XXIII. A SURVEY OF THE WATER MOLDS OCCUR-RING IN THE SOILS OF NORTH CAROLINA, WISCON-SIN AND OKLAHOMA

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During the autumn of 1924 the writer found for the first time that many of the typically aquatic fungi occurred in the soils. In the 200 collections of soil from Chapel Hill, N. C., the following molds appeared the number of times named, two to twelve inches depth in the various soils:

Saprolegnia ferax, one time; Isoachlya eccentrica, 5 times; Achlya carolinians, 27 times; A. flagellata, 17 times; A. hypogyna, once; A. racemosa, once; Threustotheca clavata, 6 times; Dictyuchus sterile, twice; Aphanomyces laevia, once; A. stellatus, 3 times; Olpidiopsis species, twice; Allomyces arbuscula, twice; Pythicum deBaryanum, 38 times; P. monospermum, 30 times; Leptolegnia subterranea (N. Sp), 11 times; Pythiopsia intermedia (N. Sp.), 3 times; Geolegnio inflata (N. genus and N. Sp.), 3 times; Geolegnia septisporangia (N. genus and species), twice.

During the previous summer, while at the University of Wisconsin, the following species were found in two hundred collections, under about the same conditions as at Chapel Hill:

Saprolegnia ferax, 4 times; Achlya species, 4 times; Dictyuchus sterile, 3 times; Allomyces arbuscula, 3 times; Olipdiopsis, 2 times; Geloegnia inflata, 35 times; G. Septisporangia, 12 times; Pythicum deBaryanum, 12 times; P. proliferum, 9 times; unidentified Pythiums, 23 times; Thraustetheca (N. Sp.), 10 times.

Since September 1, 1296, in Oklahoma (Shawnee, O. B. U.) the following species have been found in 26 collections:

Saprolegnia ferax, twice; Achlya species, once; Geolegnia inflata, 7 times; G. septisporangia, once; Thraustotheca (New Wisconsin form), two times.