

real claim to be considered as native, not naturalized, plants in this island. I may add that some botanists consider both these plants to form only one species. This last is a question well worthy of experimental inquiry.

St. John's Coll. Cambridge, March 30, 1838.

XX.—*Notices of British Fungi*. By Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S.

[With two Plates.]

(Continued from No. III. Mag. of Zool. and Bot., vol. i. p. 513.)

\*59. *Agaricus fulvus*, Bull. Dec. Fl. Fr. vol. ii. p. 186. The form described in the English Flora is that with pallid gills noticed by Retz. The present season has afforded a few specimens in which the gills and inside of the stem were more or less yellow.

60. *Ag. decolorans*, Fr. Syst. Myc. v. i. p. 56. Woods, at King's Cliffe, Sept. 1, 1837. Distinguished from *A. alutaceus* by its pale sporidia, in consequence of which the gills remain much longer white, so that on an hasty inspection it might be passed over as a form of *Ag. furcatus*. The inside of the stem, which is thick and spongy, acquires in general a cinereous tinge. It is an esculent species clearly pointed out by Micheli, p. 155. n. 1.

\*61. *Ag. grammopodius*, Bull. Inserted in the English Flora on the authority of Withering and Purton. I have found it in two fields at Apethorpe, Norths, sometimes forming large rings, where it appears every autumn. The description given in Eng. Fl. of *Ag. nebularis*, a species with which I was not at the time of its publication well acquainted, belongs to the present Agaric. The discovery of the true plant, which is figured by Dr. Greville under the name of *Ag. turgidus*, has cleared up all doubt upon the point.

62. *Ag. unguinosus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. v. i. p. 101. Amongst wet grass and moss close to the Spa, King's Cliffe, Oct. 18, 1837.

63 †. *Ag. calyptræformis*, n. s. *Ag. conicus*, *a. amœnus*,

† I have not thought it necessary to give figures of this or other new or little understood Agarics, as beautiful drawings have been made by Mr. J.





