

Type collected on the ground in woods near Seattle, Washington, October 20–November 1, 1911, *W. A. Murrill 286*. Very abundant in the forests on the Pacific coast, and very constant in form, although varying in the amount of red coloring matter in the cuticle. It differs from *L. rubrotincta* Peck in its larger size, darker umbo, smaller spores, and the absence of scales on the surface of the pileus. Other collections are as follows: Seattle, Washington, *Murrill 338, 422, 573, Zeller 90*; Glen Brook, Oregon, *Murrill 768*; Muir Woods, California, *Murrill 1142*; La Honda, California, *Murrill & Abrams 1304*; Searsville Lake, California, *McMurphy 95, 96*.

18. *Lepiota magnispora* sp. nov.

Pileus thin, conic to convex, with a more or less prominent umbo, finally nearly plane, 3–5 cm. broad; surface dry, shaggy, imbricate-floccose-scaly, the umbo fulvous with erect scales, the rest of the surface pale-isabelline with numerous, darker isabelline or fulvous, upturned scales thinning out toward the margin, which is decorated with projecting scales and fragments of the veil; lamellae free, not crowded, of medium width, white; spores oblong-fusiform, smooth, hyaline, $15-18 \times 4-5 \mu$; stipe slightly tapering upward, with a small bulb at the base, glabrous at the apex, very floccose-tomentose and isabelline below, about 9 cm. long and 6 mm. thick; veil cottony, ample, ochraceous-isabelline, not forming an annulus but adhering to the margin and stipe.

Type collected on the ground among dead leaves in deep woods near Seattle, Washington, October 20–November 1, 1911, *W. A. Murrill 704*. Also collected as follows: Seattle, Washington, *Murrill 512, 518, 601, Zeller 114*; Stanford University, California, *Miss Patterson 23*.

19. *LEPIOTA AMIANTHINA* (Scop.) Quél. Ench. Fung. 7.
1886

This is a variable and widely distributed temperate species which has received many names, among them *Lepiota granulosa*, *L. carcharias*, *L. rugoso-reticulata*, *L. adnatifolia*, and *L. granosa*. Forms with coarse granules and rather brilliant colors are commonly referred to *L. granulosa*, while those with fine