

Myxomycetes of Clark County, Indiana, II

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Several seasons of intensive collecting since the publication of the first list of Clark County myxomycetes (Gray, 1936), have brought to light numerous species not included in the first paper. Thirty-four species and varieties were listed in the former publication, and twenty-seven are included in this one, bringing the total to sixty-one—approximately one-seventh of the total number of known species, according to the Macbride and Martin interpretation (1934). It is recognized that in some cases the value of short local lists is subject to question; however, in the present instance, such lists seem to be justified in view of the fact that there is a marked paucity of literature relevant to the myxomycete flora of Indiana. This fact may be borne out by a systematic search through Macbride and Martin's work which reveals but one Indiana citation (p. 161). It is the hope of the writer eventually to extend this work until a more thorough survey of the state has been made, and, at present, collections from twenty-six counties are at hand.

Specimens are deposited, with the same numbers under which they are listed here, in the herbarium of DePauw University. Species marked with an asterisk are being reported for Indiana for the first time. Thanks are due Dr. G. W. Martin, State University of Iowa, and Mr. Robert Hagelstein, Honorary Curator of Myxomycetes, New York Botanical Garden, for the examination of doubtful specimens.

Arcyria nutans (Bull.) Grev.

A cosmopolitan species first collected in Clark County in 1936 but observed numerous times since. (Nos. 232, 257, 338, 344.)

**Badhamia decipiens* (Curtis) Berk.

Represented by one collection in which the sporangia have been rather severely attacked by a species of *Cephalosporium*. Since, however, there are no other reports of this species for Indiana, it seems worth while to mention this specimen in spite of its poor condition. The *Badhamias* are poorly represented in Indiana, reports of but two species having been made by earlier workers. (No. 328.)

Comatricha pulchella (Bab.) Rost.

A minute species, represented by only one collection. Probably frequently overlooked because of its small size. (No. 269.)

Cribraria dictyodioides Cooke & Balf.

Listed by Macbride and Martin as the most common *Cribraria* in the Mississippi valley; collected but twice. Further search should reveal many more fruitings. (Nos. 286, 402.)

**Cribraria elegans* Berk. & Curt.

A delicate species, hitherto unreported for Indiana; represented by one small collection. The writer's specimen No. 306 is also this species

but is from Decatur County and as yet has not been reported. (No. 229.)

**Cribraria intricata* Schrad.

Listed as a rare species and collected in the county but twice. Welch's collection from Fountain County, No. W5190, is also this species. (Nos. 331, 335.)

**Diderma effusum* (Schw.) Morgan

Olive (1898) reported var. *reticulatum* from Montgomery County, but there has been no report of the species itself from the state; it is generally listed as rare in America. (No. 256.)

**Diderma rugosum* (Rex) Macbr.

A rare species reported from very few states; easily recognized by its wrinkled, areolate peridium and by the presence of a large columella. (No. 360.)

Diderma spumarioides Fries

A widely distributed species. (Nos. 363, 367, 393, 398.)

Diderma testaceum (Schrad.) Pers.

Not rare. Occurring generally on fallen leaves (particularly beech) but may also be found on small decayed twigs. (Nos. 342, 346, 349, 354, 362, 384, 387, 392.)

Enteridium rozeanum Wingate

Collected twice, but only once in the typical form. (Nos. 274, 275.)

Hemitrichia serpula (Scop.) Rost.

A species listed as being very common, but collected only once; easily overlooked because of its typical occurrence on the lower surface of decaying wood or fallen bark. (No. 337.)

Ophiotheca chryso sperma Currey

Commonly found on the lower surfaces of pieces of fallen bark; rather easily overlooked, particularly in sparse fruitings, because of the small size of the looped or U-shaped plasmodiocarps and the color of the peridium, which blends with that of the substratum; quite evident when the peridium is ruptured, exposing the bright yellow capillitium. (Nos. 372, 375, 381, 382, 385, 386, 389, 399.)

Physarella oblonga (Berk. & Curt.) Morg.

Very common on decayed logs and stumps, particularly in moist woods along the Ohio River; occurring in the plasmodiocarpous as well as the typical sporangiate form. (Nos. 215, 216, 221, 226, 247, 282, 287, 403.)

Physarum bivalve Pers.

Common on decaying leaves and small twigs and once observed on a low-lying branch of poison ivy. (Nos. 336, 339, 347, 357, 400, 401.)

**Physarum gyrosium* Rost.

Specimen No. 5 was erroneously reported as *P. cinereum* in the first list of Clark County myxomycetes, but has subsequently been determined as this species. This specimen occurred on living grass; two additional fruitings have been found on living moss. (Nos. 5, 356, 358.)

Physarum leucopus Link

Listed as a rare species; collected but once. (No. 327.)

Physarum melleum (Berk. & Br.) Masee

Represented by one collection. (No. 276.)

Physarum notabile Macbr.

This form is listed by Macbride and Martin as an eastern United States species. (No. 277.)

Physarum polycephalum Schw.

A very common species in other regions, but continued search in Clark County has revealed it but once. (No. 285.)

Physarum pusillum (Berk. & Curt.) Lister

A cosmopolitan species. (Nos. 208, 380.)

Physarum tenerum Rex

Occurring frequently in the Arctic Springs region, east of Jeffersonville, although listed as rare. An excellent species for culture work and laboratory demonstration. (Nos. 222, 284.)

Stemonitis herbatica Peck

Occurring on petioles and laminae of fallen leaves of oak and cottonwood; also collected on a living twig of poison ivy. (Nos. 250, 251, 252, 253.)

Trichia affinis deBary

Represented by one rather weathered collection. (No. 369.)

Trichia persimilis Karst.

. Most frequently found under the bark of decaying logs, particularly those of wild cherry. Very abundant in early September, at which time it has been found frequently, both in the plasmodial and mature states, by peeling off the bark of moist, decayed wild cherry logs. In Wisconsin this species has been found on birch logs by the same procedure. (Nos. 235, 242.)

Tubifera ferruginosa (Batsch) Gmel.

Listed in taxonomic works as occurring throughout the northern hemisphere. (No. 206.)

Tubifera stipitata (Berk. & Rav.) Macbr.

Despite continued search for this interesting species, only four fruitings have been found. Apparently not common in Indiana but reported once before by Mutchler (1903) from Kosciusko County. (No. 263.)

Literature Cited

- Gray, William D., 1936. Myxomycetes of Clark County, Indiana. Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. 45:69-73.
- Macbride, T. H., and Martin, G. W., 1934. The Myxomycetes. Macmillan, New York.
- Mutchler, Fred, 1903. Myxomycetes of Lake Winona. Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. 1902:115-120.
- Olive, E. W., 1898. A list of mycetozoa collected near Crawfordsville. Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. 1897:148-158.