

ANNULARIA, Schulz.

Pileus regular, fleshy; gills free from the stem, and with the spores flesh-coloured at maturity; stem central, furnished with a persistent ring; volva absent.

Known at once among the Rhodosporæ by the ringed stem.

***Annularia levis* (Kromb.), Schulz.**

Pileus about 2 in. across, convex, thin, expanded, very obtuse, pure white or the disc with a brownish tinge, even, either perfectly glabrous or broken up into very minute squamules; flesh 2-3 lines thick, rather firm, white; gills free and distant from the stem, 2-3 lines broad in front, thin, margin entire, rather crowded, for a long time white, then salmon-colour; spores broadly elliptical, with a basal apiculus, smooth, 1-guttulate, salmon-colour, $6-7 \times 4 \mu$; stem about 2 in. long, base clavate, attenuated upwards, 3-4 lines thick at the apex, often incurved, hollow, even, smooth, silky, pure white, ring rather distant, persistent, becoming loose, white, the erect margin rather timid.

Annularia levis, Schulzer, Verb. Oester. Zool. Bot. Gesell., 1868, p. 49.

Agaricus levis, Krombh., pl. iv., p. 16, tab. 26, f. 16-17.

The species described above agrees with Krombholz's figure and description in every respect, except that the surface of the pileus was in some specimens broken up into minute, more or less, squarrose squamules. In other specimens, however, it was absolutely glabrous, hence the remark by Fries that the present differs from *Agaricus cretaceus* in the absolutely glabrous pileus requires qualification; the spores of *A. cretaceus* are, however, smaller, of a different shape and colour, the gills also become brown.

The figure of *Lepiota Schulzeri*, Fries, in Kalchbrenner's "Icon. Sel. Hym. Hung." Tab. 2, Fig. 2, corresponded so accurately with my specimens when the gills were white, as did also the accompanying text, that I had no hesitation in referring my specimens to that species, and was very much astonished to find two days afterwards that the gills in my specimens had become pink, and that a copious mass of salmon-coloured spores had been shed. The gills in the above quoted figure are of a decided yellowish pink, but this point is not noted by Fries, although this specific character was drawn up from those figures. The spores in *S. Schulzeri* also agree with those of *S. levis* according to the measurements given by Kalchbrenner. Certainly quite distinct from *A. cretaceus*.

On the ground among shrubs. Kew Gardens.

***Agaricus (Flammula) rubicundula*, Rev.**

Pileus 4-6 cm. broad, fleshy, convex, then plane, often splitting at the margin, viscid at first and innately fibrillose, soon becoming smooth, yellow, then tinged with red and at length tawny orange; margin at first veiled, veil white then yellowish, finally reddening like the rest of the pileus; stem 5-6 cm. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. thick,

solid, whitish, then tinged with red, yellowish at the base, fibrillose below the veil and becoming red, white, mealy at the apex; flesh of both pileus and stem bright yellow, then lighter; gills adnate with a sinus or adnato-decurrent, often forming a marked ring-like zone at the apex of the stem and occasionally breaking away naturally, crowded, 3-4 mm. broad, at first light ochre, then ferruginous; margin unequal and tinging red with age or when bruised; trama orange and then lighter; spores ferruginous, $9-10 \times 4-5 \mu$; smell none, taste acid.

Growing on the ground in woods under scrub oak. Whole plant reddening when touched and with age. Allied to *Ag.* (*Flammula*) *astragalinus*, Fr., from which it differs (1) in the pileus being viscid and innato-fibrillose; (2) in the veil not being appendiculate; (3) in the stem being solid and stouter, and with no fibrillose scales; (4) in the flesh being bright yellow and never turning black when wounded; (5) in the absence of a floccose margin to the gills; (6) in its growth on the ground.

Wyre Forest, July, 1893. (C. Rea.)

~~**Lactarius violascens**, Fries.~~

~~Pileus about 2 in. across, convex at first, soon becoming expanded and, more or less depressed at the disc, no trace of umbo present, even, glabrous, dry, grey or pale brown with darker zones; flesh thick, white, firm; gills slightly decurrent, crowded, white, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ line broad; stem 2 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and more thick, equal, even, glabrous, solid, greyish white, milk white, becoming violet on exposure to the air, mild (becoming acid?).~~

~~*Lactarius violascens*, Fries., Epicr., p. 342.~~

~~*Agaricus violascens*, Otto, Pers., 34, No. 30, Carn. Germ.: Krombh., t. 14, f. 13-14.~~

~~Reported from Deeside in Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist., Oct., 1893.~~

~~It is much to be regretted that an independent detailed description of this rare and interesting fungus did not accompany the record, as such would probably have cleared up certain doubtful points, added spore dimensions, etc.~~

~~**Caldesiella ferruginosa**, Sacc.~~

~~In "British Fungus-Flora," Vol. 3, p. 166, some doubt is expressed as to whether the present species belong to the Basidiomycetes. An examination of living material, collected at the last Y. N. U. annual foray, revealed the presence of large typical tetrasporous basidia scattered amongst the loose hyphæ forming the downy spines.~~

~~**Fomes roseus**, Fries, *Hym. Eur.*, 562.~~

~~Pileus corky, then woody, hard, triquetrous, even, rather banded, externally and internally rosy, externally becoming sooty brown, or blackish grey, internally floccosely fibrous; pores minute, round, rose-coloured pink.~~

~~On rotten wood. Essex Field Club. First English record.~~

~~Perennial. 1-2 in. broad, 1 in. high, becoming stratosc. Edge of hymenium barren.~~