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Basidiomycetae of Central Iowa

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Harriet Vandivert

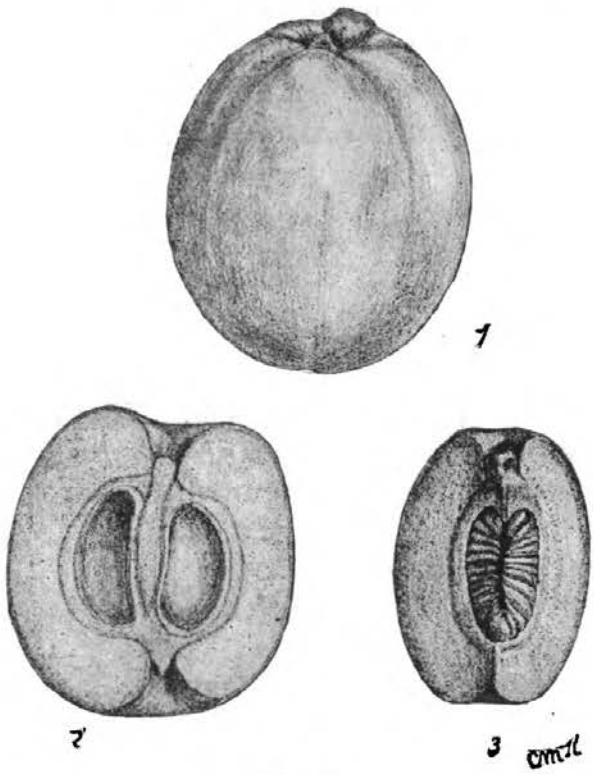


Fig. 12.

BASIDIOMYCETÆ OF CENTRAL IOWA.

ALICE WARD HESS AND HARRIET VANDIVERT.

A number of investigators have listed the Phanerogams in different parts of the state. There are, however, only a few lists of the Saprophytic fungi of the state. Bessey* under the head of "Preliminary list of Carpophytes of the Ames Flora" lists quite a number of species and Macbride† also makes a contribution along this line, especially the species found by him in eastern Iowa.

Although Ames is in a prairie country, a number of interesting species occur in the woods along the Skunk river and its tributaries. The large woods along Squaw creek, west of the college, afford a number of interesting species. We are greatly indebted to Prof. Charles H. Peck, of Albany, N. Y., who has identified many of the species for us. Dr. Wm. Trelease has identified some of the *Lycoperdaceæ*. Our thanks are

* Bull. Dept. of Bot. Ia. Agrl. Coll. 1884:145.

† Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory, 1899.

† Macbride, T. H. Fungi of Eastern Iowa. Bull. Lab. Nat. Hist. 1:30, 181.

also due to C. M. Perrin for a number of interesting puff balls and Prof. George F. Atkinson for several favors. Specimens of all the species have been preserved in the Herbarium of the Iowa State College.

BASIDIOMYCETÆ.

NIDULARIACEÆ.

Crucibulum vulgare Tul. Ames.

Cyathus vernicosus, DC. Ames.

LYCOPERDACEÆ.

Geaster saccatus Fr. Ames. (Perrin, Carver.)

Lycoperden atropurpurem Vittad. Ames. (Perrin.)

L. bovista L. *L. giganteum* Batsch. This large puff ball is not infrequent in open pastured woods in Boone and Story counties. Ames. (Pammel, Bessey.)

L. cyathiforme Bosc. Ames. (Pammel.)

L. favosum Rosk. Ames. (Perrin.)

L. gemmatum Batsch. Ames. (Pammel, Carver, Brown, Hess, Perrin.)

L. pyriforme, Shaeff. Ames. (Pammel, Raymond.)

L. wrightii, B & C. Ames. (Pammel, Hess, Vandivert, Raymond.)

Secotium acuminatum Mont. Ames. (Perrin, Perrin and Otto, Pammel, Raymond.)

Bovista plumbea Pers. Ames. (Pammel, Carver, Perrin, Hess and Vandivert).

B. pilea, B & C. Ames. (Hess and Vandivert.) Apparently not common. The species reported by Bessey. l. c. 145.

Mycenastrum spinulosum Pk. Ames. (Pammel, Perrin.) Common some years ago.

PHALLACEÆ.

Phallus impudicus L. Ames. (Pammel.) Bessey l. c. 135 also reports *Simblum rubescens* Gerard and *Phallus duplicatus* Bosc.

