

72. *Inocybe insinuata* C. H. Kauffman, sp. nov.

Pileus slightly fleshy, subovoid, campanulate, finally convex-expanded, obtuse or broadly subumbonate, 3-5 cm. broad; surface dry, innately silky-fibrillose, chalky white; margin even; context white; lamellae sinuate-adnexed, narrow, close, whitish then pale-rusty-clay-colored; stipe short, equal above the submarginate bulb, stuffed to hollow, innately fibrillose-silky, white, 2.5-4 cm. long, 6-8 mm. thick; spores ellipsoid-ovoid, inequilateral, pale-rusty-tinged under the microscope, smooth, $8-9 \times 4.5-5.5 \mu$; cystidia thin-walled, mostly slender, cylindrical to subventricose above a slender pedicel, rarely elliptic and broad, hyaline, scattered on the sides, more numerous on the edges of the lamellae, $55-65 \times 8-15 \mu$.

TYPE COLLECTED ON THE GROUND UNDER PINES, ON THE CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 29, 1915, W. A. Setchell 1063 (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

73. *Inocybe geophylla* (Fries) P. Karst. Bidr. Finl.

Nat. Folk 32: 464. 1879.

Agaricus (*Inocybe*) *geophyllus* Fries, Syst. Myc. 1: 258. 1821.

Pileus thin, subeonic, then expanded-umbonate, 1.5-2.5 cm. broad; surface dry, very silky and glossy, white or whitish; context white; lamellae adnexed, close, rather broad, ventricose, whitish then pale-grayish-clay-colored; stipe slender, equal, firm, stuffed, silky, white, pruinose at the apex, 3-5 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick; spores subellipsoid, smooth, inequilateral, $8-9 \times 4.5-5.5$ (-6) μ ; cystidia moderately thick-walled, hyaline, subventricose-subfusoid, abundant on the sides and the edges of the lamellae, $45-58 \times 12-15$ (-18) μ .

TYPE LOCALITY: Europe.

HABITAT: On the ground in frondose and coniferous woods.

DISTRIBUTION: New England to North Carolina and Tennessee, west to the Mississippi River; Idaho; Washington to California; also in Europe.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Cooke, Brit. Fungi pl. 401 (440); Dufour, Atl. Champ. pl. 40, f. 93; Gill, Champ. Fr. pl. 354 (364); Pat. Tab. Fung. f. 228; Mycologia 6: pl. 137, f. 6.

74. *Inocybe sambucella* Atk. Am. Jour. Bot. 5: 215. 1918.

Pileus slightly fleshy, subovoid, then convex-expanded, gibbous, obtuse, at length subrepand, 1.5-2.5 cm. broad; surface dry, glabrous, subsilky, whitish; lamellae adnexed, rounded behind, close, écreu-drab (R) at maturity, the edges white-fimbriate; stipe equal, stuffed, fibrous-striate, pruinose at the apex, white, 3-5 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick; spores suboblong to subovoid, smooth, $7-9$ (-10) \times $4-5$ (-6) μ ; cystidia thick-walled, short, obese, subfusiform to broadly ventricose-ovoid above a short pedicel, subacute to subacuminate above, hyaline, moderately abundant on the sides and the edges of the lamellae, $40-50 \times 12-18 \mu$.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ithaca, New York.

HABITAT: In mixed woods.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

75. *Inocybe scabella* Fries, Hymen. Eur. 235. 1874.

Agaricus (*Inocybe*) *scabellus* Fries, Syst. Myc. 1: 259. 1821.

Pileus thin, conic-campanulate, expanded, 1.5-2.5 cm. broad; surface dry, innately silky, then minutely appressed-fibrillose-scaly, the umbo small, naked, cinnamon-brown to sordid-alutaceous; context pallid; lamellae sinuate-adnexed, subdistant, ventricose, pale-grayish-white then sordid-cinnamon, the edges white-fimbriate; stipe equal, stuffed, subfibrillose, glabrescent, pallid or fuscous, 2-4 cm. long, 1-2 mm. thick; spores ellipsoid-almond-shaped, smooth, $10-13 \times 5-6 \mu$; cystidia thick-walled, fusoid-ventricose, abundant on the sides and the edges of the lamellae, $60-70 \times 13-14 \mu$.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sweden.

HABITAT: In grassy places or on gravelly banks.

DISTRIBUTION: New England to Michigan; Washington and Oregon; also in Europe.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Bres. Fungi Trid. pl. 86, f. 1; Fries, Ic. Hymen. pl. 110, f. 1; Pat. Tab. Fung. 229.