*Typhula? gracilis*



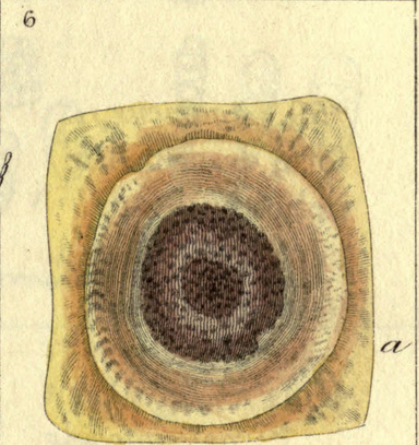
*Periza saniosa*



*Dacrymyces Urtica*



*Spharia ophioglossoides*



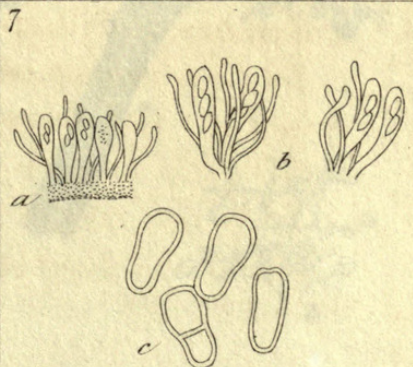
*Sp. Depazia Dianthi*



*Ascotricha chartarum*



*Cytispora orbicularis*



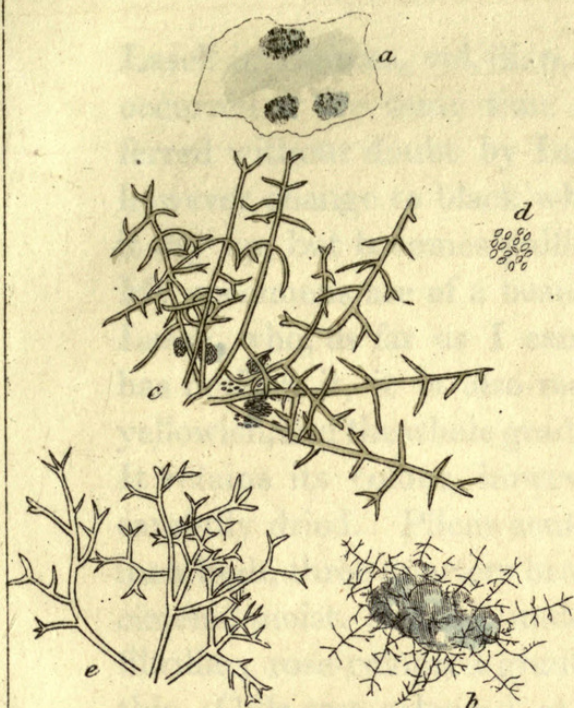
*Labrella Ptarmica*





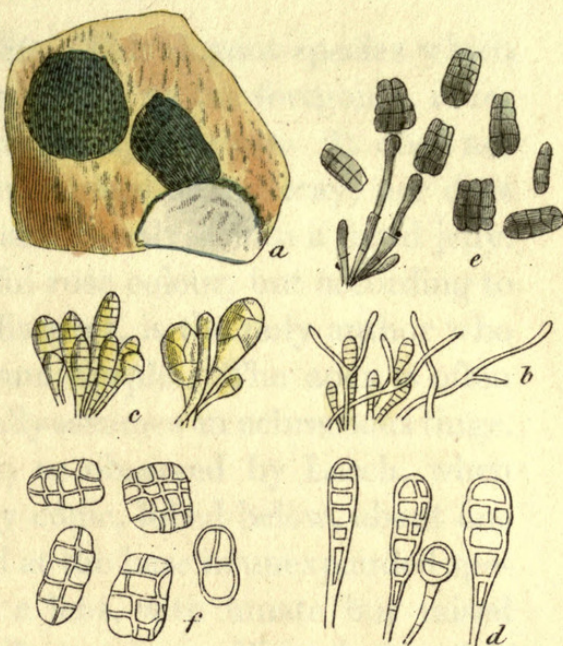


9



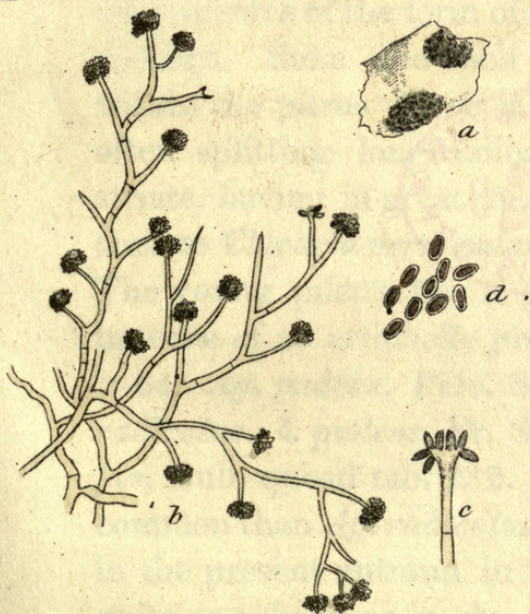
*Myxotrichum deflexum*

10



*Macrosporium sarcinula*

11



*Aspergillus alternatus*

12



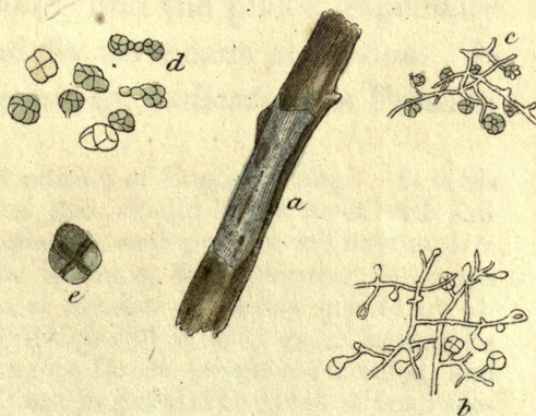
*Botrytis citrina*

13



*Botrytis curta*

14



*Epochenium macrosporideum*







Lasch in Linnæa, vol. iii. p. 380. This elegant species which occurred at the same time and place as the foregoing, is referred without doubt by Lasch to *Ag. conicus*. It does not however change to black when bruised or in decay, nor does it dry up, but becomes pallid and dissolves into a foetid jelly. My specimens are of a beautiful rose colour, but according to Lasch, who, as far as I can discover, is the only author who has noticed it, it is also red and purple. The apex is often yellowish, and the whole gradually assumes an ochraceous tinge. It retains its colour, however, as observed by Lasch, when carefully dried. Pileus acutely conic, lobed below, about one inch high, three quarters broad at the base in unexpanded specimens, moist, striated, under a lens, with innate but raised fibrillæ; rose-coloured gradually turning pallid; flesh rather thin. Gills rose-coloured, at length pallid like the pileus, very narrow and almost evanescent behind in many specimens, in consequence of the form of the pileus, though properly adnate, distinct. Stem one inch or more high, pure white except within the pileus where it has a slight roseate tinge, brittle, often splitting longitudinally, remarkably smooth, slightly striate, having in great measure the same transparent appearance as *Clavaria vermicularis*, hollow, the walls fibrous within. The young pileus has a great resemblance to the internal bractæ of an artichoke just before expansion.

64. *Ag. pudens*, Pers. Syn. p. 313. (sub *Ag. radicato*). *Ag. radicans*.  $\delta$ . *pudens*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 119; *Ag. longipes*, Bull. quoad tab. 232. This very elegant species is far less common than *Ag. radicans*. It has occurred two or three times in the present autumn in Rockingham Forest. The stem is quite as velvety as in *Ag. velutipes*, and the pileus, especially its margin, more or less so, and by no means glutinous. It appears to me quite distinct from *Ag. radicans*, as Persoon