AGARICACEÆ.

Collybia radicata Rehl. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

C. amabilipes Pk. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

C. platyphylla Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Crepidotus mollis Schaeff. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Cropinus comatus Fr. Ames, common.

C. plicatilis (Curt) Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

C. micaceus (Bull) Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

C. atramentarius (Bull) Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Lentinus LeComtei Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

L. lepidieus Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Lepiota morgani Peck. Ames (Hess and Vandivert). Abundant, forming large fairy rings.

L. acutesquamosa Weinm. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

L. pusillomyces Pk. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Marasmius campanulatus Peck. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

M. ratula (Scop) Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Mycena galericulata Scop. Ames (Ethelda Morrison).

Omphalia campanella Batsch. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Panus torulosus Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Pleurotus atrocaeruleus Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

P. griseus Pk. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

P. ostreatus Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Pluteus cervinus Schaeff. Ames (Ethelda Morrison, Vandivert).

Schizophyllum commune Fr. Ames (Hume, Hess and Vandivert).

Stropharia stercoraria Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

POLYPORACEÆ.

Daedalea confragosa Pers. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Favolus canadensis Klotsch. Ames (Hess and Vandivert). Common.

Fistulina hepatica Fr. Ames (Carver).

Gloeoporus conchoides Mont. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Merulius lachrymans Ames (Barnes).

Fomes applanatus (Pers) Wallr. Ames (Pammel).

F. lucidus Leys. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

F. igniarius (L) Fr. Steamboat Rock (Pammel and Hume).

Polyporus brumalis F. Ames (Hess).

P. sulphureus (Bull) Fr. Ames (Pammel).

P. picipes Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

P. gilvus Schw. Ames (Hume, H. L. Eckles).

P. adustus Willd. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

P. brumalis (Pers) Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

P. resinsous Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

P. radiatus Schw. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Polystictus versicolor Fr. Ames (Pammel, Hess and Vandivert). Very common.

P. zonatus Fr. Olin (Hess).

P. pergamenus Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

P. velutinus Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Trametes cinnabarina Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert, Perrin, Carver, Pammel).

T. pickii Fr. Ames (Hess).

T. olivensis Berk. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

T. lanatus Fr. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

HYDNACEÆ.

Hydnum coralloides Scop. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Irpex sinuosus Fr. Ames (Pammel).

CLAVARIACEÆ.

Physalacria inflata Pk. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

THELEPHORACÆ.

Stereum fasciatum Schm. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

Corticium oakesii Ames (Hume).

Thelephora cladonia Schw. Ames (Hess and Vandivert).

TREMELLACEÆ.

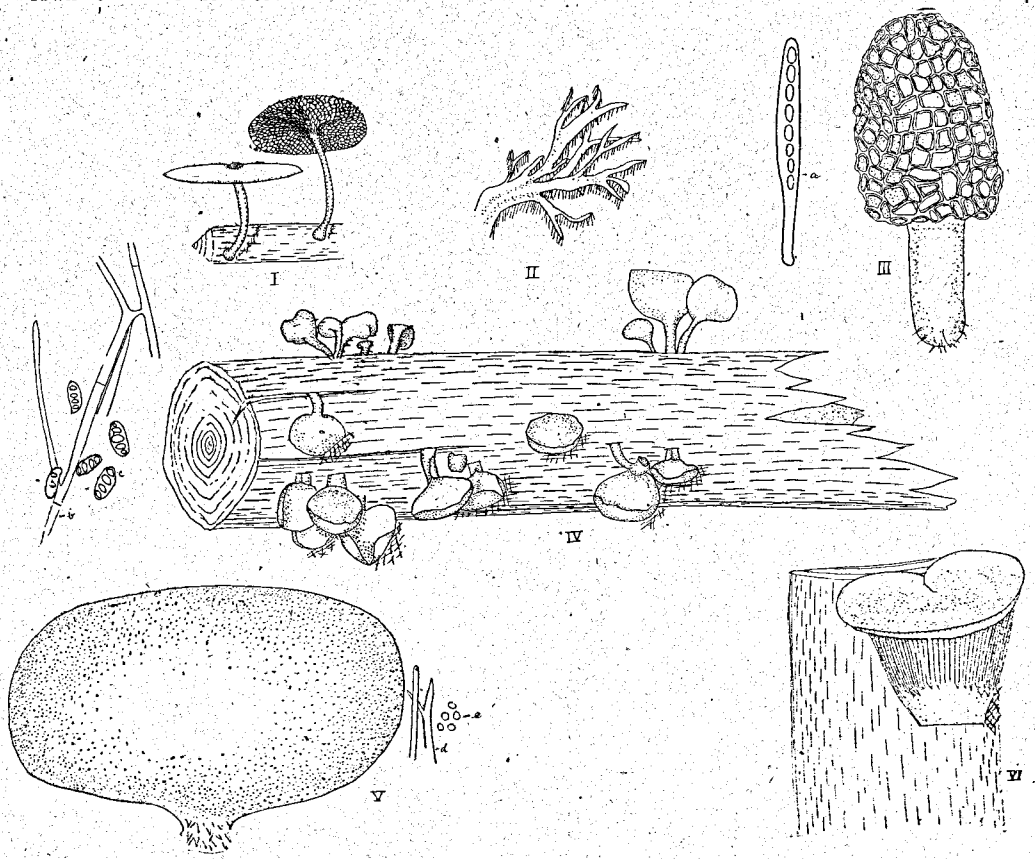
Hirneola auricula-judaea (L) Berk. Ames (Hume).

