yet found among them, however. The next-Armillaria is represented by thousands of its common variety, mellea, and also by the very rare imperialis of Fries. one spot only, in woods of spruce and black birch, have we ever found this species. It appeared for several years as a group of three or four individuals. After bringing it home frequently in the vain attempt to identify it, I finally sent it to Prof. Peck, who wrote giving the name and saying:-"It is a magnificent species, and I am very glad you sent me this specimen, which I am preserving for the Museum Herbarium." It is a large plant 4 to 8 or 9 inches high, having a cap of brownish fawn colour, or even whitish, very tough and covered with fleshy scales, the margin strongly incurved. Gills pallid, then yellowish, crowded, decurrent. Stipe 3 to 4 or 5 inches long, fleshy, compact, very thick, and attenuated at the base like a cone. Ring double, whitish, grooved underneath. For the last three years most diligent search has not revealed any trace of this little group of mushrooms. A road was laid out a short distance from their habitat about the time of their disappearance, which may account for it. Mr. Vroom, of St. Stephen, a town about twenty miles from St. Andrews, told me that this past autumn he had found a remarkable fungus in great abundance about St. Stephen. After some study he identified it as this Armillaria imperialis. Although a close observer of Fungi, he had, if I remember rightly, not seen it before last season. In European works on Mycology, it is described as rare, occasionally found in pine woods. Of the five species of Tricholoma and three of Clitocybe, on my list. the only ones worthy of mention as being unusual are first-the Tricholoma subacutum of Peck, described by him some years ago, but not mentioned in many of the American books, not even in McIlvaine's huge work: "One Thousand American Fungi." So that, if not rare, it is at least uncommon. It is a grayish mushroom of medium size, having the umbo in the centre of