

edge, tawny; stem short, curved, generally eccentric, rarely central, brownish, sometimes mealy or pulverulent; spores broadly elliptical, 9-10  $\mu$  long; 6  $\mu$  broad, commonly uninucleate.

Pileus 4-8 mm. broad; stem 2-4 mm. long.

On oak rails, Michigan. January. Prof. W. J. Beal.

The grayish tint of the pileus is due to the minute grayish floccose squamules. Occasionally the stem is central and the pileus is slightly umbilicate.

#### AGARICUS TABULARIS.

Pileus very thick, fleshy, firm, convex, deeply rimose-areolate, whitish, flesh whitish, tinged with yellow, the areolae pyramidal, truncate, the sides horizontally striate, their apices sometimes tomentose; lamellae narrow, close, free, blackish-brown when mature; stem short, thick, solid; spores broadly elliptical, 7.5-9  $\mu$  long, 6-7.5  $\mu$  broad, generally containing a single large nucleus.

Pileus 5-10 cm. broad; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. thick.

In clay soil by roadsides, Craig, Colorado. August. E. Bethel.

This species is remarkable for the peculiar upper surface of the pileus which is broken into pyramidal areas. The sides of these are marked by parallel lines in such a way that they appear as if formed by small tablets placed one upon another, each successive tablet being a little smaller than the one immediately preceding it. Only dried and broken specimens have been seen by me and the notes of the collector do not give the color of the young lamellae. There is a trace of a thick annulus on the broken stem of one specimen.

#### **HYPHOLOMA AMBIGUUM.**

Pileus thin, convex, becoming nearly plane, glabrous, subviscid when moist, straw color inclining to pale orange, the margin in immature plants appendiculate with the remains of the white thick veil which in very young plants conceals the lamellae, but which in mature ones wholly disappears; flesh white; lamellae close, adnexed, grayish at first, changing to dark brown where wounded, becoming blackish-brown with age; stem slender, equal, stuffed or hollow, squamose near the base, paler than the pileus; spores elliptical, 12.5-15  $\mu$  long, 7.5  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 5-13 cm. broad; stem 12-22 cm. long.

Fir woods. Portland, Oregon. November. Lane.

The dried specimens have the general appearance of some species of *Stropharia*, but the appendiculate character of the veil and the entire absence of an annulus indicate that the species is a *Hypholoma*.

#### GOMPHIDIUS OREGONENSIS.

Pileus at first convex, becoming nearly plane or somewhat centrally depressed, viscid, brown or dark-brown, becoming black in drying, taste sweet and pleasant; lamellæ numerous, rather close, adnate or slightly decurrent, blackish in the dried plant; stem short, solid, equal or slightly tapering upward, colored like the pileus; spores oblong, 10-12.5  $\mu$  long, 4-5  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 5-10 cm. broad; stem 2.5-5 cm. long, 4-10 mm. thick.

Fir woods, Oregon. September to December. Lane.

Dr. Lane writes that this species is edible and grows so abundantly in fir woods that it might be gathered by wagon loads and might be made a source of an abundant food supply.

#### SOLENTIA ANOMALOIDES.

Densely cespitose, tufts 2-6 mm. broad; cups stipitate, cyathiform, one-fourth to one-half a line broad, externally clothed with an appressed villosity, grayish-ochraceous or subcervine, whitish within, the margin incurved; spores oblong or cylindrical, 10-12.5  $\mu$  long, 3-4  $\mu$  broad.

Dead bark of plum trees. Michigan. February. Beal.

This species is closely related to *S. anomala*, but the cups are more expanded, the villosity appressed and the spores longer. Neither do the cups appear to spring from a visible floccose mycelium.

#### CLAVARIA NEBULOSA.

Clubs simple, closely gregarious, 2.5-12 cm. high, fragile, hollow, narrowed toward each end, isabelline or clay color, sometimes clouded with darker hues, apt to become blackish in drying; spores oblong or narrowly elliptical, 6-7.5  $\mu$  long, 3.5-4  $\mu$  broad.

Sandy soil, Sandy Point, Newfoundland. September. Waghorne.

#### STEGANOSPORIUM ACERINUM.

Acervuli subcutaneous; spores oozing out and forming black masses on the surface of the matrix, obovate, 50-60  $\mu$  long,