

our specimens are clearly the former: They had: 1) distant gills; 2) an olive FeSO_4 reaction on the pileus margin and context; 3) spores $6.5\text{--}8.5(-9) \times 5\text{--}6.5(-7) \mu$; and 4) spore ornamentation less than 0.25μ high. No appreciable slime was noted on or between the hyphae of the pileus cuticle in fresh or revived material.

Russula nigricans, in other words, is a common and easily recognized species clearly distinct from *R. dissimulans* as Shaffer pointed out. There is a possible slight difference between European and Oregon specimens of *R. nigricans*, however, that may deserve further study. In the Cascade Head collections, the hyphae are broader and the presence of interhyphal slime was questionable, but the degree of difference appears to us to be too slight to justify taxonomic emphasis.

***Cortinarius vanduzerensis* sp. nov.**

FIG. 2

Pileus 4-8 cm latus, ovatus vel obtuse conicus, glaber, rugulosus, glutinosus, atrocastaneus, demum castaneus vel cinnamomeo-brunneus; sapor mitis; lamellae alutaceae demum cinnamomeae, confertae, latae, adnatae; stipes 10-18 cm longus, 1-2 cm crassus, caeruleo-glutinosus, deorsum pallidus; sporae $(11\text{--})12\text{--}14(-15) \times 7\text{--}8(-9) \mu$; cheilocystidia $17\text{--}26 \times 9\text{--}15 \mu$, clavata vel clavato-mucronata. Typus: Smith n. 79292 (MICH).



FIG. 2. *Cortinarius vanduzerensis*, $\times 0.8$. Smith 79287—paratype (left); 79292—type (right).

Pileus 4–8 cm broad, oval to obtusely conic with the margin appressed at first, expanding to broadly conic, surface covered with a thick layer of slime, color chestnut-black at first, the margin soon chestnut-brown, opaque when moist. Context pallid but soon pale “cinnamon buff” (moderate orange-yellow); odor and taste not distinctive; FeSO_4 olivaceous. Lamellae “pinkish buff” (light pinkish yellow) when young (in unopened pilei), dull cinnamon at maturity, close, adnate, only moderately broad. Stipe 10–18 cm long, 1–2 cm thick, narrowed slightly to the base, pallid within but slowly “cinnamon buff” at least near the base; surface with a thick slime-veil, “lobelia violet” (light purple) to “dark lavender” above, paler over lower third, at times broken into concentric zones over lower third.

Spores (11–)12–14(–15) \times 7–8(–9) μ , in face view broadly elliptic to ovate, in profile broadly inequilateral, warty-rugulose, lacking an apical pore. Basidia 4-spored, broadly clavate, content often in the form of yellow masses or granules (in Melzer’s). Pleurocystidia none. Cheilocystidia 17–26 \times 9–15 μ , clavate to clavate-mucronate. Trama of lamellae subparallel, brownish to orange-brown oleiferous hyphae present. Epicutis of pileus a turf of gelatinous hyphae 2.5–6 μ wide, clamps absent to rare. Veil hyphae 4–8(–9) μ wide, hyaline to yellow in KOH. Hyphae of the cortex of the stipe subparallel, clamps present.

Solitary to gregarious under spruce-hemlock, Cascade Head Experimental Forest, Tillamook County, Oregon, October and November, 1970, Smith 79292 (type).

Observations.—This species reminds one of *Cortinarius elatior* Fr., a second species of subgenus *Myxacium* also found at the Experimental Forest. However, it has violet lamellae at first. *Cortinarius vanduzeezensis* is one of the large more conspicuous members of subgenus *Myxacium*. Its combination of features includes pale brown gills at first, the strikingly violaceous lavender color of the slime over much of the stipe, the dark chestnut color of the pileus, and the tendency of the latter to become corrugated by maturity.

Phylloporus arenicola sp. nov.

Pileus 1.5–4.5 cm latus, plano-convexus, subvelutinus, olivaceus vel olivaceo-fuscus, demum olivaceo-ochraceus, cum “ NH_4OH ” violaceo-fuscus demum fuscus; tactu immutabilis; lamellae emarginatae, secedentes, subdistantes, laete luteae; stipes 4–6 cm longus, 6–8 mm crassus, luteus, rufo-pruinosis, deorsum laete luteus vel cinnabarinus; sporae 9–12 \times 4–5 μ ; pleurocystidia 52–86 \times 9–16 μ , fusoides ventricosa vel subfusiformia. Typus Smith n. 79766 (MICH).

Pileus 1.5–4.5 cm broad, plane becoming convex-depressed, unpolished to velvety, “olive” (moderate olive) on the margin to olive-fuscous on the disc, in age more olive-brown, in fading becoming “olive-