# Indiana Fungi—III.

### J. M. VAN HOOK.

The fungi recorded in the following list, were for the most part collected from 1911 to 1914. Two of these years (1913 and 1914) were so dry that the collecting of certain groups of fungi was practically abandoned. The year 1915 was a record one for the growth of all kinds of fungi and large collections were made for future study.

A limited number of fungi already recorded occur herein, as these have been found on new hosts.

Great care has been exercised in determining the host species, a thing too much neglected by collectors in the past.

Most of the species have been collected in Monroe county. Where the name of the county is not given, it is understood that the specimen was found in Monroe county. All collections were made by myself unless otherwise specified.

#### PHYCOMYCETES.

Albugo bliti (Biv.) O. Kuntze. On living leaves of Amaranthus retroflexus. Common. Monroe county, September, 1915.

Albugo ipomoea-panduratae (Schw.) Swingle. On leaves and stems of Ipomoea hederacea. Monroe county, August 2, 1915.

Chaetocladium jonesii Fresenius. Parasitic on Mucor in culture, in the greenhouse. December 28, 1912. C. E. O'Neal.

Piptocephalis freseniana De Bary. On Mucor. Greenhouse, December 28, 1912. O'Neal.

Phycomyces nitens (Ag.) Kze. On horse dung brought into greenhouse, January 7, 1913. O'Neal.

Plasmopara viticola (B. & C.) Berl, & DeToni. On leaves of Vitis cordifolia. July, 1915. Very destructive.

Thannidium elegans Link. On dung in greenhouse, December 22, 1912.

### BASIDIOMYCETES.

#### USTILLAGINEAE.

Ustilago neglecta (Niessl.) Rab. On Chaetochloa, Montgomery county, 1913. Flora Anderson.

Ustilago rabenhorstiana (Kuehn.) Hedw. On Syntherisma sanguinale. Montgomery county, 1913. Anderson.

### TILLETHNEAE.

Entyloma lobeliae. Farlow. On living leaves of Lobelia inflata. October 16, 1915. Forms discolored (light yellow) spots on the upper surface of the leaves.

Urocystis anemones (Pers.) Wint. On Hepatica acutiloba. Brown county. May 16, 1915. Donaghy. University Farm, Lawrence county, June, 1915.

#### POLYPORCEAE.

Spongipellis occidentalis Murr. On dead oak log. Helmsburg, Brown county, May 16, 1915. Donaghy.

Spongipellis unicolor (Schw.) Murr. On Acer, Cascades, fall of 1914. Donaghy.

#### Agaricaceae.

Crepidotus fulvotomentosus Pk. On decayed log, Brown county, October 24, 1914.

#### LYCOPERDINEAE.

Bovistella ohiensis Morg. On the ground in an open field. November, 16, 1914. Donaghy.

#### ASCOMYCETES.

#### HELVELLINEAE.

Helvella elastica Bull. On the ground. University Water Works, May 19, 1915. Harvey Stork.

#### PEZIZINEAE.

Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Lib.) Sacc. On alfalfa. Autumn of 1912. Sarcoscypha occidentalis Schw. On buried sticks. University Water Works, May 19, 1915. Stork.

#### Hysterlineae.

Hysteriographium gloniopsis Gerard. On dead wood of Acer saccharinum. Huckleberry Hill, November 25, 1910.

Hysteriographium mori (Schw.) Rehm. On rails of Liriodendron tulipifera and Juglans nigra, East campus, October 26, 1915.

### Pyrenomycetineae.

#### PERISPORIALES.

Erysiphe eichoracearum D. C. On living leaves of Plantago rugelii. Vernonia noveboracensis, Ambrosia trifida and Solidago. Summer of 1911. Sutton.

Microsphaera alni (D., C.) Wint. On leaves of Platanus occidentalis. Summer of 1912. Sutton.

Microsphaera elevata Burr. On leaves of Catalpa speciosa. Autumn of 1911. Sutton.

Phyllactinia corylea (Pers.) Karst. On Fraxinus sambucifolia, Ladoga, Montgomery county, September 16, 1913. Anderson.

Sphaerotheca castagnei Lev. On living leaves of Taraxicum officinale, 1911. Sutton.

Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr. On cultivated grapes. September, 1912. Uncinula adunca Lev. On leaves of Salix nigra, autumn of 1911. Sutton.

#### HYPOCREALES.

Gibberella saubinetii (Mont.) Sace. On wheat, 1911.

#### SPHAERIALES.

Hypoxylon annulatum (Schw.) Mont. On Fraxinus americana. January 17, 1914. Ramsey.

Hypoxylon effusum Nitschke. On Fagus ferruginea, March 4, 1909; Quercus, November 20, 1913. Ramsey.

Hypoxylon perforatum (Schw.) Fr. On Juglans nigra. January 17, 1914. Ramsey.

Massaria inquinans (Tode) Fr. On Acer. December 8, 1911.

Rosellinia aquila (Fr.) DeNot. On Acer. March 6, 1902. Mutchler; on Juglans, Unionville, 1911; on Ostrya, November 20, 1913, and on Fagus ferruginea, December 16, 1913. Ramsey.

Rosellinia glandiformis E. & E. On Liriodendron tulipifera, 1907; on Juglans, November 20, 1913; and on Fraxinus, Boone county, January 17, 1914. Ramsey.

Rosellinia ligniaria (Grev.) Nke. On Ostrya virginica, January 28, 1914, J. M. V. & Ramsey; on Fraxinus, Boone county, March 28, 1914. Ramsey.

Rosellinia medullaris (Wallr.) Ces. & DeNot. On Cercis canadensis, February 4, 1911; on Juglans cinerea, 1914. Ramsey.

Rosellinia mutans (Cke. & Pk.) Sace. On Juglans, 1914. Ramsey.

Rosellinia pulveracea (Ehr.) Fckl. On Carpinus caroliniana and Platanus occidentalis, November 20, 1913; on the same hosts in Boone county, December 18, 1913. Ramsey.

Rosellinia subieulata (Sehw.) Sacc. On Liriodendron tulipifera, 1911. On Quercus, 1914, J. M. V. & Ramsey.

Venturia pomi (Fr.) Wint. On leaves and fruit of Pyrus malus, July 19, 1912. Common.

Xylaria corniformis Fr. On rotten Acer. Harrodsburg, August 7, 1915.

### FUNGI IMPERFECTI.

## Sphaeropsidales.

Ascochyta mali E. & E. On living leaves of Pyrus malus, 1911. Sutton. Ascochyta rhei E. & E. On living leaves of Rheum rhaponticum. September, 1912.

Cicinobolus cesatii DeBary. Parasitic on Erysiphe cichoracearum on leaves of Rudbeckia or Helianthus. Campus, October 5, 1915.

Darluca filum (Biv.) Cast. Parasitic on Phragmidium potentillae and Uredo biglowii, 1911. Sutton.

Phoma limbalis Passer. On leaf veins of Platanus occidentalis, 1912.

Phyllosticta celtidis Ell. & Kell. On leaves of Celtis occidentalis, October 5, 1915. These leaves were also affected with a leaf mite. Spores of fungus, bacteria-like, 2 to 3 by 1 micron.

Phyllosticta fraxini Ell. & Mart. On leaves of Cornus florida, autumn of 1912. Spores, 4 by 9.5 microns. On leaves of Frâxinus americana, Unionville, October 3, 1914. J. M. V. & Paul Weatherwax.

Phyllosticta grossulariae Sacc. On leaves of Ribes cynosbati, October 3, 1914. J. M. V. & P. W.

Phyllosticta hammamelidis Pk. On living leaves of Hammamelis vir-

giniana, Campus, October 5, 1915. Associated with Pestalozzia funerea Desm. Peck reports Phyllosticta consocia Pk. as being associated with this Pestalozzia and describes the spot as the same and the Phyllosticta as the cause. However, P. consocia is described as having six cells with four middle ones colored and as being 30 to 35 microns long; setae, 22.5 to 27.5 long. Our spores are about 25 microns long with short setae. Spores, five-celled, the three inner being colored. This Phyllosticta is very similar if not identical with P. sphaeropsidea E. & E. (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club. 1883, p. 97.) Reported on Aesculus hippocastanum.

