

## ARMILLARIA APPENDICULATA.

Pileus broadly convex, glabrous, whitish, often tinged with ferruginous or brownish-ferruginous on the disk, flesh white or whitish; lamellae close, rounded behind, whitish; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, solid, bulbous, whitish, the veil either membranous or webby, white, commonly adhering in fragments to the margin of the pileus; spores subelliptical, .0003 in. long, .0002 broad. Pileus 2-4 in. broad; stem 1.5-3.5 in. long; 5-10 lines thick.

Auburn, Alabama. October. C. F. Baker.

The general appearance of this species is suggestive of *Tricholoma album*, but the presence of a veil separates it from that fungus and places it in the genus *Armillaria*. The veil, however, is often slight lacerated or webby and adherent to the margin of the pileus.

## CLITOCYBE TARDA.

Pileus fleshy but rather thin, easily splitting when old, but firm when young and fresh, convex becoming nearly plane or somewhat centrally depressed, sometimes slightly umbonate, glabrous, hygrophanous, brown when moist, grayish or grayish-brown when dry, the margin at first deflexed or incurved, flesh white, inodorous; lamellae subhorizontal, moderately close, rather fragile, adnate or slightly decurrent, often eroded on the edge, at first with a pale violaceous tint, becoming whitish; stem short, equal or tapering downwards, solid, fibrillose, colored like the pileus; spores elliptical, .0003 in. long, .00016 broad. Pileus 1-3 in. broad; stem about 1 in. long, 1-3 lines thick.

Ground in greenhouses. Lynn, Massachusetts. December. Mrs. A. P. Doughty.

The species is referable to the second section of the tribe Orbiformes. The stem, when viewed by the aid of a lens, appears to be longitudinally and interruptedly rimulous from the separation of the fibrils. These are somewhat reticulately connected as in the stem of *C. cyathiformis*. The lamellae easily split transversely, and sometimes separate from the pileus at their inner extremity.

There are two forms. The darker colored one may be taken as the typical form. It is firmer, more regular, and under a lens sometimes appears to be minutely innately fibrillose. The other may be designated as

## CLITOCYBE TARDA PALLIDIOR.

Pileus paler, more fragile and irregular, more apt to be cen-

trally depressed, somewhat striate on the margin when dry, sometimes eccentric; lamellae of the young plant with a flesh-colored tint.

The species is separated from *C. diatreta* by its darker and differently colored pileus and by its solid stem.

#### HYGROPHROUS CUSPIDATUS.

Pileus thin, subcampanulate, glabrous, cuspidate, bright red; lamellae broad, ventricose, yellow; stem slender, equal, glabrous, hollow; spores elliptical, .00045-.0006 in. long, .00025-.0003 broad. Pileus 6-10 lines broad; stem 1-2 in. long, about 1 line thick.

Ottawa, Canada. September. J. Macoun.

This fungus is closely allied to *H. conicus*, of which it might easily be taken to be a variety, but its more slender habit, its strongly cuspidate pileus and its longer and comparatively more narrow spores lead me to separate it. As in that species the plants are apt to turn more or less black in drying.

#### COLLYBIA LUXURIANS

Pileus thin, convex or subcampanulate, often irregular from its mode of growth, obtuse or umbonate, glabrous, moist, brown; lamellae narrow, close, whitish; stems caespitose, equal, flexuous, hollow, brown, thinly clothed above with a minute grayish pulverulent villosity which is often more dense and tomentose toward the base; spores elliptical, .00025-.0003 in. long, .00016 broad. Pileus 2-4 in. broad; stem 3-4 in. long, 2-3 lines thick.

Under brush heaps. Auburn, Alabama. July. Underwood.

This is a large caespitose and luxuriant appearing species, but as the specimens were not accompanied by notes of the characters of the fresh plant it can only be imperfectly described. The pileus was said to be very moist when fresh and it was probably hygrophanous. In the dried state it is a dull, reddish brown, closely approaching Mars' brown. Its margin is more or less wavy, lobed and striate. The species is apparently related to *C. confluens*, but it is a much larger plant with a darker colored pileus. Its place is probably among the Confertipedes.

#### OMPHALIA PUBESCENTIPES.

Pileus thin, convex, umbilicate, glabrous, reddish-tawny, sometimes paler on the margin; lamellae moderately close, decurrent, whitish; stem slender, pubescent, tawny with a tawny mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores elliptical, .00025 in. long, .00016 broad. Pileus 2-4 lines broad; stem about 1 in. long, .5 line thick.