

W. H. H. 1896

COLOURED FIGURES
OF
ENGLISH FUNGI
OR
MUSHROOMS,

BY
JAMES SOWERBY, F. L. S.

DESIGNER OF ENGLISH BOTANY, ETC.

. . . . "Was ev'ry falt'ring tongue of man,
Almighty Father! silent in thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice;
Even in the depth of solitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power."

VOL. I.—TAB. I.—CXX.

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. K. B.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY,

AND TO

JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M. D. F. R. S.
PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY,

THIS PUBLICATION IS INSCRIBED.

TO THE FIRST OF THESE GENTLEMEN I HAVE GREAT OBLIGATIONS FOR GRANTING ME ACCESS TO THE FIRST LIBRARY IN THE WORLD, AS WELL AS MOST READY ASSISTANCE IN ANY ENQUIRY WHATEVER RELATING TO NATURAL HISTORY.

TO MY ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE LATTER IT IS OWING THAT I HAVE NOT LONG SINCE QUITTED THE PLEASING SCIENCE OF BOTANY; AND FOR HIM, AS THE WRITER OF ENGLISH BOTANY, I FEEL PECULIAR RESPECT AND ESTEEM.

THAT THIS TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE MAY NOT PROVE UNWORTHY OF THEIR ACCEPTANCE, IS THE SINCERE DESIRE OF THEIR

MOST FAITHFUL

HUMBLE SERVANT,

J. SOWERBY.

No. 2,
Mead Place, Lambeth, Surry,
Sept. 1st, 1797.

P R E F A C E.

HAVING undertaken the present Work, I feel great satisfaction in the encouragement it receives from the public, which I shall endeavour to continue to deserve.

The Twelfth Number contains the promised Index, in which are included some synonyms from different authors, many of them not quoted in the descriptions to the figures; nor could I, with confidence, have cited all of them at the time those descriptions were written, as I daily acquire a better knowledge of the species of Fungi; so that I flatter myself with being able in the end more perfectly to distinguish them than could at first have been expected. In this, Nature seems ready to lend her assistance; that very simplicity of structure which in many cases appears to have led authors into confusion, being, one would think, more likely to make this tribe of plants easily understood. Some of them are exactly a year in their progress to maturity; yet their changes in the course of that progress are very trifling, compared with those we see in (what are termed) perfect plants: such slight changes however have given rise to many supposed species. Much more frequently therefore have varieties been described as such, so that

P R E F A C E.

one species often happens to have been figured or described ten times over. It is indeed easier to describe or draw an individual variety, than to ascertain to what species it belongs, while it may be compared to so many in different authors. When they are more clearly ascertained, we shall possibly be able to cultivate the useful kinds; for only one, the *common Mushroom*, or *Agaricus campestris*, is at present cultivated. Some I am sure would be admired as ornaments; others are already made use of for culinary and æconomical purposes, more particularly in foreign countries. Some I am persuaded would assist in dyeing. Several of the *Sphærias* yield the finest black I ever met with. The *Lycoperdons* afford in their ripe state different browns very copiously, in a fine impalpable powder, fit for immediate drawing when mixed with a little gum arabic water. I intend when I figure some of the *Lycoperdons* to use their own powder to represent itself.

T A B. I.

AGARICUS VOLVACEUS *Bulliard t. 262.*

FOUND in great plenty in the bark-beds of hot-houses about London in the year 1785. The Rev. Mr. Relhan, so well known by his *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, discovered it in Dr. Harwood's bark-bed at Cambridge last year 1794, and, considering it as a great curiosity, very kindly favoured me with specimens. The same year I met with it growing in a lane at Peckham, inclining to the appearance of Bulliard's *A. vaginatus*. On the 21st of August 1795 I found in Earl Spencer's park at Wimbledon a specimen resembling that figure which is just disengaging itself from the *volva*, but four times as large, with a lighter coloured *pileus*, but gills corresponding in colour to these; it grew on a very rotten stump of a Lime-tree.

T A B. II.

AGARICUS CEPASTIPES.

A. LUTEUS *With. vol. 3. 344.*


A. CRETACEUS *Bulliard t. 374.*

NOT uncommon in bark-beds about London, mostly found of a chalky white, especially when in a half dry state, to which Bulliard's name alludes. At Sir A. Hume's at Wormley-bury in 1793 I observed the bark-bed full of it, all perfectly yellow, agreeing with Dr. Withering's denomination. As the white and yellow kinds differ in nothing but colour, and are undoubtedly the same species, I have named it from the form of the stalk (like that of an onion) which will always characterize this species.

T A B. III.

PEZIZA CEREAE *Bulliard t.*


SURELY sufficiently distinct from *vesiculosa* & *cochleata*, as the two following plates will shew. It is found on tan-beds.



T A B. IV.

PEZIZA VESICULOSA *Bulliard t.* 457.

VERY common on exposed dung-hills. It may have been passed over for *P. cochleata*, which is rather more rare, and affects a different situation. It is easily distinguished from *cerea* & *cochleata* by being found more or less composed of an inner and outer cup (see the perpendicular section), between which the fructification seems to be produced.



T A B. V.

PEZIZA COCHLEATA *Linn. & Hudf.*

THIS is certainly distinct from the two preceding. It grows in woods and damp places, and is always involuted more or less in a spiral manner.

T A B. VI.

RETICULARIA SINUOSA *Bulliard t.*

FOUND in woods and under damp hedges, growing parasitically on various decayed herbage. Bulliard's name is very apt.

T A B. VII.

AGARICUS GLUTINOSUS *Schæff. t. 26. f. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

A. LIMACINUS *Dickf. fasc. 1. t. 15.*

— VELATUS *With. vol. 3. 290.*

GATHERED in a fir wood near Bungay, Suffolk, in company with Mr. Woodward, to whose accuracy the botany of England is so much indebted. I have also found it in Essex.

The gluten which envelops this plant is of a very singular nature, being extended from the edge of the *pileus* to the *stipes*, and passing the gills without touching them. As it recedes or dissolves it leaves a portion of a cobweb substance, accompanied by a fine powder. If this powder be the seed, may the gluten contain any thing analogous to pollen?

T A B. VIII.

AGARICUS LIMACINUS.

A. LIMACINUS *Schæff. t. 312?*

FOUND very abundantly in an airy hilly aspect among firs in Sir William Jerningham's plantations at Coffey near Norwich, Oct. 1794. It agrees with Schæffer's *limacinus* in the yellowness of the gills, but

the pileus is much brighter than he represents it; his figure exactly accords with the plant in a drying state, and with some specimens less perfect than those here delineated. Our largest figure nearly agrees with Dr. Withering's description of *A. caesarius*, but does not accord with any of the plates quoted for that species. Our *limacinus* is enveloped in a veil of gluten when young. The stalk is somewhat pithy.

T A B. IX.

AGARICUS COLLINITUS.

THIS was found in Peckham (or Oak of honour) wood Oct. 9 and 16, 1794, tolerably plentiful. When young it is enveloped in a veil of gluten, which is durable on the dried specimen, and has a beautiful transparent appearance like isinglass. The gills are of a rusty iron colour, rounded at their base, and detached from the stalk, though partly connected by cobweb-like threads inclining downwards. Similar threads arise upwards from the *annulus*, meeting the former. The stalk is nearly solid, but rather pithy.

T A B. X.

AGARICUS FRAGRANS, *Major Velley in With. v. 3. 307.*

NOT uncommon among grasses in spring and autumn. I have frequently found it by the fragrance it emits to a considerable distance, and which is often so powerful as to scent a whole box of other fungi. It is however sometimes scentless, and the odour always evaporates in drying. This odour resembles that of Woodroof, or of Vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, near which last it often grows. Can it derive any fragrance from thence?

T A B. XI.

HELVELLA RELHANI.

THE Rev. Mr. Relhan found three specimens of this plant growing at a little distance from each other on the north side of Gogmagog hills. The upper side of the pileus was silky, and the edges slightly fringed with the same silky membrane, like *Agaricus araneosus*.

There seems some affinity between this little fungus and *Lycoperdon phalloides* Dickf. Fasc. 1. 24, figured by Mr. Woodward in the Phil. Transf. vol. 74, 423, t. 16. and in Dr. Smith's Spicilegium t. 12. See also *Phallus conicus* Flo. Dan. t. 1554.

T A B. XII.

RETICULARIA HEMISPHERICA *Bulliard t.*

GATHERED in Hampstead and Hornsey woods, Wanstead gardens, &c. in moist places, growing on decaying plants of various kinds, on mosses, sticks, &c. in all directions.

T A B. XIII.

PEZIZA EPIDENDRA *Bulliard t. 467.*

THIS beautiful fungus was found at Camberwell among rotten sticks, sometimes protruding from a

stick more than an inch deep in the bank. The outside is very woolly, attaching it to straws and other substances in its way. In drying it becomes toughish and leathery, and less vivid in colour.

T A B. XIV.

AGARICUS CLYPEOLARIUS *With.* v. 3. 379.

THIS occurs frequently in woods and fir plantations in damp weather. It certainly includes the *A. meleagris* of Withering. The ring is occasionally wanting, nor can I call it permanent.

Many Agarics have, like this, a loose pith, but so tender it often slides along with the blade of the instrument used to divide the stalk.

T A B. XV.

HYDNUM DAVIESII.

A RARE species, hitherto I believe discovered only by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, on a decaying apple-tree in Llyfdulas garden Anglesea, 1790, from whom I have been favoured with excellent and well preserved specimens. It much resembles *Boletus versicolor* in colour and texture, and by the upper surface might be mistaken for that fungus.

T A B. XVI.

PEZIZA MARGINATA *Relb. Fl. Cant. Suppl. 2. 29.*

With. v. 3. 440.

THE Rev. Mr. Relhan communicated the specimens from which the figure was drawn. It may be seen also in *Flo. Dan. t. 779. f. 1.*



T A B. XVII.

PEZIZA BICOLOR *Bulliard t.*

COMMON on fallen branches of oak and other trees, often covering them copiously on every side. It is either sessile or stipitate. This differs from *P. nivea* of Dickson and Withering in its orange-coloured centre, and in having occasionally a stalk; nor do I know that any British writer has noticed it.

T A B. XVIII.

PEZIZA STERCORARIA *Bulliard t. 376 & t. 438.*

FOUND on cows dung near Stapleford Abbot, Effex. This and the *P. punctata* seem to connect the genus of *Peziza* with that of *Sphaeria*.

T A B. XIX.

AGARICUS CROCEUS *Bulliard t. 362. With. v. 3. 319.*

THE pileus has an opaque leathery appearance in moderately dry weather, which is peculiar to this species, but in wet weather it becomes somewhat glutinous and shining.

T A B. XX.

AGARICUS CERACEUS *Dickf. Fasc. I. 16. With. v. 3. 369.*

FOUND in damp weather among grass in Kensington gardens and other places. The semitransparent and waxy appearance easily distinguishes it. It tastes like the common mushroom, *A. campestris*, and no doubt is equally wholesome.

T A B. XXI.

MERULIUS FÆTIDUS.

UNDER the above name I was favoured with excellent specimens of the fungus here delineated, by the Rev. Mr. Relhan, August 10, 1795, who found them in Madingley wood near Cambridge; nor has this species, to my knowledge, been before observed. The specimens changed but little in drying, except that they, not unfortunately, lost their original disagreeable garlic-like odour.

T A B. XXII.

LYCOPERDON CARPOBOLUS. *Huds.* 644. *With.* v. 3. 463.

WE have seen this curious plant in many places. The Rev. Mr. Abbot obligingly sent it from Lord Offory's fir plantation at Ampthill, gathered in October 1792. We had an opportunity of seeing it in a rather remarkable situation in May 1793, growing in the Duke of Portland's hot-house at Bulstrode, on the edge of the tub which contained that rare East Indian aquatic the *Nymphaea Nelumbo*. This was at the same time a damp and very hot station, the stoves being at that time heated to an unusual degree.

When young these fungi are nearly covered with a white cotton-like substance, spreading down their sides, and attaching them firmly to each other and to whatever they grow upon. This web may possibly assist in the expansion of the yellow outer case when it throws out the white globular part, which it does to the distance of six or eight inches, or more, making a slight, but distinct, cracking sound. At the same time this outer case bursts into five or seven rays or segments, the case immediately within pushing itself forth, and adhering to the ball; which when fallen is an empty transparent vesicle, with the inner case attached to its bottom, and a hole through that case, by which probably the seeds are discharged. On dissecting the ball previous to its being thrown out, we find it full of a whitish substance. When weak the plant only forces the ball to the points of its rays, often drying with it in that position.

T A B. XXIII.

LYCOPERDON HYDROPHORUM.

PEZIZA HYDROPHORA. *Bulliard t. 410.*

THIS is evidently next akin to the *L. Carpobolus*. We have found it annually for three years past in August and September, on the decaying trunk of a willow near Tothill-Fields.

In a young state it is somewhat depressed, a little woolly; afterwards becoming rounder, and finally projecting the ball, much as in the preceding species. We have indeed been able to detect it only on the edge of the red outer case, which in this species does not split into rays; but we find many empty cups or cases, from which doubtless the balls have been thrown to a distance.

T A B. XXIV.

PEZIZA SCUTELLATA. *With. vol. 3. 442.*

FOUND, not very unfrequently, in the rotten parts of hollow trees. The hairs in this are black. There is an English *Peziza* found on cow-dung (*Elvella equina*, *Flo. Dan. t. 1329*), which though smaller in all its parts, paler, and ciliated with hairs of the same colour as the disk, seems to be a variety of this. There are some without hairs, but we doubt whether that can make a specific distinction. See *Lightf. Flo. Scot. 1053.*

T A B. XXV.

AURICULARIA TABACINA.

A. NICOTIANA. *Bolton 174. With. vol. 3. 433.*

COMMON in woods and many other places, on stumps and branches of decaying trees. It is thin and flexible, attached by the back, the upper part projecting, a little rugged and zoned, and either growing in an imbricated manner, or forming elegant undulations, from three or four inches to two or three feet in extent, made more conspicuous by the light yellow margin being contrasted with the bright, and often nearly red, brown of the upper and under side. It thrives most in damp places or in wet weather, sometimes exuding reddish drops (possibly coloured with the seeds) from the under surface. In drying it becomes shrivelled and loses all its original splendor, and may then be compared to dried tobacco, to which we suppose the name *Nicotiana* was meant to allude.

T A B. XXVI.

AURICULARIA FERRUGINEA. *Bull. t.* 378. *Witb.*
vol. 3. 433.

HELVELLA RUBIGINOSA. *Dickf. Crypt. fasc.* I. 20.

NOT uncommon on gate-posts, &c. generally placed so low as to be partly hid by the earth and neighbouring plants. It is imbricated, and chiefly attached by the back. The upper projecting surface is of a rusty colour, rather rugged and zoned. Edges finely downy, the light colour of the margin rather brightest inwards. The under side is of a duller hue, partially zoned, rugged with irregular protuberances, and when magnified appearing somewhat downy. The whole plant is thin and brittle, changed but little by drying.

T A B. XXVII.

AURICULARIA REFLEXA. *Bull. t.* 274. *Witb. v.* 3. 434.

THE most common of all fungi, growing on decayed trees, on pales, gates, and old water-tubs, often spreading in circular patches, without projecting so as to acquire the woolly upper surface, in which one of its most distinguishing characters resides. It is however easily known in either state, the front, or under surface, varying but little from its reddish hue. The whole plant is thicker than the two last-mentioned, but most resembles the *A. tabacina* in mode of growth. At first sight it might easily be confounded with the *Boletus versicolor*.

The upper surface varies in colour, and is very woolly. Some of the zones are always yellow, as is sometimes the whole plant.

T A B. XXVIII.

NIDULARIA CAMPANULATA. *Witb. vol.* 3. 445.

PEZIZA LENTIFERA. *Linn. Hudf. &c.*

OF frequent occurrence in neglected gardens and fields, attached to various substances. I have found it

in great quantities on a bank near Kennington, Surrey, and hoped ere this to have detected the formation of those lenticular bodies with which the cups are half filled, and which bear some resemblance to those in the little cups upon *Marchantia polymorpha*, *Engl. Bot. t. 210*. They often hang out of the cup of this fungus by means of the elongation of the threads which are attached to the centre of one of their flat sides, and are sometimes scattered upon the earth, the cup still remaining upright. In a young state the upper half of the cup is occupied by a vesicle containing a fluid, which seems to be discharged downwards towards these lenticular bodies, after which the upper part or cover dries up and cracks. Dr. Withering's generic name *Nidularia* is very expressive.

T A B: XXIX.

NIDULARIA STRIATA. *With. v. 3. 446.*

PEZIZA STRIATA. *Huds. 634.*

P. LENTIFERA β . *Linn. Sp. Pl. 1650.*

FOR most perfect and beautiful specimens of this curious plant we are obliged to the favour of Lady Arden, who gathered them October 1st and 7th, 1795, under beech-trees in Nork park near Epsom, Surrey, often growing on the fallen seed-vessels. The receptacle of fluid is very apparent in this species. The outside very woolly, with pointed tufts regularly disposed, which when viewed in front give a stellated appearance to the edge of the cup.

T A B. XXX.

NIDULARIA LÆVIS. *With. 446.*

PEZIZA LÆVIS. *Huds. 634.*

NOTWITHSTANDING its name, this is scarcely so smooth as *N. campanulata*. It is found in Combe wood near Kingston, Surrey, on various substances. Mr. Pitchford of Norwich favoured me with some very good specimens, growing on a piece of a fir-tree.

T A B. XXXI.

AGARICUS XERAMPELINUS. *With. v. 3. 331.*

I FOUND this brilliant species, and most of its varieties described in Withering, growing either solitary or clustered, but seldom hollow, in Sir William Jerningham's plantations near Norwich, as well as in a pine-grove at Ditchingham in company with Mr. Woodward. The gills are invariably of a bright yellow, very partially fixed to the stem, rounding off in some degree from the *pileus*. Their edges are thick, and seem to split, so as perhaps to emit the seeds; a circumstance which may be observed in several other species.

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T A B. XXXII.

AGARICUS VIRGINEUS. *Jacq. Misc. v. 2. 104. t. 15. f. 1.*

A. NIVEUS. *With. 346.*

A. EBURNEUS. *Bolt. 4.*

A. ERICEUS. *Bull. t. 188.*

SEEN often in great abundance in exposed situations, more sparingly in woods. It is generally plentiful in Kensington Gardens and Greenwich Park in the autumn. It assumes various appearances according to the weather, and may, though rarely, be found with a hollow stalk. Its colour mostly resembles the whiteness of ivory; its flavour when fresh approaches to that of the common mushroom, *A. campestris*.

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T A B. XXXIII.

AGARICUS TENER. *With. v. 3. 359.*

GENERALLY found in the greatest perfection about August and September, in damp meadows, and may

readily be distinguished by the narrow bright fox-coloured gills. Among the longer grass, refused by cattle, it is drawn up, as in our tallest figure. When gathered in perfection it dries well. Is the *A. Colus*, *With.* 383, distinct from this?

T A B. XXXIV.

BOLETUS PIPERATUS. *Bulliard t.* 451.

WE believe this *Boletus* has appeared only in Bulliard's admirable work. It grows in tolerable plenty on Hainault Forest, towards Chigwell Row, Essex, though not hitherto mentioned as a native of this island, but we have reason to think it is not uncommon. The pores are very open and irregular, and sometimes so shallow as to be mere reticulations, as in some foreign *Boleti*. Its colour varies a little. The name expresses its pungent effect on the tongue and throat, like that of the *Capficum*.

T A B. XXXV.

HELVELLA SPATULATA.

CLAVARIA SPATHULA. *Dickf. Crypt. fasc.* I. 21.
With. v. 3. 450.

I GATHERED this fungus, in the autumn of 1794, in the plantations at Costefy near Norwich, in company with its original discoverer James Crowe, Esq. of Lakenham. It is to be found there every year in great abundance. As a species it is sufficiently distinct, though as to its genus, according to our present systems, somewhat obscure, being nearly equally allied to *Peziza*, *Helvella*, *Lycoperdon*, and *Clavaria*. The seeds are discharged in the form of smoke, from pores in the edges, and may perhaps be imbedded in the substance, as has been observed in *Peziza vesiculosa*.

T A B. XXXVI.

AGARICUS ELEPHANTINUS. *Bolt. t. 28. With. v. 3. 319.*

COMMON in most woods, parks, &c. about the month of October. In decaying they gradually turn quite black, as if burnt to charcoal, and seem almost as durable as that substance. They are so abundant in one part of Kenfington Gardens, that when in the black state (which they are during great part of the year) a casual observer would think fires had been made where they grow. When in perfection they are sometimes nearly white. The gills often branch, and run one into another, but are always clumsy. This fungus has a pleasant nut-like taste; when cut it changes reddish. In the black state it supports some parasitical fungi, which we shall hereafter take an opportunity of delineating.



T A B. XXXVII.

AGARICUS PERONATUS. *Bolt. t. 58. With. v. 3. 329.*

THIS species is best distinguished by the leathery appearance of the *pileus*, and the stalk being clothed half way up from the root with a yellowish woolly felted substance, above which it is smooth, except being a little wrinkled. We have found it at Ditchingham, Norfolk, also plentifully at Hampstead, and under hawthorns in Greenwich Park. Lady Arden has observed it under beech-trees, growing on the fallen capsules and leaves. The flavour of this species is pungent: It dries so well as to be easily recognized in that state.

T A B. XXXVIII.

PEZIZA STIPITATA. *Huds.* 636. *With.* v. 3. 436.

RATHER a scarce plant. These specimens were found on Finchley Common. The stalk is solid, and, as well as the outside of the cup, slightly downy. The upper side is smooth; its texture wax-like.

T A B. XXXIX.

HELVELLA MITRA. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1649. *Huds.* 632.
With. v. 3. 430.

FOUND in several parts of Norfolk, especially to the west of Norwich. The Rev. Mr. Abbot observed it at Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire.

The remarkable flutings and sinuosities of the stalk characterize this species. The *pileus* varies a little in form and colour, and the whole fungus sometimes turns black in decay.

T A B. XL.

CLAVARIA CORNEA. *Relb. Suppl.* 3. 34.

C. ACULEIFORMIS. *Bull. t.* 463. *f.* 4.

I HAVE been favoured with specimens of this species by the Rev. Mr. Relhan himself, with his own name to them, and also by Thomas Walford, Esq. of Birdbrook, Essex, under that given by Bulliard. The gentleman last mentioned found them upon timber that had been squared, situated longitudinally with the grain of the wood, never across it. I have observed the same at Hampstead, and in Kensington Gardens.

T A B. XLI.

AGARICUS LACHRYMABUNDUS. *Bull. t. 194 & t. 525.*

COMMON in woods, the sides of green lanes, &c. in damp weather. The discharge of a fluid in little transparent globules, from the sides of the maculated gills, is peculiar to this species. These drops seem to flow from near the insertion of the seeds, and commonly unite with them at the edges; a curious subject for microscopic investigation. There is a variety more solid than that here delineated; otherwise it is not a very variable plant.

T A B. XLII.

AGARICUS ODORUS. *Bull. t. 176 & t. 556.*

IT is remarkable that the pleasant *ratafia* odour of this plant should have escaped notice so long; but it appears not to be a very common Agaric, and is generally found solitary. Is this Dr. Withering's *viridis*, *vol. 3. p. 320?*

T A B. XLIII.

AGARICUS SANGUINEUS. *Jacq. Misc. v. 2. t. 15. f. 3.*

THE sanguine red which pervades the inner substance, and the peculiar rigidity of the *pileus*, &c. will readily ascertain this species, and distinguish it from the red specimens of the variable *Agaricus aurantius* with which it has sometimes been confounded.



T A B. XLIV.

AGARICUS SULPHUREUS. *Bull. t. 168 & t. 545. f. 2.*

THIS, I believe, has not been noticed by any English author, partly perhaps owing to its being found in the thickest parts of woods. It is a very distinct species, and may readily be known by its general habit and colour, as well as by a certain peculiar odour, somewhat like that of an hyacinth, but rather foetid, which is constant.



T A B. XLV.

AGARICUS FIBULA. *Bull. t. 186 & t. 550. f. 1.*

A. PARVUS. *With. 347. var. 1.*

VERY common in damp meadows and similar places among grass and moss. It is often hollow.

T A B. XLVI.

AGARICUS CANTHARELLUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1639.

Bull. t. 62.

A. CHANTARELLUS. *Hudf.* 609.

MERULIUS CANTHARELLUS. *With.* 281.

VERY frequent in fir woods, &c. The branching shallow gills, and colour like the yolk of an egg (as Dr. Withering says), will easily distinguish this species. It has a pleasant odour like that of apricots, both when recent and when partly dry, as we observed in some specimens communicated by Lady Arden. This kind of Agaric is frequently eaten, though it often proves rather tough.

T A B. XLVII.

AGARICUS CANTHARELLOIDES.

HELVELLA CANTHARELLOIDES. *Bull. t.* 473. *f.* 3.

WHEN I first found this fungus in Peckham-wood, Nov. 16, 1794. the trivial name above given readily presented itself as very applicable; and although not perhaps strictly according to rule, being so near that of the preceding species, I have ventured to retain it, as it had likewise occurred to Mr. Bulliard. I believe this Agaric has not been noticed as an English plant till now. As to its genus, we must leave the absolute decision of that point till we have more light on the subject.

It may be proper to observe that Bulliard has also an *Agaricus cantharelloides*, which appears to me a black-stalked variety of *A. Cantharellus*.

T A B. XLVIII.

AGARICUS RADICATUS. *Rehb. n.* 1040. *With.* 335.

A. LONGIPES. *Bull. t.* 515 & *t.* 232?

THIS is among the more variable kinds. The stalk is occasionally solid, pithy or hollow, and externally smooth or hispid. The gills are sometimes fixed to the stalk, sometimes loose, and they are often branching or even inosculating. Their colour is always white, or nearly so, but they acquire a pink hue in drying. The stalk, as well as the *pileus*, varies in colour from nearly white to a chestnut brown. Sometimes it much resembles the *A. velutipes*, except in

being always erect. Lady Arden favoured me with a specimen of a curious variety, with the skin of the *pileus* cracked into squares, leaving white reticulations between.

I cannot help suspecting that the following four species of Dr. Withering will, on mature examination, prove varieties of that now before us, viz. *Umbraculum*, p. 289, *agrestis*, *ibid. gracilis*, p. 313, and *splendens*, p. 334.—For the 1st see his reference to Batsch, t. 4. The 2d seems to describe imperfect specimens gathered late in the season and in wet weather. The third expresses the state of its maturity in fine weather; and the 4th as I have found it when the gluten is dried up after a dewy morning. In the early part of the season, about August, I have observed a thick gluten on the *pileus* at 7 in the morning, changed by 11 into a varnish, quite resplendent in the sun, the heat of which hastening the progress of the fungus to maturity, the gills become reddish, and the seeds are found, as Dr. Withering describes them, at their edges. Many Agarics, especially the parasitic ones, are disposed to have long roots. I have found that of *A. radicans* 12 inches in length, and Mr. Relhan sent a still longer specimen to the Linnæan Society.

T A B. XLIX.

TRICHIA DENUDATA. *Bull. t. 502. With. 478.*

CLATHRUS DENUDATUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl. 1649. Hudf. 630.*

FOUND in the crevices of stumps of trees, and other damp places, growing in all directions. At first it might be taken for a group of small insects' eggs, being white and nearly sessile, but it is of the consistence of cream. It next acquires a crimson hue, with a partial skin, which separates at length, disclosing a woolly texture replete with fine powder.

T A B. L.

TRICHIA NUDA. *With. 477.*

T. AXIFERA. *Bull. t. 471. f. 1.*

T. TYPHOIDES. *Ibid. f. 2.*

CLATHRUS NUDUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl. 1649. Hudf. 630.*

THE progress of growth in this species is similar to the last; but the long form of its head, and the continuation of the stalk through its woolly substance, are sufficient marks of distinction.

T A B. LI.

HELVELLA ESCULENTA.

PHALLUS ESCULENTUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1648. *Hudf.* 629.

With. 447.

THIS varies a little in shape and colour. Mr. Jacob Rayer found some buff-coloured specimens on a bank in Kent. I have gathered plenty of the blackish kind at Newington, Surrey, on an old garden ground among fugar-bakers rubbish.

This species surely belongs much more properly to the genus of *Helvella* than to that of *Phallus*, especially if we consider its texture, duration, or qualities. It is well known by the name of Morel, and much esteemed as an ingredient in sauces and soups, for which purpose it may be preserved dried for many months or even years. The people employed in gathering Morels in Germany, having observed that they grew most plentifully where wood had been burned, proceeded to promote their propagation by setting fire to the woods, till it was found necessary to forbid that practice by law.

T A B. LII.

LYCOPERDON EPIDENDRUM. *Bull. t.* 503. *With.*

468. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1654. *Hudf.* 645.

DIFFERS from the generality of Lycoperdons in being soft and pulpy when young, something like *Reticularia septica*, *With.* 470, described by Mr. Woodward, who has also observed the plant now before us.

T A B. LIII.

LECIDIUM FUSCUM. *Relb. n.* 1199. *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

ed. Gmel. 1473. *Gent. Mag. for May* 1793, 414.

LYCOPERDON ANEMONES. *Pult. in Tr. of Linn. Soc.*

v. 2. 311?

I BEG leave to refer the reader to Dr. Pulteney's learned observations on this fungus, or one at least nearly related to it, in the Transactions of the Lin-

nean Society above quoted; at the same time acknowledging my obligations to the Rev. Mr. Relhan for the following account:—

The *Æcidium fuscum* is a parasitical fungus, growing on various plants, usually on the under surface of their leaves; but it sometimes grows on their upper surface, and even on the petals of *Anemone nemorosa*. It does not appear that the essential parts of fructification in the *Anemone* are injured by its presence on the petals.

Mr. Relhan favoured me with specimens answering to the above account. It grows from under the skin, and is simply composed of a thin coat, containing fuscous seeds.—Whether Dr. Pulteney's plant be really the same species is doubtful, as he describes the powder of a white colour.

T A B. LIV.

SPHÆRIA PUNCTATA.

PEZIZA PUNCTATA. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1650. *Hudf.* 634.

With. 435. *Bull. t.* 252 & *t.* 438. *f.* 1.

THE upper surface of this plant in its young state emits a fine powder or farinaceous dust, without any appearance of punctures. In a more advanced state it becomes punctured, and the spots are found on examination to be the mouths of little spherical cavities, hollowed out of the substance of the fungus. They contain a black dust, probably the seed.

T A B. LV.

SPHÆRIA HYPOXYLON.

CLAVARIA HYPOXYLON. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1652. *Hudf.*

639. *With.* 456.

C. CORNUTA. *Bull. t.* 180.

COMMON on old stumps of trees, posts, railing, &c. all the year round, in one state or other. The summits are at first white; afterwards the stalks are covered towards the top with half-imbedded spherules, containing black seeds. There is a striking generic affinity between this and the last.

T A B. LVI.

AGARICUS CONTIGUUS. *With.* 302. *Bull. t.* 240.

NOT so common as some of the genus. The inosculating and branching of the gills, and the involuted woolly edge, easily distinguish this from most other species.

T A B. LVII.

HELVELLA AGARICIFORMIS. *Boll. t.* 98. *f.* 1. *With.* 430.

IN darkish damp holes in the stumps and rotten roots of trees very common. It varies a little in shape and colour, often turning quite black as it verges towards decay.

T A B. LVIII.

BOLETUS HEPATICUS. *Huds.* 625.

FISTULINA HEPATICA. *With.* 405. *Bull. t.* 74, 464,
& 497.

BULLIARD's figures of this, often elegant, species are excellent. It is very plentiful in autumn among oak-trees, growing on their trunks or spreading roots. Its vegetation is most rapid in wet weather. When very young it resembles a strawberry, and advancing in growth it becomes hispid with tubular protuberances, shaped like florets (*fig.* 1). By degrees it acquires a distinct under side of a pale yellow, with similar protuberances (*fig.* 2); and as these become more distinct,

the upper ones lose their form. At length the under surface becomes covered with distinct and separate tubes, entire at their orifice (*fig. 3*), turning brown and emitting feeds at their edges, which often hang in festoons on little cobwebs formed by some insect of the spider kind. The fungus afterwards either rots or turns black in decay.

It varies in shape and size, but commonly resembles liver, being saturated with a blood-coloured fluid, which adds to the resemblance. Its taste is like that of the common mushroom, *Ag. campestris*, and some persons reckon it nearly as good.

T A B. LIX.

PEZIZA ACETABULUM. *With.* 436. *Bull. t.* 485. *f.* 4.

I HAVE been favoured with recent specimens of this *Peziza* by the Rev. Mr. Budstone, who found them at Sand Hutton near York, growing in the earth at the bottom of a shady hedge, not, as usually reported, on rotten wood.

T A B. LX.

SPHÆRIA MILITARIS.

CLAVARIA MILITARIS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1652. *Huds.*
638. *With.* 450.

FOUND in Kenfington gardens in autumn, most frequently among moss (*Bryum undulatum*), growing from a perished chrysalis, or the unquickened remains of a spider's nest. It varies in form and size.

T A B. LXI.

AGARICUS PILEOLARIUS. *Bull. t.* 400.

————— CASEUS. *With. v.* 3. 287.

————— SUBINVOLUTUS. *Batsch. t.*

IT seems by Bulliard and other writers, that this plant has not been observed by them in the later or advanced state, when it becomes remarkably cupped. Lady Arden favoured me with specimens from Nork-Park, near Epfom, Surry, and I have found others in most of the woods about London in October and November. Dr. Withering's reference to Bulliard and Bolton may be right; but I cannot agree with him in quoting Schæffer t. 78 for this species. It varies a little in colour, the pileus being often greyish. The stipes has long pale blotches of a reddish brown.



T A B. LXII.

AGARICUS PALMATUS. *Bull. t.* 216. *With. v.* 3. 341.

THE station of this plant is well described by Bulliard in Withering "growing on the squared sides of timber," &c. It appears to be a constant annual. I found it on the side of an elm that had been sawed down, three years together, in November, in the decaying state. It seems allied to Withering's *A. foetidus*.

T A B. LXIII.

PEZIZA TUBEROSA. *Dickf. Crypt. fasc. 2. 25. With.*
v. 3. 436.

FOUND in Caen wood, Hampstead, by Mr. Hunter, who first favoured me with specimens. I have since received others from J. L. Knapp, Esq. who found them near Kenfington Gravel-pits, April 11, 1796. They are surely parasitical on a *Lycoperdon Tuber*, as they evidently grow on that subterraneous fungus, and are not a continuance of the same substance. The cup only is above ground. This does not agree in every particular with *P. radicata* of Bulliard, &c. its tuberosity excepted.

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T A B. LXIV.

PEZIZA CINEREA. *Batsch. t. 26. fig. 107.*

VERY common upon rotten stumps, bits of wood, &c. on the under and shady sides, in damp woods and other places in the autumnal months. Dr. Withering has well described it as a *Tremella*, but in his 3d edition has referred it to *Peziza*.

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T A B. LXV.

PEZIZA NIVEA. *Dickf. Crypt. fasc. 1. p. 21.*

FREQUENT in holes of rotten stumps, and on decaying plants, &c. growing in various directions.

T A B. LXVI.

AGARICUS COMPRESSUS. *Witb. v. 3. 354.*

NOT uncommon in fir-groves, &c. The stipes is more or less compressed according to the weather or situation, being filled with a loose pith; the *lamellæ* or gills are deepest towards the stipes, and occasionally fixed towards the top.

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T A B. LXVII.

AGARICUS ULMARIUS. *Bull. t. 510.*

THIS plant, common on old rotting elm-trees, seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of English authors, although it is a very conspicuous annual. I have seen it constant on the same tree three or four years following. It commonly begins to grow in September, and continues till December or later, when each becomes frequently two or three feet in circumference. Authors seem to have noticed the varieties, without identifying or thoroughly knowing the species. I am inclined to think Schæffer's

AGARICUS *candidus*, t. 225.

————— *dimidiatus*, t. 233.

————— *pallidus*, t. 50. varieties of this plant. In an early state and dry season I have seen them resemble Schæffer's *A. squamosus*, tab. 29 and 30; yet I think they are distinct.

It varies much from its situation on the tree. If on a flat surface in the hollow, it commonly grows upright with the stipes central, and in a young state often resembles white coral. When more advanced, and from the sides, the *pileus* is spreading and undulating like an escallop shell. Sometimes it grows downwards with a stipes 5 or 6 inches long, or protrudes to the outer surface in an horizontal direction; when quite external, the stipes is often nearly lateral or almost sessile. This fungus is either white with a mealy surface, or greyish, &c. I have seen it accidentally resemble Bulliard's *fig. tab. 510*, with red and brown spots. I suspect *Agaricus tessellatus*, tab. 513. fig. 1. of the same author to be a variety also.

T A B. LXVIII.

AGARICUS TIGRINUS. *Bull. t. 70.*

I HAVE been favoured with recent specimens of this pretty species by Thomas Walford, Esq. of Birdbrook in Essex, who gathered them from an ash in his plantations in September last. Some were found growing from the sides, somewhat horizontally, others near the root, upright, in clusters or single. When fresh they are very tender and easily lacerated; when dry coriaceous, and the stipes is of a very solid and firm texture. I have specimens which accord so well with Schæffer's *Agaricus tubæformis*, tab. 248 and 249, that I think them varieties of this species. The *tigrinus* in the latter plate has ferrated gills, and much resembles *A. squamosus*.

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T A B. LXIX.

CLAVARIA DIGITATA. *Linn. Sp. Pl. 1652.*

SPHÆRIA DIGITATA. *Bull. t. 220.*

FOUND frequently near the roots of old or decaying poplars in Kensington Gardens, and at Lambeth. I once found some at the root of an elder at Battersea. They commence growing very early in the spring, and continue through the summer, ripening their capsules in autumn annually. Though at first somewhat pointed, and covered with a whitish dust or farina, as it advances this fungus assumes a more conical form, and the farina is more on the top. It finally becomes blunter, and the head is covered with sphaerules copiously discharging a dense black soot-like powder. The inner substance is very white and solid, the fibres diverging from the centre upwards: in breaking they form an inverted cone. This species is frequently very sportive.

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T A B. LXX.

HELVELLA GELATINOSA. *Bull. tab. 473. fig. 2.*

NEARLY a gelly when fresh and young, but harder and somewhat compressed when at maturity. The largest was sent me from Bedford; the others I have found in different woods in autumn.



T A B. LXXI.

AGARICUS NITENS. *Schæff. tab. 238.*

LADY ARDEN seems the first discoverer of this plant in England. Her Ladyship gathered them in Nork-Park, and favoured me with fresh specimens in October and November last. If Dr. Withering had seen this plant, he would have esteemed Schæffer's tab. above quoted one of his best figures, not a bad figure of *A. eburneus*. When fresh this fungus is beautifully white, the *pileus* glutinous and shining: it is bespangled with dew-drops on the upper part of the solid but pithy stipes: when advanced it becomes cupped, and in decaying or when bruised acquires patches of a bright flame-coloured or scorched appearance, finally turning to a reddish or foxy brown; it has a faint pleasant odour.



T A B. LXXII.

AGARICUS ROSEUS. *Bull. t. 162. 507. With. v. 3. 364.*

THESE are abundant in most woods all the autumn, either of a pale purple or rose colour, in odour and taste like cabbage: the purple are the most common, and generally smallest. May not this be *purpurascens* of Withering, and *janthinus* of Batsch?

T A B. LXXIII.

HYDNUM IMBRICATUM. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1178.  
*Schæff. t.* 140.

THE Rev. Mr. Charles Abbot favoured me with these specimens from Lord Ongley's plantations in Bedfordshire, Oct. 11, 1796.

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T A B. LXXIV.

PEZIZA CORNUCOPOIDES. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1650.  
*Bull. t.* 150.

PLENTIFUL in most of the woods near London, &c. in the autumnal months. These fungi are of an opaque woody texture: the faux is slightly undulated, forming imperfect reticulations, which on the outer side are covered with a greyish powder resembling the bloom on fruit.

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T A B. LXXV.

HELVELLA FLORIFORMIS. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc.* 3. 22.  
*Schæff. t.* 278.

HELVELLA CRISPA. *Bull. t.* 465.

IN woods about London, &c. in autumn, but not very common. Sometimes it has a yellowish border or fringe. I have found a more carnosé sort near it, which appears to me a variety; though further experience may evince the contrary.

T A B. LXXVI.

AGARICUS TERREUS. *With. v. 3. 311.*

OCCASIONALLY a very common plant, particularly in pine groves, clustering and often forming very large circles. Sometimes it grows erect, and the whole surface is smooth; more generally cracked and distorted, or assuming variety of appearances. See Schæffer's *A. multiformis*, tab. 14. undoubtedly a sportive variety.

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T A B. LXXVII.

AGARICUS AUREUS. *Bull. t. 92.*

FILAMENTOSUS. *Schæff. t. 209.*

ON stumps of hornbeam, &c. not very common, sometimes 24 inches in circumference. I have generally found it in September, varying but little in colour or other respects. I believe it but little known in the perfect state, and perhaps a variety of this may be the *A. pilosus* of Withering, 295, confounded with *A. floccosus*, which I can shew by specimens to be a distinct plant. May not this be Schæffer's *A. obscurus* also?

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T A B. LXXVIII.

PEZIZA COCCINEA. *Huds. 636. Bull. t. 474. Schæff. t. 148.*

I HAVE many dried specimens of this plant, and cannot agree with Dr. Withering, that it is the same species with *P. epidendra*.

T A B. LXXIX.

PEZIZA LEPORINA. *Fl. Dan. t. 1077.*

I RECEIVED specimens of this first from my kind friend the Rev. Mr. Charles Abbot from Clopt-Hill, Bedfordshire, in September 1792, and have found it in plenty in Sir William Jerningham's plantation near Norwich. It differs from *P. coccinea* in being oblique and involuted towards the base, also in the outside being radulated or rough like a file or rasp.

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T A B. LXXX.

LYCOPERDON RECOLLIGENS. *Woodward, Tr. of Linn. Soc. vol. 2. 58.*

VERY plentiful in Major Money's plantations at Trowse, near Norwich, in October 1794. These puff-balls are partly under ground till the *volva* bursts, which is apparently with some elastic force, as they are commonly found tumbled about in different directions. It has been found on a grass plat in a garden at Walthamstow several different years.

For a full and very ingenious account of this and some others of the stellated *Lycoperdons*, I beg leave to refer as above.

T A B. LXXXI.

AGARICUS ALLIACEUS. *Bull. tab.* 153, & 524. *fig.* 1.

NOT uncommon in woods during most of the autumnal months. It grows attached to fallen oak leaves, without any earth about the roots. The stipes is somewhat velvety, often solid; the long gills generally fixed to the top of the stipes. The pileus is commonly plaited. The garlick-like smell is very perceptible, and remains till the fungus is almost dry. Can this be the *Agaricus alliatus*, Schæff. *tab.* 99? Jacquin's *alliaceus* is a different plant; see *With.* *vol.* 4. 277.

T A B. LXXXII.

AGARICUS PSITTACINUS. *Schæff. t.* 301. *With. ed.* 3. *vol.* 4. 264.

----- CHAMÆLEON. *Bull. tab.* 545.

MOST frequent in moist grassy places in parks, &c. It has all the characters (except colour) which belong to some of the varieties of *Agaricus aurantius*, more especially of *Agaricus dentatus* of Linn. Hudf. &c. In some stages of the growth of this plant the pileus is dentated at the edges. It is best distinguished by the green tinge at the upper part of the stipes, which is retained almost to the last.

T A B. LXXXIII.

CLAVARIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES. *With. 3d. ed. v.* 4. 365.

SIR Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. favoured me with specimens from near Stone-henge on Salisbury plain, found in Sept. 1792; and I am indebted to the Rev.

Mr. Abbot for some uncommonly large plants gathered early in Oct. of the same year. Lord Visc. Lewisham brought me others late in Oct. and having also observed it myself, I judge it to have been that year rather plentiful. I have specimens from Wales, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies. I could not positively detect sphaerules, although the velvety hairs which clothe the head appear, when strongly magnified, thickest towards the base. This species seems the connecting link between *Sphaeria* and *Clavaria*.

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T A B. LXXXIV.

CLAVARIA FERRUGINEA.

FOUND great quantities of this under the close shade of firs on a rising ground in Sir Wm. Jerningham's plantations near Norwich, Oct. 1794. The inside of the head is somewhat pithy; stipes a little rough on the upper part. It might easily be passed over as a small Agaric.

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T A B. LXXXV.

TRICHIA TURBINATA. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 400.*

CLATHRUS TURBINATUS. *Huds. 632.*

VERY frequent on rotten stumps, &c. in damp places either out of doors or in cellars. It may be found early in the morning, whitish, and resembling cream. At noon of the same day it becomes of a drier texture, with an outward skin, and is then yellow. The skin will often begin to separate, and the seeds to ripen the same evening, next morning leaving only the minute saucer-formed empty bases. If the sun shines upon them, they may happen to dry into a little horny substance.

T A B. LXXXVI.

BOLETUS IMBRICATUS. *Bull. tab. 366.*

HAS grown annually for some years on the same stumps in Kensington gardens, often of very large dimensions. When fresh, it is easily bruised, at first turning red, afterwards nearly black. It occasionally grows thinner, and divides something like *Boletus acanthoides* of Bulliard. The pileus is finely squamose; the pores minute, and seldom deep; their ends are somewhat spongy.

T A B. LXXXVII.

BOLETUS FRONDOSUS. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc. I. p. 18.*

OFTEN found growing in very large clusters beautifully branching and reuniting, forming lateral ramifications in a very curious manner. The top or pileus is generally of a greyish brown; the fides lighter; the pores and inner substance very white.

T A B. LXXXVIII.

BOLETUS ULMARIUS.

MAY be found on old or rotting elms (*ulmus campestris*) thriving in damp weather most part of the year. It is a very solid, tough, unshapen mass, often very large, commonly attached by the back so as only to shew the edge of the rugged pileus. The pores are very fine, frequently in many strata under each other of various length. I have a large specimen from a cellar, found in an angle between two brick walls without any signs of wood being near. The moisture issuing from the wall must be very powerfully saturated with the vegetable matter to form so dense a substance; and if some beam was the cause, the bricks must have filtered it to a nicety, which is another proof of the subtilty

of the vegetable matter of which this Boletus is composed. I believe this plant is not before described. I found a large mass spreading full three feet, last autumn, in the hollow of an old elm in St. James's park, forming a grotesque kind of ceiling of different tints. About the sides of the cavity were beautiful varieties of *Agaricus ulmarius*, and I think a variety of *Agaricus palmatus* (tab. 62) hanging very fancifully, some resembling escallop shells, and others corallines, &c. prettily relieved by the dark red wood, making a kind of Fairy grot, remarkably clean, as if Puck had been

“ ————— sent with broom before,

“ To sweep the dust behind the door.” SHAKESP.

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T A B. LXXXIX.

BOLETUS NUMMULARIUS. *Bull. t. 124.*

I WAS first shewn this plant on a bit of hazel stick, and have since found it in Lord Spencer's park at Wimbledon, on a *Salix* or willow, in various states, and in other places likewise. The Rev. Mr. Abbot favoured me with a specimen from Bedfordshire. These fungi vary very much in shape and size, and differ also in substance and texture according to the age or time of gathering. At first they are somewhat leathery, afterwards more horny. They are either stipitate or sessile; with or without a black base. The pores are irregular, but small. May not *Boletus Calceolus*, *Bull. t. 360* and *445*, fig. 2, and also *Boletus elegans*, *t. 46*, of the same author, belong to this species?

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T A B. XC.

CLAVARIA CYLINDRICA. *Bull. t. 463, fig. 1.*

FOUND plentifully in autumn in a wet field by the New River, between Stoke Newington and Hornsey; the soil is an hard loam. The texture of this species is of a wax-like friable nature.

T A B. XCI.

PEZIZA CELLULARIA.

CELLULARIA CYATHIFORMIS. *Fl. Dan. t. 1450.*

THIS is at present a new and rare English plant. Our specimens were found on an old deal mast near the river Thames at Battersea. I have since seen some very small ones on a deal plank, that had been seasoned in the Thames near Lambeth. It is very easily dried, becoming hard, resembling horn, and not changing colour.

T A B. XCII.

AGARICUS NUTANS.

