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**AN OHIO STATION FOR MITREMYCES CINNABARINUS.**

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During the early part of April, Mr. B. W. Wells brought into the laboratory several specimens of *Mitremyces cinnabarinus* Desv. which he had collected near Gibsonville, Hocking County. A specimen in the state herbarium shows that the species had been collected near the same place, April 5, 1910, by Prof. R. F. Griggs. The plants were growing in leaf mold in a deep ravine among hemlocks, tulip-trees and undergrowth.

Morgan\* refers all the American plants of this genus to *M. lutescens* Schw., but had no Ohio specimens. Lloyd† states that its range is from Massachusetts to Florida and that it does not extend into the Mississippi basin. Hard‡ gives an illustration but says that while he has seen it growing in the mountains of West Virginia he has never collected it in Ohio. So this is the first the plant has been found in the central West.

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\*Morgan, A. P. North American Fungi. Jour. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist. 12:21. 1889.

†Lloyd, C. G. The Genus *Mitremyces*. Myc. Notes 2:239. 1905.

‡Hard, M. E. Mushrooms, Edible and Otherwise. f. 481, p. 563.

The plant is sometimes known as *Calostoma cinnabarinum*. The thick rooting base is made up of a number of anastomosing, somewhat gelatinous, cordlike fibers. The fruiting portion of the plant is subglobose and has two coats. The outer coat (exoperidium) is gelatinous when wet and at maturity breaks into pieces and falls away. The inner (endoperidium) is thin and bright red when fresh but soon fades. The mouth is a radiate opening, red on the inner margin and with the border raised. Lining the endoperidium is a special membrane which contains the spores. At maturity, this is said to contract so as to force the spore mass out through the rayed mouth. The spores were shed from all our specimens but are said to be elliptical and  $6-8 \times 10-20$  microns in size.

This find extends the range of this species and adds to the number of known Ohio *Gastromycetae*.

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