D. C. Sowerby for the forthcoming new edition of English Fungi. It is his intention to publish it systematically, so that should it not meet with sufficient encouragement to secure its completion, each portion will be complete as far as it goes. The first volume, for instance, will comprise the genus *Agaricus*, for which figures of the greater number of British species are already prepared. The plates of the old edition will be used as far as may be thought expedient, but all errors will be as far as possible corrected, and many additions made. New plates will not in general be given of such species as are figured in the Scottish Cryptogamic Flora.



suspected, who well distinguished it; and intermediate between it and *Ag. velutipes*.

65. *Ag. erythropus*, Pers. Syn. p. 367. Abundant at Laxton, Norths, upon various substances, as wood, roots of grass, seedling chestnuts, &c. I have also found it at Nash Court, near Margate, and at King's Cliffe.

\*66. *Ag. Vaillantii*, Fr. Syst. Myc. v. i. p. 136. On grass, &c., Ashton, Norths, Sept. 1837.

\*67. *Ag. conchatus*, Bull., t. 298. On stumps of ash, Apethorpe, Norths, infested with *Sphæria aurantia*.

68. *Ag. cyanus*, Pers. Syn. p. 276.; *Ag. cœrulescens*, Schæff., t. 34. f. 5. This is considered by Fries, to whom it appears known only by Persoon's character, as a state probably of *Ag. callochrous*, to which indeed it is allied, but, I think, quite distinct, and certainly one of the most beautiful species with which I am acquainted. I have seen it in one locality only at King's Cliffe, Sept. and Oct. 1837. Pileus two and a half to three inches broad, at length nearly plane with the margin repand, of a beautiful azure blue; at first viscid, when dry marked with a few innate indistinct squamiform patches, fleshy, flesh rather firm, not changing to violet when bruised. Gills rather distant, adnate, subdecurrent, obscurely emarginate, violet, at length stained with the sporidia. Stem three inches high, half to three quarters inch thick, solid, bulbous of the same colour as the pileus, fibrillose. Smell like that of radishes.

69. *Ag. bolaris*, Pers. Syn. p. 291. In beech woods, King's Cliffe, Sept. and Oct. 1837.

70. *Ag. reticulatus*, Pers. Ic. and. Descr. t. 4. f. 4. 6. On rotten stumps, Apethorpe and Laxton, Norths, Sept. and Oct. 1837. This species, which is one of considerable interest from its exact analogy with *Ag. phlebophorus*, Ditm., varies so much in passing to maturity, that till I found the fully expanded plant at Laxton, I was in great uncertainty whether it were the plant intended by Persoon. In the younger state the pileus is of a delicate bistre, and it is only in age that it assumes a violet tinge, apparently from the colour of the spores being partly seen through the flesh.