A LITTLE elegant agaric, parasitic on fern stalks, &c. It might with some propriety be called *Agaricus denticulatus*, having uncommonly distinct little teeth at the edge of the pileus. The longer gills of this plant have threads along their edges affixing them to the stipes. The gills are either single or in pairs. In damp weather the pileus is somewhat glutinous. This is presumed to be hitherto nondescript.

T A B. XCIII.

AGARICUS SQUAMULA. *Batsch. t. 84.*

MERULIUS SQUAMULA. *With. 3 ed. v. 4. 151.*

MOST common on ivy leaves, though sometimes found on other decayed foliage, &c. The stipes is a little downy, as observed by my friend Wm. Mathew,

Esq. of Bury, and hollow. This species varies in size from $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch to an inch or more in height, and is often as much at maturity when of the former size as of the latter. The gills appear to be ridges of the same substance as the pileus; hence it has been considered by some as a *Merulius*.

T A B. XCIV.

AGARICUS ANDROSACEUS. *Linn.*

MERULIUS ANDROSACEUS. *With. 3 ed. v. 4. 148.*

OFTEN found on oak leaves, &c. The Agaricus Rotula of Scopoli has commonly been confounded with this species.

T A B. XCV.

AGARICUS ROTULA. *Scopoli.*

MERULIUS COLLARIATUS. *With. 3 ed. v. 4. 148.*

VERY common on sticks, &c. &c. I think Scopoli's name expressive, as the radii or gills terminate in a manner peculiar to this species, forming a junction not unaptly resembling the nave of a wheel, the centre receiving the stipes like an axle. I believe no author has mentioned the branching of this plant, which it sometimes does almost without end. May not abortive branching specimens of this agaric have been mistaken for something else? They bear some analogy to *Rhizomorpha fragilis*, (see tab. 100). The stipes is hollow.

T A B. XCVI.

AGARICUS FLAVIDUS. *Bolt. t. 149.*

IN August 1793 a meadow near Kennington common, Surrey, was almost covered with this species. We cannot think this the equestris of Linnæus.



T A B. XCVII.

AGARICUS NIVEUS. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc. 1. p. 17.*

————— SESSILIS. *Bull. t. 152.*

COMMON in damp woods, and shady hedges, on sticks, &c. attached laterally or at the back, growing in great quantities on the under side of the stick, so that only the upper part, or snowy white pileus, presents itself at first sight, and has a very elegant effect.



T A B. XCVIII.

AGARICUS MOLLIS. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc. 1. p. 17.*

Schæff. 213.

FOUND on an elm trunk near Stapleford abbot, Effex.

T A B. XCIX.

AGARICUS ECHINATUS.

THIS is of an elastic jelly-like substance, similar to *Agaricus mollis*. The gills divaricate from a little eccentric button of a white downy substance opposite to the attachment by the pileus, which is rough with hairs and rigid points intermixed. Mr. Pitchford first shewed me specimens of this plant at Norwich. I have since found it in abundance on a decaying maple in Greenwich-park.



T A B. C.

CLAVARIA PHOSPHOREA.

RHIZOMORPHA FRAGILIS. *Roth. Crypt. minus nota*, 7.

HIMANTIA UMBRINA. *Perfoon Diff. meth. fung. gen.* 73.

AGARICUM NIGRUM RETICULATUM COMPRESSUM,
&c. *Michel. Gen.* 125. t. 66. f. 3.

FUNGUS NIGER COMPRESSUS, VARIE DIVARICATUS
ET IMPLEXUS INTER LIGNUM ET CORTICEM.
Raii Syn. 15.

FOUND in a wine cellar in Little St. Helens, London, creeping among saw-dust and bottles in the autumn of 1796, communicated by Mr. B. M. Forster. It is remarkable for being luminous in the dark, when fresh, at the ends of the shoots. Mr. Forster has doubted whether this phosphoric appearance may not be owing to some vinous moisture imbibed, rather than a natural property of the fungus.

T A B. CI.

AGARICUS STIPITIS. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 191.*

VERY common on stumps of trees in the autumn, frequently growing in large clusters, as Dr. Withering observes. We do not often find it in a perfect state: the rain washing more or less of the beautiful scaliness from its pileus, and darkening the colour of the stem, &c. makes great alterations in its appearance. In a young state it resembles *A. laricinus*, W. 193, if it be not the same species. It varies in colour, sometimes almost to white, and often assumes a pinky hue. This is also *A. annularius*, Bull. t. 377, and t. 540, f. 3. *Fusco pallidus*, Bolt. t. 136, *congregatus*, t. 140, *melleus*, t. 141. It has often been figured, and has too many names to be enumerated here. I beg therefore to refer the reader, as in many other cases, to the Index.



T A B. CII.

AGARICUS TURBINATUS. *Bull. tab. 110.*

THIS species seems hitherto to have been overlooked. Lady Arden favoured me with specimens from Nork Park, Surrey, where it was growing in plenty from September 20 to November 2, 1796. It has a strong unpleasent odour and taste, causing a bitterness in the throat. The skin of the pileus easily peels, and is often glutinous. The acute-edged bulb (if I may so call it) is very general. The other leading characters are endeavoured to be expressed. We have not known it to have varied much, though it becomes, like most Agarics, somewhat distorted in the latter season, assuming a cup shape, and various other forms.

T A B. CIII.

AGARICUS TORMINOSUS. *Schæff. t. 12.*

THIS should seem to be *A. piperatus* of Dr. Withering, p. 172, which he gives as the true *A. piperatus* of Linnæus; but it is remarkable that we find no mention of the branched gills, which are constant in this and the commonly received *A. piperatus*, or *A. Listeri*, With 158. Schæffer is not so accurate with regard to the gills; otherwise his figures have a general very good resemblance, though many were evidently done from bad specimens. Ours seem to be pretty good ones. His *A. scrobiculatus*, t. 227, and *A. crinitus*, 228, are surely the same species as this. The juices are very milky.

T A B. CIV.

AGARICUS LISTERI. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 158.*

HAS many of the characters of the *A. torminosus*. The specific difference seems to depend on the proportions, and want of the beautiful reticulated fringe of wool at the incurvated edge of the pileus; neither are the lamellæ so broad. This has always been thought the *A. piperatus* of Linnæus, till Dr. Withering told us the contrary. An acrid milky fluid exudes copiously from it when wounded.

T A B. CV.

AGARICUS RUTILUS. *Schæff. t. 55. With. ed. 3. v. 4. 180.*

FOUND often abundantly in fir plantations in autumn, sometimes very large. I have seen it in Norfolk with the pileus seven inches in diameter, and the rest in proportion. It has a woolly or cobweb-like annulus in the young state, which is often entirely lost in advanced age. The gills are distant and clumsy.

T A B. CVI.

AGARICUS MURINACEUS. *Bull. t. 520.*

I FOUND this in Peckham Wood. It has an uncommon appearance. The lamellæ branch and inoscullate, which is rarely the case when they are not decurrent. The seeds seem to be lodged near the lower edges. It is very brittle, but dries tolerably well. The taste is unpleasant.

T A B. CVII.

AGARICUS BUCCINALIS. *Batsch. fig. 214.*

MERULIUS BUCCINALIS. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 149.*

NOT uncommon in damp places among moss, &c. This species varies but little.

T A B. CVIII.

AGARICUS LATUS. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 231.*

———— LIVIDUS. *Bull. t. 382.*

VERY common, and extremely variable. It has been figured many times under different names. We have found it almost white, partly flesh-coloured, mouse-coloured, and nearly black; varying in size from a stem half an inch long, and pileus in proportion, to a much larger size than is here represented. When young the gills are mostly white, changing to pink in a few hours after gathering, or as it advances in age, till it sheds a snuff-coloured powder, the gills then being brownish. It is best distinguished by the somewhat webbed reticulated stem, which mark is always more or less perceptible in this species, and inclines me to think it does not belong to *A. volvaccus*, as Dr. Withering seems to conjecture. It certainly resembles it in many respects, as the *volvaccus* varies much. Our plant dries well, although it is always flaccid. *A. volvaccus* is apt to imbibe a moisture, and become covered with whiteness like a *Byssus*, perhaps *Byssus albus*, and is therefore much more difficult to dry.

The fibrous root in *A. latus* is often remarkable and conspicuous; taste insipid, leaving an unpleasant sensation in the throat. I suspect this to be *A. cervinus*, Schæff. t. 10, and *leoninus*, t. 48, of the same author.

~~~~~  
T A B. CIX.

AGARICUS FLABELLIFORMIS. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 302.*

———— SEMIPETIOLATUS. *Lightf. 1030.*

———— STYPTICUS. *Bull. t. 140. & t. 557, f. 1.*

VERY frequent on cut stumps of oaks, &c. in the beginning of the autumnal season, resembling lightish tanned leather. If dry weather continually occurs it will become very dry, white, and scurfy; if wet, commonly of a deep tan colour all over. The autumnal plants may be found in the following spring, in their latter state, giving it somewhat a new appearance; but the stipes is so strongly characterised by spreading towards the lamellæ, it can never be mistaken when once known; not to mention the beautiful ramifying of the lamellæ, which seems to have been overlooked. Is not this *A. lateralis* of Hudson?

~~~~~  
T A B. CX.

BOLETUS AURANTIACUS. *Bull. t. 236 & t. 489. With. ed. 3. v. 4. 312.*

IN woods not unfrequent, generally growing separately, and often very large. I found some in Peckham Wood in the autumn of 1795, eight inches high, and the pileus nearly as much in diameter; the latter being somewhat conical, and in colour giving an idea of the red calx of iron, or *crocus martis*. Its surface is a little rough, and the margin hangs a little over the edges below the pores, which are always pale brown, not attached, but rounded off at the base from the stipes, which is roughly covered with dark brown powder in irregular reticulations. It is cylindrical, but smallest at the top. May not *Boletus procerus* of some authors belong to this in a young state? I have some models of varieties which seem to confirm such an idea.

T A B. CXI.

BOLETUS EDULIS. *Bull.*

I FOUND great plenty of this, in the autumn of 1795, in Peckham Woods, Surrey, much larger in size than is here represented. This varies a little in the colour of the pileus; sometimes being nearly white, sometimes still redder than our figure, but the tubes are mostly of a bright yellow. The stem is cylindrical, partly compressed, having oblong indentations which catch the ferruginous seeds that fall from the pores, giving a pleasing effect to the golden stem. It is very remarkable that the plant, although very carnosé, does not change colour when cut. It is said to be good eating when properly dressed; the taste when simply broiled is not unpleasant. It is white internally, and eats like veal, though somewhat tough.

T A B. CXII.

HYDNUM SUBLAMELLOSUM. *Bull. t. 453. fig. 1.*

THE Rev. Mr. Charles Abbott, of Bedford, favoured me with these specimens, found in Clapham Wood, in that county, Oct. 26 and Nov. 2, 1796. I believe this fungus was not before known to grow in England. The points spread a little, and are irregular, more or less concave on one side, giving it the appearance of a *Boletus*, to which it is nearly allied.

T A B. CXIII.

BOLETUS LACHRYMANS. *Jacq. Misc. Aust. v. 2. t. 8. Dickf. fasc. 1. p. 18.*

MUCH too common in England, taking possession even of the bond timber in houses, and often attached by the back under stair-cases. &c.* In damp places the fructification is very frequent, and has often an extremely elegant grotesque appearance, hanging in in-

* The best way to guard against this evil, is to introduce a free circulation of fresh air, and avoid building in damp situations.

verted cones and other shapes. The porous surface is very unequal, forming various reticulations and sinuses. Their colour varies from yellow to orange, or a bright red brown. The whole fructification often forms a circle from one to six or eight inches in diameter, surrounded with an outer substance, tender, and pithy or cottony, of a pale brown. The upper part is commonly clothed with a white mucor. This pithy substance, without fructification, is often found by itself, and is very dry; whence the English name of dry rot: yet as the fructification is seldom without drops of water resembling tears, the Latin name *lachrymans*, or weeping, has been given. Dr. Withering's reference to Bolton makes it appear he never saw the plant. The latter seems unwilling to persuade himself that his figure, *tab.* 167, was *B. lachrymans*, and could only reconcile it by the pores "having somewhat the appearance of falling tears." It is certainly a very different species, and, as he says, agrees well with his *B. obliquus*, *tab.* 74.

~~~~~  
 T A B. CXIV.

PEZIZA RADICULATA.

FOUND in Wansted Garden, Essex, Oct. 13th, 1794, and in the autumn of 1795, rooted up to the cup in litter and earth. The inside is a thin lining of nearly an uniform yellow. The outer side and the radicle are white, a little woolly; the bottom of the cup being somewhat corrugated with irregular reticulations or veins. This fungus shrinks much in drying, and becomes leathery. May the figure in Ray's Synopsis, ed. 3. t. 24. f. 4. have been taken from a bad specimen of this species?

~~~~~  
 T A B. CXV.

PEZIZA OCHROLEUCA. *Bull. t.* 105. *f.* 1. *With. ed.* 3. 349.

NOT uncommon in the damp recesses of moist woods. It varies a little in the proportion of the pileus and stipes. The Rev. Mr. Abbott, of Bedford, sent me specimens of this, among which one or two had a stipes full an inch long. It is somewhat leathery and elastic, when fresh, but in drying shrinks much, and becomes hardish and horny.

T A B. CXVI.

PEZIZA CALYCVLVS. *Bull. t. 416. f. 3.*

THIS differs but little from *P. ochroleuca*, except in proportion and colour, and in having the stipes shorter with respect to the cup. It does not shrink much in decay.

T A B. CXVII.

PEZIZA FRUCTIGENA. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 350.*

THIS seems to want more than a description to distinguish it from *P. calyculus*. It is however more waxy, uniformly lighter in colour, and when on the sides of the fruit, &c. on which it grows, the stem is lengthened, weak and flexuose. It shrinks much in drying, and becomes yellower.

T A B. CXVIII.


PEZIZA COMITIALIS. *Batsch. fig. 152.*

I WAS favoured with these specimens by the Rev. Mr. Relhan, who gathered them in Madingley Plantations. This is in appearance a very near approach to a *Lichen*.

T A B. CXIX.

SPHÆRIA ACUTA. *Relhan. Fl. Cant. Supp. 3. p. 34.*
Hoffm. 22. tab. 5. f. 2.

THE Rev. Mr. Relhan first observed this species in England. It is most common, late in the winter and early in spring, on the decayed stalks of herbage, particularly nettles, under hedges by the sides of ditches, &c.



T A B. CXX.

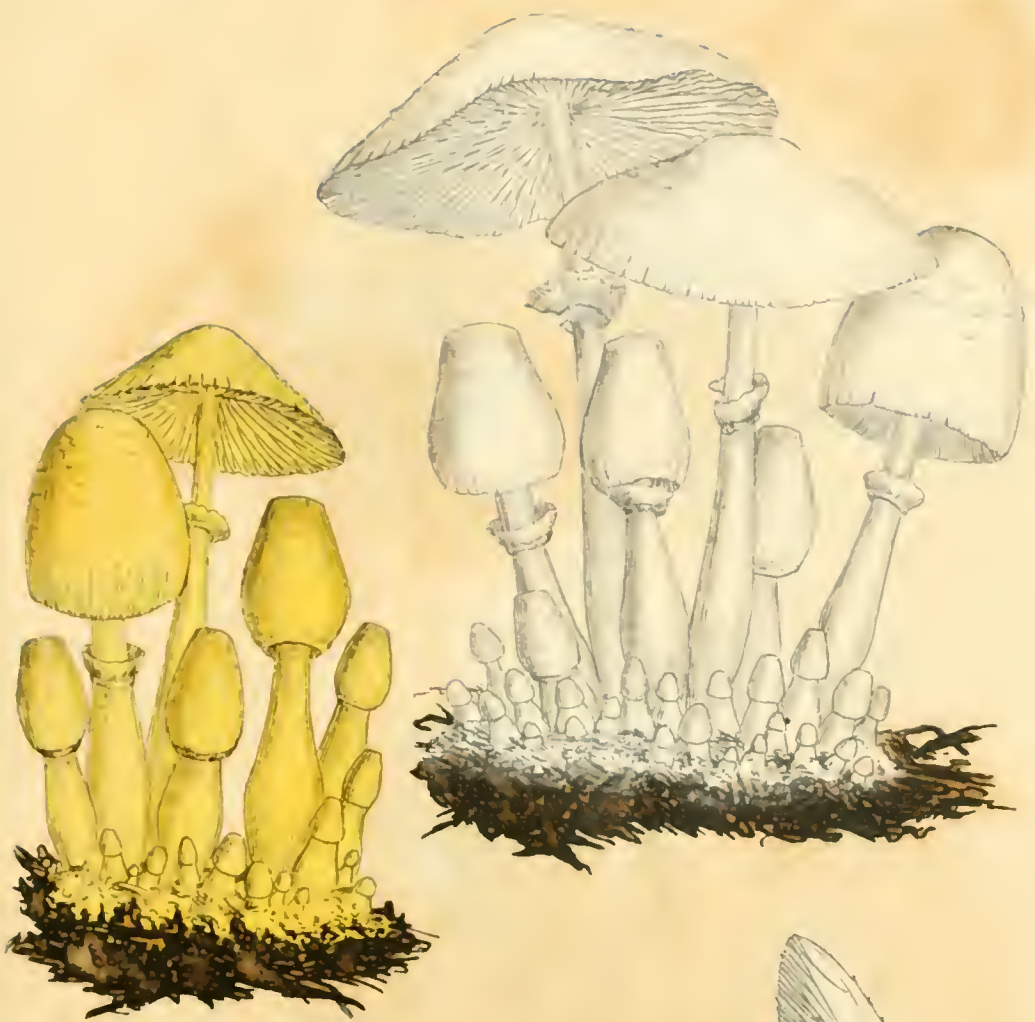
SPHÆRIA TENTACULATA. *Batsch. fig. 183.*

I FIND this most common in Kenfington Gardens in damp places on rotten pieces of timber, the lower part immersed in the remains of the bark or in the wood. The cylindrical mouths are visible to the naked eye like little bundles of hair. The adjacent wood is sometimes stained with black.



Volvariella volvacea (Fr.) Sing. *Volvariella* Fr.





Agaricus campestris
Agaricus campestris







Agaricus muscarius L.







Agaricus campestris L. var. *campestris* L. (18)



Cantharellus cibarius

Cantharellus cibarius L. *Cantharellus cibarius* L.



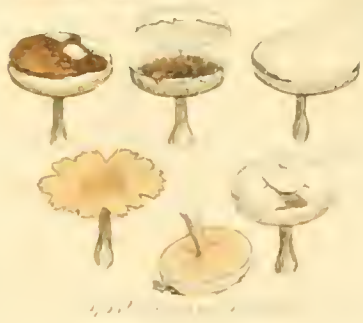
Agaricus muscarius (L.) Berk. (Musc. muscarius)



Agaricus (Peziza) ...
... ..
... ..



Agaricus, January 20th



Agaricus (L.) Fr.





Ascomycota
Ascomycota



Agaricus (L.) Fr.
Agaricus (L.) Fr.
Agaricus (L.) Fr.
Agaricus (L.) Fr.
Agaricus (L.) Fr.



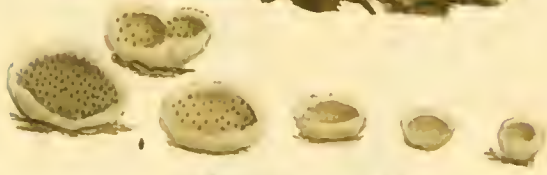
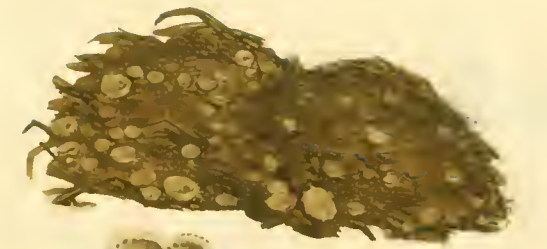


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Faint, illegible text, possibly a specimen number or date.

Faint, illegible text, possibly a species name or description.



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Faint handwritten text, possibly a name or description, located below the specimens.





Agaricus muscarius L. Fr. *Agaricus muscarius* L. Fr. *Agaricus muscarius* L. Fr. 407



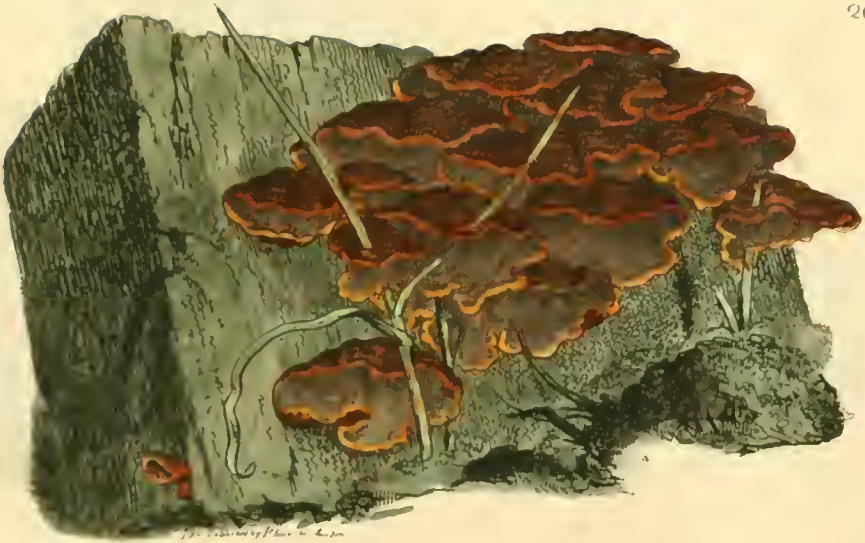
Macrorrhynchus foetidus Fr. Synonym 273





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Ascomycetes, Saccardo, Bot. Anz. Wien, 1881



Polyporus squamosus (L.) Berk. *Polyporus squamosus* (L.) Berk. *Polyporus squamosus* (L.) Berk.



Cyathus





Cyathus striatus Linn.

Cyathus striatus



Chelidon virens



Fun. 190. 2. blaus. v. p. 10. 1. 1. 1.

Agaricus (Cantharellus) haerens Berk. (Fr.)



Agaricus muscarius

Agaricus muscarius (L.) Berk. & Rav. 1803



Fig. 10. *P. Michxleyi* P. Karst. & Sacc.

P. Michxleyi P. Karst. & Sacc.



Agaricus campestris

Agaricus campestris

Agaricus campestris





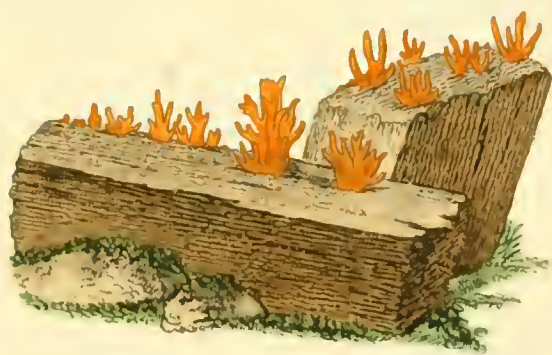
Agaricus campestris
Linn.
Mushrooms growing on a bed of straw and leaves.



Agaricus campestris L.
Agaricus campestris L.



Boletus crista



Cladonia arbuscula



Agaricus (Peziza) muscaria
 (L.) Pez. *Agaricus muscarius* L. Syn. No. 253



Agaricus (Agaricus) campestris L. var. viridis ?



Agaricus (Peziza) ...

Agaricus (Peziza) ...
Agaricus (Peziza) ...
Agaricus (Peziza) ...



Agaricus
Agaricus subpurpureus Fr. *Agar. subp.* 10



Stemonium pulchellum Linn.
The Botanical Garden of Uppsala, Sweden 1644



Crepinus *canadensis* *Fr.*
Canadensis *Fr.*
1845



10. P. M. 18. 19. P. M. 18. 19. P. M. 18. 19.

Agaricus ...
... ..
... ..



Agaricus stipitatus (L.) Berk. *Agaricus stipitatus* Berk. *Agaricus stipitatus* Berk. 1847



Fragaria vesca
Fragaria
Fragaria, Rubra L.



700 *Trichostema* J. Sm. by Lindl.

Trichostema
Trichostema



Agaricus

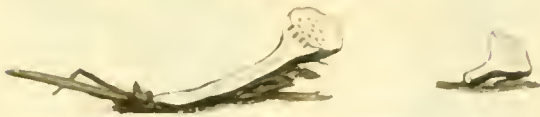
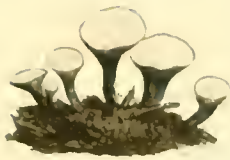


1808. Described by J. S. G. G.

Agaricus ...



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Blasium leucostomum (L.) Fr.
Blasium leucostomum



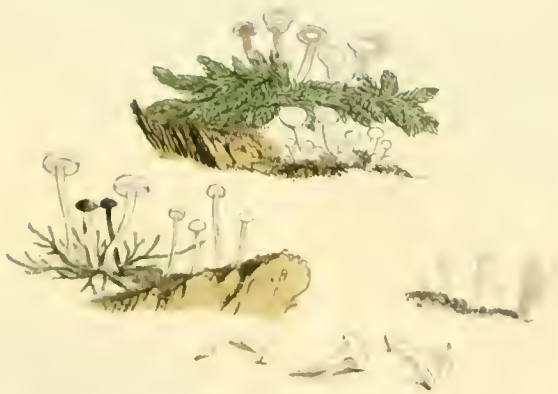
Handwritten text, likely a species name or description, is present but illegible due to fading.

1875



Var. involutus

Boletus involutus Fr. Hym. Fung. 117
 Boletus involutus Fr. Hym. Fung. 117
 Boletus involutus Fr. Hym. Fung. 117



Asplenium adnigrum L.
P. 11. 1847. 7



Agaricus (Lepista) stipitata Berk.
Agaricus stipitatus (L.) Hym. var. *stipitatus*



200 *Tricholoma hirsutum* L.



Phanoglossum
capitata



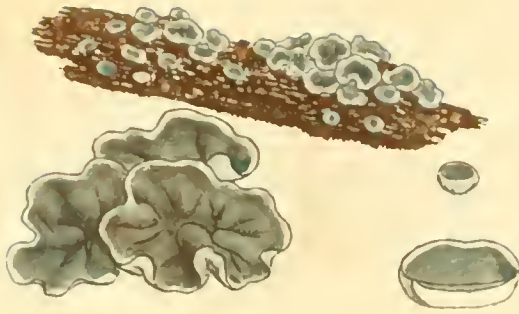
Agaricus muscarius
Agaricus muscarius 3. 1/2 inch 10



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6



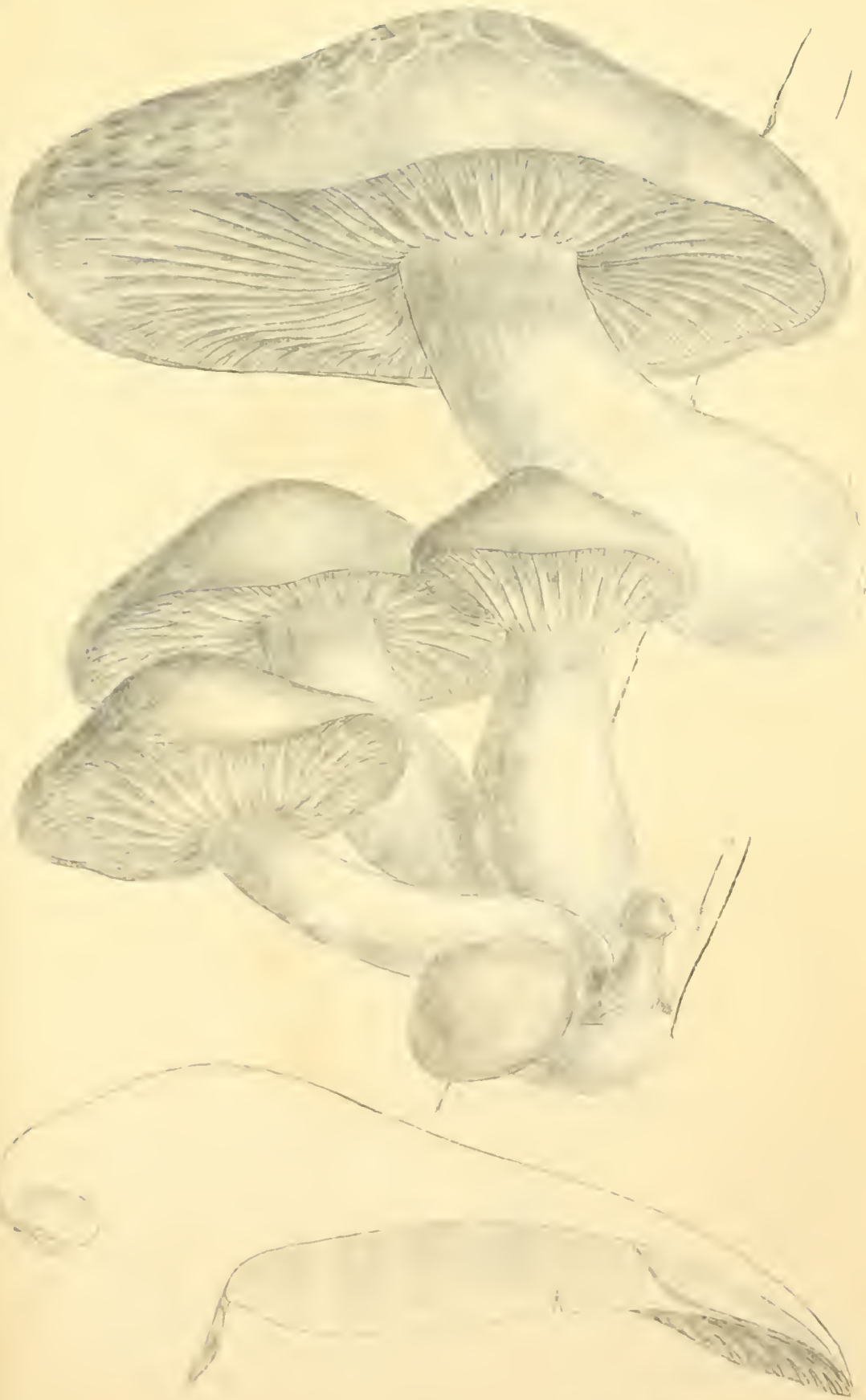
Lecanora peltata



C. pygmaea 12



Agaricus muscarius L.
by J. Smith. *Botanical Magazine* 77



Agaricus muscarius L.
 The *Agaricus muscarius* Fr. M. Fr. 157



Leontodon autumnalis L. *Leontodon autumnalis* L. *Leontodon autumnalis* L.



Cylindropuntia polycephala Gr.



Tricholoma gyalochromum Fr.
Tricholoma gyalochromum



Agaricus muscarius L. var. *muscarius* ?
Candy 1842



Agaricus muscarius L. *Agaricus muscarius* L. *Agaricus muscarius* L. *Agaricus muscarius* L. *Agaricus muscarius* L.



Agaricus muscarius L.
Fr. Syst. Myc. 485



Amanita muscaria L.
Boletus corticarius Berk. Fr. Hym. Eur. 321



107 Published by J. Van der Aarde.

Boletus edulis (Fr.) Berk. Fr. Myc. Eur. 621



Agaricus (Peziza) ...



Cantharellus cibarius

— *Cantharellus cibarius* L.
— *Cantharellus cibarius* L. *Hyph. 211*



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S. Marshallii

P. Marshallii





Agaricus
subulimus Fr.
- *Agaricus subulimus* Fr.
- *Agaricus subulimus* Fr. 466



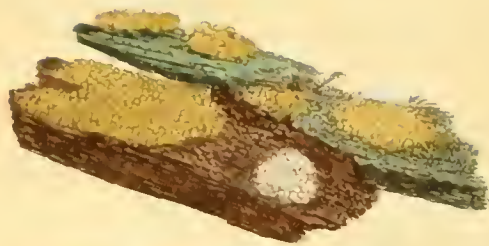
Agaricus leucophaeus Fr. (Agaricus) Aug. 451



Clavaria phalloides
1844



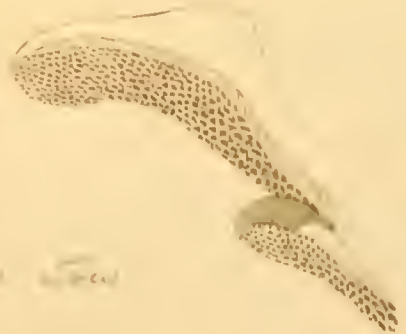
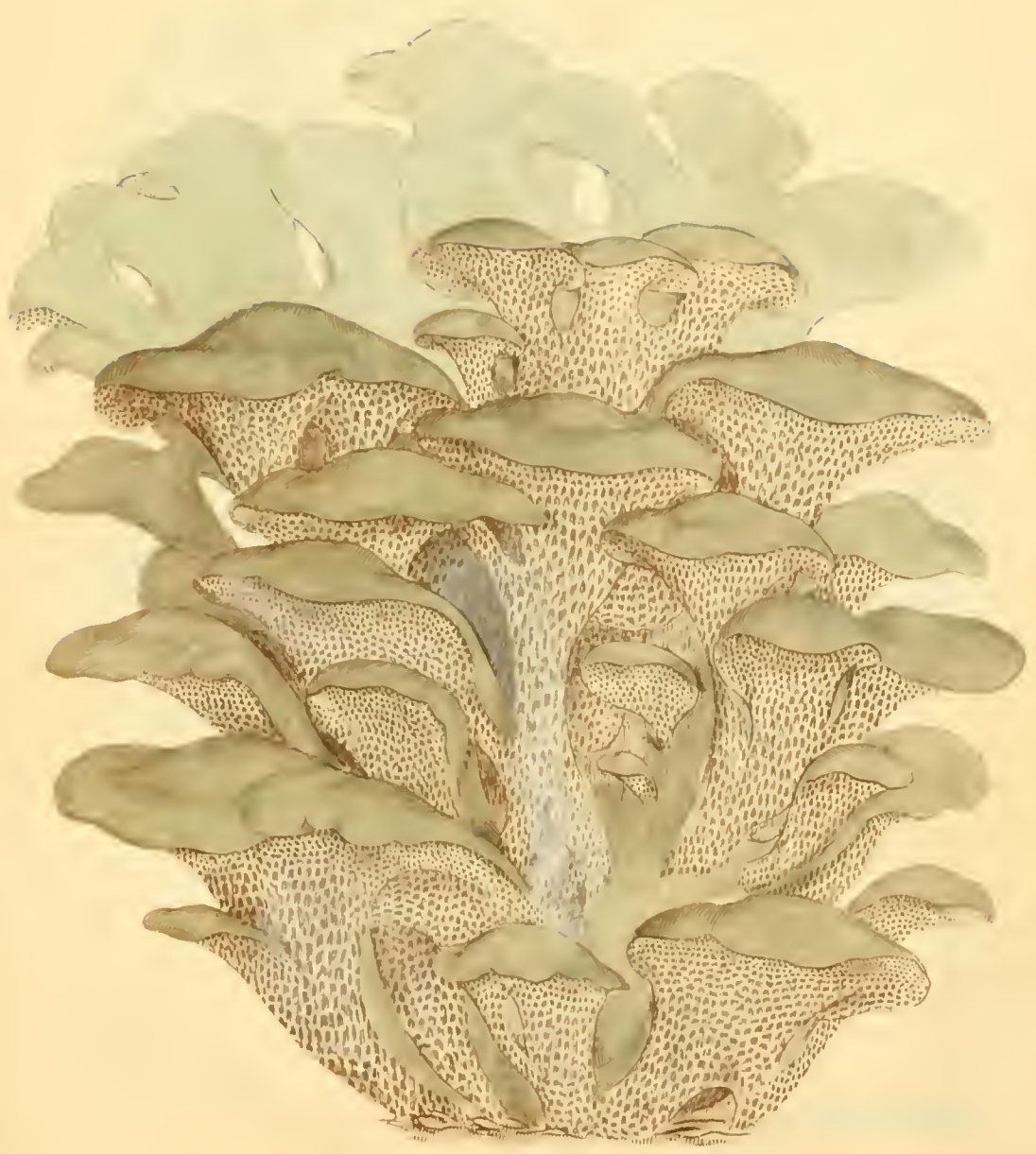
Mosses of the genus Funaria
Funaria hygrometrica



Quercus pedunculata Sw.



Polyporus giganteus Fr



13. Lilia pinnatifida (Linn.)

... ..



Asplenium adnigrum Sw.
Asplenium adnigrum Sw. var. *adnigrum* (Sw.)

at the bottom of the page.



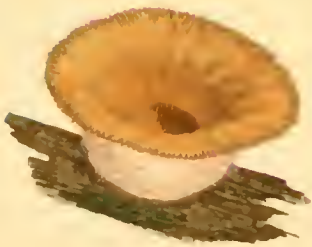
Boletus edulis Fr.



Boletus edulis Fr.



Clavaria secundata (Fr.) Berk.



Hydra polygama (Linn.)



Agaricus muscarius (L.) Berk.
Agaricus muscarius Berk. 187



Asplenium adnigrum L.
Herbarium Acad. Sci. St. Petersburg 1879



Handwritten text, possibly a title or description, including the number 477.



Rhizopus verticillatus var.
rhizopus verticillatus No. 477



Agaricus flavipes Scop
Cantharellus flavipes Fr. 4. Scop 374



Handwritten text, likely a botanical description or collection information.





Agaricus muscarius Pers.
Linn. Syst. 1185 225





Agaricus stipitatus Fr
 (Agaricus, manipularis, & N. Sum. 179
 Fungus)



Stemona pterocarpa Sw.
Stemona





Rhizoglyphus *capitata* Torr.
- by *W. H. Miller* 7r



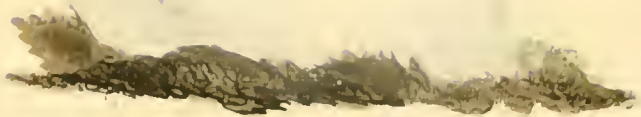
Agaricus (Cantharellus) multiiformis Fr.

Cantharellus multiiformis Fr.



Ag. atrocapitata

Lectis atrocapitata !
Agaricus atrocapitata !



S. vellatus

Syngnathus velatus

... ..
Linn. System. Nat. 4. 8. 130



Agaricus ruber L.
Agaricus ruber L. var. *rubescens* (Fr.) Sacc.
 Fr. 1841. t. 1. p. 400



Trichia lanuginosa FR. 1852

Stem brownish with dark spots, cap white
 gills yellowish brown, becoming red



Pyrenopeziza *Strobilata* *Strobilata*
 Fruct. moniliformi, peritheciis
 strobilatis. Sp. Bot. 162





Boletus
Boletus *Boletus* *Boletus*



Cantharellus cibarius
Cantharellus cibarius Fr.

Cantharellus cibarius



Boletus monticola Berk.
C. C. Gillette, in *Hyphomycetes* 514



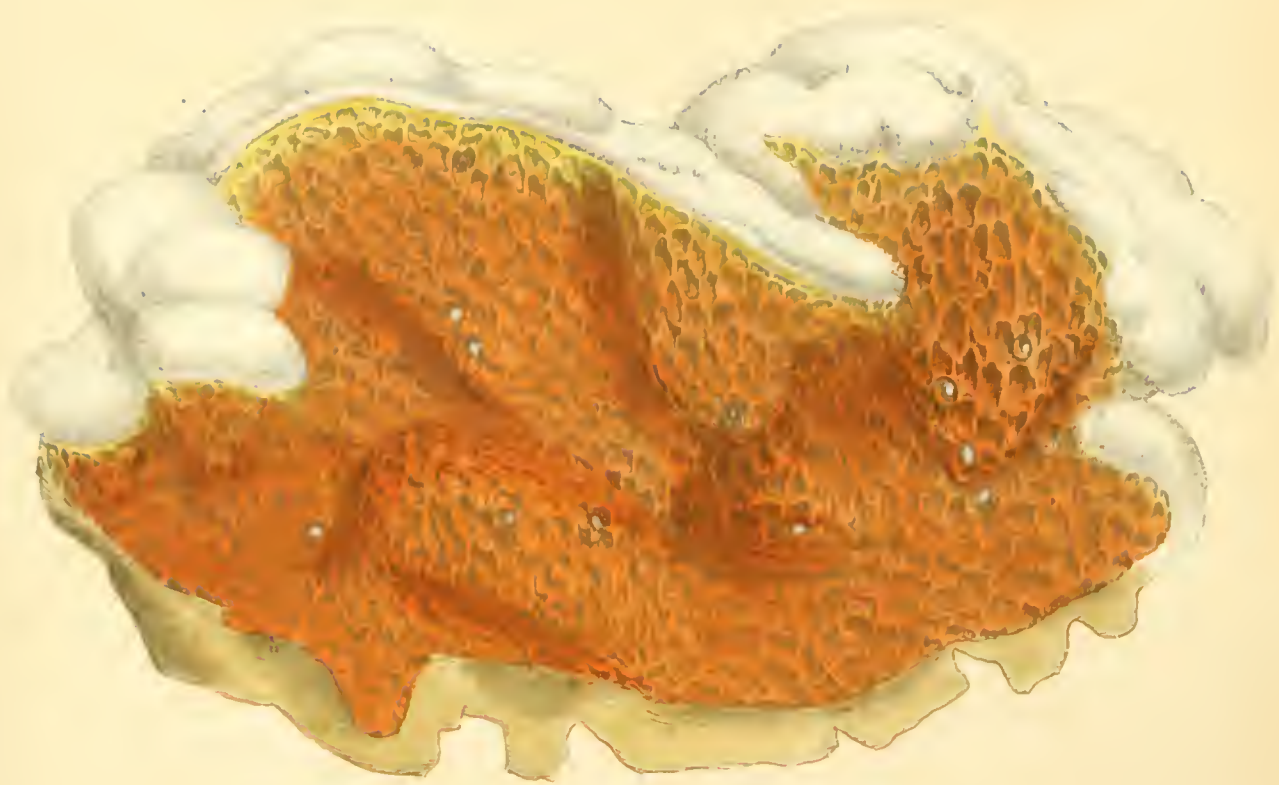
Agaricus
Agaricus







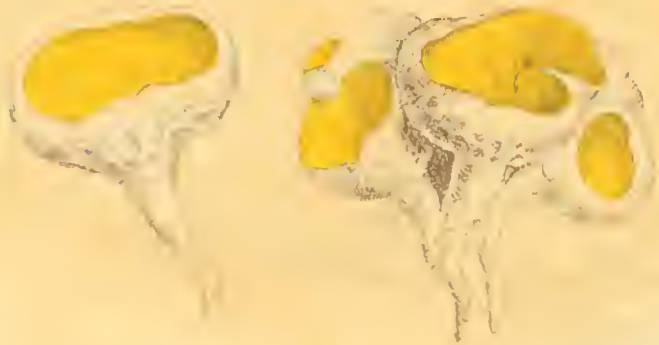
Asplenium adnigrum L.
Asplenium platyneuron L. H. E. G.



Section of the stem of the

Marulium

see Botany, p. 100



Phalaropus lobatus



Clavaria
1876



Uromyces salicis



Phytolacca esculenta
Phytolacca esculenta



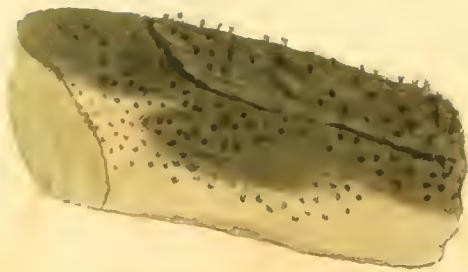


Quercus laevis (Mill.) B.S.P.





Handwritten text, likely a species name or description, which is mostly illegible due to fading.



Polysiphonia (L.) Lamour.

Polysiphonia (L.) Lamour.

COLOURED FIGURES
OF
ENGLISH FUNGI

OR
MUSHROOMS,

BY
JAMES SOWERBY, F. L. S.

DESIGNER OF ENGLISH BOTANY, ETC.

. . . . " Was ev'ry falt'ring tongue of man,
Almighty Father! silent in thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice;
Even in the depth of solitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power."

VOL. II.—TAB. CXXI.—CCXL.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY J. DAVIS, CHANCERY-LANE;

And sold by the Author, JAMES SOWERBY, No. 2, Mead Place, near the Asylum; and
Messrs. WHITE, Fleet Street; JOHNSON, St. Paul's Church Yard; SYMONDS,
Paternoster Row; and by all Bookellers in Town and Country.

MDCCXCIX.

T A B. CXXI.

AGARICUS Cossus.

THE highest parts of Peckham Wood, Surrey, produce this species annually about October, where I have always found it in great plenty since the year 1792. It is also to be found in other woods. The pileus is covered with a gluten, which constantly gives a strong goat-like odour, exactly resembling the wounded *larva* of Phœl. Cossus. When this gluten is dried by the wind, the scent still remains on the hand that has touched it, for many hours. In colour and shape this Agaric varies but little from the figure here given.

T A B. CXXII.

AGARICUS ALBELLUS. *Schæff. tab. 78.*

THIS is not a common plant, nor have I found it more than twice. It surely is the same species as quoted above, varying a little in the proportion, &c. It is very fleshy and solid from the pileus to the root; the gills are very narrow. I have found it greyish, but the present specimen was nearly white where it was not bruised; the bruises were reddish.

T A B. CXXIII.

AGARICUS DEALBATUS.

THIS little elegant species is often found under a canopy of firs, some with partly conical, and some with undulating or waving tops, in different proportions, dancing, as it were, in rings and mazes arrayed in virgin white.

T A B. CXXIV.

AGARICUS GEOPHYLLUS. *Bull. Pl.* 522. *fig.* 2.

————— INODORUS. *Bull. Pl.* 524. *fig.* 2.

VARIABLE in colour; the pileus is sometimes brown all over, and more or less scaly, the boss generally darkest, and mostly brown, though the rest of the pileus may happen to be purple or lilac. The gills vary from nearly white to a dark brown. Is this *A. umbonatus* of Dr. Withering? and may not the gills be sometimes quite white, as he describes them? It is not uncommon in September and October.

T A B. CXXV.

AGARICUS IMPUBER. *Batsch. tab.* 23. *fig.* 116. *a. b. c.*

IF a distinct species, this is a very pretty one. I have found it three or four times in different places in October and November very plentifully, but not always with purple on the stem; in other respects it seems very constant.

T A B. CXXVI.

AGARICUS SEJUNCTUS.

NOT uncommon in autumn in most woods, although it should seem to have hitherto escaped notice. This kind commonly grows to a large size. The pileus is of a dirtyish yellow, or nearly white, the gills whitish, and thickest near the stipes, somewhat flattened, as it were, by separating from it in a peculiar manner, and partly adhering to each other. This is constant in the many individuals I have seen.

T A B. CXXVII.

AGARICUS DRYOPHYLLUS. *Bull. Pl.* 434. *fig.* 2.

————— *With.* 289. *ed.* 3.

VERY common, and nearly in similar situations with the Champignon, *A. pratensis*, Hudson, *A. orcales*, Withering, and forming circles like that species. The pileus is mostly brownish in the centre, the gills arched upwards, the stipes smooth and hollow.

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T A B. CXXVIII.

AGARICUS TITUBANS. *Bull. Pl.* 425. *fig.* 1.

FOUND in Kenfington Gardens, but not very often, and generally solitary. The brown or salmon-coloured gills form the most remarkable feature in this species.

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T A B. CXXIX.

AGARICUS CRASSIPES. *Schæff. tab.* 88. *With.* 184. *ed.* 3.

————— FUSIPES. *Bull.* 106, & 516. *fig.* 2.

————— *Dickf. fasc.* 1. *page* 15.

VERY common, and in many respects resembling some varieties of *Agaricus stipitis* (exclusive of the annulus and generally greater roughness of the latter), but is tougher and more elastic; growing in clusters from the fissures of old stumps, and between them and the earth, generally so confined at the roots, that a large cluster often arises from a single point. The small bundle here represented grew on the stump of a fawn-down oak, and had radicles. Surely this is *A. clasticus* Withering, 190? The gills are often quite white..

T A B. CXXX.

AGARICUS BULBOSUS.

PLENTIFUL in Earlham plantation of firs, by the road leading to Norwich, in autumn. I could not help giving it the above name. It should seem to be the *A. bulbosus* of Hudson. The *A. bulbosus* of Schæff. Bolt. With. 3d ed. 217. &c. seem all to be no other than a variety of *A. muscarius* Linn. which has been multiplied to many species.



T A B. CXXXI.

AGARICUS SEMI-OVATUS. *With.* 296. *ed.* 3.

———— HELVEOLUS. *Schæff. t.* 210.

