

**PANAEOLUS INTERMEDIUS.** Pileus campanulate or convex, even, glabrous, moist or hygrophanous, grayish-brown; lamellae ascending or subarcuate, subdistant, adnate, black when mature; stem slender, often elongated, hollow, grayish-brown, white-pruinose at the top; spores oblong-elliptical, .0005 to .0006 in. long, .00025 to .0003 broad.

Pileus 6 to 12 lines broad; stem 2 to 4 in. long, .5 to 1 line thick.

Rich soil along gutters or in cañons. Pasadena. January. McClatchie.

The margin of the pileus does not extend beyond the lamellae, and this character with the slender stem suggests the genus *Psathyrella*, but because of the absence of striae on the pileus it seems best to refer the plant to the genus *Panaeolus*.

**PANAEOLUS DIGRESSUS.** Pileus hemispherical or convex, glabrous, bay-red; lamellae very broad, plane, distant, adnate, purplish black with a white edge; stem short, floccose-fibrillose toward the base, striate at the apex, hollow, a little paler than the pileus; spores broadly elliptical, .0005 to .0006 in long, .00035 to .0004 broad.

Pileus 4 to 6 lines broad; stem about 1 in. long, 1 line thick. On dung. Pasadena. July. McClatchie.

This plant also diverges from the generic character in its lamellae extending quite to the margin of the pileus, and in its unpolished stem.

**COPRINUS CALYPTRATUS.** Pileus when mature adorned with a few grayish floccose scales and crowned with a persistent stellately split membranous dingy-yellow or subtawny calyptra, radiate striate to the disk, grayish-flocculent along the ridges of the striae, blackish; lamellae free, dark lead color becoming black; stem equal, hollow, white, becoming blackish in drying except at the base, neither annulate nor distinctly volvate; spores elliptical, black, .0006 to .0008 in. long, .00045 to .0005 broad.

Pileus about 2 in. broad; stem 3 to 4 in. long, 2 to 3 lines thick. Open cultivated ground. Rockport, Kansas. August. E. Bartholomew.

This species is well marked by the persistent membranous calyptra that adheres to the summit of the pileus. Its margin is split into four to six broad rays. The change of color in the stem is similar to that ascribed to the stem of *C. sterquilinus* Fr., but our plant differs from that in its calyptra and in the absence of an an-

nulus and volva at the base of the stem. Only mature specimens were seen, consequently the characters of the young plant remain unknown and the description to that extent is defective.

**COPRINUS JONESII.** Pileus submembranous, campanulate becoming broadly convex or expanded and split or revolute on the margin, very blunt or truncate at the apex when young, everywhere covered with tawny-gray or pale-cervine floccose scales which wholly or partly disappear with age revealing the striate surface beneath; lamellae crowded, linear, free, at first white or whitish, becoming black; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, minutely floccose, hollow, white; spores black, broadly elliptical, .0003 to .00035 in. long, .00025 broad, with an apiculus at one end.

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

Plant fragile, sometimes caespitose. In a cellar. Vermont. April. Prof. L. R. Jones.

The species is closely related to *C. fimetarius*, of which it might easily be considered a variety, but it is easily distinguished by the truncate apex of the young pileus, the differently colored scales and the smaller spores. *C. soboliferus* Fr. has the pileus truncated at the apex, but it is a very different species.

**COPRINUS APICULATUS.** Pileus membranous, campanulate or deeply convex, acute or apiculate, furfuraceous, plicate-striate to the disk, grayish; lamellae few, subdistant, reaching the stem, black; stem filiform, glabrous, white; spores elliptical, black, .0003 in. long, .00016 broad.

Pileus about 3 lines broad; stem 1 to 1.5 in. long, scarcely half a line thick. Lewiston, Pennsylvania. Mrs. E. B. Noyes.

**BOLETINUS BOREALIS.** Pileus fleshy, convex, obtuse or subumbonate, brownish yellow, obscurely and somewhat reticulately streaked with reddish-brown lines; pores large, angular, unequal, slightly decurrent, brownish-yellow; stem short, equal or slightly tapering upward, brownish-yellow with a whitish mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores oblong, .0004 to .0005 in. long .00016 to .0002 broad.

Pileus 1 to 2 in. broad; stem about 1 in. long.

Sandy soil. Capstan Island, Labrador. October. Waghorne.

The markings of the pileus appear as if due to the drying of a glutinous substance. The radiating lamellae and the transverse partitions of the interspaces are very plainly shown. Described from two dried specimens.