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# An Annotated Catalog of the Pyrenomycetes Described by Charles H. Peck

MARGARET E. BARR
University of Massachusetts

CLARK T. ROGERSON
The New York Botanical Garden

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Bulletin No. 459

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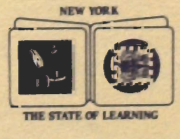

*Frontispiece: Charles Peck recording perishable fungi in his hotel room in Port Jefferson, Long Island in 1904. Photograph by the mycologist George Atkinson.*

# An Annotated Catalog of the Pyrenomycetes Described by Charles H. Peck

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ISBN 1-55557-005-4
ISSN 0278-3355
**New York State Museum**



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[1] Deceased July 20, 1978

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# INTRODUCTION

Charles Horton Peck (1833-1917) was Botanist at the New York State Museum and its predecessor, the State Cabinet of Natural History, from 1867 to 1915. He was officially State Botanist (a statutory title) from 1883 to 1915. In his yearly reports and papers other than State publications, Peck described a huge number of new species and varieties of fungi and worked in all of the major plant groups. While the majority of fungi that he studied and described were Basidiomycetes, especially agarics and boletes, Peck also described a number of Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti mostly between the years 1870 and 1888. The purpose of this catalog is to provide a comprehensive listing of the species for those Ascomycetes generally termed Pyrenomycetes (but including both Euascomycetes and Loculoascomycetes). Correct citations, synonymies, data on type specimens, and currently accepted generic positions are all included in the catalog. The type specimens from Peck's herbarium, now part of the herbarium of the New York State Museum (NYS), were studied except where noted. When it was necessary, species were transferred to suitable genera, given expanded descriptions or provided with pertinent drawings.

From Peck's own reports and from those of his successor, Homer D. House, who worked at the Museum from 1913 until 1947, some history of Peck's collecting methods and handling of specimens is known. After Peck's appointment as Botanist, he organized the existing specimens in the collection and then attempted to expand the catalog of known species in the State. Since he considered the seed plants to be well-covered by Torrey's flora (1843), Paine's account (1865), and Clinton's notes (1866), and since his own paper on the bryophytes (**Peck 1866**) had been published, he began an account of the fungi which he continued through retirement. Peck's emphasis on new taxa for the State compelled him to make but few collections of each item, many times only one. In fact, the more common the fungus, the more likely it was collected only once. For each collection he would mount all or part of the material with a characteristic blue label; the remainder, if any, would be wrapped in newspaper and stored for future study, gift, or exchange. These newspaper packets of duplicate material were packeted by Dr. House who usually used the names as they are given in Saccardo's Sylloge Fungorum. Peck apparently considered the month or months of fruiting or sporulating to be the only important chronological data. For this reason the year dates are missing on the majority of his labels and can best be ascertained by checking his notebooks on file at NYS. For those specimens sent to Peck the year date in Peck's notebooks is cited, unless otherwise given in the description or on the label. In cases where a holotype or lectotype has not been previously designated, preference has been given to packets with Peck's notation that spores are mature and to those that include original illustrations. Because Peck or Cooke and Peck did not designate type specimens, many lectotypifications are made in this study.

An attempt has been made to designate precisely the kind of type and to include combined information from the published description, from data on the labels of the specimens, and from information from Peck's notebooks. Host identifications are given as they appear in the type description or on labels and have been equated (in parentheses) with present-day names, only when the old names would cause confusion.

Nearly one hundred taxa were described by M. C. Cooke with C. H. Peck as junior author. These were all described from a series of 401 consecutively numbered specimens sent by Peck to Cooke between 1871 and 1876. Many of these are pyrenomycetes and most of them are portions of larger collections retained at the New York State Museum. Where collections were split with the Cooke herbarium, now part of The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, designated as (K), each portion retains the same specimen number. This number is included in the catalog with each Cooke and Peck series. The Peck material at Kew is now integrated into the general herbarium and only a few of these have been checked by the authors. These Kew portions should be treated as the holotype specimens of Cooke and Peck species, but it should be borne in mind that the more abundant portion may be available from the Peck herbarium at the New York State Museum.

In addition to sending portions of gatherings to Cooke, Peck also sent portions to J. B. Ellis, William Phillips, Charles B. Plowright, Worthington G. Smith, Elias Fries, Felix de Thumen, W. A. Gerard, G. W. Clinton and perhaps others during the early years of his work on fungi. After Peck's death, Homer House sent portions of many types to The New York Botanical Garden (NY) and the National Fungus Collections (BPI). Rogerson has verified the presence of the specimens in NY. All of this information is recorded in Peck's notebooks and in House's correspondence at NYS. An attempt has been made to note when portions of types were sent out, but, except for a few specimens at K, the survival of this material in herbaria other than NYS and NY has not been checked. These other portions of types would be of great importance in the event that the NYS portion is lost or destroyed.

An early inventory of the Peck herbarium was done in 1905 by Peck's assistant at that time, Stewart Burnham. This

document, along with other valuable papers were recently received from Mr. Robert Dirig of the Bailey Hortorium of Cornell University. This inventory shows that some of the specimens which cannot now be located in the Peck herbarium were missing as early as 1905 or may never have been retained by Peck in the first place. This information is included in this catalog under the species involved.

The New York State Museum has a large number of original illustrations of fungi done by Peck. Many of these pencil or pencil and watercolor drawings were done from type specimens. A number of these are reproduced in this catalog (Figs. 104-132). The illustrations have been selected on taxonomic and not artistic considerations, and have been redrawn because the originals are too faint to reproduce well. These illustrations were chosen because they were done from type material, have not been published before and are of taxa that have not been placed in synonymy.

Over 300 taxa are included in this study and new combinations are proposed for 25 of these. The species represent more than 100 genera which are listed in the following outline of orders and families. The orders and families are for the most part those of Barr (1976, 1979b, 1983) or in some cases are revised from these outlines. The publication dates given for Peck's works are those determined by Petersen in Vogelenzang (1980). The year in parentheses is the year covered in the report and the year without parentheses is the actual date of publication for taxonomic priority.

The current correct name, as far as can be determined by the authors, for each taxon, is printed in **boldface roman type** in each entry.

# OUTLINE OF ORDERS, FAMILIES, AND GENERA IN LISTING

Class Ascomycetes

Coryneliales

Coryneliaceae: *Caliciopsis*

Erysiphales

Erysiphaceae: *Erysiphe*, *Microsphaera*, *Podosphaera*, *Sphaerotheca*, *Uncinula*, *Uncinuliella*

Diaporthales

Gnomoniaceae: *Anisogramma*, *Diaporthella*, *Ditopellopsis*, *Mamianiella*

Valsaceae: *Amphiporthe*, *Cryptodiaporthe*, *Diaporthe*, *Leucostoma*, *Ophiovalsa*, *Plagiostoma*, *Valsa*, *Valsella*

Pseudovalsaceae: *Allantoporthe*, *Chapeckia*, *Phragmodiaporthe*, *Pseudovalsa*

Melanconidaceae: *Cryptosporella*, *Melanconis*, *Prosthecium*

Coronophorales

Coronophoraceae: *Nitschkia*

Sordariales

Sordariaceae: *Podosordaria*, *Podospora*, *Schizothecium*

Lasiosphaeriaceae: *Lasiosphaeria*, *Phaeotrichosphaeria*

Melanosporaceae: *Scopinella*

Chaetomiaceae: *Chaetomium*

Position uncertain: *Chaetosphaerella*, *Helminthosphaeria*

Calosphaeriales

Calosphaeriaceae: *Enchnoa*, *Jattaea*, *Romellia*

Hypodermatales

Hypodermataceae: *Lophodermium*

Clavicipitales

Clavicipitaceae: *Atkinsonella*, *Barya*, *Cordyceps*

Pezizales

Pyronemataceae: *Thelebolus*

Helotiales

Dermataceae: *Dermea*

Leotiaceae: *Claussenomyces*, *Holwaya*

Xylariales

Amphisphaeriaceae: *Amphisphaeria*, *Apiorhynchostoma*, *Apodothina*, *Discostroma*, *Phomatospora*, *Valsaria*

Diatrypaceae: *Cryptosphaeria*, *Diatrype*, *Diatrypella*, *Endoxylina*, *Eutypella*

Coniochaetaceae: *Coniochaeta*

Boliniaceae: *Camarops*

Xylariaceae: *Anthostomella*, *Hypoxylon*, *Rosellinia*, *Xylaria*

Acrospermataceae: *Acrospermum*

Phacidiales

Leptopeltidaceae: *Leptopeltis*

Phyllachorales

Melogrammataceae: *Phyllachora*, *Polystigma*

Physosporellaceae: *Hyponectria*

Hypocreales

Hypocreaceae: *Hypocrea*, *Hypomyces*, *Nectria*, *Thyronectria*

Trichosphaeriales

Trichosphaeriaceae: *Litschaueria*, *Melanopsamma*, *Niesslia*

Position uncertain: *Ceratostomella*, *Rhynchostoma*

Lecanorales

Position uncertain: *Dactylospora*

Class Loculoascomycetes

Myriangiales

Myriangiaceae: *Myriangium*

Elsinoaceae: *Elsinoe*

Arthoniaceae: *Arthothelium*

Cookellaceae: *Cookella*

Asterinales

Parmulariaceae: *Hysterostomella*

Dothideales

Pseudosphaeriaceae: *Wettsteinina*

Dothioraceae: *Delphinella*, *Dothiora*, *Scirrhia*

Dothideaceae: *Mycosphaerella*

Chaetothyriales

Trichothyriaceae: *Trichothyrina*

Herpotrichiellaceae: *Berlesiella*

Pleosporales

- Botryosphaeriaceae: *Botryosphaeria*, *Neodeightonia*
- Patellariaceae: *Holmiella*, *Lecanidion*, *Rhytidhysteron*, *Tryblidaria*
- Hysteriaceae: *Hysterium*, *Hysterographium*
- Pleosporaceae: *Kirschsteiniothelia*, *Pleospora*
- Venturiaceae: *Gibbera*, *Phaeocryptopus*, *Platychora*, *Protoventuria*, *Pyrenobotrys*, *Venturia*
- Tubeufiaceae: *Podonectria*, *Tubeufia*
- Phaeosphaeriaceae: *Bertiella*, *Chaetoplea*, *Comoclathris*, *Diapleella*, *Didymella*, *Leptosphaeria*, *Massariosphaeria*, *Metameris*, *Neopeckia*, *Nodulosphaeria*, *Phaeosphaeria*, *Teichospora*
- Massarinaceae: *Herpotrichia*, *Massarina*
- Pleomassariaceae: *Asteromassaria*, *Pleomassaria*, *Splanchnonema*
- Cucurbitariaceae: *Cucurbitaria*
- Dimeriaceae: *Dimerium*
- Sporormiaceae: *Sporormiella*

Melanommatales

- Melanommataceae: *Byssosphaeria*, *Melanomma*, *Pseudotrichia*
- Massariaceae: *Dothivalsaria*, *Massaria*
- Lophiostomataceae: *Lophiostoma*
- Didymosphaeriaceae: *Didymosphaeria*
- Fenestellaceae: *Fenestella*, *Karstenula*, *Thyridaria*
- Mytilinidiaceae: *Mytilinidion*

***abbreviata*, (*Microsphaera*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 64. Pl. 2, Figs. 4-5. (for 1874) 1876.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Quercus*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, 1874, G. W. Clinton.

Salmon (1900) considered this to be a synonym of *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon var. *alni*; the earlier epithet is **M. penicillata** (Wallr.:Fr.) Lév. var. **penicillata**, according to W. B. Cooke (1952). Blumer (1967) synonymized *M. abbreviata* with *Microsphaera alphitoides* Griffin & Maublanc.

***acerina*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 74. (for 1874) 1876.

*Diaporthe acerina* (Peck) Sacc , Syll. Fung. 1: 611. 1882.

*Valsa albocincta* Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 29: 120. 1877.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Acer spicatum*, Indian Lake, Hamilton Co., New York, July 1873, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to Cooke 23 July 1873 as #317).

The disposition as **Diaporthe acerina** was confirmed by Wehmeyer (1933). Fig. 104.

***acerinum*, (*Hysterographium*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 167: 43. 1913.

Type specimen (holotype): on decorticated *Acer glabrum*, Boulder, Boulder Co., Colorado, 11 Aug 1911, E. Bartholomew #4474 (duplicate at FH).

This is a form of **Hysterographium elongatum** (Wahlenb.) Corda, according to the emended description furnished by Zogg (1943, 1962).

***acrocystis*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 34. Pl. 2, Figs. 19-22. (for 1879) 1883.

*Melanconiella acrocystis* (Peck) Berk. & Vogl., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 128. 1886.

*Melanconis acrocystis* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 526. 1892.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Betula lenta*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1879, C. H. Peck.

The species was accepted as *Melanconis acrocystis* and was illustrated by Wehmeyer (1941). Revisionary studies of members of the Diaporthales provided the transfer to **Prosthecium acrocystis** (Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 186. 1978.

***acuta*, (*Xylaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 101. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (holotype): on mossy decaying logs, Greig, Lewis Co., New York, Sept 10, 1910; C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY).

This is a distinctive species of *Xylaria*: the stipe is villose as in *X. hypoxylon* Grev., but **Xylaria acuta** differs from the former by having larger ascospores containing a spiral rather than a straight germ slit. Fig. 105.

***adherens var. americana*, (*Valsella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40:68. (for 1886) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Betula populifolia*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept 1886, C. H. Peck.

The fungus is synonymous with **Diatrypella decorata** Nits. It differs from *D. favacea* (Fr.) Ces & de Not. by the stroma surface which is blackened rather than whitish.

***adusta*, (*Diatrype*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 58. (for 1875) 1878.

*Anthostoma adustum* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1:307. 1882.

Type specimen (isotype): on dead branches, New Baltimore, Green Co., New York, no date given, E. C. Howe, New York; portion also at K, accompanied by a small illustration of spores and asci. It contains 2 pieces of substrate, mounted separately, but apparently part of the same gathering (sent to Cooke 27 June 1871 as #48).

The ascospores of the fungus are xylariaceous in pigmentation and in the presence of an elongate germ slit. The transfer of the species to *Anthostomella* is proposed; it was not treated by Francis (1975).

**Anthostomella adusta** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, comb nov. Figs. 84-86.

Stromata visible as blackened areas up to 1.5 cm diam beneath periderm, composed of blackened upper region and whitish interior of hyphae mixed with host cells surrounding 1 to 3 perithecia; perithecia globose depressed, 500-650 μm diam, 400 μm high, ostioles short and broadly papillate, canal periphysate; wall brown externally and 16-20 μm wide, hyaline internally and 12 μm wide; numerous layers of compressed cells, upper wall grown together with stroma tissue and up to 170 μm wide. Asci 120-150 × 16 5-22 μm, unitunicate, elongate oblong, base tapered and blunt, apex with refractive apical annulus, nonchitinoid, amyloid; paraphyses numerous, septate. Ascospores 22-27 5(−33) × 11-13(−15) μm, rich brown, broadly ellipsoid, straight or inequilateral, one-celled, a single large globule or numerous small ones, wall smooth, with spiral germ slit running throughout length, surrounded by narrow gel coat, 1-3 μm wide, overlapping uniseriate or partially biseriate in the ascus.

***aesculi*, (*Laestadia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 51. Pl. 2, Figs. 15-19. (for 1885) 1887.

*Guignardia aesculi* (Peck) Stewart, Phytopathology 6: 9. 1916.

**Botryosphaeria aesculi** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 561. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on petioles of *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, 20 May 1885, G. W. Clinton.

***aggregata*, (*Erysiphella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 63. Pl. 2, Figs. 1-3. (for 1874) 1876.

*Erysiphe aggregata* (Peck) Farlow, Bull. Bussey Inst. 2:227. 1878.

Type specimen (holotype): on fertile aments of *Alnus*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1870, C. H. Peck.

This species was the basis for the genus *Erysiphella* Peck which presumably differed from *Erysiphe* in the lack of mycelial appendages. However, such appendages are present and Salmon (1900) also relegated *Erysiphella* to synonymy with *Erysiphe*. **Erysiphe aggregata** is a valid species.

***albidostoma*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 51. (for 1878) 1880.

*Herpotrichia albidostoma* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 857. 1891.

*Herpotrichia leucostoma* Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 1(2): 23. 1887. (an avowed substitute of the epithet.)

Type specimen (holotype): on dead branches of *Acer spicatum*, Griffins, Delaware Co., New York, Sept 1877, C. H. Peck.

Bose (1961), Müller and von Arx (1962), and Sivanesan (1971) included *Sphaeria albidostoma* among the synonyms of *Herpotrichia schiedermayeriana* Fuckel. However, these authors did not cite Peck's type specimen, and apparently based their synonymy on later specimens which were not identical with the type. *Herpotrichia schiedermayeriana* differs from *S. albidostoma* especially in structure of the ascocarp. *Sphaeria albidostoma* is identical with **Herpotrichia macrotrichia** (Berk. & Br.) Sacc. Figures 45, 46 illustrate the species. More information on this and related taxa is presented in Barr (1984).

***albocincta*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 29: 120. 1877.

*Diaporthe albocincta* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 610. 1882.

Type specimen: on *Acer spicatum*, New York, Peck (Portion sent to Cooke 23 July 1873 as #317).

Wehmeyer (1933) synonymized the species with **Diaporthe acerina** (Peck) Sacc. Cooke created an obligate synonym when he used a portion of Peck's type of *Valsa acerina* Peck as the basis of *V. albocincta* Cooke & Peck.

**album, (Acrospermum)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32:38. (for 1878) 1880.

Type specimen (holotype): on dead stems of *Aralia racemosa*, Catskill Mts., New York, July 1878, C. H. Peck.

This is a distinct species, related to *A. compressum* Tode:Fries by the surface cells of ascoma wall forming textura angularis, differing from *A. compressum* by pallid or whitish color.

***alnea*, (*Cucurbitaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 75. (for 1874) 1876.

*Otthia alnea* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 740. 1882.

*Gibberidea alnea* (Peck) Wehm., Canad. J. Research C. 20: 856. 1942.

*Massarina alnea* (Peck) Holm, Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 62: 226. 1968.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Alnus*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1874, C. H. Peck.

This species differs from species of *Massarina* in having numerous ascomata together on subiculum, widely erumpent from the branch, and in trabeculate pseudoparaphyses in the centrum. Barr (1984) transferred *C. alnea* as **Byssosphaeria alnea**. Figs. 35, 36.

***alni*, (*Dothidella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40;71. (for 1886) 1887.

**Platychora alni** (Peck) Petrak, Ann. Mycol. 32: 318. 1934.

Type specimen (holotype): on dead leaves of *Alnus viridis*, Mount Marcy, Essex Co., New York, June 1886, C. H. Peck.

The fungus was described in detail by Petrak (1934), and by Barr (1968).

***alni*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25:103. (for 1871) 1873. Fig 106.

*Engizostoma alni* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 473. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Alnus rugosa* (now *A. serrulata*), Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, April 1871, C. H. Peck.

Ellis and Everhart (1892) considered the name to be a synonym of *Valsa americana* Berk. & Curt. The species scarcely differs from **Valsa melanodiscus** Otth.

***alnicola*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 68, 69. (for 1886) 1887.

**Mycosphaerella alnicola** (Peck) Jaap, Ann. Mycol. 15: 105. 1917. House also made the combination in Bull. New York State. Mus. 233-234: 25. 1920.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Alnus viridis*, Mount Marcy, Essex Co., New York, June 1886, C. H. Peck. Fig. 107.

***altipeta*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 5: 36. 1880.

*Rhynchostoma altipeta* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 731. 1882.

*Entosordaria altipeta* (Peck) v. Höhnel, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math -Naturw. Kl. Abt. I, 129: 166. 1920.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying wood, Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, 1879, C. G. Pringle #328 bis.

The type is identical with and the names are synonyms of **Apiorhynchostoma curreyi** (Rabenh.) Müller in Müller & von Arx, Beitr. Kryptogamenfl. Schweiz. 11(2):707. 1962.

***ampelopsidis*, (*Uncinula*)** Peck, Trans. Albany Inst. 7: 216. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 96. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimens (syntypes): on leaves of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, 1871, G. W. Clinton. This packet contains two smaller packets labeled "2 Oct. 18." and "3 Sept. 2" plus a larger quantity of leaves without collection information; same host, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Aug 1871, C. H. Peck; same host and locality, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck.

Salmon (1900) synonymized the name under **Uncinula necator** (Schw.) Burrill.

***angulare*, (*Diatrype*)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 5: 36. 1880.

*Valsaria angulare* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1:745. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark of *Tilia americana*, New Haven, Addison Co., Vermont, 17 May 1879, C. G. Pringle, #209.

The collection agrees in all respects with **Dothivalsaria megalospora** (Auersw.) Petrak, Sydowia 19: 283. 1965 [1966].

***anomala*, (*Diatrype*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 72. (for 1874) 1876.

*Cryptosporella anomala* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 470. 1882.

*Cryptospora anomala* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 531. 1892.

*Apioporthe anomala* (Peck) v. Höhnel, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math -Naturw. Kl. Abt. I, 126: 281. 1917.

**Anisogramma anomala** (Peck) Müller in Müller & von Arx, Beitr. Kryptogamenfl. Schweiz, 11(2): 769. 1962.

Type specimen (holotype): on living branches of *Corylus*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, May 1874, C. H. Peck.

Müller in Müller and von Arx (1962) described and discussed this fungus and its synonymy. Peck's species was the type of *Apioporthe* v. Höhnel, which was described a year later than *Anisogramma* Theiss. & Sydow.

***apiculata*, (*Hypocrea*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 57. (for 1875) 1878.

*Clintoniella apiculata* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 16: 588. 1902.

*Hypomyces apiculatus* (Cooke & Peck) Seaver, Mycologia 2:73. 1910.

Type specimen (isolectotype): on ground and rocks, Catskill Mts., July (1870), C. H. Peck; (original material): Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., C. H. Peck.

In the single packet at NYS labelled in Peck's handwriting with this name are (1) a smaller packet containing fragments of the fungus and the data "209, *Hypocrea*, Catskills, July" plus a drawing of spores, and (2) a small portion of the fungus glued to a card bearing no data (possibly the Sand Lake collection?). Both portions are the same species and both are identical to **Hypomyces armeniacus** Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV, 13: 12. 1860. Seaver (1910) indicated that the type locality was the Catskill Mountains. A small collection from the Cooke herbarium, together with a drawing were located at K. Peck's notebooks indicate that this is a portion of the Catskill Mountains collection and was sent to Cooke 21 Feb 1872 as #209.

***apocyni*, (*Nectria*)** Peck, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 1: 71. 1873; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 84, 85. (for 1872) 1874.

*Cucurbitaria apocyni* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 460 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): at base of dead stems of *Apocynum cannabinum*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Oct 1872, C. H. Peck.

**Nectria apocyni** is a distinctive species. Asci are clavate, 55-80 × 11-13 μm, with apical, nonchitinized ring; ascospores fusoid-ellipsoid, 18-23 × 5 μm, two-celled. Fig. 108. Samuels (1976) gives more detailed information.

***arbuticola*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 10: 75. 1883.

**Mycosphaerella arbuticola** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 587. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Arbutus menziesii*, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California, July 1881, C. G. Pringle #124.

***arbutifoliae*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, in herb. ined.

*Mycosphaerella arbutifoliae* House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 26. 1920, *nomen nudum*.

This herbarium name was never validated by Peck as far as we can determine. Two collections are in the herbarium: (1) on leaves of *Pyrus arbutifolia*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., June, C. H. Peck; (2) on leaves of *Pyrus* (*Aronia*) *melanocarpa*, Karner, Albany Co., 22 April 1915, H. D. House.

***arceuthobii*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 111. Pl. 1, Figs. 10-14. (for 1873) 1875.

*Wallrothiella arceuthobii* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 455. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): parasitic on female plants of *Arceuthobium pusillum* Peck on *Picea mariana*, Forestburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Sept 1873, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to G. W. Clinton 30 Oct 1873 as #81; Ellis 1 Nov 1876).

Weir (1915) provided a detailed description of the species on western hosts, while Dowding (1931) gave some details of infection and development of the fungus in Manitoba and Alberta. Kuijt (1969) illustrated aspects of the life cycle and some of the variations which occur in the morphology of *Wallrothiella arceuthobii*. He recognized that the species could be placed in the Coryneliaceae. Kuijt pointed out that *W. arceuthobii* differed from species of *Caliciopsis* in the absence of a perithecial stalk; however, Barr regards *Caliciopsis* as the most suitable disposition for *Wallrothiella arceuthobii*.

**Caliciopsis arceuthobii** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 58, 59.

Ascomata developing from stromatic tissue which penetrates deep within fruits of host, forming a botryose cluster, shining brown, short columnar or irregular, 150-246 μm diam, 308-540 μm high, apex rounded, opening by irregular pore; wall of two distinct layers: outer ca. 20 μm wide, dark brown, layers of slightly compressed cells, in gel matrix, inner ca. 15 μm wide, light brown to hyaline, layers of compressed cells, surrounding the ovate locule. Asci arising from base of locule, forming layers of varying ages, upper portion of locule occupied by loose asci and ascospores; asci 16 5-27 × 6-9 μm, ovate or oblong, unitunicate, tapering below to short or somewhat elongate stipe, eventually stipe and finally ascus wall deliquescent, without apical apparatus, aparaphysate. Ascospores 3 5-6 μm, hyaline to light brown young, becoming dull blackish gray, black in mass, globose or subglobose, 1-celled, minutely apiculate, contents with one large globule, wall at maturity darkened and irregularly roughened, crowded in the ascus.

*Caliciopsis arceuthobii* occurs on other species of *Arceuthobium* parasitic on species of *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Abies*, and *Picea*, and has been reported in the literature from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Michigan, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Arizona.

**aridophila, (Teichospora)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 7:57. 1882.

*Teichospora xerophila* Peck in Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 299. 1883.

Type specimen (lectotype): on bleached surface of dry wood, Arizona, 13 April 1881. C. G. Pringle.

In the herbarium at NYS two collections bear this name. One, on *Juniperus virginiana*, with collection data "S. E. Colorado, 30 March 1881, C. G. Pringle #22" was marked TYPE, apparently by House. This collection is a species of *Chaetoplea*. It differs from the collection that we designate as lectotype, and will be renamed when revisionary studies of the members of the genus are completed. The data with the second collection are "Arizona, 13 April, 1881, C. G. Pringle #43," and the packet is marked SYNTYPE. This information agrees more nearly with that given in the type description: "Bleached surface of dry wood. Arizona. May. Pringle," and the specimen itself conforms more nearly to Peck's description. The asci are short and broadly clavate, unlike the cylindric asci of *Teichospora obducens* (Fr.) Fuckel, to which Peck compared his species. The Arizona fungus is congeneric with *T. trabicola* Fuckel, the type of the genus, according to structure of ascoma peridium, locule, and asymmetric ascospores. It is retained as a species of *Teichospora*, and is illustrated by Figs. 30-32 .

***asparagi*, (*Leptosphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 70. (for 1886) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on stems of *Asparagus*, Menands, Albany Co., New York, Oct 1886, C. H. Peck.

*Leptosphaeria asparagi* is identical with *Trichometasphaeria gloeospora* (Berk. & Currey) L. Holm (Barr in Bigelow and Barr 1960). The species of *Trichometasphaeria* are scarcely separable from those of *Massarina*, and Barr would combine them under the older genus. The combination **Massarina gloeospora** (Berk. & Currey) Barr, comb. nov. is proposed. (Basionym: *Sphaeria gloeospora* (sic) Berk. & Currey in Berk. & Broome, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, 7: 454. 1861.)

***atrogrisea*, (*Didymosphaeria*)** (*Amphisphaeria*) Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Grevillea 17: 92. 1889.

*Microthelia atrogrisea* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 498. 1898.

Type specimen (isolectotype): originally as *Sphaeria atrogrisea*, on bark of *Quercus alba*, Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, May, C. H. Peck; (syntype): on oak bark, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York, W. R. Gerard, #56 (portion sent to Cooke prior to 6 May 1871 as #7).

According to Ellis and Everhart (1892) the fungus is the same as *Massariella bufonia* (Berk. & Br.) Speg. The correct generic disposition in **Amphisphaeria** is **A. bufonia** (Berk. & Br.) Ces. & de Not.

***atropuncta*, (*Diaporthe*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 131: 20. 1909.

*Chorostate atropuncta* (Peck) Sacc. & Trotter, Syll. Fung. 22: 376. 1913.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Tilia americana*, Alcove, Albany Co., New York, April 1893, C. L. Shear, #123.

Wehmeyer (1933) consigned this to synonymy with *Diaporthe tiliacea* (Ellis) v. Hohnel. The most recent disposition is **Phragmodiaporthe tiliacea** (Ellis) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 155. 1978.

***aurantiaca*, (*Hypocrea*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 51: 295. (for 1897) 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Polyporus chioneus*, Ganse-voort, Saratoga Co., New York, July 1897, C. H. Peck.

*Hypocrea aurantiaca* is a synonym of **Hypocrea pallida** Ellis. & Everh., J. Mycol. 2: 65. 1886.

***balsamea*, (*Nectria*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 84. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Grevillea 12: 81. 1884.

*Calonectria balsamea* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 986. 1891.

*Cucurbitaria balsamea* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 460. 1898.

*Scoleconectria balsamea* (Cooke & Peck) Seaver, Mycologia 1: 200. 1909.

**Thyronectria balsamea** (Cooke & Peck) Seeler, J. Arnold Arb. 21: 442. 1940.

Type specimen (isotype): on bark of *Abies balsamea*, North Elba, Essex Co., New York, Aug 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 18 Nov 1871 as #174. This specimen was subsequently lost but a portion of the type from the Plowright herbarium is now at K. A duplicate was sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY).

***balsamicola*, (*Meliola*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 34: 52. Pl. 1, Figs. 22-27. (for 1880) 1883.

*Zukalia ? balsamicola* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 432. 1891.

*Dimerosporium balsamicola* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 728. 1892, non Sacc. Ann. Mycol. 13: 115. 1915.

*Dimeriella balsamicola* (Peck) Petrak in Terrier, Bull. Soc. Bot. Suisse 57: 167. 1947.

**Dimerium balsamicola** (Peck) Shoemaker, Canad. J. Bot. 43: 632. 1965.

Type specimen (holotype): "living or languishing leaves of balsam fir, associated with *Peziza balsamicola*" now known to be on *Meliola* mycelium over leaves of *Abies balsamea*, Stony Clove, Catskill Mts., Greene Co., N. Y., Aug 1880, C. H. Peck. One gathering originally bearing the name *Peziza (Tapesia) bifructifera* Pk. and later changed to *P. balsamicola* Pk. was segregated into the types of *Peziza balsamicola* Pk. and *Meliola balsamicola* Pk.

This fungus has been studied and discussed by Hahn (1947), Farr (1963), and Shoemaker (1965). Barr agrees with the findings of the latter author, who transferred the species to *Dimerium*.

***banningiae*, (*Hypomyces*)** Peck (as *banningii*), Bot. Gaz. 4: 139. 1879.

*Peckiella banningiae* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 945. 1891.