———— PAPILIONACEUS. *Bull. Pl.* 58.

———— SEMIPUTRIS. *Bull. Pl.* 66.

COMMONLY found in a less luxuriant state than represented, yet often larger. This variety of proportions has given it so many appearances, that it is easily enough taken for different species. It is *A. acuminatus* of Schæff. when the pileus is found acuminate, which is not uncommon; *A. ciliaris* of Bolt. when occasionally lacerated; *A. semiovatus* of Dr. Withering, when the plant is nearest to perfection in all its parts. The gills are, in the beginning, edged with a white farina, or powder; by degrees they become mottled with brown, and finally black, when they are seen to be double, and composed of capillary tubes, which deliquesce along with the black feed. In a perfect state, it has an annulus, and is most plentiful in moist meadows, on dung, in spring and autumn. On a dewy morning the pileus is covered with a moisture, through which it shines with a beautiful sparkling lustre.

T A B. CXXXII.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. *Linn. Sp.* 1645. *F. S.* 1252.
Hudf. 1 ed. 497. *With.* 3 ed. 333. *Woodville's*
Med. Botany, Pl. 274. *Bull.* 82.

BOLETUS UNGULATUS. *Schæff.* 136, 137? *Bull.* 401,
 & 491.

ON willows most frequent. It is sessile, varying in shape, but often resembling an horse's hoof. The pileus, when young, is fox-coloured, and somewhat tomentose, but becomes very hard, though fibrous by age, so as to endure all seasons, and even defy the ravages of insects for more than 7 or 8 years, growing or dried. The tubes are long, and mostly cylindrical, very fine, growing under each other in layers periodically; in the beginning of each period, commonly giving a whitish farina, afterwards a ferruginous powder. This is the *Agaricus chirurgorum*, *Edin. Pharm.* formerly having been recommended as a styptic. It is manufactured for tinder, &c. on the Continent in many places, by beating, boiling in lye and saltpetre, &c. In Franconia, they are said to beat the inner substance into the form of leather, and sew it together for garments.

 T A B. CXXXIII.

BOLETUS FOMENTARIUS. *Linn. Sp.* 1645. *F. S.* 1252.
With. 3 ed. 333.

SEEMS commonly confounded with the preceding, and often resembles it in every varied shape, but grows quicker, seldom enduring more than a season, perhaps from August to December. The fibres are softer, and easily pervaded by insects, &c. It is made into tinder without beating, and used in Germany, particularly about the Hartze, so famous for its rich mines. I have the authority of the ingenious Dr. Afzelius, formerly a pupil of Linnæus, for authenticating this species. The tubes are mostly equal, and exude copiously a glaucous farina in the growing state, which may be scraped off. In the latter state, they exude a ferruginous powder. Are not *B. pseudo-ignarius* *Bull.* 458, and *B. unguatus* *Schæff.* 138, this species?

T A B. CXXXIV.

BOLETUS LUCIDUS. *Curt. F. L.* 224.

———— RUGOSUS. *Jac.* 169. *With.* 321.

———— OBLIQUATUS. *Bull. Pl.* 459. *ed. Pl. a. b. c.*

THIS has some affinity to the last, is of a fibrous texture, and sometimes sessile, but softer, and the generally richly lacquered appearance of the pileus and stem makes it conspicuous. The varnish seems a coloured gum, similar to what often issues in the autumn from the hornbeam, of a dark brown or black, resembling bitumen. I have mostly found it on the hornbeam, or *Carpinus betulus* Linn. It is seldom found in the soft state, when the part growing is yellow or whitish, and very tender, when it recedes from the least touch, so that grass, &c. may easily be surrounded by it, and seem to grow through it. I have found it two or three times so on Hainault Forest, Essex, &c. Mr. Walford, of Birdbrook, Essex, favoured me with the specimen here figured, from his plantation.

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T A B. CXXXV.

BOLETUS SULPHUREUS. *Bull.* 429. *With.* 3 *ed.* 331.

ON walnut, oak, and willow trees, &c. after rain, in spring, summer, and autumn. It is of quick growth, and sometimes forms an imbricated moss in a few days of three or more feet in circumference. This easily dries, when it becomes friable, and is readily reduced to a powder for tinder, for which it is occasionally used in some places upon the Continent. When fresh, it is soft and tender, and, if laid with the pileus downwards, will produce pores like the under side; those protuberances that are sheltered under the imbrications are commonly covered with pores. In very shady places it will often become ramose, and be altogether covered with pores, whence *Bull. B. ramosus*, pl. 418.

T A B. CXXXVI.

LYCOPERDON FRAGILE. *Dickf. Fasc. tab. 3. fig. 5.*  
*With. 3 ed. 385.*

IT may seem as if the seeds of this plant floated in the autumnal air, and lighting where chance directed. I have found them on living grass, &c. a foot or more from the earth, fixed by a gummy matter rather than a root. In the morning, like a thick cream in one mass, which soon becomes yellow, and begins to separate, but, on the least touch, will run together again. It grows harder, and forms distinct plants towards evening. The following day they seem perfected, and consist of a chestnut brown and brittle case, full of dark powder, on something like a loose woolly receptacle.

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 T A B. CXXXVII.

SPHÆRIA DECORTICATA.

HYPOXYLON NUMMULARIUM. *Bull. Pl. 468. fig. 4.*

THIS species is common in Kensington Gardens. The Rev. Mr. Kirby, who sent me fine specimens from Suffolk, suggested the name of *S. decorticata*, much more applicable than the above of Bulliard. I have found it nearly covering sticks three or four feet long.

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 T A B. CXXXVIII.

SPHÆRIA CIRRHATA. *Hoff. tab. 6. fig. 1.*

HYPOXYLON CIRRHATUM. *Bull. Pl. 487. fig. 4.*

FOUND occasionally in Kensington Gardens and Hornsey Wood. Most of the sphaeria discharge a loose powder; this discharges a wax-like substance like fine thread or tendrils, resembling vermicelli.

T A B. CXXXIX.

UREDO LONGISSIMA.

**P**OA Aquatica, very plentiful in one part of Lambeth Marsh, bears this parasite on the foliage early in autumn, which gives the appearance of the fructification of an *Asplenium*. It seems nearly allied to *R. segetum* of Bull. *pl.* 472. *fig.* 2. (viz.) the smut, as it is commonly called, of the corn; but this fine dust is brown, and imbedded in longitudinal streaks in the substance of the foliage, covered by the epidermis, which it bursts on the front, and is visible by being transparent at the back. The smut seems a change of the substance of the seed, covered by its epidermis, and is much blacker. See *Ustilata* in *Bibliotheca Banksiana*, vol. 3. p. 422, and 431. The French call it Ergot. *Uredo* is a new genus of Persoon, in his work on Fungi.

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T A B. CLX.

UREDO FRUMENTI.

MUCH too common on wheat in low places, or where too closely sown, especially after rain in the early part of autumn. This takes possession of the foliage like the last, but rather in shape of upright short clavated threads, black at the top, appearing scorched at the bases, in shorter spaces, and frequently burst on both sides. It also more commonly covers the upper and outer parts of the stem, calyx, &c. for near two feet, seldom touching the seed, although it may stint it more or less by weakening the plant. This is commonly distinguished by the appellation of the blight.

T A B. CXLI.

AGARICUS MINIATUS. *Schæff. tab. 213.*

FOUND by Lady Arden at Boxhill, Surry, and also by the Rev. John Hemsted, Newmarket. It is not very rare, although I believe hitherto unnoticed by any British author. It is somewhat sportive; which, however, in all the fungi depends much on the place of growth, or variability of the season. Pileus sometimes with a large boss, at other times more hemispherical; generally of a deep buff hue, as well as the gills, which are rather wide asunder. The stipes is lighter coloured, solid, but pithy.

T A B. CXLII.

AGARICUS OPACUS. *With. ed. 3. p. 183.*

THE silvery glare and opaque surface of the pileus will generally distinguish this plant; yet under particular circumstances we have seen it without this mark, when it occasionally represents *A. infundibuliformis*, t. 286, and *A. fimbriatus*, Bolt. t. 61. It is a very common plant, growing in woods, on heaths, &c. and occasionally along with *A. orcadæ*, which it resembles in flavour, but is more watery and tender. The opaque glare will easily rub off when fresh, though we have dried specimens that retain it.

T A B. CXLIII.

AGARICUS PALLIDUS. *Schæff. tab. 50.*

HAINAULT Forest produces this plant plentifully in October. It has some resemblance to the last species. The pileus is often opaque, but not silvery or shining. It has a strong mealy smell, and disagreeable taste. The gills invariably produce on their outer surfaces a pinky powder, in the advanced state, and in drying.

T A B. CXLIV.

AGARICUS AROMATICUS.

GLUTINOSUS. *Bull. t.* 258. & 539.

FIRST sent me by Mr. B. M. Forster. Found at Walthamstow. The agreeable spicy odour suggested its name. It appears to be *A. glutinosus* of Bulliard, though his gills are colourless; a name applicable to many of the fungi, (and would do for this were it not previously engaged,) as it is sometimes altogether a gluten, or jelly. The pileus has generally a thick glutinous skin of a cinnamon colour: the gills are somewhat pinky; they appear to be decurrent in the young state, but when advanced they separate, so as to appear naturally loose or separate from the stipes, which is somewhat hollow and pithy. The whole plant when fresh is often so tender, I have not been able to gather it whole; in bruising it becomes blackish. As the plant dries, the skin corrugates, and often becomes very prettily reticulated; (may not this be *A. reticulatus* of Dr. Withering, ed. 3. 289?) The taste is watery, with a peppermint-like coolness in the mouth, and a lasting roughness in the throat.

T A B. CXLV.

LYCOPERDON RADIATUM.

THIS remarkably curious and new species, perhaps a new genus, (which, however, seems to belong to the *Lycoperdon phalloides* of Philosophical Transactions, v. 74. 473. t. 16. and *Spicilegium botanicum*, t. 12.) was sent me from Holt in Norfolk by the Rev. R. B. Francis, who found it on a plastered wall of a ball-room. The rays appear to be the root by which it is attached to the wall, and are composed of an infinite number of fine woolly filaments nearly white. The little ball in the centre is nearly solid, and finely tomentose on the outside. Under a magnifier we can discover a fine dust or seed, closely resembling that of the *Lycoperdon phalloides*, but much less copious.

T A B. CXLVI.

LYCOPERDON ACARIFORME,

ALSO a new species, found at Walthamstow by Mr. B. M. Forster. The little radiate roots are composed of similar fibres to the preceding, spreading in a much smaller proportion, somewhat knee'd, and divided into irregular lobes bearing some resemblance to claws, giving it altogether the appearance of an animal. The ball is scarcely tomentose, nor can we be positive that it is a Lycoperdon.



T A B. CXLVII.

PEZIZA HISPIDA. *Rel. Sup.* 1051.

----- LANUGINOSA. *Bull.* 204.

----- ALBIDA. *Schæff.* t. 151.

THE Rev. Charles Abbot favored me with the larger specimens of this plant from Whitewood, Bedfordshire. Bulliard has some figures much larger, spreading and recurved, in a campanulate form, nearly half an inch beyond the hispid part. The small figures were from Essex, gathered by Thomas Walford, Esq. and differ in size only.

T A B. CXLVIII.

PEZIZA ARGILLACEA.

OCCASIONALLY on common black modelling clay, where, to the artist, it is a troublesome intruder, it being generally necessary to work the part again to get rid of it. It is held to the clay by very fine attenuated cobweb-like fibres from the sides, as it were to assist the little knobby root.

T A B. CXLIX.

PEZIZA MELASTOMA.

THIS pretty plant was sent with a neat drawing from Hexham in Northumberland, by Francis Scott jun. of that place, who observes, that it is frequent on the root of *Erica vulgaris*, &c. that it is of a thick hard substance in every stage of growth, growing singly or in groups in upland shady woods, about February and March. The black inside in drying forms cracks, and when magnified we see whitish threads crossing them.

T A B. CL.

PEZIZA AUREA.

HELVELLA AUREA. *Bolt.* 98. *With. ed.* 3. 340.

COMMON on cut stumps of oak, &c. in autumn.

T A B. CLI.

PEZIZA CITRINA. *With. ed. 3. p. 347.*

FREQUENT on bits of wood in damp shady places.

T A B. CLII.

PEZIZA CHRYSOCOMA. *Bull. tab. 376.*

FOUND on bits of wood, very frequently on the under side.

T A B. CLIII.

HELVELLA INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. *Schæff. tab. 277.*

GATHERED in Kensington Gardens, October 1797. It exactly resembles an Agaric with the lamellæ taken out. Our specimens were seemingly more perfect than those referred to; but do not quite so well agree with the title of *infundibuliformis*, or funnel-shaped.

T A B. CLIV.

HELVELLA FULIGINOSA. *Schæff. 320. With. ed. 3. 341.*

VERY plentiful, in October 1797, in the fir plantations of Thomas Walford, Esq. of Birdbrook, Essex, by whose favour I received them. It should seem very nearly allied to *Peziza stipitata*. The odour was disagreeable.

T A B. CLV.

HELVELLA PANNOSA.

FOUND by Mr. Hunter in Lord Mansfield's garden, Hampstead, Middlesex. Woody in texture, irregularly infundibuliform, being more or less lacerated, rugged, or torn even to the inner side.

T A B. CLVI.

CLAVARIA ANTHOCEPHALA. *Bull.* 452. *With. ed.* 3. 366.

SENT by my kind friend Thomas Walford, Esq. with *Helvella fuliginosa*. I have found it sparingly on Hainault Forest; it is of a tough woody texture.

T A B. CLVII.

CLAVARIA MUSCOIDES. *With. ed.* 3. 368.

FREQUENT in many woods and gardens, &c. in Autumn.

T A B. CLVIII.

CLAVARIA LACINIATA. *Bull. t.* 415. *With. ed.* 3. 366.

THIS came from Birdbrook. It is much rooted in the earth, and seems to depend on the rising irregularities and herbage for support, spreading elegantly in all directions.

T A B. CLIX.

SPHÆRIA CLAVATA.

THE Rev. John Hemsted favoured me with specimens gathered last Autumn from a plantation on Newmarket Heath, Cambridgeshire. It is a rare and new plant; I found three specimens in Sir William Jerri-ningham's plantations at Costesy near Norwich, in the year 1783.

T A B. CLX.

SPHÆRIA FRAXINEA. *Witb. ed. 3. 393.*

THIS is certainly a very curious production, being a continued parasite on itself. The general shape is hemispherical, though often very uneven. It forms whitish farinaceous threads (if I may call them so) and black spherules in alternate order around the whole surface, which, having fructified, remain in striæ concentrating from the root or base. The white threads destitute of farina becoming greyer, and the appearance of capsules in the black striæ being totally lost, give it the exact resemblance of the grain of the wood in some charcoal. This fungus is found on ash, hornbeam, and other trees, and often grows to three inches diameter, in some situations continuing to grow many months.

T A B. CLXI.

AGARICUS COLUMBARIUS. *Bull. t. 413, fig. 1.*

THIS is not an uncommon Agaric, but varies so much in colour as not to be easily known under all its changes. The most perfect plants are generally of a lead, or blueish colour; the pileus darkest and somewhat smooth, with a downy and silky appearance. When they vary to a dark-brown or foxy tint, they are then more sportive as to shape.

T A B. CLXII.

AGARICUS MURINUS.

I WAS favoured with this curious plant by Lady Arden two or three times in September 1797. It had always a strong odour of mice. I can no where find a description agreeing correctly with this species, therefore suppose it new.

T A B. CLXIII.

AGARICUS CAULICINALIS. *Bull. 522, fig. 1.*

SENT in September 1796, by the Rev. J. Hemsted of Newmarket, from a fir wood in that neighbourhood. It is a plentiful species where it grows at all. I believe no English author has described it.

T A B. CLXIV.

AGARICUS PILOSUS. *Hudf. Fl. Angl. 622.*

MR. B. M. Forster favoured me with specimens of this curious Agaric from Hollybush-Hill near Wantsted in Essex. Mr. Dickson, I believe, first found it on the decayed foliage of Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) near Croydon, Surry, and gave it to Mr. Hudson.



T A B. CLXV.

AGARICUS GALERICULATUS. *Schæff. tab. 52.*

FREQUENT on willow stumps in autumn or spring, especially in damp weather, mostly issuing from under the bark, or where it is rotted away near the surface of the earth. We find the general appearance of this fungus pretty constant; the stipes is tough.

T A B. CLXVI.

AGARICUS STRIATUS. *Bull.* 552, *fig.* 2.

VERY frequent on willow stumps, growing in large clusters.

T A B. CLXVII.

AGARICUS ZYLOPHILUS. *Bull. t.* 530, *fig.* 2.

ALTHOUGH very frequent on bits of stick, old roots of furze, &c. yet it seems to have been overlooked in England. The stellated appearance is most common. In dry weather, and in its latter state, it is sometimes more opaque. Occasionally some fragments of an annulus are apparent.

T A B. CLXVIII.


AGARICUS CONFLUENS.

I RECEIVED specimens of this curious Agaric by favour of the Rev. Charles Abbot of Bedford, (whose discernment and kindness I have not always had opportunity to acknowledge), two or three times in the autumn of 1796. One cluster was four times the size of the largest figure. The irregular protuberances on the pileus differ from any thing I had before seen in any of the Agarics.

T A B. CLXIX.

AGARICUS PROLIFERUS.

THIS curious specimen was found at Kennington, Surry, among a gravelly sand by the side of a stream, where there was above a bushel of them, all with long roots seemingly in proportion to the thickness of the coat of sand, as if they belonged to the bank beneath; the sand appeared to have lain there some time. A great many were with clusters of heads on one stem, as here figured.



T A B. CLXX.

AGARICUS PICACEUS. *Bull. tab. 146.*

NOT very common. I found it on Hainault forest Essex, and at Peckham-wood, in October and November 1795. Lord Viscount Lewisham observed it about the same time.--Surely it is very nearly allied to *Agaricus conspersus* of Dr. Withering, though much larger.

T A B. CLXXI.

AGARICUS MELIAGRIS.

I AM obliged to Lady Arden for beautiful specimens of this Agaric found in an hot-bed, May 24th, 1798. I have named it *A. melcagris*, as the former *A. melea-gris* proves a variety of *A. clypeolarius*. The present is undoubtedly a new plant, having a solid stipes and a curious somewhat reticulated root. In drying, it becomes of a blush-red all over except the lower part of the stipes, which retains the darker hue.



T A B. CLXXII.

AGARICUS ELIXUS.

I CANNOT trace out any account or figure of this, therefore presume it to be a new species—we find it pretty frequent in damp meadows, &c. generally very much sodden. It may be found every autumn (along with *A. compressus*, tab. 66), in Kensington-gardens.



T A B. CLXXIII.

AGARICUS HINNULEUS. *With. v. 3, 232.*

VERY frequent in fir woods, &c. We are not quite sure that this is Dr. Withering's species; but as it differs but little from his description, we venture to use his specific name, which is very apt. In the latter state it has often little blotches on the pileus, and the farinaceous powder is quite lost. We have seen it also much larger.

T A B. CLXXIV.

AGARICUS MOLLIUSCULUS.

GROWS in damp places on very rotten wood. These specimens were found in a grove under poplar-trees in Lambeth-marsh, August 27th, 1795. I have seen it since there, and in other places, strictly agreeing with what are here delineated.



T A B. CLXXV.

BOLETUS SCABER. *Bull. t. 489, & 132, var.*
BOLETUS BOVINUS. *Schæff. tab. 104.*

VERY frequent in woods, &c. It varies much in size and length of stipes, but less in the colour and general shape of the pileus and gills; the pileus has something of a dull leathery appearance, and is of a dirty greyish crimson. Its shape is hemispherical, somewhat flattened. The pores are a dirty or greyish green, sometimes nearly white; their tubes very short towards the stipes, longer in the middle, and shortening again at the edge of the pileus; their diameter always small, but they seem when magnified regularly shaped. This I am told is a favourite food among the Russians and Poles, who have many ways of cooking and pickling it. Mr. Frazier was so kind as to bring me some from thence pickled, very rich in spices. Insects soon breed in this fungus.

T A B. CLXXVI.

HYDNUM REPANDUM. *With. v. 3, 336. Schaff. 318.*
————— *Bull. tab. 172.*

IN Peckham and Hornsey Woods, plentifully every autumn. It is frequently sportive in shape, even to the very points, which I have found lamellated as in the figure. The colour varies but little. The substance is very brittle.

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T A B. CLXXVII.

PEZIZA PAPILLARIA. *Bull. t. 467, fig. 1.*

FOUND on rotten stumps in Hornsey Wood and other places, in damp autumns. It appears that the hairs at the edges and the sides are deciduous. It is very much frequented by insects, which are so much covered by it, as to appear like the fungus in motion, or the mites in cheese; but a magnifying lens soon discovers the deception.

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T A B. CLXXVIII.

PEZIZA HYDNOIDES.

ON bits of sticks, &c. in damp woods and shady places.

T A B. CLXXIX.

RETICULARIA MULTICAPSULA.

THIS is at first of a frothy, afterwards a mucilaginous texture. As it advances towards maturity, it settles into little roundish protuberances, and seems a somewhat condensed powder. At length we find it composed of an innumerable quantity of oblong capsules, filled with a fine powder or seed. The operculum, or cover, seems, like the same powder, a little hardened by external moisture, or some mucilaginous matter. I am not quite satisfied to call it a Reticularia; but must leave the definitions of all the Genera till we are more informed.

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T A B. CLXXX.

TRICHIA POLYMORPHA.

I FIRST found this in the outside gallery above the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, April 5th, 1794, on a cindery substance. I have frequently seen it since on putrifying bones, &c. The Rev. Mr. Alderson, of Hevingham, Norfolk, found some on Norfolk cheese, in his cellar, which was brought me by Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, June 1st, 1798. All cheese seems to have it in a young or imperfect state, as the yellow, orange and red tints indicate; the substance is extremely tender and mealy, but durable if not touched. I have both specimens by me, not decayed.

T A B. CLXXXI.

AGARICUS QUERCINUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1644. *With.*  
v. 4. 307.

**M**OST common on old oak posts, railing, or cut stumps; being least frequent on the trees themselves. These plants are attached by a broad base or back, often assuming the appearance of a *Boletus* on the under side, being full of such peculiar cells as to have caused a doubt of the genus. One specimen frequently unites in itself the three genera, *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, and *Hydnum*: being lamellated, porous, and with points. The pileus is more or less rugged, but not at all hairy. Substance very much like cork, clumsy, but often formed with the lamellæ elegantly dropping into labyrinths, folds, &c.

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T A B. CLXXXII.

AGARICUS BETULINUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1645. *With.*
v. 4. 305.

ANEATER plant than the last, growing sometimes in similar situations, and frequently on stumps of the Birch (*Betula*), whence I suppose its name. It is attached by a broad base or back, and in a young state is truly a *Boletus*, but in maturity acquires very distinct lamellæ, which finally become extremely thin, stiff, somewhat wrinkled, and folded. The shorter lamellæ end abruptly at right angles. The pileus is tomentose, variegated with different browns, greatly resembling *B. versicolor*. Those growing on the birch mostly assume a woolly whitish surface like plush.

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T A B. CLXXXIII.

AGARICUS ALNEUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1645.

**I**AM glad to have an opportunity, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Watts, F.L.S. to present my botanical friends with a figure of the true *Agaricus alneus*, with some certainty of its being of English growth. The above gentleman found the elegant small united specimen, No. 1. on a beer-barrel in his cellar at Ashill, Norfolk. Some small ones I gathered in London, by favour of Colonel Patterfon, F.L.S. but the box they grew upon

came from the East Indies. The stem, when any, is short, lateral, woolly and white; lamellæ very different from any other Agaric known, and always split, turning backwards towards the pileus. They are finely fibrous within. None of my specimens have them branched\*; they are irregularly paired, and seldom inoscule except towards the base. The pileus is woolly, scolloped, zoned, and striated with furrows opposite to the lamellæ. Texture somewhat leathery and durable. I have been favoured with specimens from Owhyhee by Mr. Menzies, and from Sierra Leone in Africa by Dr. Afzelius. Mr. B. M. Forster found several on a timber between Shoreditch and Hackney; but from whence it came he knew not. The plant is common in the South of France.

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T A B. CLXXXIV.

AGARICUS MILLUS.

THIS curious Agaric was gathered in Kensington Gardens, where there were great plenty, January 1796. I am not sure of its being a species; but as it is difficult to make out satisfactorily to what it belongs, I could not resist figuring it. The prickly collar is most likely to afford a specific difference.

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T A B. CLXXXV.

AGARICUS FLACCIDUS.

A DISTINCT species not uncommon in pine woods. Mr. Hunter shewed me plenty in Lord Mansfield's wood at Hampstead, in the autumn of 1796. This fungus is apt to vary in its proportions and growth. The stipes is cottony at the base, from a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in height, often lateral. The gills are close, with some intermediate ones, but not sufficiently regular to reckon in pairs or regular numbers. The pileus is thin, and resembles tanned leather. It is often prettily stained or blotched in an advanced state. *A. mollis* Bull. may possibly be this plant.

\* It should seem that *A. betulinus*, tab. 182, (see the end of the description,) may have been received as this plant; and it is remarkable, that the constriction of the gills has been mistaken both in Bulliard's excellent plates, and Batsch, who has conceived them branched. However, Linnæus says lamellis *bifidis*, but of *A. betulinus* lamellis *ramosis*. *Sp. Pl.*



T A B. CLXXXVI.

AGARICUS LOBATUS.

————— INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. *Bull. t.* 553.

**K**ENSINGTON Gardens have often afforded this Agaric in great plenty, and with little variations. The stipes for the most part grows thickening upwards, and spreading into the pileus; gills numerous, lighter than the pileus, which is of a brownish red.

~~~~~  
T A B. CLXXXVII.

AGARICUS AMETHYSTINUS. *With. v.* 4. 180?

SHELTERED in the damp parts of woods, not unfrequent. Air and sun would affect the tender but beautiful colour. The lamellæ in the young plants are somewhat arched, and fixed; in the older they separate from the stem, and often seem as if never fixed. In the latter state the pileus sometimes hollows into the hollowed stipes, and the whole plant has a rusty hue, much resembling *A. farinaceus* of Hudson; but surely it cannot be the same species.

~~~~~  
T A B. CLXXXVIII.

AGARICUS FIMETARIUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1643.

————— OVATUS. *With. v.* 4. 293. *Curt. Lond. fasc.* 2. t. 72.

**F**OUND usually at the bottom of posts or paling, but not always. The stipes is rugged at the base, and up to the edge of the pileus in the younger plants, retaining there a permanent mark; the rest is smooth; the whole fistulose and very brittle. The gills are loose, of a silvery white, with a white farinaceous powder at their edges. The sides are connected by little points and pores fitting each other on either side; and the lamellæ

will more readily split than separate, till in advancing to decay, the pileus expanding, some occasionally split and some separate elastically, so as to disperse the seed from their pores. In wet weather they decay at the edges into an inky fluid, like the following species.

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T A B. CLXXXIX.

AGARICUS CYLINDRICUS. *With.* v. 4. 286. *Schaff.* 46, 47, & 48.

AGARICUS FIMETARIUS. *Curt. Lond. fasc.* 2. t. 73.

FOUND growing occasionally every where, more particularly among garden sweepings, and other rubbish in damp places, single, or in clusters. Stipes hollow, containing a pith resembling a thread of cotton. The pileus is more cylindrical than any other Agaric at present known, even in the general appearance; and I once saw it at Sir Abraham Hume's, Bart. Hertfordshire, full four inches long, and only one and a half in diameter. Some of the plants are eighteen inches high, in the advanced state decaying at the edges of the pileus, the seeds with the gills dropping off in a fluid state. The annulus is remarkably permanent, though small.

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T A B. CXC.

AGARICUS PROCERUS. *Schaff.* 18, 19, 32, & 33. *With.* v. 4. 271. *Huds.* 612. *Curt. Lond. fasc.* 4. t. 69.

A COMMON plant, varying but little except in proportion. The stipes is somewhat fibrous and brittle. The gills are less brittle, and join to the pileus half an inch from the stipes. The pileus is tough and spongy, especially when dry; the annulus double; the outermost resembling the coating of the pileus, the inner its spongy substance: so also are the scales of the pileus.

T A B. CXCI.

BOLETUS BIENNIS. *Bull. t. 449. fig. 1.*

FOUND by the Rev. Mr. Hemsted in the neighbourhood of Newmarket. According to Bulliard, it is apt to vary much. The stipes (occasionally central, and covered with naked pores) is somewhat tomentose. Pores varying, into sinuses and labyrinths very irregularly. The pileus is rather hispid. It hardens in drying, becoming woody.

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T A B. CXCII.

BOLETUS PERENNIS. *Linn. With. ed. 3. 314.*

THIS may be found every year in Sir William Jerningham's plantations near Norwich, according to my experience for some years. It is of a woody texture, and appears nearly the same whether fresh or dried. Miss Johnes sent it to Dr. Smith from Hafod, Cardiganshire.

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T A B. CXCIII.

BOLETUS ANGUSTATUS.

MR. Robson of Darlington first sent me a bit of this plant. I have since found it at the foot of a poplar in Lambeth, and elsewhere. The character seems constant. It is fixed by the back; the pores are long and narrow, with some variations; the pileus flattish, much blotched with a dull crimson, zoned and lobed, somewhat satiny at the edges, which are of a silvery brown.

T A B. CXCIV.

BOLETUS SINUOSUS.

IN September 1793, I gathered the uppermost specimen on the root of an old poplar in Lambeth, where there were many larger ones all attached by the back. The pores are sinuous, oblong, or varying in every direction; the pileus tomentose, knobby, zoned, and undulating in ridges towards the edges, often much imbricated. The lower specimen was gathered from the same spot in the December following, when the plants were almost black, with a gum or glutinous pitchy-looking substance on the pileus, particularly towards its edges, and the tomentose appearance was lost: at both periods they were whitish within, and altogether of the same fibrous or woolly texture, and woody hardness.



T A B. CXCIV.

BOLETUS IMPUBER. *Bull.*

RARELY found in an advanced state. Lady Arden first sent me full grown specimens. When first appearing it often resembles a Byffus, with here and there some pores indicating a Boletus\*. Sometimes we find little else than pores †. It is attached by the back, the pores somewhat unequal and small; the pileus rugged and zoned; its growing edges velvety. At an advanced period it is more or less smooth in its general surface.

\* I have somewhere seen it under the name of *B. byssoides*.

† *Boletus resupinatus* Bolton.

T A B. CXCVI.

BOLETUS RADIATUS.

WAS gathered in Stone-Park, Withiham, Suffex, on a decaying stump, perhaps an oak. It grows radiating from a centre, or small woolly beginning, bursting through the bark. The pores are nearly equal and small; pileus at its attachment ferruginous, browner in the middle, zoned and yellower towards the edges; texture woody. Perhaps this may be *B. versicolor* Schæff. tab. 136.—but surely not of *Linn.*

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T A B. CXCVII.

AGARICUS COCCINEUS.

THE Rev. Mr. Hemsted of Newmarket sent me this pretty Agaric. I do not know that it is any where noticed. The stipes is woolly at the base, solid, and nearly of equal thickness; the long gills fixed to the stipes; the pileus thin and somewhat conical. Although a tender plant, it does not change colour in drying, but shrivels much. It grows parasitically on pine cones, &c.

---

T A B. CXCVIII.

LYCOPERDON FORNICATUM. *Huds.*

THIS very singular plant has been frequently found in Norfolk and Suffolk. My specimen was met with in Kent. So strange a vegetable has surpris'd many; and in the year 1695 it was published under the name of Fungus Anthropomorphus, and figured with

human faces on the head. It is at first roundish; in ripening the head bursts through the two coats or wrappers; the inner wrapper, detaching itself from the outer, becomes inverted, connected only by the edges; the coats most constantly split into four parts. See Mr. Woodward's excellent account of most of the species in *Linn. Transf.* vol. ii. p. 32.

---

T A B. CXCIX.

CLAVARIA TUBEROSA.

I FOUND this also in Stone-Park, Suffex, growing on sticks, bursting its way through the bark. The root is tuberous, and held to the wood by threads a little above the base, somewhat knobby where the plant ascends, which is a little tubular and pointed.

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T A B. CC.

SPHÆRIA HYPOTRICHOIDES.

HYPOXILON LOCULIFERUM. *Bull. t.* 195. *fig.* I. A.B.

HORSEHAIR USNEA. *Dill. Musc.* 67. *t.* 13. *fig.* II. A.B.

BROUGHT me by Mr. Jonathan Peckover, who found it growing on an old sack of saw-dust in his wine-cellar at Wisbeach. Even this plant, so finely fibrous, has white farinaceous ends, analogous to pollen or fructifying dust; also capsules below. Thus it answers to the class *Monœcia* of Linnæus—a circumstance which seems proper to the *Sphærias*. My friend William Skrimshire Esq. jun. of Wisbeach first observed the farinaceous powder on this plant.

T A B. CCI.

AGARICUS INTEGR. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1640.

THIS beautiful plant is extremely common most of the year. It inhabits cool recesses of woods at midsummer, spreading more at large in the autumn to midwinter even among frost and snow. It is mostly solid, but spongy, and very brittle. The lamellæ are most constantly entire from the edges of the pileus to the stipes, affording a certain specific distinction. It is sometimes sportive in form, but varies most in the tints, and may be found of all the colours of the rainbow, green scarcely excepted. It is often much eaten by snails, and is highly acrid. Krapf has figured it in 10 plates, exhibiting nearly 100 figures, which are erroneously reckoned several species.

T A B. CCII.

AGARICUS DELICIOSUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1641. *Schæff.*  
t. 11, &c.

THE Rev. R. B. Francis favoured me with fine specimens of this plant from the neighbourhood of Holt in Norfolk. It is somewhat spongy; the rich orange juice resides in the extremities of the under-side of the plant, lining the inner edge of the stipes, &c. The gills branch and anastomose, and in ripening or drying become covered with a fine pinky farina. The plant I tasted was very pleasant. Mr. Francis, however, found some that were more or less acrid. I had one dressed, which was very luscious eating, full of rich gravy, with a little of the flavour of muscles. It changes green when bruised, as Dr. Smith \* and Mr. Stackhouse remark. Is this the real *A. Caesarius*? I have even been told *A. muscarius* of Linnæus is, and that it is good eating. I have found it pleasant tasted, and shall be glad of information on so doubtful a point.

\* See *Tour on the Continent*, vol. i. 180.

T A B. CCIII.

AGARICUS ZONARIUS. *With.* 3 ed. v. 4. p. 193.  
————— FUSCUS. *Schaff.* 285.

MUCH like *A. deliciosus*, but constantly of a browner colour, and the lamellæ in sets, not branching or anastomosing, somewhat rounding from the stem, varying from almost white to fuscous. The milk is constantly very acrid.

T A B. CCIV.

AGARICUS LACTIFLUUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1641. *With.*  
v. 4, p. 257.

IN the greatest perfection in fir plantations; in other places commonly varying to Bulliard's *A. dulcis* t. 224, and *A. vinosus* t. 54. The whole plant is of a reddish cinnamon colour, the pileus reddest. The lamellæ join the stipes in nearly a straight line; the milk is commonly mild, but leaves a roughish acrid taste in the throat. *Dulcis* is a poor variety, and *vinosus* is found in oak and other woods like a strayed plant. This Agaric has something of an oily smell, and somewhat rancid taste. It is brittle, and easily crumbles under the touch.

T A B. CCV.

AGARICUS CINNAMOMEUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1642. *With.*  
v. 4, p. 257.

TO be known from the last in the younger state by its cobweb-like annulus; afterwards by the gills as it were rounded off from the stipes, which is yellower, somewhat striated; and by its breaking into clefts at the edge.



T A B. CCVI.

AGARICUS SPINIPES.

RECEIVED by favour of the Rev. Mr. Hemsted from the neighbourhood of Newmarket, Cambridgeshire. It appears an undescribed species, and is parasitical on pine cones, sticks, &c. The stipes is clothed at the base with a rigid woolly substance like spurs, above it is downy. The gills partly rounding from the stipes or pileus nearly white. The pileus almost regularly convex, of a dusky brown.

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T A B. CCVII.

AGARICUS SCABER. *F. Dan. t. 832.*

OCCASIONALLY very numerous in the shady parts of woods, and what I have found keep a constant uniformity. The stipes in breaking seems encrusted with a bark. The edge of the pileus in the younger state is attached to the stem with woolly threads.

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T A B. CCVIII.

AGARICUS FARINACEUS. *Hudf. 616.*

————— LACCATUS. *Schæff. t. 13. With. v. 4. p. 236.*

VARYING, swelling in wet, twisting and distorting in dry weather. The lamellæ are straight from the edge of the pileus to the stem, or decurrent, always copiously covered with a farinaceous pinky powder, most conspicuous when the fungus is drying. It often resembles the bleached varieties of *A. amethystinus*, which has occasioned some confusion.

T A B. CCIX.

AGARICUS VIOLACEUS. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1641. *With.* v. 4.  
*p.* 207.

THIS varies to a purple all over. The stipes is very cottony, extending to the edge of the pileus, and forms an annulus which often catches the ferruginous seeds. The taste is similar to *A. campestris*, the common mushroom, but not so good. This species is sometimes sold at Covent-garden market, under the name of Blewits for making ketchup.



T A B. CCX.

AGARICUS TURFOSUS.

I WAS favoured with these gathered by the Rev. Mr. Francis of Holt, Norfolk, November 1798, who finds them on heathy ground where turf stacks have stood. They somewhat resemble *Merulius foetidus* of the Rev. R. Relhan. See *Eng. Fung. tab.* 21. They however have little scent, and the stipes is smooth, the whole plant also less rigid. Perhaps it should be a *Merulius*? I hope to settle that point at the end of the work.

T A B. CCXI.

BOLETUS SPUMEUS.

THIS, which I believe to be a new species, oozes from decaying elms in a very soft frothy mass, hardening in a day or two; and, if it dries favourably, the pileus becomes hispid. The pores are small, and nearly round; the tubes not long. I have found it in Kensington-gardens, at Kennington in Surry, and other places.

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T A B. CCXII.

BOLETUS BETULINUS. *Bull.* 312.

FOUND for several years on an old birch near Hevingham, Norfolk, by the Rev. Mr. Alderson. The short lateral stipes seems to imbibe much of the reddish hue of the inner brown bark of the tree, and even granular particles of its substance. The outer coats are of a lightish brown; cracking from the pure white, close, cork-like substance of the plant in advanced age, as if from a white-washed wall. The pores vary, and are shortish and uneven at their mouths, of a yellowish hue, and pretty closely attached to the substance of the plant.

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T A B. CCXIII.

AURICULARIA CARYOPHYLLEA. *Bull.* 278.

HELVELLA CARYOPHYLLEA. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc.* I. 20.

A VERY common parasite on the exposed fantastic roots of old firs in autumn. The specimens are of a woody or rather leathery substance, and grow in various forms, attaching themselves by their backs to any thing in the way; their colour is mostly a ferruginous brown, sometimes with white edges.

T A B. CCXIV.

AURICULARIA PULVERULENTA.

FIRST found by the Rev. Mr. Watts on the whitened fir-beams in the wall of an out-house at Ashill, Norfolk, in December 1798. Mr. D. Turner has since communicated some from Yarmouth, found in a similar situation. The substance is like the Dryrot, or *Boletus lachrymans*, Eng. Fung. tab. 113. It protrudes umbilically in concentric circles, emitting a snuff-coloured powder, nearly with the same regularity. The upper edges of the back, detaching themselves from the wall, and hanging over, forms the top.

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T A B. CCXV.

CLAVARIA ARDENIA.

THIS curious plant was gathered by Lady Arden, in Nook Park, near Epsom, November 29, 1798, who favoured me with specimens. It is certainly an entirely new botanical acquisition. It grows parasitically on rotting hazel sticks, springing from the under side half an inch or more under the earth among decaying foliage. The base is woolly, the stipes tomentose, and at the bottom fistulose and cylindrical. The head dilates upwards, and in the younger plants is somewhat pointed and covered with a lightish mealy powder. In the more advanced state it becomes truncated, and covered with a browner powder, splitting longitudinally in decay. Its whole duration should seem to be about a week.

T A B. CCXVI.

SPHÆRIA DEPRESSA. *Witb. v. 4. p. 394.*

VARIOLARIA PUNCTATA. *Bull. tab. 432. fig. 2.*

NOT uncommon on bits of rotten sticks, and somewhat resembling *Sphæria decorticata*, t. 137, in a young state; but it differs in not spreading so much, being thicker and more elevated, with more crowded or double rows of sphærukæ, and the inner substance is whiter. This fungus bursts the cuticle of the branches, which soon curls back.

-----  
T A B. CCXVII.

SPHÆRIA DECOMPOENS.

THIS seems to have escaped notice. It is found on sticks destitute of bark, staining a portion of many feet nearly all over, and seemingly decomposing the outer substance into a charcoal, or at least a charred appearance, the sphærukæ lying underneath more in the substance of the stick.

-----  
T A B. CCXVIII.

SPHÆRIA SATURNUS.

A SINGULAR production. I have had it growing on decaying peach and apricot grafts at Lambeth these two years. The sphærule is held to the orbit, or black ring, surrounding it, by fine whitish cottony threads. This ring is found by a perpendicular section to be the edge of a sort of salver including the sphærule, from which sometimes exudes a gummy tendril through the cuticle or outer bark. The face is seen distinctly on the next coat, and the substance is imbedded in the under brownish bark.

T A B. CCXIX.

SPHÆRIA NIVEA. *Hoff.* 6. 3. *With.* v. 4. p. 390.

TO be found, most part of the year, on stumps in Kenfington-gardens. It spreads widely. The white woolly coat includes a black sphærule.

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T A B. CCXX.

SPHÆRIA LICHENIFORMIS.

OBTAINED in January 1799, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Alderfon, who gathered it at Hevingham, Norfolk. The sphærulæ are imbedded in the stone, as those of *tab.* 217 in wood, seemingly throwing out the stain which gives the Lichen-like appearance, which makes it resemble *L. niger* in a young state. If the stone had not been broken, we might have waited long in expectation of fruit. A singular conformity with the *L. miniatus*, *Eng. Bot. tab.* 593, and the two following, points out the affinity of many different genera in these intricate vegetables.

T A B. CCXXI.

AGARICUS HYBRIDUS.

COMMON on some parts of Epping-forest, in September and October: I have seen it but seldom elsewhere. It partakes a little of the characters of some other Agarics; I have therefore called it hybridus. The pileus somewhat resembles *A. glutinosus* of Curtis, and, like most of the Fungi, is glutinous in wet weather.



T A B. CCXXII.

AGARICUS POLYGRAMMUS. *Bull. t. 395.*

THE ingenious author of the *Herbier de la France*, who so very aptly caught the different appearances of the Agarics, did not let the beautiful satiny striated appearance of this plant escape his notice. I follow his example in describing it as a species, and adopt his specific name, though I suspect it may be a variety of *A. varius* of Dr. Withering, *clypeatus* of Linnæus, &c. of which I hope to enable the reader to form a general idea, when I figure the usual appearance of the plant.

Some individuals of the Agaric now before us have a very long extent of root or stem under ground.



T A B. CCXXIII.

AGARICUS GLAUCOPUS. *With. vol. 3. 206.*

I AM obliged from my own observation to say, I think this and *A. violaceus* Linn. see *tab. 219*, are varieties of *A. arancosus*, and *A. nudus* of Bulliard, and also *A. subpurpurascens* of Dr. Withering, which Batsch seems to have figured, *tab. 74*, from an half-dried specimen, under the name of *A. obsoletus*. These and other obvious varieties having been made species, I am afraid of being under the necessity of adding more figures in order to make all the varieties clearly understood.

T A B. CCXXIV.

AGARICUS SUBLANATUS.

I GIVE this a specific name, but not without some diffidence, as it may possibly be a new variety of the last. I found it in great plenty in Hampstead-wood, October 1792. The floccose and conical pileus might appear very obvious distinctions, but weather and situation have a wonderful effect on this tribe of plants.

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T A B. CCXXV.

BOLETUS COMMUNIS. *Bull. t.* 393.

FOUND in woods, frequently of this bright colour, especially when in a young state. It is no less frequently of a duller colour when more advanced, resembling the pileus of *B. scaber*, *tab.* 175. The yellow or lemon-coloured pores, and their being strait from the edge of the pileus to the stipes (scarcely decurrent), will readily distinguish the one from the other. Does not Dr. Withering's *B. sanguineus*, 319, belong to this species? It changes blue when cut.



T A B. CCXXVI.

BOLETUS ALBIDUS. *Schæff. tab. 124.*

A VERY tender species. When fresh, it cannot be touched, however gently, without shewing the bruise, by immediately turning blue. The Rev. Mr. Hemsted has sent it me several times from the neighbourhood of Newmarket, and I have found it on the Croydon road, and at Hainault forest. It seldom produces good specimens, and is frequently indistinct, as exhibited in Schæffer's figures. The pores are small, and sometimes irregular.

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T A B. CCXXVII.

BOLETUS SALICINUS. *Bull. t. 433. fig. 1.*

----- ALBUS. *Hudf. 626.*

THIS mostly inhabits the upper part of old willow stumps, while the *Boletus suaveoleus* seems to grow on the lower part. I cannot very readily distinguish between them. The upper plants grow more separate and regular, with short tubes and small pores. The whole at first beautifully white, afterwards becomes yellowish, and lastly of a browner hue.

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T A B. CCXXVIII.

BOLETUS SUAVEOLEUS. *Linn. Enflin. diff. t. 6. p. 32.*

I DO not know any other figure of this plant than the above. Bulliard, *tab. 310*, surely represents *A. guercinus* of this work, *tab. 181*, variety *Boletiformis*. Our plant, as observed in the last paragraph, grows generally at the bottom of decaying willows, commonly tiled with much irregularity. The tubes are generally short, but both they and the pores are irregular, commonly mixed with grass and other herbage. When fresh it is very white, and changes but little, as insects sooner

possess it than the former, devouring the larger proportion of the inside so completely as to leave only the pileus and pores to the vicissitudes of the weather. The character of “supernè lævis” (*Linn.*) does not quite agree with either of these plants. This is always more or less downy, though the *B. salicinus* in the latter state is often nearly smooth. This and the two preceding exhale a fragrant scent till they become quite dry.

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T A B. CCXXIX.

BOLETUS VERSICOLOR. *Linn.*

WHETHER this plant found on the oak, or those so frequent on the willows, be what Linnæus intended, has created some doubts. I think this is exactly his *B. versicolor*, and it may very well include the thinner varieties that grow on the willow. The pileus in the former is of a tawny colour, in the latter grey or blueish. I have a Boletus altogether of a tawny hue, which seems less acceptable to insects, and which I believe is a variety. The two first are constantly eaten by insects. They prefer the thickest, not despising any that has the least substance between the pileus and pores. All these varieties are covered with different degrees of pubescence, either plush-like or satiny, in concentric zones; the variety of whose colours adds much to the effect of light and shadow caused by their relief.

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T A B. CCXXX.

BOLETUS PELLOPORUS. *Bull. 501, fig. 2.*

THIS and the following plant seem very nearly related. The figures of Bulliard, with my specimens, make me think them species. In the more perfect state than figured by Bulliard they are without black pores, which seem the effect of decay.

T A B. CCXXXI.

BOLETUS CARPINEUS.

————— FLABELLIFORMIS. *Batsch. fig. 226.*

ON the *Carpinus Betulus* or Hornbeam stumps not unfrequent. The pileus is of a light fawn-colour, a little rugged. The pores very small and grey even in the younger specimens, always leaving a whitish margin on the under side, which will readily distinguish it.

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T A B. CCXXXII.

CLAVARIA GRACILIS. *Bolton, tab. 3. fig. 1.*

LADY Arden favoured me with specimens of this plant from Nork Park, in 1797. It has scarcely any perceptible stipes, and swells a little upwards terminating more or less acutely. Nearly three parts of the whole length seem to constitute the head, being of a different texture from the rest, and probably holding the seed. This figure of Bolton is surely erroneously quoted by Dr. Withering and other writers for *C. phacorrhiza*.

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T A B. CCXXXIII.

CLAVARIA PHACORRHIZA. *Dicks. fasc. 2. 25.*

FIRST found in a garden at Walthamstow. I have gathered it since in Kensington-gardens. The plant is a slender simple undulating thread, terminating rather bluntly at the apex. The substance at the base somewhat resembles a bean or seed splitting to protrude a young plant. Sometimes the head is straighter, and resembles a bodkin or netting-needle.

