

(4.)

## PLANTS NOT BEFORE REPORTED.

OMPHALARIA PULVINATA *Nyl.*Poughkeepsie. *W. R. Gerard.*AGARICUS (TRICHOLOMA) TRANSMUTANS *n. sp.*

Pileus convex, smooth, very viscid or glutinous and alutaceous when moist, becoming brownish or reddish-brown when dry; lamellæ narrow, close, some of them branched, whitish or pale yellow, becoming spotted with reddish stains; stem equal or slightly tapering upwards, smooth, stuffed or hollow, whitish, often marked with reddish stains; spores subglobose, .0002' \* in diameter.

Plant 3'-4' high, pileus 2'-3' broad, stem 3"-5" thick.

Ground in woods. Sandlake. August.

It occurs in wet weather and manifests a tendency to grow in circles.

AGARICUS SAPIDUS *Kalchb.*

Trunks of trees and old stumps. Albany and Knowersville. June and October.

The cæspitose habit and lilac-tinted spores are to be observed in distinguishing this species from its allies. It is considered edible.

AGARICUS TREMULUS *Schæff.*

Mosses. Poughkeepsie. *Gerard.*

AGARICUS (COLLYBIA) ABUNDANS *n. sp.*

Pileus thin, convex or expanded, subumbilicate, innate-fibrillose, whitish inclining to fuscous, often a little darker and more densely fibrillose on the disk, the thin margin easily splitting; lamellæ narrow, close, adnate, sometimes veiny, white; stem equal, smooth, hollow, easily splitting, often curved, colored like the pileus, pruinose at the top.

Plant gregarious or subcæpitose, 1'-2' high, pileus 1'-1.5' broad, stem 1" thick.

Decaying trunks in woods. Sandlake and Greig. August and September.

This fungus is not frequent, but when it does occur it is usually in great abundance. When drying the margin rolls inward and the color becomes darker.

\* One accent signifies inch or inches, two accents line or lines.