differs in habitat, color and the prominent mycelial strands. In this last character it bears some resemblance to P. vaillantei (DC.) Fr.

**Hydnum umbilicatum n. sp.**

PLATE K, FIG. 14–18

Pileus fleshy, convex, glabrous, umbilicate, reddish buff or burnt sienna color, flesh white, taste mild; aculei plane in the mass, fragile, nearly equal, a little paler than the pileus; stem nearly equal, glabrous, solid, whitish; spores globose, .0003-.0004 of an inch in diameter.

Pileus 6–18 lines broad; stem 1-1.5 inches long, 2-4 lines thick. Among fallen leaves in woods. Hague. September.

This species is related to H. repandum and H. rufescens, from both of which it is easily separated by its small but usually deep and distinct umbilicus. Sometimes a definite line separates the paler margin from the more highly colored center of the pileus. In the last report it was mentioned as a form of H. rufescens.

**Thelephora multipartita Schw.**

Grassy ground under trees. Bolton. August. This species is variable in size, in the number of divisions of the pileus and consequently in its general appearance. It is related to T. anthocephaia and T. caryophyllea, but the upper surface of the pileus or of its component parts is usually paler than in these species.

**Thelephora exigua n. sp.**

Pileus very thin, submembranaceous, tubaeform or infundibuliform, faintly radiately fibrous striate, slightly lacerate on the margin, pale alutaceous; hymenium even or faintly striate, pruinously pubescent, pallid; stem slender, solid, pruinously pubescent, brownish; spores elliptic, .00016 of an inch long, about half as broad.

Pileus 1.5–3 lines broad; stem 2–3 lines long. Vegetable mold. Westport, Essex co. October.