does not have at hand authentic material of *A. pantherinoides* Murrill but, from description, this is distinct. In this the spores are larger, the gills are free but not sinuate, nor is the stipe glabrous as described for *A. pantherinoides*.

During the Spring of 1927, two persons at Scio, Oregon, were severely poisoned by eating this fungus. I learned from the attending physician that they were unconscious for about 10 hours, with occasional states of spasms, accompanied by tightly set jaws and widely open eyes. From this, they lapsed into a delirious condition before regaining consciousness. Both patients recovered. Plants collected in the same locality where those causing poisoning were obtained had pilei which shade from tawny-olive in the younger specimens to cinnamon-buff or even pinkish-buff in expanded mature specimens.

53. **Lepiota decorata** Zeller, n. nom.


54. **Armillaria amiantina** (Fries) Kauffman.²

In open woods, Corvallis. November. No. 6862.

55. **Tricholoma rutilans** Fries.


This wood-inhabiting Tricholoma as it grows in Oregon has the sterile cells at the gill margins as illustrated by Ricken.

56. **Clitocybe amara** Fries.

In mixed woods, Corvallis. October to December.

According to Dr. C. H. Kauffman *Tricholoma bicolor* Murrill is referable here. The writer has studied several collections of Oregon material and finds no way to distinguish it from Ricken’s description of *C. amara*.

57. **Clitocybe tabescens** Bres.


The Oregon collection is typical. The spores are spheroid-ellipsoid, 6–7 μ, and basidia are 21 × 11 μ. Edible.

58. **Collybia conigenoides** Ellis.