM. *D. C.*

"Crowfoot cluster cup."

On leaves of several species of *Ranunculaceae*. May and June.

727. AECIDIUM TARAXACI. *Grev.*

Cooke gives this plant as a variety of *compositarum Mont.* It is occasionally seen on dandelion leaves in June, July and August.

728. AECIDIUM VIOLAE. *Schum.*

"Violet cluster cups."

On various species of violets, and especially on *Viola blanda*. Nicollet Island. June.

729. AECIDIUM GERANII. *B. & C.*

"Cranesbill cluster cups."

On the under surface of leaves of *Geranium maculatum*. June and July.

730. AECIDITM MENTHAE. *D. C.*

"Mint cluster cups."

On a species of mint. September and October.

731. STILBUM VULGARE. *Tode.*

"Common Stilbum."

On decaying wood. September.

732. STILBUM FILIFORME. *P.*

"Hair-like Stilbum."

Stem very hard and black; head, globose. On decaying wood. September.

733. HELMINTHOSPORIUM SUBULATUM. *Nees.*
"Awl-shaped Helminthosporium."
Oak branches in woods. September and October.

734. HELMINTHOSPORIUM OOSPORUM. *Carda.*
"Egg-spored Helminthosporium."
On small branches and twigs. September.

735. HELMINTHOSPORIUM RETICULATUM. *Cooke.*
"Reticulate Helminthosporium."
O dead leaves of ash. October and November.

736. MACROSPORIUM CHEIRANTHI. *Fr.*
"Common Macrosporium."
On dead elder leaves and other plants, from May to November. Very common.

737. MACROSPORIUM BRASSICAE. *Berk.*
"Cabbage Macrosporium."
On decaying cabbage leaves. July and August.

738. MACROSPORIUM CHARTARUM. *Peck.*
On an old damp paper cover. October.

739. ACROTHECIUM DELICATULUM. *B. & Br.*
"Delicate Acrothecium."
On dead wood and other decaying vegetable substances. September and October.

740. CLADOSPORIUM HERBARUM. *L. K.*
"Common Cladosporium."
On various decaying substances.

741. CLADOSPORIUM EPIPHYLLUM. *Nees.*
"Leaf Cladosporium."
On various dead leaves. Autumn.

742. PERONOSPORA INFESTANS. *Mont.*
"Potato Peronospora."
On all parts of potatoes.

743. PERONOSPORA NIVIA. *Ung.*
"Parsnip Peronospora."
On parsnips.

744. VERTICELLIUM DISTANS. *B. & Br.*
"Distant Verticellium."
On decaying stems of smartweed. September, October.

645. VERTICELLIUM EPIMYCES. *B. & Br.*
"Parasitic Verticellium."
On decayed Elaphomyces. In woods. June.

746. POLYACTIS VULGARIS. *L. K.*
"Common Polyactis."
On rotting cabbages in my cellar. Janaury.

747. POLYACTIS FASCICULARIS. *Corda.*
"Fasciculate Polyactis."
On decaying vegetable matter.

748. OIDIUM ALBICANS. *Mont.*
In diphtheritic matter from the human throat. Opinion is rapidly growing amongst eminent pathologists that this most dreaded and fatal disease is due to the action of the above named plant, primarily on the mucous membrane of the fauces. How great a share this and other microscopic fungi of a parasitic character take in the causation of diphtheria, and many other forms of disease in man, as also in animals of all classes, remains yet to be ascertained. Sufficient evidence, however, has already accumulated to show them to be very destructive to animal life.

749. FUSIDIUM ALBUM. *Desm.*

"White Fusidinm."

Tufts small, solitary, or confluent. Spores fusiform, three to five times longer than thick.

On dead leaves and twigs of oak. September.

750. FUSIPORIUM BACILLIGERUM. *B. & Br.*

"Long-spored Fusisporium."

On dead elder leaves. August.

Spores curved or straight, fusiform, four to seven septate.

751. ASCOPHORA MUCEDO. *Tate.*

"Common Ascaphora."

On a slice of boiled meat and bits of bread in my cellar. January.

752. MUCOR AMETHYSTEUS. *B.*

"Amethyst mucor."

On decaying beets and fsuits in my cellar. January and February.

753. SPORODINIA DICHOTOMA. *Corda.*

"Dichotomous Sporodinia."

On decaying Cortinarius. September.

754. PHYLLACTINIA PANICULATA. *n. sp.*

Dogwood blight.

Conceptacles spherical, at first white, changing through summer to orange, and finally dark brown or shiny black, large and scattered; appendages, eight to ten in number, very long aciculate tubes, proceeding from cup-like attachments, sitting regularly or irregularly on the conceptacle, ridged; sporangia varying from two to eighteen, and nearly pear shaped, containg never more nor less than two sporidia.

