

Observations: The pale yellowish brown color, the taste and the eccentric stipe along with the pallid gills are distinctive. The spores apparently are white in mass, but the only deposit obtained was thin. The lack of cheilocystidia is also characteristic but is a more difficult character to use since very careful observations must be made. *M. praecox* Murr., *M. mirabilis* (Bres.) Singer, *M. dehiscens* (Kalchbr.) Singer and *M. angelesiana* are other species in which the cheilocystidia are lacking.

Melanoleuca angelesiana sp. nov.

Pileus 5–7 cm. latus, umbonatus vel planus, glaber, subviscidus olivaceo-fuscus; lamellae confertae, latae, cinerae mox albidae, demum fusco-maculatae; stipes 5–6 cm. longus, 10–12 mm. crassus, olivaceo-fuscus, glaber; spora 7–8 (9) \times 4.5–5 (6) μ ; cheilocystidia nulla.—Specimen typicum in Herb. Univ. of Mich. conservatum: Legit prope Lake Angeles, Olympic Mts., Wash., June 25, 1939, A. H. Smith 14,633.

Pileus 5–7 cm. broad, at first with a low obtuse umbo and an inrolled margin, becoming plane or the margin uplifted, glabrous, subviscid to the touch but lacking a gelatinous separable pellicle, opaque when moist, color fuscous to “buffy brown” (dull olive-brown), margin paler grayish brown (“hair-brown”); flesh 2–3 mm. thick at the stipe, tapered to the margin, watery gray when moist, pallid when faded, odor none, taste mild; lamellae crowded, ± 75 reach the stipe, ± 3 tiers of lamellulae, moderately broad (5–7 mm.), narrowed toward the margin, horizontally adnate to slightly adnexed, pale ashy gray becoming pallid or white, the edges even and staining sordid brownish where bruised; stipe 5–6 cm. long, 10–12 mm. thick near the apex, flared slightly at the base and apex, surface concolorous with the pileus or paler, longitudinally fibrous striate, glabrous or with scattered fibrils caused by the shredding of the cuticle, hollow and sordid watery gray within.

Spores 7–8 (9) \times 4.5–5 (6) μ , ellipsoid, covered with strongly amyloid minute warts, with a subhilar depression; basidia four-spored; pleuro- and cheilocystidia not found; gill trama interwoven, not amyloid; pileus trama homogeneous beneath a surface layer of more or less interwoven to subradial hyphae with dark brown contents and not narrower than the hyphae of the trama proper.

Singly along the trail at Lake Angeles, Olympics, Wash., June 25, 1939, A. H. Smith 14,633.

Observations: This species is characterized by the grayish gills which become white in age and stain brownish if bruised, by the lack of cheilocystidia, and lack of any distinctive odor or taste. Unfortunately a spore print was not obtained. *Melanoleuca praecox* Murr. also lacks cheilocystidia, but no mention is made of its gills staining sordid brownish and their color is given as "avellaneous with a murinous tint." This should indicate that its gills and pileus are practically the same color. Such is not the case in *M. angelesiana*.

***Pholiota carbonaria* sp. nov.**

Pileus (1) 2-4 (5) cm. latus, convexus vel planus, viscidus, ferrugineo-squamulosus dein subglaber, luteus dein subfulvus; lamellae confertae, adnatae, angustae, pallidae dein subfulvae; stipes 3-6 cm. longus, 3-6 mm. crassus, squamosus, sordide luteus, squamis cinnabarinis; sporae $5-6.5 \times 4-5.5 \mu$; pleurocystidia $46-63 \times 9-16 \mu$, fusoid ventricosa.—Specimen typicum in Herb. Univ. of Mich. conservatum: Legit prope Crescent City, Calif., Dec. 7, 1937, A. H. Smith 9500.

Pileus (1) 2-4 (5) cm. broad, broadly convex, becoming plane or slightly umbonate, sometimes the disc slightly depressed in age, surface with a separable viscid pellicle and at first covered by concentric rows of small "hazel" to "ferruginous" fibrillose scales (scales very bright fiery red) on a "warm buff" to "antimony-yellow" (pale yellow) background, ground color gradually changing to nearly "cinnamon-brown" (rather dark brown) in age and the scales becoming a duller reddish brown; flesh watery brown, thick in the disc, tapering slightly toward the margin, odor and taste not distinctive; lamellae crowded, bluntly adnate, narrow, equal, white when young, sometimes grayish (not yellow), becoming nearly "snuff-brown" (dull yellowish brown) at maturity, edges slightly crenulate; stipe 3-6 cm. long, 3-6 mm. thick, equal, compressed or terete, flesh sordid watery yellow, solid below but tubular above, surface covered to near the apex by small "hazel" or "ferruginous" recurved fibrillose scales, ground color sordid yellowish, the apex yellowish and merely pruinose.

Spores $5-6.5 \times 4-4.5 \mu$, ellipsoid to subovoid, not truncate, smooth, nearly cinnamon-brown when revived in KOH; basidia four-spored; pleurocystidia very abundant, $46-63 \times 9-16 \mu$, fusoid ventricose, subacute, smooth or with a resinous encrustation over the apex; cheilocystidia $24-32 \times 8-12 \mu$, subsaccate to subfusoid, obtuse, hyaline; gill trama with a central strand of regularly arranged floccose hyphae, the subhymenium gelatinous