T A B. CCXXXIV.

CLAVARIA FUSIFORMIS.

NOT very rare on Hampsted-heath and in Hornsey-wood in autumn. It does not vary much. The substance friable when fresh, pithy, most firm in the external part.

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T A B. CCXXXV.

CLAVARIA RUGOSA.

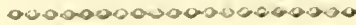
————— PISTILLARIS. *Lightf.* 1056?

FIRST received fine specimens of this from Mr. E. Forster jun. in September 1792; and have since met with the same with little variation. The substance more tender than in the preceding, and mostly hollow.

## T A B. CCXXXVI.

## SPHÆRIA PAPILLOSA.

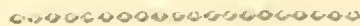
I HAVE found this plant covering whole trunks of felled trees that were decaying: my friend the Rev. Mr. Kirby has also sent me specimens from Barham, Suffolk. Some plants have a marked ring round the mouth, with the appearance of an operculum. This circumstance is very distinct in a species brought by Mr. Menzies from Owyhee, which resembles ours in every respect, except being about twice the size. I believe this plant has escaped our English authors, nor have I seen it anywhere figured.



## T A B. CCXXXVII.

## SPHÆRIA COMPOSITA.

I FOUND this compound Sphæria upon a stick on Kennington-common, Surry. The principal one is for the most part immersed in the inner bark, the upper part impressing the cortex, and the mouth protruding through the epidermis, often scarcely visible, although the tendril is occasionally very conspicuous. The younger ones are placed in the form of satellites to a planet on the inner bark, and seem not to be ripe enough for fructifying. It somewhat resembles *Namaspora chrysoferma* of Persoon.



## T A B. CCXXXVIII.

## HELVELLA HYBRIDA.

SENT me by Mr. Robson, May 29th, 1797. It is, I believe, quite a new species. The elastic, transverse, wrinkled, striated appearance, length of the stipes, and general proportions distinguish it from *H. ejculenta*, tab. 51. It is much of the same substance and taste, but perhaps more leathery.

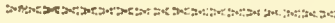
T A B. CCXXXIX.

CYATHUS MINUTUS. *Hoffm. Veget. Crypt.* 1790. 6.  
*t. 2. f. 2.*

TRICHIA MINUTA. *Relb. Suppl.* 3.

NIDULARIA MINUTA. *With.*

A CURIOUS little fungus that often covers sticks, and straws of grasses, &c. in great abundance in Hornsey-wood and other places. The uppermost figures resemble the *Diderma vernicosum* of Perfoon.



T A B. CCXL.

TRICHIA SPHÆROCEPHALA.

CLATHRUS SPHÆROCEPHALUS. *Relb.*

MUCOR. *Flora Scot.*

NOT unlike *Diderma globosa* of Perfoon, *tab. 4. fig. 4.* but his has no footstalk, and is a somewhat compressed globe. Ours is very frequent on various substances, such as moss, sticks, &c.



*Ps. ...*  
*Hypoglyphaea ...*







*Agaricus* *Strobilifer*

*Agaricus Strobilifer* *Fr.*

*Agaricus Strobilifer* *Fr.*  
*Agaricus Strobilifer* *Fr.*





of various sizes  
of the same species  
in various stages of growth





25 Amanita muscaria Linn.  
 var. muscaria

1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810.

25 Amanita muscaria Linn. var. muscaria 235





*Ag. involuta* Berk.

*Agaricus involutus* Berk. in Mycol. 377  
*Agaricus involutus* Berk.







*Agaricus stipitatus* Berk.  
 Bot. Beechey's Exped. Pac. 1846  
 Myc. Trans. Supplement 2, fig. 100. 43.





*Agaricus campestris L.*

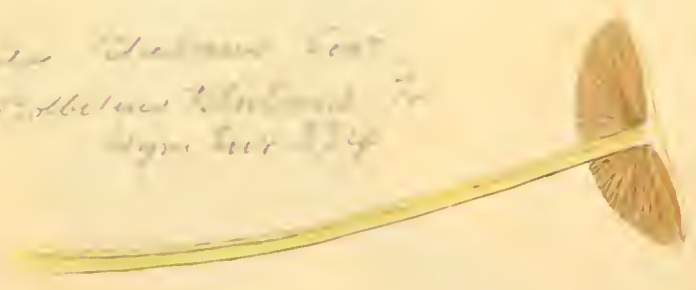
*Agaricus campestris L.*

*Agaricus campestris L. Synonymus Agaricus campestris L.*





*Agaricus leucopus*  
*Agaricus leucopus*  
 Synonym 1844



no. 798. *Agaricus leucopus*





*Agaricus muscarius* Pers.

1811. 192. *Agaricus muscarius* Pers.

*Agaricus muscarius* Pers. *Agaricus muscarius* Pers.







Jan. 25. 1850. Collected by V. Sargent & others

*Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. (Fr. Sp. 475)





*Ag. clavipes* Pers.



in the year 1800 by J. G. L.



*Ag. clavipes* Pers. H. K. L. 300





Small, dark brown, rounded object, possibly a seed or fruit, attached to a thin stem.



*P. ignarius*  
*Pennisetum ignarius* 21. Apr. 2. 1853





det. 120. 2. 11. 1847. J. C. Smith

*Polyporus pomaceus* (L.) Berk.

*Polyporus pomaceus* Fr. Syn. Bot. 558







*Boletus edulis* (L.) Berk. (C) *Boletus edulis* (L.) Berk. (C)





*Phlox subulata* L.  
*Phlox subulata* L. by the way





*Asparagus officinalis* L.

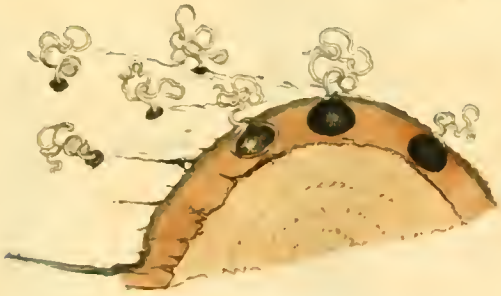




*Convolvulus* *caerulea* L.







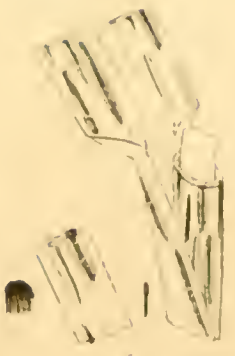
*Handwritten text, likely a label for the specimen, possibly mentioning 'Ficus' and 'Linn'.*





In the garden of the University of Cambridge  
1840





*Handwritten botanical notes or a small signature.*

*Handwritten text, possibly a species name or a reference number.*





*Agaricus campestris* Fr.

*Agaricus campestris* Fr. Hb. Fr. 413







*Agaricus stipitatus* (L.) Berk. *Agaricus stipitatus* (L.) Berk. *Agaricus stipitatus* (L.) Berk.









My examination has  
established some doubts as to species  
of *Hypholoma* etc.





*Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.*





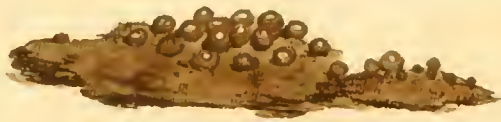


*Apocynum venetum* L.

lenticel



*P. hemisphaerica*



*P. hemisphaerica*

*P. hemisphaerica*





*Fossiliferous limestone*

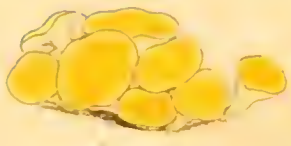
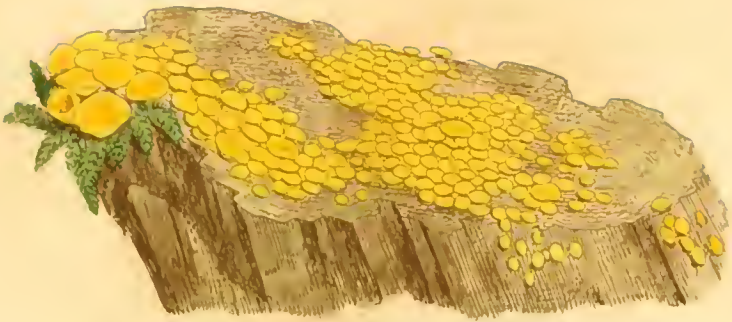




*L. Mustonae var.*





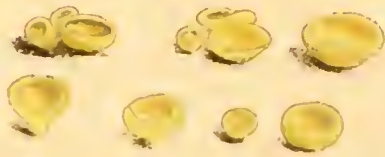


*Fig. 1. Section of the stem of the plant.*

*Fig. 2. Magnified view of the cells.*

*Fig. 3. Magnified view of the cells.*





*Faint handwritten text, possibly a description or label for the specimen.*





*Agaricus muscarius* (L.) Berk.

Agaricus muscarius, Linn.





100. *Boletus* / *Boletus*  
*Boletus* *Boletus*  
 Boletus *Boletus* *Boletus* *Boletus* *Boletus*  
*Boletus* *Boletus* *Boletus* *Boletus*

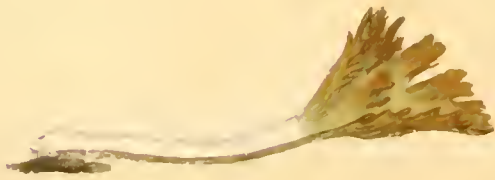






*Amanita muscaria* L.  
187





*Hydrozoa, Tubularia*

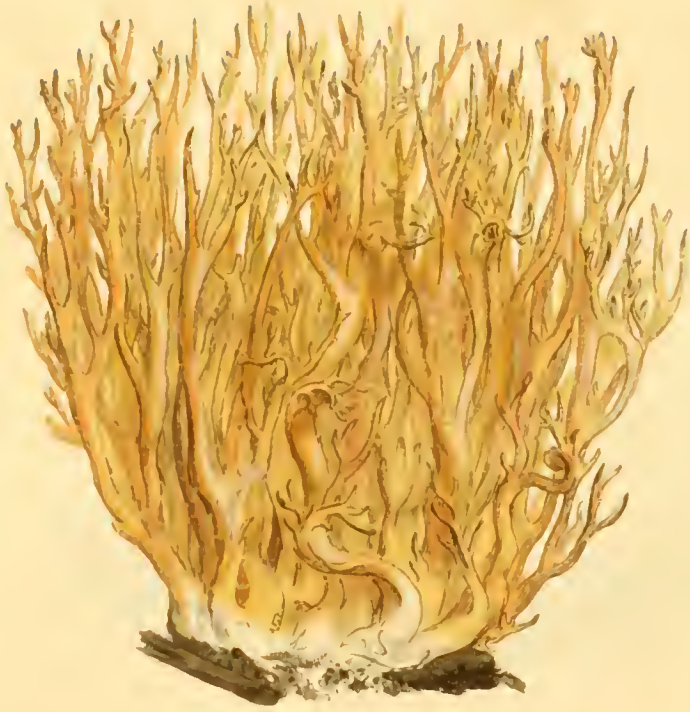
*Hydrozoa, Tubularia*





*Solenastrea subglobosa* Lam.  
Kohabon, S. I., Nov. 1894





*Acropora muricata* L.  
1793  
? *Acropora muricata* L. 1793  
in *Reise in die Ostindien*







- coll. 1844 by J. Hook. 1844  
*Cladonia coccinea* L.  
*Cladonia coccinea* L. var. *hookeri* (Nyl.)

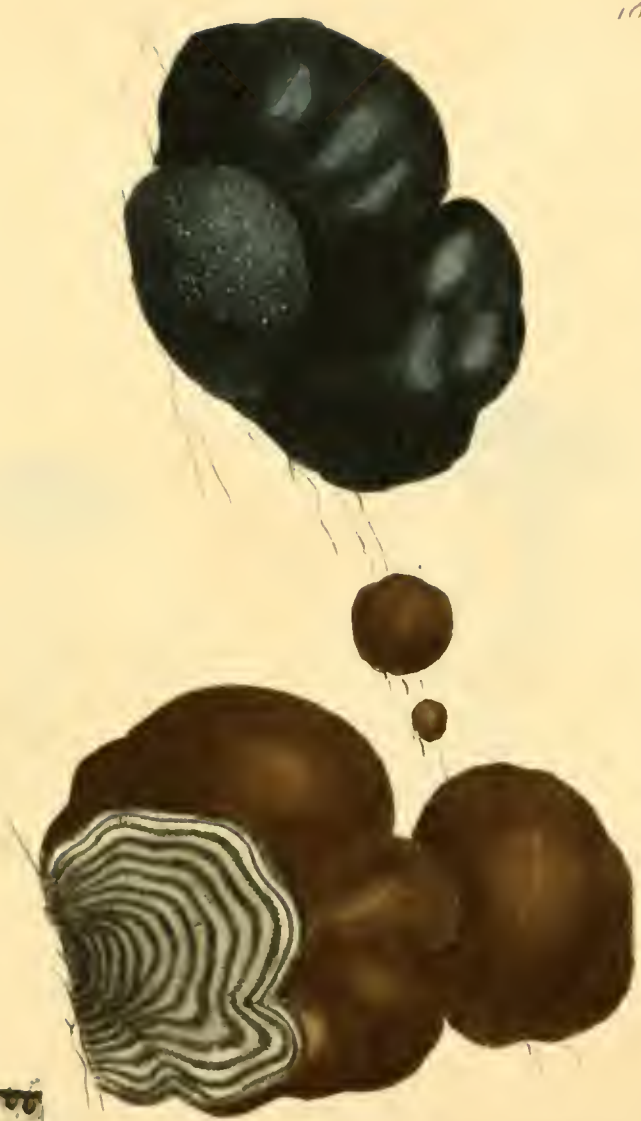




004

*Plumula clavata* Sw.





*Aspergillus fumigatus* Cord.  
*Aspergillus niger* Pers.  
*Aspergillus glaucus* Pers.





*Agaricus columbarius* L.

*Agaricus columbarius* L.

*Agaricus columbarius* L. *Agaricus columbarius* L.







*Agaricus muscarius* L. *Agaricus muscarius* L. *Agaricus muscarius* L. *Agaricus muscarius* L. *Agaricus muscarius* L.





*Agaricus subserotus* Fr. - *Agaricus subserotus* Fr. - *Agaricus subserotus* Fr.





*Urtica dioica* L.  
in solidis, f. l. c.





*Ag. galericulata* (L.) Berk.

*Agaricus galericulatus*







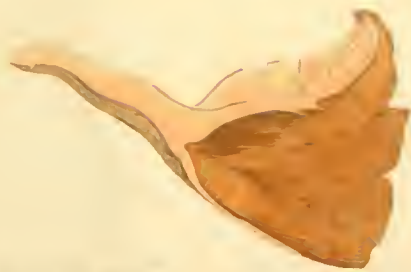
*Agaricus stipitatus* L. var. *subulmus* Berk.





*Ag. scyphoides* Torr. = *scyphoides* Berk.  
*Ag. scyphoides* Berk. F. H. B. 304





*Cantharellus cibarius* Pers.

*Cantharellus cibarius* Pers. Syn. Pers. 216





*Ag. Protoporus* Tuck

*Ag. Protoporus* Tuck 37







*Agaricus* *foveatus* *Fr.*

*Agaricus foveatus* *Fr.* *1851*





*Agaricus muscarius* L.  
*Agaricus muscarius* L. var. *muscorum* L.





*Agaricus (Peziza) ...*  
*... ..*





*Agaricus* *perlanus*

*Agaricus perlanus* *Agaricus perlanus* *Agaricus perlanus*







*Agaricus muscarius* Sw.  
*Agaricus muscarius* Sw. var. *muscaria* L.





*Agaricus campestris* Pers. by Pers.

*Agaricus campestris*

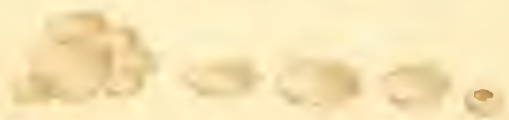




Handwritten notes in cursive script, possibly describing the specimens.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a title or classification.



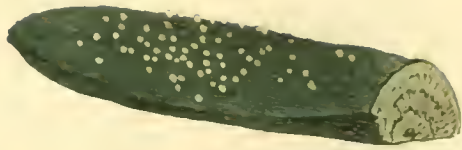


*St. Augustin 1.*





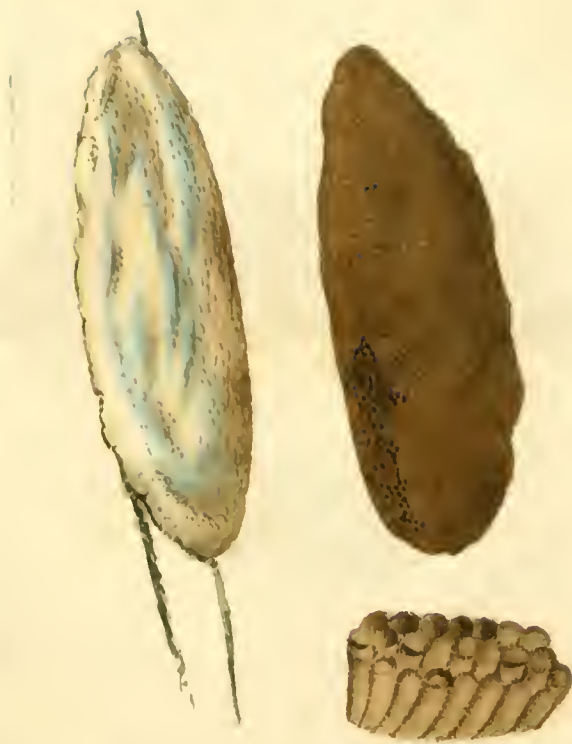
176.



*Handwritten text, possibly a label or description.*

*Handwritten text, possibly a label or description.*





*Medicago lupulina* L.









*Polyporus guercinus* Fr.

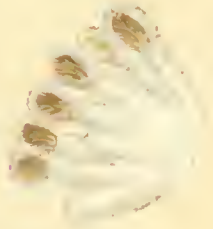
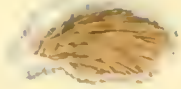






*Callitriche sp.*  
*Callitriche sp. f. sp. sp.*





*Faint handwritten text, likely a botanical description or collection notes.*





*Ag. millea* Con

*Umbellaria millea* var ?

See *Umbellaria millea* in Syn. Sec 44  
but doubtful. Never seen since.





*Agaricus campestris* L.  
By John Maclean. In *Agaricus* 97







*P. lobata* Sp  
 This has been described as a distinct  
 species of *Stropharia* see Cooke's Illustrations





*Agaricus ...*  
*Agaricus ...*

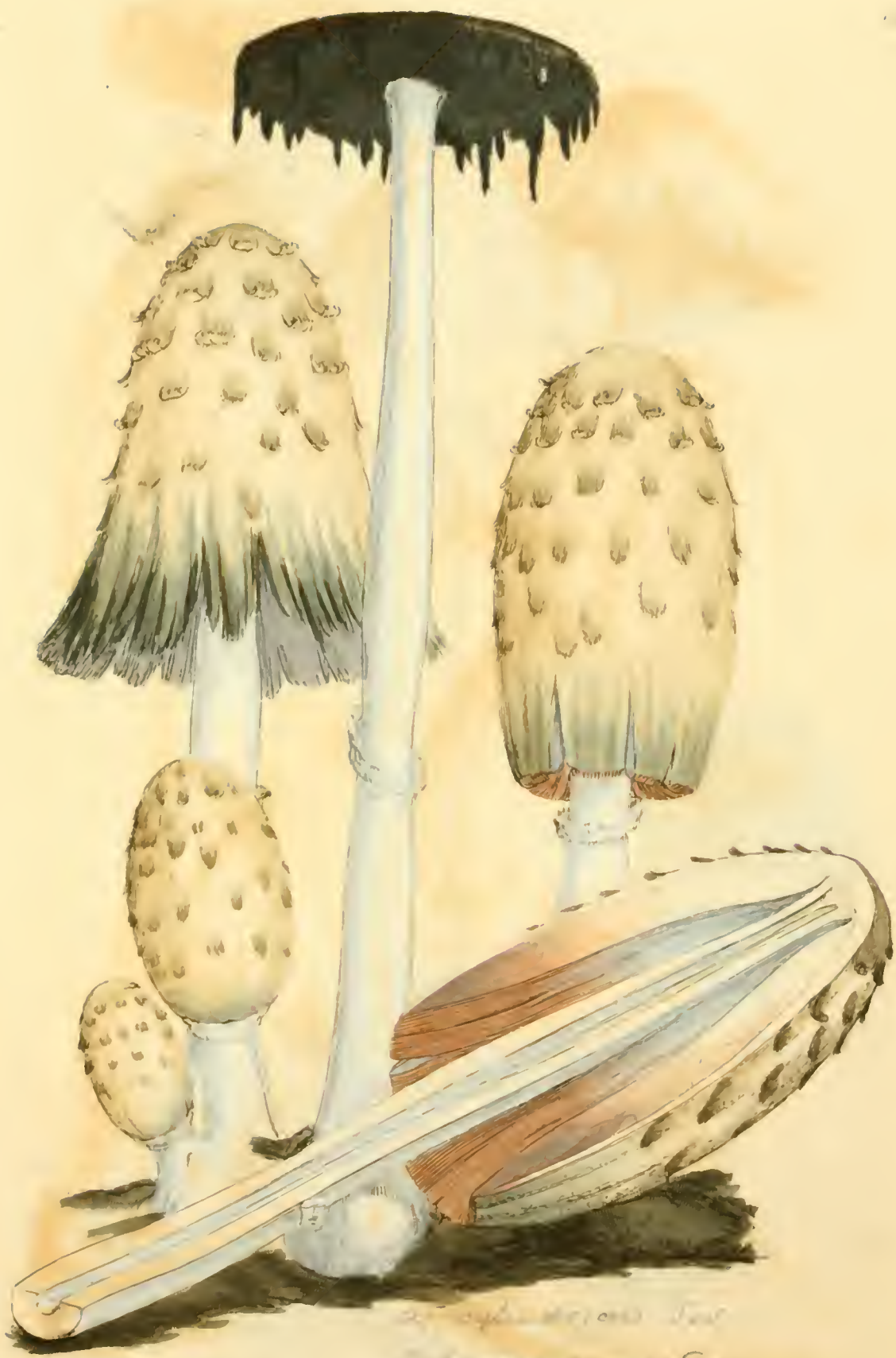




*Sporophyllus*

*Sporophyllus reticulatus* Fr. Hy. bot.





*Agaricus campestris* L.  
*Agaricus campestris* L.







*Agaricus sordidus*

Agaricus sordidus (L.) Berk.





*Boletus edulis* L.

*Boletus edulis* L. Fr. *Hyph. Bot. Fr.*





*Clavaria fuliginosa* Berk.

*Clavaria fuliginosa* Berk. var. *fuliginosa*





*Pectalia angustata* F. Meyer. Bot. 1837







*Boletus lanosus* Pers

*Trametes gibbosa* Fr. Sp. Fung. 583

*Trametes gibbosa* Fr.





This fish is not a wrasse, it is  
*Polyplocus gibbus* Linnaeus  
 but that is not European, or at least  
 it is not British.





*Poly radialis* Fr. & Eckstr.





Published by J. Lewis & Co.

1870. ... ..

The ... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..  
 ... ..







*Asperula cynosuroides* L.  
in *Journal de Pharmacie*  
*Revue de Pharmacie*



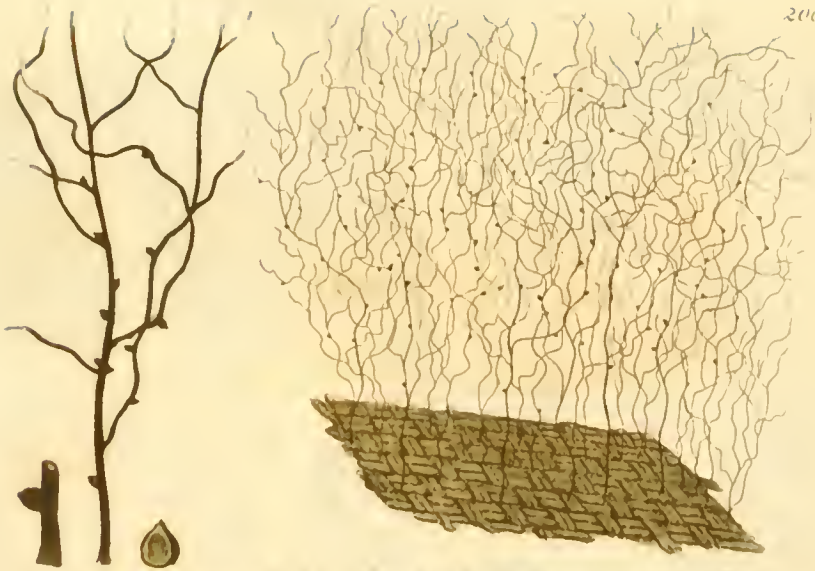


*Calocera tuberosa* L.

*Calocera tuberosa* L.

*Calocera tuberosa* Fr. *Hyloclera* Berk.





*Handwritten botanical text, likely a species name or description, written in cursive script.*





*Agaricus muscarius* Fr.  
*Agaricus muscarius* Fr.







*Ag. delicatulus* Fr.

*Agaricus delicatulus* Fr. H. E. 231





*Agaricus campestris* L.  
Agaricus campestris L. var. *campestris* L.  
Agaricus campestris L. var. *campestris* L.





*Cantharellus*

*lact. viscosus*  
*sub. dulcis.*

*Cantharellus* Fr. *Herb. Icon.* 47





*Ag. muscarius* L.

*A. muscarius*

*Agaricus muscarius* in the wet  
 has much like *Ag. muscarius* &  
*A. muscarius*







*Cantharellus cibarius*

Red. Amanita is said to  
 resemble Cantharellus in the  
 form of the stem. Cantharellus, said  
 to be the Amanita.





*Agaricus muscarius* L.  
Agaricus muscarius L. 1753





*Agaricus*

*Agaricus*





*Agaricus*

*Agaricus (Peziza) ...*  
*... ..*  
*... ..*  
*... ..*



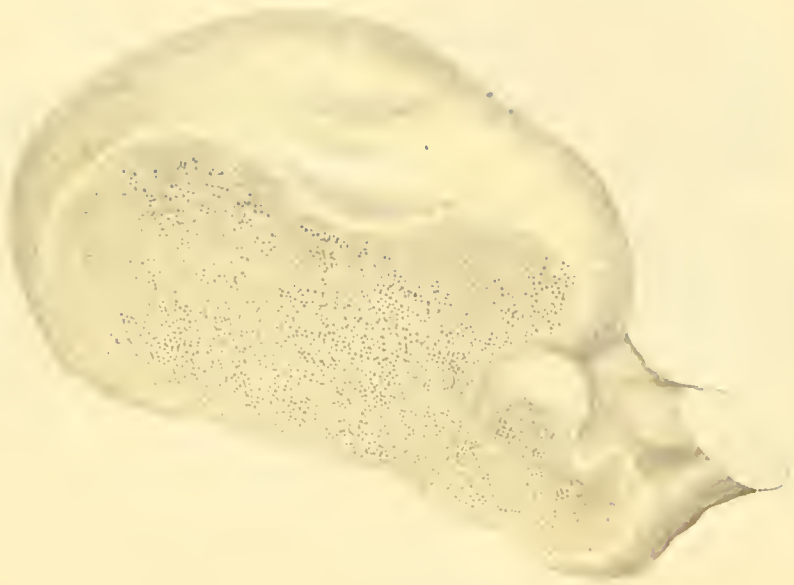




*Agaricus*

*Agaricus*





*Mallophaga* *larva* *♀*  
*Cyrtus* *speciosus* *H. & G.*  
 (K. *speciosus*)





*Hydrobia ulmaria* L.

*Hydrobia ulmaria* L.

J. Müller, Fr.



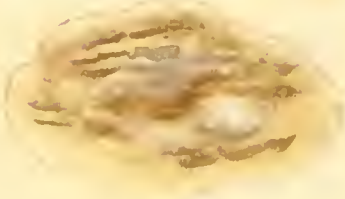
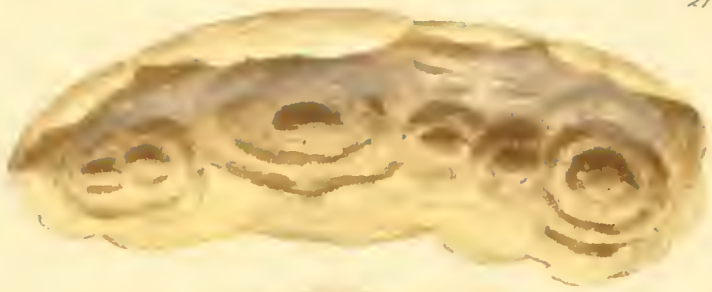


*Scandellaria complanata* Fr.

*Telephora laevigata* Fr. 1836







*Coniophora perforatula* &  
*Coniophora perforatula* C. L.





*Crinum Ardens leaf*  
of *Myrsine*





*Phyllophaga chrysocephala* S.

— G. H. R. ...











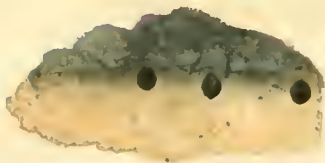
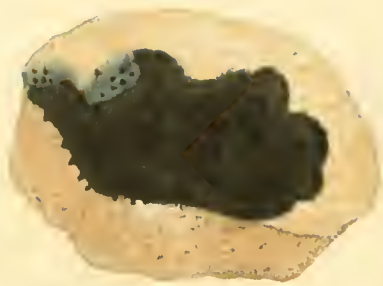
*Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a title or description of the specimen.*





*Faint, illegible text, possibly a species name or description.*





*Handwritten text, possibly a label or description, in cursive script.*





*Ag. Reichenowii* Fr.

"No 231 utique ex hac regione, sed ex habitu A. inopis" Fr. H. S. 231







*Agaricus polygynus* F.

*Agaricus polygynus* F. H. E.





*Agaricus campestris* L. Fr. 1801





*Agaricus sublaevis* Berk.

*Agaricus sublaevis* Berk. No. 365





*Boletus communis* L.

*Boletus communis* Fr. No. 2. 1821.

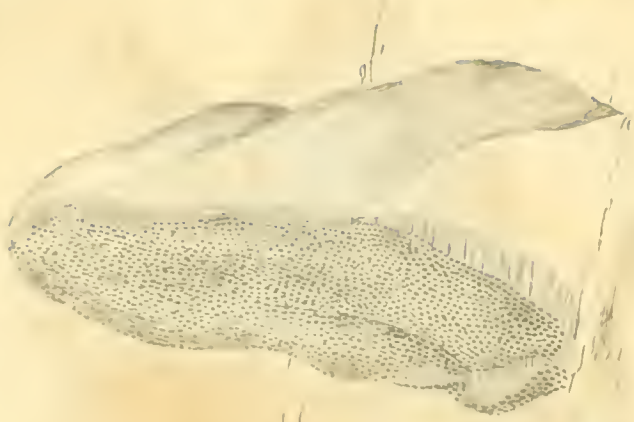






*Andropogon scoparius* L.  
 Pennsylv. Mar. 2, 1835





*Andropogon scoparius* L.





*Polypodium vulgare* L.  
var. *complanatum* L. f. *complanatum* L.





*Codicia resinicola* &  
*Polyporus resinicola* Fr. & Berk.







*Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a signature or date.*

*Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a title or description.*





*Aspergillus*  
*Aspergillus*  
 ... ..  
 ... ..





*Chromolaena odorata* (L.) Link.





*Amphioxus*  
*peruviana* S.  
Syllabus







*Chamaecyparis nana* (L.) Presl  
*Chamaecyparis nana* (L.) Presl





*Hydromedusa (Hydromedusa) ...*  
*Hydromedusa (Hydromedusa) ...*





*Ph. papillosa*



257



*Handwritten text, possibly a title or description, which is mostly illegible due to fading.*







*Agaricus hygrophorus* Fr.





*Handwritten text, possibly a signature or title, in cursive script.*





*ocheche*

*in the same way as in*

*Trichia pinnatifida L.*



COLOURED FIGURES  
OF  
ENGLISH FUNGI

OR  
MUSHROOMS,

BY  
JAMES SOWERBY, F. L. S.

DESIGNER OF ENGLISH BOTANY, ETC.

---

. . . . " Was ev'ry falt'ring tongue of man,  
Almighty Father! silent in thy praise,  
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice;  
Even in the depth of solitary woods,  
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power."

---

VOL. III.—TAB. CCXLI.—CCCC.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. WILKS, CHANCERY-LANE;

And sold by the Author, JAMES SOWERBY, No. 2, Mead Place, near the Asylum;  
Mr. WHITE, Fleet-Street; SYMONDS, Paternoster-Row; and by all  
Bookfellers, &c. in Town and Country.

---

MDCCCIII.





T A B. CCXLI.

AGARICUS OSTREATUS. *Curt. Lond. fasc. 3. t. 71.*  
*With. ed. 3. v. 4. 300.*

MOST common on decaying willows, varying much in colour, and not a little in form, according to the part of the tree or stump on which it grows. It is either stemless, or with a lateral stipes; or perhaps a central one. A variety generally of a light brown colour, with very decurrent lamellæ, anastomosing and somewhat reticulated, found on elms, seems to be the *A. conchatus* Bull. 298. In October last I gathered an Agaric with an annulus much resembling this species, upon the trunk of an elm.

~~~~~  
T A B. CCXLII.

AGARICUS TREMULUS. *Schæff. t. 224.*

SENT me by the Rev. Mr. Abbot of Bedford; it was parasitical on the *Auricularia caryophyllea* of this Work, *t. 213*. I have not seen specimens so far advanced as some that Schæffer figures.

~~~~~  
T A B. CCXLIII.

AGARICUS CORTICALIS. *Bull. t. 519. fig. 1.*

ON stumps of trees in damp weather, and may be mistaken for *A. horizontalis*, as it varies like that in colour.

T A B. CCXLIV.

AGARICUS GIGANTEUS. *Sibth. Oxon.* 420.

IF this be Dr. Sibthorp's plant, it will appear he was the first to notice it as a British species, to which it certainly has a claim. The general magnitude of the head on a short thick stipes, and the profusion in which it occurs, will readily distinguish it. I once found it in Richmond Park, where there were some specimens more than nine inches in diameter. The upper part of the stipes is somewhat tomentose.

T A B. CCXLV.

AGARICUS LISTERI. *With. ed.* 3. v. 4. 158.

I BELIEVE this no other than a plant of *Agaricus Listeri*, and think myself wrong in making *tab.* 104 Lister's plant, which is surely another species. *A. lactifluus acris*, Bull. 200; *A. acris* 538, except H and G; *A. plumbeus*, *tab.* 282; and *A. plumbi*, *tab.* 559, *fig.* 2, are most likely the true *Listeri*. I have found it in great quantities without branched gills, from a parchment white, to almost black\*, resembling *A. elephantiuus*, from which it is readily distinguished by the closeness of its lamellæ: my *tab.* 104† has constantly branched and inosculating lamellæ; and I never found it blacken in decay.

\* In this state it is the *A. plumbeus* Bull. as above; *A. plumbeus* of Dr. Withering is undoubtedly a variety of *A. muscarius* Linn.

† *A. piperatus* of most English authors must have another name, supposing Dr. Withering right in his idea of *A. piperatus*.

T A B. CCXLVI.

AGARICUS CARNOSUS. *Curt. Lond. fasc. 5. t. 71.*

NOT very rare, but sometimes so varying from the common character as not readily to be distinguished, though certainly a distinct species, and by no means related to *A. clypeolarius*, as Dr. Withering seems to intimate. I have found it in Lord Mansfield's woods, Hampstead, in woods in Norfolk, on Moushold heath near Norwich, and other places.

~~~~~

T A B. CCXLVII.

AGARICUS PRATENSIS. *Hudf. 616.*

————— OREADES. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 221.*

CHAMPIGNONS are well known to be used in sauces and made dishes in many parts of England, as well as on the Continent. Bulliard distinguishes two sorts, which appear to me to be varieties, depending on soil or other circumstances. They grow in meadows, heaths, road-sides, banks, &c. in most seasons, after rain plentifully; always tending to form circles or fairy-rings as they are called. The different specimens vary a little in colour from a light to a deep buff. The pileus is somewhat convex; the lamellæ not numerous; the stipes seldom quite smooth; the whole plant inclining to a leathery texture. This species is sometimes called the Scotch bonnet. See *Raii Syn. p. 6. n. 27.* It frequently has an agreeable odour like almond kernels.

~~~~~

T A B. CCXLVIII.

AGARICUS SEMIGLOBATUS. *With. 3. ed. v. 4. 270.*

————— GLUTINOSUS. *Curt. Lond. fasc. 3. t. 69.*

COMMON almost every-where. It is most generally of a hemispherical form, yet, like other fungi, occasionally varies, and perhaps may furnish a new

argument, that those gathered in wet places or bad weather are unwholesome. The varieties 1, 2 and 3, with the pileus acuminated, are most certainly of this description, and nearly proved fatal to a poor family in Piccadilly, London, who were so indiscreet as to stew a quantity (found in St. James's Green Park) for breakfast. See Mr. Everard Brande's account in Dr. Bradley's Medical and Physical Journal of this month, p. 41. Mr. Curtis did not conceive it had any bad qualities, and called it *A. glutinosus*, because it is frequently covered with a glutinous matter.

---

T A B. CCXLIX.

AGARICUS PILIPES.

THIS Agaric grew on a whitish variety of *A. plumbeus* or *A. Listeri* mentioned *tab. 245.* It came to me in a phial of Hungary water, and seemed all of one colour, which it still retains.

---

T A B. CCL.

BOLETUS RUBEOLARIUS. *Bull.* 100 and 490. *fig. 1.*  
*With. ed. 3. v. 4. 315.*

———— LURIDUS. *Schæff.* 117.

NOT very rare. I have found it at Hornsey-wood, and at Hainault forest, Essex. My friend, the Rev. Mr. Charles Abbot, sent me a specimen from Bedfordshire. The fine carmine, cinnabar, or vermilion-coloured powder or seed, is often so copiously shed as to stain every thing that touches it, and is so thick under the pores as almost to obscure them.

T A B. CCLI.

PEZIZA MURALIS.

THE larger ones herein figured were sent by favour of the Rev. Mr. Alderson, from some clay walls in his garden at Hevingham, Norfolk. The smaller grew on some pipe-clay intended for modelling at my own home, Mead Place. They differ much in size, but agree so well in shape and substance that I consider them as the same species.

T A B. CCLII.

HYDNUM CORALLOIDES. *Schæff.* 142. *With. ed.* 3.

v. 4. 334.

————— RAMOSUM. *Bull. t.* 390.

THIS curious production was sent me in September last by the Rev. Mr. Forby, who found it on a wood-stack on his premises at Wretham, Norfolk: the figure represents it in profile. The specimen is more than eight inches wide, very white, and tough, in comparison to *Hydnum repandum*.

It appears by a manuscript note that the late Rev. Mr. Lightfoot met with a specimen of this *Hydnum* in a hollow tree near Uxbridge in 1782.

T A B. CCLIII.

CLAVARIA VERMICULATA. *Lightf.* 1057.

————— PISTILLARIS. *Huds.* 638.

THESE sportive plants are apt to create difficulties; and there seems some necessity of attending to the substance. This, when fresh, is very brittle. *C. herculeana*, which I have lately received from Windsor-forest, is very pithy, and most certainly a distinct plant, which I hope to make very clear when I figure it.

T A B. CCLIV.

SPHÆRIA SANGUINEA. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 390.*

BY the brightness of the colour this small plant may be known, with a little experience, at first sight. On a nearer inspection, the generally contracted apex will distinguish it. I have found it growing on oak, elder and other stumps, and sometimes prettily relieved by a ground of the *Sphæria decorticans*.

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T A B. CCLV.

SPHÆRIA MORI. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 391.*

GROWS generally in clusters, the specimens commonly so pressed together at their base as to make that part the smallest; and the apex is more or less indented, very visibly so in dried plants.

T A B. CCLVI.

SPHÆRIA FRAGIFORMIS. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. 391.*

FOUND in great abundance on sticks, stumps, &c. in every damp hedge, field, or other place out of doors, in numerous clusters. Each individual is granulated, something like a strawberry; whence the name.



T A B. CCLVII.

LYCOPERDON FULIGINOSUM.

ON the sides of floating deals in the Thames, at Battersea, we may frequently find this footy production. It appears to consist of branching threads affixed to the deal, and holding a dense mass of footy powder. Over the whole is a thin deciduous pellicle.



T A B. CCLVIII.

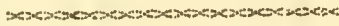
SPHÆROCARPUS SESSILIS. *Bull. 417. fig. 5.*

I HAVE met with this in Kenfington-gardens; it differs from *Trichia turbinata* in having a dark and more fragile outside.

T A B. CCLIX.

TRICHIA ALBA. *With. ed.* 3. v. 4. 398.

**R**OTTEN sticks and stumps in very wet situations commonly afford this plant, growing in different directions. In the latter state, when the white skinny powdery deciduous covering (which may possibly be the polleniferous part) is dissolved, the inner entangled fibres, containing the seeds, are disclosed, forming a dark-brown head, occasionally having some of the skinny coat left at the bottom, which makes it accord with *Clatbrus recutitus* Linn. Is it not in this latter state *C. ater* of Hudson, and *Mucor cancellatus* of Batsch?



T A B. CCLX.

TRICHIA NUTANS. *Bull. t.* 502. *fig.* 3. *With. ed.* 3. v. 4. 398.

**T**HE distinction of this species rests solely perhaps on colour. I have found *Trichia denudata* approaching the buff colour by degrees, even to half an individual plant, at the same time more than usually lengthened and reclining. The plant here figured grew under a balcony in great perfection, and so full of fine powder, or seed, as almost to conceal the form of each individual, especially in the advanced specimens.



T A B. CCLXI.

AGARICUS CONGREGATUS. *With. ed. 3. 280.*

A VERY common Agaric about stumps and gateposts, nearly allied to *A. fimetarius*, *tab. 188* of this work, and differing chiefly in the longitudinal striæ on the pileus, as well as in being generally of a fox colour. When darker it has been named *A. micaceus*, as being of a slate colour. Dr. Withering quotes Schæffer's *tab. 17*, *A. fuscescens*, which is certainly no other than *A. fimetarius* above mentioned.

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T A B. CCLXII.

AGARICUS STERCORARIUS. *Bulliard. 542 and 68.*
With. ed. 3. 274. Scopoli, No. 1483.