*Peckiella hymenii* Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 116: 28, 29. 1907.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying fungi, apparently some *Lactarius*, Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Maryland, Aug 1878, M. E. Banning, #23.

The box at NYS labelled "*Hypomyces banningii* Peck, Baltimore, Maryland collected by Miss M. Banning, No. 23, 1878" now contains two parasitized agaric carpophores, each bearing a different species of *Hypomyces*. At one time these had been tied onto a card which subsequently had been cut into sections and placed in the box. When these sections are fitted together, it is clear that specimens of two species of *Hypomyces* were tied onto the card for comparison, probably by Miss Banning. In pencil (possible by Peck) are the names *Hypomyces banningii* (under specimen at left) ad *Hypomyces lactifluorum)* (under specimen at right). The card also has in inked handwriting (?Banning's) "no. 23 1878 this is the same as no. 3 of last year." Peck's brief description certainly refers to the specimen on the left side of card; ascospores were described as oblong fusiform, 30-37 × 4-5 μm. Rogerson's study indicates that the ascospores are simple, nonapiculate and minutely verrucose. Also a colored painting at NYS by Miss Banning of parasitized carpophores and drawings of four ascospores labelled as "*Hypomyces banningii* n. sp. plate 151" clearly indicates that the specimen on the left side of card refers to *H. banningiae*.

In a note accompanying her specimens, Banning writes to Peck "These two dried plants are the same as the drawing No. 3 which I sent you last season. . . . One plant was bright orange color deepened into red, the other white or dirty white with not so brown or perfect a pileus as that of last year." Peck has annotated this on the margin "*Hypomyces lactifluorum* Schw. as to the red. *Hypomyces banningii* Pk. as to the whitish one. They (*H. banningii* and *H. lactifluorum*) differ in color only and somewhat in the shape of the spores. . . ."

Seaver, Mycologia 2: 70, 71. 1910, accepted the species (as *Peckiella banningiae*) and cited as specimens examined, "Baltimore, Miss Banning (type)." But he described and illustrated the ascospores as "30-35 × 5-6 mic. becoming delicately roughed externally, with a distinct apiculus at each end, simple." Rogerson's study indicates that the second specimen is *Hypomyces lactifluorum* (Schweinitz:Fries) Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV. 13: 11. 1860.

Apparently Seaver studied immature material of the specimen of *Hypomyces lactifluorum* which has apiculate, verrucose, two-celled ascospores; the ascospores of *Hypomyces banningiae* are not apiculate.

**Hypomyces banningiae** is accepted as a distinct species. It was later given another name, *Peckiella hymenii* Peck (see under that species). Another collection (F. S. Boughton, Pittsford, N. Y., Aug 1904) at NYS, identified by Peck as *H. banningiae*, proves to be *Hypomyces lateritius* (Fries) Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV. 13: 11. 1860.

***bartholomaei*, (*Hypoxylon*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 150: 56. 1911.

Type specimen (holotype): on decorticated wood of *Alnus rubra*, Rolling Bay, Washington, 25 Aug 1909, E. Bartholomew, #4189 (also distributed as Ellis and Everhart's Fungi Columbiani #3332).

Miller (1961) recognized **Hypoxylon bartholomaei** as a distinct species.

***betulina*, (*Diatrype*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 101, 102. Pl. 1, Figs. 27-31. (for 1871) 1873.

**Diatrypella betulina** (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 208. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Betula lutea*, Greig, Lewis Co., New York, Sept 1870, C. H. Peck (original gathering now in two different packets, one with a drawing and evidence of having been glued to a sheet has an annotation slip by K. Prasil which designates it as lectotype).

This is one of the small-spored species of *Diatrypella*, separated from *D. decorata* Nits. by the dull green interior of stroma surrounding the perithecia. Fig. 109.

***bicincta*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 86. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); 29: 64. (for 1875) 1878.

*Diaporthe bicincta* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 622 1882.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Juglans cinerea*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1871, C. H. Peck (according to Peck's notebooks a portion of this was sent to Cooke 24 Feb 1872 as #230).

According to Wehmeyer (1933) this is one of the synonyms of **Diaporthe spiculosa** (Alb. & Schw. ex Fr.) Nits.

***binoculata* var. *magnoliae-acuminatae*, (*Diaporthe*)** Peck ex Sacc., Syll. Fung. 11: 307. 1895.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Magnolia acuminata*, Carrollton, Cattaraugus Co., New York, Sept 1890, C. H. Peck. Peck [Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 44: 140 (reprint p. 28) (for 1890) 1891] indicated that his collection differed from the description of *Diaporthe binoculata* but he did not give it a varietal name. According to Wehmeyer (1933) the fungus does not have varietal difference from **Diaporthe binoculata** (Ellis) Sacc.

**biuncinata, (Podosphaera)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 11. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 94, 95. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (isotype): on leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana*, Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, 1871, C. H. Peck (according to Peck's notebooks a specimen was sent to Cooke 10 Nov 1871 as #144 and a further duplicate sent 13 May 1872 under the same number).

Salmon (1900) and Braun (1984a) recognized this as a valid species.

***boletinus*, (*Hypomyces*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 75; 15. 1904.

*Hypomyces chrysospermus* Tulasne var. *boletinus* (Peck) Maire, Ann. Mycol. 9: 300. 1911.

*Apiocrea boletina* (Peck) G. Arnold, Z. Pilzk. 37: 192. 1971.

Type specimen (holotype): on some unidentified decaying boletes, associated with *Sepedonium chrysospermum*, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York, 14 Aug 1904, C. H. Peck.

This is typical **Hypomyces chrysospermus** Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV. 13: 16. 1860.

***brevis*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 22: 210, 211. 1895.

*Enqizostoma breve* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 473. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Abies balsamea*, Labrador (location illegible), 10 Oct 1894, Waghorne.

The fungus is a form of **Leucostoma kinzei** (Fr.) Defago.

***brunnea*, (*Diatrype*)** Cooke & Peck in Day, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 4: 229. 1882 (*nomem nudum.*).

Specmem: on branches of *Quercus*, Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., Oct., C. H. Peck. (A specimen labeled *Diatrype brunnea* by Cooke is at Kew (K) filed under *Valsaria quadrata*. According to Peck's notebooks, this specimen was sent 1 July 1871 as #55. The notes also state "Greenbush" as the locality.)

A description of *Diatrype brunnea* was never published. The name appeared along with *D. obesa* in Day's "The plants of Buffalo and its vicinity" as a synonym of *D. quadrata*: "2447. *D[iatrype] quadrata*, Schw. (*L.* [sic] *obesa* B. and C. *D. brunnea* C. and P.) Dead trunks and branches." Peck (Bull. New York State Mus. 131: 95. 1908) indicated that it was a "name" only. Saccardo (Syll. Fung. 1: 745. 1882) gave *D. quadrata* and *D. obesa* as synonyms of *Valsa-*

*ria quadrata* (Schw.) Sacc. However, Schweinitz's species is *Hypoxylon quadrata* (Schw.) Ellis & Everh. The only specimen at NYS bearing the name, *Diatrype brunnea*, is instead **Valsaria exasperans** (Gerard) Ellis & Everh.

***caesariata, (Sphaeria)*** (*Villosae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 60. (for 1875) 1878.

*Lasiosphaeria caesariata* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 192. 1883.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood, Portville, Cattaraugus Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (according to Peck's notebooks, a portion of this collection was sent to Cooke 1 Nov 1871 as #136).

The anamorphic state associated with and arising from ascomata of *Sphaeria caesariata* has caused considerable difficulty in the disposition of this species. The anamorph appeared to be a species of *Sporidesmium*, and could be identical with *S. socium* M. B. Ellis. Such a disposition offered no indication of the position of the teleomorph, however. *Sporidesmium socium* was transferred to *Endophragmiella* as *E. socia* (M. B. Ellis) S. J. Hughes (New Zealand J. Bot. 17: 153. 1979) and upon re-examination of a slide from Peck's specimen, the rhexolytic separation of conidia was quite obvious. The anamorph is indeed a species of *Endophragmiella* closely related to *E. socia*. Recent delimitation of *Phaeotrichosphaeria* Sivanesan (Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 81: 313. 1983) finally provided a suitable disposition for *Sphaeria caesariata*. Sivanesan described the genus with one-celled or one-septate ascospores, and this species expands the concept for this character; other aspects of *P. caesariata* accord with *Phaeotrichosphaeria* as a member of the Lasiosphaeriaceae, rather than a relationship with *Trichosphaeria* and *Chaetosphaeria* as Sivanesan 1983) suggested. **Phaeotrichosphaeria caesariata** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, comb. nov Figs. 72-74.

Perithecia seated in thin blackish subiculum on surface of decorticated wood, scattered or grouped, globose conic, 220-275 μm diam, apex papillate; wall glabrous or bearing short conidiophores, surface shining black, in section reddish brown, ca. 20μm wide, firm, several layers of small cells. Asci 100-105 × 10-12 μm, unitunicate, clavate, short stipitate, apical annulus shallow, nonchitinoid, nonamyloid; paraphyses broad, with granular contents. Ascospores 28-32 × 5 μm, hyaline to light yellowish brown, short end cells hyaline, fusoid, straight or slightly curved, 7-septate, not constricted at septa, one globule per cell, wall smooth, overlapping biseriate in the ascus.

***callicarpae, (Diaporthe)*** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 150: 53, 54. 1911.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Sambucus callicarpa*, Rolling Bay, Washington, Aug 1909, E. Bartholomew #4146 (also distributed as Ellis & Everhart's Fungi Columbiani #3318).

Wehmeyer disposed of Peck's species in the synonymy of **Diaporthe sociabilis** Nits. var. **sambuci** (Ell. & Ev.) Wehm. (1933). He noted that the variety was close to *D. spiculosa* (Alb. & Schw. ex Fr.) Nits.

***callista, (Chilonectria)*** (Bek. & Curt. in Ravenel) Peck in Day, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 4: 225. 1883.

*Sphaeria callista* Berk. & Curt. in Ravenel, Fungi Carol. 5: 67. 1860 (*nomen nudum*).

*Cucurbitaria callista* Berk. & Curt., Grevillea 4: 4. 1876.

*Fracchiaea callista* (berk. & Curt.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 94. 1882.

*Neofracchiaea callista* (Berk. & Curt.) Teng, Sinensia 9: 255. 1938.

In his notebook for 1874, Peck originally thought that two collections of a fungus on *Cornus alternifolia* (Buffalo, New York, G. W. Clinton and Sand Lake, New York, Peck) represented a new species of *Nectria*. Subsequently, he decided that they were the same as *Sphaeria callista*, apparently based on a comparison of the specimen, Ravenel, Fungi Carol. Fasc. 5, no. 67, at NYS. Peck (Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 34: 58. 1881) reported a collection (on bark of mountain maple bush, *Acer spicatum*, Catskill Mountains, New York) as *Sphaeria callista* B. & R. and indicated that "this fungus should be referred to the genus *Chilonectria*." He made the transfer in Day's "The plants of Buffalo and its vicinity."

Five packets of the fungus collected by Peck are at NYS (Catskill Mts., host not indicated; Catskill Mts., on *Carpinus*; Catskill Mts., on *Carpinus caroliniana*; Albany, Albany Co., on *Cornus alternifolia*; and Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., no host indicated). All contain the same fungus and were annotated, apparently by House, as *Fracchiaea callista*. Fitzpatrick (1924) indicated that *F. callista* should be excluded from *Fracchiaea* and placed in *Cryptosphaerella*. He did not make the transfer. Nannfeldt's revision (1975) of species in the Coronophorales resulted in the transfer of the species under discussion as **Nitschkia callista** (Berk. & Curt.) Nannf., Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 69: 309. 1975. He noted the apparent limitation of distribution of this species to eastern North America.

***camphorati, (Hypomyces)*** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 105: 23. 1906.

*Peckiella camphorati* (Peck) Seaver, Mycologia 2: 68. 1910.

Type specimen (holotype): on the hymenium of *Lactarius camphoratus* Port Jefferson, Suffolk Co., New York, Aug 1905, C. H. Peck.

**Hypomyces camphorati** is a distinct species related to *H. lateritius* (Fr.) Tulasne.

***canina, (Sphaeria)*** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 78, 79. (for 1874) 1876.

*Philocopra canina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 251. 1882.

*Pleurage canina* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Plant. 3: 505. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on dog dung, Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, May 1874, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

Nils Lundquist examined the packet marked "isotype" by Homer House containing four portions of the substrate glued to cards; he marked one of these as isotype, the other three as isolectotypes and annotated the material as being *Ryparobius cookei* (cr.) Boud. The species belongs in **Thelebolus** Tode ex. Fr. Emend. Kimbrough.

***caryae,* (*Cryptospora*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 106. Pl. 2, Figs. 28-31. (for 1884) 1885.

*Ophiovalsa carvae* (Peck) J. N. Kapoor & S. P. Lal, Indian Phytopath. 35(1): 144. 1982.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Carya alba*, Knowersville, Albany Co., New York, May 1884, C. H. Peck.

Wehmeyer based the genus *Phragmodiaporthe* on this species: **Phragmodiaporthe caryae** (Peck) Wehm., Mycologia 33: 55. 1941.

***cassandrae,* (*Venturia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 104. Pl. 3, Figs. 11-14. (for 18840 1885.

**Gibbera cassandrae** (Peck) Barr, Canad. J. Bot. 39; 313. 1961.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Chamaedaphne* (*Cassandra*) *calyculata*, Caroga, Fulton Co., New York, July 1884, C. H. Peck (original label bears collection number 59). Much earlier Peck used the name *Venturia cassandrae* for a specimen sent to Cooke as #32. Cooke changed the name to *V. pulchella* Cooke & Peck before publication so that the 1885 publication is valid.

***ceanothi,* (*Microsphaera*)** (Schw.) Peck, (as *caeanothi*). Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 50. (for 1885) 1887.

*Erysiphe ceanothi* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 269. 1832.

Peck made two collections, one on leaves and one on fruits of *Ceanothus americanus*, New Scotland, Albany, Co., New York.

Salmon (1900) considered this a synonym of *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon var. *alni*. The earlier epithet is **M. penicillata** (Wallr.:Fr.) Lév. var. **penicillata** according to W. B. Cooke (1952).

***ceanothina,* (*Sphaeria*) (*Obtectae*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 62. (for 1875) 1878.

*Physalospora ceanothina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 441. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Ceanothus americanus*, Center (Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1875, C. H. Peck.

In the Calosphaeriaceae, the septation of ascospores seems to be variable and of specific value only in several genera. *Sphaeria ceanothina* has the features of ascomata found in *Jattaea*, and is now **Jattaea ceanothina** (Peck) Barr, Mycologia 77: 559. 1985. Figs. 63-66.

Additional collections of *J. ceanothina* in NYS are: on *Ceanothus americanus*, Albany, Albany Co., 15 Nov 1915, H. D. House (as *Metasphaeria ceanothina*); on *Cornus*, Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, C. H. Peck.

***celastri,* (*Nectria*)** (Schw.) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 84. (for 1872) 1874.

*Sphaeria celastri* Schw. in Fries, Elench. Fung. 2: 81. 1828; Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 205. 1832.

*Cucurbitaria celastri* (Schw.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 460. 1898.

Under the name *Nectria celastri* Schw., Peck cited a collection from dead stems of *Celastrus scandens*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1872. He did not mention the basionym, *Sphaeria celastri*. No evidence at NYS could be found to indicate that he had seen material of *Sphaeria celastri* Schw. Nevertheless Peck's use of the name has been interpreted (Saccardo, Syll. Fung. 2: 481. 1883) as a transfer into the genus *Nectria*. Two collections made by Peck and labelled as *Nectria celastri* are at NYS. One (Greenbush, New York) is labelled "*Nectria celastri* (Schw.) Peck (*Sphaeria celastri* Schw.)"; the other (Greenbush, on *Celastrus scandens*, June) is labelled "*Nectria celastri* (Schw.) Peck (*Sphaeria* Schw.)." Both of these collections are *Nectria cinnabarina* (Tode:Fries) Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. 2: 388. 1849. Seaver (1909) indicated that "type or cotype material of *Sphaeria celastri* was examined and that it was *Creonectria purpurea* (L.) Seaver," which is **Nectria cinnabarina**.

***chimaphilae,* (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 47: 24. (for 1893) Dec. 1894.

*Sphaerella chimaphilina* Peck in Sacc., Syll. Fung. 11: 297. 1895.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*, Cooperstown Junction, Otsego Co., New York, June 1893, C. H. Peck. This specimen could not be located.

This species was described earlier in 1894 by Ellis and Everhart. Parmelee (1958) described and discussed the species, and included Peck's name as a synonym of *Mycosphaerella chimaphilae* (Ell. & Everh.) v. Hohnel. B. Eriksson (1974) validated the older name *Mycosphaerella pyrolae* (Ehrenb.:Fr.) B. Eriksson, based upon a Friesian

collection. Thus, *Sphaerella chimaphilae* Peck as well as *Mycosphaerella chimaphilae* (Ell. & Everh.) v. Hohnel are synonyms of the earlier **Mycosphaerella pyrolae**.

***chromosperma*, (*Hypocrea*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 56. (for 1875) 1878.

Type specimens (syntypes): on decaying wood, Croghan, Lewis Co., New York, C. H. Peck; another packet with same data plus "September"; a third packet, on dead hemlock, Felt House, Croghan, Lewis Co., New York, Sept 1872, C. H. Peck.

In the type description three localities were given: "Buffalo, Clinton; Greenbush and Croghan. July to September." Only the Croghan collections given above can be found at NYS. The first two of these appear to be portions of one collection; the stromata are similar in appearance; both are immature with ascospores not fully developed. The ascospores are given in color suggesting an alliance with the *Hypocrea gelatinosa* complex. The third packet contains a different *Hypocrea* with hyaline ascospores, probably near *H. rufa* (Pers.:Fr.) Fr. Seaver (1910) placed *Hypocrea chromosperma* as a doubtful synonym of *Chromocrea gelatinosa* (Tode:Fr.) Seaver; he did not study the NYS or K material. For the time being we are maintaining **Hypocrea chromosperma** as a distinct species. (Peck's notebooks indicate that the G. W. Clinton collection was sent to Cooke 21 Feb 1872 as #210 *Hypocrea*. The specimen was located at Kew together with a drawing of an ascus.)

***cinctula*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 59. Pl. 2, Figs. 21-24. (for 1875) 1878.

*Cryptospora cinctula* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 363. 1883.

*Winterella cinctula* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 34. 1891.

**Ophiovalsa cinctula** (Cooke & Peck) Petrak, Sydowia 19: 274. 1966.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Castanea dentata*, Guilderland, Albany Co., New York, May 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 10 April 1872 as #272).

**circinata, (Uncinula)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. 11. 10: 12. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25:96. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (isolectotype): on leaves of *Acer spicatum*, Watkins, Schuyler Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck. This collection is described in Peck's notebooks as *U. bicornis* Lév. A portion of this specimen was sent to Cooke 14 Nov 1871 as #158; (syntype): on *Acer*, Carolina, Ravenel, #1884.

Two collections were cited in the protologue. Since the collection at NYS from Watkins, New York, contains Peck's drawings and notes, this is designated the isolectotype; the lectotype would be at K. In the Report for 1871 published in 1873 Peck cited the collection from Watkins as well as one on *Acer rubrum* from Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York. This latter collection has no type status since it was not mentioned in the first publication of the species.

Salmon (1900) recognized this as a valid species of *Uncinula*.

***citri*, (*Polymorphia*)** unpublished genus & species in Peck herbarium.

A small specimen of a pyrenomycete on *Citrus aurantium* from Florida was sent to Peck by Thomas Taylor, May 1884. Peck briefly described the fungus on the bottom of Taylor's letter and gave it the above name. There is no evidence that Peck made any effort to publish this name. The specimen has been examined by Anna Jenkins in 1937 and more recently by A. Y. Rossman who annotated it as **Podonectria coccicola** (Ellis & Everh.) Petch.

***clavariina*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 51. (for 1878) 1880.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Clavaria cristata*, Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Aug 1878, C. H. Peck.

The name is a synonym of **Helminthosphaeria clavariae** (Tul.) Fuckel. Peck later annotated his type specimen to that effect.

***clavisporum*, (*Hysterium*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 34. 1875, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 69. (for 1874) 1876.

*Dothidea clavispora* (Cooke & Peck) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 63. (for 1875) 1878.

*Rhopographus clavisporum* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 648. 1883.

*Bruneaudia clavispora* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 447. 1898.

*Calospora clavispora* (Cooke & Peck) Theiss. & Sydow, Ann. Mycol. 13: 428. 1915.

Type specimen (isotype): on *Phragmites communis*, Tyre, Seneca Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (now in two packets). According to Peck's notebooks a portion of this collection was sent to Cooke 11 Oct 1871 as #105 and a duplicate was sent to Gerard 17 Feb 1875.

The fungus forms elongate ascomata in which several locules develop. The structure of ascomata, asci, and ascospores conforms with Hedjaroude's (1969) emended characterization of *Phaeosphaeria*. In this genus the species belongs to the "group of *P. nigrans*" and is most closely related to *P. typhicola* (Karst.) Hedjaroude which also occurs on *Phragmites*. *Phaeosphaeria typhicola* has small globose ascomata and larger ascospores which are less asymmetric than those of *P. clavispora*.

**Phaeosphaeria clavispora** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 26, 27.

Ascomata elliptic, ± applanate in vertical section, 500-1000 μm or longer, 200-300 μm wide, 150-250 μm high, immersed-erumpent; locules 120 μm diam, in a single row and separated by rather thin walls, recognizable mainly by the position of asci, opening by short apical pore; wall of large dark brown cells, thick at lower sides, up to 60 μm wide, above 26-40 μm wide, base thinner. Asci 88-105 × 22-25 μm, bitunicate, clavate, base foot-shaped, few (2-4) in section through locule; pseudoparaphyses broad, cellular. Ascospores 31-39 × 7.5-10 μm, yellowish brown to dark brown, narrowly obovate and strongly tapered to base, 9-11 septate, primary septum supramedian, cell above this (3rd or 4th) enlarged, somewhat constricted at primary septum, with one globule per cell, wall thick, dark brown, surrounded by gel coat 3-3.5 μm wide, overlapping biseriate in the ascus.

*Leptosphaeria clavicarpa* Ellis & Everh., J. Mycol. 1:43. 1885 [*Heptameria clavicarpa*] (Ellis & Everh.) Cooke, Grevillea 18: 32. 1889] is an additional synonym of *P. clavispora*.

***clavulata,* (*Torrubia*)** (Schw.) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 70. (for 1874) 1876.

*Sphaeria clavulata* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 188. 1832.

*Cordyceps clavulata* (Schw.) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 61. 1892.

Mains (1958) recognized the species as *Cordyceps clavulata*. He did not cite any specimens from NYS. Under the name *Torrubia clavulata* Schw., Peck (Rep. 28: 70) discussed a single collection (on dead scale insects on black-ash branches, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York, Aug, probably 1874) and indicated that it was *Sphaeria clavulata* Schw. which he transferred into *Torrubia*. Another collection at NYS (on scale insect on *Ilex verticillata*, Root, Montgomery Co., New York, June 1878, C. H. Peck) also is labelled *Torrubia clavulata* Schw. Both collections are **Cordyceps clavulata**.

***clintonii,* (*Sphaeria*)** (*Villosae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 65. (for 1876) 1878.

*Acanthostigma clintonii* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 210. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying wood, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, Nov 1876, G. W. Clinton.

The type description gives the locality as Alden, which is less than 20 miles east of Buffalo; the original label has "Buffalo." A second collection in NYS labelled *A. clintonii* on *Acer* wood, Knowersville, Albany Co., N. Y., July, C. H. Peck, is instead *A. scopula* (Cooke & Peck) Peck (q.v.).

The genus *Acanthostigma* de Not. presently shelters a diverse assemblage of species. The brief description of the type species, *A. perpusillum* de Not., indicates that asci are aparaphysate, and the genus may be sphaeriaceous. *Acanthostigma clintonii* is a loculoascomycete, **Tubeufia clintonii** (Peck) Barr, Mycotaxon 12: 163. 1980.

**clintonii, (Uncinula)** Peck, Trans. Albany Inst. 7:216. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 96, 97. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (lectotype): on leaves of *Tilia americana*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, G. W. Clinton; (syntype) Watkins, Schuyler Co., New York, Oct, C. H. Peck.

Salmon (1900) recognized this as a valid species of *Uncinula*.

***clintonii,* (*Venturia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 82. (for 1874) 1876.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Cornus rugosa* (*C. circinata*), Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, May 1874, G. W. Clinton.

Peck's name and the fungus are synonyms of **Venturia systema-solare** (Fuckel) Winter (Müller 1958, Barr 1968).

***colorata,* (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 62, 63. Pl. 2, Figs. 15-17. (for 1875) 1878.

**Mycosphaerella colorata** (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 26. 1921.

Type specimen (holotype): on spotted leaves of *Kalmia angustifolia*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, June-July 1875, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

***compacta,* (*Venturia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25:106. (for 1871) 1873.

*Gibbera compacta* (Peck) Shear, Techn. Bull. U.S.D.A. 258: 13. 1931.

**Pyrenobotrys compacta** (Peck) B. Erikss. Svensk. Bot. Tidskr. 68: 224. 1974.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 1871, C. H. Peck (according to correspondence at NYS a portion of the type was sent to BPI by Homer House in 1945).

Barr (1968) could not separate *Venturia compacta* from *Stigmatea conferta* (Fr.) Fr., and synonymized Peck's name. However, B. Eriksson (1974) pointed out significant differences between the two species. She also recognized that *Pyrenobotrys* must be utilized in place of *Stigmatea*. Fig. 111.

***conigena,* (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 34. (for 1879) 1883.

*Sphaerella conicola* Peck in Sacc., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 75. 1886, non *Sphaerella conigena* Peck in Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 649. 1891.

*Cucurbitaria conigena* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 461. 1898.

*Mycosphaerella conigena* (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 26. 1921.

**Scirrhia conigena** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 566. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on cones of arbor vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), Helderberg Mts., New York, July 1879, C. H. Peck (original now housed in two separate packets and according to correspondence at NYS, a portion of the type was sent to NY by Homer House in 1935 and is at NY). Drawings attributed to Peck comparing *Sphaerella conicola* Peck and *Sphaerella conigena* Peck are also at NY (from the Ellis herbarum).

***conigena,* (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 104. (for 1884) 1885. (non *Sphaerella conigena* 1883 above.)

*Sphaerella peckii* Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 649. 1891, non Speg. 1880.

*Mycosphaerella peckii* Lindau in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1: 425. 1897.

*Sphaerella tsugae* House, Bull. New York State Mus. 205, 206: 40. 1919.

*Mycosphaerella tsugae* (House) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 31. 1921.

*Delphinella tsugae* (House) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 563. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on cones of *Tsuga canadensis*, Knowersville, Helderberg Mountains, Albany Co., New York, May 1884, C. H. Peck. (Part sent to Ellis and is now at NY.)

Since *Sphaerella peckii* Spegazzini 1880 has never been transferred to *Mycosphaerella*, *Mycosphaerella peckii* Lindau 1897 is a valid name in *Mycosphaerella* (Article 72, International Code of Botanical Literature, 1972) and is earlier than *Sphaerella tsugae* House 1919. The combination **Delphinella peckii** (Lindau) Barr, comb. nov. is proposed (Basionym: *Mycosphaerella peckii* Lindau in Engler and Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1: 425. 1897).

**contortum (Chaetomium)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 49: 24. (for 1895) 1897.

Type specimen (holotype): on bulbs of *Lilium longiflorum*, Woodside, Queens Co., New York, March 1895, F. C. Stewart. A letter from Stewart to Peck states "The owner says that the bulbs were sold to him as coming direct from Japan...."

Ames (1963) accepted this as a distinct species.

***corallorhizae,* (*Leptosphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 105. Pl. 2, Figs. 20-23. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Corallorhiza multiflora*, Caroga, Fulton Co., New York, July 1884, C. H. Peck.

The fungus is a species of *Phaeosphaeria*, most closely related to *P. eustoma* (Fuckel.) Holm but differing from it in narrow ascospores and in the host plant.

**Phaeosphaeria coraliorhizae** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 28, 29.

Ascomata immersed, globose depressed, 105-250 μm diam, apex short papillate; wall thin, a few hyphae scattered over surface. Asci 48-65 × 6-7 μm, bitunicate, cylindric clavate, base foot-shaped; pseudoparaphyses present. Ascospores 16-20 × 2.5-3.5 μm, yellowish, fusoid, 3-septate, constricted at primary median septum, cell above slightly enlarged, contents minutely guttulate, wall smooth, overlapping biseriate in the ascus.

Shoemaker (1985) redescribed and illustrated *L. corallorhizae* as a species of *Leptosphaeria* related to *L. purpurea* Rehm. The Narrow peridium is composed of two to three rows of thick-walled cells and at least some of the collections ascribed to the species bear globose terminal appendages on the ascospores.

***corniformis* var. *irregularis,* (*Xylaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 87. (for 1874) 1876.

Specimen: Lowville, Lewis Co., New York, Aug 1872, C. H. Peck (2 packets). No type was designated at the time of publication but the Lowville collection is the only one labelled var. *irregularis* in the Peck herbarium. A portion of this collection was sent to M. C. Cooke 28 Jan 1874 as #339.

This variety is based on irregular shape of the stromata, and is scarcely distinct from **X. corniformis** Mont. The microscopic characters of the two are identical.

***cornina,* (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 102, 103. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Cornus paniculata*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, April 1884, C. H. Peck. There is an apparent conflict in the type locality information for this species. The protologue gives Albany as the locality whereas on two packets which otherwise agree with the type information one gives Kenwood and the other gives Bethlehem as the locality. The specimen labelled Kenwood on the outer label has a portion of the original newsprint packet inside which states "Side Hill, South of Susq. R. R. Bridge No. 2 near A.(lbany)." This location is near the village of Kenwood in the town of Bethlehem on the Albany town border. This specimen further agrees with Peck's notebook by first being annotated "*Valsa irregularis*" then reannota-

ted "*Valsa cornina*." The Bethlehem packet appears to contain a portion of the same collection. No packet labelled Albany could be located and it seems likely that Peck was referring to this collection which was made on the bank of the small river separating the two towns.

This fungus belongs in **Romellia** and is **R. cornina** (Peck) Barr, Mycologia 77: 560. 1985. Fig. 66.

***coryli*** var. ***spiralis,*** (***Sphaeria***) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 34: 57. (for 1880) 1883.

**Mamianiella coryli** var. **spiralis** (Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 87. 1978. Figs. 98-100.

Specimen: on leaves of *Corylus rostrata* (*C. cornuta*), Osceola, Lewis Co., New York, Aug probably 1875, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

This variety is similar to the typical variety microscopically; the ostioles are spirally twisted. Var. *spiralis* is widespread in northeastern and central North America on *Corylus cornuta* and *C. americana*, while var. *coryli* is European on *C. avellanea* and midwestern to western North American on *C. americana*, *c. cornuta*, and *C. californica*.