On the under surface of leaves of *Cornus paniculata*. September.

755. PHYLLACTINA GUTTATA. *Lev.*
"Hazel Blight."
On leaves of hazel, hornbeam, elm, &c. September and October.

756. MICROSPHÆRIA HEDWIGII. *Lev.*
"Mealy Guilder-rose blight."
On upper surface of lilac leaves. September, October.

757. MICROSPHÆRIA PENICILLATA. *Lev.*
"Guilder-rose blight."
Appendages twelve, twice as long as the diameter of the conceptacle.
On leaves of wild-pea vines. August.

758. ERYSIPHE COMMUNIS. *Schl.*
"Buttercup blight."
On leaves of wild-pea vines, and buttercups. Autumn.

759. SPATHULARIA LINGUATUS. *n. sp.*
Tongue-shaped Spathularia.
Head tongue-shaped, flat, thin, nearly even, white, or white tinged with yellow or buff; stem white or yellowish white, thick, solid; asci, very long, clavate; spordia, filliform, nearly as long as the asci; straight or curved, multinucleate.
Gregarioua, seldom solitary, one to two inches high; head as long or longer than the stem, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch broad.
On moss in tamarack swamps. October. Scarce.

760. PEZIZA ACETABULUM. *L.*
"Reticulated Peziza."
On the ground in woods. Minnehaha Falls. June. Not common.

761. PEZIZA COCHLEATA. *Hud.*

"Whorted Peziza."

On clay soil amongst grass in Moor's woods. April.

From one to two and one-half inches broad. Spores, large, oblong, ovate. Cup, fine brown above.

762. PEZIZA COSTATA. *n. sp.*

Ribbed-stem Peziza.

Cups irregular, with cracked or entire border; brown within, gray or drab externally, thin, more or less coriaceous; stem nearly white, or grayish white, four or six strong vertical ribs, extending the whole length of the stem, and so attached to the pileus or cup as to make it appear as though supported on the thumb and forefingers..

Cups from one to two inches broad and three-fourths to one inch deep; stem from three-fourths to two and one-half inches long; spores ellipsoid, with one large central nucleus; paraphysis straight, enlarged at the top.

On the ground in Finn's woods. June.

Spores discharged at intervals, with a hissing sound, like escaping steam.

763. PEZIZA GRANULATA. *Bull.*

"Granulated Dung Peziza."

On cow dung, on the large marsh north of the city. May and June.

764. PEZIZA HEMISPHERICA. *Wlgg.*

"Hemispherical Peziza."

Sessile, solitary or gregarious. On the ground amongst moss in woods. June and July.

765. PEZIZA UMBRATA. *Fr.*

"Shady Peziza."

On the ground, or wood, in very wet, shady places. April and June.

766. HELOTIM CITRINUM. *Fr.*
"Lemon-colored Helotium."
On partly buried oak twigs. June and July.

767. HELOTIUM HERBARUM. *Fr.*
"Herbaceous Helotium."
On dead oak leaves. Finn's woods. June and July.

768. PATELLARIA INDIGOTA. *C. & P.*
Caps sessile or stipitate, scattered or crowded, distinctly concave, margined, bluish black, darker beneath; asci nearly cylindrical; spores crowded; multi septate; each cell nucleated.
On smooth hard surfaces, or in crevices of decaying ash, much excluded from air and light. October. Very small. Rare.

769. ELAPHOMYCES VARIEGATUS. *Vitt.*
"Bough-coated Elaphomyces."
In woods on decayed wood. June.

770. HYPOMYCES LUTEOVIRENS. *Fr.*
On a very hard, dry Russula. August. Determined by Prof. Peck.

771. HYPOMYCES LACTIFLUORUM. *Schw.*
Identified by Prof. Chas. H. Peck.

772. HYPOXYLON CONCENTRICUM. *Greve.*
"Concentric Hypoxylon."
On dead standing oaks and on dead shoots of living oaks. In woods. August and September.

773. HYPOXYLON COCCINEUM. *Bull.*
"Reddish Hypoxylon."
On dry fallen tamarack. October.

774. HYPOXYLON ATROPURPUREUM. *Fr.*
"Purple-black Hypoxylon."

Spores purple, subreniform. On decorticated ash, in woods. September.

775. EUTYPA ACHARII. *Tol.*
"Acharius Eutypa."

The spores are semi-globose, black, more or less thickly scattered over the surface, generally distinct. They break through the cuticle; ostiola multiple Spores curved, long and thick.

Common on young decaying oak branches in woods.

A. E. JOHNSON.

East Minneapolis, Jan. 1, 1879.