

this becomes worn away in age, Murrill's description of the stipe as smooth is not a serious discrepancy in view of the fact that he probably based his description on an old specimen. In drying, the stipes of the Baker Lake collection became yellowish. Consequently this change could also be expected on old individuals which were still in the fresh condition.

THE GENUS COLLYBIA

Two previously undescribed species are included here as well as critical accounts of two that needed clarification as far as our North American flora is concerned. No attempt has been made to treat the gray, more or less hygrophanous species now placed in the genus *Lyophyllum*, although several in this group are very abundant in the western United States.

Collybia bakerensis A. H. Smith, sp. nov. Pileus convexus, glaber, pallidus vel incarnato-tinctus; lamellae angustae, confertae, breve decurrentes, albidae, saepe vinaceo-tinctae, demum flavo-maculatae; stipes crassus, aequalis, cavus, sursum albidus, deorsum subvinaceus, fibrillosus dein glaber; spores 4.5–5.5 × 3–3.5 μ.

Pileus 2–4 cm. broad, broadly convex to obtuse when young, the margin curved in against the gills at first, expanded in age and then with or without a low umbo, in some the disc plane and the margin elevated, surface glabrous and moist, appearing appressed fibrillose under a lens in faded condition, sordid watery white when moist and some with a faint flush of incarnate, subshining when faded, opaque at all times; flesh 3–4 mm. thick over the disc and tapering gradually to the margin, watery white, odor and taste mild; lamellae very narrow (1–1.5 mm.), very crowded (58–65 reach the stipe, 4–5 tiers of lamellulae), short-decurrent to broadly adnate, white or with a faint vinaceous flush, occasionally stained sordid yellowish where bruised, edges slightly eroded; stipe short and curved, 1–3 (4) cm. long, (2) 3–5 mm. thick, equal or slightly enlarged at the base, hollow, very pliant, white above, sordid pale vinaceous brown near the base, at first covered by a thin coating of white appressed fibrils, glabrescent, inserted onto the substratum.

Spores 4.5–5.5 × 3–3.5 μ, hyaline, smooth, broadly ellipsoid, not amyloid; basidia four-spored, 18–22 × 6–7 μ; pleurocystidia not differentiated; cheilocystidia fasciculate to scattered, 24–36 × 6–10 μ, clavate, saccate or sub-cylindric, thin-walled and somewhat contorted or branched in age, hyaline and readily collapsing; gill trama subparallel, the subhymenium thin and ramose; pileus trama homogeneous, the surface hyphae more or less radially arranged and more compact than in the remainder, clamp connections abundant.

Singly on a conifer log, Anderson Creek, Baker National Forest, Wash., Aug. 19, 1941 (A. H. Smith 16278, TYPE).

Observations: When more is known of this species it may be found to be referable to *Collybia xylophila* as a variety. However it appears to differ markedly in both habitat and stature. Taken together these differences appear to be significant, and in view of the lack of information on the microscopic characters of *C. xylophila* it appears best to name the Anderson Creek

collection. The broad cheilocystidia and yellowish stains on the gills indicate that the collection is not just a depauperate form of *C. maculata* even though it is obviously closely related.

Collybia subsulcatipes A. H. Smith, sp. nov. Pileus subconicus demum planus, umbrino-vinaceus demum pallide vinaceus; odor aromaticus, graveolens; sapor mitis; lamellae confertae vel subdistantes (46–54 adnatae), latae, pallide griseo-vinaceae, crassiusculae; stipes crassus, deorsum attenuatus, radicans, sursum pallide vinaceus, deorsum umbrino-vinaceus; sporae globosae, 5–5.5 × 4.5–5 μ .

Pileus 5.5–8 cm. broad, obtuse with an inrolled margin, becoming gibbous or plane, in age the margin recurved or elevated and frequently splitting, surface moist and polished, margin translucent striate, hygrophanous and opaque when faded, when young “army-brown” to “vinaceous fawn” over all, disc becoming “russet-vinaceous” and margin “deep brownish vinaceous” (dark to pale vinaceous brown), fading to a “pale vinaceous buff” (pallid vinaceous); flesh thin (2–3 mm.), equal, firm and cartilaginous, concolorous with surface of pileus, odor faint but heavy and aromatic (somewhat like that of benzaldehyde) very distinctive; taste mild; lamellae close to nearly subdistant, 46–54 reach the stipe, 1–3 tiers of lamellulae, the lamellulae quite irregular in arrangement, broad (1 cm. \pm), becoming slightly ventricose, depressed adnate to nearly free, color “pale grayish vinaceous” becoming “light russet-vinaceous” (gray with a tinge of vinaceous when young, becoming distinctly dull vinaceous in age), faces glaucous, edges thickish and even; stipe 6–10 (15) cm. long, 10–16 mm. thick at apex, tapered downward to a long pseudorhiza, solid and fibrous within, apex more or less concolorous with the pileus, becoming very dark sordid vinaceous brown from the base upward in age, surface pruinose but soon polished, smooth or longitudinally grooved to subsulcate.

Spores globose to subglobose, hyaline, 5–5.5 × 4.5–5 μ , smooth, not amyloid; basidia four-spored, 28–34 × 4.5–6 μ long, slender and subclavate, pleuro- and cheilocystidia not differentiated, gill trama parallel to subparallel, the hyphae more or less cylindrical; pileus trama with a thin pellicle of radially arranged subgelationous hyphae 3–4 μ in dia., remainder floccose, the hyphae 5–15 μ in dia.

Gregarious on humus, Storm King Mt., Olympic National Park, Wash., Oct. 5, 1941 (*Helen V. & A. H. Smith 17566*, TYPE); same locality again on Oct. 16 (17962).

Observations: This species is closely related to *Collybia fusipes* but distinct because of its globose spores, odor, and vinaceous gills. *C. fusipes* has slender cheilocystidia in contrast to the absence of cheilocystidia in *C. subsulcatipes*, but no great amount of emphasis should be placed on this difference until old material of the latter can be examined. In species with filamentous cheilocystidia, these organs are sometimes slow in elongating. Excellent dried specimens of *C. fusipes* from Marcel Jossierand, Lyon, France, have been compared. The most obvious difference macroscopically is in the color of the lamellae and their spacing. In *C. subsulcatipes* they are closer and more vinaceous. *C. lancipes* Fr. sensu Rea appears, from the