***coulteri,*** (***Sphaeria***) Peck in Hayden, U. S. Geol. Survey Territ. Rep. 6: 792. 1873.

**Neopeckia coulteri** (Peck) Sacc. in Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 10: 127, 128. 1883.

*Enchnosphaeria coulteri* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 207. 1883.

*Lasiosphaeria coulteri* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 417. 1892.

*Herpotrichia coulteri* (Peck) Bose, Phytopath. Z. 41: 195. 1961.

Type specimen: not located at NYS; on *Pinus*, near Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming Territory, Prof. J. M. Coulter. A portion of the isotype labelled "Yellowstone (Coulter) P. A. Saccardo" is in the *N.coulteri* folder in UPS.

This species is the basis for *Neopeckia* Sacc. Barr (1984) cannot acquiesce with synonymizing the genus with *Herpotrichia* as Bose (1961), Müller and von Arx (1962) and Sivanesan (1971) have done. Ascomatal structure, cylindrical asci, and reddish brown, ellipsoid ascospores all differ from these structures in *Herpotrichia* s. str. Additional synonyms of the species are: *Lasiosphaeria acicola* Cooke, Grevillea 8: 87. 1880; *Amphisphaeria* ? *acicola* (Cooke) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 727. 1882.

***cubense,*** (***Hysterium***) Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 157: 48. 1912.

Type specimen (holotype): on fallen branches, Nazarene, Cuba, 23 Sept 1904, C. F. Baker, #1925.

The name and specimen are synonymous with **Rhytidhysteron rufulum** (Spreng.: Fr.) Petrak. In the type description, ascospores are given as 30-40 × 12-16 μm, however, Barr's measurements of ascospores are 20-25 × 7-9 μm. There is no possibility of confusing this with any other fungus as it is the only one on the branches in the type collection.

***curreyi*** var. ***americana,*** (***Massariella***) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 47: 24. (for 1893) 1894.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Tilia americana*, Selkirk, Albany Co., New York, June 1893, C. H. Peck.

Barr cannot find sufficient difference to maintain this collection as a variety. The earliest epithet and correct generic disposition are: **Splanchnonema ampullaceum** (Pers.: Fr.) Shoemaker & Leclair, Canad. J. Bot. 53: 1570. 1970.

***curvicolla,*** (***Sphaeria***) (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 50, 51. (for 1877) 1879.

*Gnomoniella curvicolla* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 417. 1882.

*Eutypa curvicolla* (Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 20. 1978.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Polygonella articulatum*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, Oct 1877, C. H. Peck.

A preferred disposition for this fungus is in the Calosphaeriales as **Jattaea curvicolla** (Peck) Barr, Mycologia 77: 558. 1985. Figs. 81-83.

***curviseta,*** (***Venturia***) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 35: 145. (for 1881) 1884.

*Antennularia curviseta* (Peck) Barr, Canad. J. Bot. 46: 848. 1968.

**Protoventuria curviseta** (Peck) Barr, Canad. J. Bot. 49: 1960. 1971.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Nemopanthus mucronatus*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1874, C. H. Peck. Fig. 112.

***cylindrospora,*** (***Diaportl:e***) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 104. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Prunus pensylvanica*, Aiden Lair, Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, June 1884, C. H. Peck.

According to Wehmeyer (1933) this is a synonym of **Diaporthe prunicola** (Peck) Wehm.

***cypripedii,*** (***Sphaerella***) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 51: 296. (for 1897) 1898.

**Mycosphaerella cypripedii** (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 27. 1921.

Type specimen (holotype): on spotted leaves of hothouse grown *Cypripedium insigne* ( = *Paphiopetalum insigne*), Bay Ridge, Long Island, Kings Co., New York, Oct 26, 1896, F. C. Stewart.

***dalibardae*, (*Dothidea*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 109. Pl. 1, Figs. 7-9. (for 1873) 1875.

**Phyllachora dalibardae** (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 600. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Dalibarda repens*, Forestburgh, Sullivan Co., New York, Sept 1873, C. H. Peck. (Correspondence at NYS indicates that a portion of this collection was sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY.)

***dasylirii*, (*Dothidea*)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 7: 57. 1882.

*Phyllachora dasylirii* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 606. 1883.

*Botryosphaeria dasylirii* (Peck) Theiss. & Syd., Ann. Mycol. 13: 663. 1915.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Dasylirion*, probably *D. wheeleri*, Arizona, May 1881, C. G. Pringle, #64.

**Botryosphaeria dasylirii** appears to be closely related to *B. festucae* (Lib.) von Arx & Muller, on grasses and sedges, but differs in ascomata that are grown together to form an elongate stroma containing several small locules. Von Arx and Muller (1954) relegated *B. dasylirii* to synonymy with *B. quercuum* (Schw.) Sacc., which may have separate ascomata or several-loculate stromata. Shoemaker (1965) discussed some aspects of this composite species and illustrated both ascospores and conidia for *B. quercuum*. Although the conidial state of *B. dasylirii* is not known, the nearly equilateral ascospores differ conspicuously from the inequilateral ascospores of *B. quercuum* and *B. dasylirii* is again recognized as a separate species.

***deformatum*, (*Cenangium*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 68. (for 1874) 1876.

*Cenangella deformata* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 593. 1889.

*Phaeangiella deformata* (Peck) Sacc. & D. Sacc., Syll. Fung. 18: 128. 1906.

*Karschia deformata* (Peck) Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 137: 117. 1909.

*Dermatella deformata* (Peck) Seaver, North American Cup Fungi (Inoperculates), p. 313. 1951.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Juniperus*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, C. H. Peck. Portions of this collection were distributed to CUP-D, BPI and NY, and is at NY.

This fungus is identical with **Holmiella sabina** (de Not.) Petrini, Samuels & Müller, Rep. Swiss Bot. Soc. 89: 84. 1979, as Pirozynski and Reid (1966) observed (as *Eutryblidiella sabina*).

***densissima*, (*Microsphaera*)** (Schw.) Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 171. 1872.

*Erysiphe densissima* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II 4: 269. 1832.

Salmon (1900) synonymized the species with *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon; the earlier epithet is **M. penicillata** (Wallr.: Fr.) Lev. var. **penicillata** (W. B. Cooke 1952).

Peck had collections from Saratoga, Saratoga Co., New York, 1872, from Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York (Gerard), and from Portage, Livingston Co., New York, (Clinton) all on *Quercus*.

***depressa*, (*Pyrenophora*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 28. 1884.

Type specimen (holotype): dead stalks of *Arabis*, California, 1883, M. E. Jones. The outer label for the type packet states "Utah" in Homer House's handwriting but this is apparently in error as the inner packet and notebooks state California.

Wehmeyer (1961) included the species among the synonyms of *Platyspora permunda* (Cooke) Wehm. The genus *Comoclathris* Clements predates *Platyspora* and the species is **Comoclathris permunda** (Cooke) Müller, Beitr. Kryptogamenfl.Schweiz 15(1): 66. 1977.

***depressa*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33:34 (for 1879) 1883.

*Laestadia depressa* (Peck) Berl. & Vogl., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 61. 1886; Syll. Fung. 9: 578. 1891.

*Mycosphaerella depressa* (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 27. 1921.

*Guignardia depressa* (Peck) Dearness & House, Bull. New York State Mus. 266: 73. 1925.

Type specimen (holotype): on dead stalks of *Lactuca*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1879, C. H. Peck (the host named as *Mulgedium* in description). Peck's original herbarium label states *Laestadia epilobii* var. *lactucae* Peck but this name was changed before publication.

Asci of this fungus are unitunicate, the apical annulus giving an amyloid reaction. The fungus is now termed **Hyponectria depressa** (Peck) Barr, Mycologia 69: 961. 1977. Figs. 75-77 illustrate the species.

***desmodii*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 1: 72. 1873.

*Diaporthe desmodii* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 691. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Desmodium*, Garrisons, Putnam Co., New York, June 1870, C. H. Peck.

This is one of the many synonyms of **Diaporthe arctii** (Lasch) Nits., according to Wehmeyer (1933).

***diffusa*, (*Microsphaera*)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 13. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 95. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (isotype): on leaves of *Desmodium canadense*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, Sept-Oct 1871, C. H. Peck (now in two packets at NYS).

Salmon (1900) recognized **Microsphaera diffusa** as a distinct species. Four duplicates are now at K, one of which is marked #152 and was sent to Cooke 10 Nov 1871. Records at NYS show that a portion was sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY.

**digitata** var. **americana, (Xylaria)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 59, 60. (for 1877) 1879.

Type specimen (holotype): on prostrate trunks of *Acer saccharinum*, (now *A. saccharum*) Adirondack Mts., New York, Sept 1872, C. H. Peck.

The variety was described with ascospores shorter than in *Xylaria digitata* var. *digitata*. No type collection was designated at the time of publication but the above collection in the Peck herbarium is marked "var. *americana*" and is presumed to be the type.

***digitata* var. *tenuis*, (*Xylaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 50: 133. (for 1896) 1897.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Acer saccharinum* (now *A. saccharum*), Piseco, Adirondack Mts., Hamilton Co., New York, Sept, C. H. Peck.

In this variety the ascospores are similar to those of **Xylaria digitata** var. **digitata**, but the stromata are slender; probably only a variant of the species. No type collection was designated at the time of publication but the above collection in the Peck herbarium is marked "var. *tenuis*" and is presumed to be the type.

***discoidea*, (*Diatrype*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 71. (for 1874) 1876.

*Diatrypella discoidea* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 207. 1882, as *Diatrypella discoidea* Cooke & Peck.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Betula populifolia*, Center (= Karner), Albany Co., New York., Oct 1874, C. H. Peck. (A portion of this collection was sent to Cooke 22 Dec 1874 as "#355 *Diatrype decorata* Nits.".) The NYS packet has been annotated as lectotype by K. Prasil 10 Oct 1980, but the authors have not been able to confirm that this has been published.

Petrak (1940) recognized that the American fungus was identical with the European **Diatrypella decorata** Nits.

***eccentrica*, (*Sphaeria*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 105. (for 1871) 1873.

*Gnomoniella eccentrica* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 418. 1882.

Type specimen (lectotype): on stalks of *Polygonum*, Portville, Cattaraugus Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck; (syntype): on dead stems of *Polygonum*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, June 1871, C. H. Peck (sent to Cooke 5 June 1871 as #33 *Sphaeria curvirostris*).

The collection from Portville has mature spores; the Albany collection is immature. This material is identical with the European **Plagiostoma devexum** (Desm.) Fuckel (Barr, 1978). The mature specimen, unfortunately, was not the collection seen by Cooke when he proposed the name.

***effusum*, (*Melogramma*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 47: 152 (reprint p. 26). (for 1893) 1894.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying wood (elm?), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 6 Sept 1892, J.Macoun, #284. According to letters at NYS a portion of this collection was sent to BPI in 1945.

Peck's fungus is identical with *Sphaeria rhodospila* Berk.& Curt. It has been termed *Herpotrichia rhodospila* (Berk.& Curt.) Sacc., but does not belong in that genus. Dearness studied Peck's collection and proposed that it was better disposed in *Bertiella*. The genus *Bertiella* (Sacc.) Sacc. & P. Syd. (Syll. Fung. 14: 19, in tab. 1899) is lectotypified by *Bertia macrospora* Sacc. This species has bitunicate asci (Nannfeldt, 1975) and hyaline, fusoid, one to three-septate ascospores (Prep. micr. Ex hb PAD TYPUS, in UPS). Ascomata were described as densely gregarious to confluent, superficial, subrounded, obtusely verruculose. The genus is used to include this North American taxon, which is related to *Teichospora*.

**Bertiella rhodospila** (Berk. & Curt.) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 42-44.

Basionym: *Sphaeria rhodospila* Berk. & Curt. Grevillea 4: 141. 1876.

*Herpotrichia rhodospila* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 2: 213. 1883.

Ascomata immersed erumpent, gregarious in and erumpent from blackened crust involving outer layers of wood, pyriform, base somewhat applanate at times, 190-440 μm diam; apex bluntly papillate, orange to red, surface dull black, roughened and irregular; peridium firm, composed of layers of small cells, dark reddish brown externally, reddish to hyaline internally, orange or red toward apex; red pigment leaching out in 3% KOH. Asci bitunicate, basal, clavate, 50-85(-90) × 8-11 μm. Pseudoparaphyses numerous, narrowly cellular. Ascospores hyaline or faintly pigmented in age, 16-25 × 3-5 μm, fusoid, asymmetric, 1-3 septate, slightly constricted at primary submedian septum, cell above enlarged; wall smooth; contents granular; overlapping biseriate in ascus.

In addition to the type specimen of *Melogramma effusum*, other specimens examined include: Curtis, #5026,

lign. *Cyrilla*, Society Hill, South Carolina, Oct. 1855 (isotype of *Sphaeria rhodospila*, FH). Fungi of Canada #694, dead wood, Ottawa, 30 April 1897 (NY); DAOM #85515, #85515, #85517, #85519, #105299, #115186, all from Ontario (DAOM). Flora Ludoviciana #1692, old oak stump, St. Martinsville, Louisiana, 8 Jan. 1889, A. B. Langlois (NY). *Populus*, Gill - Elder road, Carp Lake, Emmet Co., Michigan, 11 Sept 1969, Barr #5521 (MASS).

***elliptica*, (*Melanconis*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 102. (for 1871) 1873.

*Diatrype elliptica* (Peck) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 87. (for 1874) 1876.

*Pseudovalsa lanciformis* (Fr.) Ces. & de Not. var. *elliptica* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 135. 1883.

Type specimen (syntype): on branches of *Betula populifolia*, Center, (= Karner) Albany Co., New York, Nov 1871, C. H. Peck; (lectotype): same data but April 1871.

Wehmeyer (1941) did not distinguish a separate variety and regarded Peck's fungus as synonymous with **Pseudovalsa lanciformis** (Fr.) Ces. & de Not.; Barr (1978) concurred with this judgement.

***episphaeria*, (*Dothidea*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 64. (for 1876) 1878.

*Phyllachora episphaeria* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 608. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on old *Diatrype stigma*, Maryland, Otsego Co., New York, Sept 1876, C. H. Peck.

This is a synonym of **Berlesiella nigerrima** (Blox.) Sacc., according to Barr (in Bigelow & Barr, 1969).

***erineophila*, (*Microsphaera*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 10: 75. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on the erineum of beech leaves, Cobden, Union Co., Illinois, F. S. Earle and A. B. Seymour.

According to Salmon (1900) this is a synonym of *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon; the earlier name is **M. penicillata** (Wallr.: Fr.) Lév. var. **penicillata** (W. B. Cooke, 1952).

***erratica*, (*Cucurbitaria*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 34: 349. 1907.

Type specimen: on *Aescululs glabra*, Black River, Russia Township, Lorain Co., Ohio, 9 March 1907, C. B. Wilson, #15.

The description gives Oberlin, Ohio, as the locality and F. O. Grover as collector; however, apparently Grover merely communicated the collection made by Wilson to Peck.

Saccardo (Sylloge Fung. 22: 288. 1913) noted that the fungus differed from the other species of *Cucurbitaria* in having pilose perithecia and no paraphyses, and tentatively proposed a new genus *Peckiomyces* to accommodate the species. He did not make a new combination, and in the index to Volume 22, *Peckiomyces* is placed in a typeface denoting a synonym. Welch (1926) also excluded *C. erratica* from *Cucurbitaria*. Both Peck and Welch remarked on the absence of paraphyses. The type specimen, however, shows numerous narrow pseudoparaphyses above the asci and extending into the apical pore. The erumpent, short appendaged ascomata with a broad truncate apex are typical of those found in *Fenestella*.

**Fenestella erratica** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 33, 34.

Ascomata seated on basal subiculum, erumpent through periderm, forming groups 1-2 mm diam, or elongate rows up to 5-6 × 2 mm, rarely separate, globose or conic, (300-)450-550 μm diam, apex broad, truncate, surface dull black, usually somewhat roughened and irregular with protruding clumps of cells, with numerous short hyphal appendages near apex, 15-100 μm long, ca. 4 μm wide, dark brown, with a few septa, ends bluntly rounded; wall 30-40 μm wide, outer layers of dark brown pseudoparanchyma, 20-25 μm wide, inner layers 10-15 μm wide, light brown to hyaline, slightly compressed cells, often thickened above; basal subiculum of interwoven hyphae, reddish brown. Asci 155-185 × 15.5-20 μm, cylindric, bitunicate, short stipitate, arising from base; pseudoparaphyses numerous, narrow, trabeculate, extending into apical pore region. Ascospores 24-30 × 11-13 μm, yellowish brown becoming dull dark brown, ellipsoid becoming obovoid, usually straight, tapered to rounded or blunt ends, ± symmetric, (5-)7-8(-9) septate, constricted at primary septum, 2-3 longitudinal septa in all cells, often oblique in end cells, wall smooth, uniseriate, often obliquely, in the ascus.

Among the ascomata are numerous pycnidia, 150-200 μm diam, 100-150 μm high, black, collapsing cupulate, bearing a few hyphal appendages; conidia are 2.5-3.5 × 1 μm, hyaline, one-celled, with globule near each end, numerous.

**euphorbiae, (Erysiphe)** Peck, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 1: 70. 1873; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 80. (for 1872) 1874.

*Microsphaera euphorbiae* (Peck) Berk. & Curt., Grevillea 4: 160. 1876.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Oct 1872, C. H. Peck. Peck's notebooks indicate that a portion of this collection was sent to W. R. Gerard Dec 1875.

Salmon (1900) recognized the species as *Microsphaera euphorbiae* (Peck) Berk. & Curt. Braun (1984b) maintains that the species belongs in *Erysiphe* where Peck placed it.

***eutypoides*, (*Leptosphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 105. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen: on dead stalks of *Chenopodium album*, West Albany, Albany Co., New York, May 1884, C. H. Peck.

Ellis and Everhart (1892) placed Peck's species in synonymy with *Pleospora calvescens* (Fr.) Tul., but Wehmeyer (1961) did not mention *L. eutypoides*. Peck's fungus agrees with *Pleospora calvescens* except that all of the ascospores seen in mounts from the type collection were transversely septate only.

*Pleospora calvescens* is the type species of *Chaetoplea* (Sacc.) Clements in Clements and Shear (1931). *Leptosphaeria eutypoides* is a synonym of **Chaetoplea calvescens** (Fr.) Sacc. ex Clements in Clements & Shear. Despite the habit of *C. calvescens* in herbaceous stems, the genus is more closely related to *Teichospora* than to *Pleospora* by virtue of the symmetric, ellipsoid-fusoid ascospores in cylindric-clavate asci, and by the *Microdiplodia* anamorph.

***exaridum*, (*Lophodermium*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 36. 1875.

*Hysterium exaridum* Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 63. (for 1875) 1878.

*Lophodermina exarida* (Cooke & Peck) Tehon, Illinois Biol. Monogr. 13(4): 95. 1935.

Type specimen (isotype): on old leaves of *Kalmia angustifolia*, Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, June, C. H. Peck. A portion was sent to Cooke 21 Feb 1872 as #212 with the host cited as "*Kalmia angust.*" According to Peck's notebooks a further duplicate was sent to Gerard 17 Feb 1875.

Cooke described *Lophodermium exaridum* Cooke & Peck on leaves of *Magnolia* (which appears to be a mistake), New York (Peck) and gave a very brief description. Peck provided an identical description under the name *Hysterium exaridum* and gave the host as *Kalmia angustifolia*. Saccardo (Syll. Fung. 2: 792. 1883) reported *Lophodermium exaridum* Cooke & Peck, and cited both references. Peck (Bull. New York State Mus. 131: 115. 1908) recorded *Hysterium exaridum* Cooke & Peck, cited both references and indicated Saccardo's treatment as "(*Lophodermium exaridum* Cooke & Peck in Sylloge 2)."

The species is a good *Lophodermium* according to Darker's (1967) key to genera of Hypodermataceae and should be cited as **Lophodermium exaridum** Cooke & Peck in Cooke not as "(Cooke & Peck) Sacc."

***exercitalis*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 66. (for 1876) 1878.

*Diaporthe exercitalis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 693. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on dead stems of herbs, Hunter, Catskill Mountains, Greene Co., New York, June 1876, C. H. Peck.

This is synonymous with **Diaporthe linearis** (Nees) Nits. according to Wehmeyer (1933).

***exigua*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Denudatae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 65. (for 1876) 1878.

*Zignoella exigua* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 215. 1883.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood, Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., New York, July, probably 1872, G. W. Clinton (portion sent to Cooke 23 July 1873 as #316).

The fungus is identical with **Melanopsamma pomiformis** (Pers. ex Fr.) Sacc.

***eximia*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 78. Pl. 2, Figs. 14-17. (for 1874) 1876.

Type specimen (holotype): on hare's dung, Kasoag, Oswego Co., New York, July 1874, C. H. Peck (now in two packets at NYS).

Peck (Ann. Rep. 31: 60. 1879) noted that "Owing to the delay in the issue of the 28th Report, the name of this was antedated by *S. amphicornis* Ellis." Both names are synonymous with **Podospora appendiculata** (Auersw.) Niessl according to Mirza and Cain (1969).

***extensa*, (*Microsphaera*)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 12. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 95. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen: on leaves of *Quercus rubra* (*Q. borealis*) Greenbush, Albany Co., New York, Aug 1870, C. H. Peck. Portion consisting of a single leaf sent to Cooke 10 Nov 1871 as #157. Now at (K) along with additional material ex herb. Plowright.

Peck had another collection on *Quercus rubra*, Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, Oct.

The fungus was recognized as *Microsphaera alni* var. *extensa* (Cooke & Peck) Salmon (1900); the earlier epithet is **Microsphaeria penicillata** (Wallr.: Fr.) Lév. var. **extensa** (Cooke & Peck) W. B. Cooke (1952).

***exudans*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 67. (for 1886) 1887.

*Anthostoma ellisii* Sacc. var. *exudans* Peck in Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 521. 1891; as *Anthostoma microsporum* Karst. var. *exudans* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 582. 1892.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark of *Alnus incana*, Elizabethtown, Essex Co., New York, Sept 1886, C. H. Peck.

Nannfeldt's (1972) lucid study of the species of *Camarops* includes Peck's name and specimen as a synonym of **Camarops microspora** (Karst.) Shear.

***farinosa*, (*Diaporthe*)** (*Chorostate*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 69, 70. (for 1886) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Carpinus caroliniana*, Argusville, Schoharie Co., New York, July 1886, C. H. Peck.

In the type description the host is given as *Tilia americana*. Wehmeyer (1941) included Peck's species in the synonymy of **Melanconis chrysostroma** (Fr.) Tul. var. **ellisii** (Rehm) Wehm. and indicated that the host was *Carpinus*, not *Tilia*. Fig. 113.

***femoralis*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 74, 75. (for 1874) 1876.

*Cryptospora femoralis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 362. 1882.

*Winterella femoralis* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 34. 1891.

**Ophiovalsa femoralis** (Peck) Petrak, Sydowia 19: 273. 1965.

Type specimen (lectotype): on *Alnus*, West Albany, Albany Co., New York, June, C. H. Peck, duplicate sent to M. C. Cooke June 5, 1871 as #34; (syntypes): on *Alnus*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 1874; on dead branches of basswood, Buffalo, G. W. Clinton.

J. Reid studied the two collections on *Alnus* cited above and annotated them as being *Cryptospora femoralis*. The specimen on basswood he annotated as undescribed. Fig. 114.

***fenestrata*, (*Patellaria*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 26. 1875; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 68. (for 1874) 1876.

*Blitrydium fenestratum* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 205. 1889.

*Triblidium fenestratum* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 537. 1898.

Type specimen (isolectotype): dead branches of *Populus*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, Oct-Nov, C. H. Peck; (portion sent to Cooke Mar 5, 1872 as #253; duplicate sent to BPI 1945; portion at CUP-D; duplicate sent to Gerard Feb 17, 1845).

This fungus has an open "apothecium" with the pseudoparaphyses tips darkened and encrusted to form a pseudoepithecium. With the muriform ascospores in bitunicate asci it belongs in *Tryblidaria*. Ellis N.A.F. 993 as *Patellaria fenestrata* and Seaver Ascomycetes & Lower Fungi #30 as *Blitrydium fenestratum* are identical with the type specimen.

**Tryblidaria fenestrata** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 11, 12.

Ascomata superficial, discoid, sessile, black, margined, up to 1-1.5 mm diam, 275-385 μm high, surface smooth or convoluted; wall 20-30 μm wide, of small thick-walled cells arranged in ± vertical rows, with thickened locule base composed of hyaline pseudoparenchyma, 60-100 μm wide. Asci 90-100 × 25-30 μm, bitunicate, oblong clavate, sessile, (2-)4-6(-8) spored; pseudoparaphyses narrow cellular, numerous between asci, above encrusted and blackish-blue pigmented as pseudoepithecium. Ascospores 30-50 × 12-15 μm, hyaline soon brown, obovoid, straight or inequilateral, usually asymmetric, 11-15 septate, constricted at least at primary septum, 1-3 longitudinal septa, contents guttulate, wall smooth, surrounded by gel coat 3 μm wide, overlapping biseriate in the ascus.

***fenestrata*, (*Pyrenophora*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 28. 1884.

Type specimen (holotype): on herbaceous stalks, Utah, 1881, M. E. Jones (no number).

Wehmeyer (1961) synonymized this species with *Pleospora tragacanthae* Rabenh. According to Barr's study of the type specimen, it is instead **Pleospora comata** Niessl. The ascospores are asymmetrically septate and larger than those of *P. tragacanthae* (27-42 × 13-21 μm). Peck provided ascospore sizes as ".0016-.002 × .0007-.0009 in.," approximately 40-50 × 18-23 μm; Wehmeyer found them to be 38-43 × 14-18 μm; Barr measured them as 40-50 × 20-22 μm.

***flexuosa*, (*Uncinula*)** Peck, Trans. Albany Inst. 7: 215. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 80. (for 1872) 1874.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, G. W. Clinton.

Salmon (1900) recognized *Uncinula flexuosa* as a separate species. It is now termed **Uncinuliella flexuosa** (Peck) U. Braun, Nova Hedwigia 34: 712. 1981.

***fraxinea* (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 35: 145. (for 1881) 1884.

Type specimen (holotype): on fallen leaves of *Fraxinus*, Helderberg Mts., New York, May 1881, C. H. Peck.

Although neither Homer House, Roy Cain or M. E. Barr could find mature spores in the type, Peck illustrated spores in a small pencil drawing which was included in the type packet. House included Peck's species in the synonymy of **Mycosphaerella effigurata** (Schw.) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 27. 1921.

***fraxinicola,*** **(*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 59. (for 1875) 1878.

*Eutypella fraxinicola* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 154. 1882.

*Engizostoma fraxinicola* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 474. 1898.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Fraxinus*, Tyre, Seneca Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke Feb 14, 1872 as #232).

This is identical with **Eutypella ludibunda** Sacc.

***fraxinina,*** **(*Valsa*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 28. 1884.

*Engizostoma fraxininum* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 474. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Fraxinus americana*, Canada, no specific locality, 1882, J. Macoun, #46.

Barr cannot see any reason to separate this from **Valsa grisea** Peck, which was described in the same publication.

***friesii*** var. ***castaneae,*** **(*Microsphaera*)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 13. 1872.

Type specimen (isotype): on leaves of *Castanea vesca* (*C. dentata*), Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, 1870, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke Nov 10, 1871 as #156).

Salmon (1900) placed the variety in synonymy with *M. alni* (Wallr.) Salmon; the earlier epithet is **M. penicillata** (Wallr.: Fr.) Lév. var. **penicillata** (W. B. Cooke, 1952).

***friesii*** var. ***syringae,*** **(*Microsphaera*)** (Schw.) Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 12. 1872.

*Erysiphe syringae* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 270. 1882.

Peck had specimens on *Syringa vulgaris* from Albany, Albany Co., and from Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York (portion of the Greenbush collection sent to Cooke Nov 10, 1871 as #151). This is also a synonym of **Microsphaeria penicillata** var. **penicillata**.

***friesii*** var. ***vaccinii,*** **(*Microsphaera*)** (Schw.) Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 12. 1872.

*Erysiphe vaccinii* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 270. 1882. (in part)

Peck had collections on *Vaccinium*, North Elba, Essex Co., New York, and on *Vaccinium corymbosum*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York (portion of N. Greenbush collection sent to Cooke 10 Nov 1871 as # 153 but not 153a).

This is *Microsphaera penicillata* var. *vaccinii* (Schw.) W. B. Cooke (1952), or recognized as a separate species, **M. vaccinii** (Schw.) Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 13. 1872.

**frostii, (Diatrypella)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 3:35. 1878.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Acer*, Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vermont, C. C. Frost #65.

The fungus is a clearly defined species recognizable by the greenish interior of stromata, and is common on branches of sugar maple.

***fulgida,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Cooke & Peck in Cooke & Ellis, Grevillea 6: 15. 1877; as Clinton & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 62. (for 1875) 1878.

*Ophiobolus fulgidus* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 346. 1883.

*Rhaphidospora fulgida* (Cooke & Peck) Cooke, Grevillea 18: 16. 1889.

Type specimen (isotype): on stalks of *Ambrosia trifida*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, June, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 28 March 1872 as #271).

Two species are present on the isotype material of *Sphaeria fulgida*, as Drechsler (1934) observed. He described and illustrated both species. Shoemaker (1976) treated both in *Ophiobolus*. Both species seem better arranged in *Leptosphaeria* according to Holm's (1957) interpretation. The combination **Leptosphaeria fulgida** (Cooke & Peck in Cooke & Ellis) Barr, comb. nov. designates the species with 7-septate ascospores, 55-95 × 3-3.5 μm. For that with (10-) 15-(18-)septate ascospores, 85-125 × 4-4.5 μm, Barr proposes **Leptosphaeria drechsleri** (Shoemaker) Barr, comb. nov. Basionym: *Ophiobolus drechsleri* Shoemaker, Canad. J. Bot. 54: 2376. 1976.

***fusispora,*** **(*Patellaria*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 26. 1875; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 67, 68. (1874) 1876.

*Karschia fusispora* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll.Fung.8:781. 1889.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood of black ash (*Fraxinus*), Portville, Cattaraugus Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (Portion sent to Cooke 1 Nov 1871 as #133; small duplicate in CUP-D; duplicate sent to Gerard 17 Feb 1875).

The species has apothecia, unitunicate asci, paraphyses which form a pseudoepithecium, and narrowly elliptic, reddish brown, one-septate, finely longitudinally striate ascospores. It is a synonym of **Dactylospora stygia** (Berk. & Curt.) Hafellner var. **stygia**, Nova Hedwigia Beih. 62: 137. 1979.

***gaultheriae,*** **(*Sphaerella*)** Cooke & Peck, Grevillea 7: 42. Dec. 1878, (this was an error for Cooke & Ellis (as "C. & P.") in the original publication).

***gerardii,*** **(*Hysterium*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 33. 1875.

*Hysterographium gerardii* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2:783. 1883.

Type specimen (isotype): on decorticated trunk of *Castanea*, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York, Aug 1871, W. R. Gerard (NYS); herb. Cooke as #123, sent 24 Oct 1871, includes drawing of spores and asci (K).