71. *Ag. trechisporus*, n. s. Amongst fern leaves, &c., King's



Cliffe, Aug. 1837. Pileus one inch broad, convex, strongly umbonate, margin thin; viscid but soon dry and satiny; umbo tawny, margin paler with a slight livid tinge. Gills ventricose, emarginate, scarcely adnate, pinkish-grey; extreme margin white, denticulate. Spores bistre-brown, subreniform, covered with granules, which appear sometimes to be arranged regularly in lines. Transparent, ventricose; pedicellate processes like those of the *Coprini* are scattered over them. These are crowned with a globule, which at length vanishes, and they are then denticulate. Stem two inches high, two lines thick, white, slightly striate under a lens and farinulent, nearly equal, except at the base, the outer coat of which is cottony, and has very much the appearance of an obsolete volva. I have not seen this species in an early stage of growth, and cannot therefore say distinctly what the nature of the volvæ-form base is, or whether it is merely accidental. The great peculiarity of the species consists in the granulated sporidia, a structure I have seen in no other Agaric. It appears to belong to the division *Inocybe*.

72. *Ag. centunculus*, Fr., Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 262. On stumps, Apethorpe, Oct. 1837.

73. *Ag. depluens*, Batsch, Cont. i. f. 122. On the ground on the margin of a damp marshy spot amongst dead leaves of Carices. King's Cliffe, Norths, Oct. 1837. *Ag. rubidus*, Berk., Mag. Bot. and Zool., is a pedunculate form of this species.

\*74. *Cantharellus lutescens*, Fr., Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 320. King's Cliffe, Sept. and Oct. 1837. It is to be observed that Ditmar's synonym has by some accident in transcribing been recorded in Eng. Fl. under the present species. It is clearly *C. tubæformis* which is represented by him.

\*75. *Cantharellus undulatus*, Fr., Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 320. *Helvella floriformis*, Sow., t. 75. This rare species was found by the Rev. H. Margetts in the present month (Oct.) at King's Cliffe.

76. *Cantharellus fissilis*, Fr., Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 324. *Peziza membranacea*, A. and S. p. 316. tab. 1. fig. 5. Montagne in a late number of the Annales des Sc. Nat. very properly unites *Peziza Campanula* and *Pez. Capula*, which he compares



with the genus *Cyphella*. I am inclined to think that both may be considered as synonymous with the present species. At least there is a very strong resemblance. The particular specimens I have now in view, which in the same spot varied from white and yellow to grey, are clearly *Cantharellus fissilis*, Fr. The hymenium of perfect individuals is that of a *Cantharellus*, while the younger plants would certainly be referred partly to *Peziza Campanula*, partly to *Peziza Capula*. On ash petioles, Apethorpe. I have found it also of a pure white with a remarkable venous hymenium on a dead thistle.

77. *Merulius tremellosus*, Schrad., Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 327. On an ash stump abundantly, Apethorpe, Oct. 1837. I think that *Boletus arboreus*, Sow., t. 346. belongs to this species, though referred after Fries in Eng. Fl. to *Mer. lachrymans*. It appears that Sowerby had no doubt that the two plants figured by him were distinct, and it may be inferred from the short printed notice which accompanies the plate, that his plant had the border reflected, as indeed the figure shows, though not quite satisfactorily.

\*78. *Polyporus spumeus*, Fr., Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 358. On ash and apple trees, Apethorpe, King's Cliffe.

79. *Boletus felleus*, Bull., t. 379. King's Cliffe, Aug. 1837.

80. *Thelephora lævis*, Pers. Syn. p. 575. Common upon fallen trees.

81. *Thelephora lactea*, Fr., Syst. Myc. v. i. p. 452. Easily known by its smooth white hymenium, covering a stratum consisting of thick fibrillæ. I do not think with Fries that *Fibrillaria stellata*, Sow. t. 387. fig. 1. belongs to this species. It appears rather to be an himantioid mycelium.

\*82. *Clavaria pistillaris*, Linn. Suec. n. 1266. This rare species occurred at King's Cliffe in the present autumn, but a much paler form than that represented by Sowerby.

83. *Clavaria flavipes*, Pers., Comm. (ed. 1797) p. 207. t. 1. fig. 4. On peaty ground beneath *Pteris aquilina*, King's Cliffe, Sept. 1837.

