

~~Dudley 75, Nohara 40, Abrams 200; near Palo Alto, California, Baker 377; Berkeley, California, Harper; near Searsville Lake, California, McMurphy 47.~~

4. *STROPHARIA MAGNIVELARIS* Peck; Harriman Alaska Exped.  
Crypt. 44. 1904

~~Pileus convex, becoming nearly plane, sometimes umbonate, glabrous or obscurely radiately fibrillose or fibrillose-squamose with innate or appressed fibrils, ochraceous-buff when dry; lamellae moderately close, blackish-brown when mature; stems long, slender, glabrous, solid, slightly thickened at the base, whitish, the ring large, membranous, white, persistent; spores ellipsoid-oblong, 14-16 $\mu$  long, 7-8 $\mu$  broad.~~

~~Pileus 2-3 cm. broad; stem 5-7 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.~~

~~Described from specimens collected on the ground at Yakutat Bay, Alaska, Trelease 501, 503. The types at Albany resemble *S. stercoraria*, but have a larger ring, darker gills, and a more radiate-rugose or subsquamose cap.~~

5. *Stropharia semigloboides* sp. nov.

~~Pileus convex, thin, solitary, 1.5 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, shining, somewhat viscid when young, cremeous, ochraceous at the center; lamellae adnate, plane, distant, pale-grayish to fumous, the edges white; spores oblong-ellipsoid, smooth, 2-guttulate, subhyaline with a faint yellowish-brown tint under a microscope, 8  $\times$  4 $\mu$ ; stipe radicate, tapering upward, smooth, glabrous, white, slightly tinted with yellow at the base, 10 cm. long, including the root, 5-8 mm. thick; veil ample, white, fixed, persistent, fimbriate at the margin, colored above with the purplish spores.~~

~~Type collected among leaves in woods near Seattle, Washington, October 20-November 1, 1911, W. A. Murrill 435. Resembling *Stropharia semiglobata*, but differing in habitat, with much paler gills and different spore characters.~~

6. *Stropharia longistriata* sp. nov.

Pileus conic to convex, more or less umbonate, thin, gregarious, 2.5-5 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous, glabrous, radiate-rugose, isabelline to dark-cream on the umbo, whitish to dull-brown on the long-striate margin; lamellae adnate, narrow, plane, not

crowded, often whitish on the edge, pallid to purplish-brown; spores ellipsoid, smooth, 1-2-guttulate, pale-purplish under a microscope,  $7 \times 3.5 \mu$ ; stipe milk-white throughout, smooth, glabrous, tapering upward, hollow, about 6 cm. long and 5 mm. thick; annulus very large, persistent, median, fixed, funnel-shaped.

Collected in abundance on rich earth and decayed chips in an opening in woods near Seattle, Washington, October 20–November 1, 1911, *W. A. Murrill 233 (type), 527, 604, Zeller 89, 122*. Also collected on the ground among dead sticks in woods at Newport, Oregon, *W. A. Murrill 1074*. Similar to *Hypholoma appendiculatum* in general appearance, but always furnished with a conspicuous, persistent annulus.

7. STROPHARIA BILAMELLATA Peck, Bull. Torrey Club **22**: 204.  
1895

Pileus fleshy, convex, even, whitish or yellowish, flesh pure-white; lamellae close, adnate, purplish-brown when mature; stem short, solid, white, with a well-developed pure-white annulus which is striately lamellate on the upper surface; spores ellipsoid, purplish-brown,  $10 \times 5-6 \mu$ .

Pileus 2.5–5 cm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long, 6–8 mm. thick.

Described from specimens collected by McClatchie (840) in grass on the streets of Pasadena, California. With the types at Albany, are specimens collected by Braendle at Washington, D. C., which appear to be identical.

3. DROSOPHILA Quél. Ench. Fung. 115. 1886

It seems best to separate the genus *Hypholoma* as ordinarily known into two groups, one containing the densely cespitose species, such as *H. sublateritium*, which form a natural group, and the other containing *H. appendiculatum*, *H. lacrymabundum*, and their relatives.

1. DROSOPHILA APPENDICULATA Quél. Ench. Fung. 116. 1886

*Hypholoma appendiculatum* (Bull.) Quél. Champ. Jura Vosg.  
115. 1872.

*Hypholoma cutifractum* Peck, Bull. Torrey Club **22**: 490. 1895.