



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

The Hunt Institute is committed to making its collections accessible for research. We are pleased to offer this digitized item.

Usage guidelines

We have provided this low-resolution, digitized version for research purposes. To inquire about publishing any images from this item, please contact the Institute.

Statement on harmful and offensive content

The Hunt Institute Archives contains hundreds of thousands of pages of historical content, writing and images, created by thousands of individuals connected to the botanical sciences. Due to the wide range of time and social context in which these materials were created, some of the collections contain material that reflect outdated, biased, offensive and possibly violent views, opinions and actions. The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation does not endorse the views expressed in these materials, which are inconsistent with our dedication to creating an inclusive, accessible and anti-discriminatory research environment. Archival records are historical documents, and the Hunt Institute keeps such records unaltered to maintain their integrity and to foster accountability for the actions and views of the collections' creators.

Many of the historical collections in the Hunt Institute Archives contain personal correspondence, notes, recollections and opinions, which may contain language, ideas or stereotypes that are offensive or harmful to others. These collections are maintained as records of the individuals involved and do not reflect the views or values of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation or those of Carnegie Mellon University.

About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Agrocybe acericola

Amanita flaviconia
 A. muscaria formosa
 A. inaurata, A. fulva
A. vaginata

Boletinus pictus

Boletus aurantiacus
 B. piperatus
 B. scaber
 B. felleus

Cantherellus cibarius

Clitocybe aurantiacus
 C. infundibuliforme
 C. rhizophora

Collybia dryophila
 C. lacunosa
 C. plexipes
 C. radicata
 C. polyphyllus

Crepidotus applanatus
 C. dorsalis

Coprinus ephemeroides
 C. micaceus
 C. quadrifolius

Galerina spp.

Hygrophorus cantherellus
 H. flavescens
 H. laetus
 H. marginatus
 H. miniatus
 H. niveus
 H. psitticinus
 H. turandus
H. conicus
H. cuspidatus
 Inocybe spp.

Kuhneromyces vernalis

Lactarius deliciosus
 L. camphoratus
 L. griseus
 ✓ L. subdulcis
 L. controversus (pink gills)

Mycena algieriense
 M. acicula
 M. subcaerulius
 M. pelianthyma
 M. lilicifolia
 M. sanguinolenta
 M. marginella rugosodisca
 M. fibula
 M. elegans
 M. radicatella
 M. leaiana
M. holmatorius

Pluteus cervinus
 P. admirabilis
 P. granularis
 P. flavofulgineus
 P. salicinus
 P. tomentostulus
 P. longistriatus

Rhodophyllus albogriseus
 R. salmoneus
 R. striatus
 R. caerulata
 ✗ R. formosa

Naematoloma sublateritium

Marasmius rotula

Russula bruneola
 R. decolorans
 R. lutea
 ✓ R. foetans

Rozites caperata

Tricholomopsis platyphylla

Lentinus lepidius

Xeromphalina campanella
 X. tenuipes

Leucopaxillus *laterarius*
L. tricolor

Psathyrella spp.

Laccaria lacata
L. anethifolia
 Naucoria spp.

Papillus atrotomentosus

Pleurotus ostreatus
 P. angustatus

Gymnopilus pulchraefolius

Tubaria confragosa

Cantharellus corrugatus
 C. Torreyi

Notes on

Louisiana Agarics

A. abrucei
Agaricus campestris

L. flavescens
Lepiota molybdites

Leucocoprinaceae (G)

A. placomyces

Marasmius candidus

Tricholoma (W)

A. sylvaticus

M. nigripes

Amanita caesaria

M. tageticolor

A. citrina *flavica*

Naematoloma fasciculare

Strophariaceae (Pur. Br.)

A. fulva

Panaeolus campanulata

Coprinaceae (Bl)

A. muscaria

P. solidipes

A. rubescens

Panus rudis

A. vaginata

P. siparius

Tricholoma (W)

A. verna

P. stipticus

Boletus scaber

Pholiota flammans

Citriaceae (Rust)

B. auriporus

Pleurotus ostreatus

Tricholoma (W)

Cantharellus cibarius

Pleurotus sapidus
Plicatura lateritium

(Bl)

Claudopus nidulans = *Pleurotus nidulans*

Pluteus cervinus

Pluteaceae (Pink)

Clitocybe tabescens

Russula foetens

Russulaceae (W)

Collybia radicata

R. amethystea
Schizophyllum commune

Tricholoma (W)

Coprinus comatus

Stropharia stercoraria

Strophariaceae (Rust Br.)

