

THE SHAW SCHOOL OF BOTANY.

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In decayed wood of *Taxodium distichum*, *Libocedrus decurrens* and *Juniperus Virginiana*, fungus mycelium is found constantly, colorless, with very numerous clamp connections (Fig. 1). No spores have been found attached to this mycelium. In the wood of *Libocedrus*, large masses of spores are found (Fig. 2), brown with a central body (oil globule?). These as a rule lie singly in the vessels, have a marked point at which they seem to have dropped off; many were found in chains of two or three (see Fig.). The spores are in such quantities as to suggest rapid formation. A brown mycelium is in this same wood, and appears to stand in some connection with these spores. The latter could not be made to germinate in any medium, acting in this respect like spores of *Peziza tuberosa* (Brefeld, *Schimmelpilze*, Heft 4, p. 113). In the rotted *Taxodium* wood, large black spores (Fig. 3) in chains are often present, looking much like *Xenodocheus ligniperda* (Willkomm, *Die mikroskopischen Feinde des Waldes*).

All the spores appear to be saprophytic. A similar case seems to be the fungus in oak wood attacked by *Polyporus sulphureus* (see slide) mentioned by Hartig, *Zusatzungserscheinungen des Holzes*, p. 112, pl. 14, fig. 12; also found in the oaks about here. I have not been able to cause these to germinate.