Phyllosticta kalmicola (Schw.) E. & E. On living leaves of Kalmia latifolia, one-half mile northeast of Borden, Clark county, February 20, 1915.

Phyllosticta linderae E. & E. On Lindera benzoin, Brown county, July, 1912.

Phyllosticta sambuci Desm. On leaves of Sambucus canadensis, Campus, October 5, 1915. The pycnidia are described as being very minute. In our specimens, they measure from 90 to 200 microns with spores 4 to 7 by 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  microns.

Phyllosticta sambucicola Kalchbr. On the same host as the above and associated with it as was also Cercospora sambucina and a Septoria. The pycnidia are 50 to 90 microns and spores  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 microns. The spores are subglobose. Kalchbrenner describes them as being very minute.

Septoria evonymi Rabh. On Evonymus atropurpurius, Campus, October 5, 1915. Our species is undoubtedly identical with the one described by Rabenhorst, though differing somewhat. The following is a description of our fungus: Spots epiphyllous, 3 to 10 microns in diameter or by confluence, covering large areas, irregular in shape, often limited by veins making them angular in outline, olive brown, bounded by a dark purplish line, lighter colored on the lower surface of the leaf; pycnidia 75 to 125 microns in diameter, black, protruding and with a large irregular opening; spores 15 to 30 by 2 to 3 microns, for the most part one-septate, straight, crescent-shaped or irregularly curved.

Septoria helianthi Ell. & Kell. On Helianthus annuus, autumn of 1912.

Septoria lactucae Pass. Common on Lactuca scariola, Harrodsburg, August 7, 1915. Spores filiform, 20 to 35 by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 microns.

Septoria mimuli Wint. On leaves of Mimulus alatus, summer of 1911. Sutton. Septoria oenothera West. On Oenothera biennis, Harrodsburg, August 7, 1915.

Septoria polygonorum Desm. On Polygonum persicaria, July 29, 1915. This fungus was very common and very destructive to its host throughout the summer. It varies slightly from the description as follows: Spots 2 to 3 mm. in diameter. Leaf fades to yellow, curls, dries on the plant or falls to the ground. Some spores exceed 25 microns in length.

Septoria rubi West. On cultivated raspberries. September, 1912. Also common on blackberries.

Septoria scrophulariae Pk. On Scrophularia nodosa or marylandica. Summer of 1911. Sutton.

Septoria verbascicola B. & C. On Verbascum blattaria, autumn of 1912. Sphaeropsis asiminae E. & E. On dead twigs of Asimina triloba, Boone county, December, 1913. Ramsey.

### Melancontales.

Cylindrosporium capsellae E. & E. On leaves of Capsella bursa-pastoris, 1911. Sutton.

Cylindrosporium padi Karst. On Prunus serotina, summer of 1911. Sutton.

Gloeosporium caryae Ell, & Dear. Common on leaves of Carya alba, Harrodsburg, August 7, 1915.

Gloeosporium intermedium Sace., var. poinsettiae Sacc. On dead stems of Poinsettia pulcherrima, greenhouse, March 16, 1915. Plants grown from Florida stock.

Marsonia juglandis (Lib.) Sacc. On leaves of Juglans cinerea, Helmsburg, Brown county, July, 1912; Unionville, Monroe county, October 3, 1914. On leaves of Juglans nigra, Unionville, October 3, 1914. On leaves of Juglans sieboldiana, Campus, October 5, 1915.

Marsonia martini Sacc. & Ell. On leaves of Quereus acuminata, Harrodsburg, July 7, 1915.

Pestalozzia funerea Desm. On leaves of Hammamelis virginiana, Campus, October 5, 1915.

### Нурномусетея.

Cercospora ampelopsidis Pk. On living leaves of Ampelopsis quinquefolia, October 5, 1915. The conidiophores of this fungus measure 30 to 112 by 5 to 6 microns and are 2 to 4 septate; the spores are 25 to 125 by 6 to 8 microns and are 4 to 9 septate. There seems to be no doubt as to the identity of the fungus as the remainder of the description corresponds admirably.

Cercospora bartholomaei Ell. & Kell. On living leaves of Rhus glabra, summer of 1911. Sutton.

