

tinous (in KOH) hyaline hyphae; no clamp connections seen; peridium 1-3 cm. diam., rubbery cartilaginous fresh, *inodorous*; columella branching and gelatinous in texture; cavities opening to exterior minute, round to irregular, remains of peridium scanty and evanescent, of loosely interwoven hyphae; gleba cinnamon at maturity.

Collected at base of a tree at the viewing area at the Upper Falls, Tahquamenon Falls State Park, Luce County, Michigan, July 9, 1951, by C. W. Creaser (*Smith 36761*). In Wyoming it has been found above Nash Fork Bridge, below University of Wyoming Science Camp, Medicine Bow Mountains, Albany County, August 9, 1951, *Solheim 3396*.

Old as well as young fruiting bodies were present in the Michigan collection and no odor whatsoever was present. The spores, in addition, average smaller than as given by Zeller and Dodge (1918) and have fewer striations. These and the apparent lack of cystidia may possibly be further distinguishing characters. Povah collected a very similar form, from Isle Royal, Michigan, which C. W. Dodge identified as *G. graveolens*, but it possessed an odor. Creaser's collection appears to be the same as the Isle Royal collection microscopically, and it is on this basis that his collection is described as a variant of *G. graveolens*. The Wyoming collection appears to be the same also but is made up of young to barely mature peridia. For this reason it is not designated as the type.

KUEHNEROMYCES VERNALIS (Pk.) Singer and Smith (1946, p. 514). According to our experience this is the commonest brown-spored agaric on decaying conifer wood during the spring and early summer in the northern Great Lakes Region and the Western United States. It often fruits throughout the season in Wyoming because of the high elevations. We found it frequently in the vicinity of the University of Wyoming Science Camp during 1950 (*Smith 34370*; *34377* and *34384* at Sheep Mountain; *34417*; *34436*; *34807* from the Haskins Creek Area in the Sierra Madre Mountains, July 13; *34888* at Pole Mountain), and the resident author collected it again on several occasions in 1951 (*Solheim 3370*; *3373*). The length of the fruiting season in 1950 cannot be judged from our records because we tired of collecting the fungus after the middle of July.

***Mycena Overholtsii* sp. nov.** Pileus 2-5 cm. latus, glaber, atrofuliginosus demum pallide cinereus, subhygrophanus; lamellae confertae, subdistantes, latae, pallidae dein cinerae; stipes 4-10 cm. longus, 2-6 cm. crassus, deorsum dense strigosus et "Verona brown"; sporae 6-7 \times 3.5-4 μ ; cheilocystidia 26-32 \times 5-8 μ , fusoid-ventricosa vel cylindrica. Specimen typicum legit *Solheim, Thiers and Smith (Smith 34405)*, University of Wyoming Science Camp, Medicine Bow Mountains, Albany

County, Wyoming, June 29, 1950.

Pileus 2-5 cm. broad, obtuse to convex, expanding to plane or nearly so, margin in some recurved in age, surface glabrous and moist to slightly lubricous, dark blackish fuliginous at first, gradually becoming pale grey to pallid, margin often translucent-striate in age, subhygrophanous; flesh watery gray, cartilaginous, taste mild; odor pungent and yeasty; lamellae close to subdistant, moderately broad, broadly adnate or in age subdecurrent, whitish to pale cinereous, both flesh and gills often staining gray when bruised, edges even; stipe 4-10 cm. long, 2-6 mm. thick, enlarged downward, pallid above, darker below and becoming reddish brown downwards ("Verona brown"), densely fibrillose-strigose over the lower two-thirds.

Spores 6-7 \times 3.5-4 μ , narrowly ovate to oblong, or pip-shaped when immature, smooth, distinctly blue in Melzer's solution; basidia four-spored; pleurocystidia rare to absent, similar to cheilocystidia; cheilocystidia filamentous to fusoid-ventricose, scattered, 26-32 \times 5-8 μ , smooth; gill trama somewhat interwoven to subparallel, subhymenium gelatinous in KOH, of closely interwoven narrow hyphae; pileus trama with a thin to rudimentary pellicle of appressed narrow (2-4 μ) hyphae and only subgelatinous in KOH, hypodermal region becoming somewhat differentiated or remaining scarcely differentiated from remainder of the flesh, trama proper pale orange-brown in Melzer's solution (as is the gill trama also); clamp connections present.

