

## XXIV A NEW SPECIES OF WATER MOLD FROM WISCONSIN

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While at the University of Wisconsin during the summer of 1926 the author isolated several times a new species of water mold closely resembling *Thraustotheca*, and placed by him in that genus.

The mycelium forms a dense opaque mat when the plant is grown on bits of hemp seed, with threads distinguishable only at the outer edges, hyphae 5.12-28.48 $\mu$  broad, usually 10.24-12.8 $\mu$ ; Ring growth on bits of hemp seed up to 10mm within five days; growth on corn meal agar up to 33 mm within ten days. Primary sporangia formed after one day, the majority of the sporangia being long club-shaped, a few however being broader in the middle or below the middle, in which cases the spores are formed as in *Thraustotheca clavata*, or the sporangia may be long and slender, with a single row of spores, in which case the spores are formed as in *Geolegnia septisporangia*; or a combination of the above types may be found; secondary sporangia formed immediately below the primary or by proliferation from below; sometimes intercalary; 10.24-12.8 $\mu$ , without any swimming stage. Oogonia abundant, borne singly and apically on branches smaller than the main hyphae, usually within three days; 21-33 $\mu$ , mostly 21-25 $\mu$ ; walls smooth, wavy, or with projections. Eggs one to each Oogonium, eccentric, with one large lateral oil droplet, as in *Achyla caroliniana* or *Geolegnia* species, eggs 18-25 $\mu$ , mostly in 18-21 $\mu$ . Antheridia declinous or androgenous. Fertilization un-noticed. The plant was found ten times in 200 collections from Madison, Wisconsin, in various kinds of soils from various places at depths from surface to nine inches.