

Locality, size and habitat as in the preceding species, from which it is separated by its white color, more conical pileus and decurrent lamellæ. (Plate 1, figs. 22-25.)

AGARICUS ACICULA Schaeff.

Damp places on leaves and twigs. Indian Lake. July.

AGARICUS GALOPUS Schrad.

Among fallen leaves in woods. Forestburgh. Sept.
Easily known by the milky juice of the stem.

AGARICUS (OMPHALIA) MONTANUS n. sp.

Blackish-brown; pileus thin, umbilicate, smooth; lamellæ distant, decurrent, the edge darker; stem equal, smooth.

Plant about 1' high, pileus 6"-8" broad.

Thin soil covering rocks. Summit of Mt. Marcy. Aug.

AGARICUS (OMPHALIA) RHODODENDRI n. sp.

White, slightly viscid when moist; pileus convex, glabrous, umbilicate, striate on the margin; lamellæ arcuate-decurrent, rather close, beaded on the edge; stem slender, rough with minute white gland-like protuberances.

Plant 6"-8" high, pileus 1"-2" broad.

Dead trunks of *Rhododendron maximum*. Forestburgh. Sept. (Plate 2, figs 15-19.)

The peculiar roughness of the stem is a marked feature of this small species.

AGARICUS (PHOLIOTA) LUTEOFOLIUS n. sp.

Pileus firm, convex, dry, squamulose, fibrillose on the margin, pale red or yellowish; lamellæ broad, sub-distant, emarginate, serrate on the edge, yellow becoming bright-ferruginous; stem firm, fibrillose, solid, colored like the pileus, often curved from the place of growth; annulus obsolete; spores bright-ferruginous, .00028' long, .00016' broad.

Plant subcæspitose, 2'-3' high, pileus 1'-2' broad, stem 3"-5" thick.

Trunks of birch trees. Forestburgh. Sept.

The general appearance of this plant is like *A. variegatus* or reddish forms of *A. multipunctus*. The reddish color appears sometimes to fade with age.