This is a form of **Hysterographium mori** (Schw.) Rehm, according to Zogg (1943, 1962).

***grandis,*** **(*Xylaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 85. (for 1872) 1874.

Type specimen (holotype): on the ground, Portage, Livingston Co., New York, 1872, G. W. Clinton.

The fungus is scarcely separable from **Xylaria polymorpha** (Pers.: Fr.) Grev. The distinguishing character was cited as the short sterile apices of stromata, which are fertile to the tip in *X. polymorpha*. Martin (1970) in a revision of the genus did not consider this character to be of specific value. Fig. 115.

***grisea,*** **(*Valsa*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 28. 1884.

*Engizostoma griseum* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 474. 1898.

Type specimen (syntypes): on branches of *Acer rubrum*, Canada, 1882, J. Macoun, #47; on *Fraxinus*, 1882, J. Macoun, #22. A third collection on *Quercus*, Canada, 1882, J. Macoun, #49 is also at NYS.

The species is a member of the *Circinatae* group of *Valsa*. Pending detailed revisionary studies, it is accepted as **Valsa grisea** Peck.

***hamamelidis,*** **(*Patellaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 32. Pl. 2, Figs. 7-10. (for 1879) 1883.

*Lecanidion hamamelidis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 800. 1889.

*Dermatella hamamelidis* (Peck) Durand, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 29: 464. 1902.

**Dermea hamamelidis** (Peck) Groves, Mycologia 32: 743. 1940.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Hamamelis virginiana*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May, C. H. Peck (duplicate in CUP-D).

***hirtissima,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 78. (for 1874) 1876.

*Rosellinia hirtissima* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 271. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying pine wood, Center (= Karner), Albany Co., New York, Nov 1874, C. H. Peck.

Ellis and Everhart (1892) considered this to be a synonym of *Rosellinia trichota* (Cooke & Ellis) Ellis & Everh. Because *R. hirtissima* was described as a species and *trichota* as a variety, Peck's epithet would be the valid name of the two. However, in Barr's opinion the fungus is a species of *Coniochaeta*, **Coniochaeta melacotricha** (Niessl) Trav.

**howeianum, (Hypoxylon)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 24: 98. (for 1870) 1872.

Type specimen (holotype): on fallen branches of deciduous tree, Center (= Karner), Albany Co., New York, Nov, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to BPI in 1945).

Miller (1961) recognized this as a distinct species. Fig. 116.

***humulina,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 52. (for 1878) 1880.

*Zignoella humulina* (Peck) Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 1(2): 24. 1887.

*Metasphaeria humulina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 828. 1891.

Type specimen (holotype): on old hop vines (*Humulus lupulus*), Carlisle, Schoharie Co., New York, June 1878, C. H. Peck.

The fungus is another of the forms of **Discostroma corticola** (Fuckel) Brockmann, Sydowia 28: 313. 1976.

**hyalinum, (Hysterium)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 33. 1875.

*Gloniella hyalina* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 766. 1883. Type specimen: on decorticated wood of deciduous tree, Cold Spring, New York, June 1871, C. H. Peck. The type was sent to Cooke, 27 June 1871, as "#47 *Hysterium rousselii*." Apparently no duplicate was retained by Peck.

Lohman (1934) studied, illustrated and redescribed the type specimen (from Kew) and concluded that it was a valid species of *Hysterium*, whose ascospores become pale brown at maturity. From cultures of a specimen which he collected in Massachusetts, Lohman obtained *Sporidesmium* conidia.

***hymenii,*** **(*Peckiella*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 116: 28, 29. 1907.

Type specimen (holotype): on the hymenium of *Lactarius vellereus*, Wading River, Suffolk Co., New York, Aug 1905, C. H. Peck.

As indicated under **Hypomyces banningiae** Peck, *Peckiella hymenii* is considered to be a synonym of that species.

***hymenioides,*** **(*Peckiella*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 34: 102. 1907.

Type specimen (holotype): on the hymenium of *Lactarius uvidus*, Newfane, Windham Co., Vermont, Aug 1907, G. S. Burlingham. Burlingham's portion of the collection (isotype) is at NY.

This is a synonym of **Hypomyces lateritius** (Fries) Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV. 13: 11. 1860.

***hypoxylon*, (*Epichloe*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 108. (for 1873) 1875.

*Hypocrella hypoxylon* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 581. 1883.

*Hypocrea hypoxylon* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., J. Mycol. 2: 67. 1886.

*Dothichloe hypoxylon* (Peck) Atkinson, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 21: 223. 1894.

*Balansia hypoxylon* (Peck) Atkinson, J. Mycol. 11: 254, 255.
1905.

**Atkinsonella hypoxylon** (Peck) Diehl, Agric. Monogr. U.S.D.A. 4: 49. 1950.

Type specimen (holotype): on living stems of grass, Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, July 1872, C. H. Peck.

Diehl (1950) described the genus *Atkinsonella* for this species.

***impatientis*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck & Clinton in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 67. (for 1876) 1878.

**Mycosphaerella impatientis** (Peck & Clinton) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 28. 1921.

Type specimen (lectotype): on spotted leaves of *Impatiens fulva*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, June 1876, G. W. Clinton; (syntype): on *Impatiens fulva*, Adirondack Mountains, New York, Aug 1876, C. H. Peck (this collection was distributed as de Thümen, Mycotheca Universalis #963).

***impulsa*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 109. (for 1873) 1875.

*Diaporthe impulsa* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 618. 1882.

Type specimen (lectotype): on branches of *Sorbus americana*, Upper Ausable and Edmund's Pond, Adirondack Mountains, Essex Co., New York, July 1871, C. H. Peck (K) (this was probably the collection sent to Cooke 10 April 1872 as #273. It could not be located at NYS); (syntypes): same host, Adirondack Mountains, New York, C. H. Peck; North Elba, Sept, Essex Co., New York, C. H. Peck.

The description merely cited "Adirondack Mountains, August." Three packets are known from different localities in the Adirondack Mountains. Wehmeyer (1933) designated the Upper Ausable and Edmund's Pond specimen as type and recognized **Diaporthe impulsa** as a valid species. Some duplicate material was sent to Ellis 1 Nov 1876 labelled as from Adirondack Mts. on *Pyrus americana* and is at NY. Fig. 117.

***inaequalis*, (*Hypomyces*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 25: 328. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): parasitic on some stout, thick-stemmed agaric, North Bridgton, Maine, Sept 1897, C. L. Fox.

This is a synonym of **Hypomyces hyalinus** (Schweinitz: Fries) Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV. 13: 11, 12. 1860.

***indigotica*, (*Patellaria*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 98. (for 1871) 1873.

*Lecanidion indigotica* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 797. 1889.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood, Savannah, Wayne Co., New York, Oct 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 21 Oct 1871 as #117).

This is synonymous with **Lecanidion atratum** (Hedw.: Fr.) Endl.

***indistincta*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 81. (for 1874) 1876.

*Mycosphaerella indistincta* (Peck) Lindau in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1*: 426. 1897.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaflets of *Pteridium aquilinum*. Center (= Karner), Albany Co., New York, June 1874, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY).

The species has narrow fusoid ascospores, 20.5-23.5 × 3-3.5 μm and is **Mycosphaerella pteridis** (Desm.) Schroet. in Cohn, Kryptogamenfl. Schlesiens 3(2): 341. 1894.

***innumerabilis*, (*Valsa*) (*Obvallatae*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 65. (for 1876) 1878.

**Eutypella innumerabilis** (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 156. 1882.

*Engizostoma innumerabile* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 474. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): (2 packets) on branches of *Ulmus americana*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1876, C. H. Peck.

Ellis and Everhart (1892) reduced Peck's species to synonymy with *E. stellulata* (Fr.) Sacc. Tiffany and Gilman (1965) stated that Ellis and Everhart's concept of *E. stellulata* differed from the original and that the Ellis and Everhart specimens were referrable to *Eutypa ludibunda* Sacc. *Valsa innumerabilis* is a species of *Eutypella* with small asci (25-30 μm long) and medium-sized ascospores 7.5-10 × 1.5-2 μm related to *E. cerviculata* (Fr.) Sacc.

***inornata*, (*Diaporthe*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 157: 109 (reprint p. 47). 1912.

*Chorostate inornata* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 24: 748. 1928.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Rhus typhina*, Cabin John Bridge, Montgomery Co., Maryland, 15 June 1910, E. Bartholomew, #4326.

This is synonymous with *Cryptodiaporthe aculeans* (Schw.) Wehm. (1933) and was transferred to **Amphiporthe aculeans** (Schw.) Barr (1978).

***inquinans*, (*Leptosphaeria*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 131: 22, 23. 1909.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark of *Acer saccharum*, Vaughns, Washington Co., New York, 7 April 1907, S. H. Burnham.

This fungus does not appear to be separable from **Cryptosphaeria eunomioides** (Otth) v. Höhnel.

***interstitialis*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Denudatae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 61. (for 1875) 1878.

*Teichospora interstitialis* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 293. 1883.

*Strickera interstitialis* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 534. 1898.

Type specimen (isotype): (2 packets) on decorticated cherry wood (*Prunus*), Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Nov, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 5 March 1872 as #251).

This fungus has depressed ascomata with rounded apices, a much thickened wall, sclerotial internally, and is a species of *Cucurbitaria*. The isotype has ascospores considerably smaller than the sizes provided in the original description (30-35 × 12-16 μm).

**Cucurbitaria interstitialis** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 16-18.

Ascomata grouped with bases immersed in wood, dull black, globose depressed, 330-440 μm diam, 300-385 μm high, apex rounded, very short papillate; wall thick, 52-65 μm wide, of large sclerotial cells. Asci 120-150 × 14-16 μm bitunicate, broadly cylindric, base foot-shaped, (4-)8-spored; pseudoparaphyses numerous. Ascospores 15-22 × 6-8 μm yellow brown to dark brown, ellipsoid, at times asymmetric and obovoid, (2-)3(-4)-septate, constricted at primary septum, vertical septum through mid cells, large globule in each cell, wall finely roughened in some, remnants of gel coat present in some, uniseriate in the ascus.

***kalmiae*, (*Dothidea*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 102. (for 1871) 1873.

*Dothidella kalmiae* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 631. 1883.

*Phyllachora kalmiae* (Peck) Petrak, Ann. Mycol. 39: 283. 1941.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Kalmia angustifolia*. Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept. C. H. Peck.

The type specimen consists of blackened stromatic tissue but does not contain asci or ascospores. However, other collections in NYS and elsewhere do bear fertile perithecia and are referrable to *Phyllachora*. Because of the distinctive aspect of the stromata on the host plant, there is no doubt that Peck's specimen is **Phyllachora kalmiae**. Petrak (1941) provided a detailed description of the fungus, based on a collection from Ontario (TRTC 9116).

***kalmiae*, (*Leptosphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 53. (for 1885) 1887.

*Gibberidea kalmiae* (Peck) Barr, Canad. J. Botany 39: 311. 1961.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Kalmia angustifolia*, Grassy Pond, Adirondack Mts., New York, June 1884, C. H. Peck (a note on the original packet states "send to Sacc." [ardo]).

Holm (1968) critically assessed the genus *Gibberidea* and excluded many disparate elements. He included Peck's fungus in the synonymy of **Melanomma rhododendri** Rehm. (Fig. 19). *Leptosphaeria myricae* Dearness & House, (apparently unpublished?) described from dead branches of *Myrica carolinensis* (?), (or *Myrica gale*), Grassy Pond, Adirondack Mts., New York, C. H. Peck (NYS) does not differ from *M. rhododendri* and is here considered to be another synonym of that species.

***kalmiae*, (*Venturia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 82. Pl. 2, Figs. 6-9. (1874) 1876.

*Coleroa kalmiae* (Peck) Rehm, Ann. Mycol. 9: 288. 1911.

**Gibbera kalmiae** (Peck) Barr, Canad. J. Botany 39: 315. 1961.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Kalmia glauca*, Kasoag, Oswego Co., New York, July 1874, C. H. Peck.

***lanosum*, (*Chaetomium*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28:64. (for 1874) 1876.

Type specimen (holotype): on herbarium specimens of grasses, Albany, Albany Co., New York, 19 May 1874, C. H. Peck.

Ames (1963) considered Peck's species to be a synonym of **Chaetomium globosum** Kunze: Fries.

***laschii* var. *acerina*, (*Valsella*)** Peck, Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 68. (for 1886) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Acer spicatum*, Port Henry, Essex Co., New York, June 1886, C. H. Peck.

In the polysporous genus *Valsella* host specificity is a diagnostic character, and two series of ascospores sizes occur: (3-)5-8 × 1-1.5-2.5 μm and 8-14 × 2.5-3 μm. *Valsella laschii* (Nits.) Sacc. was described from *Cornus*, with ascospores 10 × 3 μm in the larger size range. Peck's var.

*acerina* has ascospores 7-8 × 1-2 μm in the smaller size range. Host differences as well as ascospore sizes dictate raising the variety to specific rank.

**Valsella acerina** (Peck) Barr, stat. nov.

Stromata immersed, small, 495-660 μm diam, 275-330 μm high, conceptacle blackened externally, 40-65 μm wide at base and sides, narrowed to 26 μm wide near small white erumpent disc; perithecia 2-4 in a stroma, 130-180 μm diam; wall of perithecia narrow, pallid, conceptacle of brown pseudoparenchyma; disc formed by pallid perithecial ostioles. Asci 35-40 × 8-10 μm unitunicate, oblong, floating free in centrum, apical annulus refractive in water, chitinoid, nonamyloid, polysporous (12 ±) aparaphysate. Ascospores 7-8 × 1-2 μm hyaline, allantoid or scarcely curved, one-celled, contents homogeneous, wall smooth, crowded in the ascus.

Conidial stromata similar in appearance to perithecial, with larger and more erumpent white disc; labyrinthiform chambers lined by short conidiophores; conidia 4-6.5 × 1 μm hyaline, allantoid, one-celled.

***latizonata*, (*Hypocrea*)** Peck ex Ellis & Everh., J. Mycol. 2: 63. 1886.

Type specimen: on *Cyathus striatus*, Ohio, 1886, A. P. Morgan, #211.

**Hypocrea latizonata** is a distinct species. Other specimens at NYS collected and identified by Peck are from Sand Lake and Greenbush, Rensselaer Co.

***ledi*, (*Aulographum*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 150: 23, 24. 1911.

**Elsinoe ledi** (Peck) Zeller in Zeller & Deremiah, Phytopathology 21: 970. 1931.

Type specimen (holotype): on living leaves of *Ledum groenlandicum*, Fine, St. Lawrence Co., New York, 6 Aug 1910, C. H. Peck.

***leonina*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Villosae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 60. (for 1875) 1878.

*Chaetosphaeria leonina* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 94. 1883.

This collection could not be located in NYS. It is possible that the entire collection was sent to Cooke. From the description of tawny-orange tomentum, the fungus could be a species of *Byssosphaeria*.

"Perithecia subconfluent or rarely scattered, dark-brown, oval, covered with a short thick tawny-orange tomentum, the papillate apex naked; asci clavate or cylindrical; spores biseriate, lanceolate, uniseptate, constricted, at length triseptate, brown, .0014'-.0015' long; paraphyses slender, filiform."

"Cut surface of wood. Portville, September." [Cattaraugus Co., New York, 1871] (sent to Cooke 1 Nov 1871 as #138).

***leptasca*, (*Valsa*)** Peck & Clinton in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 59. (for 1875) 1878.

*Cryptosporella* (*Flageoletia*) *leptasca* (Peck & Clinton) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 469. 1882; Syll. Fung. 14: 525. 1899.

*Cryptospora* (*Cryptosporella*) *leptasca* (Peck & Clinton) Ellis & Everh., North Amer. Pyreno. p. 532. 1892 (as "C. & P.").

*Flageoletia leptasca* (Peck & Clinton) v. Hohnel, Ann. Mycol. 16: 126. 1918 (as "C. & P.").

**Phomatospora leptasca** (Peck & Clinton) Reid & Booth, Canad. J. Bot. 44: 448. 1966.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Rhus typhina*, Buffalo, New York, July-August, G. W. Clinton.

***leptosperma*, (*Patellaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 62. (for 1876) 1878; 31: 59. (for 1877) 1879.

*Lecanidion leptospermum* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 800. 1889.

*Holwaya leptosperma* (Peck) Durand, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 28: 353. 1901.

Type specimen (lectotype): on *Acer saccharinum*, (now *A. saccharum*), Oneida, Madison Co., New York, 1875, H. A. Warne; (syntype): Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y., 1876, G. W. Clinton. (CUP-D has a duplicate of one of these two specimens).

This is a synonym of **Holwaya mucida** (Schulzer) Korf & Abawi subsp. **mucida**, Canad. J. Bot. 49: 1980. 1971, in the Helotiales.

***leucostoma*, (*Herpotrichia*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 1(2): 23, 24. 1887.

This epithet was proposed to replace *H. albidostoma*; for discussion see that species.

**leucostomoides, (Valsa)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 103. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Acer saccharum*, Helderberg Mts., New York, May 1884, C. H. Peck.

This appears to be a distinct species of *Valsa*, related to *V. ambiens* (Pers.: Fr.) Pers., but with white or grayish rather than dark disc.

***lichenalis*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 5: 36. 1880.

*Pleospora lichenalis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 258. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on birch bark, Vermont, 1879, C. J. Pringle, #381.

Wehmeyer (1961) excluded the species from *Pleospora* and suggested that it belonged in the Myriangiales. Peck's fungus fits well in *Arthothelium*.

**Arthothelium lichenalis** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 2-4.

Ascomata pulvinate, rounded, 200 μm diam, 150 high, or irregular with several connected, superficial with bases in periderm, surface black, roughened with scattered brown hyphae; in section pseudoparenchymatous, outer 2-5 layers brown, interior hyaline to yellowish. Asci scattered at various heights, separated by inner pseudoparenchymatous tissues, 60-65 × 24-34 μm oblong or ovate, sessile, wall thick, bitunicate. Ascospores 29.5-33 × 10-12 μm hyaline becoming dull brown, oblong or ± obovoid, ends rounded, 7-8-septate, one or two longitudinal septa in all cells, slightly constricted at primary septum, contents homogeneous, wall smooth, narrow gel coat at times visible, crowded in the ascus.

***linderae*, (*Rosellinia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 49: 24. (for 1895) 1897.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Lindera benzoin*, Catskill Mts., New York, July 1895, C. H. Peck (in two packets) (duplicate sent to BPI 1945).

According to Miller (1961) this is a synonym of **Hypoxylon sassafras** (Schw.:Fr.) Curtis.

***linderae*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 59. (for 1875) 1878.

**Eutypella linderae** (Peck) Berlese, Icones Fung. 1: 120. 1894.

*Engizostoma linderae* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3:474. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Lindera benzoin*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, July 1875, C. H. Peck.

***longipila*, (*Chaetosphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 42: 131. (reprint p. 35) (for 1888) 1889.

Type specimen (holotype): on old barrel in a cellar, Flatbush, Long Island, Kings Co., New York, March 1888, J. L. Zabriskie, #508.

The peculiar fungus has long appendages on the perithecia, unitunicate asci, and ascospores with hyaline ends and brown mid portion. These ascospores are small, 10-13.5 × 4.5-5.5 μm one-septate with a broad brown band of pigmentation and appear three-septate. The wall is finely longitudinally striate. At this time it appears best placed in **Litschaueria** as **L. longipila** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 70, 71.

***longirostris*, (*Eutypella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 43: 80 (reprint p. 34), Pl. 4, Figs. 8-12. (for 1889) 1890.

*Engizostoma longirostre* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 474. 1898.

Type specimen (lectotype): on bark of *Ulmus americana*, Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., New York, 1889, C. H. Peck; (syntype): Syracuse, Onondaga Co., New York, L. M. Underwood.

Ellis and Everhart (1892) placed this as a synonym of **Eutypella scoparia** (Schw.) Ellis & Everh.

***longitudinalis*, (*Cucurbitaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 34. Pl. 2, Figs. 23-26. (for 1879) 1883.

*Gibberidea longitudinalis* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 481. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Lyonia ligustrina* (*Andromeda ligustrina*) Center (= Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1879, C. H. Peck.

Welch (1926) excluded the species from *Cucurbitaria* because of absence of stroma or subiculum, and the structure of ascoma wall. **Cucurbitaria longitudinalis** does belong in a broader concept of the genus, in Barr's concept of *Cucurbitaria* sect. *Crotonocarpia*, as does *C. interstitialis* (p. 85). Figs. 20-22.

Ascomata erumpent in long rows, globose, 400-800 μm diam, apex rounded, very short papillate; wall 40-100 μm wide, of pseudoparenchymatic cells, blackened externally, yellowish toward locule, surface dull, roughened and irregular, rimose at times. Asci 100-155 × 13-22 μm bitunicate, cylindric clavate, short stipitate; pseudoparaphyses narrow cellular. Ascospores 24-33 × 9-12 μm yellow brown to dark brown, ellipsoid oblong, ends rounded, 3-5(-7)-septate, longitudinal septum through mid cells, at times oblique in end cells, constricted at primary and secondary septa, with globule in each cell, wall smooth, remnants of gel coat visible in some, uniseriate or partially biseriate in upper part of ascus.

***lycopodii*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 51. (for 1885) 1887.

**Mycosphaerella lycopodii** (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 28. 1921.

Type specimen (holotype): on scales of dead spikes of *Lycopodium clavatum*, Aiden Lair, Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, June 1884, C. H. Peck.

***lycopodiicola*, (*Leptosphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 105. Pl. 2, Figs. 16-19. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on dead peduncles of *Lycopodium clavatum*, Aiden Lair, Essex Co., Adirondack Mts., New York, June 1884, C. H. Peck.

The name is a synonym of **Phaeosphaeria fuckelii** (Niessl) Holm, according to Holm (1957).

***lythri*, (*Leptosphaeria*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 33:220-221. 1906.

Type specimen (holotype): stalks of *Lythrum alatum*, Stockton, Rooks Co., Kansas, 2 Oct 1905, E. Bartholomew (in two packets).

The fungus has muriform ascospores and is not a species of *Leptosphaeria*. It agrees in all respects with Wehmeyer's (1961) description and illustration of *Pleospora rubicunda* Niessl var. *americana* Wehm. This taxon has recently been placed as a synonym of **Massariosphaeria rubelloides** (Plowright ex Cooke) Crivelli, Diss. ETH Nr. 7318: 146. 1983. *Leptosphaeria lythri* fits well in the species and is also relegated to synonymy of *M. rubelloides*.

***macrospora*, (*Poronia*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 33: 220. 1906.

Type specimen (holotype): Rich sandy ground in a garden. New Haven, Connecticut, 23 Dec 1905, P. W. Graf.

The stroma shape, long tapered rooting stipe, and the large ascospores are suggestive of **Podosordaria pedunculata** (Dicks. ex S. F. Gray) Dennis (Kew Bull. 12: 306. 1957).

**macrospora, (Uncinula)** Peck, Trans. Albany Inst. 7: 215. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 96. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Ulmus*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, 27 Oct 1871, G. W. Clinton. The original packet sent to Peck from Clinton is annotated "Uncinulae Bovinae, Lev., 384. Oct. 27, 1871."

Salmon (1900) recognized this as a valid species of *Uncinula*.

***macrosporium*, (*Hysterium*)** Gerard in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 83. (for 1872) 1874.

Type specimen (holotype): on wood of *Pinus*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Nov, C. H. Peck (in two packets). Duplicate sent to Gerard 17 Feb 1875.

Bisby (1932) and Zogg (1962) considered this a valid species of *Hysterium*. **Hysterium macrosporium** is similar to *H. pulicare* Pers.: Fries except for larger ascospores in which the end cells are pigmented as in the two mid cells. Fig. 118.

***maculans*, (*Venturia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 81, 82. (for 1874) 1876.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Betula populifolia*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1874, C. H. Peck; also distributed as Ellis, North American Fungi #900 *Venturia ditricha* (Fr.) Auersw.

This is a form of **Venturia ditricha** (Fr.) Karst., as Peck recognized in Ann. Rep. 30: 77. 1878.

**magnatum (Lophiostoma)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 86. (for 1872) 1874 (nomen nudum): 29: 64. (for 1875) 1878.

*Navicella magnata* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 500. 1898.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood, Tyre, Seneca Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (portions sent to Cooke 4 Nov 1871 as #142 & #143).

This species with longitudinally striate ascospores is most closely related to *Lophiostoma viridiarum* Cooke, but differs in longer ascospores that have more transverse septa. It does not cause the bright green staining of substrate which typifies *L. viridiarum*. Fig. 119.

***magnifica*, (*Pleospora*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 33: 221. 1906.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Phlox*, Silver Lake, Wasatch Co., Utah, 17 Aug 1905, A. O. Garrett, #745. Also issued as Fungi Columbiani #2258.

Wehmeyer (1961) considered this to be a doubtful species and possibly a mixture of two. Barr believes that it is a valid species, closely allied to *Pleospora negusensis* Bubak, Bot. Kozlem. 1915: 60. according to Wehmeyer's (1961) description of that taxon. For North American specimens which key to *P. njegusensis*, the name **Pleospora magnifica** Peck should be used.

***marciensis*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 51. (for 1878) 1879.

*Leptosphaeria marciensis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 80. 1883.

Type specimen (lectotype): on sterile sporophylls of *Lycopodium annotinum* Mt. Marcy, New York, Aug 1877, C. H. Peck; (syntype): on *Lycopodium selago*, Mt. Marcy, New York, Aug 1877, C. H. Peck (a duplicate of one of the collections on *L. selago* was sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY; also a duplicate of the same collection was sent to Ellis and is at NY).

Holm (1957) elucidated the distinguishing features of *Leptosphaeria lycopodina* (Mont.) Sacc. and *L. marciensis* (Peck) Sacc. Hedjaroude (1969) transferred *L. lycopodina* to *Phaeosphaeria*; *L. marciensis* also seems well placed in **Phaeosphaeria**, as **P. marciensis** (Peck) Holm & Holm, Karstenia 21: 68. 1981.

***marginalis*, (*Diaporthe*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 52. Pl. 2, Figs. 1-5. (for 1885) 1887.

**Melanconis marginalis** (Peck) Wehm., Pap. Michigan Acad. I. 6: 382. 1926.

*Melanconis alni* Tul. var. *marginalis* (Peck) Wehm., The Genus *Melanconis*... p. 27. 1941.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Alnus viridis*, Elizabethtown, Essex Co., New York, May 1885, C. H. Peck.

Wehmeyer (1941) noted that the conidial states of the European *M. alni* and the North American var. *marginalis* differ only in depth of pigmentation. Kobayashi (1970) considered that the difference in the conidial state was sufficient to recognize two species.

***megastoma*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 4: 231. 1879.

*Physalospora megastoma* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 437. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on living leaves of *Astragalus bisulcatus*, Colorado, July 1879, M. E. Jones. There is a disparity between the information in the protologue and that on the packet marked "type." The protologue states "Colorado, July" and the packet states "Utah, May." Unfortunately there is no surviving correspondence between Peck and Jones to clear this up. Two packets at NY, apparently received from Jones, are labelled *Sphaerella megastoma* Peck new species, Colorado Springs, June 11, 1879. One label is printed and is numbered Flora of Colorado 1573. Further, in the Marcus E. Jones herbarium (RSA) R. K. Benjamin has located two packets labelled as *Sphaerella megastoma* Peck, new species, collected at Colorado Springs, 11 June 1879 (Flora of Colorado 1573). Where the information on the packet at NYS (Utah, 8 May) came from remains a mystery. Dr. Rupert Barneby has identified the host material in the NY packets as *Astragalus bisulcatus*.

According to von Arx and Müller (1954) this is a synonym of **Polystigma astragali** (Lasch) v. Höhnel.

***melantera*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Obtectae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 62. (for 1875) 1878.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Rubus strigosus*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May, C. H. Peck.

Peck (Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 4: 234. 1882) recognized that his species was synonymous with *Sphaeria hendersoniae* Ellis (Grevillea 6: 14. 1877). According to Ellis N.A.F. #581 and Peck's type specimen these names are both synonymous with *Melanomma coniothyrium* (Fuckel) Holm. The specimens agree with Holm's (1957) description of that species. In Barr's opinion, the fungus on *Rubus* is congeneric with *Diapleella clivensis* (Berk. & Br.) Munk on herbaceous stalks, and with the fungus on *Sambucus* known as *Dendropleella hirta* (Fries) Munk. For nomenclatorial reasons, *Dendropleella* is invalid. *Diapleella clivensis*, although described as having unitunicate asci, instead has bitunicate asci (slide of type ex K in UPS; IMI #15546 and others) and is a loculoascomycete. The genus name is utilized for species with soft ascomata, surrounded by narrow hyphae that may form a clypeus in substrate tissues, clavate asci in narrowly cellular pseudoparaphyses, and brown, fusoid, transversely septate ascospores. In *D. clivensis* ascospores are 15-22(-24) × 4.5-7 μm, in *M. coniothyrium* 12-15 × 3.5-5 μm. **Diapleella coniothyrium** (Fuckel) Barr, comb. nov. Basionym: *Sphaeria coniothyrium* Fuckel, Symb. Mycol. p. 115. 1870.

***melioloides*, (*Chaetomium*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 106. (for 1873) 1875.

Type specimen (isotype): on old stalks of Indian corn, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Oct 1873, C. H. Peck. The first specimen accompanied by a small illustration sent to Cooke 28 Jan 1874 as #337 was "damaged in transportation." A second specimen #337 was sent at a later date. Both are at Kew. Peck originally named this species *C. divaricatum* in his notebooks but that name was never published.

Ames (1963) relegated Cooke and Peck's fungus to synonymy with **C. indicum** Corda. Fig. 120.

***minor*, (*Caryospora*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 44: 141 (reprint p. 29). (for 1890) 1891.

Type specimen (holotype): on hickory nut pericarp, Albany, Albany Co., New York, 1890, C. H. Peck.

*Caryospora minor* differs from *C. putaminum* (Schw.: Fries) de Not. in several respects, most obviously in ascospore shape, pigmentation, and septation. The species is now known as **Asteromassaria minor** (Peck) Barr, Mycotaxon 15: 376. 1982. Fig. 51.

***minutella*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 62. (for 1875) 1878.

*Physalospora minutella* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 440. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on herbaceous stems, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 1875, C. H. Peck.

The fungus is identical with **Phomatospora berkeleyi** Sacc., the type of the genus.

***minutella*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Torrey Bot. Club 11: 27. 1884.

*Engizostoma minutellum* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 474. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark of *Fagus ferruginea*, Canada, 1882, J. Macoun. #18.

Ellis and Everhart (1892) compared Peck's fungus with specimens of **valsa microspora** Cooke & Plowright, Grevillea 7: 82. 1879 [non *V. microspora* (Crouan) Sacc. 1882], and decided that they were identical.

***minutissima*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 68. (for 1886) 1887, non *S. minutissima* Auersw. 1869.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Alnus incana*, Marcy Landing, Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, June 1886, C. H. Peck.

This name is synonymous with **Venturia alnea** (Fr.) Müller, Sydowia 11:89. (1957) 1958.

