Coccidioidomycosis, or “valley fever,” is a fungal disease caused by the inhalation of spores (anthroconidia) of *Coccidioides* species. It is endemic to multiple states in the U.S. including Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. The incidence of coccidioidomycosis is increasing in these areas, from 5.3 per 100,000 in 1998 to 42.6 per 100,000 in 2011. While most primary infections with coccidioidomycosis are asymptomatic or have disease isolated to the respiratory tract, disseminated disease occurs in about 0.5% of cases with skeletal disease being one of the more frequent additional locations of involvement. Vertebral osteomyelitis and septic arthritis have been most frequently associated with disseminated coccidioidomycosis, but the disease can cause lytic bone lesions throughout the body indistinguishable from malignancy.

**CONCLUSIONS**

In this case, the initial presentation seemed to be that of a bone malignancy with metastases. Ultimately, disseminated infection with *Coccidioides* immitis was determined to have caused the illness. The patient continues to receive systemic antifungal medical therapy, and he has also needed pelvic surgery. Coccidioidomycosis should be considered in a patient presenting with a lytic bone lesion who has lived in or traveled to an endemic area.