

In our plant there is apparently a tendency to branch and divide more freely at the apex of the frond and less freely and deeply at the apices of the segments than in the European. So far as I know it has not before been found in this country. Probably there will be a considerable demand for it by lovers and propagators of ferns, but it is to be hoped that specimens will not be taken so freely from the patch as to destroy the station.

Isoetes echinospora Durieu.

Cheney pond. August.

Riccia fluitans L. var. *Sullivantii* Aust.

Muddy places in ditches. Selkirk. June.

Collybia Familia Pk.

This species is not rare in Cattaraugus county. It grows in clusters of very many individuals on old prostrate trunks and decaying wood of hemlock. It varies in color from nearly white to brown. It is somewhat hygrophorous and the stem is more or less villose-tomentose at the base. It is allied to *C. acervata*, but the pileus is not umbonate, there are no rufous or incarnate tints either in the pileus lamellæ or stem, and the spores are minute and globose .00012 to .00016 inch in diameter, not elliptical as in that species.

Pleurotus atrocæruleus Fr.

In Sylloge the spores of this species are said to be globose, 2 to 3 mk. in diameter. If this is correct then the plant referred to this species in Report 39, p. 65, must be distinct. On the other hand both Smith and Cooke represent the spores of this species as elliptical and closely agreeing with those of the American plant in dimensions.

On the supposition that the English mycologists are correct in their representations of the spores of this species our plant can scarcely be more than a variety differing in color from the type. Fine specimens were found at Carrollton growing on the trunk of a cucumber tree. It seems best at least to designate it as a variety, for it does not appear to exhibit at all the dark blue hue so characteristic of the type.

Var. griseus. Pileus grayish or grayish-brown, clothed with rather coarse pointed whitish or grayish hairs; lamellæ not broad; spores elliptical, sometimes slightly curved, .0003 in. long, .00016 broad.

The pileus is sometimes attached by the vertex, and the margin is often beautifully crenately lobed or scalloped.

Entoloma cyaneum *Pk.*

Decaying logs in woods. Morehouseville. July. These specimens differ from the type in having the pileus grayish-brown and the stem wholly bluish. The species approaches *E. griseo-cyaneum* very closely, but differs in the color of the pileus. It is very rare.

Pholiota discolor *Pk.*

Two forms of this species are found. One has a scattered mode of growth, the other a cæspitose. The latter was found on decaying wood of birch, *Betula lutea*, at Morehouseville. The species is allied to *P. marginata*, from which it is readily distinguished by its viscid pileus.

Stropharia squamosa *Fr.*

Specimens collected near Salamanca agree very closely with the description of this species, but they differ in having the pileus of a beautiful orange-red color. In this respect, and indeed in many other respects, they agree better with the description of *Stropharia thrausta*, but disagree in having the pileus neither hygrophaneous nor glabrous. The plants are generally rather slender, though individuals occur having a stout stem and a pileus three or four inches broad. This is viscid and beautifully adorned with whitish superficial scales which are easily destroyed. The margin is often appendiculate. The lamellæ are broad and subdistant, and the stem is long, hollow, floccose-squamosa and annulate. The whole plant is fragile, but this may be due in a measure to the fact that it is apt to be infested by the larvæ of insects. It is probably to be considered a variety of *S. squamosa* and is apparently equivalent to *Agaricus thraustus* var. *aurantiacus* of Cooke's Illustrations.

Boletus punctipes *Pk.*

Under pine trees. Corning, Steuben county. September. This species had not been observed by me since its discovery in 1878. The spores when first dropped are olive green on white paper, but the greenish hue soon fades or rather changes to brownish-ochraceous.

Coniophora puteana *Fr.*

If this species is rightly understood by me it is, as Fries says, a very variable one. It varies not only in the color of the hymenium but also in its character and in that of the margin. The hymenium