

cap, fewer patches on the top, white gills, stem rather smooth and bulbous, the volva or cup deeply buried in the ground, this with its variety *verna*, which is wholly white, is the most dangerous, because it may also be mistaken for the *Agaricus campestris*, and there is no known antidote for its poison, while for poisoning by *Amanita muscaria*, hypodermic injections of atropine have in some cases proved successful.

The effect of the poison from these is very slow in manifesting itself, sometimes no evil is felt until 16 or 20 hours after eating the toadstool, and a very tiny portion may cause serious results.

*Amanita muscaria* often grows in grassy places along the road side. The phalloides and *verna* are more frequently met with in woods.

*Amanitopsis vaginata* has white spores, white gills, a thin pellicle which is striate at the edges. In the variety "*fulva*" the color of the cap is buff, in "*livida*" it is gray. The stem is without a ring or bulb, is long and slender with a scurfy surface, and the base of the stem is enclosed in a volva which wraps it closely. It is an edible species, but as there is a poisonous *Amanita* which resembles it very closely, but differs from it in having an annulus, which, however, is wrapped so tightly about the stem as to sometimes escape notice, it is well, therefore, for the Mycophagist to pass this by.

*Lepiota naucinoides* is a white-gilled, white-spored mushroom, which we found last September for the first time. It was growing on the soil of a garden from which vegetables had been removed. It resembles the field mushroom, and is said to be equal to it in every way. Its gills turn to a dingy pink when full grown, and it has a ring which is double on its outer edge. McIlvaine thinks it is possible and probable that it may be cultivated and become a rival to *Agaricus campestris*.

*Clitocybe infundibuliformis* is funnel-shaped, grows in woods in summer and autumn, is pale red tinged