

26. *L. subincarnata* Lange n. sp. (Plate 13. fig. I.)

Small. Cap $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm, of a pallid dirty fleshcolour (or more brownish or dusty ochre), at first on the disc minutely hirto-squamulose (scales acuminate, formed of agglutinated hairs); later on somewhat cracked-granulate. The stem is whitish and white-flocculose, later becoming rubescent and at last dirtbrown (inside and outside). Odour very faint, sweetish.

Spores oval or ovate, 6 — $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4μ . Cystidia obtusely fusiform, 30×7 — 8μ .

In coniferous (and frondose) woods. Rare.

I described this species in "Studies" II., referring it to *L. Forquignonii* Quél. (in the sense of RICKEN). But after having seen specimens (collected by F. H. MØLLER) which answer considerably better to the Quéletian conception of *L. Forquignonii* (more especially in having olivaceous scales on the cap) I now propose a new name for my species.

27. *L. felina* (Pers.) Fr. (sensu Rea). (Plate 12. fig. E.)

Rather small. Cap about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm, conic-convex. When in bud the whole cap is black — the umbo covered by minute, erect, acuminate squamules of agglutinate hairs; but when it expands the cuticle — except at the umbo — disintegrates into minute granules on a whitish ground. The stem is rather tall, minutely fibrillose, towards the base somewhat dirtgray with darker squamules, above the middle with a membranaceous ring which is dark gray below.

Spores ovate-ellipsoid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{3} \mu$. Cystidia clavate to obtusely fusiform, 5 — 8μ broad.

In woods of *Picea*, solitary. Rare.

The dark-squamulose small *Lepiotas* *L. gracilis* Quél, *L. pseudo-felina* Lange and *L. felina* (sensu Rea) are most easily distinguished by their spores. But their synonymy is rather hopelessly entangled. The plant here described as *L. felina* is the form mentioned by REA (loc. cit.), a pinophilous Agaric in contradistinction to the two others. RICKEN'S species is different (vide no. 17).

28. *L. setulosa* Lange n. n. (Plate 13. fig. C.)

Very small. Cap 1 — $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm, at first — more especially in the middle — clad with pilose, erect squamules (of agglutinate fibrils), fuscous, soon breaking up into minute granules on a white subhymenial tissue. Ring incomplete, fuscous. Stem about 3 cm, pallid, towards the base sparingly set with minute, fuscous granules.

Spores ovate, 6 — $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4μ .

In a dense copse of *Corylus*.

First described in "Studies" V. sub nom. *L. minuta*; but as this name is preoccupied I now call it *L. setulosa*.

29. *L. micropholis* B. et Br. (Plate 13. fig. D.)

Very small. Cap $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm, conical-expanded, minutely granulate-squamulose with blackish-