***mirabilis*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28:80. Pl. 2, Figs. 18-21. (for 1874) 1876.

*Gnomoniella mirabilis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 414. 1882.

*Gnomonia mirabilis* (Peck) Monod, Sydowia Beih. 9:93. 1983.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Betula lutea*, Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, June 1874, C. H. Peck.

This species is closely related to *Plagiostoma campylostylum* (Auers.) Barr, which also develops in leaves of *Betula*. The sizes of ascospores in *G. mirabilis* are larger. Horizontal perithecia with lateral ostioles, and ascospore shape, necessitated transferring Peck's species to **Plagiostoma** as **P. campylostylum** var. **mirabilis** (Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 116. 1978. Fig. 90 illustrates ascospores. Monod (1983) regards the fungus as a separate species in *Gnomonia*.

***monosperma*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 79. Pl. 2, Figs. 36-39. (for 1874) 1876.

*Julella monosperma* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 289. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on decorticated *Betula* wood, Forestburgh, Sullivan Co., New York, Sept 1873, C. H. Peck.

The characteristics of the ascomata place the fungus in the Pleomassariaceae. By the septation of immature ascospores, a close relationship exists between *Sphaeria monosperma* and *Pleomassaria siparia* (Berk. & Br.) Sacc., which also occurs on *Betula*. The sizes and structure of ascomata and asci are similar, and *Sphaeria monosperma* could be visualized as a one-spored variant of *P. siparia*. It is now known as **Pleomassaria monosperma** (Peck) Barr, Mycotaxon 15: 372. 1982. Figs. 56, 57 illustrate the species.

***moroides*, (*Diatrype*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 86. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); 29: 63. (for 1875) 1878.

*Valsaria moroides* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 750. 1882.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Alnus*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 5 March 1872 as #247).

*Valsaria* in the sense of *V. insitiva* (Tode: Fries) Ces. & de Not. is a member of the Amphisphaeriaceae, whereas *D. moroides* and some allied species are closer to the Diatrypaceae. Cooke and Peck's species was transferred to **Endoxylina** as **E. moroides** (Cooke & Peck) Shoemaker & Egger, Fungi Canad. 227. 1982. They provided a full description and illustrations. Figs. 79, 80 also illustrate the species.

***mucronata*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 74. Pl. 2, Figs. 10-13. (for 1874) 1876.

*Diaporthe mucronata* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 629. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Salix*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept 1874, C. H. Peck.

Wehmeyer (1933) considered the fungus synonymous with *Diaporthe tessella* (Pers.: Fr.) Rehm. This species has been segregated from *Diaporthe* as the type species of *Allantoporthe* Petrak, so that Peck's *V. mucronata* is a synonym of **Allantoporthe tessella** (Pers.: Fr.) Petrak, Hedwigia 62: 288. 1921 and Sydowia 24: 250. 1970 .

***mutans*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Villosae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 87. (for 1872) 1874; (*nomen nudum*); 29: 64. (for 1875) 1878.

**Rosellinia mutans** (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 259. 1882.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood, Tyre, Seneca Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 24 Feb 1872 as #225).

This species of *Rosellinia* soon loses the thin tawny subiculum which Peck described. It appears to be related to *R. subiculata* (Schw.) Sacc. but in *R. mutans* the ostioles are umbilicate, while in *R. subiculata* they are papillate.

***mycetophila*, (*Nectria*)** Peck, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 1: 71. 1873; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 85. (for 1872) 1874.

*Nectriella mycetophila* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 449, 450. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying fungi, New Scotland, Albany Co., New York, Oct 1872, C. H. Peck.

As indicated by Samuels (1976) *Nectria mycetophila* is **Hypomyces aureonitens** Tulasne & Tulasne, Sel. Fung. Carp. IV 3: 60. 1865.

***myricae*, (*Metasphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 105. Pl. 2, Figs. 24-27. (for 1884) 1885.

**Massarina myricae** (Peck) Berl., Icones Fung. 3: 66. 1902.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Myrica gale*, Caroga, Fulton Co., New York, July 1884, C. H. Peck (now in two packets at NYS. A duplicate was sent to BPI in 1945).

This species agrees well with the concept of *Massarina* as delimited by Bose (1961). It possesses large ascomata and ascospores similar to *M. eburnea* (Tul.) Sacc., but differs in more nearly superficial, deeply depressed ascomata.

***neilliae,* (*Diaporthe*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 52. Pl. 2, Figs. 6-9. (for 1885) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Physocarpus* (*Neillia*, *Opulaster*) *opulifolius*, West Albany, Albany Co., New York, April 1885, C. H. Peck (duplicates sent to NY 1935 and is at NY, and BPI 1945).

According to Wehmeyer (1933) this is one of the many synonyms of **Diaporthe eres** Nits.

***nemopanthis,* (*Microsphaera*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 102. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Nemopanthus canadensis*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, Sept 1884, C. H. Peck (now in two packets at NYS).

Salmon (1900) included this species among the synonyms of *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon; the earlier epithet is **M. penicillata** (Wallr.: Fr.) Lév., as noted by Cooke (1952).

***nigriceps,* (*Cordyceps*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 21. 1900.

Type specimen (holotype): "probably some subterranean fungus," among fallen pine leaves, Saco, Maine, 5 Nov 1899, C. L. Fox.

Mains (1957) reduced Peck's name to synonymy under **Cordyceps capitata** (Fr.) Link.

***nigrospora,* (*Diatrype*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 33. (for 1879) 1883.

*Valsaria nigrospora* (Peck) Berl. & Vogl., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 129. 1886.

*Melanconiella nigrospora* (Peck) Dearness & House, Bull. New York State Mus. 266: 81. 1925.

*Melanconis nigrospora* (Peck) Wehm., Mycologia 32: 327. 1940.

**Chapeckia nigrospora** (Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 165. 1978.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Betula lutea*, Quaker Street, Schenectady Co., New York, June 1879, C. H. Peck.

The definitely pseudoparenchymatous stromata which contain few perithecia segregate this fungus from all the others in the Melanconidaceae. Wehmeyer (1941) considered *M. nigrospora* atypical in the broad concept of *Melanconis* and suggested that it showed some affinities with *Valsaria*. However, *Valsaria* has a xylariaceous centrum, and is better considered as a member of the Amphisphaeriaceae. The genus *Chapeckia* was erected to accommodate Peck's species, and the name was coined to commemorate Peck's contribution to mycology. Figs. 101-103 illustrate *C. nigrospora*.

Wehmeyer (1941) included in the synonymy of *Melanconis nigrospora*: *Melanconis meschuttii* Ellis & Everh., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 10: 117. 1883; *Melanconiella meschuttii* (Ell. & Ev.) Berl. & Vogl., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 129. 1886.

*Valsaria niesslii* (Wint.) Sacc., also occurs on *Betula* branches and has many similarities with *Chapeckia nigrospora*. However, in *V. niesslii* the pseudostroma is delimited by a black line in wood tissues, perithecia are not deeply immersed in stroma, asci are cylindric, stipitate, and ascospores are slightly smaller (9-12 × 3.5-4.5 μm) with short rounded appendages and apparent germ pore at each end.

***nuda,* (*Asterina*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 102. Pl. 2, Figs. 11-15. (for 1884) 1885.

*Asterella nuda* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 397. 1891.

*Cryptopus nudus* (Peck) Theiss., Ann. Mycol. 12: 73. 1914.

*Adelopus nudus* (Peck) v. Höhnel, Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. Kl. 127(1): 619. 1918.

**Phaeocryptopus nudus** (Peck) Petrak, Ann. Mycol. 36: 15. 1938.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Abies balsamea*, Aiden Lair, Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, 1884, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to NY 1935 and is at NY).

This species is the type of the genus *Phaeocryptopus* Petrak. It has been confused in the literature with *Meliola balsamicola* Peck (see discussion under that species).

***nuda,* (*Metasphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 44:141. (for 1890) 1891.

The type collection was not located at NYS and was noted as missing as early as 1905 in a NYS inventory by S. H. Burnham. The description of superficial perithecia with walls blue under the microscope suggests a species of *Gibberella*.

"Perithecia superficial, ovate or conical, submembranous, scattered or few collected together, black, the walls parenchymatous and blue under the microscope; asci about .003 inches long, .0005 broad; spores crowded or biseriate, fusiform, triseptate, colorless, .0007 to .0008 inches long, .00024 broad."

"Dead stems of millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Menands. October. The species approaches *M. panicorum*, from which it is distinct by its superficial perithecia and shorter spores. The superficial character of the perithecia would remove the species to *Zignoella*, but the texture is not carbonaceous, and it has therefore been placed in *Metasphaeria*."

***obscura*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 73, 74. (for 1874) 1876.

*Diaporthe obscura* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 627. 1882.

*Apioporthe obscura* (Peck) Wehm., Pap. Michigan Acad. Sci. I. 8: 219. 1928.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Rubus strigosus*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, May 1874, C. H. Peck.

Peck's fungus is a synonym of *Apioporthe vepris* (De Lacr.) Wehm., according to Wehmeyer (1933). However, Wehmeyer's concept of *Apioporthe* v. Höhnel differs from the original concept (which is the same as *Anisogramma* Theiss.). *Valsa obscura* belongs in *Cryptodiaporthe* as a synonym of **Cryptodiaporthe vepris** (De Lacr.) Petrak, Ann. Mycol. 32: 445. 1934.

***obtectum*, (*Lophiostoma*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 65. (for 1876) 1878.

*Lophidium obtectum* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 713. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Xanthoxylum americanum*, Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, July 1876, C. H. Peck.

The ascospores are yellowish brown to dark brown, 25-32 × 7.5-10 µm, 5-7-septate, occasionally with a longitudinal septum in one or two cells. It is a synonym of **Lophiostoma pseudomacrostomum** Sacc.

***onosmodina*, (*Sphaeria*) (*Caulicolae*)** Peck & Clinton in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 67. (for 1876) 1878.

**Didymella onosmodina** (Peck & Clint.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 555. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Onosmodium carolinianum*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, June 1876, G. W. Clinton.

The species is closely related to the type, *Didymella exigua* (Niessl) Sacc., but has ellipsoid rather than fusoid ascospores.

***opulifoliae*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38:103. (for 1884) 1885.

*Engizostoma opulifoliae* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 475. 1898.

Type collection (holotype): on branches of *Physocarpus* (*Spiraea*, *Opulaster*) *opulifolius*, West Albany, Albany Co., New York, 25 April 1884, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY).

Barr found no fungus which agrees with Peck's description of *Valsa opulifoliae* on the type collection, but only *Diaporthe eres* Nits., of which *D. neilliae* Peck on the same host is a synonym.

***orbicula*, (*Venturia*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 105. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (lectotype designated here): on leaves of *Quercus montana*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, May, C. H. Peck; (syntypes): on *Quercus*, Albany and Guilderland, New York.

The packet from Sandlake contains Peck's drawings and is therefore designated the lectotype. The only collection from Albany is Thümen's Exsiccata #855. Both collections represent the same species. No collection from Guilderland can be found at NYS. (An example of this species was sent to Cooke 22 May 1871 as #25. Its collection locality has not been checked by the authors.)

Saccardo (Syll. Fung. 1: 589. 1882) credited Cooke and Peck with making a new combination in *Venturia* of a species described by Schweinitz (*Sphaeria orbicula* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 224. 1832) and cited the name as "*Venturia orbicula* (Schw.) C. & P." Saccardo admitted that Peck did not cite the Schweinitz species but believed that the two species were not distinct. Nomenclaturally, the combination of the Schweinitz name in *Venturia* created a later homonym in *Venturia* and thus the name in *Venturia* must be *Venturia orbicula* Cooke & Peck and it must be lectotypified by one of the three collections cited by Cooke and Peck.

*Venturia orbicula* Cooke & Peck is a synonym of **Protoventuria quercina** (Pers.) Barr, Canad. J. Bot. 49: 1960. 1971 (see Barr 1968).

***orbicularis*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 81. (for 1874) 1876.

*Mycosphaerella orbicularis* (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 28. 1921.

**Venturia orbicularis** (Peck) Morelet, Soc. Fr. Phytopath. Travaux dedies a G. Viennot-Bourgin: 260. 1977.

Type specimen (lectotype): on leaves of *Populus grandidentata*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1874, C. H. Peck; (syntype): North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, C. H. Peck (specimen not found at NYS) (a duplicate of the Center collection was sent to BPI in 1945).

Morelet (1983) discussed the history of various specific epithets and chose *V. orbicularis* as the oldest nonconfusing epithet for the taxon that has been referred to as *V. macularis* (Fr.) Müller & von Arx.

***osmundae*, (*Dothidea*)** Peck & Clinton in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 64. (for 1876) 1878.

*Dothidella osmundae* (Peck & Clinton) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 631. 1883.

*Scirrhophragma osmundae* (Peck & Clinton) Obrist, Phytopath. Z. 35: 377. 1959.

*Scirrhia osmundae* (Peck & Clinton) v. Arx in Müller & v. Arx, Beitr. Kryptogamenfl. Schweiz 11(2): 382. 1962.

as "(Peck & Curt.)". Holm & Holm, Bot. Not. 131:112. 1978.

*Metameris osmundae* (Peck & Clinton) von Arx & Müller, Stud. Mycol. 9: 80. 1875.

Type specimen (lectotype): on dead stems of *Osmunda*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, 1876, G. W. Clinton; (syntype): on petioles of *Osmunda*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 1876, C. H. Peck (duplicates of both of the above collections were sent to NY in 1935 and both are in NY).

Obrist (1959) indicated one of the syntypes as type material thus effectively designating the Buffalo collection (NYS) as the lectotype. Both collections represent the same species.

**Metameris osmundae** has unusual ascospores, described and illustrated by Holm and Holm (1978). The uppermost 'cell' is devoid of cytoplasm and appears caplike, while the cytoplasmic cells may eventually become septate and light brown. These ascospores could be likened to those of species of *Paraphaeosphaeria*, although ascomata differ. The European entity, *Scirrhophragmia regalis* Theiss.& Sydow, is identical with that from North America. *Metameris iaponica* Theiss. & Sydow has smaller stromata with fewer locules and larger ascospores, and may be a separate species (Holm and Holm 1978).

***oxyspora*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 73. Pl. 2, Figs. 26-29. (for 1874) 1876.

**Diaporthe oxyspora** (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 627. 1882.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Nemopanthus*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Aug 1874, C. H. Peck.

The description gives the substrate as oak branches; according to annotations by House, the host is *Nemopanthus mucronatus*.

Wehmeyer (1933) recognized this as a valid species of *Diaporthe*.

***pannosa* var.*ribis*, (*Sphaerotheca*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 58. (for 1885) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks, fruit and leaves of *Ribes cynosbati*, Bergen, Genesee Co., New York, June 1885, C. H. Peck (A duplicate is at NY.). Peck also mentions receiving specimens from Colorado.

Salmon (1900) did not dispose of this variety. According to the description, it belongs in **Sphaerotheca mors-uvae** (Schw.) Berk. & Curt.

***parasitica* var. *caespitosa*, (*Barya*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 43: 79, 80. (for 1889) 1890.

Type specimen (holotype):on *Bertia moriformis*, on decaying wood of *Fagus*, Catskill Mts., New York, Sept, C. H. Peck (now in two packets at NYS).

The perithecia of this variety of the species are closely grouped over the substrate. Microscopically, var. *caespitosa* is similar to **Barya parasitica** Fuckel var. **parasitica** (Barr in Bigelow and Barr 1963).

***parasitica*, (*Lophiotrema*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 71. (for 1886) 1887.

*Lophiostoma angustilabrum* var.*parasiticum* (Peck) Chesters & Bell, Mycol. Pap. 120: 9. 1970.

Type specimen (holotype): on old *Hypoxylon morsei* on *Alnus*, Elizabethtown, Essex Co., New York, Sept 1886, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to NY 1935 and is at NY).

This specimen has ascomata whose apical papilla may be rounded, compressed, or triangular, and the apical opening is rounded or slit-like. It is a variant of **Pseudotrichia mutabilis** (Pers.: Fr.) Wehm. Fig. 121.

***parnassiae*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 111. (for 1873) 1875.

*Didymosphaeria parnassiae* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 703. 1882.

*Microthelia parnassiae* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 498. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Parnassia caroliniana* (*P. glauca*), Albany, Albany Co., New York, Sept 1873, C. H. Peck.

The type specimen is in poor condition, the ascomata either immature or with asci and ascospores shrivelled. The few ascospores recognizable were fusoid, yellow brown, 6-septate. According to Peck's description, they measured 37-40 $\mu$m long. Evidently the fungus is a **Nodulosphaeria**, perhaps **N. modesta** (Desm.) Munk. Fig. 122.

**parvula, (Uncinula)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 170, 171. 1872.

Type: on leaves of *Celtis occidentalis*, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York, W. R. Gerard (not located in Peck herbarium; portion sent to Cooke 20 Dec 1871 as #189).

Salmon (1900) recognized this as a valid species.

***patella*, (*Hypocrea*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 57. (for 1875) 1878.

Type specimen (lectotype): on decaying wood, Buffalo, New York, March, G. W. Clinton; (syntype): same data but collected in April.

In the packet at NYS marked TYPE are three small packets plus two cards bearing the fungus. One of the small packets bears the data "4 March 10, sent to Cooke"; another is labelled "21 April 18, sent to Cooke" (Peck's notebooks indicate this was sent 21 Feb 1872 as #211. This specimen plus a small drawing by Peck are at Kew);

the third has "21 April 18" only. The "April" collections as well as the two on cards without data are all the same fungus.

**Hypocrea patella** is retained as a distinct species.

***paucispora*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 33. (for 1879) 1883.

*Cryptosporella paucispora* (Peck) Berl. & Vogl., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 70. 1886; Syll. Fung. 9: 609. 1891.

*Cryptospora paucispora* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrerenomyc. p. 529. 1892.

Type specimen (holotype):on branches of *Alnus*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1879, C. H. Peck.

Reid and Cain (1960) published a full description and illustrated **Cryptosporella paucispora.**

***penicillata* var.*alni*, (*Microsphaera*)** (Tul.) Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 171. 1872.

*Erysiphe alni* Tul., Sel. Fung. Carp. 1: 263. 1861.

Peck had specimens on *Alnus* from Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., and from Buffalo, Erie Co., New York

The variety is **Microsphaera penicillata** (Wallr.: Fr.) Lév. var. **penicillata**, according to W. B. Cooke (1952).

***petiolophila*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 35: 144, 145. (for 1881) 1884.

*Gnomonia petiolophila* (Peck) Berl. & Vogl., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 90. 1886; Syll. Fung. 9: 674. 1891.

**Cryptodiaporthe petiolophila** (Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 136. 1978.

Type: on **petioles** of *Acer spicatum*, Helderberg Mts., May. Fig. 123. **The** type has not been **located** at NYS and was noted as missing in a herbarium inventory by S. H. Burnham in 1905. There is another Peck collection on petioles of ***Acer spicatum***, Adirondack Mts., New York, **June** 1880**?, C. H. Peck**.

**Ascospores** are illustrated in Fig. 97. In addition to the **specimen** at NYS, **there** is another collection on *Acer spicatum*, Karner, Al**bany Co.**, New York, 11 April 1914, H. D. House, and one on *Acer saccharum*, Oneida, Otsego Co., N.Y., 15 May 1918, H. D. House.

***phaeostromoides*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 77. Pl. 2, Figs. 30-35. (for 1874) 1876.

*Chaetosphaeria phaeostromoides* **(Pe**ck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 93. 1883.

*Chaetosphaeria phaeostroma* var. *phaeostromoides* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 160. 1892.

Type specimen (holo**type**)**:** on decorticated branches of *Acer*, North Gr**eenbush, Rensse**laer Co., New York, Sept 1874, C. H. Peck.

As Hughes and Hennebert (1963) stated, Peck's fungus is identical with *Thaxteria fusca* (Fuckel) Booth. On the type specimen the conidial state, *Oedemium didymum* (Schm.) Hughes, is also present. Müller in Kendrick (1971), observed that *Thaxteria fusca* as well as *T. phaeostroma* (Dur. & Mont.) Booth differed from the type species of the genus, *T. didyma* Speg. *Thaxteria fusca* is now included in the genus **Chaetosphaerella**, as **C.fusca** (Fuckel) Müller & Booth, Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 58: 77. 1972.

***phileura*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Pertusae*) Cooke & Peck in Cooke & Ellis, Grevillea 5: 55. 1876.

*Amphisphaeria phileura* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 725. 1882.

Type specimen (isotype): on bark of *Tilia americana*, Helderberg Mts., New York, C. H. Peck (this is possibly the collection sent to Cooke 28 March 1972 as #267 labeled "*Sphaeria citrispora*?").

*Sphaeria phileura*, *S. recessa* and *S. thujina* are three taxa in the complex of *Microthelia applanata*. Hawksworth (pers. comm.)is revising the species described as *Microthelia* and (1985) has segregated *Sphaeria recessa* and *S. thujina* into the new genus **Kirschsteiniothelia.** *Sphaeria phileura* also belongs in this genus, and appears to be a diminutive form of **K. aethiops** (Berk. & Curt.) Hawksworth (Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 89: 000. 1985). Barr's information from the isotype specimen of *Sphaeria phileura* is summarized below. Fig. 50.

Ascomata applanate and conic, 170-400 μm diam, 110-240 μm high, bases attached to substrate, separate or few grouped, with short broad apical papilla; wall of numerous layers of small cells, thin-walled 10-15 μm and light brown at base, 20-33 μm wide and dark brown at sides. Asci 46-66 × 13-18 μm bitunicate, oblong, base foot-like; pseudoparaphyses numerous. Ascospores 15.5-21 × 6.5-8.5 μm bright or dull brown, ellipsoid or obovoid, apex rounded, more tapered to base, 1-septate, submedian, constricted, one large globule or minute guttules in each cell, wall thick, dark, finely roughened, overlapping biseriate in the ascus.

**pinea (Caliciopsis)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 9: 62. May, 1882.

Type specimen: on bark of living pine trees, Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vermont, March 1879, C. G. Pringle #300. According to Fitzpatrick (1920) two other portions of Pringle's collection exist, one in the Farlow Herbarium (FH) and one as #1741 in Fitzpatrick's Herbarium at CUP. The NYS collection in the Peck Herbarium is hereby chosen as lectotype.

The place of publication and the identity of the type collection of this species have been misinterpreted in the

past. Peck published the description of the genus *Caliciopsis* and its single species in two different places: the Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 32. Pl. 2, Figs. 11-15. (for 1879) and the Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, vol. 9, issue #5, May 1882. What subsequent authors (Fitzpatrick 1920) had not taken into account was the actual dates of the publication of these two articles. The Bull. Torrey Bot. Club article was published in May 1882 but the Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. for 1879 was not released until June 1883. This would ordinarily be a minor technical point but Peck cited different specimens in the two publications. It appears that Peck anticipated the delay in the publication of his Museum Report and intended the Torrey Bulletin to be the validating publication of his new species and genus. The title of his article is "New Species of Fungi" and "Gen. nov." follows the first use of the genus *Caliciopsis* in the Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. The type is therefore the Pringle collection mentioned in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club and not the Peck collections from Charlton, New York and Guilderland, New York which were mentioned in the Museum Report. The Guilderland collection has not been located in the Peck Herbarium.

The species is the type of the genus *Caliciopsis* Peck.

***platasca*, (*Diatrype*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 109. (for 1873) 1875.

*Diaporthe platasca* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 613. 1882.

*Diaporthella platasca* (Peck) Wehm., The Genus *Diaporthe*... p. 217. 1933.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Betula*, Nipple Top Mt., Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, Aug 1873, C. H. Peck.

This species is close to **Diaporthella aristata** (Fr.) Petrak, the type of the genus. The latter fungus also occurs on *Betula* in Europe. Barr (1978) concluded that they are synonymous. Fig. 124.

***platascum*, (*Cenangium*)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 4: 231. 1879.

*Dothiora platasca* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 766. 1889.

*Blitrydium platascum* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 806. 1889. (as "platyascum").

*Triblidium platascum* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 537. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark, Alabama, 1879, T. M. Peters (small duplicate sent to CUP-D).

The fungus is **Myriangium duriaei** Mont. & Berk. in Berk., J. Bot. London 4: 73. 1845.

***polymorpha* var.*combinans*, (*Xylaria*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 116: 33. 1907.

Type specimen (holotype): on roots of dead *Acer*, Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, 28 Nov 1906, P. W. Graff.

Peck based the variety on the caespitose grouping of subglobose stromata.

***polyporinus*, (*Hypomyces*)** Peck, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 1: 71. 1873; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 84. (for 1872) 1874.

*Peckiella polyporinus* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 945. 1891.

*Hypolyssus polyporinus* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 488. 1898.

Type specimen (lectotype): on *Polyporus versicolor*, East Worcester, Otsego Co., New York, July 1872, C. H. Peck.

In the protologue published in 1873 Peck listed two localities: Worcester, Otsego Co., July 1872, and Croghan, Lewis Co., Sept 1872, New York. No specimens from Croghan ( = Felt House) can be located in NYS. Seaver (1910) cited Worcester as the type locality and thus in effect chose that collection as the lectotype. The description and data for the new species published in 1874 are identical except that the locality, "Richmondville, Schoharie Co.", has been inserted as well as a note that the species was found in three distinct localities in one season. Ample material labelled from Richmondville and identified by Peck is present at NYS: it agrees in all respects with the lectotype. **Hypomyces polyporinus** is a distinct species. Fig. 125.

***pontederiae*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 69. (for 1886) 1887.

*Mycosphaerella pontederiae* (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 29. 1921.

Type specimen (holotype): in spotted areas of leaves of *Pontederia cordata*, Whitehall, Washington Co., New York, Sept 1886, C. H. Peck (a duplicate was sent to BPI in 1945).

*Sphaerella paludosa* Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc., P. 294. 1892, is a synonym of **Mycosphaerella pontederiae.**

***pringlei*, (*Dothidea*)** Peck, Bot. Gaz. 7: 57. 1882.

*Auerswaldia pringlei* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 626. 1883.

*Sphaerodothis pringlei* (Peck) Theiss. & Sydow, Ann. Mycol. 13: 579. 1915.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Yucca macrocarpa*, Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, 3 May 1881, C. G. Pringle, #781.

Petrak recognized that this fungus has a sphaeriaceous centrum and erected the genus **Apodothina** Petrak (Sydowia 23: 276. 1969. [1970]). with **A. pringlei** (Peck) Petrak (p.277) as the type species.

***prominens*, (*Lophiostoma*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 50. (for 1877) 1879.

*Navicella prominens* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 500. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, June 1877, C. H. Peck.

According to Berlese (1890), Peck's fungus is identical with *Lophiostoma caudatum* Fabre. However, Chesters and Bell (1970) described *L. caudatum* with pyriform or clavate ascospores. **Lophiostoma prominens** is close to *L. caulium* (Fr.) Ces. & de Not. but is retained as a separate species because of larger ascomata and broader ascospores, 21-24(-42) × 6-8 μm.

***prosopidis*, (*Rhytidhysterium*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 46: 39-40. (for 1892) 1893.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Prosopis juliflora*, Austin, Texas, 24 Nov 1891, L. M. Underwood (small duplicate at CUP-D). Two duplicates are at NY, one from Underwood and one from Underwood via Earle.

The fungus is **Rhytidhysteron rufulum** (Spreng.: Fr.) Petrak, Sydowia 5: 186. 1951.

***pruinosa*, (*Sphaerotheca*)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 11. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 94 (for 1871) 1873; 43: 86. (for 1889) 1890.

*Albugo pruinosa* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 442. 1898.

Type specimen (isosyntype): on leaves of *Rhus glabra*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Aug 1870, C. H. Peck. (A portion of this collection was sent to Cooke 10 Nov 1871, and a second portion sent 13 May 1872. A duplicate was sent to NY in 1935). The protologue also mentions a second collection; New York W. W. D. (Denslow?), #47, which is not at NYS.

The fungus was made a synonym of *Sphaerotheca humuli* (DC.) Burrill by Salmon (1900); the earlier epithet is *S. macularis* (Wallr.: Fr.) Lind. According to annotation on the NY duplicate, Braun accepts *S. pruinosa*.

***prunicola*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 33, 34. (for 1879) 1883.

**Diaporthe prunicola** (Peck) Wehm., The Genus *Diaporthe*.... p. 126. 1933.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Prunus pensylvanica*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1879, C. H. Peck.

***pulchella*, (*Venturia*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 106. (for 1871) 1873.

*Gibbera pulchella* (Cooke & Peck) Petrak, Sydowia 1: 200. 1947.

*Stigmatea pulchella* (Cooke & Peck) Barr, Canad. J. Bot. 46: 828. 1968.

Type specimen: on leaves of *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, Center ( = Karner), Albany, New York, April 1871, C. H. Peck.

The packet at NYS bears on the outer label the dates "November 1871 to June 1872" in H. D. House's hand but Peck's original label states "April" and in the description he noted that fertile specimens were obtained in April. (The years stated by House appear to be one year too recent as a portion of this was sent to Cooke 5 June 1871 as collection #32 with the name *Venturia cassandrae* n. sp. A duplicate was sent to BPI in 1945).

In accordance with B. Eriksson's (1974) use of *Pyrenobotrys* for species previously referred to *Stigmata* (see *compacta*), the combination of **Pyrenobotrys pulchella** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, comb. nov., is proposed.

***pulchra*, (*Microsphaera*)** Cooke & Peck, J. Bot. II. 10: 12. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 95. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (isotype): on leaves of *Cornus alternifolia*, N. Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept 1870, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 10 Nov 1871 as #155; a duplicate was sent 3 May 1872 and received Sept 1872; a further portion was sent to Plowright. These plus one other collection matching the type information are at K).

This is a synonym of *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon (1900); the earlier epithet is **M. penicillata** (Wallr.: Fr.) Lév. var. **penicillata** (W. B. Cooke 1952).

***pulchriseta*, (*Sphaeria*) (*Villosae*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 50. (for 1877) 1879.

*Acanthostigma pulchrisetum* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 208. 1883.

*Eriosphaeria pulchriseta* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2 (Addenda): xlvii. 1883; Syll. Fung. 9: 698. 1891.

*Trichosphaeria pulchriseta* (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 151. 1892.

*Lohwagiella pulchriseta* (Peck) Petrak, Sydowia 23: 280. (1969) 1970.

Type specimen (holotype): on poplar chips, Griffins, Delaware Co., New York, Sept 1877, C. H. Peck. A second collection in NYS, on maple chips, Griffins, C. H. Peck, is identical, as is Ellis & Everh. N.A.F. #3218 of *Trichosphaeria pulchriseta*.

Petrak based the genus *Lohwagiella* on Peck's species, and noted that it differed from *Trichosphaeria* by very small perithecia, with no sign of ostiole. Barr's examination of the type specimen revealed a minutely papillate ostiole and periphysate apical canal, and ascospores which eventually become one-septate. The species ap-

pears to be a good **Niesslia, N. pulchriseta** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. (Figs. 67-69). It can be distinguished from *N. exilis* (Alb. & Schw.: Fr.) Wint. by smaller ascospores 5.5-7.5 × 1-1.5(-2) μm vs. 8-13 × 1.5-2.5 μm and by habitat on wood fragments, rather than dead leaves of various plants.

