

virtue of the spore size and very small delicate stature of the carpophores. It can be characterized as one of the smallest species in the genus but having exceptionally large spores. The carpophores are very soft and in wet weather discolor to dark sordid brown soon after maturity much in the same manner that the white form of *A. campestris* discolors. The change is caused by a change in color of the cell sap, and is not caused by the dark spores obscuring the true color.

Clitocybe Gruberi sp. nov.

Pileus 8 cm. latus, convexus, siccus, pallide flavidus; lamellae confertae, angustae, decurrentes et reticulatae, pallide flavidae; stipes 3 cm. longus, 2.5 cm. crassus, solidus, intus pallidus, glaber, pallide flavidus, impolitus; sporae 11-14 \times 4.5-5.5 μ , laevae; cheilocystidia 38-64 \times 8-10 μ , subventricosa sed elongata. Specimen typicum in Herb. Univ. of Mich. conservatum: Legit prope Juliet, Idaho, May, 1943, Gruber 26.

Pileus 8 cm. broad, broadly convex with an inrolled margin, surface dry and unpolished, evenly pale yellow, "Naples yellow" to "straw yellow" or "primuline yellow" in places where in contact with sticks etc., the margin downy-tomentose and even; flesh thick and firm, white, pallid yellowish when dried, unchanging when cut or bruised, odor radish-like or somewhat sweetish, taste agreeable and mild; lamellae close, about 3 tiers of lamellulae, narrow (material all young), long-decurrent, anastomosing or forming a more or less distinct reticulum on the stipe, concolorous with pileus or paler and duller, edges even; stipe very short, thick and firm, 3 cm. long, 2.5 cm. thick, solid, whitish within, surface concolorous with pileus, glabrous, apex appearing more or less unpolished, base without conspicuously adhering mycelium or rhizomorphs.

Spores white in mass, hyaline or a few with a yellowish tinge when revived in KOH, 11-14 \times 4.5-5 μ , subcylindric, obtuse at ends, smooth, not amyloid; basidia 42-48 \times 9-11 μ , clavate with narrow flexuous pedicels, four-spored, pallid and content granulose in KOH; pleurocystidia rare and found mostly very near the gill edge, similar to cheilocystidia; cheilocystidia 38-46 \times 8-10 μ , slightly ventricose above the middle and then tapered to a long often flexuous forked or variously branched neck, sometimes with a small apical head but apex usually acute, hyaline and thin-walled; gill trama compact, homogeneous, of narrow subparallel hyphae interwoven with contorted lactifers, hyaline in KOH; pileus trama homogeneous, cuticle of interwoven non-gelatinous narrow (4-7 μ) hyphae with golden yellow contents, many hyphal

tips present as pilocystidia, the end cell not differentiated except for a narrow, short proliferation, the cells $20-35 \times 4-7 \mu$, proliferation $10-15 \mu$ long and $2-4 \mu$ at base, the apex often $4-6 \mu$ in dia., clamp connections not present.

Singly under conifers, near Juliet, Idaho.

Observations: This is obviously a very robust *Clitocybe* even though the type specimen is not particularly large. It was young and immature when collected, but in spite of this a good spore deposit was obtained. Superficially it resembles a young robust carpophore of *Cantharellus cibarius* in color and in the unpolished appearance of the pileus, but is readily distinguished by its gill characters and spores. In certain respects it resembles carpophores of some of the robust species of *Leucopaxillus*, but its spore characters preclude inclusion in that genus. *Leucopaxillus pulcherrimus* (Peck) S. & S. has similar colors, to judge from descriptions, and the same unpolished surface of the pileus. The long cylindrical spores, the color of the carpophore, and the cheilocystidia are an unusual combination of characters in *Clitocybe*.

Hygrophorus inocybiformis sp. nov.

Pileus 3-6 cm. latus, conicus vel obtusus, demum campanulatus vel umbonatus, siccus, fibrillosus vel squamulosus, subumbrinus; lamellae arcuatae vel brevissime decurrentes, latae, subdistantes, pallide cinereae; stipes 3-6 cm. longus, 5-12 mm. crassus, subaequalis, solidus, siccus fusco-fibrillosus, sursum albidus; sporae $10-13 \times 5-6.5 \mu$. Specimen typicum in Herb. Univ. of Mich. conservatum: Legit prope Lick Creek Summit, Idaho National Forest, September, 1943, Wm. B. Gruber.

Pileus 3-6 cm. broad, conic to obtuse when young, the margin incurved and fringed with the remnants of a fibrillose veil, expanding to campanulate or obtusely umbonate, sometimes plane or the disc slightly depressed, surface dry and innately fibrillose to fibrillose-squamulose, dark gray ("drab") over all or with drab fibrils over a pallid background in age; flesh whitish or tinged pallid gray near surface, thin except in the disc, soft and fragile, unchanging when cut or bruised, odor none, taste mild; lamellae short-decurrent or arcuate, broad, subdistant, rather thick and firm, waxy, a few forked, pallid to grayish buff ("pale olive-buff"), edges even; stipe 3-6 cm. long, 5-12 mm. thick, subequal, the base at times slightly narrowed, solid, fleshy, white within, surface streaked with dark grayish brown fibrils up to the zone left by the broken veil, dry over all, white and glabrous to appressed silky toward the apex.