Redmond, March 10, 1934; Spanaway Lake, Tacoma, March 2, 1935.

This is a very beautiful and common species in the spring, being found where brush has recently been burned. It differs from *L. carbonaria* in its smaller spores which lack the prominent oil drop.

Apothecia sparsa aut gregaria, sessilia, primum subglobosa, disciformia eventa, margine integra, 3–5 mm. in latitudine, externiter levia, “salmon-pink”; excipulum de hyphis intermixtis cellarum tumidarum; hymenium planum, leve, “salmon-pink”; asci cylindracei, 150–200 × 10–12 microns, octospori; sporidia monosticha, globosa, 7–9 microns in latitudine, levia; paraphyses filiformes, apicibus suis incurvatae, saepe divisae.

In carbonicola. In venta Februario et Marte per Washington ad septentriones, Amer. bor.

8. **Patella abundans** (Karst.) Seaver.


Our western form is much larger than the Eastern or European species, frequently reaching a size of 1 cm. The color, spore characters, and hairs agree well with the description given by Seaver.

9. **Paxina compressa** sp. nov.

Apothecia scattered, stipitate, laterally compressed, becoming irregularly lobed, reaching a diameter of 3–4 cm., externally grayish white, covered with fascicles of loosely interwoven hairs; hairs consisting of swollen cells, reaching a diameter of 20–30 microns; stalk white, 4–5 cm. long, up to 1 cm. wide at the base and 5–8 mm. wide where the stalk joins the apothecium, very slightly lacunose; hymenium grayish brown, wavy, smooth; asci cylindrical, 350–400 × 14–16 microns; spores ellipsoid, containing one very large oil-drop and numerous small ones, 13–19 × 23–25 microns, smooth; paraphyses filiform, slightly enlarged above to 3–6 microns.

On the ground in deep woods. Easton, May 5, 1934.

This is a border-line species between *Paxina* and *Helvella*. The white stalk and laterally compressed apothecium are the distinguishing characters.

Apothecia sparsa, stipitata, lateraliter compressa, eventa inique lobula, 3–4 cm. in latitudine, externiter “grayish white,” tomentosa; stipes albus,
10. **Paxina recurvum** sp. nov.

Apothecia with short thick stalks, wide-spreading, reaching a diameter of 10 or more cm., with a strongly recurved margin on three or more sides giving the top an angular appearance, externally dull-white, finely tomentose; stalk short and thick, 2–3 cm. long and up to 3 cm. wide where it joins the apothecium, whitish, slightly lacunose, tomentose; excipulum prosenchymatous, consisting of interwoven, swollen-celled hyphae; hymenium convex, smooth to wavy, light brown; asci cylindrical, with a narrow twisted base, 325–350 × 13–15 microns, 8-spored; spores broad-ellipsoid, 14–16 × 9–11 microns, with two large oil-drops, very minutely roughened by small warts; paraphyses up to 8 microns at the apex, brown, sparingly septate.

On ground in dense woods. Snoqualmie Pass, April 14, 1934; Lake Keechelus, May 5, 1934.

This species is unlike any of the other *Paxinas* because of its repand habit but possesses a stalk and a tomentose exterior.

11. **Peziza bufonia** Pers. ex Fries

Apothecia sessile, shallow cup-shaped, with upturned, even or notched margin, reaching a diameter of 5 cm., externally brown, warty; excipulum consisting of large swollen cells interspersed between swollen-celled hyphae, outer cells pseudoparenchymatous, grouped to form wart-like pustules; hymenium concave to plane, brown; asci 350–400 × 20–24 microns, cylindrical, 8-spored; spores 1-seriate, ellipsoid, smooth, 10–12 × 18–20 microns; paraphyses slender, slightly enlarged above to 8 microns.

On rich soil and garbage dumps. Common near Seattle in March.