84. *Typhula*? *gracilis*, Desm. and Berk. in Herb. This curious little plant, which occurred, but sparingly, in the early part of the present year with *Pistillaria culmigena*, I found marked in M. Desmazières' Herbarium *Typhula*? *Typhæ*, for



which by mutual consent the name of *gracilis* was substituted. Its real place is rather doubtful, as in some measure it connects *Typhula* with *Isaria*. The structure was not however precisely the same in all the individuals, for though in some of them the fruit-bearing cells of the hymenium were interspersed with delicate bristles, which were surmounted by a single spore, as in *Isaria intricata* and *citrina*, this is not constant, and I am therefore inclined to think that it arises from some of the cells being elongated. Pallid, one line or a little more high, simple or forked; rugged with the fruit-bearing cells, which are frosted with the spores, and interspersed sometimes with short bristles, of which some of the upper ones support a small spore; tips often acuminate and then nearly barren. Stem short, smooth, or bristly. Spores elliptic, having a sparkling appearance under a lens.

PLATE VII. fig. 1. *a*, *Typhula?* *gracilis*, nat. size; *b*, ditto magnified.

85. *Pistillaria culmigena*, Mont. and Fr., Ann. de Sc. Nat. n. s. vol. v. p. 337. t. 12. fig. 2. Berk. Brit. Fung. Fasc. 3. n. 152. Fotheringhay, Deene, Norths, on sheaths of wheat straw, Jan. 1837.

\*86. *Helvella elastica*, Bull., t. 242. It has long been remarked that some states of this plant resemble so closely *Peziza macropus*, as to make it matter of great difficulty whether or no to consider it as a distinct species. Fries dismisses the question with the remark, “video sæpe meliora proboq.—sed quis omnes præsumtas opiniones pessundare audet?” His views are confirmed by the circumstance, which appears not to have been observed heretofore, that the sporidia are precisely the same, as I have ascertained both in the white and dusky forms. I the rather call attention to the fact, as Dr. Greville’s analysis of *H. crispa* and *lacunosa* might lead to a contrary notion. He has by some mischance represented only the sporidiola in those species and not the elliptic sporidia. It is possible that in his specimens they may have been absorbed, a circumstance by no means uncommon in Fungi, a fact to which I have been led, as to many others of great importance, by M. Morren’s paper on the *Clostéries*, a



memoir which ought to be well studied by every investigator of the more obscure phænomena of Cryptogamic plants\*.

87. *Peziza saniosa*, Schrad., Journ. Bot. 1799, ii. p. 64. Two specimens of this very curious species, which appears not to have been found since the date given above, occurred at King's Cliffe early in the present autumn, upon soil overrun with *Thelephora incrustans*. As it is of such rare occurrence I have thought it right to give a figure.

PLATE VII. fig. 2. *a*, *Peziza saniosa*, nat. size; *b*, vertical section; *c*, asci with their paraphyses and sporidia magnified; *d*, a single sporidium highly magnified.

88. *Peziza melaloma*, A. and S. p. 336. t. 2. f. 5. Southwick, Norths, abundantly on ground where a fire had been made, after the first autumn rains.

\*89. *Peziza rhabarbarina*, Berk., Eng. Fl. vol. v. part 2. p. 197. This is clearly the same with Montagne's *Pez. Ardenensis*, Ann. de Sc. Nat. n. s. vol. v. p. 287. If it be retained in the genus *Peziza* the former specific name must be preserved. But there is reason to believe that M. Desmazières, who finds it in the north of France, is correct in referring it to the genus *Patellaria*. He proposes in this case to give it the specific name of *Rosacearum*. The sporidia are longer than Montagne figures them. He is correct in representing paraphyses, though he does not seem to have ascertained their form, which is linear with spatulate tips.

\*90. *Dacrymyces Urticæ*, Fr. Syst. Myc. v. 2. p. 251. *Fusarium Tremelloides*, Grev. Sc. Cryp. Fl. t. 10. Eng. Fl. vol. v. part 2. p. 355. The structure of this fungus is not to be ascertained clearly without high magnifying powers. On a slight inspection with rather low powers the structure somewhat resembles that represented by Dr. Greville, but a close inspection will show that the mass consists not of long fusi-form sporidia but of erect branched subdichotomous threads, which consist of articulations not to be seen without a very nice adjustment. The structure is very nearly that of *Dacrymyces stillatus*, nor does it differ sufficiently to warrant the

\* Prof. Meyen's remarks, with abstracts of this curious paper, will be found in Meyen's Report of the Progress of Vegetable Physiology, in the year 1836. Philosophical Magazine, vol. xi. p. 386.





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