THIS is also very common on dunghills, &c. and assumes so great a variety of forms as to appear more than one species. It is more or less cottony in the young state, so that Bull. (*tab. 138*) calls it *A. tomentosus*. Dr. Withering has accidentally quoted this *tab.* of Bull. for *A. congregatus*. The stipes is extremely brittle, and the whole plant tender and very short-lived, seldom continuing more than twelve hours. Is it not the *A. momentaneus* of With. 294?

~~~~~  
T A B. CCLXIII.

AGARICUS VELUTIPES. *Curt. F.L. fasc. 4. t. 70.*  
————— NIGRIPES. *Bull. 509 and 344.*

THE velvety stipes of this fungus affords an excellent specific distinction, however variable the plant. The present figure is a variety that grew in a woodshed at Mr. Nottidge's, Ruffel-street, Bermondsey, which Lady Wilson was so good as to inform me of. The paleness of the pileus, and extraordinary length of

the stipes, were plainly the effects of the situation ; but a more curious circumstance is, that the confined place of growth seemed to prevent the pollen or white dust from spreading, so that it lay on the upper half of the stipes like white-wash; which gave the plant quite a new aspect. I went to Kensington Gardens the same day, and found specimens of almost all the various appearances growing about one old stump. Those situated underneath the others most nearly resembled these. I have more than once found the stipes branching.

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T A B. CCLXIV.

AGARICUS ÆRUGINOSUS. *Curt. F. L. fasc. 5. t. 70.*
With. ed. 3. 259.

OFTEN very beautifully varied in its colours, but easily to be distinguished by the general habit, except a fasciculated variety from which the upper specimen in the plate was taken, and which is mostly destitute of an annulus.

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T A B. CCLXV.

BOLETUS LUTEUS. *Linn. Schæff. 114.*  
————— ANNULARIUS. *Bull. 332.*

THIS is so variable a plant under different circumstances, that its varieties might very easily be supposed to constitute different species. Certainly that here represented is the same with *B. flavus* of *With. 320.* It is sometimes quite yellow all over, at others so full of fine brown powder and so covered with gluten, as to give it another appearance. The pores are sometimes decurrent. The annulus is constantly present, and is often very large. I know no other English species with an annulus.

T A B. CCLXVI.

BOLETUS squamosus. *With. ed. 3. 323.*

PERHAPS one of the most mutable of this tribe of plants, whence it is called *B. polymorphus* by Bulliard, *t. 114.* The most curious is the branched variety, figured in *Phil. Trans. abr. pl. 20. f. 109.* at p. 705. and in Bolton, by the name of *B. rangiferinus, tab. 138.* These both grew in cellars: mine was taken from the bark of a tree at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, by Mr. Thomas Ordoyno. I have seen a fan-shaped variety growing in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea, full three feet wide.

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T A B. CCLXVII.

HYDNUM auriscalpium. *Linn. Sp. Pl. 1648.*  
*Hudf. 629.*

FOUND most frequently on the rotting cones of *Pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch Fir; sometimes on the Pine leaves. It can by no means be a variety of *H. imbricatum* Linn. as Dr. Withering, after Linnæus, hints. Not to mention the place of growth, size, and difference of structure, the substance is very different.

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T A B. CCLXVIII.

LYCOPERDON aurantiacum. *Bull. 270.*  
*With. ed. 3. 379.*

SOMETIMES found in clusters, often singly; and in a young state it looks somewhat like *L. cervinum*. N. B. The little circle No. 1. in the plate contains the powder or feeds mixed with gum arabic.

T A B. CCLXIX.

LYCOPERDON CERVINUM. *Huds.* 641.

THIS must not be confounded with the *L. cervinum* of Bolton, which is only a young specimen of the species in the last plate. This may be readily distinguished by the granular covering and brittle texture. The former is of a tough and somewhat leathery substance, with a scaly outside, and grows mostly above ground. This scarce shows its upper part above ground. They both break irregularly, and have very few fibres among the feed.

---

T A B. CCLXX.

LYCOPERDON GRANIFORMIS.

FIRST shown me in Lord Mansfield's wood, Hampstead, by Mr. Hunter, who showed me the last. It grows loose, lying like small shot above ground without any apparent root. From its first or smallest size it alters but little in colour. The riper ones are very brittle, and crack irregularly. They enclose a black powder.

T A B. CCLXXI.

LYCOPERDON VARIOLOSUM. *Fl. Ang.*

SPHÆRIA LYCOPERDOIDES. *With. ed. 3. 392.*

FREQUENT on stumps and sticks in damp woods, though not readily observed in the young or small state; but when nearly matured, it may most readily be distinguished by the crustaceous covering of a brick-red on the outside, and whiter within. This covering is somewhat brittle, when ripe cracking irregularly, and enclosing a blackish seed.

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T A B. CCLXXII.

RETICULARIA LYCOPERDON. *Bull. 446. fig. 4.*

*With. ed. 3. 386.*

LYCOPERDON FUSCUM. *Huds. 645.*

FOUND occasionally on trees and paling after rain, chiefly in autumn. At first it has a mucilaginous appearance, somewhat frothy and whitish; afterwards the outward skin resembles parchment with a silvery gloss, but is very tender. At length, the least breath of air will lacerate it, and a fine brown powder is exposed to view, mixed with a few fibres. I doubt whether this be properly a *Reticularia*. If it be, so are *L. epidendrum*, and its variety *L. pisiforme* of Jacquin. The plants of this genus are mucilaginous in the beginning; they vary extremely within, as may be seen in our *R. multicapsula*, *tab. 179*, and *R. alba*, *tab. 280*.

The representation of the dust in the lowermost figure is coloured with the powder of the plant itself.

T A B. CCLXXIII.

SPHÆRIA ACINIFORMIS.

I FOUND this curious compound Sphæria first on stones near the Lizard Point, in Cornwall, afterwards in the Valley of Stones near Linmouth, in the same county, in June 1799. The little sphærulæ of the coat seem perfect, as well as the inner one compounded of them.

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T A B. CCLXXIV.

SPHÆRIA SPICULIFERA.

THIS extraordinary production was found investing the stalks and blades of a large green tuft of grass in Battersea meadows, early last autumn. When fresh gathered, the little spiculæ are continually protruding themselves with a sort of spontaneous motion, looking in the sunshine like so many sparks of fire. Future inquiries must determine whether it be a proper Sphæria or not.

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T A B. CCLXXV.

SPHÆRIA NITIDA. *Dicks. With. ed. 3. 393.*

THE smooth substance in which the little sphærulæ are imbedded will most readily distinguish this species. It is seldom cracked or rugged, but in consequence of very dry weather.

T A B. CCLXXVI.

CLAVARIA POLYMORPHA.

OFTEN to be seen on decaying elm leaves in Kenfington Gardens. The base is fomewhat brown, and harder than the rest of the plant, which is of a waxy texture, differing much in shape, and generally hollow.

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T A B. CCLXXVII.

CLAVARIA HERCULANEA. *Bull.* 244. *With. ed.* 3. 362.

BROUGHT me from Windsor Forest, by Mr. Jenkins of Eton. It is certainly a very distinct species from those joined with it by authors as varieties. The substance within is beautifully soft and cottony; the outside, of a dull orange colour.

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T A B. CCLXXVIII.

CLAVARIA CORALLOIDES. *Huds.* 640. *With. ed.* 3. 367.

A VERY common fungus. It is equally variable in form and colour, but mostly white. The substance is brittle, dense, nearly solid. The taste is agreeable, resembling that of the common Mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*. Found in great plenty in the shrubbery at Wanstead House, Effex, by Mr. B. M. Forster.

T A B. CCLXXIX.

SPHÆROCARPUS FRAGILIS.

HAVING adopted Bulliard's *Sphaerocarpus sessilis* in *tab.* 258, I beg leave to retain the genus for the present. This differs in being shaped like a pear, or somewhat stalked, and is also more fragile. It resembles *Sphaerocarpus ficoides* of Bull. *tab.* 417. *fig.* 3. but that figure is all black, both capsule and seeds, if I may so call them.

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T A B. CCLXXX.

RETICULARIA ALBA. *Bull.* 236.

CERTAINLY allied when young to *tab.* 272, &c. but differing materially in the latter state, having many very irregularly formed capsules, more or less stalked. This is *Spumaria Mucilago* of Perfoon's "Tentamen Dispositionis methodicæ Fungorum," *tab.* 1. *fig.* a. b. c. The different individuals are of various sizes, and grow on different plants, either fresh or decaying.



T A B. CCLXXXI.

AGARICUS GRAVEOLENS. *Witb. ed. 3. v. 4. 181.*  
————— GRAMMOPODIUS. *Bull. 548.*

WE presume this is the plant meant by Withering, and that it is not different from *A. grammopodius* of Bulliard as quoted by him, though he refers by mistake to *t. 585* of that author, instead of *t. 548*. The figures vary extremely. This plant is to be seen in many places. The present specimens were sent from near Newmarket, by favour of the Rev. Mr. Hemsted.

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T A B. CCLXXXII.

AGARICUS ACICULA. *Schæff. 222.*

THIS pretty little agaric most frequently occurs on rotten stumps that are clothed with *Hypnum*s, &c. It is somewhat local, but not rare. It seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of English authors, unless it be *Agaricus Hypni* *Witb. ed. 3*. We find the gills sometimes fixed to the stipes, as he describes them.

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T A B. CCLXXXIII.

AGARICUS MONSTROSUS.

THE singularity of this fungus made me give it a figure, though I am not sure it is a species. I found it in vast abundance on the left-hand side of the road leading to Costesy, about a mile and a half from Norwich, ten years ago.

## T A B. CCLXXXIV.

AGARICUS FLOCCOSUS. *Curt. Fl. Lond. With. v. 4. 266.*  
*Schæff. 61.*

————— SQUAMOSUS. *Bull. 266.*

IT is plain Dr. Withering, as he himself says, never saw this plant in any perfection; for though Schæffer's figures are very good, yet Curtis's shows the most general appearance of the plant. Withering seems to have had a rough specimen of *A. Stipitis* before him, with a bad one of *A. floccosus*. The gills of this agaric are rounded from the stem, more or less brown; those of *A. Stipitis* (*E. Fungi tab. 101*) generally adhere to the stem, or are fixed, (as Dr. Withering terms it) and are sometimes a little decurrent. The base of the stem is occasionally a little bulbous, hard, and blackish.

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## T A B. CCLXXXV.

AGARICUS FASCICULARIS. *With. vol. 4. 268.*

THIS plant, when in perfection, may be readily known by its green gills, in which consists its most distinguishing character. It is very common on stumps of trees, bottoms of gate-posts, &c.; and occasionally varies so much as to lose even the above character, as well as the pretty fox-coloured tint of the pileus; especially in rainy weather, when the whole plant assumes a dullish brown. If not too much soaked, it may however regain its original tints, particularly that of the pileus. It is pleasant to see the colour return again, either from the middle or the edge of the pileus. I have known an experienced botanist to bring this plant home in a moist state, and scarcely know it again when dry. It is seldom destitute of its finely filamentous annulus, or curtain.

T A B. CCLXXXVI.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS. *With. v. 4. 184.*

HERE is an example of running into error by being too nice; Linnæus seems to have described this plant but once, and we with great pleasure go back to our original master. The varieties that occur have been by different authors described as so many species. I must notice some of its varieties here, with a few of their synonyms; but will endeavour to enumerate them more fully hereafter. The whole plant is sometimes yellow, whence Schæffer's *A. citrinus*, exhibited in my smallest figure. Small varieties of the red one with the remains of the annulus beautifully spotting the pileus, are called *Agaricus imperialis* by Batsch, and without the spots *A. Puella*. When of a lead colour it has been called *A. plumbeus* by Schæffer, and others. On account of its being spotted it has been called *A. maculatus*; when the spots are small *A. pustulatus*, see Schæffer *tab. 90* and *91*. When the spots resemble warts it has been called *A. verrucosus* by Curtis, &c. when tawny *A. fulvus* by Schæffer. *A. bulbosus* Schæffer, &c. is another variety. This plant consists of more parts than any other Agaric we know of, having a volva, annulus, and stipes\*. We have occasionally met with an Agaric in all respects like these, but wanting the annulus, which however seems scarcely to constitute it a species. Linnæus says this is a most poisonous Agaric, and that a decoction of it in milk will destroy *muscæ* or flies; whence its name. He also recommends it as destructive to the *Cimex lectularius* or bed bug, by being applied to furniture twice or thrice in a season.

T A B. CCLXXXVII.

AGARICUS RACEMOSUS.

THIS singular Agaric we have once met with in Peckham wood, in October 1794. It was unluckily gathered too precipitately, and therefore we are ignorant what sort of a root it had, or whether it was parasitical like that figured by Mr. Persoon, in his *Tentamen Dispositionis Methodicæ Fungorum, tab. 3, fig. 8*, which is parasitical on a similar substance with our *Peziza tuberosa*, see *tab. 63*. Persoon calls the latter *Sclerotium lacunosum, tab. 3, fig. 7*.

\* It must be remembered that the volva of Linnæus is now called the annulus, and *velum*, or veil, by Withering, when thin or transparent.

T A B. CCLXXXVIII.

BOLETUS SUBEROSUS? *Linn.*

I CAN find no plant that so well accords with Linnæus's description as this. The figures quoted for his plant by our English authors, I am confident, belong to other species. It has certainly a more cork-like texture than any other with which I am acquainted. I do not exactly comprehend what Linnæus meant by *poris acutis* (pores acute). I suspect it to be white when perfectly fresh.

T A B. CCLXXXIX.

BOLETUS HYBRIDUS.

THIS *Boletus* has many characters in common with the *B. lachrymans* and *B. Medulla-panis*. It is generally found growing horizontally under rotten floors attached by its back, spreading in large patches, forming more or less broad ramifications, often inosculating, of a cottony substance like the above mentioned, which are commonly known by the name of Dry-rot. The pores (which are seldom seen) are long, tubular, and cylindrical, by which it is distinguished from the other two.

T A B. CCXC.

AURICULARIA CORRUGATA.

————— TREMELLOIDES. *Bull.* 290.

PEZIZA TREMELLOIDES. *With.* 344.

TREMELLA CORRUGATA. *Relb.* 898.

VERY common on decayed gate-posts, old hewn trunks, &c. attached by the back in large masses, forming a pileus in a similar manner to *A. reflexa*. The under surface is light-brown, becoming darker, sometimes purplish, and more corrugated when it gets older. The substance is at first gelatinous, inclining to cartilaginous, but dries hard and horny. The under side resembles in some respects *Peziza auricularia* of Withering.

## T A B. CCXCI.

### AURICULARIA AURANTIACA.

I HAVE never found this with an upper surface or pileus, but in great abundance as here represented. The back is attached to the wood on which it grows. Its whole substance is of an orange colour. The extremities are very finely fibrous and fatty. The texture of the plant is somewhat woody, and if well dried it becomes horny, retaining its original colour.

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## T A B. CCXCII.

### LYCOPERDON EQUINUM. *With. v. 4. p. 378.*

NOT an uncommon plant, though it has been confounded with *Lichen byssoides*. It is well described by Mr. Griffith in Withering. It is readily distinguished by wanting the ground of a Lichen. The figures are drawn from fine specimens on a decayed horse's hoof found near London, and a little bit of ram's horn from near Maiden-castle, Dorsetshire.

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## T A B. CCXCIII.

### CLAVARIA EPIPHYLLA. *Dickf. fasc. 3, tab. 9, fig. 10.* *With. 360.*

————— PHALLOIDES. *Bulliard 463.*

SOME of these plants were sent me by the Rev. Mr. Hailstone, gathered on Rumblesmoor, a few miles from Bradford in Yorkshire, in some peat-holes; and also by Mr. T. F. Forster, collected in a deep running stream at Tunbridge-wells. The specimen which so much resembles an Agaric was found some years ago.

T A B. CCXCIV.

CLAVARIA COCCINEA.

**E**XTREMELY common on rotten sticks, &c. in autumn, or damp weather. It is seldom without a footstalk, though apparently sessile; as may be easily perceived by a perpendicular section. This we think will prove it is not a Tremella; and we presume our great master Linnæus must have examined some young Tremella (perhaps *mesenterica*), which he called *T. purpurea*, which in a poor state often resembles this plant on old pales, and seems to have been hitherto confounded with it. We presume the Tremella purpurea of Hudson and *Sphæria tremelloides* of Withering to be that here exhibited.

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T A B. CCXCV.

SPHÆRIA COMMUNIS.

**T**HIS most common plant on old walls, at least near London, is readily observed among the mortar from its blackish appearance. It often assumes the look of a *Peziza*, being somewhat cup-formed in its latter state.

T A B. CCXCVI.

SPHÆRIA SUBCORTICALIS.

THIS is situated above the *liber* or inner bark, and adheres to the *cortex* or outer bark, piercing it with its neck, the mouth spreading into the cuticle or *epidermis*. It is not uncommon on rotten sticks. In drying, the specimens become depressed or even concave at the bottom.

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T A B. CCXCVII.

SPHÆRIA FLORIFORMIS.

I FOUND this curious *Sphæria* on a hornbeam on Hainault forest. It is most readily distinguished by the plaited and flower-like appearance at the mouth.

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T A B. CCXCVIII.

RHIZOMORPHA DICHOTOMA.

THIS sort of vegetation seems to avoid the light, growing immured between the wood and bark of trees, in cellars, &c.; the present specimen was discovered many fathoms under ground, in the level of a coppermine, by Mr. Crosthwaite. The specimens sent me from Durham by his friend the Rev. Mr. Harriman were some of them above 6 feet long, and indicating an almost endless length, as they were very little diminished in the diameter from the thickest to the thinnest end. I find nothing like root. It seems to adhere by a tenacious quality.

T A B. CCXCIX.

RHIZOMORPHA SPINOSA.

FOUND by the Rev. Mr. Harriman. The branches being chiefly at right angles and somewhat spinose, seem to give it a specific distinction, as well as the tassel-like fructification, if I may so call it.

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T A B. CCC.

MUCOR URCEOLATUS. *Dicks. fasc. 3, tab. 6. With. v. 4, p. 401. ed. 3.*

THIS curious production may be found in abundance on horse-dung in damp or dewy mornings or evenings, almost all the year. At first it is cylindrical with a small yellow head. In a few hours the *stipes* inflates towards the top, and becomes pitcher-shaped, and at the same time the head gradually changes brown, by degrees it becoming totally black. The plant being arrived at perfection, by its inflation or expansion it bursts, and projects the head to the distance of 3 or more inches, probably to disperse the seeds.



T A B. CCCI.

AGARICUS APPLICATUS. *Batsch. tab. 24. fig. 125.*  
————— *With. v. 4. 305.*

**M**OST common under chips of rotten wood, or on the loosened bark of decaying stumps. It is generally attached by the pileus, and lamellæ, though sometimes protruded by a stalk which curiously elongates the top of the pileus, and makes the whole fungus assume the shape of a bell. The pileus is somewhat hairy, and commonly of a greenish gray colour; the lamellæ are of a lighter hue.



T A B. CCCII.

AGARICUS SETOSUS.

**A**BOUT the year 1793, I found this Agaric in great abundance in Sir W. Jerningham's plantations at Costesy near Norwich, growing on the fallen leaves of young Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*; but I have never seen it since. The hairy stipes is its most remarkable character.



T A B. CCCIII.

AGARICUS ACETABULOSUS.

**F**OUND near Mill-bank, Westminster, a little above highwater mark, in May 1795. This is very like a poor specimen of *Agaricus congregatus*, *E. Fungi, tab. 261.* but the pileus is more plaited. The lamellæ are remarkably glandular on their sides; and instead of a bare base or foot it stands in a little socket-like volva.



T A B. CCCIV.

AGARICUS GEORGII. *Linn. With. v. 4. 226.*

**T**HIS plant differs very little from the common Mushroom, of which it is perhaps only a variety, and often not to be distinguished from it; however, adepts and epicures will never substitute the one for the other. This always partakes of the same form as the Mush-

room, but is generally of a firmer texture, whiter and smoother, sometimes stained with blotches of yellow, more particularly if touched or bruised. The young lamellæ are seldom of so bright a red as those of the true Mushrooms. It often grows very large; and I have no doubt but the plant mentioned by Mr. Stackhouse to Dr. Withering of the enormous size of 18 inches over the pileus, the stem as thick as a man's wrist, and every part in proportion, was no other than *A. Georgii*, as I have seen many equally large at Stapleford Abbot, in Essex, where the people call them White-caps, laughing at those cockneys who take them for Mushrooms. I have seen persons from London gathering hampersfull of them for the markets, where they are sold as Mushrooms. Their dry and tough quality renders them unfit for the table in any shape, though we do not know that they possess any poisonous quality. Parkinson 137. 4. says "they are called St. George's mushrooms, because they grow up about that time." (St. George's day.)

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### T A B. CCCV.

AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS. *Lin.*

WE have seen this, the common or true Mushroom, in the greatest abundance on the island of Sheppey, near Minster, and of a very large size, but not equal to the preceding. It is seldom so white as the other, being most commonly of a brownish hue. The pileus is a little floccose, and the plant altogether more tender, and more readily lacerating into fibres. In the young plants the stipes is mostly solid, but in the old ones pithy and somewhat hollow. We have found several varieties of this Agaric in Kenfington gardens (particularly, one group) of a very dark colour, which on the least bruise emitted a very red juice, and had a peculiarly rich flavour. This has not the yellow tinge on the pileus which *A. Georgii* has.

T A B. CCCVI.

PEZIZA INFLEXA. *With. v. 4. 349.*

THE Rev. Mr. Kirby of Barham near Ipswich, F. L. S. favoured me with specimens of this remarkably pretty little plant, which sometimes grows larger, according to Bolton's figure. It is of a brittle texture when fresh, and dries waxy. The ciliated appearance at the edge is a continuance of the same substance with the rest of the Fungus, and we always find the ciliæ inflected.

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T A B. CCCVII.

PEZIZA NIGRA.

THIS was found parasitical upon *Clavaria coralloides* at Hampstead, October 7th 1792. It is generally spherical and echinated. We have called it *Peziza*, but do not know that it is strictly so. We hope to settle this with some other alterations in the close of the work.

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T A B. CCCVIII.

CLAVARIA FARINOSA. *With. v. 4. 366.*

NOT uncommon in crevices of old walls, or at the bottoms of trees, growing on decayed spiders' nests, and rotten *pupæ* or other remains of insects. It is scarcely ever of any determined shape, extremely tender, and mealy on the outside; sometimes yellowish under the farinaceous surface.

T A B. CCCIX.

TUBER CIBARIUM. *With.* v. 4. 371.

LYCOPERDON TUBER. *Linn.*

**T**RUFFLES are found in various parts of England, always under ground. They are frequently sought for by dogs in Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Kent. They are esteemed a dainty in soups, and are sold at Covent-garden market at a considerable price. The outside is curiously corrugated and black.



T A B. CCCX.

TUBER ALBUM. *With.* v. 4. 371.

—————. *Bull.* 404.

**T**HIS Truffle differs from the last in having a lighter-coloured and smoother surface, which is always of a tawny white. As an article of food, its qualities are much the same as those of the preceding.

see Tu Fung Hyp p 170, = *Uromyces maritimus* V. II.

T A B. CCCXI.

LYCOPERDON DEFOSSUM. *Batsch. 229. With. v. 4.*  
*p. 382.*

————— SPADICEUM. *Schæff. 188.*

THIS Lycoperdon, which is often solitary, and somewhat variable, has been described under various synonyms. It is sometimes warty, and has a longish attenuated stem. It is very well figured in Vaillant, *tab. 16. fig. 7.* Batsch, *tab. 42.* has figured it without a stem, and with the root immediately springing from the head, as in one of my figures. His seems to be taken from a bleached specimen. Vaillant, *tab. 16. fig. 5 and 6.* and some of Schæffer's figures, which I can consider as no other than a variety of this plant, are called *Tuber solidum* by Dr. Withering, *3d ed. vol. 4. p. 372.*

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T A B. CCCXII.

LYCOPERDON STELLATUM. *Woodw. Tr. of Linn. Soc.*
v. 2. 54. With. v. 4. 374.

A CURIOUS species, similar in many respects to *L. recolligens*, figured at *tab. 80.* of this work, from which it differs more particularly in having a support or stalk to the head above the volva, which however is hardly to be discovered in the recent specimen, on account of the great thickness of the volva while moist. The mouth is prominent, and generally fringed.

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T A B. CCCXIII.

LYCOPERDON COLIFORME. *Woodw. Tr. of Linn. Soc.*  
*v. 2. 59. With. v. 4. 373.*

I AM obliged to T. J. Woodward, Esq. of Bungay, F. L. S. author of the dissertation to which I have already referred *tab. 80.* for excellent specimens of this rare plant. It differs from the others of its tribe in having several orifices to emit the powder, as well as many little pillars or supports to the head above the volva.

T A B. CCCXIV.

SPHÆRIA SOLIDA.

THIS Fungus, so frequent on dead stalks of umbelliferous plants, has seldom been found with the little spiculæ or mouths as here figured. It is chiefly composed of a white solid substance, more or less oblong, and covered with a black crust.

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T A B. CCCXV.

SPHÆRIA SULCATA. *Bolt.* 124.

MR. Griffith in Dr. Withering's Botanical Arrangement, *vol. 4. tab. 395.* observes that this plant is the old state of *Lichen tricolor*. I have had it from Mr. Abbot and others on pieces of stick, &c. where it should appear the *Lichen tricolor* could never have existed. Small morsels of *Lichen scriptus* may resemble it a little, but a scrupulous examination of the true plant will prove it to be really distinct.

T A B. CCCXVI.

SPHÆRIA BIFRONS.

VERY common on the decayed leaves and stalks of the Holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, but we believe it has hitherto escaped publication. We have called it *bifrons*, on account of its having the same appearance on either side of the leaf. It is nearly flat, rising a little above the disk of the leaf, and quite black. There are cottony fibres penetrating the leaf from one side to the other. We could not detect any thing like seeds.

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T A B. CCCXVII.

SPHÆRIA CONCAVA.

SOMEWHAT more common than the last mentioned, and readily to be distinguished by its concave disk, which only penetrates through the upper side of the Holly-leaf. It has an operculum or cover, which appears to be the cuticle or outer skin of the leaf. It is observable that the leaves of the Holly are composed of two sets of nerves as well as membranes, upper and under, which in decay separate.

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T A B. CCCXVIII.

ÆCIDIDIUM LACERATUM.

FOUND at Battersea on a May-bush, *Mespilus Oxycantha Fl. Brit.* It grew upon the young buds, and seems nearly related to the following Fungus.

T A B. CCCXIX.

ÆCIDIDIUM CORNUTUM. *Flora Danica*, t. 838. *Persoon Observationes mycologicae*, tab. 4. fig. 2 & 3.

I WAS favoured with this plant, found in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge, Suffolk, by the Rev. Mr. Lathbury. It is generally very abundant where it takes possession, and infests the *Pyrus aucuparia* *Fl. Brit.* for some years. I presume the *Pyrus* never gets rid of its parasitical companion. The size of the plant, and the remarkable length of the curved tube, is the chief distinction between this and the foregoing.



T A B. CCCXX.

UREDO AUREA.

THIS little gold-coloured parasite was found on *Osmunda crispa*. The seeds were large for the size of the plant, and particularly brilliant, having always a bright golden lustre. The cover is simple, and partakes of the same splendour, though in a less degree.



T A B. CCCXXI.

AGARICUS PUBESCENS. *Fl. Dan.* 1073.

IS always of a snowy white, and grows on rotten wood, in damp places, under the bark of decaying trees. The minuteness of this Fungus, and its frequently being found, in a young pubescent state, without gills, may have caused it to have been overlooked; and indeed the gills are seldom to be seen without close examination. They are few in number, not very prominent, and generally in pairs. Those in *Fl. Dan.* are larger specimens.

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T A B. CCCXXII.

AGARICUS MURALIS.

WE do not find this plant anywhere taken notice of, though extremely common on old walls, &c. With regard to its general form, it is very sportive. The pileus is sometimes contracted, and at other times very large in proportion to the rest of the plant. The gills join the stem, which is nearly cylindrical and more or less curved. The whole plant is of a foxy brown, but the gills are paler and yellower. This is often accompanied by another Agaric, which is sometimes paler, or even totally white, and in form more clumsy, though we at present imagine it not to be a different species.

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T A B. CCCXXIII.

AGARICUS RIMOSUS. *Bull.* 388.

WE have found this in many places; but in England it seldom appears to assume the dry state, as figured so excellently in Bulliard. Even when young the chestnut skin of the pileus is disposed to crack, and prettily shows the lighter parts between. In age the whole plant assumes a paler colour. The gills are of a yellowish olive brown. The stipes is somewhat lighter, generally solid, and sometimes bulbous.

T A B. CCCXXIV.

AGARICUS APPENDICULATUS. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. p. 288.*

I HAVE found this Agaric most frequently in Kenfington Gardens. It agrees in all parts with *Agaricus semiglobatus*, E. F. 248, except in the pileus being generally broader, gills very shallow, annulus broader, and often hanging in appendages to the edges of the pileus. The stipes is somewhat thicker: it is pithy, hollow, or stringy, as the other often is; but the present is more rugged, thickest towards the base, and often woolly.



T A B. CCCXXV.

BOLETUS UNICOLOR. *Bull. 408 & 501. fig. 3. With. ed. 3. v. 4. p. 329.*

NOT rare on old trees, willows in particular, affecting to grow in more shady parts than the *Boletus versicolor*, from which it differs pretty constantly in its uniform colour, as Bulliard remarks; to which we may add, that the pores are labyrinthiform in a fresh state; but when drier the tubes shrink up and crack irregularly, sometimes forming points like a *Hydnum*, for which it has often been taken. The proper form of the pores may at any time be seen by taking a piece of the old plant and wetting it.

T A B. CCCXXVI.

BOLETUS MEDULLA PANIS. *Jacq. Misc. v. I. p. 141.*  
*t. II. Dickf. p. 18. With. ed. 3. v. 4. p. 325.*

**S**OMETIMES an inhabitant of dark cellars on very rotten wood, or of the shady parts of damp woods. In addition to its general character of looking like the crumb of bread, or the inside of a loaf, we may remark that in its latter or browner state, mouldering or rotting away, it resembles raspings of bread. It frequently branches to a considerable length, the broader parts more or less producing pores, which are irregular with rugged divisions. The whole plant is perfectly white, except in decay, when the pores become of a yellowish brown. The texture is of a fine cottony nature.

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T A B. CCCXXVII.

HYDNUM MEMBRANACEUM. *Bull. pl. 481. fig. 1.*

FOUND on the under side of rotten branches, lying on the ground. It is of a ferruginous tint. The upper parts of the points have sometimes a glandular appearance. They are often whitish below, and terminate with little hairs. We have always found this *Hydnum* attached by its back, forming patches of different dimensions.

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T A B. CCCXXVIII.

HYDNUM BARBA-JOVIS. *Bull. pl. 481. fig. 2.*

————— BARBA-JOVIS. *With. ed. 3. v. 4. p. 337.*

**T**HE rude appearance of this plant, which has been found by Lady Arden in Nork Park, and by myself in Kensington Gardens, would hardly at first excite curiosity; but when examined by a moderate magnifier it presents a very curious structure. The points are irregular, whitish and downy, somewhat branching, and in their latter state protruding other points of an orange colour, which are covered with hairy spiculæ. It is attached by its back like the last.

## T A B. CCCXXIX.

PHALLUS FOETIDUS.

————— IMPUDICUS. *Linn.*

THESE are called Stinkhorns in most country places. The odour is by some compared to rotten cheese, by others to burning bricks, bones, and the fumes of hartshorn manufactories; but we think, with Mr. Curtis, that the smell is peculiar to itself. We have found this Fungus in most woody places where we have been about London, as in Kennington Gardens, and also about Norwich. It seems to be propagated by the root, which is very fibrous, and generally contains numerous bulbs, from the size of a pin's head to that of a common hen's egg. When approaching to maturity the greater part of the plant is above ground. The stipes is a good example of sudden growth, as we have known it to rise six inches in as many hours. The pileus hangs over the stipes in the form of a cap. The top is a little expanded, and perforated by one or two holes, below which are cellular reticulations holding the dark foetid jelly-like substance, which probably contains the seeds, and which quickly attracts flies and other insects, who soon devour it without any apparent injury to themselves.

## T A B. CCCXXX.

PHALLUS INODORUS.

————— CANINUS. *Huds. Fl. Angl. 630. Curt. Lond. fasc. 4. t. 73.*

THIS curious little plant is more rare than the above. I have seen it at Hampstead in Lord Mansfield's wood, where Mr. Hunter the gardener finds it annually. I have also found it abundantly in General Money's plantations near Norwich, where I have observed the creeping root more than half a yard long, with the bulbs, some just formed, and others quite arrived at maturity. These either contain the plant in its more or less perfect state, or are found occasionally empty; for it often happens, with this as well as the former species, that the stipes and all above it are discharged by the elastic force, or collapsing, of the volva or bulb. The bulb is more ovate than the last; the stipes is of a similar construction; the top or head is continued from the stipes, having horizontal plaits, and is of a brick red, covered with an olive-coloured powder, mixed with a gelatinous inodorous substance, and protected by a thin membrane. The stipes of this plant will expand as rapidly as the last. I have often placed specimens by a window over night while in the egg form, and they have been fully grown by the morning. They have never grown with me in the day-time.

T A B. CCCXXXI.

LYCOPERDON BOVISTA. *Linn. ed.* 13. t. 2. p. 726.  
 ————— GLOBOSUM. *With. ed.* 3. v. 4. p. 382.

WE believe this is somewhat less common than *Lycoperdon Proteus*, with which it has been confounded. It is most frequent in its small state, and may generally be known by its globose structure, smoothish surface, and light colour; the whole forming a simple covering to the white cottony substance within; which substance, in an advanced age, becomes a mass of finely entangled fibres of a dark colour, holding an immense quantity of extremely subtile and fine powder, we presume the seeds. The covering too becomes dark, more or less of a brownish slate colour, of a silky lustre, and stiff fatty texture. Small plants in this state have been called *Lycoperdon ardofiaceum* by Bull. 192. and With. 383. I have found this plant in Kensington Gardens and other places, from the size of a pea to twenty or thirty inches in circumference. It has the same number of skins as *Lycoperdon Proteus*, but the outer one never so rough; which will help to distinguish it, as well as its being destitute of the cellular part at the base. A small figure of this is called *Lycoperdon giganteum* by Batsch, p. 29. f. 165.

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 T A B. CCCXXXII.

LYCOPERDON PROTEUS.

A NAME quite applicable to this species. Its many shapes are hardly to be described. It is sometimes globose, like the last, and resembles it so much that they have been generally confounded. However, the outer skin in the present is generally rougher, and commonly forms woolly *stella*, more or less regular, whence Bulliard's *Lycoperdon calatum*; his *Lycoperdon Bovista*, tab. 447, being the same, with the *stella* washed or worn off, and its general form rounder, resembling the true *Lycoperdon Bovista*. The lower part of this plant constitutes its most distinguishing character, being always cellular, which is not the case with the other, though this structure is not to be seen in its younger state. Its seldom being merely globular will help to distinguish it. It is sometimes bottle-shaped, whence Bulliard's *Lycoperdon utriforme*, pl. 450. It is also occasionally shaped like a pear or an onion, whence *Lycoperdon pyriforme* and *Lycoperdon cepaforme* of the same author. We have also seen it branching and inosculating. The cellular part often grows out into a long *stipes*, whence Bulliard's *Lycoperdon*

excipuliforme. The stem is sometimes lacunated, whence Bulliard's *Lycoperdon lacunosus*, *Æc. tab. 52*. We have seen the plant in this last state growing in woods, but we suspect the furrows to have been eaten by some species of *Limax* when the fungus was young. Both this and the last plant renew their outer coats after being wounded. The cellular part affords some powder, though very little in proportion to the general cavity above, which powder, as in the preceding species, is attached in immense quantities to minute fibres. The *stellæ* are sometimes formed in regular points, three or more, spreading or coming together, varying from a perfect white to a deep black. Large specimens of this are called *Lycoperdon maximum* in Schæffer, *tab. 191*.

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T A B. CCCXXXIII.

CLAVARIA ACUTA.

I HAVE found this plant often, mostly growing solitary, varying very much in size. The upper part is always sharply conical, somewhat opaque and mealy. The stipes is partly transparent, and cylindrical, about the same length as the head. The root is composed of a few small fibres. Of the many I have seen, I did not perceive that it grew from decaying or putrid *Larvæ*.

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T A B. CCCXXXIV.

CLAVARIA OBTUSA.

THIS curious little parasite is found on Fern-stalks in autumn, either on the upright growing plant or the decaying remains of it. We have found it varying a little; see fig. 1 and 2. Fig. 1. has a smoother head than fig. 2, the head of which is nearly similar to a *Sphaeria*, and its stalk when magnified is a little hairy. They are both solid, and of a somewhat friable texture, but in drying become a little horny.

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T A B. CCCXXXV.

CLAVARIA BYSSOIDES.

FOUND on old stumps of trees in Kenfington Gardens and other places, not unfrequently. Its delicate whiteness will sometimes help to distinguish it. The branched stems form irregular intricate tufts, resembling a *Byffus*, or rather a minute Coral.

T A B. CCCXXXVI.

SPHÆRIA ARUNDINACEA.

**M**OST common on the old stalks of *Arundo phragmites*, bursting its way through the outer coat of the stalk, mostly in oblong series. The *sphaerulae*, which lie lengthwise in single rows, can scarcely be discerned without a magnifying glass.

T A B. CCCXXXVII.

SPHÆRIA CLAVIFORMIS.

**T**HIS is something like Bulliard's *Hypoxylon clavatum*, tab. 444. fig. 5. differing chiefly in being rough on the outside. It grows from the inner bark of rotten sticks, lacerating the outer bark, and seldom holding more than one ovate capsule, which is supported in the middle of the head or clavated part on an irregular stem. I have always found it black, except the middle coat of the capsule, which is white.

T A B. CCCXXXVIII.

SPHÆRIA MAXIMA. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc. I. p. 23.*

————— DEUSTA. *Hoff. fasc. I. t. I. fig. 2. Persoon's Obs. myc. t. I. fig. 4 & 5.*

HYPOXYLON USTULATUM. *Bull. t. 437. fig. I.*

**I**HAVE found this *Sphæria* in great abundance in some parts of Kensington Gardens, where it grows annually, beginning to show young plants about January, at the same time that the old ones are in their last decaying state. They seem to be truly monœcious, first producing a whitish farinaceous dust on the whole surface. It seems in perfection about midsummer, when the *sphaerulae* or capsules are forming, and copiously producing black seeds, which they eject in autumn. In the younger state the texture is somewhat leathery, in the old very fragile. Sometimes it spreads into large patches on old rotten trees.

T A B. CCCXXXIX.

SPHÆRIA CILIARIS. *Bull. pl.* 468. *fig.* I.

NOT unfrequent in damp places on rotten sticks and other woody substances, clothing them in parts with black hairs which issue from the minute *sphaerulæ*. We have not detected it in its white powdery form, as represented in Bulliard's figure.

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T A B. CCCXL.

UREDOTHLASPI.

VERY common in the autumn and spring, on the Shepherd's Purse, or *Tblaspi Bursa-pastoris*, about London. It has also been sent me from the neighbourhood of Norwich by Miss Hancock, where it likewise occurs in tolerable plenty. It is composed as it were of the scarf skin, or cuticle of the plant, covering a fine white downy substance, which holds a very fine powder. The *Botritis parasiticus* of *Perfoon's Obs. myc. tab.* 5. *fig.* 6. & a. b. which we shall figure hereafter, is also very common on the Shepherd's Purse.



T A B. CCCXLI.

AGARICUS HORIZONTALIS. *Bull.* 324. *With.* v. 4.  
*p.* 224. *ed.* 3.

OFTEN grows in abundance on the trunks of old elm trees late in the autumn, during rainy weather or soon after. It sometimes resembles *Agaricus corticalis*, *tab.* 243. which has a hollow stipes and fixed gills. The present fungus has a solid stipes and loose gills. They are rounded off between the pileus and stipes, if it can be so termed, as the stipes swells into the pileus imperceptibly.

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T A B. CCCXLII.

AGARICUS INORNATUS.

I CANNOT find a description or figure of this Agaric. It is scarcely to be distinguished in shape from *Agaricus aromaticus*, *tab.* 144. but the fixed lamellæ when young, and decurrent when older, or, when the pileus is funnel-formed, being constant, will help to distinguish it. The base is sometimes a little bulbous. Its odour is not peculiar; something like that of *Agaricus campestris*.

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T A B. CCCXLIII.

AGARICUS PARASITICUS.

FOUND in bundles on some of the larger decayed Agarics in very wet weather. It has a hollow stipes, the gills or lamellæ fixed, or somewhat decurrent, and clumsy. The stipes and the pileus are nearly white, with sometimes a brownish umbo. The gills sometimes are of a flesh colour.

T A B. CCCXLIV.

AGARICUS FUSCIPES.

I FIND no description of this Agaric, and have named it from the brown stem, which is solid, with a pith. The gills are rather broad, of a deep buff colour; the pileus lighter buff, with a darker colour shaded by degrees into a brown in the centre, which almost forms an umbo. I found this in small quantities in Sir William Jerningham's plantations at Costesey near Norwich.



T A B. CCCXLV.

BOLETUS VELUTINUS. *With. v. 4. p. 331. ed. 3.*

THIS *Boletus* has a pileus in its early state so very like velvet, that the name could not be more apt. When more advanced it almost deserves the term hispid, as it resembles plush; afterwards it becomes black, and rots, the pores at first being occasionally of a whitish or light yellow colour and short; they grow longer and browner till they emit a yellow powder, which is more readily seen when its weight causes the threads of the spiders which have run over the pores to hang down in festoons like *Boletus hepaticus*, tab. 58. The edges of the pores are sometimes perceptibly fringed. This fungus grows most commonly on apple trees, and often to a very large size.—Is it *B. villosus* Hudson? *B. spongiosus* Lightfoot?



T A B. CCCXLVI.

BOLETUS ARBOREUS.

NOT uncommon on rotten willows in the autumn in the Willow Walk, Chelsea. We found the same on an old oak stump in Stone park near Withyam, Suffex. A flat specimen was brought me by Mr. Jenkins, gathered by himself, Dr. Nœhden, and Mr. Gotobed, in Black park, near Eton. It varies in shape, conforming to the inequalities of the trees it grows on, lining their cavities with its irregular sinuosities or pores, which are somewhat central, and mostly of a reddish brown. The extremities are rugged and white. In rainy weather, it is of a jelly-like substance: in dry, horny.

T A B. CCCXLVII.

HELVELLA ÆRUGINOSA. *Dickf. fasc. 2. p. 24. With.*  
*v. 4. p. 341. ed. 3. F. Dan. 534. 2.*

FOUND on rotten stumps in humid places. It varies much in shape, is mostly of a vivid green, and somewhat tremulous. The wood on which it grows is always more or less stained with the same green colour as the fungus.

T A B. CCCXLVIII.

HELVELLA MEMBRANACEA. *Dickf. fasc. 1. p. 21.*

————— RETIRUGA: *Bull. 498. 1.*

MERULIUS MEMBRANACEUS. *With. v. 4. p. 153. ed. 3.*

GROWS on moss, &c. in damp places, to which it is held by its back either with or without a root-like membrane. The whole plant is somewhat like wet parchment, lobed and waved irregularly, with veins or reticulations on the under side. It is mostly of a light brown colour.

T A B. CCCXLIX.

AURICULARIA PAPYRINA. *Bull. 402. With. v. 4.*  
*p. 342. ed. 3.*

GROWS on the under side of the branches of decayed oaks in small patches, often without the central sinuosities, which are in the larger ones almost prominent enough to make it a *Boletus*. It sometimes is detached so as to show part of the upper side, like other *Auriculariæ* or *Boleti*. This is somewhat more like thin leather or paper than *t. 346* and *348.*, yet they seem very nearly related.

T A B. CCCL.

AURICULARIA PHOSPHOREA.

BYSSUS PHOSPHOREA. *Linn. Mant. p. 721.*

THE young and most common state of this plant has the appearance of a *Byffus*, and often seems little else than the purple colour caused on the wood by the damp or the gallic acid, and the friction and iron of a saw. When older it becomes of a more vivid deep purple, and often under favourable circumstances forms an *Auricularia*; which appearing to be its most perfect form, we refer it to that genus. Its fibres penetrated the substance of the paper it was wrapped up in, and began to form on the opposite or outer side, being shut up in a damp box. The whole is of a more or less dense cottony or fibrous texture.

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T A B. CCCLI.

PEZIZA DOMESTICA.

THIS has been known about ten years on new plaistered cielings, or walls which admit the rain. It first clothes the places that have been thus wetted, with a fine cottony or membranous film, nearly as white as the plaister, which is in a short time partly covered with salmon-coloured knobs. These at length form a kind of upright *Peziza*, externally villose.

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T A B. CCCLII.

PEZIZA EQUINA.

HELVELLA EQUINA. *F. Dan. tab. 779. fig. 3.*

FREQUENT on horse-dung in damp shady places, and generally in abundance. It seldom expands, is of a dull fox colour, and rough or hispid on the outside.

T A B. CCCLIII.

CLAVARIA HERBARUM? *Perfoon Comment. de Fung.*  
*clavaf. t. 3. fig. 4.*

FOUND near Lacham house, Devon, the seat of my good friend Colonel Montague, by Mr. Gibbs, growing on dead stalks. It is like *C. ophioglossoides* in miniature, but is smoother and of a more uniform colour all over.

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T A B. CCCLIV.

SPHÆRIA AGARICIFORMIS. *Bolt. 130.*

I HAVE only seen one specimen of this fungus, for which I am obliged to the Rev. Mr. Francis, whose lady found it at Holt in Norfolk. Being gathered too hastily, so as to be broken from the root, it was consequently imperfect; and insects having made it more so in my herbarium, I am unwilling not to figure it while there are some remains to identify so rare a species, which with the help of Mr. Bolton's figures I am enabled to do. The base is like a *Lycoperdon*; the stipes fistular, yellowish and smooth; the head oval or egg-shaped, brown, and so smooth on the outside that the mouths of the imbedded sphaerulæ are scarcely perceptible.

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T A B. CCCLV.

SPHÆRIA GRANULOSA. *Bull.*

MOST frequent on dead birch-branches. It first bursts from between the cuticle and cortex in a light spongy-looking knob, soon enlarging to half an inch or more in diameter, and a quarter thick, having sphaerulæ imbedded in the surface, whose mouths touch the outside. In this state the whole is black, and the outside somewhat crustaceous.

## T A B. CCCLVI.

### SPHÆRIA AUREA.

THE remarkable appearance which this fungus occasions on the dead branches of the willow, cannot but be admired. The Rev. Mr. Relhan of Cambridge first sent it me in the spring of 1801, under the name of *Sphaeria aurea*. The Rev. Mr. Holme has since communicated a specimen on the *Salix cinerea* from Hinton near Cambridge, Nov. 1, 1801; and the Rev. Mr. Kirby of Barham, Suffolk, favoured me with specimens on the leaves of *Salix caprea*, Nov. 30, 1801, too late to make any addition to my figure. The yellow margin is a curious effect caused by the growth of the fungus; and even the fungus itself seems chiefly composed of the bark, which is changed into a shining black, covering a quantity of black powder, but not very regularly; and when old the cuticle bursts irregularly, often on one side, emitting the dust. There is more or less of a white substance below the powder. It seems to last a year from the first breaking out, exhibiting the yellow margin most vivid in spring, the black powder in autumn.

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## T A B. CCCLVII.

### SPHÆRIA STERCORARIA.

THIS was given me by Dawson Turner, Esq. found near Yarmouth, and is one of those that upon minute examination shows the white powder enclosed in the circumference which seems analogous to pollen, and the black powder in the middle to seed. The mouth at the top may sometimes be seen with the black powder edged by the brown case that holds it; the next two circles being formed by the white powder; and the outer case, which seems partly covered by a roughish clothing, adhering to the straws, &c. Another species I have observed is either in a less perfect state, or of a more simple construction, with a more acuminate mouth, and a single black case with or without black powder. I propose to call it *Sphaeria solitaria*. It grows on the earth. See the lower figure.

## T A B. CCCLVIII.

XYLOSTROMA GIGANTEUM. *Tode Meck. fel. 1. p. 136.*

*tab. 6. fig. 51.*

FUNGUS CORIACEUS QUERCINUS HÆMATODES. *Eph.*

*Germ. D. 1. A. 4 & 50.*

OAK LEATHER. *Ray 25. no. 27. Lightf. 1004.*

THIS may truly be named *giganteum*, from the gigantic strides it takes through some of our largest oaks. It appears to be composed of minute branched fibres which are less compact internally, with little vesicular-like substances, somewhat egg-shaped, resting by their broadest bases on the ends and other parts of the branches. The narrow end seems somewhat opaque, as if it were an operculum. There is also scattered dust of a brownish cast, copious among the rotten remains of the wood, giving it the appearance of Scotch snuff. It should seem that this fungus may have given rise to the use of *Agaricus Chirurgorum*, Pharmac. Edin. and *Agaricus quercinus*, Pharmac. Gener. as Ray says it was used by the country people of Ireland to cure wounds; and thus I think the true styptic Agaric should be the *Agaricus quercinus*, Linn. *tab. 181.* and not *Boletus igniarius*, *tab. 132.* which I believe never has been found growing on the oak, although *Boletus fomentarius*, *tab. 133.* which nearly resembles it, sometimes does. It seems the oak Agaric is most strongly recommended. See Dr. Woodville's *Med. Bot.*, vol. 4. p. 159. *Agaricus quercinus* nearest resembles the Oak Leather in delicate fibrous texture, and may be readily cut into slices and freed from impurities. The other two are of a less delicate colour, and require more preparation.

I have specimens of part of a poplar affected with a fungus something like the above, which penetrates the tree more thoroughly, as it were taking place of the wood; but in this I have discovered nothing like fructification.

## T A B. CCCLIX.

MUCOR BOTRITIS.

BOTRITIS PARASITICUS. *Perfoon Observationes mycologicae, tab. 5. fig. 6.*

VERY frequent on the Shepherd's Purse, *Tblaspi Bursa-pastoris*, as is the *Uredo Tblaspi, tab. 340.* This has longer stems than that, which are often not perceptible, and grows on the outside of the plant, without the cuticle for a covering. May this not be the same one less deeply seated in the plant?



## T A B. CCCLX.

FARINARIA SEMINARIA.

THIS little production, found on leaves of a Willow, not yet described I believe, was sent me by the Rev. J. Holm of Cambridge. It appears to agree with some other things in my collection which are not referable to any known genus. I therefore call it *Farinaria*, being chiefly composed of fine powder.

No. 1.

Forms a little white nest holding black compacted powder-like seeds, if I may so call them; some I found empty, with the impressions remaining where these seeds seemed to have been.

No. 2. FARINARIA AURANTIACA.

Are somewhat ovate particles scattered on the leaf, of an orange-colour, more or less in bundles; some in a compacted mass, others forming a kind of nest mixed with a few cottony filaments towards the edges.

No. 3. FARINARIA ROSEA.

Rose coloured particles rather indistinct, and nestling with some hairs at the extremities more or less enclosing them.



T A B. CCCLXI.

AGARICUS VULPINUS.

FOUND at Islington in a hollow elm. It was quite sessile, the gills reaching to the tree on which it grew. The *pileus* is thickish, very rough on the surface, and somewhat of a fox-colour.

---

T A B. CCCLXII.

AGARICUS PLANUS.

THIS curious Agaric was sent by the Rev. Dr. Abbot of Bedford. There is nothing particularly striking in its appearance till we come to look at the gills, the edges of which are obtuse or flattish; from whence hangs a loose powder, appearing, when magnified, to consist of minute, round, pellucid globules. The rest of the gills is composed of two series of ovate and somewhat snuff-coloured vesicles.

---

T A B. CCCLXIII.

AGARICUS SORDIDUS. *Dicks. Crypt. fasc. I. t. 3. f. I.*

WE presume this is the *Agaricus sordidus* of Dickson, and the name accords well with it when gathered in a wet state. In dry weather its surface is satiny, and agrees well with *A. sericeus* of Bulliard and *A. rufus* of Withering. It varies both as to the *pileus* and *stipes*, and is either of a yellowish, brown, or greyish colour, and often comes very near to *t. 161.* of this work. The gills of each are sometimes scarcely fixed.

---

T A B. CCCLXIV.

AGARICUS PLICATILIS. *Curt. 200.*

THIS Agaric may be best known in its latter state, when the gills are most distant from the *stipes*, leaving a ring round it: at the same time the centre of the *pileus* becomes depressed. The rest is plaited, and the ridges rise above the centre. The gills are few, frequently only one at each plait.

T A B. CCCLXV.

AGARICUS PALLIDUS.

THIS has very little character to make it a species, and differs only from Bulliard's *A. leucocephalus* in not having a solid *stipes*, and perhaps in swelling a little where the *annulus* is usually found. I have found it very often, or had not figured it here.

T A B. CCCLXVI.

AGARICUS FLAVIDUS. *With. ed. 3. vol. 4. p. 209. 2d var.*

WE have not met with a figure of this Fungus anywhere; but we venture to use one of Schæffer's names, which Withering quotes with a sort of doubt, and which we think no other than a variety of *A. stipitis*. Ours seemed to agree pretty well with Withering's description, except the colours of our Fungus being altogether more lively.

T A B. CCCLXVII.

BOLETUS HETEROCLITUS. *Bolt. 164.*

THIS is not very uncommon on the stumps of old willows. It does not always assume the yellow hue expressed in the figure, yet that often seems its most remarkable characteristic.

T A B. CCCLXVIII.

BOLETUS VARIEGATUS.

——— VERSICOLOR. *Schæff. 136.*

WE have found this Fungus on the same stump in General Money's plantations near Norwich, at two very distant periods. It very much resembles *B. lucidus*; but being stemless, imbricated, and of a somewhat different texture, we have ventured to consider it a species. But Schæffer's name *B. versicolor* being engaged, and a variety of *B. hepaticus* being called *B. variegatus*, we have used the latter name as appropriate to this species. Schæffer's *Boletus femiovatus* something resembles ours, and perhaps may not be distinct.

T A B. CCCLXIX.

FIG. 1. PEZIZA HYBRIDA.

THIS *Peziza* somewhat resembles *P. bispidata*, and is hairy on the outside, but whiter: the inside partakes of the redness of *P. scutellata*. We have had it growing two or three years at Mead Place, without any considerable variation.

FIG. 2. P. CARTILAGINEA. *Bolt.*

FOUND on old damp walls, half hid among moss, very commonly in the spring and autumn. It resembles somewhat the shield of a *Lichen*, is of a bright scarlet colour, and of a cartilaginous texture.

FIG. 3. P. RUGOSA.

FOUND on bits of old rails in damp woods. It always stands erect, and mostly crowded.

FIG. 4. P. PEDICELLATA. *P. cyatboidea?* *Bull.* 416.

COMMUNICATED by the Rev. Hugh Davies from North Wales. It nearest resembles *P. cyatboidea* of Bulliard, but is smaller and smoother. Its texture somewhat leathery.

FIG. 5. P. ARANEOSA? *Bull.* 280.

THIS is found in damp places, on old stumps of willows, and very much resembles *P. scutellata*, though seldom so finely coloured, neither has it the *cilia* at the edges. It is somewhat woolly at the back.

FIG. 6. P. TRICOLOR.

SENT us by favour of William Brunton junior, esq. of Ripon, in Yorkshire. It seems to differ from any we have seen before, and we have named it *P. tricolor*. The inside is of a pale yellow; the outer rim, which is somewhat thick, is of a darkish grey; the bottom white.

FIG. 7. P. BICOLOR. *var.?*

THIS we believe to be no other than a variety of our *P. bicolor*, *t.* 17. being much larger and rather smoother. Found at Hampstead.

FIG. 8. P. NIGER.

SENT by the Rev. Dr. Abbot from Bedford. It is very small, totally black, and somewhat cartilaginous, growing on bits of old paling.

FIG. 9. P. IMMERSA.

THIS is remarkable for forming holes in the wood on which it grows. It is somewhat woolly on the under side. The whole Fungus is black.

FIG. 10 and 11. P. ERECTA.

THIS is a very variable Fungus. We can trace it by degrees to *P. scutellata*. It is sometimes destitute of hairs, sometimes has *ciliae* only, or is without *ciliae*, with hairs at the back and underneath; sometimes it has both *ciliae* and hairs. It is oblong and upright, sometimes short and clumsy, often spreading. It varies from a deep red to a greenish yellow and a pale yellow, and is found on very wet moss in damp places.

FIG. 12. P. RIMOSA.

WE are obliged for this, as for many other specimens to the Rev. Mr. Alderson, who observed it on brown paper on a beer barrel in his cellar. It is white and cartilaginous, but when old is apt to crack in the centre.



T A B. CCCLXX.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA MINUTISSIMA.

THIS minute Fungus, which is not to be seen without a magnifier, appears, as far as we can determine, to be a *Sphæria*.

FIG. 2. S. POTENTILLÆ.

MANY plants bear the same species of *Sphæria* in common, but this seems to differ from all others. We have only seen it on *Potentilla verna*, lying upon the surface of the leaf.

FIG. 3. S. TOFIELDIÆ.

THIS differs from the last in being immersed in the leaf of *Tofieldia palustris*.

FIG. 4. S. PUSTULATA.

IN the cuticle of some trees this forms a flattish pustule.

FIG. 5. S. CORNI.

THIS *Sphæria* is found on *Cornus suecica*. It lies under the cuticle, but stains it black, so as to make it appear as the upper surface of itself.

FIG. 6. S. ARBUTI.

WE have seen but little of this Fungus. It scarcely forms a sphærule; yet from analogy we suppose it may, and we figure it here that it may lead to further investigation.

FIG. 7. S. SUBCONFLUENS.

VERY frequent on decaying oak, sycamore, and other leaves. We have also found it on the stalks of small plants. It forms little black dots on the outer surface of the leaves, which are connected, 3, 4, or more together, by a black compact substance under the cuticle.