GUEPINIA BIFORMIS PECK.

Pileus stipitate, cupulate and erect when young, becoming curved to one side with age and often unilaterally split to the base and lobed on the margin, tough and gelatinous when moist, tapering below into the stem, minutely tomentose or velvety, grayish buff; hymenium glabrous, reddish-brown or raisin color, even or marked with radiating folds or ridges; stem distinct or sometimes seriately confluent at the base, terete or compressed, tough, velvety tomentose, grayish buff; spores oblong, colorless, often curved, continuous or obscurely one-to three-septate ten to fifteen u long, 6 to 7.5 broad.

Pileus 6 to 12 mm. broad; stem 4 to 10 mm. long, 2 to 4 thick. Decaying wood of deciduous trees. Ames, Iowa, September, 1899. Miss Alice Hess.

Since this paper has been prepared the description has been published in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, **27**:20.



DESCRIPTION

I. Polyporus brunalis, Per. (Fr.).
II. Hydnum coralloides, Scop.
III. Morchella esculenta, P.
IV. Guepinia biformis, Peck.
V. Lycoperdon giganteum. (Do not know the authority.)
VI. Panus torulosus (Fr.).

EXPLANATION TO PLATE.

I. Polyporous brumalis (Per.) Fr.
II. Hydnum coralloides Scop.
III. Morchella esculenta Pers. *a* spore sack containing eight spores.
IV. Guepinia biformis Peck. *b* Mycelium, *c* spores.
V. Lycoperdon giganteum Batsch. *d* Capillitium, *e* spores.
VI. Panus torulosus Fr.

THE ORCHIDACEÆ OF IOWA.

BY T. J. AND M. F. L. FITZPATRICK.

The Orchidaceæ comprises 5,000 species distributed among 410 genera. The species are mostly tropical but are found in temperate climates, one as far north as the 68th degree of latitude. The orchids are of especial interest to lovers of flowers because of their great beauty, peculiar forms, sweet fragrance and strange habits, and are great favorites with floriculturists in the old world as well as in the new.

Several of our Iowa species are of brilliant color, sweet odor, and attractive form; the remaining ones being quite inconspicuous. They all merit protection and cultivation if only to perpetuate them in their native haunts. No doubt it would be more or less difficult but nevertheless a very worthy effort for Iowa floriculturists to collect and perpetuate our native forms.

At no distant date with the increasing cultivation of the soil our members of this singularly beautiful family are apparently destined to disappear from our state. Several of them are already rare and the others fast becoming so. The changing conditions incident to the settling of the state have upset the pre-existing balance of nature and in the new order of things many species of plants turn tramp and set out for more congenial surroundings, but our species of the orchids seem to be too respectable to be tramps and like most members of a worn-out nobility they face extinction.

Of the twenty-two species belonging to the state and representing eleven genera our collection contains twenty.

From the data at hand we find sixteen species in Johnson county; Muscatine and Fayette counties, each with thirteen; ten in Winneshiek; seven in Story; Scott, Emmet, and Jasper counties, each with four; Woodbury county, three; Hamilton, Delaware, Cherokee and Poweshiek counties, each with two; and one in each of the following counties, viz: Jones, Howard,