

**JOURNAL OF
MYCOLOGY:
VOLUME 8**

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Journal of Mycology: Volume 8 by W. A. Kellerman

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W. A. KELLERMAN

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MYCOLOGY:
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Journal of Mycology

VOLUME 8

W. A. KELLERMAN

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*Very truly Yours
Charles H. Peck*

Journal of Mycology

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CONTINUATION OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

The Journal of Mycology was inaugurated in 1885 by the undersigned, Messrs. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart joining in the editorship. Under this arrangement the publication was continued four years; it was then discontinued by reason of expense involved, but the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Vegetable Pathology, issued three volumes during the years 1889-94.

The Journal was at first published almost exclusively in the interest of systematic or taxonomic Mycology. The later volumes however were much changed in character and devoted mainly to the economic phase of the subject. Important articles in the first four volumes were such as North American Geasters, Enumeration of the North American Cercosporas, New Kansas Fungi, Heterocercisimal Uredineæ, North American Species of Ramularia, Canadian Fungi, The Phyllostictas of North America, New Species of Fungi, North American Agarics, Septorias of North America, etc.

In the last three volumes most space was given to such articles as Treatment of Gooseberry Mildew and Apple Scab, History of the Development of the Pyrenomycetes, Peach Rot and Blight, A New Holyhock Disease, Recent Investigations in Smut Fungi and Smut Diseases, Experiments in the Treatment of Plant Diseases, Treatment of Pear-Leaf Blight, etc.

There was from the first a generous support on the part of many amateurs and all of the working mycologists of the country but the number was of course then very limited. It is believed that now the good company has so much increased, the general

interest in Mycology so greatly widened and its usefulness so generally appreciated, that the continuation of the *Journal*—devoted to this broad and important branch of Science—will be welcomed by a very large constituency.

The State Agricultural Experiment Stations beginning the publication of their work four years after the *Journal of Mycology* was established turned the attention of a host of students and workers to economic mycology, and many of them have made important contributions as well to the morphological and physiological in addition to the economic aspects of the subject. The instruction to students and opportunities for work in Mycology at Universities, Colleges and Stations have been greatly extended in recent years. No other branch of botany has enjoyed such popularity or received more attention than Mycology.

It is hoped that such encouragement and assistance will be received in the revival and continuation of this *Journal*, both in the way of subscriptions and contributions for publications, that an enlarged and valuable publication will be possible in the very near future. The editor is by no means so sanguine as to expect that the expense will be fully met by such income, yet he does hope to make a *Journal* that will perhaps be worth more than the amount charged subscribers, and on that basis most earnestly solicits the aid of all working mycologists and of all the professional and amateur botanists of our country.

In no way will this *Journal* encroach on the mycological province of the State Experiment Stations, devoted as they necessarily and properly are, exclusively to the economic phases of the subject; on the other hand, it proposes to be an aid to such work by supplementing it in a very essential manner. To discourage and retard the investigations in the Morphology, Physiology, Ecology and Taxonomy of Fungi—the work that will be made prominent in the *Journal of Mycology*—would be on the part of Economic Mycologists seriously to interfere with the scope and value of their investigations. All branches of botany no less than all branches of science, must proceed simultaneously and harmoniously; the divorcement of any one will be to its detriment and a detriment to the whole. The co-operation of the botanists of the Stations is therefore solicited, their more technical and purely scientific publications, descriptions of new species, investigations into the life histories of Fungi, observations and notes on Ecology and Distribution, and other articles not adapted to popular *Bulletins*, are respectfully solicited. The mycologists of the Stations have broad opportunities for advancing the science, yet the intended practical character of the publications forbid much technical matter that is very essential to the promotion of this science.

The *Journal* proposes to be an index, and it is hoped that the aid of working mycologists will also make it an exponent of North American Mycology. Those contributing descriptions

of new species of Fungi, monographing large or small groups, or preparing other mycological articles are invited to make use of its pages. If haply this Journal would be made the repository for all descriptions of new species and all that pertains to the taxonomy of North American Fungi, the advantage to workers and to students would be invaluable.

It is hoped that issuing four numbers a year, in February, May, October and December, there may be given sufficiently prompt opportunity for publication of articles pertaining to any and every phase of mycology.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY,
Columbus, May 20, 1902.

NOTES ON SOME FLORIDA MYRIOSTOMAS AND GEASTERS.

A. P. MORGAN.

More than a year ago, a correspondent, Mr. A. S. Bertolet, sent me a "Christmas Box" of specimens from Florida. It was well stuffed and seeming to be a "miscellaneous lot" I stowed it away and neglected to look at it for several months. I finally got it down and went through it expending my leisure time for three or four days upon it. I take this opportunity to acknowledge my pleasure in the offering, to thank Mr. Bertolet for the same, and to make note of some of the choice things in the box.

First, wrapped up together was a nest of small puff balls that looked very much like minute Indian Turnips; they were smooth above, wrinkled all around the sides and rooted from the base; they excited my curiosity greatly. After much cutting and prying and pulling to pieces I discovered them to be incipient Myriostomas. I had never seen the young unopened plant before.

