

densely covered with delicate, innate fibrils; gills free, rather close, pinkish becoming hair-brown, drying clove-brown; stem almost equal to tapering upward, abruptly bulbous, smooth, very slightly fibrillose below the annulus, whitish, 6–14 cm. long, 8–14 mm. in diameter, hollow or stuffed; annulus double, smooth or striate above, scaly and torn below, whitish, persistent, ample, 10 mm. broad; spores purplish brown, obliquely attached, ovoid, $5-6 \times 3.5 \mu$. Suspected.

Gregarious under live oaks, at edge of woodlot, Pacific Grove, California, *Gertrude S. Burlingham*, 18, January 29, 1937; 11 February 1, 1937, type.

This species is reported poisonous, causing nausea, etc. when eaten raw and has a rather undesirable taste when cooked. One report, however, states that parboiling takes away the undesirable qualities. It is suspected and should be guarded against.

4. *Agaricus lilaceps* sp. nov.

Pileus ex hemisphaerico convexo expanso, 7–13 cm. lato, glabro vel leviter fibrilloso, "Hydrangea pink," ad marginem versus demum lilaceo-albido centro subcapriolo, tactu fulvescenti et ad marginem versus "light burnt umber," siccitate purpurescenti-cinnamomeo, cuticula separabili, margine sterili, veli fragmentis ornato, sapore et odore gratis paululo amygdalinis; lamellis liberis, confertis, ex albidis "pale flesh colored," dein lilacinis, maturis fuscentibus; stipite subaequali, leviter bulboso, 5–9.5 cm. longo, 1.5–3 cm. crasso, intus ex albo lutescenti, solido dein farcto vel leviter cavo, supra ex albo sublilacino, glabro vel leviter floccoso, infra horizontaliter rimoso fibrilloso, brunneo, basi tactu luteo-ochraceo, siccitate brunneo; annulo albo, amplo, membranaceo, supero, evanescenti; sporis ovoideis, levibus, uniguttulatis, fulgineis, $4.5-7 \times 3.2-3.8 \mu$

Gregarius vel caespitosus ad terram sub *Pino radiato*, Monterey county, California, Amer. bor.

Pileus 7–13 cm. broad, hemispheroid to convex-expanded, sometimes smooth, but usually somewhat fibrillose, short fibers on disc, rather long toward margin, Hydrangea pink (lilac t-1) fading to lilacy white toward the margin, tinted with chamois at disc, slowly staining tawny where bruised, and streaked with light burnt umber toward margin, drying a peculiar lilac with purplish tints to cinnamon or burnt umber with purplish shades, cuticle separable, margin projecting beyond the gills with some of veil hanging to edge; *gills* free, close whitish to pale flesh colored, becoming lilacy then fuscous; *stem* 5–9.5 cm. long, 1.5–3 cm. thick, subequal, slightly bulbous, white to creamy yellow within, usually solid, sometimes stuffed becoming slightly hollow, white to somewhat lilac and

smooth or minutely floccose above, horizontally torn and ridged below with light brown fibrils, yellow ochre stains at base, drying brownish without, fulvous with center paler within; *annulus* white, superior, narrow, drooping and adhering to stipe, finally evanescent; spores ovoid, 1-guttulate, smooth fuliginous, $4.5-7 \times 3.2-3.8 \mu$; taste and odor pleasant, slightly of bitter almond.

Gregarious or caespitose, among grass under *Pinus radiata*, Monterey county, California. December to March.

Agaricus liliceps is quite distinct in the lilac color of the cap, hence the specific name.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED:

California: Monterey county, Pacific Grove, *Gertrude S. Burlingham*, No. 19, December 26, 1934; 1, February 12, 1935, type; and 2, March 13, 1937.

5. AGARICUS PLACOMYCES Peck

Rather common in the borders of Douglas fir woods and also in mixed woods of western Oregon and Washington.

This mushroom is considered edible in the eastern and middle western states. The form which grows in western Oregon and Washington in every morphologic way seems to answer the description of the eastern mushroom, but on many occasions the western form has caused considerable poisoning. For more than fifteen years cases of poisoning attributed to this fungus have come to our attention. An odd circumstance is that one may be poisoned, but another who partakes as heartily may experience no ill effects. Three cases in Oregon during the autumn of 1937 were reported. The symptoms are not extreme. There is usually headache, and often nausea and diarrhea.

6. AGARICUS SILVATICUS (Schaeff.) Fries

The pileus of this species is usually described as "cinereous becoming yellowish-white with a rufous-fuscous disc, covered by brown scales." Such a plant is illustrated by Bresadola,¹ and typified by many observations and collections of it in western Oregon and Washington. On the other hand, Ricken² illustrates

¹ Bresadola, J. *Iconographia Myc. Pl.* 830.

² Ricken, A. *Die Blätterpilze, Pl.* 62 f. 4.