

dry; lamellae broad, adnate or slightly decurrent, tawny-buff, becoming brownish-ferruginous; stem slender, hollow, yellowish, with a white mycelium at the base; spores elliptical, .0003 in. long, .00016 broad.

Pileus 5 to 10 lines broad; stem 12 to 18 lines long, .5 to 1 line thick.

Sticks and leaves under trees. Pasadena. January. McClatchie.

When young, slight vestiges of a veil are visible, connecting the incurved margin of the pileus with the stem.

PLUTEOLUS LUTEUS. Pileus thin, at first subovate, then convex or subcampanulate, glabrous, viscid, slightly striate on the margin, yellow; lamellae numerous, close, free or but slightly adnexed, yellowish becoming ferruginous; stem slender, hollow, slightly thickened toward the base, striate at the top and there sprinkled with mealy particles, yellowish; spores elliptical, .0004 to .0005 in. long, .00024 to .0003 broad.

Pileus 6 to 12 lines broad; stem 1.5 to 2.5 in. long, 1 to 2 lines thick. Plant very fragile, gregarious. Under trees. Pasadena. December. McClatchie.

The yellow color and viscid pileus are prominent characters of this species. In some of the dried specimens the lamellae appear free, in others slightly adnexed, but because of the viscid pileus I have referred the plant to the genus *Pluteolus*.

CORTINARIUS VIRGATUS. Pileus thick, fleshy, hemispherical or convex, obtuse or subumbonate, slightly viscid, ochraceous tinged with olive-buff, conspicuously virgate with reddish fibrils, flesh dingy-white; lamellae subdistant, adnexed, at first subcinnamon, then ochraceous-russet; stem short, stout, solid, enlarged and fibrillose at the base, pale-ochraceous; spores subglobose or broadly elliptical, .00024 to .0003 in. long, .0002 to .00024 broad.

Pileus 3 to 4 in. broad; stems about 2 in. long, 8 to 12 lines thick.

Under oak trees. Pasadena. February. McClatchie.

This species is well marked by its stout habit and by the reddish fibrils of the pileus.

AGARICUS CALIFORNICUS. Pileus at first subconical, becoming convex, minutely silky or fibrillose, whitish, tinged with purple or brownish-purple on the disk, flesh whitish; lamellae close, free, pink becoming purplish, then blackish-brown; stem rather long, solid or stuffed, equal or tapering upward, distinctly and rather abruptly narrowed above the entire externally silky annulus, pallid

or brownish; spores broadly elliptical, .0002 to .00025 in. long, .00016 to .0002 broad.

Pileus 1 to 3 in. broad; stem 1.5 to 3 in. long, 2 to 4 lines thick.

Under oak trees. Pasadena. January. McClatchie.

This fungus is similar in size, shape and habitat to *A. hemorrhoidarius*, but it is unlike that species in color, in the adornment of the pileus and in its color not changing where bruised or broken.

STROPHARIA BILAMELLATA. Pileus fleshy, convex, even, whitish or yellowish, flesh pure white; lamellae close, adnate, purplish-brown when mature; stem short, solid, white, with a well-developed pure white annulus which is striately lamellate on the upper surface; spores elliptical, purplish brown, .0004 in. long, .0002 to .00024 broad.

Pileus 1 to 2 in. broad; stem about 1 in. long, 3 to 4 lines thick.

Streets of Pasadena. January. McClatchie.

This fungus is remarkable for the lamellated upper surface of the rather thick membranous annulus. These lamellae are uneven on the edge and in some cases they appear to extend upward on the stem till they meet the true lamellae. The plant is said by its discoverer to be edible. The color of the young lamellae is not shown by the examples.

HYPHOLOMA LONGIPES. Pileus thin, campanulate, even or obscurely striate on the margin, fibrillose becoming glabrous, hygrophanous, yellowish-brown when moist, brown or isabelline-brown when dry, the margin appendiculate with the very white floccose fugacious veil; lamellae narrow, close, adnate, white or whitish, becoming nearly black, often whitish on the edge; stem slender, long, hollow, striate at the top, white, with a white mycelioid tomentum at the base; spores elliptical, .0005 in. long, .0003 broad.

Pileus 1 to 1.5 in. broad; stem 2 to 5 in. long, 1 to 2.5 lines thick.

Plant fragile, growing among fallen leaves in very wet weather. Pasadena. September. McClatchie.

The disk of the pileus is so thin and the stem so completely hollow to the apex that in the dried specimens there is a depression or umbilicus in the center of the pileus.