Habit, habitat and distribution. Densely cespitose on rotting conifer logs and stumps at high elevations in the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades, in the spring and early summer as the snow melts. The large clusters of fruiting bodies are often found on wood still partly buried in the snow. Imshaug (*Smith 29002*) found it in Mount Rainier National Park, during July, under conditions similar to those of the type collection. Additional collections from the Medicine Bow Mountains are as follows: *Smith 34320; 34327; 34328; 34329; 34358; 34360; 34399; 34402; 34420; 34466; Solheim 2810; 2836* and *Thiers 100*.

The senior author first studied this species from material sent to him by the late L. O. Overholts but erroneously referred it to *M. laevigata*. The study of abundant collections of fresh specimens showed it to be an undescribed species which we take pleasure in dedicating to Professor Overholts. *M. Overholtsii* is most closely related to *M. laevigata*, but differs in the stipe not being either lubricous or viscid, in the manner in which the gills stain, and particularly in the gray or darker color of the gills as dried. The pungent odor may be an additional character since it was fairly constant during the time

we observed fresh material. When fresh the two species actually appear quite different. The time and manner of fruiting also appear to be distinctive. Apparently the fungus is not at all uncommon during the spring and early summer in the mountains of our western states.

Mycena subceracea sp. nov. Pileus 10-20 mm. latus, convexus, fuscus, glaber; lamellae decurrentes, subdistantes, angustae, pallidae, stipes 2-3 cm. longus, 2-3 mm. crassus, pallidus, glaber; sporae $7-9.5 \times 4-4.5 \mu$. Specimen typicum legit *Smith 35184*, July 27, 1950, North Fork, Little Laramie River, Medicine Bow Mountains, Wyoming.

Pileus 10-20 mm. broad, convex with an incurved margin, expanding to plane or the margin uplifted slightly, surface fuscous, scarcely fading, pallid cinerous in old specimens or when dried; no odor or taste, consistency cartilaginous; lamellae decurrent, subdistant, narrow, pallid to grayish; stipe 2-3 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick, equal or nearly so, pallid, naked above, base white-fibrillose to strigose.

Spores $7-9.5 \times 4-4.5 \mu$, oblong in face view, in side view curved slightly near apiculate end (hence with a depression), smooth, thin-walled, bluish in Melzer's solution (amyloid); basidia four-spored, $26-30 \times 7-8 \mu$; pleurocystidia scattered, subcylindric with flexuous walls and rounded apexes, $50-90 \times 8-11 \mu$, walls thickened somewhat at least in mid-portion, hyaline in KOH, yellowish in Melzer's solution; cheilocystidia similar to pleurocystidia but usually smaller and with thin walls; gill trama subparallel, yellowish in Melzer's solution; subhymenium very thin and not distinctive; pileus trama with a rudimentary pellicle of diverticulate hyphae or diverticulate hyphae arising from the surface of the exposed hypodermal cells, hypoderm well differentiated, several cells deep, trama proper filamentous and interwoven, the hyphae $10-18 \mu$ broad, yellowish in iodine; clamp connections absent.

Habit, habitat and distribution. Gregarious under *Pinus contorta* in seepage area near a beaver dam, at an elevation of 8800 feet.

The hairs over the base of the stipe are made up of thick-walled hyaline hyphae. The fungus resembles *Hygrophorous recurvatus* in aspect when fully expanded, but it is totally different microscopically. In the classification of Smith (1947) it would key out in the Omphaliariae where the amyloid spores would place it near *Mycena pseudogrisea* and *Mycena turbinata*. The long narrow pleurocystidia with slightly thickened walls separate it from either.

Herbarium and Department of Botany,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Department of Botany and The Rocky Mountain Herbarium,
University of Wyoming, Laramie.