

New Agaricaceae of the Chicago Region

JOHN B. ROUTIEN, University of Missouri

In 1909, Moffatt (15) reported 210 species of Agaricaceae that were collected in the "Chicago Region" (an area of about 1800 square miles around Chicago, Illinois) over a period of several years. Graham (8, 9, 10) added to this list between 1927 and 1933. His additions increased the number of Agaricaceae to 256 species and varieties distributed among 47 genera. The writer, while collecting Agarics in 1935, chiefly near Evanston, Illinois, which is near Chicago, found 109 species and varieties. Of this number 41 have not been reported from the Chicago Region. The addition of the 41 reported here gives a total of 297 species and varieties distributed among 48 genera for the designated area.

The writer has tried to determine the correct authority for the name of each new species reported. As a guide he has used the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature of 1930 (1). It has seemed better not to refer to any pre-Friesian author in the author citation. Moreover, he has spelled the specific names as they were first spelled when the species were described except in those cases where the specific name did not agree in gender with the generic name. In the case of those species of recent description, the author citation is the one used by Kauffman (14).

The specimens are in the herbarium of the writer.

The additions to the list of Agaricaceae of the Chicago Region are as follows: *Agaricus Rodmani* Peck, *Amanita bisporiger* Atkinson. *A. mappa* (Fries) Quélet (1872), *Amanitopsis parviovata* Peck, *Bolbitius fragilis* Fries (1836-1838), *Cantharellus cinnabarinus* Schweinitz, *Clitocybe odor* (Fries) Quélet (1872), *Coprinus ebulbosus* Peck, *C. lagopus* Fries (1836-1838), *C. quadrifidus* Peck, *C. radians* Fries (1836-1838), *C. stercoreus*¹ Fries (1836-1838), *Cortinarius semisanguineus* (Fries) Gillet (1874), *Hypholoma hydrophilum* Fries (1836-1838), *H. incertum* Peck, *H. incertum* var. *sylvestre* Kauffman (1918), *H. sublateralitium* (Fries) Quélet (1872)² var. *perplexum* Peck, *Lactarius camphoratus* Fries (1836-1838), *L. chrysorheus* Fries (1836-1838), *L. ligniotus* Fries (1857), *L. volemus* Fries (1836-1838),³ *Lepiota coerulescens* Peck, *Marasmius capillaris* Morgan, *M. delectans* Morgan, *M. glabellus* Peck, *M. glabellus* var. *bellipes* Morgan, *M. magnisporus* Murrill, *M. ramealis* Fries (1836-1838), *M. resinous* (Peck) Saccardo, *M. scorodonius* Fries (1836-1838), *M. semihirritipes* Peck, *Panus rudis* Fries (1836-1838), *Pholiota unicolor* (Fries) Quélet (1872), *Pleurotus circinatus* (Fries) Gillet (1874),² *P. fimbriatus* (Fries) Gillet (1874)² var. *regularis* Kauffman, (1918), *Pluteus cervinus* (Fries) Quélet (1872) var. *albus* Peck,

¹Commonly spelled *C. stercorarius* Fries.

²This author citation was kindly furnished by Dr. Alexander H. Smith of the University of Michigan.

³Frequently called *Lactaria lactiflua* (L.) Burlingham.

Psilocybe arenulina Peck, *Russula chamaeleontina* Fries (1836-1838), *R. foetens* Fries (1836-1838), *R. fragilis* Fries (1836-1838), *R. sp.*¹

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¹This fungus best fitted the description of *Russula atropurpurea* Maire (ex. Kromb. non Peck) as given by Kauffman, but the writer was unable to determine the correct author citation. Dr. Gertrude S. Burlingham has informed the writer that Krombholz described a species in 1845 to which he gave the name *Agaricus (Russula) atropurpureus*. This was transferred to the genus *Russula* by Maire in 1910 as "*Russula atropurpurea* Kromb. Abb. d. Pilze 9:6, t. 74, f. 5-6; non Peck!" However, since Peck had already described an entirely distinct species in 1888 as *R. atropurpurea*, Maire's transfer of Krombholz's *A. atropurpureus* to the genus *Russula* cannot carry with it Krombholz's original specific name. It, therefore, seems quite likely that Krombholz's plant does not at present have a name. It is also possible, according to Dr. Burlingham, that Kauffman's *R. atropurpurea* is not Krombholz's plant but some other species. Because of these facts, it seemed better to refer to the fungus merely as *R. sp.*