***pulviniceps,*** **(*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 50. (for 1878) 1880.

*Cryptospora pulviniceps* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 940. 1891.

*Anthostoma pulviniceps* Peck in Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 578. 1892.

Type specimen (holotype): (now in 2 packets) on *Sambucus canadensis*, Richmondville, Schoharie Co., New York, Sept 1877, C. H. Peck.

The type description is a composite one based on perithecia of the diatrypaceous host fungus, and asci and ascospores of the hypersaprobe. The latter is a form of **Berlesiella nigerrima** (Blox.) Sacc. (Barr in Bigelow and Barr 1969).

***purpurea,*** **(*Valsaria*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 28. 1884.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark of *Fraxinus*, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, 1882, J. Macoun.

On the type packet the host was first "oak," then described as ash, later determined to be *Tilia americana*.

The type specimen appears to be identical in all respects with **Valsaria exasperans** (Gerard) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: lv. 1883, as J. Dearness had noted in the type packet.

***purpureus,*** **(*Hypomyces*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 25: 327. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): apparently parasitic on some **species of *Lactarius***, Pennsylvania, Aug 1897, C. McIlvaine.

As indicated by Seaver (Mycologia 2: 72. 1910) *H. purpureus* is a synonym of **Hypomyces lactifluorum** (Schw.: Fr.) Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV. 13: 11. 1860.

***pusilla,*** **(*Patellaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32:48. (for 1878) 1880.

*Lecanidion pusillum* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 799. 1889.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying beech wood, Catskill Mts., New York, July 1878, C. H. Peck (small duplicate in CUP-D).

This is a form of *Corynella atrovirens* (Pers.: Fr.) Boud. in the Helotiales, which is now **Claussenomyces atrovirens** (Pers.: Fr.) Korf & Abawi, Canad. J. Bot. 49: 1882. 1971.

***quercina,*** **(*Ascomycetella*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 8: 50. 1881.

*Cookella quercina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 846. 1889. (as *Cookella quercina* Peck).

Type specimen (holotype): on living leaves of *Quercus tinctoria*, Cobden, Union Co., Illinois, Sept & Oct, F. S. Earle. (The date, 24 Oct 1882, which is written on the packet in Homer House's hand is apparently in error as a description in the packet is dated 7 June 1880.).

This species is the type of *Ascomycetella* Peck and the genus is synonymous with *Cookella*, according to von Arx (1963). Peck's fungus is **Cookella microscopica** Sacc.

***racemula,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** **(*Caulicolae*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 87. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); 29: 65. (for 1875) 1878.

*Diaporthe racemula* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1:691. 1882.

**Ditopellopsis racemula** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 91. 1978.

*Cryptodiaporthe racemula* (Cooke & Peck) Monod, Sydowia Beih.9: 210, 1983.

Type specimen (isotype): on stalks of *Epilobium angustifolium*, Lower Ausable Lake, Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, July 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 10 April 1872 as #276); an additional collection in the Peck herbarium, Aiden Lair, Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, undated, C. H. Peck, was probably made at a later date as there is no record of Peck collecting at that location before 1884. Additional specimens: Katahdin Stream Campground, Baxter State Park, Maine, 5 Sept 1962, Barr 3759 (MASS). Wehmeyer (1933) collected the species in Nova Scotia. Figs. 94-96 illustrate *Ditopellopsis racemula*.

Monod (1983) included *Ditopellopsis clethrae* Reid & Booth (Canad. J. Bot. 45: 1479. 1967), the type species of the genus, in *Gnomonia* and reduced *Ditopellopsis* to synonymy with *Gnomonia*. He transferred *Ditopellopsis racemula* to *Cryptodiaporthe*, but Barr prefers to retain *Ditopellopsis* as a separate genus which includes *D. racemula*.

***ramulicola,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 104. (for 1871) 1873.

*Leptosphaeria ramulicola* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 26. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on twigs of *Ulmus americana*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1871, C. H. Peck.

Additional collections include Barr 3161 and 6658 from Massachusetts. The ascospores in the type collection may be one celled or septate; in Barr's collections they are usually one septate, but 6658 had some ascospores with two, four, or six additional transverse septa and even at times a longitudinal septum in some cells. This variability posed problems in disposing of the species until several taxa with

similar ascomata and centra were compared. The associated coelomycetous anamorph provided another hint. Together these features suggested close relationhship with *Botryosphaeria*. The ascospores of these taxa, including *Sphaeria ramulicola*, are rich dark brown and septate, in contrast to those of *Botryosphaeria*. *Neodeightonia* Booth (in Punithalingham, Mycol. Pap. 119: 17. 1969) seems separable from *Botryosphaeria* by the ascospore pigmentation and septation. The combination in *Neodeightonia* is proposed.

**Neodeightonia ramulicola** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 23-25.

Ascomata erumpent in groups, black, globose or slightly depressed, 330-440 μm diam, apex rounded, very short papillate, seated in subiculum of blackish, branched and anastomosed hyphae, 3-6 μm wide; ascomal wall thick, 50-104 μm, wide, of large pseudoparenchymatic cells, often thick walled and sclerotial, blackened externally, reddish brown internally, with layers of small hyaline cells surrounding locule. Asci 110-130 × 15-30 μm, bitunicate, clavate cylindric, base short stipitate and foot-like; pseudoparaphyses cellular. Ascospores (18-) 25-31 × 12-13 μm, brown, oblong, obovoid, subglobose at times, (0-)1-2-septate, not constricted at septa, one globule in each cell, wall smooth or finely roughened, minute germ pore area visible at ends, surrounded by remnants of gel coat, overlapping biseriate in the ascus.

Two pycnidial fungi occur on the branches: 1) Pycnidia similar to ascomata but smaller, interior wall lined by short conidiophores; conidia 16-17 × 10 μm, brown, ovoid, 0- or 1-septate. 2) Pycnidia small, 117-140 μm, wall of layers of small cells, lined by short conidiophores; conidia 18-22 × 4-5.5 μm, dull brown, narrowly ellipsoid fusoid, 0-5(-8)-septate. This second pycnidial fungus does not appear to have any connection with *Neodeightonia ramulicola* but rather is a saprobe of later incidence.

***recessa*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Denudatae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 61. (for 1875) 1878.

*Melanopsamma recessa* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 579. 1882.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood, Tyre, Seneca Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 4 Nov 1871 as #141).

A second collection in NYS under this name (on wood of *Acer rubrum*, Verona, Oneida Co., New York, Aug, C. H. Peck) has hyaline ascospores which become brown in age, but these are longer, 27.5-33 × 7.5-9 μm, and this collection is a form of *Trematosphaeria pertusa* (Pers.: Fr.) Fuckel.

The ascospores of *Sphaeria recessa* were described as hyaline and 15-21 × 6.5-11 μm, but they are brown and smaller. Applanate ascomata and brown somewhat asymmetric ascospores of the type collection suggest the genus *Microthelia*. As indicated under *Sphaeria phileura*, **Kirschsteiniothelia** accommodates similar species, and this one is **K. recessa** (Cooke & Peck) Hawksworth, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 89: 195. Figs. 47-49. Von Hohnel (1919) suggested the genus name *Amphisphaerina* for *Sphaeria recessa* and a few other supposedly hyaline-spored species, but he did not typify the genus nor transfer any species to it. Hawksworth (1985) lectotypfied *Amphisphaerina* and synonymized it under Arthopyrenia.

***rhodospiloides*, (*Herpotrichia*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 36: 154, 155. 1909.

Type specimen (holotype): on wood of *Populus deltoides*, Batesville, Independence Co., Arkansas, 7 Oct 1908, E. Bartholomew. Also distributed as Fungi Columbiani #2835.

This has been considered to be a synonym of *H. rhodosticta* (Berk. & Br.) Sacc. (Syll. Fung. 2: 213. 1883) by Bose (1961), Müller and von Arx (1962) and Sivanesan (1971). Peck's fungus is indeed identical with *H. rhodosticta*. Both names are synonymous with **Byssosphaeria rhodomphala** (Berk.) Cooke.

***rimincola*, (*Dothidea*)** (Schw.) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 64. (for 1876) 1878.

*Hysterium rimincolum* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 244. 1832.

According to Peck's specimen (on twigs of *Diervilla trifida*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, G. W. Clinton) and a portion of Schweinitz's type in NYS, this is **Dothiora rimincola** (Schw.) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 573. 1972.

***robusta*, (*Diaporthe*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 48: 114 (for 1894) 1897.

Type specimen (lectotype): on branches of *Acer saccharum*, Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., New York, Sept 1894, C. H. Peck; (syntype): on dead branches of *Acer*, Alcove, Albany Co., New York, Nov 1893, C. L. Shear.

Wehmeyer (1933) included Peck's fungus under the name **Diaporthe dubia** Nits. He examined the Gansevoort collection and designated it as "type." The original label used *robusta* as a variety of *Diaporthe acerina* (Pk.) Sacc., but that combination was not published.

***rubefaciens*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 217. 1882. (for 1874) 1876.

*Ceratostoma rubefaciens* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 217. 1882.

Type specimen (lectotype): on decorticated wood of deciduous trees, Forestburgh, Sullivan Co., New York, Sept 1873, C. H. Peck.

In the description two collections (syntypes) are given: Forestburgh, Sept; Buffalo, Clinton. Only the Forestburgh collection can be found at NYS and it is hereby designated lectotype.

The small dark reddish brown ascospores in small asci, contained in beaked, carbonaceous ascomata, are much like those in *Rhynchostoma*, although in *R. minutum* Karst. the ascospores are one septate. *Rhynchostoma rubrocinctum* Karst. has a reddish tip to the beak; here the tip is pallid when discharged ascospores are removed. By the spiral ornamentation of one-celled ascospores, Peck's species is distinctive.

**Rhynchostoma rubefaciens** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 60-62.

Perithecia scattered on and bases embedded in reddened decorticated wood, globose depressed, 190-330 μm diam, 165-220 μm high, ostioles elongate, 330-550 μm or longer, 40-65 μm wide near base, tapering to apex, irregular or branched at times, canal periphysate, often crowned with mass of discharged ascospores; wall of narrow parallel to interwoven hyphae, reddish brown, ostiole externally bearing narrow gel layer. Asci 15-20 × 6-7 μm, unitunicate, oblong or ovoid, short stipitate, wall thin and delicate, deliquescing, without apical annulus; paraphyses narrow. Ascospores 5-6.5 × 2.5-3 μm, reddish brown, darker after discharge, ellipsoid or ovoid, 1-celled, usually 3 minute globules, wall dark except for minute germ pore in more tapered end, ornamented with parallel spiral ridges, crowded in the ascus.

***rubi*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 72, 73. (for 1874) 1876.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Rubus villosus*, Forestburgh, Sullivan Co., New York, Sept 1873, C. H. Peck.

Saccardo (1882) included Peck's name in the synonymy of *Valsa rubi* Fuckel, Symb. Mycol. p. 200. 1870. Peck's name is a later homonym of Fuckel's. Both belong in the synonymy of **Valsa ceratosperma** (Tode: Fr.) Maire.

***rubina*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 48: 114 (reprint p. 16). (for 1894) 1897.

*Mycosphaerella rubina* (Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 30. 1921.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of cultivated *Rubus* (raspberry), Menands, Albany Co., New York, April, C. H. Peck (a large collection now in a packet and a box; portion sent to NY in 1935 and is at NY).

This is **Didymella applanata** (Niessl) Sacc., as Corbaz (1957) recognized.

***saccharoides*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 167: 48. 1913.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, Cuba, 1912, T. E. Thurston, communicated by L. R. Hesler from Cornell University.

The fungus is pleosporaceous in structure and the ascospores are 3-5 septate. It is evidently a species of *Phaeosphaeria*, and pycnidia in the spots contain small, 5.5-6.5 × 2.5-3.5 μm, 0-1-septate hyaline conidia. According to the description of *Leptosphaeria saccharicola* P. Henn., Hedwigia 39(Beibl.): 79. 1900, the two could be identical. Transfer to *Phaeosphaeria* is not proposed at this time, since Hennings' specimen was not obtained for comparison.

***salebrosa*, (*Sphaeria*) (*Denudatae*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 61. (for 1875) 1878.

*Amphisphaeria salebrosa* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 726. 1882.

*Trematosphaeria salebrosa* (Cooke & Peck) Sivanesan, Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 65: 397. 1975.

**Byssosphaeria salebrosa** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, Mycotaxon 20: 33. 1984.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Vaccinium*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, Oct, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 5 March 1872 as #250).

This fungus is another of the species previously grouped in *Herpotrichia* (see Barr, 1984). Ascospores are similar to those of *Byssosphaeria schiedermayeriana* (Fuckel) Barr, but the lack of subiculum and yellowish rather than red pore area mark *B. salebrosa* as separate. It appears to be a species of northeastern North America, whereas *B. schiedermayeriana* is chiefly tropical in distribution. Figs. 37-38.

***sambucina*, (*Sphaerulina*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 106. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Sambucus canadensis*, West Albany, Albany Co., New York, May 1884, C. H. Peck.

This is **Dothiora sambucina** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 574. 1972.

***sambucina*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 75. (for 1874) 1876.

*Pseudovalsa sambucina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 137. 1883.

*Aglaospora sambucina* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3:441. 1898.

**Thyridaria sambucina** (Peck) Wehm., Lloydia 4: 253. 1941.

Type specimen (holotype): on stems and branches of elder (*Sambucus canadensis*), Hunter, Greene Co., (Catskill Mts.) New York, June 1874. Portion sent to Ellis by Peck (isotype, NY).

*Thyridaria* Sacc. was created to accommodate species whose grouped ascomata were surrounded by stromatic tissues. The grouped ascomata of *T. sambucina*, surrounded by yellowish to reddish-brown hyphae as a stromatic complex, are similar to those of *T. incrustans* Sacc., the type species of the genus. Ascospores of *T. sambucina* are smaller (13-15 × 4.5-5 μm) than those of *T. incrustans* (18-22 × 6-7.5 μm), but agree well in shape, septation and pigmentation. Fig. 126.

***scapophila*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 66, 67. Pl. 2, Figs. 24-27. (for 1876) 1878.

*Leptosphaeria scapophila* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 43. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on scapes of *Sarracenia purpurea*, Lake Sallie (Lake Sally, near old village of Adirondack), Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, Aug 1876, C. H. Peck.

The small ascomata and light yellowish ascospores strongly suggest **Phaeosphaeria fuckelii** (Niessl) Holm. The ascospores have 5 or 7 septa in this collection.

***scopula*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Villosae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 51. (for 1878) 1880.

*Lasiosphaeria* (*Echinosphaeria*) *scopula* (Cooke & Peck) **Cooke, Grevillea** 15: 82. March 1887.

*Acanthostigma scopula* (Cooke & Peck) Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 1(2): 22. Sept. 1887.

**Tubeufia scopula** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, Mycotaxon 12: 164. 1980.

Type specimen (isotype): on hemlock wood, Adirondack Mts., New York, Aug 1878, C. H. Peck.

A second collection in NYS, labelled *Acanthostigma clintonii* (Peck) Sacc., on *Acer* wood, Knowersville, Albany Co., New York, July, C. H. Peck is identical with *A. scopula*. Both are species of *Tubeufia* (Barr, 1980) and are recognized as setose species of section *Acanthostigmina*. Ascospore dimensions and septation separate *T. scopula* from *T. clintonii*.

***scrophulariae*, (*Lophiostoma*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 76. (for 1874) 1876.

*Lophiotrema scrophulariae* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 683. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Scrophularia nodosa*, Green Island, Albany Co., New York, Oct 1874, C. H. Peck.

Ellis and Everhart (1892) considered Peck's species to be *Lophiotrema praemorsum* (Lasch) Sacc., and Berlese (1890) questionably did so, although he had not seen Peck's collection. The type specimen agrees with Berlese's illustrations of *L. praemorsum*. According to Chesters and Bell (1970) the earlier name for this entity is **Lophiostoma angustilabrum** (Berk. & Br.) Cooke.

***semen*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 87. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); 29: 65. (for 1875) 1878.

*Metasphaeria semen* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2:170.
1883.

*Byssosphaeria semen* (Cooke & Peck) Barr, Mycotaxon 20: 36. 1984.

Type specimen (isotype): on fallen petioles and small twigs of *Sorbus* (*Pyrus*) *americana*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 30 Oct 1871 as #131).

This species is another of *Herpotrichia*-like taxa, now considered to be **Byssosphaeria semen**. It is related to *B. salebrosa* by the roughened surface of ascomata that are not appendaged or subiculate. Asci and ascospores are smaller in *B. semen*. Figs. 39-41.

***septorioides*, (*Sphaerella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 52. (for 1878) 1880.

Type specimen (holotype): on spotted leaves of *Thalictrum dioicum*, Central Bridge, Schoharie Co., New York, June 1878, C. H. Peck.

Peck's name, which is a later homonym of *Sphaerella septorioides* Desm. 1846, is synonymized under **Mycosphaerella thalictri** (Ellis & Everh.) Lindau in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1*: 424. 1897.

***seriata*, (*Cucurbitaria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 75. (for 1874) 1876.

*Otthia seriata* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 739. 1882.

*Otthiella seriata* (Peck) Sacc. & D. Sacc., Syll. Fung. 17: 662. 1905.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Euonymus*, Albany, Albany Co., New York, Oct 1874, C. Devol.

This species is synonymous with **Nectria atrofusca** (Schw.) Ellis & Everh. (Barr in Bigelow and Barr, 1963).

***shepherdiae*, (*Pleospora*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 71. (for 1886) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Shepherdia canadensis*, Port Henry, Essex Co., New York, June 1886, C. H. Peck.

Wehmeyer (1961) accepted this species in the genus *Pleospora* and designated it the type of subgenus *Teichosporoides* Wehm. In Barr's opinion, Peck's fungus is a species of *Karstenula*, related to the type species, *K. rhodostoma* (Alb. & Schw.: Fr.) Speg. *Karstenula shepherdiae* has brown apical papilla and investing hyphae rather than the reddish papilla and investing hyphae of *K. rhodostoma*.

**Karstenula shepherdiae** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 52, 53.

Ascomata immersed, separate, surrounded and connected by brown hyphal tomentum, ascocarps depressed globose, 440-500 μm diam, 385 μm high, with a distinct apical papilla ca. 165 μm diam and high; wall ca 30 μm wide, 4-5 layers of slightly compressed cells. Asci from base and lower sides of locule, 100-130 × 10-12 μm, cylindric, bitunicate, short stipitate, (4-5-)8-spored; pseudoparaphyses trabeculate, anastomosing above asci and in pore area. Ascospores 16-22 × 7-8 μm, reddish brown, ellipsoid or occasionally fusoid, symmetric basically in shape and septation, (1-)3(-5)-septate, constricted at primary septum, one longitudinal septum through median cells, rarely through one end cell, each cell containing an angular globule, wall thick, smooth or with scattered roughenings, surrounded by narrow gel coat, uniseriate in the ascus.

Webster and Lucas (1961) described a *Coniothyrium* conidial state for this species from British specimens.

***sieversiae*, (*Lophiostoma*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 167: 44. 1913.

**Wettsteinina sieversiae** (Peck) Barr, Canad. J. Bot. 45: 1042. 1967.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Sieversia turbinata* (*Geum rossii*) Big Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake Co., Utah, 3 July 1913, A. O. Garrett #702.

***smilacinina*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 62. (for 1875) 1878.

*Anthostomella smilacinina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 281. 1882.

**Botryosphaeria smilacinina** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 560. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Smilacina stellata*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1875, C. H. Peck.

*Laestadia smilacinae* Dearness & House, Bull. New York State Mus. 205-206: 53. 1918 [*Guignardia smilacinae* (Dearness & House) Dearness & House, Bull. New York State Mus. 266: 73. 1925], was described from a collection of Peck's from Center, Albany Co., New York, and is identical with Peck's species.

***sorghophila*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 51. (for 1877) 1879.

*Leptosphaeria sorghophila* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 60. 1883.

*Heptameria sorghophila* (Peck) Cooke, Grevillea 18: 31. 1889.

Type specimen (holotype): on brush of an old broom, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 1877, C. H. Peck.

The ascomata in this fungus have a rounded apex and a very short papillate pore. They seem intermediate between nonostiolate *Preussia* and definitely papillate *Sporormiella*. However, ascus shape is that of *Sporormiella* and the asci are in a hymenium, so the species is transferred to that genus. Berlese (1892) remarked that Peck's species was a synonym of *Sporormia leptosphaerioides* Speg., but that fungus has smaller ascospores and longer asci than does *S. sorghophila*.

**Sporormiella sorghophila** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 54, 55.

Ascomata immersed erumpent, often in rows, irregular in shape, elliptic or conic applanate, 165-180 μm diam, 210-220 μm high, apex rounded, apical pore area stuffed with small thin-walled cells; wall thin, 5-10(-15) μm wide, 2-3 layers of cells, thickest at lower sides, 5-6 layers of cells, cells dark brown and encrusted externally, hyaline and thick-walled internally. Asci 65-90 × 10-12 μm, bitunicate, clavate, short to long stipitate; pseudoparaphyses trabeculate, anastomosing. Ascospores 25-30 × 5-6 μm, dark brown, narrowly ellipsoid, ends tapered and rounded, straight or curved, 3-septate, deeply constricted, cells separating readily, end cells slightly longer than mid cells, one globule in each cell, wall smooth, longitudinal germ slit ± parallel to walls, suggestion of remnants of gel coat, overlapping biseriate or partially uniseriate in the ascus.

***sparsa*, (*Diaporthe*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 52. (for 1885) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Rhus toxicodendron*, Saugerties, Ulster Co., New York, May 1885, C. H. Peck.

The name is a later homonym of *Diaporthe sparsa* Niessl 1883 and was changed to **Diaporthe peckii** Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 713. 1891. Wehmeyer (1933) accepted it as a valid species.

***sparsum*, (*Rhytisma*)** Peck & Clinton, Bot. Gaz. 4: 171. 1879.

*Cocconia sparsa* (Peck & Clinton) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 8: 738. 1889. (as "P. & C.").

Type specimen (holotype): on *Sabal palmetto*, Florida, Jan 8, 1878, G. W. Clinton (a duplicate was sent to Durand and it is presumably at CUP-D).

The fungus is a species of **Hysterostomella, H. sparsa** (Peck & Clinton) Barr, comb. nov. (Figs. 8-10). *Hysterostomella sabalicola* Tracy & Earle, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 28: 185. 1901, is synonymous with Peck and Clinton's species. It was described in detail under the latter name by Petrak and Ciferri (1930), who noted that Theissen and Sydow suggested the identity of the two.

***sphaerellula,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** (*Obtectae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 66. (for 1876) 1878.

*Didymella sphaerellula* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 547. 1882.

*Cercidospora sphaerellula* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 454. 1898.

**Mycosphaerella sphaerellula** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 604. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on twigs of *Acer pensylvanicum*, Phoenicia, Ulster Co., Catskill Mts., New York, June 1874, C. H. Peck.

***sphaerophila,*** **(*Periconia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 34: 50. Pl. 2, Figs. 17-20. (for 1880) 1882.

*Sporocybe sphaerophila* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 4: 609. 1886.

*Melanospora sphaerophila* (Peck) Sacc. ex Thaxter & Linder, Reliquiae Farlowianae 56. 1922.

*Phaeostoma sphaerophila* (Peck) Barr in Bigelow & Barr, Rhodora 64: 134. 1962.

**Scopinella sphaerophila** (Peck) Malloch, Fungi Canad. No. 83. 1976.

Type specimen (holotype): on ascomata of *Apiosporina* (*Sphaeria*) *morbosa* on *Prunus* branches, Edmond's Pond, Adirondack Mts., Essex Co., New York, July 1880. C. H. Peck.

***spiraeae,*** **(*Lophiostoma*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 76. (for 1874) 1876.

*Lophiotrema spiraeae* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 686. 1883.

*Lophiotrema praemorsum* (Lasch) Sacc. f. *spiraeae* (Peck) Rehm, Ann. Mycol. 9: 99. 1911.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Spiraea* (*Opulaster*) *opulifolius*, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., New York, June 1874, C. H. Peck (now in two packets plus a duplicate sent to New York in 1935 and is at NY).

Chesters and Bell (1970) examined Peck's type specimen and included it under *Lophiostoma alpigenum* Fuckel. Barr disagrees and retains **Lophiostoma spiraeae** as a separate species on the basis of short broad asci and narrow ascospores that are not constricted at the 5-11 septa.

***spiraeae*** var. ***adultum,*** **(*Lophiostoma*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 111. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Spiraea opulifolia*, West Albany, Albany Co., New York, April 1884, C. H. Peck.

This variety is macroscopically and microscopically similar to var. *spiraeae*, and like it, is **Lophiostoma spiraeae**.

***spleniata,*** **(*Sphaerella*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 105. (for 1871) 1873.

**Mycosphaerella spleniata** (Cooke & Peck) House, Bull. New York State Mus. 233-234: 30. 1921.

Type specimen (isotype): on leaves of *Quercus bicolor*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 1871, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 5 June 1871 as #29).

Peck indicated (Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 33: 38.1883) that *Sphaerella nigrita* Cooke was not specifically distinct from his species, but then hedged in his notes by treating *S. nigrita* as a variety of *S. spleniata*. This combination does not appear to be published. A portion of the type of *S. nigrita* Cooke is at NYS (isotype): on leaves of *Quercus*, Poughkeepsie, W. R. Gerard.

***squalidula,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** (*Denudatae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 61. (for 1875) 1878.

*Wallrothiella squalidula* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 456. 1882.

Type specimen (isotype): on decorticated chestnut wood, Portville, Cattaraugus Co., New York, Sept 1871, C. H. Peck (a portion was sent to Cooke 1 Nov 1871 as #135).

The type collection is sparse and the few, brittle, gregarious perithecia are overmature. No asci were recognizable; the few ascospores seen were 13-14.5 × 3.5-5 μm, brown, oblong, 3-septate. The original description of this fungus is:

Perithecia gregarious, globose, semi-immersed, pierced at the apex, about .012' broad, black; asci cylindrical; spores uniseriate, elliptical, simple, binucleate, colorless, .0005'-.0007' long."

***staphylina,*** **(*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 1: 72. 1873; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 86, 87. (for 1872) 1874.

*Metasphaeria staphylina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 167. 1883.

*Hysterium staphylina* (Peck) Dearness & House, Bull. New York State Mus. 188: 34. 1916.

**Dothiora staphylina** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 574. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Staphylea trifoliata*, Helderberg Mts., New York, May 1872; C. H. Peck. Fig. 127.

***subclypeata*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 109. (for 1873) 1875.

*Engizostoma subclypeatum* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 475. 1898.

Type specimen (lectotype): on branches of *Quercus*, Forestburgh, Sullivan Co., New York, Sept 1873, C. H. Peck. Syntype collections: on branches of *Rhododendron maximum* and branches of *Sassafras officinale*, Forestburgh, New York, Sept 1873, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke on 5 March 1874 as #341 *Valsa cincta*; duplicate sent to Ellis 1 Nov 1876 and is at NY).

The original description gave the type as on "Dead branches of oak and *Rhododendron*. Forestburgh. Sept." Both hosts are included in the type packet; in a second packet are a twig of *Sassafras*, and another of *Quercus*. On all of these the fungus is identical, but varies in maturity of asci and ascospores. The stromata are pseudoparenchymatous, surrounded by a dark conceptacle, and the perithecial ostioles emerge through a minute white disc. Asci and ascospores are small, the latter 7-10 × 1.5-2 μm. This is a species of *Leucostoma*, closely related to **Leucostoma auerswaldii** (Nits.) v. Höhnel. Because the microscopic details within species of *Leucostoma* vary to a certain extent, and host range also varies, this is considered only as a small form of *L. auerswaldii*, rather than a separate species.

***subconfluens*, (*Aulographum*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 70. (for 1874) 1876. As "*Ailographum*".

Type specimen (holotype): on herbaceous stems, Umbelliferae (*Thalictrum* fide H. D. House), North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 1874, C. H. Peck.

This fungus conforms well with others in *Leptopeltis* and is most closely related to *L. lunariae* (Fuckel) Holm & Holm (1977); they are separated by sizes and substrates.

**Leptopeltis subconfluens** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 5-7.

Perithecia superficial, flattened, black, rounded, elliptic or irregular, or two or more confluent and elongate, 190-220 (-1000) × 275-385 μm, 65-90 μm high at thickest mid portion, tapered to margins, opening by irregular longitudinal slit; wall narrow, radiating from surface, dark reddish brown, base hyaline, no superficial hyphae seen. Asci upright from base, 25-30 × 6-8 μm, oblong, unitunicate, in elongate paraphyses which are light brownish and granular beneath apical slit. Ascospores 7-19 × 3-4 μm, hyaline, narrowly obovoid, 1-celled or delicately 1-septate, submedian, contents granular, wall smooth, overlapping biseriate in the ascus.

***subconica*, (*Sphaeria*) (*Caulicolae*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 87. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); 29: 65. (for 1875) 1878.

*Leptosphaeria subconica* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 15. 1883.

Type specimen (isotype): on dead herbs, Moose River near Greig, Lewis Co., New York, Sept 1870, C. H. Peck (now in two packets; portion sent to Cooke 5 July 1871 as #64).

Peck's notes in one of the type packets gives the host as *Mulgedium* ( = *Lactuca*), although Homer House later annotated one packet as being on *Solidago* and the other *Oenothera*. Holm (1957) studied the holotype at K and recognized that the fungus was identical with **Leptosphaeria doliolum** (Pers.: Fr.) Ces. & de Not.

***subcorticalis*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State. Mus. 28: 77, 78. (for 1874) 1876.

*Trichosphaeria subcorticalis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 454. 1882.

**Enchnoa subcorticalis** (Peck) Barr in Bigelow & Barr, Rhodora 71: 198. 1969.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Carpinus caroliniana*, North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, June 1874, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

***subdenudata*, (*Sphaeria*) (*Ceratostomae*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 52. (for 1878) 1880.

*Ceratostoma subdenudata* Peck in Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 481. 1891.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying wood, Griffins, Catskill Mts., Delaware Co., New York, Sept 1877, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to BPI in 1945).

This is a species of *Ceratostomella* with sulcate tips to the ostioles.

**Ceratostomella subdenudata** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 91-93.

Perithecia scattered or closely grouped, immersed or nearly superficial with only bases immersed, varying in position from upright to nearly horizontal, dull black, appressed hyphae covering exposed surfaces, 385-495 μm diam, with broad central or lateral ostioles, 275-500 μm long, 150-180 μm diam near base, tapering slightly to 3-4-sulcate apex, canal periphysate; perithecial wall thick, up to 40 μm wide, of numerous layers of compressed cells. Asci 50-90 × 7.5-10 μm, elliptic oblong, unitunicate, floating free and numerous in centrum, apical annulus refractive in water, chitinoid, nonamyloid; few broad deliquescent paraphyses present (in fresh material). Ascospores 11-14.5 × 3.5-5 μm, hyaline becoming light dull brown, ellipsoid, often inequilateral or slightly curved, 1-celled, becoming 1-5-

pseudoseptate, not constricted, contents guttulate or one large globule, wall thin, smooth, overlapping uniseriate to biseriate in the ascus.

