

The species is allied to *L. insulsus*, from which it is distinct by its zoneless pileus, tomentose young margin and tardily acrid taste. The stem is without spots and obscurely rugulose-reticulated, as in some species of *Russula*. The tomentose young margin puts the species among the *Tricholomoidei* near *L. pubescens*.

Lactarius mutabilis, *n. sp.*

[Plate 1. Figs. 1 to 4.]

Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, zonate when moist, reddish-brown, the disk and zones darker, zoneless when dry, flesh colored like the pileus, milk sparse, white, taste mild; lamellae narrow, close, adnate, whitish, with a yellowish or cream-colored tint when old; stem equal or tapering upward, stuffed or spongy within, glabrous, colored like the pileus; spores subglobose, rough, .0003 in. broad.

Pileus 2 to 4 in. broad; stem 1 to 2 in. long, 3 to 5 lines thick.

Low, damp places. Selkirk and Yaphank. June and September.

The species is allied to *L. subdulcis*, from which the larger size and zonate pileus separate it. The zones disappear in the dry plant, and this change in the marking of the pileus suggests the specific name. They appear to be formed by concentric series of more or less confluent spots and are suggestive of such species as *L. deliciosus* and *L. subpurpureus*.

Russula brevipes, *n. sp.*

[Plate 2. Figs. 5 to 8.]

Pileus at first convex and umbilicate, then infundibuliform, dry, glabrous or slightly villose on the margin, white, sometimes varied with reddish-brown stains, flesh whitish, taste mild, slowly becoming slightly acrid; lamellae thin, close, adnate or slightly rounded behind, white; stem very short, solid, white; spores globose, verruculose, .0004 to .0005 in. in diameter.

Pileus 3 to 5 in. broad; stem 6 to 10 lines long, 6 to 10 lines thick.

Sandy soil in pine woods. Quogue. September.

This species is related to *Russula delica*, but is easily distinguished by its short stem and crowded lamellae. The pileus also is not shining and the taste is tardily somewhat acrid. From *Lactarius exsuccus* it is separated by the character of the lamellae and the very short stem which is about as broad as it is long. The spores also are larger than in that species. The lamellae in the young plant are sometimes studded with drops of water. They are not clearly decurrent. Some of them are forked at the base. The pileus is but slightly raised above the surface of the ground and is generally soiled by adhering dirt and often marked by rusty or fuscous stains. The plants grew in old roads in the woods where the soil had been trodden and compacted.