

with buff, and often has white cottony mycelium at the base of the stem.

*Clitocybe ochropurpurea* grows in grassy woods and open places.

*Clitocybe laccata* var. *pallidifolia* Pk. is a very variable species.

In the genus *Hygrophorus* the gills become waxy with age; it has some very pretty bright colored species. We have identified *Hygrophorus miniatus* and *Hygrophorus cantharellus*.

The *Lactarii* form a very abundant and interesting genus. They are distinguished by having a milky juice. The gills are more or less decurrent, that is, they run down the stem when the plant is full grown, giving it a funnel shape. The spores are globose with a roughened surface.

*Lactarius piperatus* is white with abundant white milk, which is very acrid but does not change color.

*Lactarius deliciosus* is orange yellow, with zones of a darker color or shade on the cap. Milk bright orange, the gills and broken flesh turn green. It is eaten wherever it is known. Most writers claim that it is delicious, but we have not found it so.

*Lactarius affinis* and *Lactarius theiogalis* we also find; the latter has white milk which turns to sulphur yellow upon exposure to the air.

There are a great many more that we know as *Lactarii* but their specific names have as yet baffled us.

Closely allied to these are the *Russulas*, which, however, are destitute of the milky juice. Of these we find *Russula alutacea*, *heterophylla*, *aurata*, *virescens*, *brevipes* and *emetica*.

They are all rather fragile, and except the *emetica*, have a pleasant nutty taste when raw, and are really delicious when cooked. They appear at various times throughout the summer, but seldom in sufficient abundance at one time to make a dish, except the *aurata*, which grows in the woods and has a golden pileus and white or cream colored gills. Care must be taken not to mistake for it an *Amanita muscaria* that has lost the patches from its cap.