Additional collections: Indian Lake, Hamilton Co., New York, Oct 1878, C. H. Peck (NYS); Mt. Toby, Franklin Co., Massachusetts, 6 Oct 1967, Barr #5086, same locality, 9 July, 1968, Barr #5168 (MASS).

***subolivaceus*, (*Ophiobolus*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 46: 116 (reprint p. 36). (for 1892) 1893.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of a *Thalictrum* (apparently *Thalictrum polygamum*), Mechanicville, Saratoga Co., New York, May 1892, C. H. Peck.

The specimen has 5-septate ascospores, constricted at the primary median septum, 30-35 × 3.5-4 μm. Its characteristics are in agreement with those given by Holm (1957) for **Leptosphaeria ogilviensis** (Berk. & Br.) Ces. & de Not.

***suborbiculare*, (*Hypoxylon*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 63, 64. (for 1876) 1878.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark of *Fraxinus nigra*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept 1876, C. H. Peck.

This taxon has been involved in considerable confusion.It was originally described as "*Diatrype cercidicola* Berk. & Curt.," on a collection or G. W. Clinton, by Peck who likened it to a specimen sent by Curtis bearing that unpublished name. Peck later made the Sandlake collection of the same species and described it as *H. suborbiculare*, but in doing so he created a later homonym of *H. suborbiculare* Welw. & Curr. 1867. Some time after publication Peck corrected the substrate identification from *Acer saccharinum* to *Fraxinus nigra*.

Miller (1961) relegated the name to the synonymy of **Hypoxylon rubiginosum** (Pers.: Fr.).

**substerilis (Leptosphaeria)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 105: 24, 25. 1906.

Type specimen (holotype): on living leaves of *Mentha piperata*, Lakeport, Madison Co., New York, July 14, 1905, C. H. Peck.

The fungus is a small species of *Leptosphaeria*, belonging in Holm's (1957) "groupe *Johansonii*." In addition to the ascomata in leaf spots, there are small *Phyllosticta*-like pycnidia present. The conidia are 4.5-6 × 1-1.5 μm, hyaline, one-celled.

***suffusa* Tul. var. *nuda*, (*Cryptospora*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 46: 138 (reprint p. 58). (for 1892) 1893.

Type specimen (lectotype): on branches of *Corylus*, Center ( = Karner), Albany Co., New York, May 1892, C. H. Peck; (syntypes): Karner, Sept 1892, C. H. Peck; West Albany, May, *Alnus incana* C. H. Peck. Peck's notebooks give Karner, May & Sept, *Alnus* & *Corylus* for the host of the variety.

J. Reid has studied the lectotype specimen and annotated it as *Cryptospora corylina* (Tul.) Fuckel. This is **Ophiovalsa corylina** (Tul.) Petrak.

***superficialis*, (*Melogramma*)** Peck & Clinton in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 57, 58. (for 1875) 1878.

*Fenestella superficialis* (Peck & Clinton) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 231. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on bark of living *Sorbus* (*Pyrus*) *americana*. Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, May 1875, G. W. Clinton.

This fungus is a species of *Myriangium*, identical with *M. asterinosporum* (Ellis & Everh.) Miller. Ellis N. A. F. #1279 of *Cenangium asterinosporum* Ellis & Everh. is authentic material of the species, and Miller's (1940) description of the species agrees entirely with Peck and Clinton's species. The latter is the earlier epithet, so that the combination **Myriangium superficialis** (Peck & Clinton) Barr, comb. nov., is proposed. Fig. 1.

***superficialis*, (*Torrubia*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 70. (for 1874) 1876.

*Cordyceps superficialis* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 574. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on buried larvae under hemlocks, Northville, Fulton Co., New York, Aug., C. H. Peck.

Mains (1958) accepted **Cordyceps superficialis** as a valid species.

***taxicola*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 24: 99. (for 1870) 1872.

*Leptosphaeria taxicola* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 85. 1883.

*Metasphaeria taxicola* (Peck) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 39: 58. (for 1885) "1886".

*Sphaerulina taxicola* (Peck) Berlese, Icon. Fung. 1: 125. 1894.

*Saccothecium taxicolum* (Peck) Kirschstein, Kryptogamenfl. Mark Brandenburg 7(3): 427. 1938.

**Dothiora taxicola** (Peck) Barr, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9: 575. 1972.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaves of *Taxus canadensis*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, May 1870, C. H. Peck. Fig. 128.

**thujae, (Valsa)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 67. (for 1886) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Thuja occidentalis*, Elizabethtown, Essex Co., New York, Sept 1886, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

This appears to be a valid species of *Valsa*, with whitish to dull yellowish brown stromatic disc and ascospores 9-13 × 2-2.5 μm. Fig. 129.

***thujarum*, (*Hysterium*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, (as *thuiarum*) Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 33. 1875.

**Mytilinidion thujarum** (Cooke & Peck) Lohman, Pap. Michigan Acad. Sci. 17: 258. 1932 . (as *Mytilidion*).

Type specimen (isotype): on *Thuja occidentalis*, New Baltimore, Greene Co., New York, June 1871, E. C. Howe (portion sent to Cooke 27 June 1871 as #46; duplicates also sent to W. R. Gerard 17 Feb 1875 and to New York 1935 and is at NY).

The type packet states "Leg. C. H. Peck." This is probably in error since Howe's address in 1871 was New Baltimore.

***thujina*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 27: 110. (for 1873) 1875.

*Amphisphaeria thujina* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 726. 1882.

*Kirschsteiniella thujina* (Peck) Pomerleau & Etheridge, Mycologia 53: 160. 1961 .

**Kirschsteiniothelia thujina** (Peck) Hawksworth, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 89: 198. 1985.

Type specimen (holotype): on wood of *Thuja occidentalis*, Adirondack Mts., New York, 1873, C. H. Peck. Additional collections in NYS: on *Thuja occidentalis*, Mt. Washington, N. H., C. G. Pringle, #329; Charlotte, Vt., C. G. Pringle, #488; on dead fir, Newfoundland, 24 June 1893, Waghorne.

Pomerleau and Etheridge (1962) redescribed this species and discussed the blue stain which it causes in some detail. See comments under *S. phileura*.

***tomentella*, (*Valsa*)** (*Cryptospora*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 35: 144. (for 1881) 1884.

*Cryptospora tomentella* (Peck) Berl. & Vogl., Syll. Fung. Addit. 1-4: 192. 1886.

**Ophiovalsa tomentella** (Peck) Petrak, Sydowia 19: 275. 1966.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Betula populifolia*, West Albany, Albany Co., New York, May 1881, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

***tracyi*, (*Asterula*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 47: 152. (for 1893) 1894.

Type specimen (holotype): on hyphae and conidiophores of *Cercospora borreriae* Ellis & Everh. on living leaves of *Spermococe parviflora* (*Borreria micrantha*), Biloxi, Mississippi, 25 July 1892, S. M. Tracy #1842. Duplicate at NY from Tracy herbarium via Earle.

The minute fungus is a species of *Trichothyrina*, smaller than most of the described species.

**Trichothyrina tracyi** (Peck) Barr, comb. nov. Figs. 13-15.

Ascomata thickly scattered on the *Cercospora* hyphae, shining black, lens-shaped, (40-)52-78 μm diam, 32-40 μm high, with abrupt papillate apex; wall apparently one layer thick, both upper and lower surfaces of nearly cubical cells in radiating rows. Asci 20-25 × 11-14 μm, bitunicate, saccate oblong, sessile, no pseudoparaphyses seen, apical periphysoids present. Ascospores 9-10 × 2-2.5 μm, hyaline, narrowly obovoid, 1-septate, not constricted, usually two globules per cell, wall smooth, crowded in the ascus.

***transformans*, (*Hypomyces*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 57. (for 1875) 1878.

*Peckiella transformans* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 945. 1891.

Type specimen (holotype): on *Cantharellus cibarius*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Aug 1875, C. H. Peck (now in two boxes).

**Hypomyces transformans** is a distinct species.

***trichispora*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 58. (for 1875) 1878.

*Cryptospora trichispora* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 363. 1883.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Quercus*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Nov, C. H. Peck (sent to Cooke prior to 6 May 1871 as #7).

The fungus has narrow ascospores, 36-44(-53) × 1.5-2(-2.5) μm, which become 1-3(-7)-septate. It is **Ophiovalsa trichispora** (Cooke & Peck) Barr, Mycol. Mem. 7: 145. 1978. Figs. 87-89.

***triseptata*, (*Lophiostoma*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 76. (for 1874) 1876.

*Lophiostoma quadrinucleatum* Karst. var. *triseptatum* (Peck) Chesters & Bell, Mycol. Pap. 120: 36. 1970.

Type specimen (lectotype): on decaying wood of *?Pyrus*, Sterling, Cayuga Co., New York, Aug 1874, C. H. Peck; (syntype): on decaying wood of *Fraxinus*, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, Aug 1874, G. W. Clinton.

Both collections bear the identical fungus. The Peck collection from Sterling is herewith designated lectotype since the label evidence indicates that it was studied in more detail by Peck.

Chesters & Bell (1970) discussed this and closely related names and grouped them under **Lophiostoma quadrinucleatum** var. **triseptatum**. Fig. 130.

Two unpublished varieties were designated in the herbarium by C. H. Peck:

*Lophiostoma triseptata* var. *minimum* Peck: on *Juglans cinerea*, Elizabethtown, Essex Co., New York, Sept, C. H. Peck.

*Lophiostoma triseptata* var. *nigrificans* Peck: on *Populus*, Delmar, Albany Co., New York, June, C. H. Peck.

Although the ascospores are small, 13-17 × 3.5-5 μm, these collections also can be accommodated in *Lophiostoma quadrinucleatum* Karst. var. *triseptatum*.

***truncata*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 25: 103. (for 1871) 1873.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Alnus*, Johnsburgh, Warren Co., New York, Oct 1870, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 5 June 1871).

The fungus is **Valsa melanodiscus** Otth as Petrak (1940) has stated.

***truncatulum*, (*Hysterium*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 33. 1875; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 63. (for 1876) 1878.

Type specimen (isotype): on decaying wood, Buffalo, Erie Co., New York, G. W. Clinton (A collection was sent to Cooke 14 Nov 1871 as #165 along with a drawing of the spores. It bore the name *Hysterium teres* B & C with the species epithet crossed out and replaced with "*biforme*." The bottom of the sheet bears the epithet *Hysterium truncatulum* C & P. This specimen along with a detailed drawing of it by William Phillips is now at Kew. A duplicate was sent to Gerard 17 Feb 1875.)

The ascospores in the isotype specimen are (20-)25-30x 5-7 μm, 3-septate, with end cells pallid, mid cells brown. This is a form of **Hysterium pulicare** Pers.: Fr. as Ellis and Everhart (1892) and Bisby (1932) observed.

***tuberculosa*** Sacc. var. ***dispersa*, (*Diaporthe*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 44: 140. (for 1890) 1891.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Amelanchier canadensis*, Carrollton, Cattaraugus Co., New York, Sept 1890, C. H. Peck.

Wehmeyer (1933) included Peck's variety in **Diaporthe tuberculosa** (Ell.) Sacc. var. *tuberculosa*.

***tumidella*, (*Diatrype*)** Peck, Bull. New York State Mus. 167: 40, 41. 1913.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Prunus pensylvanica*, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada, 17 Feb 1912. W. Fraser (now in two packets).

This is close to *Diatrype albopruinosa* (Schw.) Ellis & Everh. The ectostromatic coating over blackened entostroma is whitish in *D. albopruinosa*, cinereous or brown in *D. tumidella*. Asci in *D. tumidella* are considerably smaller (30-40 × 7-12 μm) than in *D. albopruinosa* (60-82 × 9-13 μm). Because ascus size appears to be a specific character in many of the Diatrypaceae, **Diatrype tumidella** Peck is retained as a valid species.

***tumidula*, (*Valsa*)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 58. (for 1875) 1878.

*Eutypella tumidula* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll Fung. 1: 155. 1882.

*Engizostoma tumidulum* (Cooke & Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 475. 1898.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Crataegus*, Garrisons, Putnam Co., New York, June 1870, C. H. Peck (portion sent to Cooke 28 March 1872 as #266).

The species belongs with those whose asci are small [p. sp. 15-30(-35) μm long] and ascospores are in the size range of 5.5-11 μm long. **Eutypella tumidula** seems closely related to *E. prunastri* (Pers.: Fr.) Sacc.

**turritum (Lophiostoma)** Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 86. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); Grevillea 4: 180. 1876; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 29: 64. (for 1875) 1878.

Type specimen (isotype): on branches of *Salix*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept, C. H. Peck (now in two packets at NYS; portion sent to Cooke 1 Nov 1871 as #134).

A few of the ascospores have a longitudinal septum in one cell, but the majority are transversely septate only. The rich brown pigmentation and narrower ascospores separate this taxon from *Lophiostoma pseudomacrostomum* Sacc.

***typhae*, (*Didymosphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 38: 104. (for 1884) 1885.

Type specimen (holotype): on leaf bases of *Typha latifolia*, Guilderland, Albany Co., New York, May 1884, C. H. Peck (duplicate sent to NY 1935 and is at NY).

The fungus is identical with **Didymosphaeria futilis** (Berk. & Br.) Rehm. Holm (1957) described *D. futilis* in some detail and noted that numerous plants, both monocots and dicots, were hosts for the species.

**underwoodii, (Diatrypella)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 46: 119 (reprint p. 39). (for 1892) 1893.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of mesquite, *Prosopis glandulosa*, Austin, Texas, 24 Nov 1891, L. M. Underwood. Duplicate from Underwood at NY.

The coarsely lobed surfaces of small stromata distinguish this species from those others which have many small ascospores [4-8(-10) μm long] in the ascus.

***vaccinii*, (*Microsphaera*)** (Schw.) Cooke & Peck, J. Bot II. 10: 13. 1872; Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 23: 65. (for 1869) 1872.

*Erysiphe vaccinii* Schw., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. II. 4: 270. 1832. (in part).

Peck had specimens from New York on *Vaccinium*, West Albany, Albany Co., on *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*, Adirondack Mts., on *Vaccinium vacillans*, New Scotland, Albany Co., on *Gaylussacia baccata*, Eastport, Long Island, Suffolk Co., and on *Epigaea repens*, Wading River, Suffolk Co.

Salmon (1900) recognized *Microsphaera alni* Salm. var. *vaccinii* (Schw.) Salmon. This is *M. penicillata* (Wallr.: Fr.) Lév. var. *vaccinii* (Schw.) W. B. Cooke (1952), perhaps better as a separate species, **M. vaccinii** (Schw.) Cooke & Peck. Fig. 131.

***valsoides*, (*Sphaeria*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28:78. (for 1874) 1876.

*Sordaria valsoides* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 235. 1882.

*Pleurage valsoides* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 505. 1898.

Type specimen (holotype): on cow dung, Sageville, Hamilton Co., New York, Aug 1874, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

The type collection belongs in the genus *Podospora* in the sense of Mirza and Cain (1969). These authors had not seen the material and noted only that it was probably *P. appendiculata* (Auersw.)Niessl. However, the presence of agglutinated appendages on the perithecia separates the specimen from that species, and it conforms rather with *Podospora aloides* (Fuckel) Mirza & Cain. N.Lundquist has annotated the type specimen as **Schizothecium aloides** (Fuckel). Lundq., Symb. Bot. Upsal. 20(1): 253. 1972.

***variabile*, (*Hysterium*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 33. 1875.

*Hysterographium variabile* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 780. 1883.

Type specimen (isotype): on chestnut posts, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, May, C. H. Peck. Portion sent to Cooke 22 May 1871 as #21. It was labeled "*Hysterium variabile* C & P" in Peck's hand and contains a small drawing of the spores (K). An additional portion of collection #21 is at (K) from the Phillips herbarium along with a detailed drawing by Phillips, and a portion was sent to Gerard 17 Feb 1875. Portion sent to Ellis is at NY. Additional collections: on *Castanea* wood, Knowersville, Albany Co., New York, May, C. H. Peck; on *Hicoria* wood (or ash), Guilderland, Albany Co., New York, May, C. H. Peck.

These specimens are **Hysterographium mori** (Schw.) Rehm, as Bisby (1932) observed.

variegata, (Leptosphaeria) Peck. Bull. New York State Mus. 67: 31, 32. (for 1902) 1903.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Phytolacca decandra*, Trenton Falls, Oneida-Herkimer Co. line, New York, Sept 1870, C. H. Peck.

This small-spored fungus (ascospores 11-18 × 4-5 μm, 3-septate) is a valid species of *Leptosphaeria*, belonging in Holm's (1957) "groupe *doliolum*." The ascomata in reddish areas of the stalk lack the concentric rings of thickening found in *L. doliolum* (Pers.: Fr.) Ces. & de Not. It was originally reported by Peck as *Sphaeria lilacina* Schw. Fig. 132.

***verrucoides*, (*Diatrype*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 32: 50. (for 1878) 1880.

Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Fagus*, Stamford, Delaware Co., New York, Sept 1877, C. H. Peck.

The type specimen is immature; it is identical with **Diatrype albopruinosa** (Schw.) Cooke & Ellis.

***vestita*, (*Lophiotrema*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 40: 71. (for 1886) 1887.

Type specimen (holotype): on wood of *Populus tremuloides*, Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., New York, Sept 1886, C. H. Peck (now in two packets).

The type specimen does not have the apical papilla truly compressed, and the ascomata are clothed with orange, reddish, or brownish hyphae. It was described in the same report as *L. parasitica* and is also a synonym of **Pseudotrichia mutabilis** (Pers.: Fr.) Wehmeyer.

***viridella*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Caulicolae*) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 30: 66. (for 1876) 1878.

*Leptosphaeria viridella* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 18. 1883.

Type specimen (holotype): on stalks of *Melilotus alba*, Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, Sept 1876, C. H. Peck.

This species is close to *Leptosphaeria pratensis* Sacc. & Briard, but the ascospores are smaller (17-20 × 3-3.5 μm as compared to 20-23 × 5-6 μm for *L. pratensis*). The greenish tinge to the stalks is slight in dried material. **Leptosphaeria viridella** (Peck) Sacc. belongs in Holm's (1957) "groupe *Johansonii*" with *L. pratensis*.

***viridicoma*, (*Sphaeria*)** (*Villosae*) Cooke & Peck in Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 26: 87. (for 1872) 1874 (*nomen nudum*); 29: 64. (for 1875) 1878.

*Lasiosphaeria viridicoma* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 193. 1883.

*Lophiotricha viridicoma* (Cooke & Peck) Kauffman, Pap. Michigan Acad. Sci. 9: 189. 1929.
*Pseudotrichia viridicoma* (Cooke & Peck) Wehm., Canad. J. Res. C. 20: 579. 1942.
Type specimen (isotype): on dead branches of *Fagus*, Sandlake, Rensselaer Co., New York, Oct 1872, C. H. Peck.

The type and other specimens under the same name in NYS are **Pseudotrichia mutabilis** (Pers.: Fr.) Wehm.

***viridis*, (*Hypocrea*)** (Tode) Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 49. (for 1877) 1879.

Peck reported a collection on maple chips, Griffins, Delaware Co., New York, Sept 1877, C. H. Peck, as *Hypocrea viridis* Tode and noted, "This is so unlike our ordinary forms of *H. gelatinosa* that it seems best to keep them distinct, though some botanists unite them." On the label of his collection, but not in the Report or in his Notebook, Peck added the name "*Hypocrea gelatinosa* v. *viridis* Sacc." Saccardo (Syll. Fung. 2: 524. 1883) included *Hypocrea gelatinosa* (Tode: Fr.) Fr. var *viridis* (Tode) Sacc. citing "Tode f. 124" which refers to *Sphaeria gelatinosa viridis* Tode (Fungi Meckl. Sel. 2: 48. fig. 124. 1791). It appears that Peck's combination can be accepted as a clear and unambiguous elevation from varietal to specific rank. However, it is impossible to determine if Peck's material is the same as that of Tode since no specimens of Tode's have been located and his description could apply to several species of *Hypocrea*. Seaver (1910) attributed the name to Peck alone (*Hypocrea viridis* Peck) and indicated it to be a doubtful synonym of *Chromocrea gelatinosa* (Tode: Fr.) Seaver. Apparently Seaver did not study Peck's specimens. In Rogerson's opinion Peck's material represents a species distinct from *Hypocrea gelatinosa*, but further study is needed to determine the correct name for it.

***viticolum*, (*Hysterium*)** Cooke & Peck in Cooke, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 3: 33. 1875.
*Hysterographium viticolum* (Cooke & Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 782. 1883.
Type specimen (syntype): dead branches of grapevine, Poughkeepsie, New York, Gerard; (syntype): on wood of *Vitis*, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, C. H. Peck.

The protologue gives "New York (Peck 124)" as the only specimen information. Specimen #124 was first sent to Cooke 24 Oct 1871. This was a portion of the Gerard specimen which turned out to be sterile. The Greenbush specimen was sent at a later date also as #124. Both of these specimens plus several other Gerard specimens and a nice drawing by Phillips are in the type folder at Kew. The Peck herbarium contains the major portion of the Peck and Gerard specimens.

This is **Hysteriographium mori** (Schw.) Rehm, according to Bisby (1932) and to Zogg (1943, 1962).

***volemi*, (*Hypomyces*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 20. 1900.
Type specimen (holotype): parasitic on the hymenium of *Lactarius volemus*, Mt. Gretna, Colebrook, Lebanon Co., Pennsylvania, 31 Aug 1899, C. McIlvaine.

*Hyopomyces volemi* is a synonym of **H. lateritius** (Fr.) Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV, 13: 11, 12. 1860.

***woolworthi*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 28: 73. (for 1874) 1876.
*Diaporthe woolworthii* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 615. 1882.
Type specimen (holotype): on branches of hickory, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., New York, Sept 1874, C. H. Peck (a large collection now in two packets). The type was originally thought to be on *Quercus* and was given the herbarium name *Valsa quercina*.

According to Wehmeyer (1933) the fungus is a synonym of **Diaporthe eres** Nits.

***xanthoxyli*, (*Massariella*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 46: 116 (p. 36 of reprint). (for 1892) 1893.
**Massaria xanthoxyli** (Peck) Petrak, Ann. Mycol. 23: 138. 1925.
Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Xanthoxylum americanum*, Mechanicville, Saratoga Co., New York, May 1892, C. H. Peck (a large collection now in two packets).

The fungus, as Petrak (1925) noted, is closely related to *Massaria inquinans* (Tode: Fr.) Ces. & de Not. The perithecia are separate and lack the dark marginal zones which delimit those of *M. inquinans* (Barr, 1979a) Fig. 78.

***xanthoxyli*, (*Valsa*)** Peck, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus. 31: 49, 50. (for 1877) 1879.
*Pseudovalsa xanthoxyli* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 137. 1883.
*Fenestella xanthoxyli* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 332. 1883.
**Thyronectria xanthoxyli** (Peck) Ellis & Everh., N. Amer. Pyrenomyc. p. 92. 1892.
*Aglaospora xanthoxyli* (Peck) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 3: 441. 1898.
Type specimen (holotype): on branches of *Xanthoxylum americanum*, West Troy, Rensselaer Co., New York, Oct 1877, C. H. Peck (a large collection now in two packets).

Seeler (1940) accepted the species in *Thyronectria*.

***xylophilus*, (*Hypomyces*)** Peck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 11: 28. 1884.
*Peckiella xylophila* (Peck) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 9: 944. 1891.

Type specimen (holotype): on decaying wood, Ohio, 1883, Morgan.

*Hypomyces xylophilus* is identical to **Hypomyces armeniacus** Tulasne, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. IV. 13: 12. 1860.

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# Legends for Figures

**Figs. 1-15:**

1. *Myriangium superficialis*: ascospores.

2-4. *Arthothelium lichenalis*: 2. ascoma, side view; 3. ascus; 4. ascospores.

5-7. *Leptopeltis subconfluens*: 5. ascomata, side and top views; 6. ascus; 7. ascospores.

8-10. *Hysterostomella sparsa*: 8. ascoma, top view; 9. ascus and upper cells; 10. ascospores.

11-12. *Tryblidaria fenestrata*: 11. portion of ascoma, side view; 12. ascospores.

13-15. *Trichothyrina tracyi*: 13. ascoma, surface view; 14. ascus; 15. ascospores.

Scale line = 100 μm for Figs. 2, 5, 8, 11; 16 μm for other figures.

**Figs. 16-29**:

16-18. *Cucurbitaria interstitialis*: 16. ascoma, side view; 17. ascus; 18. ascospores.

19. *Melanomma rhododendri*: ascospores from type specimen of *Leptosphaeria kalmiae*.

20-22. *Cucurbitaria longitudinalis*: 20. ascoma, side view; 21. ascus; 22. ascospores.

23-25. *Neodeightonia ramulicola*: 23. ascomata, side view; 24. ascus; 25. ascospores.

26-27. *Phaeosphaeria clavispora*: 26. ascomata, end and long views; 27. ascospores.

28-29. *Phaeosphaeria corallorhizae*: 28. ascoma, side view; 29. ascospores.

Scale line = 200 μm for Figs. 16, 20, 23; 100 μm for Figs. 26, 28; 16 μm for other figures.

**Figs. 30-46**:

30-32. *Teichospora aridophila*: 30. ascoma, side view; 31. ascus; 32. ascospores.

33-34. *Fenestella erratica*: 33. ascoma, side view; 31. ascospores.

35-36. *Byssosphaeria alnea*: 35. ascomata, side view; 36. ascospores.

37-38. *Byssosphaeria salebrosa*: 37. ascoma, side view; 38. ascospores.

39-41. *Byssosphaeria semen*: 39. ascoma, side view; 40. ascus; 41. ascospores.

42-44. *Bertiella rhodospila*: 42. ascoma, side view (from type specimen of *Melogramma effusa*); 43. ascospores (same); 44. ascospores (from isotype specimen of *Sphaeria rhodospila*).

45-46. *Herpotrichia macrotricha*: 45. ascoma, side view; 46. ascospores (from type specimen of *Herpotrichia albidostoma*).

Scale line = 200 μm for Figs. 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 45; 16 μm for other figures.

**Figs. 47-66**:

47-49. *Kirschsteiniothelia recessa*: 47. ascoma, side view; 48. ascus; 49. ascospores.

50. *Kirschsteiniothelia phileura*: ascospores.

51. *Asteromassaria minor*: ascospores.

52-53. *Karstenula shepherdiae*: 52. ascoma, side view; 53. ascospores.

54-55. *Sporormiella sorghophila*: 54. ascoma, side view; 55. ascospores.

56-57. *Pleomassaria monosperma*: 56. ascoma, side view; 57. ascus containing immature ascospore.

58-59. *Caliciopsis arceuthobii*: 58. ascus; 59. young and mature ascospores.

60-62. *Rhynchostoma rubefaciens*: 60. outline of perithecium; 61. asci and paraphyses; 62. ascospores.

61-65. *Jattaea ceanothina*: perithecium, side view; 64. ascus; 65. ascospores.

66. *Romellia cornina*: ascospores.

Scale line = 200 μm for Figs. 52, 56, 60, 63; 100 μm for Figs. 47, 54; 16 μm for other figures.

**Figs. 67-86**:

67-69. *Niesslia pulchriseta*: 67. perithecium, surface view; 68. ascus; 69. ascospores.

70-71. *Litschaueria longipila*: 70. ascus; 71. ascospores.

72-74. *Phaeotrichosphaeria caesariata*: 72. perithecium, outline; 73. ascospores; 74. associated conidial fungus.

75-77. *Hyponectria depressa*: 75. perithecia, outline; 76. ascus; 77. ascospores.

78. *Massaria xanthoxyli*: ascospores.

79-80. *Endoxylina moroides*: 79. ascus; 80. ascospores.

81-83. *Jattaea curvicolla*: 81. perithecia, outline; 82. ascus; 83. ascospores.

84-86. *Anthostomella adusta*: 84. perithecium, outline; 85. ascus apex; 86. ascospores.

Scale line = 100 μm for Figs. 72, 75; 16 μm for other figures.

**Figs. 87-103**:

87-89. *Ophiovalsa trichispora*: 87. perithecium, side view; 88. ascus; 89. ascospores.

90. *Plagiostoma mirabilis*: ascospores.

91-93. *Ceratostomella subdenudata*: 91. perithecium, surface view; 92. ascus; 93. ascospores.

94-96. *Ditopellopsis racemula*: 94. perithecia, side view; 95. ascus; 96. ascospores.

97. *Cryptodiaporthe petiolophila*: ascospores.

98-100. *Mamianiella coryli* var. *spiralis*: 98. perithecium, surface view; 99. ascus; 100. ascospores.

101-103. *Chapeckia nigrospora*: 101. perithecia in stroma, side view; 102. ascus; 103. ascospores.

Scale line = 400 μm for Figs. 91, 101; 200 μm for Fig. 94; 100 μm for Figs. 87, 98; 16 μm for other figures.

**Figs. 104-132**:

104. *Valsa acerina*, holotype: substrate, perithecia, ascospores.

105. *Xylaria acuta*, holotype: stroma, perithecia, asci, ascospores.

106. *Valsa alni*, holotype: substrate, perithecia top view, perithecia side view, asci, ascospores.

107. *Sphaerella alnicola*, holotype: substrate, perithecia, asci, ascospores.

108. *Nectria apocyni*, holotype: substrate, perithecia, ascus, ascospores.

109. *Diatrype betulina*, holotype: substrate, perithecia side view, asci, ascospores.

110. *Venturia pulchella*, isolectotype: substrate, perithecium, asci, ascospores.

111. *Venturia compacta*, holotype: substrate, perithecia, asci, ascospores.

112. *Venturia curviseta*, holotype: substrate, perithecium, setum, asci, ascospores.

113. *Diaporthe farinosa*, holotype: substrate, perithecia, asci, ascospores.

114. *Valsa femoralis*, holotype: substrate, perithecia, ascus, ascospores.

115. *Xylaria grandis*, holotype: stroma, perithecia, ascus, ascospores.

116. *Hypoxylon howeianum*, presumably from type: substrate with stroma, stroma with perithecia, ascus, ascospores.

117. *Valsa impulsa*, from specimen labelled "Adirondack Mtns.": ascus, ascospores.

118. *Hysterium macrosporium*, holotype: substrate with ascomata, ascus, ascospores.

119. *Lophiostoma magnatum*, holotype: substrate, perithecium, ascospores.

120. *Chaetomium melioloides*, holotype: substrate, perithecium, appendage, ascospores.

121. *Lophiotrema parasitica*, presumably from type: perithecia in substrate, single perithecium, ascus, ascospores.

122. *Sphaeria parnassiae*, holotype: substrate, ascospores.

123. *Sphaeria petiolophila*, holotype: perithecium, asci, ascospores.

124. *Diatrype platasca*, holotype: substrate, perithecia in substrate, perithecia in side view, asci, ascospores.

125. *Hypomyces polyporinus*, presumably from type: perithecium, ascus, ascospores.