Cercospora condensata Ell. & Kell. Summer of 1911. Sutton.

Cercospora elongata Pk. On Dipsacus sylvestris, Harrodsburg, July 7, 1915. Spores attain a length of 275 microns. Peck gives 50 to 150 microns.

Cercospora kellermani Bubak. On leaves of Althaea rosca, October 5, 1915. This species seems too closely related to C. malvarum Sacc. and to C. althaeina Sacc. Conidiophores to 110 microns long and spores from 20 to 152 microns.

Cercospora plantaginis Sacc. On leaves of Plantago rugelii, Campus, October 5, 1915. Very common. Forms brown spots. Conidiophores as much as 250 microns long. Spores, 75 to 175 microns long.

Cercospora rhoina E. & E. On leaves of Rhus glabra, Unionville, October 3, 1914. J. M. V. & P. W.

Cercospora ribis Earle. On cultivated Ribes rubrum, autumn of 1912. Very severe on its host.

Cercospora rosicola Pass. On Rosa carolina, Campus, October 26, 1915. The description of this species gives the measurement of the conidiophores 20 to 40 by 3 to 5 microns and spores, 30 to 50 by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 and 2 to 4-septate. Our conidiophores are 20 to 75 by 4 to 5 and spores 30 to 80 by 5 to 7 microns and are mostly 3-septate. The very dark hemispherical base from which the conidiophores arise, is very characteristic of this species.

Cercospora sambucina Ell. & Kell. On leaves of Sambucus canadensis, Campus, October, 1915.

Cercospora septorioides E. & E. On leaves of Rubus villosus, Harrodsburg, August 7, 1915. This species has many characters which place it near C. rubi Sacc., C. rubicola Thuem, and C. rosicola Pass. The spots are very characteristic and the resemblance of the spores to those of a Septoria is very striking.

Cercospora toxicodendri (Curt.) E. & E. On leaves of Rhus toxicodendron, Harrodsburg, August 7, 1915.

Haplographium apiculatum Pk. On leaves of Hammamelis virginiana, Griffey Creek, October 3, 1914.

Macrosporium catalpae Ell. & Mart. On leaves of Catalpa speciosa.

Campus, 1911 and 1912. Common. This fungus seems to follow the injury produced by an insect—a very characteristic brown spot.

Macrosporium sarciniaeforme Cav. On Trifolium pratense, Campus, October 6, 1915. The swollen nodes of these conidiophores somewhat resemble those of Polythrineium trifolii so common on clover.

Macrosporium solani Ell. & Mart. Common on Datura stramonium, Griffey Creek and Harrodsburg, July and August, 1915.

Piricularia grisea (Cke.) Sacc. On leaves of Panicum sanguinale, autumn of 1915. Very common every year.

Tubercularia vulgaris (Tode.) Meckl. On twigs of Asimina triloba, Boone county, December, 1913. Ramsey.

(In conforming with the original plan, the following Myxomycetes are here appended, though out of the sphere of fungi.)

## MYXOMYCETES.

Arcyria incarnata Pers. On rotten wood, Griffey Creek, October 29, 1914. Donaghy.

Diderma crustaceum Pk. On dead leaves, Brown county, October 24, 1914. Donaghy.

Enteridium splendens Morg. On rotten wood, Brown county, October 24, 1914.

Lycogola flavo-fuseum (Ehr.) Rost. On sawed end of maple log, November 16, 1914. Donaghy.

Mucilago spongioa (Leyss.) Morg. On stems of living weeds, November 12, 1914. Donaghy.

Physarum cinereum (Batsch.) Pers. On living grass, Campus, June 4, 1915. Mottier.

Stemonitis caroliniana Macbr. On rotten wood, 1915.

Stemonitis morgani Pk. On rotten wood. Griffey Creek, October 29, 1914. Donaghy. Also on dead maple log, Campus, June 1, 1915. Donaghy.

Stemonitis nigrescens Rex. Greenhouse under bottom of palm tub. Sporangia on the sand. May 20, 1915.

Tilmadoche polycephala (Schw.) Macbr. On bark of fallen elm. Running over moss and bark. Griffey Creek, June 5, 1915.

Indiana University,

January, 1916.