C. ephemeroides

S. ventricosa
Strobilomyces strobilaceus

Boletaceae

C. micaceus

Tricholoma personatum

Tricholoma (W)

Cortinarius corrugatus

Volvaria bombycina

Pluteaceae (Pink)

C. sanguineus

Xeromphalina campanella

Tricholomataceae (W)

Crepidotus crocophyllus

C. mollis

C. sepiarius

Hygrophorus conicus

Hygrophorus minutus

H. laeta

Inocybe calospora

Lactarius piperatus

Lactarius indeg

Lentinus tigrinus

L. lepideus

L. ursinus

L. vulpinus

Lepiota lutea

L. procera

L. americana

1 *A. genericus*

2 *Amantaceae*

3 *Coprinaceae*

4 *Cortinariaceae*

5 *Hygrophoraceae*

6 *Leucocoprinaceae*

7 *Pluteaceae*

8 *Russulaceae*

9 *Strophariaceae*

10 *Tricholomataceae*

11 *Boletaceae*

White

Green

Pink

Brown to Rusty

Purple-brown

Black

30

29

28

LOUISIANA AGARICS

Agaricus abruptibulbous

A. campestris

A. placomyces

A. sylvaticus

Amanita flaviconia

A. fulva

A. muscaria

A. vaginata

A. rubescens

A. verna

Boletus auriporus

B. scaber

Cantharellus cibarius

Claudopus nidulans

Clitocybe tabescens

Collybia radicata

Coprinus comatus

C. ephemeroides

C. micaceus

Cortinarius corrugatus

C. sanguineus

Crepidotus crocophyllus

C. mollis

C. sepiarius

Flammula sapinea

Hygrophorus conicus

H. laeta

H. miniatus

Inocybe calospora

Lactarius indigo
L. piperatus
Lentinus tigrinus
L. lepideus
L. ursinus
L. vulpinus
Lepiota lutea
L. procera
L. americana
L. flavescens
L. molybdites
Marasmius candidus
M. nigripes
M. tagiticolor
Naematoloma fasciculare
Panaeolus campanulatus
P. solidipes
Panus rudis
P. siparius
P. stipticus
Pholiota flammans
Pleurotus ostreatus
P. sapidus
Plicatura lateritium
Pluteus cervinus
P. salicinus
Russula foetens
R. emetica
Schizophyllum commune

Stropharia ventricosa

Strobilomyces strobilaceus

Tricholoma personatum

Volvaria bombycina

Xeromphalina campanella

Louisiana Agnices

The agnice flora of the United States has been studied by ~~myself~~ a number of mycologists during the past century and is now relatively well understood in broad outlines. Certain geographical areas, ~~however~~, notably the north central and north western states have been more carefully investigated than others.

Consequently, records may be found including Louisiana, where our knowledge of the agnice flora is only fragmentary. A survey of the literature shows that since 1900, no ^{systematic} work ~~has~~ ^{has} appeared on the ~~agnice~~ ^{agnices} flora of Louisiana. Prior to 1900

~~This~~ only Featherman () and Langlois () made any studies of this group ^{appeared} and these ~~were~~ ^{were} mostly in the form of species lists which included ~~the~~ cryptogams and

phanerogams. Many of the collections made here, particularly those by Langlois, eventually ~~found their way~~ ^{were} deposited in ~~the~~ herbaria outside the state.

Some of them are now included in the National Fungus

Collection, Beltsville, Md. and others in the herbarium

of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science.

The present report is a preliminary study ~~of the~~
~~species~~ ^{including} ~~which~~ includes notes and illustrations on
~~some~~ ^{many} species reported from Louisiana for the first time.

Twenty-nine genera and fifty-one species are ~~not~~ treated.

Although only a small proportion of the total number of
 species that may ^{eventually} be ~~reported~~ from Louisiana are noted
 here, ~~there is~~ ^{almost all} ~~a good representation~~ ^{reported} of the major families,
~~Latin~~ ~~is~~ ~~only~~ ~~that~~

are ~~well~~ represented. There are very briefly characterized
 and a key to the genera is ^{also} included, so that at
 least the common genera ~~may be recognized~~ forms
 one is likely to find here, may be ^{readily} ~~readily~~ ~~recognized~~.
 identified. It is appropriate to point out that in
 modern taxonomy ~~treatments~~, there is a tendency to stress certain
 important microscopic features ^{in making identifications}. This is ~~not~~ wholly
 justified in view of ~~the~~ recent advances that have been
 made in agronomy, but from the point of view of the

the common forms
 ↑ Pleuristia

knowing how to distinguish ~~the~~ Pleuristia from Pluteus
 or Amantia from Agaricus, * it is quite sufficient and
 for more practical, to offer a key constructed along
 the old French lines, ^{which emphasizes} ~~emphasizing~~ microscopic differences.

* and who, more likely than not, cannot count on the
 use of a microscope, (but who should have a hand lens)

~~Since these notes are being offered as a guide to~~
~~in this connection,~~ a word of explanation is in order
 concerning the use of the key. ~~At the~~ Spore color should
 be determined by placing the ~~front~~ cap of ~~the~~ ^{fresh} mushroom upon
 a piece of white paper and allow it to remain ^{there} undisturbed
 for several hours. The color of the ~~spores~~ basidiospores as
 seen in mass will determine the appropriate place to look
 in the key.

Unless otherwise stated, descriptions refer to mature
~~fruiting~~ fruiting bodies.