126. *Valsa sambucina*, holotype: ascus, ascospores.

127. *Sphaeria staphylina*, holotype: substrate, ascus, ascospores.

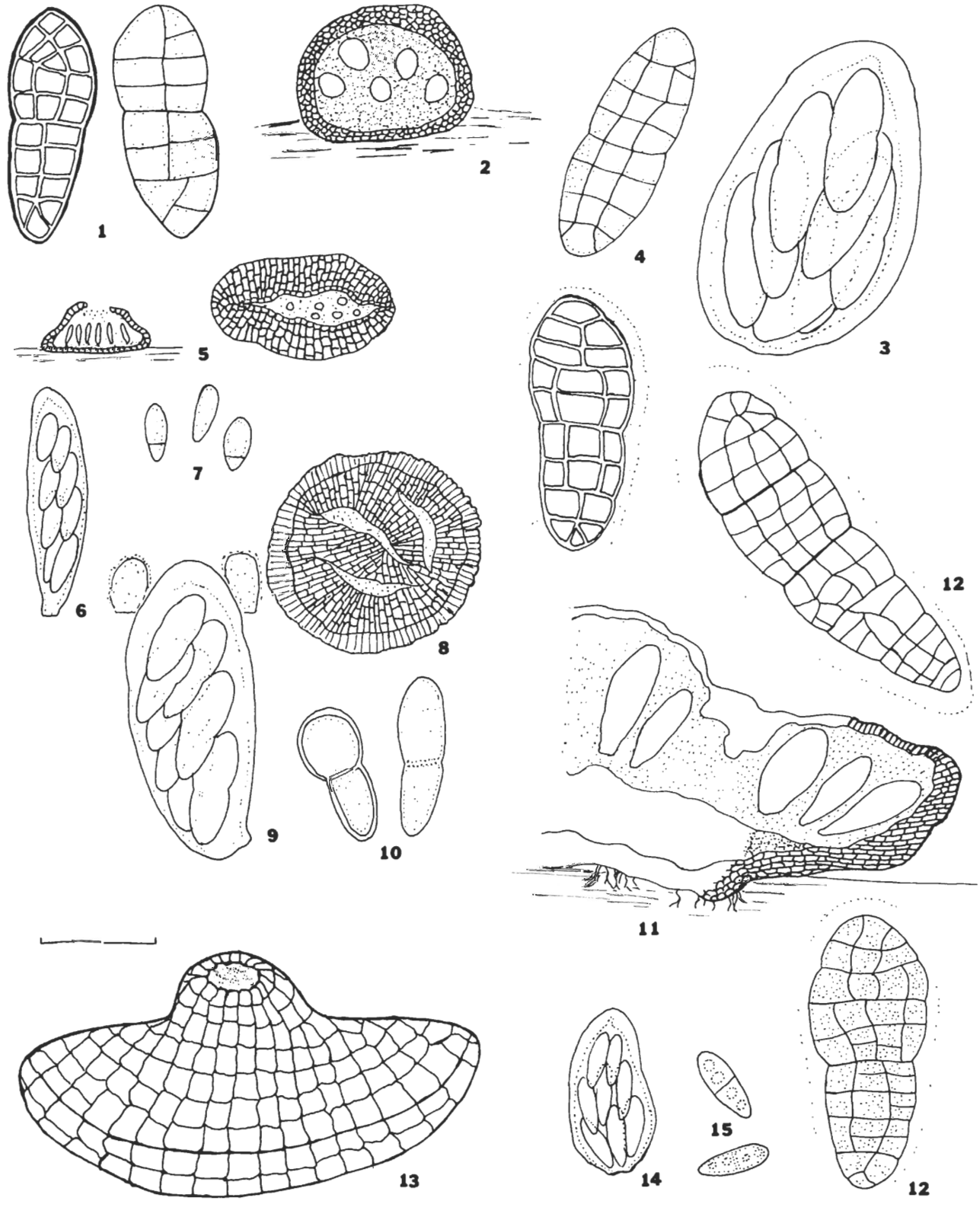
128. *Sphaeria taxicola*, holotype: substrate, perithecium side view, perithecia top view, asci, ascospores.

129. *Valsa thujae*, holotype: substrate, asci, ascospores.

130. *Lophiostoma triseptata*, lectoparatype: ascus, ascospores.

131. *Microsphaera vaccinii*, West Albany, Oct.: perithecium with appendages, perithecium with asci.

132. *Leptosphaeria variegata*, holotype: substrate, perithecium, asci, ascospores.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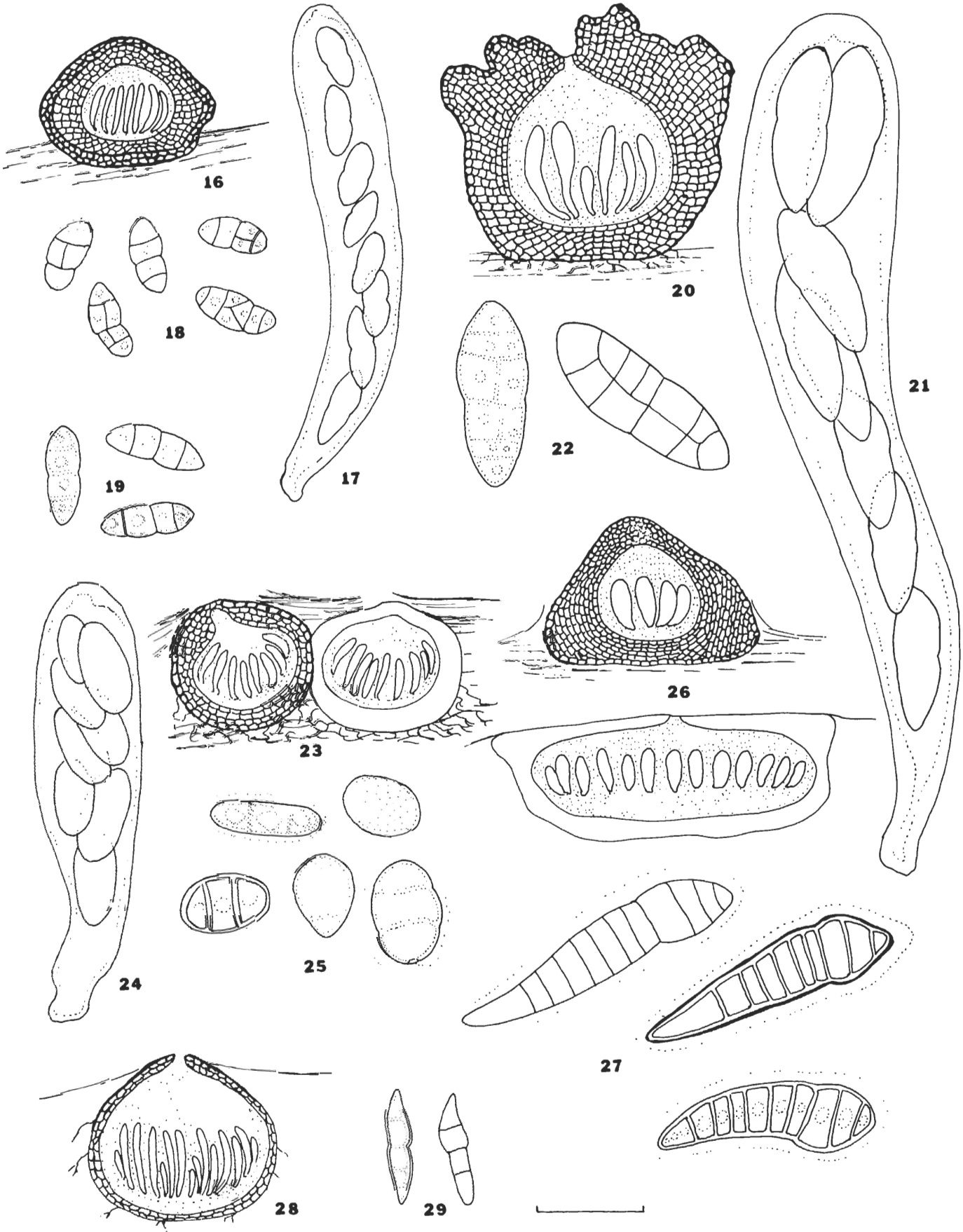
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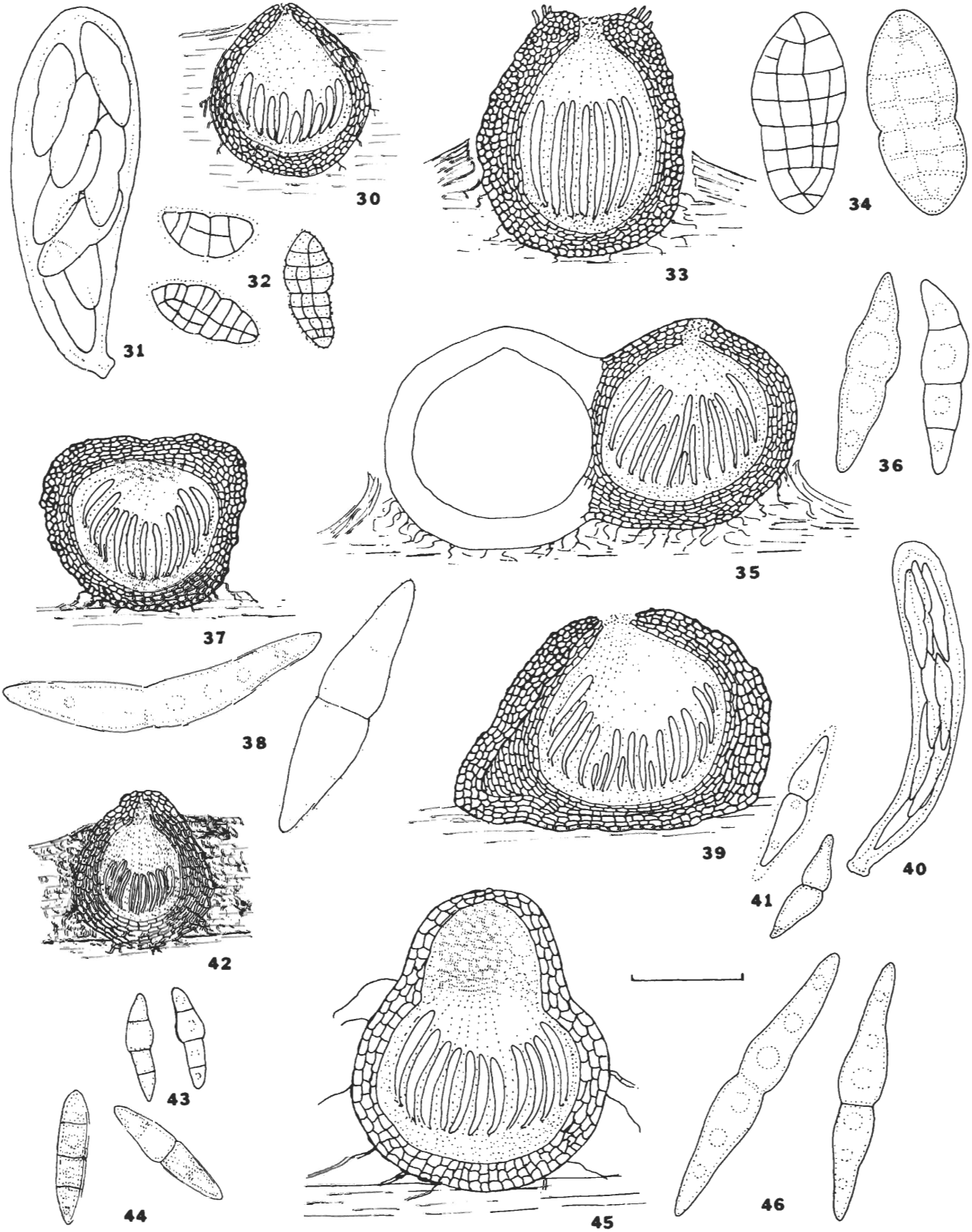
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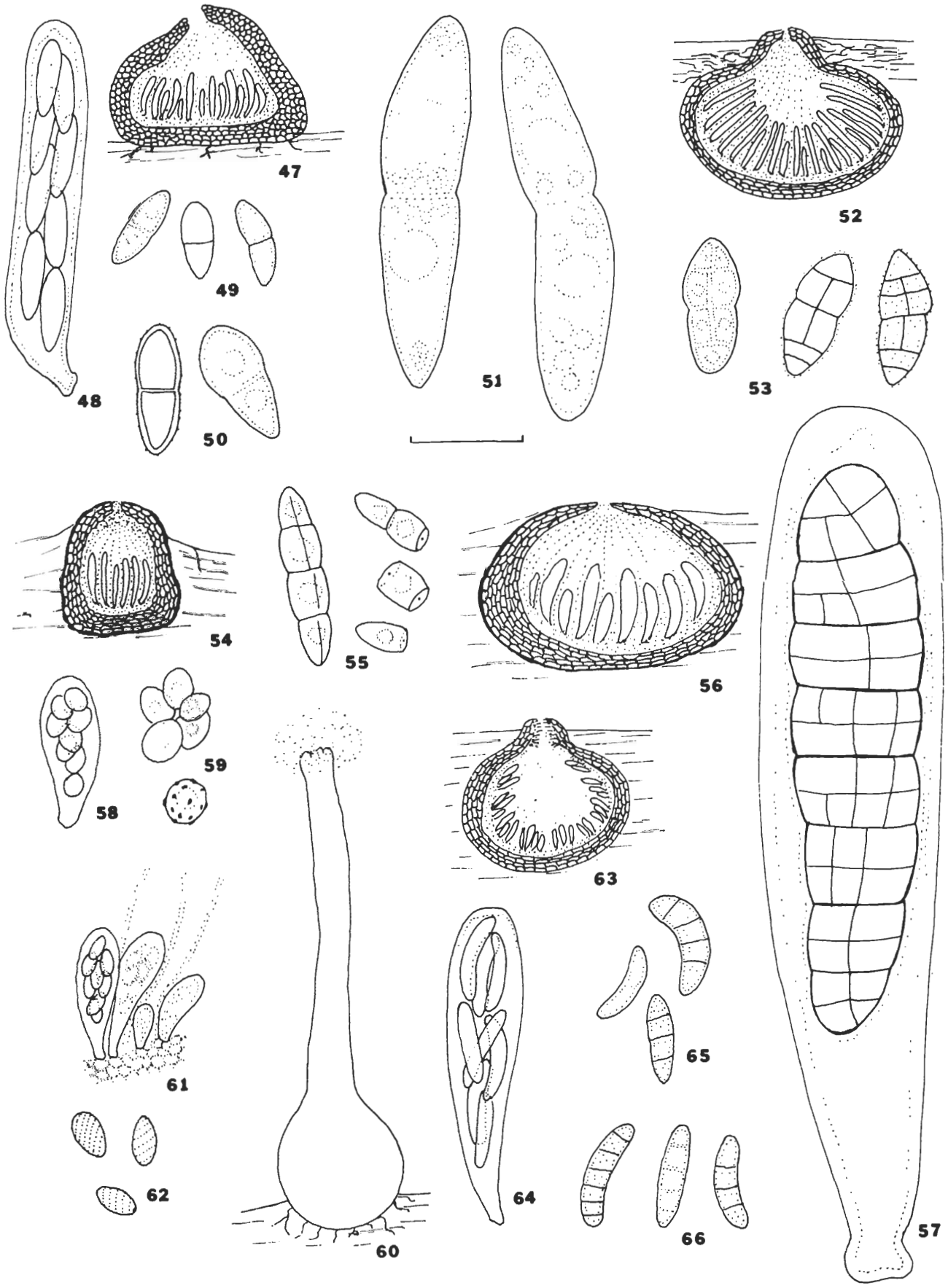
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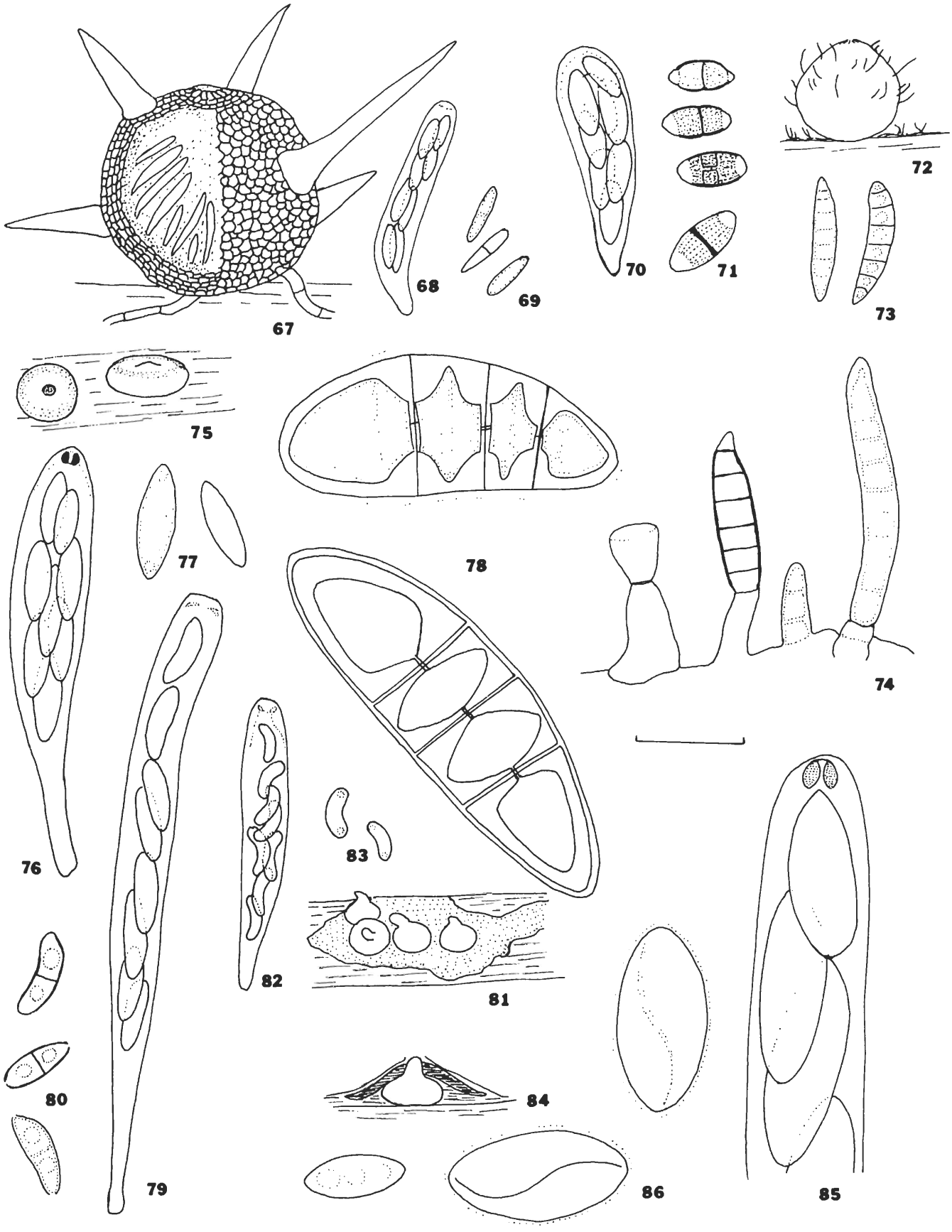
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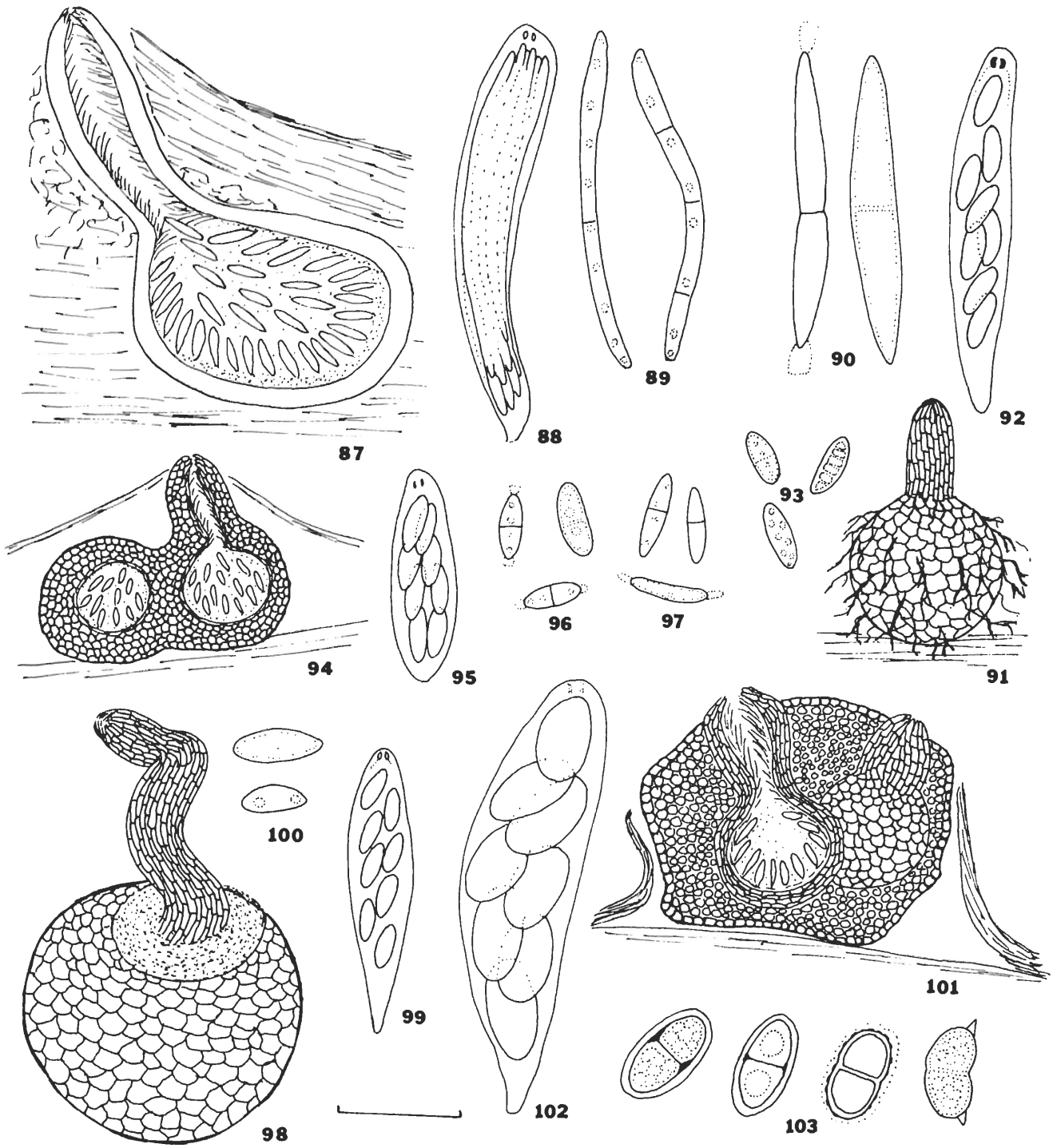
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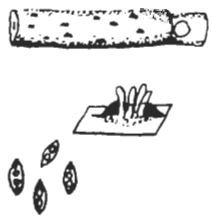

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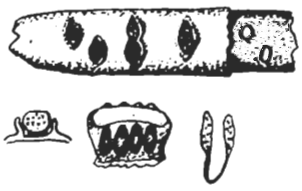

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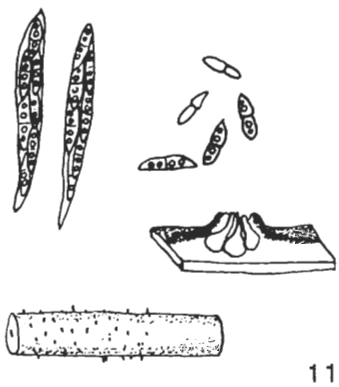

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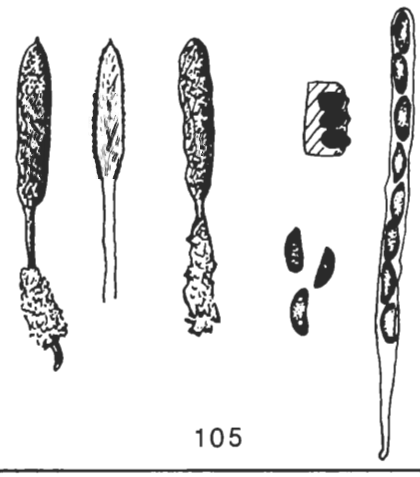

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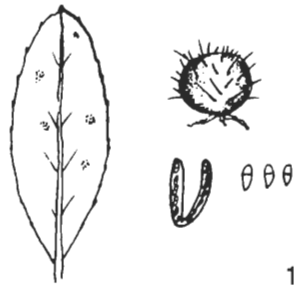

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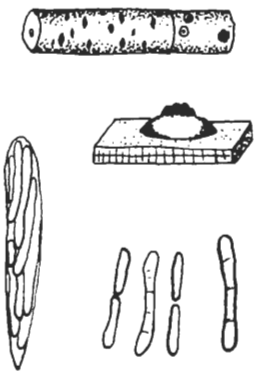

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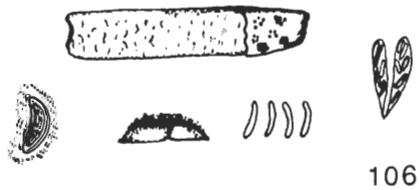

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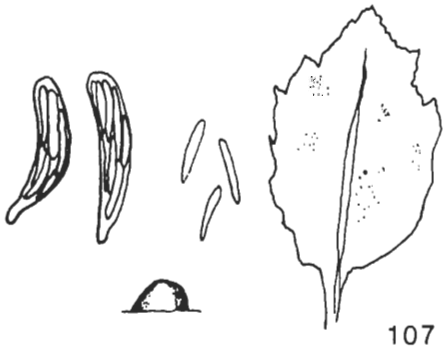

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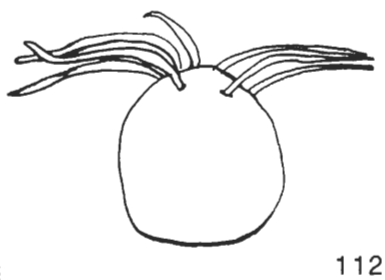

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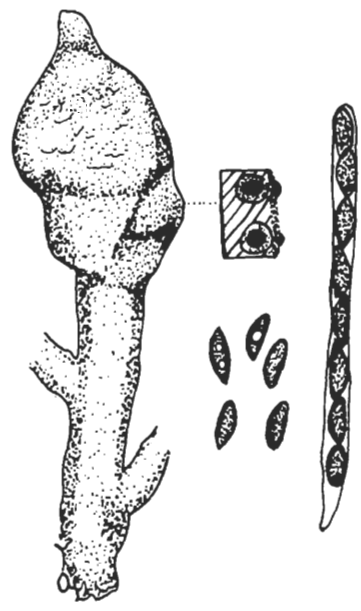

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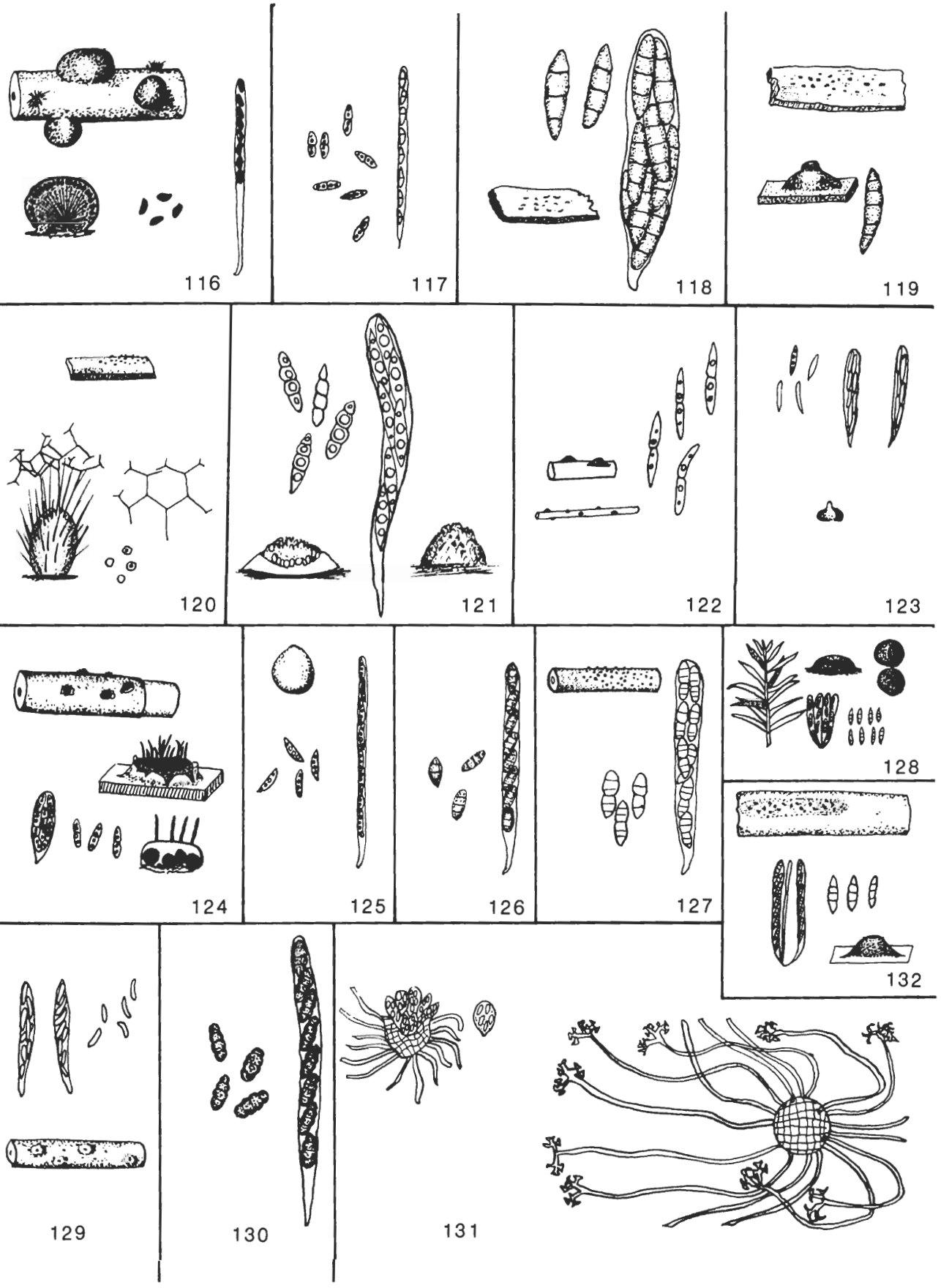
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# Index to Fungus Taxa

## (Names in boldface indicate new combinations)

# Index to Host Taxa

New York State Education Department
Albany, New York 12234



85-7325
58600

Bulletin 459
ISSN 0278-3355
ISBN 1-55557-005-4