~~~~~  
T A B. CCCLXXI.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA CORIACEA.

THE leathery aspect of this *Sphæria* suggested its name. It is composed of a number of egg-shaped capsules of different sizes, with the points downwards; the upper or broader part often as it were pushed in.

FIG. 2. S. RUPESTRIS.

THE present *Sphæria* came accompanied with *Lichens* on fragments of the shistose rock from Ludlow, by favour of Dr. Babington. It is a simple sphærule, standing almost loose upon the rock.

FIG. 3. S. KIRBII.

THE penetrating eye of the Rev. W. Kirby discovered this minute Fungus on the cores of apples. We here beg leave to correct the name of *Sphæria decorticans*, *E. Fungi*, t. 137, sent by the same gentleman, which has been unluckily printed *S. decorticata*.

FIG. 4. S. LAURI.

THIS also was sent me by the Rev. W. Kirby. It may be known on the upper side of the leaf, by a little filmy covering over the mouth, sometimes perforated in the middle, and a rising black circle round it. It penetrates the leaf in a curious manner, forming a black spot or ring on the under side.

FIG. 5. S. HEDERÆ.

THIS generally rises through the cuticle of the leaf in a somewhat conical form.

FIG. 6. S. BETULINA.

THIS seems to swell the cuticle, forming an oblong black speck on the surface, and a woolly ferruginous margin.

T A B. CCCLXXII.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA SALICINA.

THIS differs but little from the *S. Lauri*, t. 371. fig. 4, and ought to follow it. The mouth on the upper side of the leaf has a smaller covering, and the bottom of the sphærule by its peculiar construction, after penetrating the leaf, forms a black circle, sometimes with a black dot in the middle.

FIG. 2. S. PERFORATA.

THIS forms roundish holes through the cuticle of the sticks on which it is found, issuing from the cortex either single or in bundles, with their mouths a little beneath the holes.

FIG. 3. S. ELLIPSOSPERMA? *Bull.* 492. fig. 3.

THE seeds were so conglutinated together in our specimens, that we could not positively discern their elliptic forms, though we were almost confident they were of that figure.

FIG. 4. S. BOMBARDICA. *Bolt.*

A VERY common *Sphæria*, often spreading over old stumps of trees; and often one over another, not unaptly resembling grains of gun-powder. In the young state, a white powder issues from the mouths, afterwards a black jelly or powder, till at length they become empty sphærules.

FIG. 5. S. CORTICIS.

THIS Fungus reaches entirely through the cortex. The mouth perforating the cuticle swells it a very little, and sometimes a stain appears round it.

FIG. 6. *S. ASPER.*

WE put this among the *Sphæria* from its resemblance, although it seems destitute of the common covering of the genus. It bursts the cuticle in so rough a manner as to give the stick it grows on the appearance of a rasp or file.

FIG. 7. *S. MARGINATA.*

THE mouth of this *Sphæria* perforates the cuticle, and the edges turn back upon it, forming a broad whitish border: sometimes these have 2 or 3 perforations in them, and 2 or 3 mouths beneath.

FIG. 8. *S. SUBIMMERSA.*

ABOUT half of each sphærule rises, swelling the cuticle hemispherically, and giving it a dark greyish tinge.

FIG. 9. *S. PUNCTUM.*

THE sphærule is nearly round, buried in the upper part of the cortex. The mouth perforates the cuticle, and has round it a blackish stain.

FIG. 10. *S. EMERSA.*

THIS bursts through the cortex, forming a mouth under the cuticle, with a spreading black circle round it, occasionally perforating the cuticle with a smaller circle or stain round it.

FIG. 11. *S. CRUSTACEA.*

THE crustaceous cover of this Fungus spreads on the outside of the wood, in parts forming little pustulate sphærulæ, with somewhat pointed mouths.

FIG. 12. *S. INSIDENS.*

ALWAYS on the outside of the wood, or nearly so; sometimes confluent, roughish and hard.

T A B. CCCLXXIII.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA VACCINII.

SOMEWHAT egg-shaped, standing with the point upwards; it grows more or less crowded, surrounding the stalk of *Vaccinium Vitis-idea*.

FIG. 2. S. RUBIFORMIS.

ROUND, mostly crowded, and finely tuberculated.

FIG. 3. S. COLLAPSA. *Variolaria corrugata*. Bull. 432. 4. *Hysterium nigrum*. *Tode Fung. Meckl.* 8. 64.

FROM its affinity to *S. fulcata*, we judge this also a *Sphæria*, it being apparently the same thing unrolled. It is sometimes larger and a little different in shape, generally situated under the cuticle of the sticks it grows on, and dries up irregularly.

FIG. 4. S. CIRCUMVALLATA.

FOUND on an oak leaf. The sphærule is formed in the substance of the leaf. On the upper side appear 1, 2, 3, or more black convex spots, surrounded with a black margin at a little distance, penetrating the leaf perpendicularly.

FIG. 5. S. CURVIROSTRA.

THIS is very minute. Its sphærulæ are imbedded in the plant on which they grow. The mouth is in length nearly twice the diameter of the sphærule, standing obliquely.

FIG. 6. S. GNOMON. *Tode Fung. Meckl. t.* 16. *f.* 125.

THIS *Sphæria* is very small, but on examining it with a magnifier it may be readily understood.

FIG. 7. S. TERRESTRIS.

FOUND on the bare earth (an unusual circumstance with *Sphæria*) in Kensington Gardens. It is something like *S. hispida* of *Tode Fung. Meckl. t.* 10. *fig.* 84. but the hairs are chiefly at the bottom.

FIG. 8. S. SUBSECRETA.

THIS resides under the cuticle, on rotting sticks of poplar. The bark is generally in that case decomposed, and very fibrous. The Fungus being inserted in the interstices of those fibres. It is nearly round, but indented towards the top, which gives it a flattish appearance. The mouth protuberates a little, and has a single aperture, although the lip, if I may so call it, is divided into 4 parts. It occasionally perforates the cuticle.

FIG. 9. S. FULIGINOSA.

MOST common on rotten branches of oak. It spreads upon the surface of the cuticle, staining it black, or rising in irregular roughish tubercles, forming somewhat regular sphaerulæ within, altogether having a very footy appearance.

FIG. 10. S. DIFFUSA.

AFTER throwing off the cuticle, it diffuses itself in different-formed patches on the surface of the cortex. The sphaerulæ within are somewhat egg-shaped, acuminating towards the mouth.

FIG. 11. S. CINEREA. *S. macula. Tode Fung. Meckl. t. 13. f. 106.*

THIS one might imagine was the young of *S. decor-ticans*; but as we have only found it in this state, that is mere conjecture. It spreads upon the cortex under the cuticle, is of a cinereous colour with white punctures, which are the mouths of the little sphaerulæ holding a white substance.

FIG. 12. S. LICHENOIDES.

