the pileus extended into a distinct, though not sharp point, as the name indicates-thereby being very noticeable. Tricholoma equestre, named by Linnæus, we found only once in late autumn. It has a striking appearance. Its pileus is 3 to 4 inches broad, fleshy, compact, convex, later expanded, obtuse, pale-yellow with slight reddish tinge, its disk scales often darker, the margin wavy. Flesh, white yellow tinged. Gills close, nearly free, sulphur-yellow. Stem stout, pale-yellow, 1 to 2 inches long. The Clitocybe nebularis of Batsch-Clouded Clitocybe, is recorded as being rare in America. It takes its name from the clouded gray appearance of its cap, which is thick, at first convex, but flat when mature, 2 to 4 inches broad. Flesh white. Gills narrow and crowded, white or yellowish. Stem 1 to 2 inches long. It is found in woods in autumn, sometimes in clusters. Its edibility is still disputed.

Of the genus Collybia, I do not remember to have seen a single species either on the island or about St. Also no Mycena nor Omphalia. Of Pleuro-Andrews. Hygrophorus. howtus, only the ordinary ostreatus. ever, we have represented by several species, two very interesting ones. The Hygrophorus pudorinus of Fries. or Blushing Hygrophorus, is a very heautiful mushroom. It is found in the late autumn in coniferous woods. some seasons in greatest profusion. Groups containing hundreds of specimens are not unusual. The whole fungus is suffused with a delicate pink or flesh colour. The cap smooth, darker pink towards the centre, viscid, convex, then plane, 2 to 3 inches broad. The gills thick, distant adnato-decurrent. Stem 2 to 3 inches long with white floccose squamulæ at the apex. Flesh The fungus has a delicious perfume of jasmine. white. It is edible and has a taste, which seems to be just like its fragrance. We found a few of these mushrooms before 1904. In the summer and autumn of that year fungi of all sorts were extraordinarily abundant and A number of unusual species were then noted, fine.