There were some remarkable specimens of Geaster velutinus Morg.; they were large and fine, of much greater size than the type which Atkinson sent me from South Carolina. Although the species roots from the base like Geaster saccatus Fr., one of the specimens had stripped off its epidermis and vaulted upon its tips exactly as in Geaster fornicatus Huds. The species is more abundant and widely distributed than we had before suspected. Lloyd has a fine lot of it from Pennsylvania and the State Botanist notes it from New York.

Geaster radicans B. & C. is about the size and has much the same appearance as Geaster fornicatus Huds. as described by Fries and which Mr. Bertolet sent me from Northern Michigan;

in fact the two are confused in American and European herbaria. But *G. radicans* has a silky fimbriate mouth while in *G. fornicatus* the mouth is sulcate-striate.

In the box sometimes mixed together and sometimes wrapped in separate lots were vast numbers of two very small Geasters. One has the particles of sand bound to it all over by the mycelium and it has a protruding sulcate mouth; this is evidently *Geaster striatulus* Kalch. The other little Geaster roots from the base and has a fimbriate mouth. So far as figure and description go it is *Geaster floriformis* Vitt. and has never been noted in this country before.

Most of all however, I prize what I believe to be genuine specimens of *Geaster fimbriatus* Fr., the only ones I have ever seen that filled the bill, though I have seen many specimens labeled *Geaster fimbriatus* Fr. It is buried in the ground and mycelium issues from the whole outer surface; when it expands it carries away a coat of sand or else the sand strips off the cuticle. The most marked feature is, as stated by Fries, "*Sporidia fuliginosa*"! Fries' reference to Micheli's first figure on Tab. 100, however, is erroneous as he himself evidently suspects, in parenthesis. This figure of Micheli's plate applies to what we are accustomed to call in this country *Geaster triplex* Jungh. It should be called *Geaster stellatus* Linn.

A NEW GENUS OF FUNGI.

A. P. MORGAN.

The following genus with its type species *Acontium album* I have had on hand for some time. It will be recognized easily by its relationship to *Cephalosporium*. I can furnish a number of the specimens of the type to microscopists desiring them. By "hyphasma" I mean the general aspect of the mould to the naked eye or with a simple lens; this is different from the sense in which Link uses it.

ACONTIUM Morgan genus nov.—Hyphæ decumbent hyaline, septate, vaguely branched, the sporiferous branches uniform, ascending, each producing at the apex several spores which are conglutinate into a pellucid glomerule. Spores simple, cylindrical or fusiform, smooth, hyaline.

A genus somewhat resembling *Cylindrocephalum*, but the spores are involved in mucus as in *Cephalosporium*.

1. *ACONTIUM ALBUM* Morgan sp. nov.—Hyphasma effused, thin, dense, white, minutely pubescent. Hyphæ creeping, slender, hyaline, scarcely septate, intricately much branched; the sporifer-

ous branches ascending, short, simple or with a few slender divisions at the apex, producing an elongated subfusiform glomerule of spores. Spores cylindric-fusiform, straight, hyaline, 18-25 x 1 mic.

Growing on the inner side of old bark of *Acer*. Sporiferous branches 40-60 mic. long, the glomerule clinging to the upper half usually leaving the apex naked; sometimes two or three or several adjacent glomerules are confluent. There are usually from five or six to a dozen spores in a glomerule.

2. *ACONTIUM MINUS* Morgan sp. nov.—Hyphasma effused, very thin, white. Hyphæ creeping, slender, hyaline, septate branched; the sporiferous branches simple, tapering upward, ascending or erect, producing at the apex a glomerule of spores. Glomerules small, globose or obovoid, white, pellucid; spores cylindric, smooth, hyaline, obtuse at each end, 5-9 x 2 mic.

Growing on old pod of *Gleditsia*. The sporophores variable, tapering to a point, 20-60 mic. in length and not thicker than the spores.

3. *ACONTIUM VELATUM* Morgan sp. nov.—Hyphasma effused, thin, dense, flocculose, white. Hyphæ long prostrate, intricately much branched, hyaline, septate; the spores conglutinate in subglobose or irregular glomerules and borne at the apex of slender branchlets. Spores variable in form and size, elliptic-oblong, subclavate and subcylindric, hyaline, smooth, 8-12 x 2.5-3.5 mic.

Growing on the cut surface of a black walnut stump apparently feeding upon the sap in which were spores of *Pionnotes*. Glomerules 15-25 mic. in diameter, in places much confluent, large and irregular.

OHIO FUNGI. FASCICLE III.

W. A. KELLERMAN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

The following species are included in Fascicle III:

43. *Exoascus deformans* (Berck.) Fekl., on *Amygdalus persica* L.
 44. *Gymnosporangium globosum* Farlow, on *Crataegus punctata* Jacq.
 45. *Melampsora populina* (Jacq.) Lév., on *Populus deltoides* Marsh.
 46. *Melampsora salicis capreae* (Pers.) Winter, on *Salix amygdaloides* Anders.
 47. *Melampsora salicis capreae* (Pers.) Winter, on *Salix amygdaloides* Anders.
 48. *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon, on *Viburnum cassinoides* L.
 49. *Phyllachora lespedezae* (Schw.) Sacc., on *Lespedeza capitata* Mx.
 50. *Phyllachora graminis* (Pers.) Fekl. on *Elymus canadensis* L.
 51. *Phyllachora graminis* (Pers.) Fekl. on *Panicum clandestinum* L.
 52. *Phyllosticta paviae* Desm., on *Aesculus glabra* Willd.