THIS was sent me by the Rev. Mr. Relhan, who had not determined what to call it: therefore we have placed it among the *Sphaeria*, although it may be nearly allied to a *Lichen*. The little sphaerulæ stand on the outside, with a white ground which rises round and covers each sphaerule.

~~~~~  
T A B. CCCLXXIV.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA IMMERSA.

THIS *Sphaeria* penetrates the wood in various directions, but forms the sphaerules on the outside.

FIG. 2. S. POPULI.

NOT unfrequent on poplar leaves.

FIG. 3. S. ULMARIA.

A COMMON inhabitant in the autumn of the dead leaves of *Ulmus campestris*.

FIG. 4. *S. PARALLELA.*

THE surface of this is often nearly smooth. The sphaerules are more or less in number, imbedded in a blackish substance which rises above the burst cuticle, standing in little parallel patches above it.

FIG. 5. *S. PICEA.*

THIS is irregular, and smooth on the surface, resembling dry pitch, partly bleached to a brownish colour, and cracked. The sphaerules are imbedded, but the whole Fungus lies on the outside of the wood on which it grows.

FIG. 6. *S. CONVERGENS.* *Tode Fung. Meckl. t. 14. fig. III.*

THIS species rises from the cortex in a peculiar manner, similar to a parcel of flasks, having 4, 5, 6, or more together, pressing the cuticle in a convergent manner upwards, and perforating it: their mouths are just seen through it. This species can scarcely be understood without cutting it in a transverse direction.

FIG. 7. *S. OBLONGA.*

THIS species is somewhat allied to the preceding, but the cuticle is perforated in an oblong manner and nearly transverse direction. The bases of the sphaerules are irregularly seated; their necks are converged, more or less curved, and longer than the last.

FIG. 8. *S. TUBERCULOSA.* *With. &c.*

THIS seems sometimes to form sphaerules round its surface, at other times not. When without those sphaerules it often exactly agrees with the external appearance of *L. pissiforme*, tab. 271. E. Fungi; and sometimes resembles a small *S. fraxinea*, tab. 160. E. Fungi; and we suspected *L. acariforme* might also belong to it. Some specimens the Rev. Mr. Francis lately sent me confirm this, and he agrees with me. He also thinks that my figure of *L. radiatum* is nearly allied to it; other friends have formed the same conjecture.

FIG. 9. *S. IRREGULARIS.*

THIS *Sphaeria* is irregular two different ways. It forms irregular tubercles of a brownish black; the substance being of a reddish brown, including sphaerules scattered irregularly in it.

## T A B. CCCLXXV.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA PUSTULA. *var. minuta.*

WE believe this to be a variety of *S. pustulata*\*, *tab. 370. fig. 4.* but rather smaller.

FIG. 2. S. SUPER-CRUSTACEA.

THE upper part of this little Fungus, bursting the cuticle of the sticks on which it grows, forms 3 or 4 tubercular risings somewhat crustaceous: below, it consists of a rather irregular black mass, not so hard as the upper part.

FIG. 3. S. RIMOSA.

THIS may possibly be a variety of *S. coriacea* E. Fungi, *tab. 371. fig. 1.* only growing in larger clusters, and somewhat conglutinated together, forming cracks in drying.

FIG. 4. S. DUPLEX.

THIS is a very neat little Fungus, growing on the fistulous stems of some umbelliferous plants. The neat round spherule is formed in the woody part of it. The neck passes straight to the cuticle. The mouth, spreading a little, makes a black spot on the outside, which without careful examination might be taken for a perfect *Sphæria*, resembling *S. pustulata*, which is often found among it.

FIG. 5. S. GREGARIA.

THIS we place here upon old authority, but cannot positively affirm it to be a *Sphæria*. It appears to vary extremely in size and colour; sometimes it is of a bright or dull orange. We could only discover it to be somewhat granulated on the outside; the inside is of a lightish brown. The whole is sometimes in lobes, forming stellæ, or otherwise.

FIG. 6. S. PUNCTATA.

THIS little spherule stands upon the face as it were of a *Lichen*, forming black punctures, more or less round, of different sizes. Coat crustaceous, black; within which is a whitish coat including jelly or black feed. This was sent me for *Verrucaria punctata* of Hoffmann.

\* Which ought to have been *pustula*.

FIG. 7. SPHÆRIA DUBIA.

THE sphærule is here indistinctly formed of a cottony substance, in the stalk of a vine, bursting the cuticle with a cottony mouth, through which issues a gelatinous tendril of a waxy appearance.

FIG. 8. S. VIRIDIS.

THE outside of this little *Sphæria* is black, the inside light green, with a small hollow, so that when cut it appears clumsy. It is mostly solitary. The wood it grows on is occasionally stained greenish.

FIG. 9. S. OSTRACIA. *Hypoxylon ostreaceum*. Bull. 444. 4.

WE only admit this as a *Sphæria* on the authority of those who have gone before us; but we strongly suppose it to be the nidus of an insect, as the pupa of some one has always been found in it when in its most perfect state. It opens like an oyster-shell, and is often perforated at the top, perhaps by another insect.

---

T A B. CCCLXXVI.

SPHÆRIA CARPINA.

NOT uncommon on hornbeam in Hainault Forest, Essex. I have seen the hard trunks of trees almost covered by it. The sphærules are often difficult to find under the hard bark; they are somewhat compressed, often irregular, and at first rather waxy; afterwards they become a black, brittle, carbonaceous-like substance.

---

T A B. CCCLXXVII.

SPHÆRIA PROFUSA.

I UNDERSTAND a great deal has been said about this curious production in Germany, but I believe it was still left undetermined what it could be. Having discovered plenty of it in the neighbourhood of London, upon careful examination it proved to be a *Sphæria*,

FIG. 9. M. GLAUCUS.

THIS we also believe a variety of the same species. It is apt to throw the little feeds into a moniliform appearance. It is sometimes gray as well as greenish: Micheli says it is found only on rotten apples.

FIG. 10. M. FERRUGINEUS.

FOUND sometimes on old stumps of trees, decaying hay, &c. The stipes is thickest at the base; head irregularly powdery, and of a rusty brown.

FIG. 11. M. ROSEUS. *Monilia rosea*. *Batsch. tab. 12. fig. 58.*

MOST common on the decayed kernels of nuts, within the shell, though more often on other rotting substances. The Rev. Mr. Alderson sent me some on rotten wood. The Rev. Hugh Davies sent me some which he said he found on *Tuber solidum*. It is mostly in dense patches, composed of numerous fibres more or less distinct, and round particles of farinaceous powder of a rose colour.

FIG. 12. M. QUERNEA.

WE have only found this in the hollow of the great oak on Hainault Forest called Fairlop, where it is very abundant. It is composed of branched filaments with numerous ovate, powdery heads in little bundles, mostly of a deep orange colour.

FIG. 13. M. CHRYSOSPERMUS. *Bull. 504. 1.*

THIS differs from the last in having round and lighter-coloured particles composing the heads. It is found on rotten *Boleti*.

FIG. 14. M. LIGNIFRAGUS.

DIFFERS from *M. glaucus*, fig. 9. in being in much more round fasciculi. I believe, however, these are only varieties of each other, and are the admired blue mould in rotten cheese, &c.

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which, forming under the cuticle, ejects in astonishing abundance an orange gummy-looking matter in long sportive tendrils: but what is most curious is, that the sphaerules are black, and included, 1, 2, 3, or more, in a black spongy substance, having also a black substance within, from whence the tendrils shoot. The sphaerules are not always to be found in either of these species.

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T A B. CCCLXXVIII.

FIG. 1, 2 & 4. MUCOR TRICHOIDES.

THIS is often one of the first species of vegetation on substances that imbibe superfluous moisture, such as decayed vegetables, &c. Some grew on paper, some on oak, and some on Lichens. The head is oblong, and pointed. It varies from white to green, and is often very minute.

FIG. 3. M. FUSCIPES.

FOUND on a piece of very wet oak. It had a dark brown stipes and an oval head. We are not sure whether or not it be a variety of the last.

FIG. 5, 6 & 7. M. MUCEDO.

THIS varies extremely in size, depending upon the situation in which it grows. In very moist cellars on cat's dung, &c. it often grows very large, composed of tufts of very fine white pellucid filaments, from the root of an inch to three or four inches long, with round, pellucid watery heads, occasionally producing white powder. It often grows large on paste. The seeds, if I may so call them, sometimes fall about the stipes, and are always discharged by sudden drying.

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THIS differs from the last in having round and lighter-coloured particles composing the heads. It is found on rotten *Boleti*.

FIG. 14. M. LIGNIFRAGUS.

DIFFERS from *M. glaucus*, fig. 9. in being in much more round fasciculi. I believe, however, these are only varieties of each other, and are the admired blue mould in rotten cheese, &c.



T A B. CCCLXXIX.

FIG. 1. FARINARIA POMACIA.

ON October 29, 1799, T. A. Knight, Esq. favoured me with some apple-tree leaves, some of which were disordered, and covered with a very fine white powder, others more or less clothed in patches with dark brown particles, scarcely discernible to the naked eye. Their form was somewhat ovate, but irregular. Whether these are capsules or seeds it is undetermined. Mr. Knight observed, that on shaking the leaf over a piece of talc or glass he detected little oval bodies which shrivelled a little in drying. Some of these were transferred to other trees, and the disorder along with each, every one producing its own species.

FIG. 2. F. ALBA.

I HAVE found this in great abundance on sticks in Hornsey wood. It forms minute, round, scattered granules.

FIG. 3. F. SULPHUREA.

EXTREMELY common in every herbarium on the dried plants, being formed of very compact dense granules of a sulphur colour.

FIG. 4. F. BRUNNEA.

THIS consists of somewhat spongy-looking brown granules. Found on dead willows.

FIG. 5. F. LANATA.

FORMS little granules seemingly mixed with woolly fibres and covered with other loose fibres. It also has a blackish knob at the base, and may be met with on damp paper.

T A B. CCCLXXX.

FIG. 1. FARINARIA XERAMPELINA.

FOUND on French berries. The substance somewhat dense and brittle, throughout of a lightish crimson; a loose brownish wool lying about each mass.

FIG. 2. FARINARA SPARSA.

FORMING mealy granular particles, scattered in fasciculi over large masses of stone, of a yellow colour, on the under-side of the Cromleigh, near Penzance in Cornwall.

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T A B. CCCLXXXI.

AGARICUS AURANTIUS. *Schæff. t. 2. With. 261. ed. 3.*  
*vol. 4.*

----- CROCEUS. *Bull. 50 & 554. fig. 3.*

THIS Agaric is liable to many different appearances in form and colour, not however irreconcilable to the nature of the Fungus tribe. It is not uncommon on heaths and in meadows, &c. growing to maturity in two or three days. It may be bleached, or lighter coloured, in dry or sunny weather; in damp weather it becomes twisted and deformed; occasionally the moisture of the Fungus partly going off; the remainder becomes black, and like charcoal. This last change is very common, but does not always happen.

The yellowish figure, which is somewhat rugged, has been called *A. flammeus*. Hudson called it *A. dentatus*, from Linnæus, I believe; but it is not at all a constant character for the lamellæ to be toothed. Their colour is sometimes pinky, and they are mostly loose. The stipes is either solid, pithy, or hollow.

-----

T A B. CCCLXXXII.

AGARICUS TUBÆFORMIS. *Schæff. 248 & 249. With.*  
*t. 177. ed. 3. vol. 4.*

SURELY only a variety of *A. tigrinus*, *tab. 68.* of this work. It is strangely sportive, and liable to various appearances from not always producing the pileus and lamellæ. See *fig. 249. Schæff.* Thus Holmskiöld in the *Fungi Danici*, thought it to be of the *Clavaria* tribe, calling it *Ramaria ceratoides, tab. 9.* and Mr. Dickson has figured a variety, as may be readily seen in *Clavaria lignosa* of his fasciculus 4. *tab. 12. fig. 9.* The woody

texture no doubt suggested the name. It is always hard in the dry state, yet altogether very tender when fresh. *A. squamosus*, Schæff. 29. and 39. which I have received from Dr. Smith and Mr. Crowe, are doubtless varieties of this species. The gills when produced are occasionally notched, but not always. It is often blackish, or brown, at the base.

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T A B. CCCLXXXIII.

AGARICUS LYCOPERDONOIDES. Bull. 466. With.
fig. 228. ed. 3. vol. 4.

I HAVE no doubt of this being an Agaric, according to Bulliard*. I however have not been so fortunate as to find it in the perfect state. I found it on the black remains of *A. elephantinus* in Peckham Wood in November a few years since. The lamellæ, according to Bulliard's figure, are thick and short.

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T A B. CCCLXXXIV.

FIG. 1. AGARICUS ARANEOSUS, var. of 223.  
—— 2. ———— ULMARIUS, var. 67.  
—— 3. ———— VELUTIPES, var. 263.

*AGARICUS araneosus* sometimes varies so extremely that it is difficult to recognise the species. The specimen as here figured may be known best by the webby films about it: the elongation of the stipes and the smallness of the pileus are a great disguise to it.

*A. ulmarius*. This imperfect state of this species has given rise to the idea of a new species; I therefore figure it here, to show how easily we may be deceived in this division of Fungi.

*A. velutipes*. The specimen figured in plate 263 being more curious than common, I could not avoid giving a figure of it. It became therefore necessary to give the more common appearance of it here, as found on willow trunks, its usual habitat. In moderate seasons it often grows much larger, with similar characters.

\* The lamellæ however are said to constitute it a *Merulius* of some authors, as they are not very prominent.

T A B. CCCLXXXV.

FIG. 1. AGARICUS TENTACULUM. *Bull.* 560. *fig.* 3.

THE great width of the lamellæ where fixed to the stipes is the great characteristic of this Fungus, and I am apt to think it a variety of the two following.

FIG. 2 & 3. A. ADONIS. *Bull.* 560. *fig.* 2 & 3.

THESE seem to have no specific difference, and are like the last, except the lamellæ and colour.

FIG. 4. A. PUMILUS. *Bull.* 260.

THIS agrees with Bulliard's figures, except that the stipes of ours is much longer, and the lamellæ somewhat darker in colour.

FIG. 5. A. TENUIS. *Bull.*

BESIDES the attenuated length of the stipes, the lamellæ are mostly narrow, and attenuated, and scarcely touch the upper part of the stipes. The first four of these I have occasionally found to have milky stipes: they are probably only varieties. The fifth is certainly only a variety of *A. varius* figured in our *tab.* 222. under the name of *A. polygrammus*. I have seen specimens near a foot long in the stipes, with every appearance the same except size, and sometimes with a root of five or six inches in addition.



T A B. CCCLXXXVI.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA SPHINCTERICA. *Bull.*

WE find this curious *Sphæria* growing in a remarkable manner on *Lichen pertusus*, sent by Mr. Brunton jun. of Rippon in Yorkshire; and by Mr. Borrer from near Brighton in Suffex. It is parasitic in the substance of the crust of the Lichen, and protrudes from it, resembling the natural fructification so much that it might be easily mistaken for it in a Lichen less known. The hairs surrounding the mouth sometimes are whitish.

FIG. 2. S. PARASITICA.

THIS little *Sphaeria* grows on the fructification and crust of *Lichen vernalis*. It was sent by the Rev. Mr. Harriman from Durham.

FIG. 3. S. HIRSUTA.

WAS found by the Rev. W. Kirby between the plaster walls of his house, while repairing. It grows in little bundles, each tubercled and covered with fine hairs. The outside is blackish, the inside sometimes has a border of white.

FIG. 4. S. SCOPULA.

FOUND on rotting baskets of wicker, and on old hoops, at Mead Place. At first the Fungi seem only little tufts of fine black hairs; but some more advanced contain a little black sphaerule: the hairs are feathered, or furnished with little hairs upon them.

FIG. 5. CLAVARIA TENUIS.

FOUND on bits of rotting wood at Mead Place in the coal cellar, in damp weather. It resembles a little black hair thickening upwards.

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T A B. CCCLXXXVII.

FIG. 1. FIBRILLARIA STELLATA.

I THOUGHT it necessary to figure this, and another or two of the imperfect Fungi, that they might be the better understood when found.

Most Fungi, apparently when seedlings, produce small cottony fibres, and some assume a more determinate form, without coming to their full growth or figure. If represented, and for the present named, in such a state, they can be hereafter traced to their proper genera, when they happen to unfold their fructification. This figure is not uncommon, and on examination seems composed of small white fibres, branching, and spreading flat on bits of stick in a stellated manner.

FIG. 2. F. RAMOSISSIMA.

THIS is not uncommon on plastered brick walls, and sometimes branches very irregularly, at others concentrically, often in very large patches. This is a piece of one which grew on a wall in a middle cellar at Mr. Forster's at Lambeth, and was above two feet in diameter.

FIG. 3.

THE fibrillæ of which this is composed are not much unlike the two last, though somewhat more tender when fresh, and brittle when dry. This is figured by Dillenius 1. 12; and Dr. Withering, in the 3d ed. of his Arrangement, vol. 4. page 146, traces it from a yellowish or reddish colour to brown, and at length to black, observing that it resembles the skin of a mouse: he should have added 'when compressed.' He thinks it a variety of figure 6 following. If so, it is a *Boletus*.

FIG. 4. CLAVARIA FILIFORMIS. *Bull.* 448. 1.

THIS is not uncommon among dead leaves when thickly strewed on the ground. It is composed of fibrillæ not unlike *Byffus barbata*, E. Botany, tab. 701; but in drying shrivels up almost to nothing.

FIG. 5. BOLETUS TERRESTRIS.

FOUND on the ground in woods, often spreading an inch or two in diameter, without any sign of being any thing but a compound of fine and small fibres interwoven and lying flat on the ground. However, we have met with it forming pores so as to constitute it a *Boletus*.

FIG. 6. BOLETUS HYBRIDUS. *See tab. 289 of this work.*

THIS beautifully white, most delicately tender and fine fibrous cottony substance is often copious in close cellars, along with what is represented at *fig. 3.* (this latter has sometimes been found on rotten wood under the earth), and is composed at first of fibres, not unlike the longer stems of *Mucor mucedo*, *tab. 378. fig. 6.* nearly as figured by *Dill. tab. 1. fig. 9.* and is said to

be *Byffus feptica* of Linnæus. Dr. Withering traces it, in his opinion, to *fig. 3.* of this plate. We, however, have no affurance of the latter having been detected with pores, or other fructification, like this white one, which has been found in great abundance, and was brought me from Oxford by my good friend Dr. Williams. Its fibres are easily decomposed. The figure represents it in some degree compressed.

FIG. 7. BOLETUS VERSICOLOR?

THIS is a *Poria* of some authors, and is not uncommon under wooden window-fills or copings over the little brick walls in hot-houfes, extending to a foot or more in length. I do not know that it has been found with a pileus. The pores resemble those of *B. versicolor*, being mostly round and white, sometimes lengthened out. The substance is nearly the same, being white cottony fibres closely compressed. *B. versicolor* is occasionally very sportive, and destitute of a pileus.

FIG. 8. BOLETUS FIBULA.

I WAS favoured with specimens of this *Boletus* by D. E. Davey, Esq. of the Grove, Yoxford, in Suffolk. They grew on his wine-cellar door. The button-like form, with an umbilical root, like a shank, gives this species a remarkable appearance. The pores in the centre are irregular, small, and shallow; the substance somewhat cottony, and closer than the dry rot, *Boletus lacrymans*. I cannot help mentioning here a large flat specimen of *Boletus lacrymans*, kindly communicated to me by the Earl of Dartmouth, about nine inches in diameter, the pores irregular in the outward circle, the centre composed of small, irregular, somewhat botroid protuberances.

FIG. 9. BOLETUS LATUS.

THIS may be often found spreading, in irregular patches, on bits of stick, &c. in damp places. The pores, when any, are somewhat central. The substance rather resembles *fig. 1.* of this plate, but is more compressed.

A curious fungus-like substance, although not really so, as far as we know. It was brought me from among some fir fire-wood, and appears to be a particular decomposition of the longitudinal fibres of the wood, giving them a white cottony texture, the cross fibres being lost. This seems the same as found by Mr. Jameson in Scotland, which he aptly describes as follows: "The wood having lost its latitudinal cohesion renders it soft; but the longitudinal fibres are strong and tough, so that they are split and twisted to form halters for cattle in Aberdeenshire." I do not know that the remaining white fibres in mine are tough enough for a similar use: they are, however, tolerably strong when in small bundles. The stronger or turpentine part of the wood is nearly equally liable to the same decomposition.

I have pieces of oak, where a similar decomposition has taken place, in regular spots, about an inch in circumference, with mucor in the centre of each.

A mucus-like substance is sometimes formed in water, on rotten leaves, in vinegar, and on or in ink, and among preserves, &c. if too watery, which, when produced on the surface, have the round dusty head, or other appearances, of *Mucor mucedo*? or *Ligni fragus*. The fibres, on examination when dry, seem the same as the stipes of other Mucors when entangled or condensed.

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T A B. CCCLXXXVIII.

FIG. I. AURICULARIA PERSISTENS. Bull.

I AM somewhat doubtful as to this being a species, as it differs very little, if at all, from some varieties of *Auricularia reflexa*, which, in wet and cold seasons, are often purple, and bordered with purple in various ways.



FIG. 2. AURICULARIA LÆVIS.

FOUND on trees late in the autumn, not very common, and may possibly be the remains of *Auricularia reflexa*. The difference is, that the upper as well as under side is smooth. The whole is mostly of one colour, of a purplish brown.

FIG. 3. AURICULARIA CINEREA.

NOT uncommon on rotting fallen branches very late in the autumn, on their under side. It spreads very much, and has mostly a brownish margin. The middle generally is full of irregular protuberances, of a greyish colour, and sometimes very minutely scattered with small whitish spots.

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T A B. CCCLXXXIX.

FIG. 1. PEZIZA SESSILIS.

VERY small, with a white cottony outside; smoothish and whitish within; found on rotten sticks.

FIG. 2. P. IMMERSA.

THIS was sent me by the Rev. Mr. Harriman. It is distinct from any thing I had before seen. It consists of simple, roundish, almost globular cups, seemingly of a leathery texture when dry, but tender when fresh. They appear nearly smooth on both sides, and are generally sunk in little holes in the earth, their upper part being about level with its surface.

FIG. 3. P. STERCORARIA? *Ascobolus furfuraceus* Persoon. *Myco. t. 4. f. 3. a. 3-6.*

THIS is not often found with the seed-vessels so distinct, which are of the peculiar structure here delineated, having eight seeds: these are projected from them to some distance, occasioned seemingly by their progressive ripening; for the latter ones crowd and swell, squeezing out the riper ones as they advance under them. The variations of weather and construction

will readily account for this. These octosperm seed-vessels have given name to the genus *Octospora* in Hedwig, which includes many of the *Pezizæ*, as having a similar structure. These before us are of a light greenish yellow, varying to brown.

FIG. 7. *P. SUBDIAPHANA*.

OF a semi-transparent waxy appearance; not uncommon on the under sides of rotting wood in somewhat close places, and may be a variety of *P. cinerea*, t. 64, dried before perfected.

FIG. 8. *P. ABBOTIANA*.

THIS pretty fungus was sent me, some time since, by the Rev. Dr. Abbot, from Bedfordshire. I sketched it as soon as it came, but waited for more of it, as I expected to find some with foliage to constitute it a Lichen. As the specimen here figured had not any thing like the crust or foliage of a Lichen, I therefore venture to figure it as Fungus.

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T A B. CCCXC.

FIG. 1. *LYCOPERDON PHALLOIDES*. *Sm. Spicil. t. 12.*  
*Dickson's Fas. Crypt. 1. 24.*

THE first author who appears to have noticed this most extraordinary Fungus is Mr. Woodward, of Bungay, in Phil. Transf. of London, v. 74. 473. t. 16. It has been found in sandy banks near Norwich, and in Suffolk, by Mr Woodward. Mr. Davey, of the Grove, Yoxford, finds it annually in Suffolk. I do not know that it has been detected in the state of an egg, or ball, which appears to be formed under ground as the balls of the *Phalli*, tab. 329 and 330, are above ground. The stipes and pileus are included in a curious manner. The outer and coarser volva has a sort of lining, which covers the fructification on the volva that surrounded the stem, the peculiar protrusion of which bursts the whole, tearing the covers, &c. and forms a cap, or pileus, of the three coverings, with part of the stem

above the ground. The innermost coat has a sort of brittle pile that holds the powder. The two outer skins wither off, and are blown away, leaving the seeds to disperse themselves. It afterwards dries, and seems to perish. The root is fibrous. It is somewhat extraordinary that this root and fungous bulb should be six or eight inches under ground; and it is possible that, the seeds being dispersed, it may form new bulbs for its annual support under ground, which I should be glad to see with the Fungus in perfection.

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T A B. CCCXCI.

CLAVARIA MINUTA.

THIS pretty little Fungus was discovered, growing on the bractæ of *Dipsacus pilosus*, by the Rev. R. B. Francis, F. L. S. who favoured me with these specimens. They were found at Raleigh, in Essex.

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T A B. CCCXCII.

FIG. I. RHIZOMORPHA PATENS.

WAS sent me by the Rev. Mr. Relhan, the ingenious author of the *Flora Cantabrigiensis*; found on old willows near Cambridge. Old willows are hardly ever destitute of Rhizomorpha-like substances, which may perhaps be real roots; and other trees, under certain circumstances, protrude their fibres to such a distance, and in such a manner, as to create a puzzle. The real roots, however, may, I believe, always be discovered by their having the *medulla* or pith, *wood* and bark; and the Rhizomorpha by being destitute of the inner pith, having only a fibrous and cottony inner substance and bark.

FIG. 2.

I BELIEVE this to be a variety of the above, and of *tab.* 299. It has been called *Rhizomorpha spinosa*. The three already mentioned, and one given me by the Rev. W. Kirby, found under the bark of an old water-pipe on the Middlesex side of Westminster-bridge, seem to be the same species.

FIG. 3. R. HYBRIDA.

OLD or rotten wood, roots, &c. are occasionally covered with a black substance, which sometimes produces a sort of fructification, determining it to be a perfect Fungus, or *Sphæria*. This approaches but little towards a perfect Fungus, yet I was not willing to leave it unnoticed in a work where it might be expected. It is of a consistence like the bark of the *Rhizomorpha*, and of a brownish colour, spreading over, and often in, the cracks of decaying wood. This was covered externally with a powdery light-brown substance.

T A B. CCCXCIII.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA NIGRA.

SMALL, flattish, indented at the top, black on the surface, found on the stalk of a decaying umbelliferous plant.

FIG. 2. S. TUBEROSA.

SOMEWHAT verrucose, black on the outside, and white within. Its substance is solid, penetrating, or often protruding, through the thick bark of the plant it grows on.

FIG. 3. S. BRASSICA. *Dicks. fasc. I. p. 23.*

NOT uncommon on cabbage-leaves that are left to rot in the autumn. It is often the size of a pea, forming a kind of tubercle, with a blackish crust on the outside, and white within. These two last have been received into the genus *Verrucaria* by Mr. Perfoon; but it is doubtful whether we may not be deceived by them, as by *Sphæria tuberculosa* of this work, *tab.* 374. *fig.* 8. See description.

FIG. 4. *S. LONGA*.

FORMS a black oblong ring, small, and penetrating, or fixed to the depth of the bark (if I may so call it) of a piece of decaying reed. The top is lightish in the middle; the inside is quite white.

FIG. 5. *S. GUTTA*.

BLACK, nearly conical, very minute, brittle, and almost solid.

FIG. 6. *S. LONICERÆ*.

ON the stalk of woodbine; black; round or oval, with a little nipple, inserted into the bark.

FIG. 7. *S. CORONA*.

SHAPED like a crown or cap; indented towards the middle with a little central roundish protuberance; the inside grayish.

FIG. 8. *S. PISI*.

FOUND by the Rev. William Kirby on pea-stalks; round within the bark, or protruding outwards with a conical point or mouth, giving it the form of an egg with the point upwards. It covers the stalk, &c. almost all over in little spots.

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T A B. CCCXCIV.

FIG. 1. *SPHÆRIA FUSCO MARGINATA*.

SUNK about half-way in the bark of nettle-stalks. The upper part is elevated, or convex, with the mouth in the centre; black, encircled with a lightish colour, softening into a brown. This was sent me from Barham, Suffolk, by the Rev. William Kirby.

FIG. 2. *S. NIDULA*.

CLUSTERED in concave parts on the root of the bean; small, black, nearly round, the mouth forming a sort of blunt point.

FIG. 3. S. ACUMINATA.

SCATTERED on the stalk of a thistle, some nearly on the surface, others deeper, somewhat egg-shaped, with the pointed end upwards; the mouth a little elongated, forming a small conical point. They only appear on some parts of the stalk.

FIG. 4. S. BREVIS.

SHORT or flat, seated in the bark of a decaying branch. The mouth is seen on the surface, with a white space round it, terminated by a blackish ring, or border.

FIG. 5. S. LÆVIS.

ON hazel? inserted into the bark, and swelling a little above it, in smooth, shining, oblong, black blots; the inside whitish, with many egg-shaped sphaerulæ. Found at Barham by the Rev. William Kirby.

FIG. 6. S. TAXI.

FOUND on dead leaves of the yew (*Taxus baccata*) in Hainault Forest. It is generally under the cortex of the foliage, blackening it in little scattered spots, somewhat conical at the top, flattish at the base, with one, two, or three little sphaerulæ.

FIG. 7. S. RECTA.

ON the stalks or petioles of the leaves of some water plants; Arrow-head, (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*, *Sparganium*, &c.) inserted into the cortex. It is very round, with a straight neck passing through the cuticle. The minute black mouths are scattered irregularly, and are almost imperceptible.

FIG. 8. S. MULTICEPS.

ON decaying sticks, in black footy-looking irregular patches, on the surface of the bark, or cuticle, uniting in numbers, each with a sort of pointed or acuminate mouth. Substance green within.

FIG. 9. S. MACULANS.

SPOTTING bits of rush leaves with its little black mouths, and an additional blackish stain. The sphærules are underneath, in the middle of the leaves, in clusters, between the upper and under skins, their mouths penetrating one side only.

FIG. 10. S. PTERIDIS.

FORMING elliptical and pointed black scattered wings on the stalk of the Brake, *Pteris aquilina*. The sphærulæ are inserted underneath in the same form, and are round and black. *Rev. Mr. Kirby.*

T A B. CCCXCV.

FIG. 1. SPHÆRIA RAMOSA. *Dicks. fasc. 4. t. 12. fig. 7.*

FIRST observed on wood covering a drain, near Mead Place, Nov. 24, 1797. It runs a yard or two under the planks on which it is found, branching and dividing continually. The male fructification, or farinaceous part, white, at the flattish and mostly acuminate ends: this part is often attached to the wood. The sphærulæ, or capsules, are roundish, situated in the swelling or larger parts, which are mostly twisted spirally, as well as some of the other parts of the fungus. The branches are often extended beyond the capsules.

FIG. 2. S. REPTANS.

THIS was found on a piece of rotten wood in Kennington Gardens. The black crustaceous substance, of which the *Sphæriæ* are usually composed, seems in this to have been in a sort of fluid state, running into branches, at the ends of which the oblong capsules are formed, turning upwards: the upper part holds the sphærule, which is rather oblong, the ends being somewhat capitate and whitish.

FIG. 3. S. FUSCA.

CONSISTS of little round sphaerulæ, of a brownish colour, profusely scattered over a rotting piece of fir that had been worked. They are so strongly attached as to leave their bases if we try to rub them off.

T A B. CCCXCVI.

FIG. 1. FARINARIA STELLARIÆ.

STELLARIA graminea, and sometimes *Stellaria holostea*, are affected with this in the pollen, swelling and bursting the anthers, shrivelling the petals, and often bursting from the germ, as it ripens: it is of a dark brown colour. The same seems to be found on *Bromus mollis* and some other grasses, &c.

FIG. 2. F. SCABIOSÆ.

SEEMS a parasitical destroyer of the pollen of the *Scabiosa arvensis* (Field Scabious), filling the anthera so copiously that it is soon scattered all over the flower, giving it the appearance of having been rubbed in a dusty road, the powder being of a lightish brown colour.

FIG. 3. F. SPHÆROIDEA.

FORMED partly within the stem of *Agaricus elephantinus*, in the latter shrivelled and carbonated or black state, sometimes emerging half way, or more. This is rather more crustaceous on the outside than *Farinariae* generally are. The colour is ferruginous.

FIG. 4. F. CARBONARIA.

SWELLS the seeds of *Carex micheliana*, distorting them into an oblong curved black body.

FIG. 5. F. VARIA.

THIS was found on some mouldy French berries. It is black, and of various shapes.

FIG. 6. F. POÆ.

COMMON on *Poa fluitans*, (*Sm. Fl. Brit. p. 95.*) In the early flowering of the plant it begins to swell the seeds, that are affected very conspicuously. In the latter state they become lengthened and curved, the outside emitting a farinaceous-looking dust.

FIG. 7. F. TRIFOLII.

ROUND black particles, in clusters, found on the bark of the foliage of *Trifolium fragiferum*, or Strawberry Trefoil, in damp weather, early in the autumn, while the flowers of the plant are in full perfection.

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T A B. CCCXCVII.

FIG. 1. ÆCIDIUM TUSSILAGINIS.

GROWS in small scattered clusters on the back of the leaf of *Tussilago Petasites*, or Butterbur. The border is roundish, somewhat regular, cracking, and reflexed, of a light yellowish brown, lightest on the inside.

FIG. 2. Æ. TRAGOPOGINIS.

MOSTLY single, scattered, smaller than the last, lighter coloured, and sometimes plain, as if rubbed, not being so well secured as the last is by the woolly leaf. These are possibly varieties of each other. The *Æ. Tragopoginis* seems to contract and spoil the growth of the foliage, &c.

FIG. 3. Æ. CORNI.

FORMS a largish cluster or two on the back of the foliage of the *Cornus sanguinea*. Its border is mostly plain. The Fungi are crowded, and sitting on an orange-coloured rising substance, darker than the cases, which are, however, somewhat tinged, as it were, by it at their bases.

FIG. 4. Æ. RANUNCULI.

NEARLY like the last, though somewhat paler, and more scattered over the back of the foliage. It is most common on the Pilewort, or *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

FIG. 5. *Æ. BERBERIDIS.*

MOSTLY to be found on the back of the foliage of the Berberry, *Berberis vulgaris*, more particularly in chilly weather, after cold rains, in spring or autumn, as is the case with all *Æcidia*. The border is mostly plain, the cup lengthened out, pale yellow, on a deep orange-coloured ground, which, spreading, supports the Fungi in clusters of two, three, or more.

FIG. 6. *Æ. CONFLUENS.*

GROWS on the back of the foliage of *Mercurialis perennis*, or Dogs' Mercury, forming confluent patches without regularity. The filmy covering bursts at the edges, sides, or centre.



T A B. CCCXCVIII.

FIG. 1. *ÆCIDIUM RUBI.*

SCATTERED on the back of the foliage of some of the *Rubi*. It is mostly of a light brown, with a fine woolly substance, at or surrounding the base, upon the leaf.

FIG. 2. *Æ. FRAGARIÆ.*

LARGER than the last, mostly of a light yellow. The case containing the farinaceous dust is simple.

FIG. 3. *Æ. MENTHÆ.*

LIGHTISH yellow brown, flattish, scattered on the back of the foliage of Mints.

FIG. 4. *Æ. SALICIS.*

LIGHTISH brown, very flat, scattered on the back of the foliage of Willows.

FIG. 5. *Æ. CARDUI.*

DARK brown, very frequent on the back of the foliage of *Carduus pratensis*. Two or three sorts of Muscæ, or Flies, are occasionally found dead on this

plant at the time of the *Æcidium* being upon it, which is after wet weather in the summer, or early in autumn: being apparently tempted by its flavour, they over-eat themselves, or else are destroyed by some poison.

FIG. 6. *Æ. RHEI.*

VERY small, scattered on the back of the foliage of *Rheum rhabonticum* in autumn.

FIG. 7. *UREDOSPHEREÆ.*

THIS is of a larger size, occasionally spreading, or confluent; its colour a brightish yellow.

FIG. 8. *U. ROSÆ.*

CONSPICUOUS upon various parts of roses, and other plants. It is variously shaped, bright yellow, the inside or seed largish, resembling *tab. 320*, and may, perhaps, be the same species. This species is observable on many plants, as wheat, grasses, &c. in autumn.

FIG. 9. *U. CHENOPODII.*

ON the foliage of *Chenopodium olidum*. It is flat, lightish brown, the cover somewhat pulverulent.

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T A B. CCCXCIX.

FIG. 1. *RETICULARIA HORTENSIS.* *Bull. 424. fig. 2.*
With. 3 ed. v. 4. p. 387.

COMMON on tan in hot-houses. It at first appears to ferment, as it were, in a kind of whitish froth, in a few hours becoming yellowish, and seemingly mixed with a powder; at length it grows fragile, flattens, and assumes a lightish brown on the outside, being replete with dark powder or seeds in irregular divisions within, after which it soon falls to pieces. In the fresh state it smells not unlike rotten cheese.

FIG. 2. *R. LUTEA.* *Bull. 380. fig. 1.*

THIS is, at first, often of a bright yellow, and quite a soft frothy substance, hanging, or seemingly dropped,

on healthy graffes, &c. and not oozing out, or in the least degree appearing to grow from them. Sometimes it runs over dead leaves, &c. in woods and other places. It decays like the last, varying according to the weather, and is often smoother coated, in some parts occasionally whiter, as if bleached. It occurs after rain in autumn.

FIG. 3. *R. CARNOSA*. *Bull.* 424. *fig.* 1.

THIS casually falls (if I may so say) on thriving graffes, &c. It is very nearly allied to *R. alba*, being cottony, like that, on the outside, but more condensed within, holding a black powder in somewhat labyrinthiform cells, like the two former.

FIG. 4. *R. CEREAE*.

PERHAPS a variety of the last; dried somewhat waxy before it was quite ripe, as sometimes happens to some of the Fungus tribe.

T A B. CD.

FIG. 1. *LYCOPERDON ECHINIFORMIS*.

THIS may possibly be a variety of *L. simplex*, t. 272? The cracks in the skin are perhaps caused by drying suddenly.

FIG. 2. *L. EPIDENDRUM*.

A VARIETY in a very luxurious and moist state, as I have often detected it in Kenfington Gardens, though in smaller quantities.

FIG. 3. THE SAME IN A LATER STATE.

THESE two figures are taken from drawings made by Miss Browne, of Netherfet, near Norwich.

FIG. 4. *MUCOR FULVA*.

THIS grew on rats' dung. The stipes is of a transparent white, tapering upwards; the head round, composed of a yellow powder, with a few pellucid drops of moisture attached to it in different parts.

FIG. 5. SPHÆROCARPUS SEMITRICHOIDES. *Bull.* p. 387.
fig. 1.

I HAVE only met with this beautiful species once in Kenfington Gardens. The stipes is pellucid, white, tapering upwards; the head round, its upper half curiously netted, the lower entire, yellow, including dust of the same colour.

FIG. 6. SPHÆROCARPUS PYRIFORMIS. *Bull.* 417. *fig.* 2.

THESE specimens, I suppose, were not perfected, as they were mostly burst, or pressed, so as to discharge moisture. They were of a yellowish white, or cream colour, the stipes whitish, tapering upwards, the head yellow; some pear-shaped.

FIG. 7. MUCOR ERYSIMI.

NOT unfrequent on the pods, &c. of garlic mustard, *Erysimum alliaris*. It is very small, covering the plant so as to give it a powdered appearance. When highly magnified, each Fungus is found branching in nearly biternate order, each branch terminating with little oblong or ovate vesicles, with a furrow on one side.

FIG. 8. DEMATIUM ARTICULATUM? *Perfoon Disp.*
Meth. p. 41. t. 4. *fig.* 2.

FOUND on dead leaves at Battersea, &c. It forms small bundles, creeping, jointed, without apparent swellings, but somewhat attenuated towards the apex.

FIG. 9. PUCCINIA RUBI.

VERY common, in autumn, on the leaves of brambles, spotting their backs with little footy-looking clusters, which, when magnified, are found to consist of a number of transparent stems, tapering upwards, each with three or four oval heads, resembling little black beads placed on each other, the uppermost somewhat acute at the apex. It is also not uncommon on the foliage of some of the *Rosæ*.

FIG. 10. P. MINUTA.

THIS was discovered on the head of *Agaricus lycoperdonoides*, and consists of a minute stipes, with many minute, bead-like, transparent, somewhat ovate vesicles, placed on each other, gradually enlarging upwards.

FIG. 11. P. SUBSESSILIS.

NOT uncommon on the remains of reeds dragged out of ditches in autumn. It is composed of little black ovate vesicles, placed on each other in extremely minute bundles.

FIG. 12.

FOUND on a bee-hive by the Rev. Mr. Kirby. It is seemingly an imperfect fungous substance, dried somewhat waxy, and may belong to the *Auricularia*, or *Boleti*.

T A B. CCCCI.

LYCOPERDON RECOLLIGENS *Woodward in Linn.
Trans. vol. 2. 58. With. vol. 4. 375.*

I HAVE long wished to add the description of this curious Fungus, as a debt owing in the third volume of this work. It is omitted by Gmelin; and he seems to confound *L. sessile* with *L. stellatum*, from which it is certainly distinct—see my *plate* 80, which I have called *L. recolligens*. I am greatly obliged to the Rev. Mr. Dalton for setting me right, by favouring me with the specimens of *L. recolligens* here figured. From many experiments with *L. stellatum*, and what I would call *L. sessile*, I find it more apt to recoil or expand than they are, and in a more remarkable manner; for by damping it the *volva* immediately expands, and in drying it contracts, contrary to what they do, which expand in drying, and coil up on being damped.

It has other characters by which it may be distinguished from them. Its head is orbicular with a large mouth, a little flattened; the *volva* is thin and smoother. The one figured at *tab.* 80, now *L. sessile*, has an ovate head, rather pointed apex, and the mouth scarcely more than as if torn; the head always sessile. The head of *L. stellatum* is rounder and pedunculated, so is that of *L. fornicatum*; but its standing so regularly on four points is a sufficient distinction; although their being so nearly alike in other respects has caused some dispute whether this may not be accidental: I have, however, sufficient specimens to show that it is constant.

T A B. CCCCII.

MERULIUS HELVELLOIDES.

GATHERED in November, 1808, by Miss Rackett, who obligingly sent me specimens from Spetisbury, in Dorsetshire. I was much surprised, when it first took my attention, to see so regular an *Helvella* with a smooth surface beneath; but on a more attentive examination I discovered veins beneath, which however are very inconspicuous, and only close to the edge of the *pileus*, projecting very little, but sometimes inosculating or branching, or having a shorter one of about a line in length intervening with the larger ones, which are about two or three lines in length. Three parts of the under side are characteristic of *Helvella*, and the fourth of *Merulius*; and this is the first species I have seen which seems a tie or uniting link between the two genera.

The specimens grew in a fir wood, as the leaves about them show, and there was a chalky marl about the root.



T A B. CCCCIII.

MERULIUS LAMELLOSUS.

LADY Wilson gathered this undescribed Fungus at the bottom of a rotten bin in a cellar at Charlton House, Kent. When growing, it is perhaps one of the most elegant of the Fungus tribe, as it appears that a large cluster of it was found growing almost in every varied direction. The elastic, delicate, and soft leather-like *pileus* assumes a colour from perfect white to a pale yellow or buff. The pale veins beneath the smaller parts, and the browner older parts relieving them on a dark ground in the cellar, must have an extraordinary effect. The veins are deepish, and inosculate very much, and sometimes resemble the sets of lamellæ of the Agarics. In examining them with a high magnifier they appear clothed with hairs and glands—see *the right hand figures*. In colour and texture the Fungus has altogether a strong resemblance to *Boletus lachrymans*, or Common Dry-rot, *tab.* 113, in some states.

T A B. CCCCIV.

CLAVARIA RUGOSA.

THE Rev. H. Davies of Beaumares gathered this Fungus on bean-stalks in autumn. Stem simple, soon spreading into irregular claviform divisions, ending obtusely or furcated, the whole covered with brown scales, whitish within, which, when magnified, appear irregularly margined and cellular, perhaps containing the rudiments of brown seeds.



T A B. CCCCIV.

ÆCIDIUM RUMICIS.

COMMON in spring, in chilly damp places, on the leaves of *Rumex acutus*. The specimen figured was gathered between Battersea meadows and the hilly rise towards the Wandsworth road. The beauty, if it once attracts the attention, is indisputable; but red and yellow in low leaves are so usually blended with the decayed parts of plants, that it is liable to confound usual observation. It is often very conspicuous, and when examined closely will be found to have a border commencing from the vivid green of the leaf from pale to deeper yellow passing to full red. In the more central parts of the rather blotched rising circles are the little cups of fructification in circular clusters sunk in the red substance, having a somewhat regularly lacerated spreading border, whitish, with darker granulae in orderly arrangement.

T A B. CCCCVI.

LYCOPERDON PEDUNCULATUM.

L. PEDUNCULATUM *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 13.* 1029.

Bulliard t. 294 & 471. With. vol. 4. 465.

TULOSTOMA BRUMALE *Pers. Syn. Meth. Fung.* 139.

HOW I happened to leave this out of the first part of this work I cannot tell, as I have never been in want of specimens, either from the walls* of Hyde Park, or from a wall near the halfway-house to Greenwich; besides having received fine specimens from Norfolk long since by favour of Dr. Sutton.

The former ones are generally like the smaller and smoother ones figured, and have peduncles nearly solid or full of pith, whereas in the stems of the latter ones the pith is loose, or like a string running through a tube—see *Bulliard* 471. These had, generally, roughish cracking *squamæ* on the peduncles, which expand at the top close to the head, and some *squamæ* at the bottom of the head expand opposite to them, forming a confused and peculiar sort of neck, sometimes representing a double *annulus*. The peduncles of these were generally of more equal thickness than in the former, with the addition of a broad base. The stalks of the others taper a little towards the top.

My friend Mr. A. Menzies found many specimens of a gigantic representation, as it were, of this species at Owhyhee, the peduncles of which are about twice as long, and four times the thickness, with a head in proportion. I think the peduncle, however, is more woody, and the stem is sometimes truly squamose, the *squamæ* pointing upwards. Are these sufficient distinctions to characterize it as a species?

* We think there is some mistake in Withering's saying that it is found in "meadows and pastures," as we never understood that it has been found in any situation but amongst moss on walls.

THIS PRESENT NUMBER
OF THE
ENGLISH FUNGI,

DESIGNED PARTICULARLY FROM MOTIVES OF HUMANITY WITH REGARD
TO MY FELLOW CREATURES IN THIS LIFE,

I BEG LEAVE TO DEDICATE

TO THE

REV. HUGH DAVIES, F. L. S.
OF BEAUMARES,

WHOSE KINDNESS HAS MUCH CONTRIBUTED TO ELUCIDATE IT,
AND OF WHOSE HUMANITY AND BENEVOLENCE
I HAVE HAD PLEASING EXPERIENCE:

THAT IT MAY BE ACCEPTED BY HIM AS A SINCERE TOKEN
OF THE MOST LIVELY ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE,
IS THE WISH OF HIS

HUMBLE AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

JAMES SOWERBY.

*No. 2, Mead Place, Lambeth,
April 1st, 1809.*

INTRODUCTION.



SINCE I began the Work, to which I now call the present a Supplement, much has been done in Botany, and many new Genera have been made, especially among the Cryptogamia, and generally with great propriety. It is, however, to be regretted that it is not always so, and attempts at nicer discrimination have given room for descriptions much too particular for certain tribes, especially the Fungi, which vary so much that such very nice discriminators would describe every variety as a distinct species, which has been in part the case with the poisonous *Agaricus Muscarius*; see tab. 130 of this Work. I should not have spoken of it in this place, but for the sake of caution, and as a reason for my not describing the species of this sportive tribe too laboriously. It is from the above reasons, probably, joined by other natural circumstances, that the most exact and learned Authors have made so many species of that so universally acknowledged poisonous Fungus (*Ag. Muscarius*) in which, at first sight, they appear to have outdone the great LINNÆUS, who did not swell his Catalogue by making varieties of this into species, and consequently left an account of this poisonous *Agaric* entire; the circumstance of their now being divided into many species, may tend to mislead and give occasion to the epicure in Fungi to suppose, that only the identical plant described by Linnæus was to be avoided. But to describe this variable tribe, it was necessary that they should be seen in every season and situation, tracing well the different appearances, and taking rather a large scope as to their general characters; for, if we too nicely describe the most perfect specimen, perhaps we shall never see the like again. Thus, while it is very plentiful in a more common appearance as the poisonous Fungus, we shall scarcely be able to recognize it in another state, but think it an wholesome species.

It may also become a cruelty, to describe varieties under different specific names, in as far as it may lead to fatal consequences. In my endeavour to make my work most useful, I had taken in, in general, such varieties only, especially of the well-known species, as should add another example, rather than become a counter-part of another work. For example, of *Agaricus glutinosus* of Curtis's *Flora Londinensis*, I have figured varieties found under different circumstances from those which he has figured, and have added a conical variety to shew one of its extremes, and for the useful purpose of identifying it in the state in which it was gathered, and had nearly proved fatal to a family that had eaten of it, (see tab. 248) as has been the case at Mitcham in Surrey, and Christ-Church in Hants; see description.

I intend to finish models of the more particularly poisonous Fungi, and of those which are edible, to prevent, as far as possible, future mistakes, for the use of the Public, and request those who have opportunities to help in their investigation, to favour me with information. I hope also that such persons will exert themselves to make the poisonous ones known as much as possible. Every Clergyman, Gentleman, Physician, and Apothecary, or public character looked up to for information, throughout the kingdom, should get acquainted with them for this philanthropic purpose; for which, and for other useful purposes, I have long kept my Collection open for public inspection every first and third Tuesday in each month, from Eleven until Three o'Clock.

T A B. CCCCVII.

AGARICUS virosus*.

A. GLUTINOSUS *Curt. Fl. Lond.*

A. SEMIGLOBATUS *With. and Eng. Fungi.*

THIS Species, (the same as the one cited above) may be equally noxious, under every form in which it may appear. Mr. Dickson, the well-known and excellent Cryptogamist, brought me many specimens, which my experience convinces me belong to this species, and which were the same sort that had fatal effects at Mitcham upon those who eat of them. Of these I have secured drawings, considering it of much importance to make the species well known, and I shall therefore here publish an arrangement of its varieties. I know not how some of them could be taken for Champignons, or what are commonly called Fairy Ring Funguses, which has got them the trivial name of *Orcades*, (not one of the most fortunate as many Agarics form rings; and Mr. Bolton, who I believe was the first to give it this title, has been still more unfortunate in his figure, which is as much like the poisonous as the edible one; and if that figure had been referred to, might account for the fatal mistakes.) I should think it possible that the English term *Scotch Bonnets*, the name under which the Fairy Ring Fungus appears in Ray's Synopsis, derived from the form of the pileus, might also mislead; but our poisonous Agaric is seldom so formed, and is always more brittle than the edible one, and more varied, as I will amply shew in detailing the figures. Fig. 1. has something of the shape of the Agaricus *Orcades* in the pileus, but it has some fuscous seeds on the stem, and is more varied in colour. Fig. 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6. are varieties of the same, gathered at Mitcham, on the spot, by Mr. Dickson and the man who assisted in gathering those which unhappily proved so fatal. No. 7. and 8. are some varieties sent me from North Wales by the Rev. Hugh Davies, who observed that they were like Agaricus semiglobatus, but that the gills were generally on a plane with the rim of the pileus. No. 9. and 10. are other varieties, rather sodden, gathered at Mead Place, having nothing by which it may be distinguished as belonging to this

* I thought such a name would operate as a caution, else I do not like new names.

species, except the little claws of the larger gills. No. 11. is a still more extraordinary variety, being hollow in the centre of the pileus. No. 12. is a variety which, under the circumstances when found, Bulliard, tab. 84, calls *Agaricus nitens*. No. 13. was called *Ag. glutinosus*, by Mr. Curtis, having a glutinous pileus, and the stipes thickened with gluten. No. 14. is the more perfect form; it is frequently found under and agrees with the term *semiglobatus*. No. 15. *a, b, c*, are three lamellæ, or gills, separated to shew their usual shapes; they are nearly white, (more rarely buff,) or snuffy brown, grey, and almost black, and sometimes have a white dusty edge;* and the principal ones have always a permanent membranaceous sort of claw which holds them to the stipes (see tab. 248.; the artist sometimes forgot to make some of them whitish,) but when gathered, separate very easily from the stem and seem to have been always loose, unless very attentively examined. No. 16. a small sodden one, in such a state as to be scarcely recognizable.

Fungi grow best and most perfect, perhaps, after a wet summer, and in dewy mornings many species may be found covered with a substance that has a glutinous appearance, which is totally gone at noon. The same species on a rainy morning may be sodden and swelled without having any glutinous appearance, but this happens most commonly late in Autumn, when they are in a less perfect state. Frequently the direct contrary happens. This, I presume, clearly indicates much difference in the appearance of this most fugacious tribe of vegetables; and to this, in a great measure, is undoubtedly owing that difference in the same Fungus that makes Authors differ so widely, both in description and opinion, as I presume the figures will point out. These from Mitcham are all, no doubt, varieties of the same species, and being chemically examined, exhibited similar substances; and as far as the little we had to make trial upon, they all produced a gluten which is of a peculiar quality, rather insipid to the taste at first, but after a while somewhat strangely acrid in the throat. We intend a further examination the first opportunity. They generally grow from horse-dung.

* This I consider as analogous to Pollen; the seeds being in the blotches of the gills, which I mean to examine further when opportunity occurs, something like Tab. 362.

T A B. CCCCVIII.

CONTAINS figures of other varieties of *Ag. virosus*, having the lamellæ or gills paler than usual. No. 1. has the annulus or ruffle large. No. 2. with a thick stem and the annulus darker on the side towards the gills, pileus with an umbo or rising in the middle. No. 3. a somewhat bulbous long-rooted variety: I have seen the root with fibres an inch long. No. 4. a flat-topped variety. No. 5. with the pileus incurved to the large annulus. No. 6. shrivelling as they do in slow drying, though in quick drying they sometimes crack or turn up. I gathered this sort in Kensington Gardens, in June 1795, and August, 1796; and I observed some boys gathering them for Champignons or *Ag. orcades*, but advised them to throw them away, lest they should eat them. In the Green Park, about the same time, a nursery-maid, seeing me a little curious, asked me about some of those figured in this plate. I gave her, and two little ones that were with her, the same advice; she was, however, confident in her own opinion, that they were good to eat; but I had the satisfaction to see her throw them away when at a distance from me*.

T A B. CCCCIX AND CCCCX.

ÆCIDIUM CANCELLATUM.

CANCELLARIA PYRI.

LYCOPERDON CANCELLATUM. *Jacq. Fl. Aust. t. 17.*

AFTER treating of the Fungi poisonous to the human constitution, it may not be improper to say something of those that affect vegetables and our food. This present has been long a troublesome parasite in many places, and has been the cause of much loss as to the trees which it attacks, as well as in expensive and useless attempts to get rid of it. I think, however, its very nature, like the dry rot, bespeaks an easy cure, but easy cures do not always gain the confidence due to them. I did not dare to give an easy receipt for the cure of the dry-rot, till it was proved to be a good one by Lord

* Every season seems to furnish us with cogent reasons for more particularly attending to this tribe of poisonous Fungi, as well in other countries as in this; a whole family in France died with eating some such Champignons as these a year or two ago. See *Phil. Mag.* vol. 34. p. 395.

Heathfield, who found it succeed. I now may, therefore, venture to give my opinion*.

By my advice, Lord Heathfield caused proper passages for the admission of common dry air, which became an effectual cure, and, I persist in it, that where there is a certain proportion of dry air, these Fungi are not to be found, but only in those seasons when such is natural to the climate. They indicate a certain temperature, like a thermometer, pointing it out when we otherwise do not perceive it; and we may be assured, that a certain degree of moisture and temperature is as necessary for the growth of the Fungus tribe, as any other. The ancients were aware of the effects of certain winds being more or less wholesome; and the architects advised the buildings in the streets to be placed accordingly; and when fetid lakes or any other reasons occurred, to avoid the ill effects with what care they could.

Tab. 409. On June 17, 1807, John Walker, Esq. sent me specimens of the leaves from some wall trees, at his seat at Southgate, on the surface of which grew the present parasite. It covered nearly in this manner a large number of trees. The individual leaves did not appear much affected around it. The yellow margin of the Fungus succeeding the green of the leaves, passes into an orange-colour, on which are numerous bluntish conical projections, often emitting from their centre an orange substance, of a jelly-like appearance, and looking very much like little volcanos; some seem riper, and are nearly black, and the substance at the mouth appears decayed and whitish; and from the transverse section we might suppose them to belong to the Genus *Sphæria*, the inside filled more or less with this substance, forming, from the centre in the upper half of the leaf, while the cuticle and cortex forms the orange or black conical covers; the under side of the leaf is apparently perfect and not at all disturbed. Mr. Walker had the leaves stripped from the trees.

* Vitriol of iron or sulphate of Iron, and other means had been used without success; drying stoves had also been tried, but for want of caution as to the simple means of eradicating the damp, by admitting sufficient dry air, caused it to flourish. Some person offered to prevent the evil effects of this Fungus at half a guinea per foot—an handsome price!

Tab. 410. On October 12, the same year, William Lewis, Esq. sent me from Hendon, the leaves of a Charmontelle pear-tree, which grew against an open fence, the inclination of which was to the South-East. The upper surface of these leaves contained, to all appearance, the same parasite as above, in the older or latter state; and immediately under it, as it were, the lower half of the leaf was swelled into irregular protuberances, more prominent than the conical forms on the opposite side, including in their centres a sort of capsule, which in the more central ones of the group emerges from them more than half its length, the apex of these have a central knob or embossment, from which a number of filaments descend, giving it a somewhat pyriform appearance, a line in length, forming to the base, or being divided in peculiar lines, so as to allow seeds to pass out, which were apparently arranged in order upon them as upon a receptacle.

This Fungus, which grows under the leaves has been considered a distinct species; but from these specimens it seems scarcely doubtful that they are analogous to the dioecious class of plants, and are of one and the same species. Those on the upper side of the leaf might have been considered, if alone, as a *Sphæria*, but as they may belong to the opposite parasite, they must be included as one dioicous species.

Monsieur De Candolle speaks of the upper one as being in points or spots opposite and attendant on the under one. The peculiarities of particular Fungi will afford much entertainment, but proper research would take up more agreeable time than falls to my lot at present.

T A B. C C C C X I.

URED O PORRI.

THIS pretty parasite was found on the waste part of the leaf of a leek, toward the base, and was most conspicuous within the leaf. It is not uncommon, and I believe does not much hurt the growing plant. It seems to burst from under the cuticle like other Uredos, and is composed of a number of round, nearly transparent, light green stiped capsules, each about 1000dth of an inch in diameter, containing apparently bright orange seeds.

It is somewhat remarkable that this kind of parasite grows on living plants, whereas the Sphæriæ and many others are more usually found on decaying or dead vegetables. I presume a little marked attention will point out the way to avoid these evils, which, if such attention be omitted, may occasionally aggregate into a serious evil. We ought to thank Sir Joseph Banks for his account of the Blight in Corn, *Uredo Frumenti*, tab. 140.; and his highly magnified figures. It is a very laudable undertaking for men of fortune to support the more expensive elucidations in Natural History.

We have no doubt of seeds floating in the air, notwithstanding De Candolle's* argument. See Description and Tab. 136 and tab. 348. *Helvella membranacea*, which is attached to living mosses and grasses by a thin film.

* De-Candolle sur les champignons parasites. Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, tome neuvieme, 1807.

T A B. CCCCXII.

Fig. 1.

AURICULARIA ELEGANS.

I HAVE gathered this species several times, and was favoured in the spring of 1809 with some specimens from the New Forest, by my friend Charles Lyell, Esq. The present very elegant specimen, with which I was favoured in May last, from near Alcester, by Thomas Purton, Esq. corresponds with all the others, and seems to confirm its title to being considered a new species. It divaricates more or less from a centre in larger or smaller segments of circles, with occasional elevations, having a very white, fine woolly or cottony surface, neatly bordered near the extremity, with generally one, sometimes two black lines. The under side is brownish, covered with a greyish bloom, corrugated nearly like the upper side, as it is rather thin. It is sometimes imbricated in much larger clusters than this figure, and is often more confused.

Fig. 2.

LYCOPERDON PERTUSUM.

This Lycoperdon with which I was favoured by Dr. Smith, was gathered by him, among moss, on the stem of a beech in Bisham Wood, Berkshire.

It is remarkable for bursting extremely raggedly, and having a number of holes in it, at first sight looking very much like insects holes; it is also generally so weak, that it becomes almost pendant by the root.

Fig. 3.

TRICHIA.

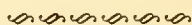
THIS Trichia-like parasite grew from a decaying bulb in the parlour of Richard Cotton, Esq. in Duke Street, St. James's Square. Perhaps its construction might warrant its being made into a new genus. The top is a nearly crustaceous, orbicular, dark grey envelopment, open at the under side round the stipes; it is lined with a softer substance inside opposite to a ball attached to the simple dark stipes, and to which are attached hairs in clusters, with a little swelling to each, which seem to hold the seeds in the form of a black powder. The heads are sometimes upright, and sometimes nodding.

I think it is figured by some old Author, but I cannot recollect where.

T A B. CCCCXIII.

AGARICUS SUBCANTHARELLUS.

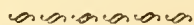
THERE seemed a necessity for figuring this perhaps unfavourable variety of *Agaricus cantharellus*. It seems to possess most of the characters belonging to that Fungus, yet few persons recognize it; first, because it is always poor and thin, and next, because it has rather an unpleasant odour; whereas *Ag. cantharellus* is thick and fleshy, generally whiter within, and of a pleasant odour; see Description and Tab. 46. It is not uncommon in our woods in Autumn.



T A B. CCCCXIV.

AGARICUS FIBROSUS.

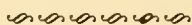
THIS elegant Fungus was sent me by Miss Rackett from Keynston wood, near Spetisbury, Dorsetshire, in the autumn of 1808. It does not agree with any species I remember to have seen. The stipes is cracked, showing its fibrous texture; the pileus is somewhat fibrously striated on the upper margin; it rises to an umbo, where it is a little cracked into small tessera; the umbo is of a full fox colour, and becomes delicately lighter towards the edge; it is internally whiter. The lamella are rather deep, partly fixed by a kind of claw, in three or four sets, deep fox colour; stipes pale, whitest at the top and bottom, inclining to bulbous. The blush-colour in the crack is the commencement of decay. The specimens soon became covered with *Mucor*, which spread over the gills and pileus very full and finely thready, sometimes branching, and with little ovate vesicles, all of a light fawn colour.



T A B. CCCCXV.

AGARICUS INCRASSATUS.

I RECEIVED this and others of a similar description by the same favour as the last, August 16, 1810. The stipes is ruggedly hollow, and in some more swollen than in the figure; the lamella rather broad and thin, and in three or four sets. Pileus thin, more or less of a pale fawn colour.

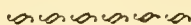


T A B. CCCCXVI.

AGARICUS COMPACTUS.

MISS RACKETT gathered this in Keynston wood, Aug. 22, 1810. It seems to me distinct from every species I can

find described, I therefore take upon me to distinguish it by a trivial name. The present figure is of the middle size, and has the general character of the species; some of the specimens were smaller, and some nearly twice the size. Stem cylindrical, nearly solid and central, about half the width of the pileus, and about twice as long as it is thick, flecked with a warm brown as far as to where the pileus was attached, then whiter; white and blush-coloured within, probably it has sometimes a rugged or cobwebby annulus. A few obscure brown radicles. Gills about three in the set, scarcely fixed, pale buff, with a blush shade more or less conspicuous, curving with the pileus at the margin. Pileus bluntly bossed curving inwards at the margin, flecked with a fine warm brown and somewhat viscous, white within, and rather thick.



T A B. CCCCXVII.

AGARICUS LANATUS.

I GATHERED these on the delightful Mount Edgecumbe in August, 1812, where I had the most elevated pleasure I ever felt in this life, in contemplating the sublime ways of Providence, every aspect, hill and dale, bespoke its contrivance, a charming lesson for mortals, that

“Nought was made in vain, or not for admirable ends!”

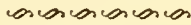
It was perhaps the more felt from the chance that brought me to Plymouth, (viz.) to inspect H. M. S. the Queen Charlotte, with a view to ascertain, if possible, what might be advisable to prevent the spreading of the Fungi, &c.* I was thus brought to ascertain a new species of the Fungus tribe; it grew on a few dead branches of a hard or rough grown Sloe-bush, evidently roughened by its peculiar aspect at certain seasons, and liable occasionally to premature decay, thus becoming food for a parasite, a pretty little Agaric with a rather solid cylindrical pithy stipes thinnest at the top, brown outside with woolly fibres, lighter within: lamella in threes, partly fixed, broadish for the size, whitish brown: pileus rather thin, involute at the edges, semi-orbicular, and thickly covered with brown tufted or pointed bundled woolly fibres.

* I presume this was the era of the worst examples of the want of due and proper attention to the management of wood: the Ship was saved by my advice. I think much pains has since been taken by individuals, I hope according with my theory, without mistaking the principles.

T A B. CCCCXVIII.

AGARICUS BOLETIFORMIS.

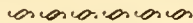
THIS remarkable Fungus was found in great abundance in Nov. 1812, chiefly on unsquared deals in a Thames Dock, certainly unfit from its aspect for preserving wood, and I presume the wood had been unseasonably committed to the water? The Fungus is without stipes or sessile, attached somewhat centrally or by the back, governed by the circumstances of the position of the wood, and even becomes inverted when the wood gets turned up by the tide, as occasionally happens. The lamellæ spread from one or more centres, or from a central continuing line, often inosculating into labyrinthiform order; there are some pores like a Boletus, generally light or dark brown. The pileus is rather thin fibrous, corrugated or with varied segments of circles like plush, velvet, or tufty hairs, &c. deepest brown towards the centre, and lighter at the edges; sometimes the edge is bordered with nearly white. The inside leathery fibrous, of a fine Ochre or Rhubarb colour.



T A B. CCCCXIX.

BOLETUS SOLIDUS.

STIPES solid, round, thickest at the base, white, partly reticulated with fine thready veining towards the upper part, and becoming finer and browner, with impressions of the pores at the top, whitish inside. Pores rounding from the stipes, or what is called loose, very deep, or thick and massive, rather angulated. Pileus thick, roundly imbossed, tapering at the edge, which is rather involute, somewhat largely undulating, light brown at the top, white within, sometimes changing to light brown the day after gathering, changes red when cut. Gathered in Hainault Forest, Essex, August 25, 1810.

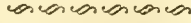


T A B. CCCCXX.

BOLETUS LACTIFLUUS, *With.* 320. *var.* *Schæff.* 133?

STIPES irregularly cylindrical, varying at the base, somewhat flecked with brown on the lower part, yellowish upwards, solid. Pores rather irregular, thinly placed and fixed to the stem, yellow or yellowish brown. Pileus broadly embossed, chesnut-brown, extremity incurved, thin, produced

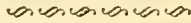
a little beyond the pores. Odour like that of *Agaricus ulmarius*; it exudes a yellowish juice from the pores when fresh. Gathered by Miss Rackett in August, 1810.



T A B. CCCCXXI.

BOLETUS FUSCO-ALBUS.

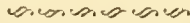
STIPES thickest at the base, with a few fibres; often clumsy, sometimes tapering, with dark brown ruggedly reticulated flecked sides; white or brownish beneath; inside white, sometimes changing to brown, or even black on exposure by cutting in the air, especially if in a tender state or bruised. Pores in a thick mass, rounding from the stipes, nearly white; single pores fine, often scarcely discernible. Pileus rounding, rather thick, light or dark brown. The larger specimen was gathered by Miss Rackett in Dorsetshire, and the smaller ones I gathered in Hainault Forest, where I saw larger ones, but not good specimens.



T A B. CCCCXXII.

BOLETUS RUGOSUS.

I FIRST received this species from my Friend, James Brodie, Esq. found near Forres, and since from Miss Fanshaw, who has made an excellent drawing, showing pretty tints of lilac and light purple. It is, however, chiefly whitish and corky, solid, and the rugged parts lightish brown, or having a scorched appearance. These rugged parts seem to be the partly concentrating and sometimes divaricating edges of the plant, owing to its mode of growth: towards the base it is rudely forked, and of a dark colour, mingled with the mould.



T A B. CCCCXXIII.

BOLETUS IRREGULARIS.

FOUND growing on pine leaves near Brodie house, by Forres, by James Brodie, Esq. to whose friendship I am so much indebted. Pores small, shallow, and irregularly placed in hollows under the thin, irregular, but plainer surface. Pileus bluntly lobed, and placed one part over another, inosculating, and forming sinuses and arches, tiles and caps, and otherwise sportive, with some concentric risings, smooth, not shining, some parts downy; edges and under side fawn-coloured.

T A B. CCCCXXIV.

BOLETUS RESUPINATUS.

FOUND under an open shed at Battersea, August, 1801. The singular pink coloured vermicular appearance of the pores attracted notice, and the pileus being strongly rooted in the ground appeared equally strange. Such pores as were rounder were inversely tiled in order next the others, and the pileus was more or less interspersed with largish holes in the whiter thicker substance. The piece at the bottom is a little enlarged, to show the shallow, somewhat labyrinthiform pores, and the pileus white and irregularly thickened.

T A B. CCCCXXV.

LYCOPERDON CAPSULIFERUM.

THIS may not strictly correspond with the Generic Character of Lycoperdon, (opening at the top, seeds fixed to filaments connected with the inner coat of the Fungus or plant). It is the only specimen I have seen, and was apparently broken, yet the top appeared to be tender, and to become naturally softer than the other parts, as the capsules seemed to be dissolved, losing their character and becoming powder. It was, however, strong and very rugged, but the congeries of seeds, if I may so call them, were enveloped or compressed into forms laying by each other, giving a reticulated appearance in some directions, being mostly rather oblong, and of a dark brown colour. The smaller part towards the base is of a yellowish hue, and looks like pollen bursting from something analogous to anthers, thus it reminds us of a fig, which includes two sorts of fructification. With a very high power the woolly seed-like appearances at Fig. d. presented themselves, towards the top they were least distinct, seeming more powdery, in the middle most distinct, and below less ripe.

The late Mr. Jackson found this curious specimen on the top of Highgate Hill, about ten Years since. I know of no Genus that quite corresponds with this, but as in general contour it resembles Lycoperdon, I expect it would most likely be looked for under that title, and may remain in that Genus for the present. It has, however, been figured under the title *Pisolithus arenarius*, *Fungi Niskiensis de Alberti XVII. 82.*

T A B. CCCCXXVI.

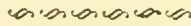
TUBER MOSCHATUM. *Bulliard.*

GATHERED by Miss Fanshaw in Nork Park, near Epsom. As it seems to be the same as Bulliard's, and not knowing it otherwise, I am glad to add it to the list of British Fungi. It differs from *Tuber album*, E. F. 310, in being less smooth and black, and from *Tuber cibarium*, E. F. 309, in being destitute of ornamental corrugations. The cut figure shows the seeds ripening, the darker part the seeds more ripe and spreading over the surface.

T A B. CCCCXXVII, numbered CCCCXXV,
FIG. 1 and 2.

PEZIZA CRISPA.

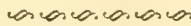
THIS specimen was sent from near Alcester, by Thomas Purton, Esq. in May, 1810. Being usually found dry, it is crumpled and crowded, so as scarcely to look like a Peziza, but upon being wetted, naturally or otherwise, it reassumes its proper form of a cup. It is of a dark umber brown colour, and smoothish within; lighter, greyer, and a little rough outside. Grows under the epidermis on Elm, I believe.



T A B. CCCCXXVIII.

PEZIZA POLYMORPHA. *With. &c.*

NOT unusual in Autumn on stumps of Oak, solitary or grouped, laying in damp places. It is tremulous when fresh, pear-shaped when young, of an ochraceous brown a little flecked, forming a concave apex, which dilates to a cup, of a dark brown or black colour as it grows older; it continues to expand till it protrudes its seed, which it does from a sort of capsule or pores, holding eight seeds each, from which circumstance Hedwig makes it an Octospora; it still continues spreading and flattening, its surface becoming more or less wrinkled when it is either eaten by insects, rots or dries to a small hard black wrinkled mass, as figured on the small specimen.



T A B. CCCCXXIX.

RHIZOMORPHA IMPERIALIS.

IN 1806, this parasite was discovered growing in Elm pipes at Weymouth, under rather peculiar circumstances, having completely stopped up the pipes, and prevented the water from passing them. It is altogether rather tough, and is composed of a whitish pith, looking like cotton, and a rather rugged dark brown bark or rind, which is apt to break transversely at right angles, and to split longitudinally. It extends to a great length, perhaps an hundred or more feet; Lady M. Markham sent me a moderate sized piece, which measured between thirty and forty feet; it is branched, the branches being very long, irregular, and simple. It appears to differ from any before figured, and in consequence of its magnitude I have called it Imperialis. The Rev. W. Kirby brought me some small pieces very similar to it, in March, 1802, from a water-pipe that had been taken up near Westminster Bridge, but it had scarcely any pith. The lustre of both is nearly silky outside; the larger branches are of the darkest brown; the inside of the bark rather lighter than the outside.

T A B. CCCCXXX.

RHIZOMORPHA STOKESII.

FOUND in the Chalk at the Sand-pits at Blackheath Hill, by Charles Stokes, Esq. in 1811. It is in flat reticulated entangled masses, the main stems compressed, forming various angles, and the shoots and branches nearly at right angles, rounded, and bluntly ended. The Chalk sometimes adheres to the roughish or more wrinkled surface of the main branches. The whole plant is of a dull foxy brown colour.



T A B. CCCCXXXI. FIG. 1.

RHIZOMORPHA HARRIMANNI.

MAIN stems irregularly angular, brittle, bark or outside breaking frequently at right angles, giving it a bugle necklace form; outside dull brown; inside white, cottony, tough; branches long, continuous, undulating. Found in the Mines in the neighbourhood of Keswick by Mr. Crosthwaite, and sent in July, 1806, by the Rev. J. Harriman. No fruit discoverable.

FIG. 2.

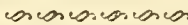
RHIZOMORPHA VARIEGATA.

FOUND three feet under ground at Reading in Berks. Stems long, round, nearly uniform in thickness; smaller branches placed in bundles, lighter coloured than the larger ones; the smallest lighter still, with a silky lustre. The whole crowded; little or no pith, and no fruit discoverable.

FIG. 3.

RHIZOMORPHA MARTINI

CONSISTS of very fine rounded threads, branching in all directions, mostly serpentine, extremely attenuated and hair-like, matted so as to resemble wool or cotton, or tufted hair; brown in texture, brittle, and woody, bark-like. Mr. Martin found this in large masses in some of the deepest Mines in Derbyshire, and sent it from Buxton. I name it in respectful commemoration of the assiduous Author of "Outlines of the Extraneous Fossils," &c.



T A B. CCCCXXXII.

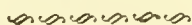
FIBRILLARIA VINARIUS.

The mouse-skin eask Byssus. *Dillenius Tab. 1. Fig. A.*

I COULD not resist saying something more about my Tab. 387, Fig. 3, and recanting something of what I have said

about it, as I do not now think it belongs to *Boletus hybridus*, “promoting putrefaction, dissolving and destroying the hardest wood.” *Linn.* but as probably *Byssus septica*, which is promoted by putrefaction, and caused by rotten hoops on pipes of wine, &c. and is never white or like *Dillenius*, tab. 1, fig. 9. *Withering’s* variety 2 is distinct, and the proper species growing on wine casks, and the hoops, &c. in wine cellars, as well as in ale and beer cellars.

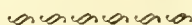
It is apparently composed of minute fibres, closely matted together, and partly covered with fine dust, and grows in masses of the size of a pea, an acorn, a walnut, or spreading, and is in cellars or vaults, attached to the sides and ceilings, hanging in large accumulated masses of several feet wide; scopiform, clawed, fingered, and in inosculating or fanciful shapes. It is very tender, burns when dry like touchwood. It is of a greenish brown when small, and blacker when older and more massive. The smaller lumps, if thrown when fresh against any thing, stick to it.



T A B. CCCCXXXIII.

FIBRILLARIA PULVERULENTA.

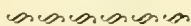
THIS was found three feet under ground, on rotten wood, near Reading in Berks, in April, 1809; it appears more compact than the last, more powdery, and of a rather redder brown; otherwise the fibres, when magnified, scarcely differ from it.



T A B. CCCCXXXIV.

FIBRILLARIA CORTICINA.

THIS I have found on the inner and outer sides of the bark of trees, covering it in wide, black, fibrous, cloth-like patches, the sixth of an inch thick. *Sphæria bombardica*, tab. 372, fig. 4, often accompanies it on the outside of the bark. Kensington Gardens, Hornsey Wood, &c. in autumn.



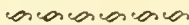
T A B. CCCCXXXV.

TRICHIA METEORICA.

TREMELLA METEORICA. *Linn. Gmel. 2. 1446. Persoon.*

THE utility of figuring this under this title will be obvious, seeing the nature of the substance, and how it has misled, and still may mislead, and that it may be the means of coming to a more perfect knowledge of it. There are various Genera among the Cryptogamia which have a mucilaginous and tremulous beginning, very different from their more advanced and latter state, and these when gathered in their young state dry and become of a horny texture as gelatinous substances do, but when suffered to arrive at maturity, not only

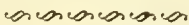
assume a very different appearance, so as not to be recognizable, but actually assume a different chemical character. Such are several of the Trichiæ, and I suspect this to be very nearly related to *Trichia nuda*, tab. 50, which I have detected very nearly in this state in Kensington Gardens and the Grove, Lambeth. Thus if this substance is found and watched, perhaps a few hours or the next day may have completed its change to such a state in which it may be recognized; at present it appears to be beginning to form into lengthened heads, leaving a part for the stipes, like a very close congeries of unripened *Trichia nuda*, and it has apparently surrounded stalks, leaves, &c. copiously as *Trichia nuda* often does. It burns with a vegetable, and not an animal scent, as also does *Tremella nostoc*, *English Botany*, 461. Frog-spawn, either with or without the little embryo which has been taken for the seeds, may be detected by this means, as when burnt it has the smell of burnt bones. My highly esteemed and ingenious friend, the Rev. H. Davies, has greatly elucidated this subject in *Welsh Botany*, pages 115, 116, 117.



T A B. CCCCXXXVI.

SPHÆRIA MULTICAPSULA.

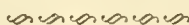
MR. Thomas Purton sent me this from Alcester on the 2nd of Nov. 1810. It is in the aggregate, a flattish or conical, somewhat spreading mass, deep brown, and a little rugged externally: mouths of the capsules obsolete: when cut laterally it is very black, and the spherules appear crowded in two or three irregular tiers above each other, and are about the size of the air-vessels in the wood which are dry and blackish in its vicinity, and look nearly like a continuance of it.



T A B. CCCCXXXVII.

SPHÆRIA PEDUNCULATA. *Dicks.* 4. 27.

DR. ABBOT was so kind as to send me specimens of this in April, 1805, from Bedford. The species comprehends *Sphæria pedunculata* and varieties bicapitated in the usual state of monoicous plants, either with peduncles or sessile, besides the longer rhizomorphous looking stipes and root. I suspect it may possibly be thought a sportive variety of *Sphæria hypoxilon*, tab. 55, as well as *S. ramosa*, tab. 395. One of the specimens had a roughly tuberous base.



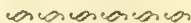
T A B. CCCCXXXVIII.

See TAB. 420, lower figures.

SPHÆRIA FLUENS.

MY kind friend Charles Lyell, Esq. sent me this some time since from the New Forest. It seems to flow in cracks of the

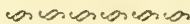
bark of trees with conspicuously rich yellow and orange or reddish variegated lustre, in lengthened continuous or shorter broken patches. When examined with a microscope it appears rising in the cracks or hollows in elongated capsules or spherules, sometimes emitting a thick mucilaginous liquid more copious than the capsule, and sometimes it is contracted to dryish cups, as if it had had a seed or powder. The magnified section shows this.



T A B. CCCCXXXIX.

PUCCINIA Buxi.

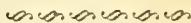
BOX-HILL, so famous for the *Buxus sempervirens*, E. B. 1341, produced this parasite rather plentifully. It forms under the skin of the leaf like most *Aecidium*s. It has, however, only a rugged broken border, and not any regular notches or serratures. The seed, when highly magnified, appears to be included in numerous stiped double capsules about 1000th of an inch in diameter, and of an ochraceous brown.



T A B. CCCCXL.

GRANULARIA VIOLE.

MY son, J. D. C. Sowerby, who brought the last specimen from Box-hill, brought me this from Dorking on the 11th of August, 1814. It was the apparent cause of a very swollen peduncle (three or four diameters bigger than usual) to the leaves, now and then forming in little black looking spots outside and within, which on examination with a magnifier only exposed little clusters of minute spherulate granulae, those in the centre brown, and those on the sides lighter. These or other small parasites belong more or less to all known plants.



ADDITIONAL OBSERVATION ON

TAB. 387, FIG. O.

I SOMEHOW forgot to mention these three rings of colour. In the description of that plate I noticed the commencement of Fungus matter, and meant to show that colour in wood sometimes preceded it; yellow perhaps oftenest, gray or bluish next, and crimson, sometimes alone and in succession; and that the beginning of decay in various subjects might be thus indicated. I have, however, met with those who have considered the first and last as indications of soundness in wood, at the same time as it has been the cause of extensive mischief and expensive loss.





Ag. Tremula Scop.

Icon. Fung. Europ. Tab. 10. Fig. 1.

Ag. Tremula Scop. Fung. Europ. Tab. 10. Fig. 1.



Ag. corticalis ♂

in 1799 published by ...

Ag. Mycena corticalis Fr H E 153
Variety





Ag. giganteus Sw

This is the same figure of
Paxillus giganteus Fr. & S. 461
 but the stem is not so thick

Fr. 1830. published by J. Burchell London.
 (Fr. 1830) *giganteus* Sw





Ag. listeri var.

Agaricus listeri (Fr.) Fr.

Agaricus listeri (Fr.) Fr. &
Lycoperdon 429



Ag. carneorum edw

Ag. Colly. maculatus Fr H. E 112

1849 175. Illustrated by P. Harvey London.



A. caesarea Sw

Marasmius oreades W

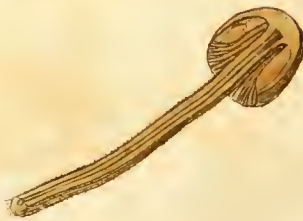


Ag. semiglobatus L

in. collatione, Fruct. Linn.

other figs = *Ag. Stropharia, semiglobatus* Fr

1. 2. 3 *Ag. similanaculus* Fr H.E



Ag. pilipes Dougl

Agaricus pilipes

Monestien des Fr Hym Sur 38



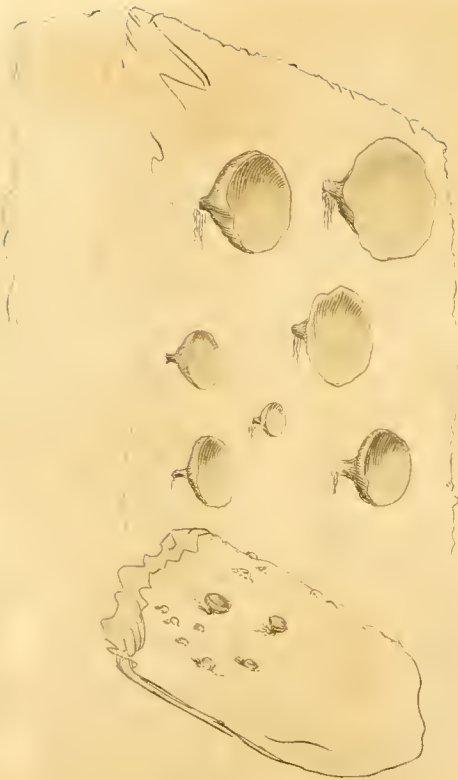
Boletus rubicarius con

et. cond. auct. F. L. L. L.

13. *lupinus* var. Fr. H. E. 571

I doubt if there is any other else than 13. lupinus
with hollow for stem





Jun 4. 1850. University of London. Garden.
Pizza murata 200



Hyemum coralloides 5

In *Ann. Bot. Soc. Lond.* 1842

By Her. Gr.



Clavaria vermicularis



Clavaria vermicularis L. H. E. 374
Jan 21 1800 Published by J. Stenby London.

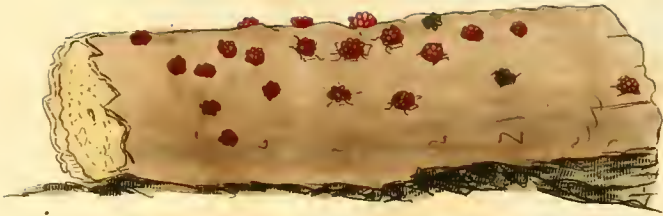
Mostly yellow, sometimes reddish form
occasional with purple, unless
var. *vermicularis*



Sphaerium sanguinea Sow

Sphaerium sanguinea Sow

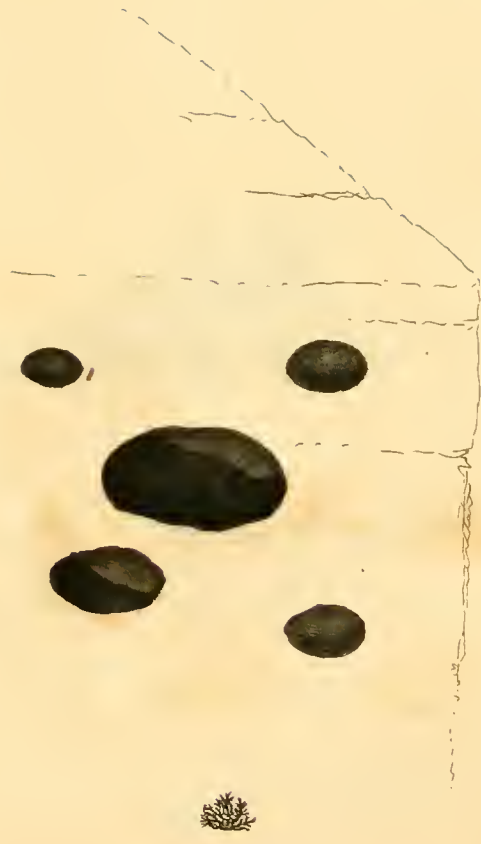
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



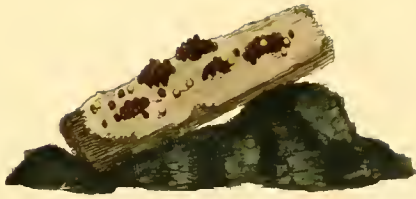
Handwritten text, likely a Latin description or classification of the illustrated plant parts.



Spl. ...
... ..



Lycoperdon geliporum Tou



Asplenium nidus L.



Tachia alba L.



Jan 11 1860. Illustrated by J. Swainson. London.

Tortricaria nufans ♂
Tortricaria nufans





Ag congregatus Sw

May. 1833. Greville & J. F. Cooke & London

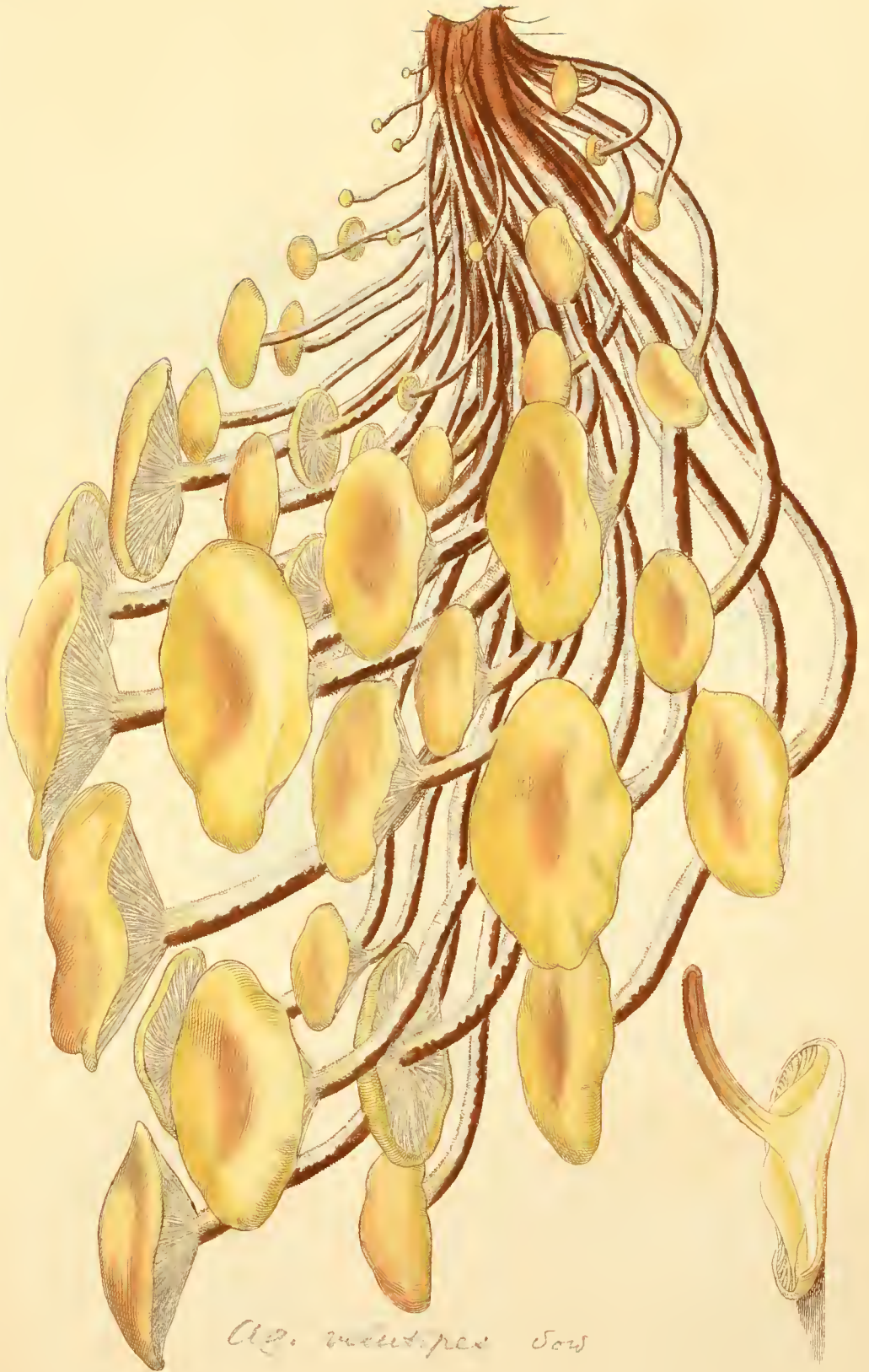
Exhib. in London 2r H E 326



Ag. sterocorarius Sw

comatus Fr

Coprinus comatus Fr N. E. 324



Ag. ventricosa Sow

263,
dubia





Ag. aruginosus var.

Ag. aruginosus. Fr. & St. var.



Bolita lutea Fr.

Botan. Mon. 7, t. 5, 497



Rhizoglyphus squamosus Ton

Rhizoglyphus squamosus F. & E.

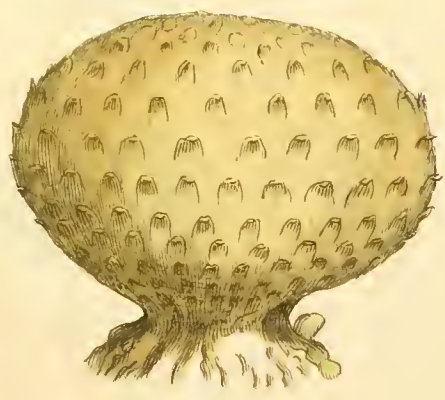
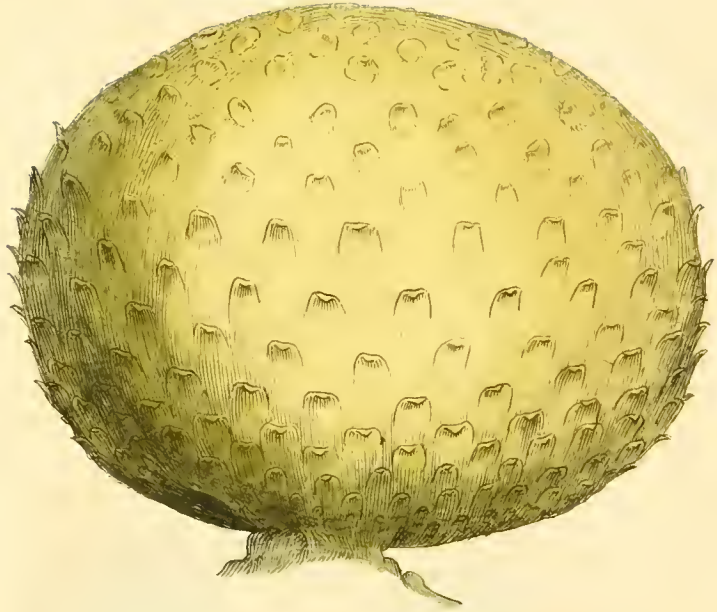
Rhizoglyphus



Stephanopogon, "Vandy" moss

Stephanopogon, "Vandy" moss, 11 E





Lycoperdon aurantatum
Microderma



Wapp. von der Naturf. Society London.

Lycoperdon cervinum Sow.
Elaphomyces



Lyophilobus graniformis S.

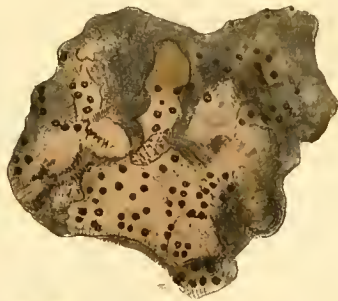




Aph. Lycopodioides Fr
Lycopodium obscurum Fr



Reticularia papillosa L.



aph. romipocinet Sow

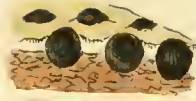


Apha spiculifera L.

May 1. 1801. in the Bay of Bengal. See p. 11

Spizella cyhnaea

275.



Agave mitchellii Torr.
Cultivated in California

276



Clavaria polymorpha 5



Amara herosensis Ton

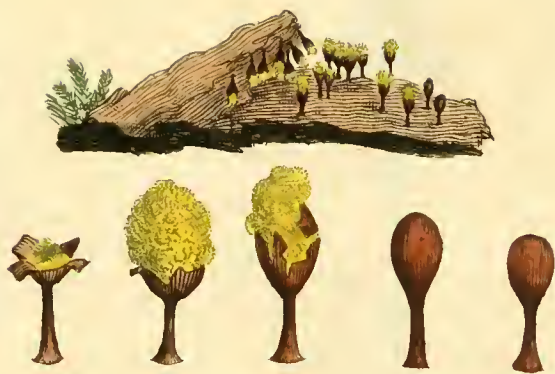
May 1 1880. [unclear]; [unclear]

Amara pitillaris Fr



Clavaria stipitata Fr.

In lower part of page are *Clavaria rugosa* Fr.



Sphaerocarpus fragilis var.



Stictocarpus alba Sw
Spermaria alba Fr



Ag. granulata Sow
Ag. granulata. Fr. + L. 20



Ag. acicula Don

Ag. acicula var. *serotina*



Ag. monstratus Sow

Described by Berkeley as a distinct species



Ag. ficososus ~
Ag. squamosus ~

Pterota squamosa H. & S.



Ag. fascicularis Fr.



Ag. fascicularis Fr. var.



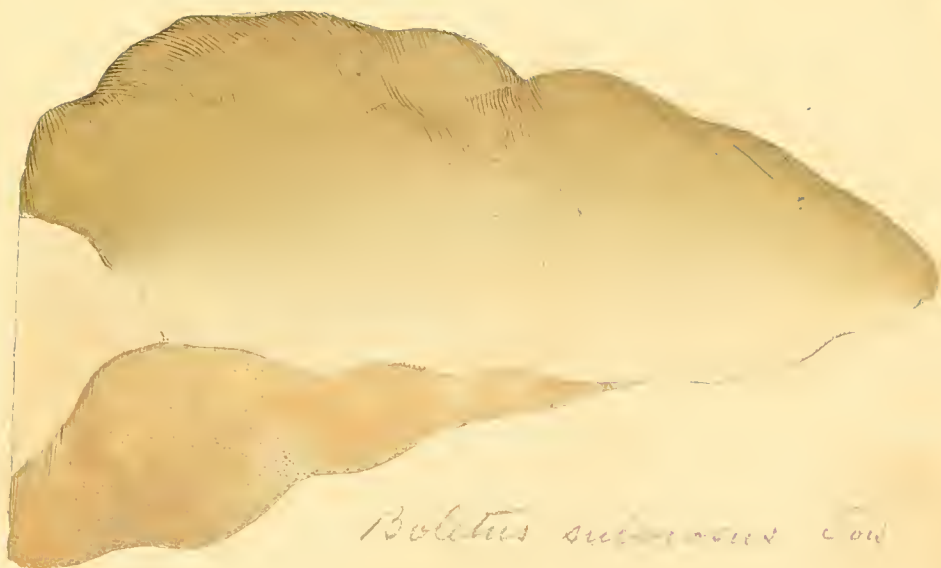
A. muscaria ♂

... *A. muscaria* Fr. by ear
warts disclosed



Ag. racemosus Sow

Ag. (Coll.) racemosus Fr H E 119
 Sclerotoid base not drawn

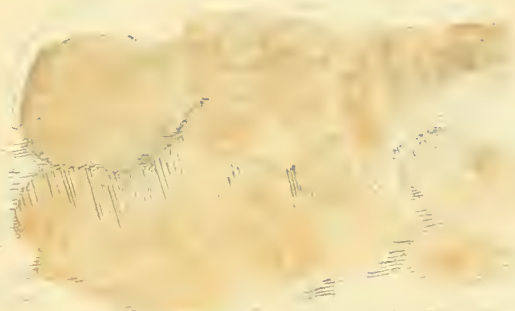


Boletus suberosus C. W.

Fomes cyathinus B. P. H. E. 532

not good





P. hybridus Sow

P. hybridus see W. H. Bur 51



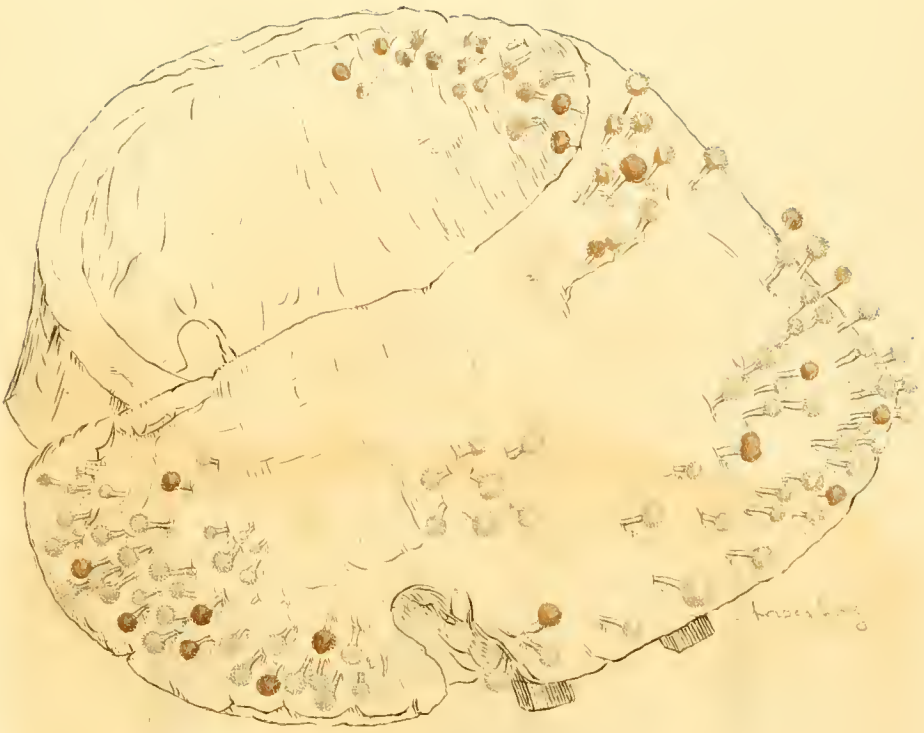
Auricularia cerugata Sow
~~*Alg. confosens*~~

Auricularia cerugata (Sow) N. S. P. 646

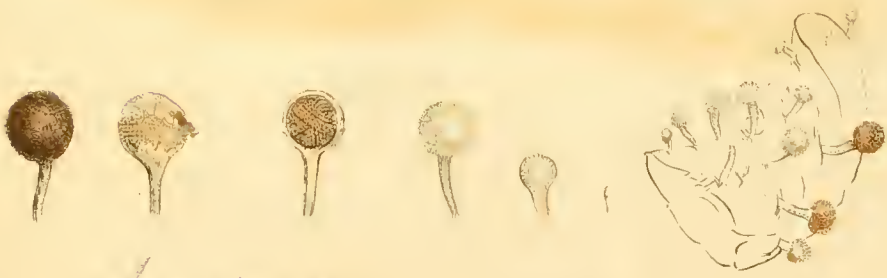


Muriculaxia curantiana Fr





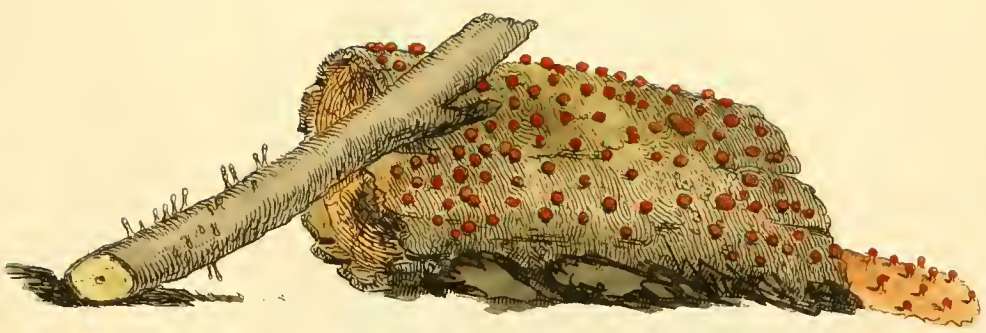
Linnaeus



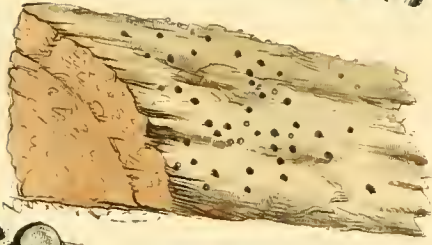
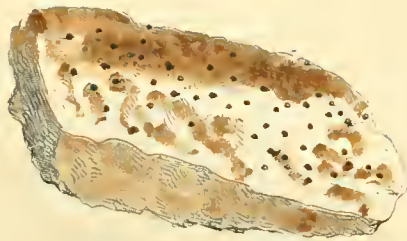
Lycopodium equinum Sow
Myxogonia equina Fr



Clavaria apothylla
Mitrella paludosa Fr



Leucaria coccinea J. W.



spec. communis S



Aph. subcylindrica S



Sph. floriformis C



Rhizomorpha dichotoma 5





Rhizomopha spinosa E



Mucor arachnoides &
Pilobolus



Ag. appressatus Saw

June 1 1801. Described by J. Sowerby, London.

Ag. Boreo-appressatus P. B. 500



Ag. rotunda E

Jan^y 1, 1801 Published by J^ohn Sowerby, London.

Ag. (Myc) rotunda Fr. N. S. 153



Agaricus octabreus Sow
 see Berk. in Cooke's Illustrations

Jan 1. 1801. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

new specimens
 Rowlett base



Ag. Georgei Sow

Jan^r 1. 1801. Published by Jas^s Sowerby, London.

Ag. Rosolictus, ramalis H. A. L.

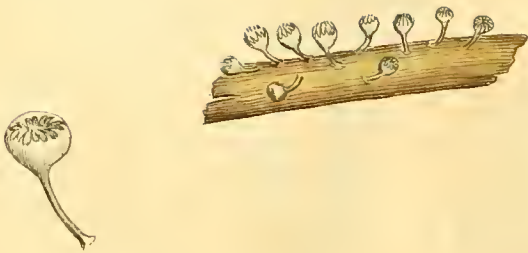




Ag. campestris L.

Jan. 1 1801. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

Agaricus campestris L. H. E.



Jan^y 1 1801 Published by J. Sowerby, London.

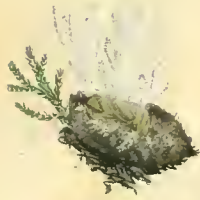
Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, partially illegible.



Pez. nigra S. Jan. 1 1801 Published by W. Sowerby, London.

P. clavariacea D.

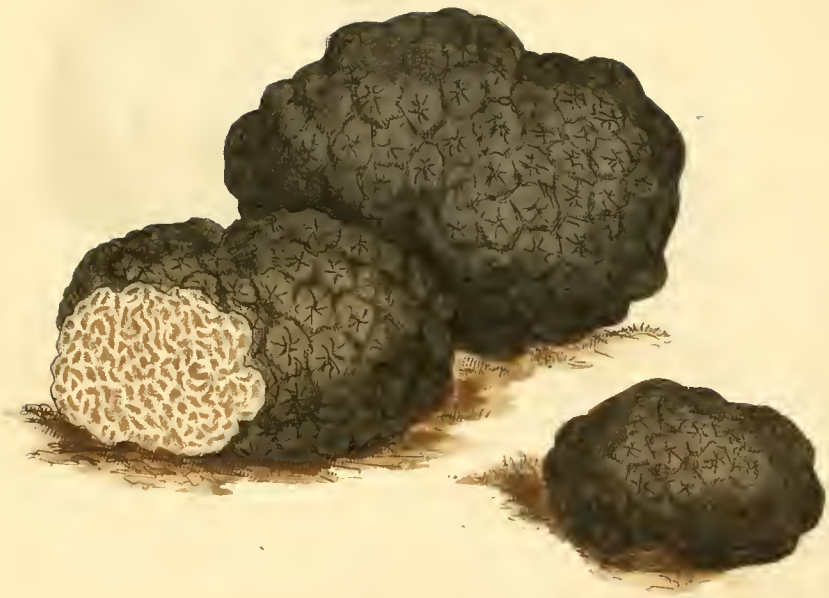
Sphaeria, not *Peziza*



Clavaria farinosa 5.

Jan. 1. 1801. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

Psaria farinosa 7.



Jan. 1 1801. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Tubercularium, Fr



Jan. 1. 1801. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Handwritten text, possibly a title or description, mostly illegible.

Handwritten text, possibly a title or description, mostly illegible.



Lycopodium depressum C





Asplenium nidus L.

Jan. 1 1801 Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

Asplenium nidus

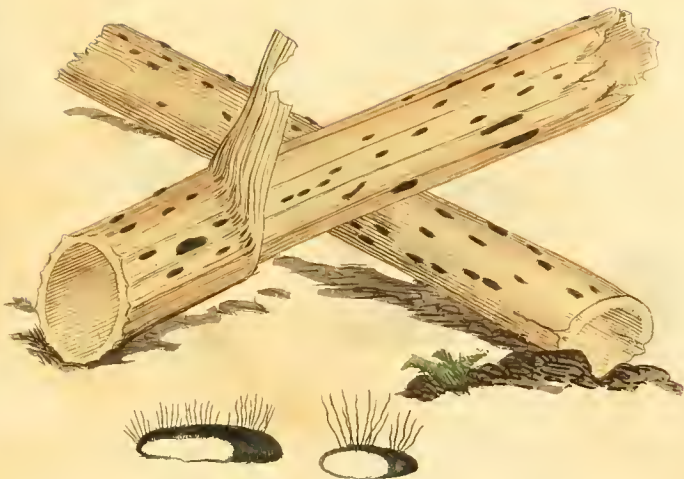




Sycoperdon coliforme S.

Jan 1 1861. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

Geaster axiformis S.



Tafel 1. 1801. Published by J. J. Somerby, London.

Sparganium angustifolium L.



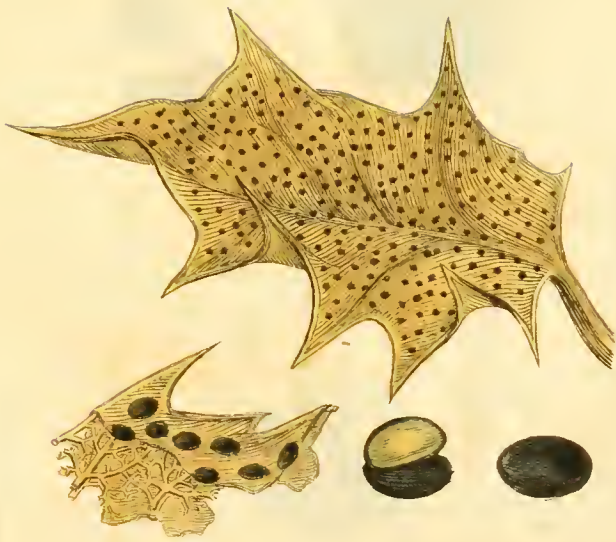
Jan 1. 1801. Published by Jas. Sewerby, London.

Epilachna variegata Linn.



Jan 1 1861 Published by J. S. Werby, London

Spirogyra C



Jan 1 1861 Published by J. S. Sowerby London.

Hydrobia ulvae (Linn.)



Acidium coccineum L.

Tand. 1. 1. 1. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Rosella laciniata L.





Praxtelia cornuta S

Jan 1 1801. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

Praxtelia cornuta.





Urtica aurea ♂



Ag. putrescens ♂

Sept 1 1801. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Ag. (Pez.) septicus Fr H E 179



Ag. muratis S

Sept. 1. 1801 Published by Jas Sowerby, London.

Ag. [Conophalia] muratis ♂ H E 160



Ag. rimovus E

Sept 1 1801 Published by J. Sowerby, London

Agaricus (L.) rimovus Fr H E 232



Ag. appendiculatus S

Sept 1 1844 Published by Jas Sowerby London.

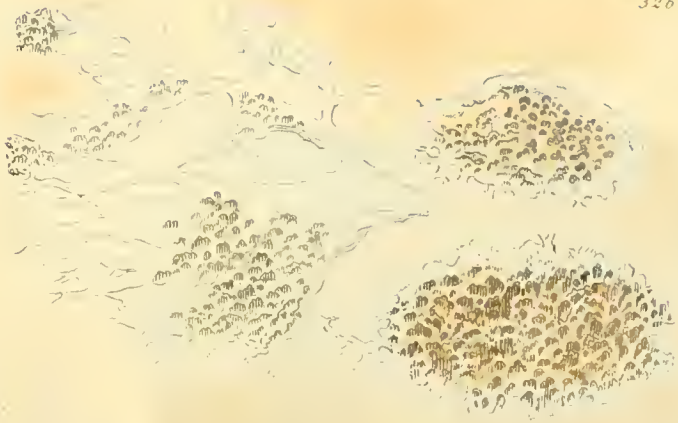
Ag. appendiculatus a. *appendiculatus* Fr
Sowerby 1846



Boletus unicolor S.

Sept. 1 1801. Published by J. Sowerby London.

Dædalea unicolor Fr H.E. 558



Sept. 1851. Discovered by J. L. Sowerby, London.

Physalia physalis Linn. Fries

Physalia physalis Fries 579



Hydnum membranaceum Fr.

Sept. 1. 1801. Published by J. G. Smith, London.

Fr. N. S. 613



Hydnium barbatipes Sow

Sept 1 1801 Published by J. J. Smith, London.

Odontia barbatipes F. H. & 627





Phallus pectinatus Sow

Sept 1 1841 published by J. Sowerby, London

Phallus pectinatus Sow





Phallus incarnatus L.

Sept. 1 1807. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Phallus caninus
Cynophallus caninus Fr.
Mutinus caninus



Sept 1 1801 Engraved by Jas. Sowerby London.

Punica granatum L.





Lycoperdon perlatum Sw.

Sept 1. 1801. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.



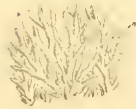
1840 & 1841. Published by J. G. Smith, London.

Samolus acutus DC.



Sept. 1. 1801. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

Senecioia obtusa Sw.
Testillaria quisquiliaris H. K. S. 687



Gr. in hypocotyle

September 1 1851 Published by J. Sowerby, London



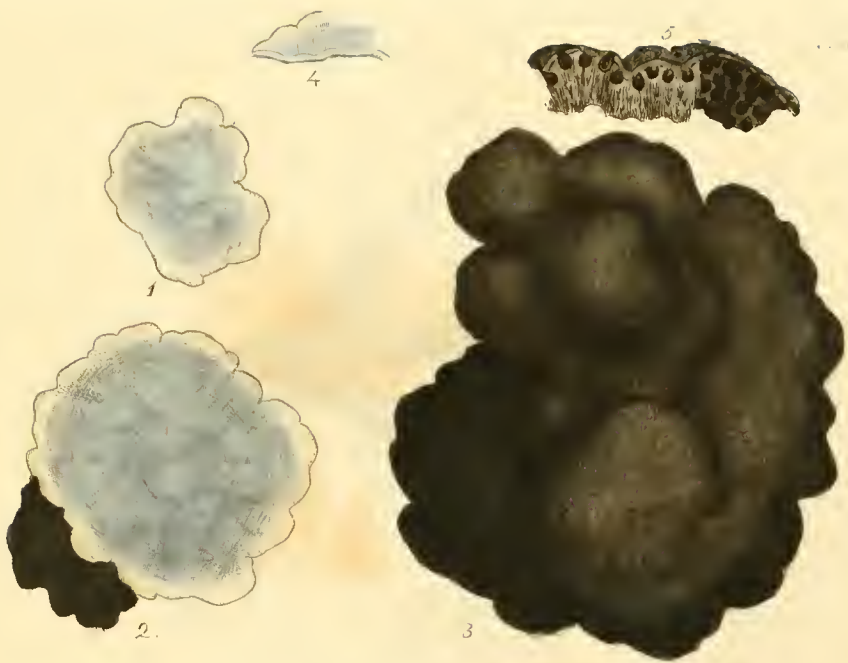
September 1 1801. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London

Spila, arundinacea Sw



September 1. 1801. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Pinus cembra New



Sept. 1861. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Sphaeria acetabula var.
Ustilinia vulgaris Tul.



Sept. 1 1801. Published by J. Sowerby London.

Yucca filamentosa L.



Sept. 1. 1801. Published by Jas Sowerby London.

Arado thlaspi L.

Cystopus caucasicus L.



Ag. horizontalis Sw.

Jan^o 1 1802 Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Ag. Klausonii horizontalis Fr. H-E 356



Ag. inornatus Sw



Jan^y 1. 1802. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

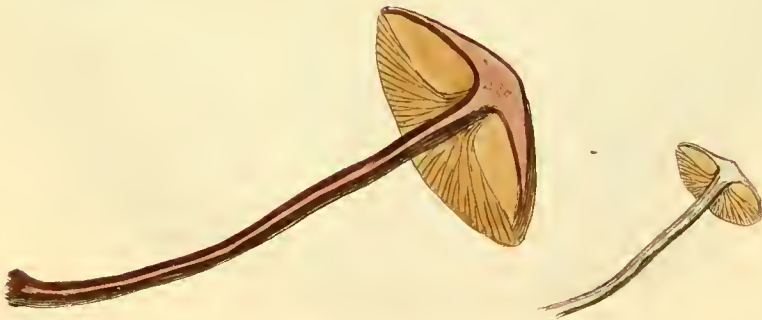
Ag. Clito, inornatus Fr. *Ag. Sw*



Ag. parasiticus (Fr.)

Jan 1. 1802. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Agaricus parasiticus Fr. H. E.



Ag. periclypeus Ten

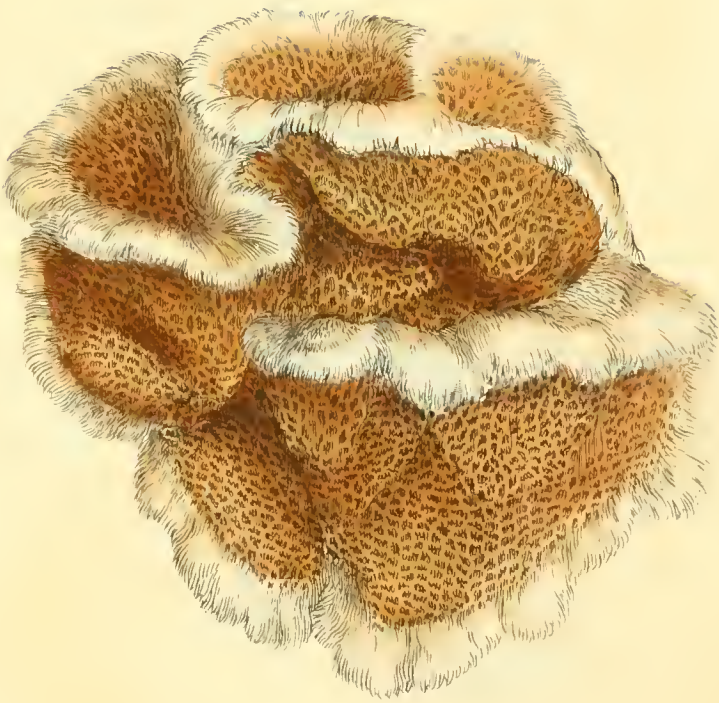
Sept. 1. 1802. Substrat. Ag. periclypeus, Tenore

Ag. Hansoni Cuvierus Fr



Polyporus velutinus Sw
Polyporus hirsutus Fr. A. Eur. 551

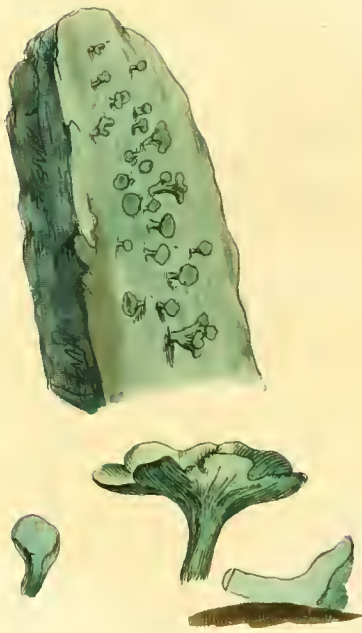
Jan. 1. 1802. Published by J. Sowerby London.



Castanea arborescens L.

Jan. 1, 1852. Published by J. S. Worsby, London.

Merulius lanuginosus Fr. H. E. 592
haec forte pertinet



Jan 1. 1852 Published by J. J. Smith, Jr.

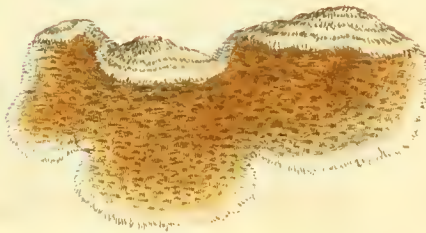
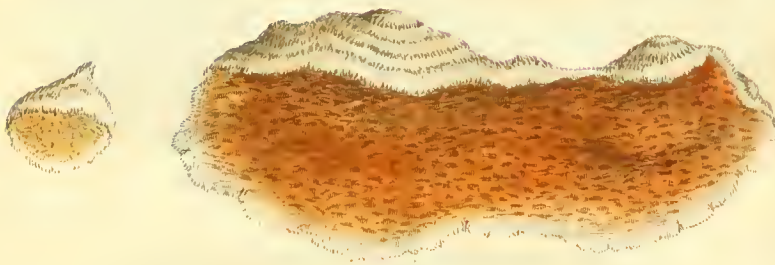
Helotium *arabidensis*
Chroocarpium



Jan: 1 1802 Published by J. Sowerby London.

Selvaia membranacea Scop.

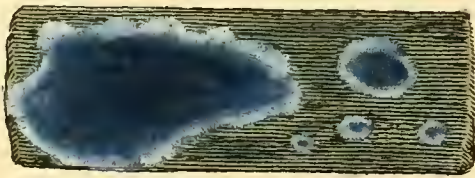
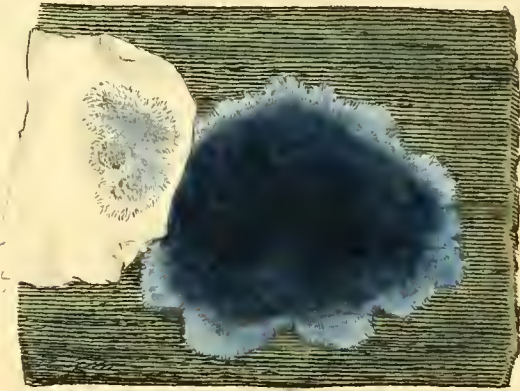
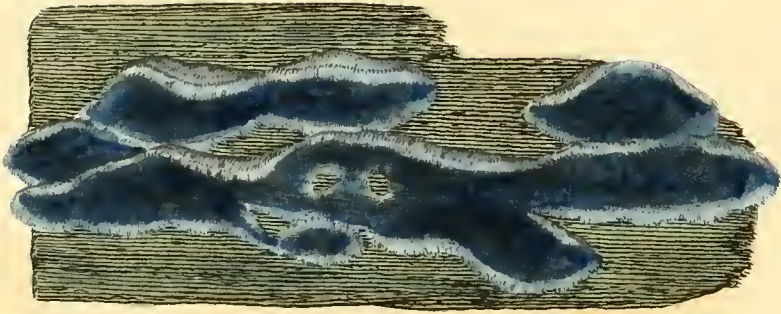
Cantharellus retusus Fr. N. 461



Zinobolus papirina Sow

Jan. 1. 1802. Published by J. Sowerby London.

Merulius aurum Fr H E 592



Auricularia prostrata 502

Tab. 1 1802 Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Corticium caeruleum 51



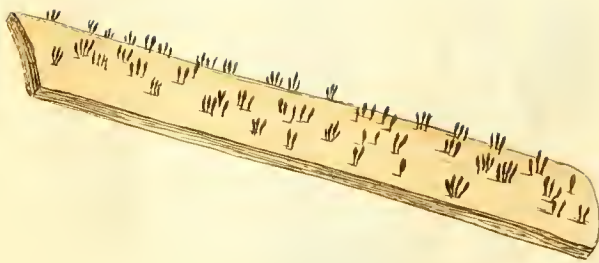
Jan 1, 1892. Published by J. S. Sowerby, Toronto

C. dominica J. S.



Ant 1 1802 Published by J. Sowerby, London.

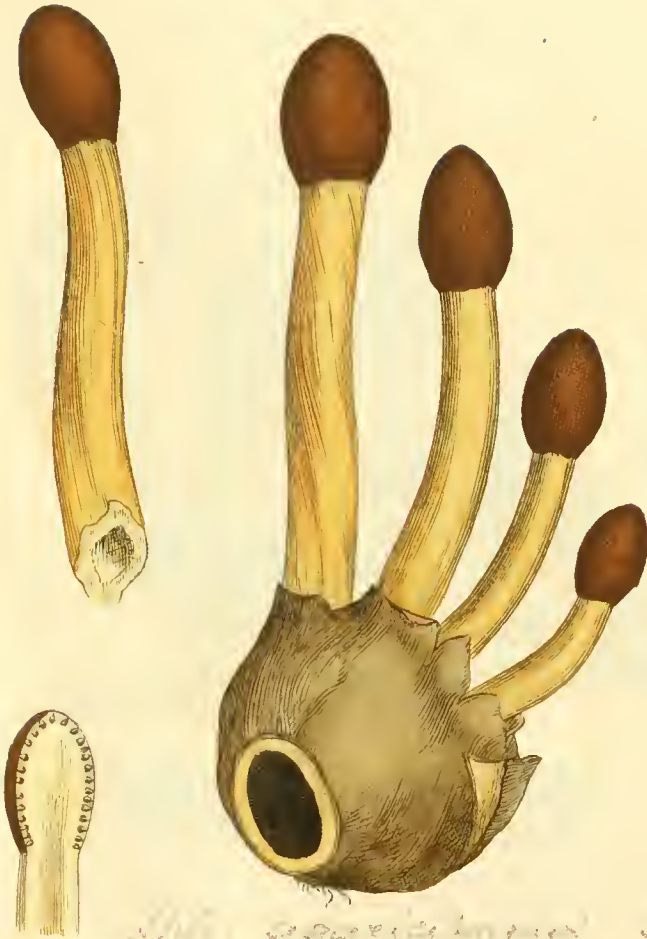
Pinguicula vulgaris & *Pinguicula vulgaris* ?



Strophomena herberti S

Published by the Society, London.

Acrospira



Agaricus conopsea, var. nov. Sacc.

Jan 1. 1869. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

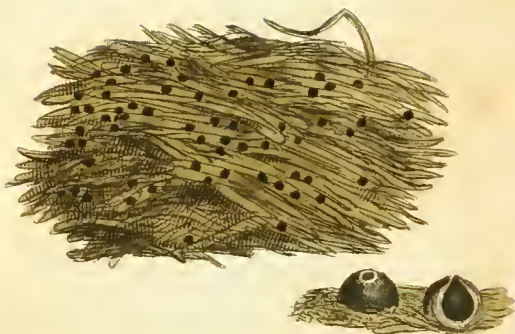


Sp. granulosa Sow
Jan. 1. 1802. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.



Palma Aitona Soud

Jan^r 1. 1802. Published by J. Sowerby, London.



Spiraea Mercatoria Forst.



Jan 1 1800 Published by J. G. Cowley, London.

= *Sordaria*



1832. Published by J. S. Edwards.

Lythrum giganteum Sw.

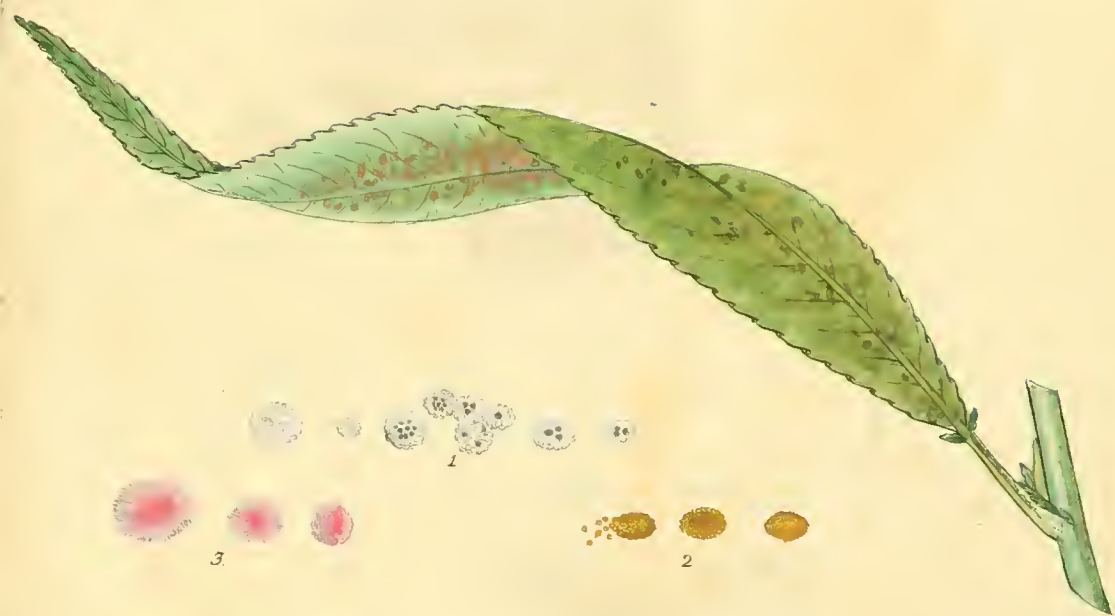


Monarda parasitica L.



June 1822 Published by J. G. Sowerby, London.

Monarda parasitica L.



Jan 1 1852. Published by J. & J. Jewry, London.

Patella *... ..*
on



Lectinus vulpinus Linn.

1801. Published by J. Sowerby London.

Lectinus vulpinus J. H. E. etc



Agaricus flavus Sow



Ag sordidus Sow

Julyth 1802. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Ag (Clitocybe) cyathiformis Fr & E





July 1st 1802. Published by J^r. Sowerby. London

A. muscaria L.

Amanita muscaria var. *muscaria* 334

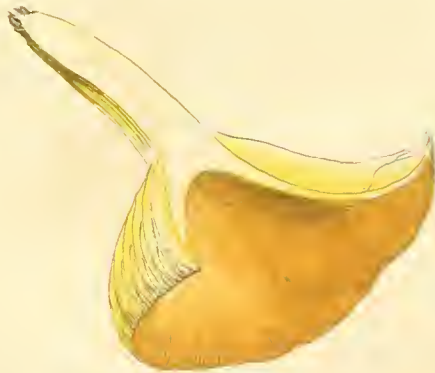


Cl. pallidus Sw.



Cl. pallidus Sw. var. *longipes* Berk.

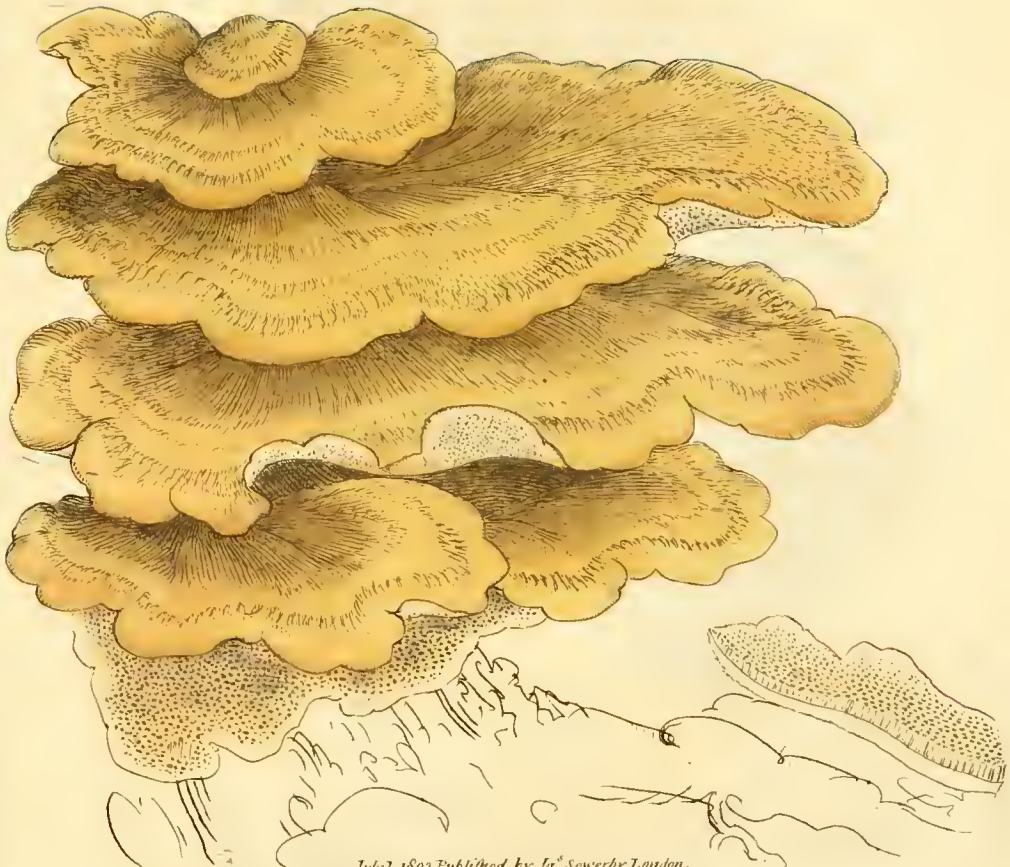
Cl. pallidus Sw. var. *longipes* Berk.
No. 1000. *Cl. pallidus* Sw. var. *longipes* Berk.



Clitocybe clavipes Fr.

July 1. 1802. Published by J. Sowerby, London.

Clitocybe clavipes Fr. 1788. 34



July 1. 1802 Published by J. Sowerby London.

Pezizia heteroclitia Sord

Pezizia heteroclitia Fr. in E. 576



July 1 1802. Published by J. Sowerby London

Polyporus variegatus Linn.

Polyporus variegatus Fr H E 563
Liquor

P. hirsuta

369



P. cyathoides

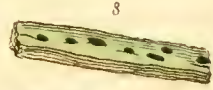
P. varians



P. tricolor



P. inermis



P. (Peziza)



P. vesicaria



July 1. 1802. Published by J. Sowerby London.



Sph. Toxicaria



Sph. ...



Sph. ...



S. ...



S. corni



Sph. ...



Sph. ...



July 1. 1802. Fiddlers Creek. T. S. Sowerb. - Under



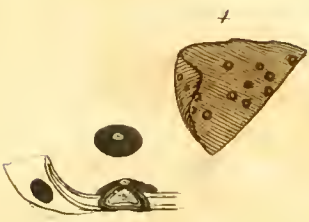
S. nana



S. rufescens



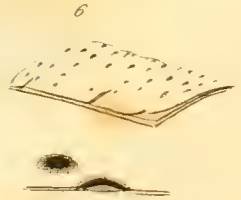
S. ...



S. ...



S. ...



S. ...



S. perforata



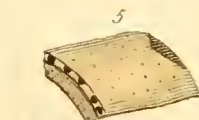
S. perforata



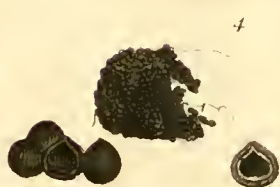
S. perforata



S. aspera



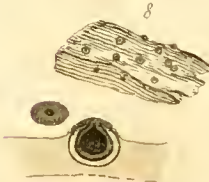
S. aspera



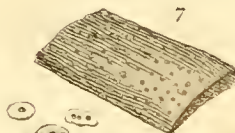
S. aspera



S. aspera



S. aspera



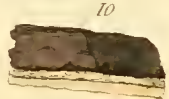
S. aspera



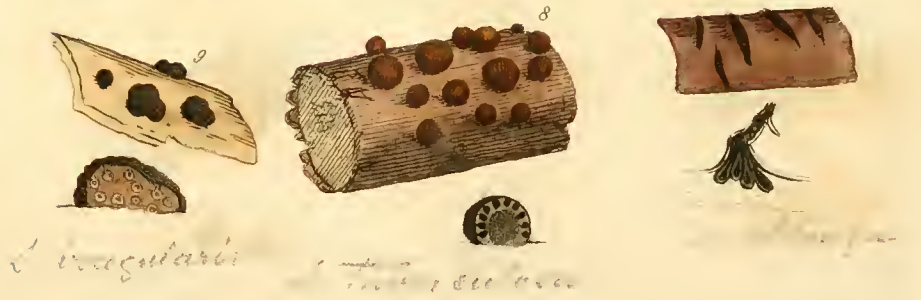
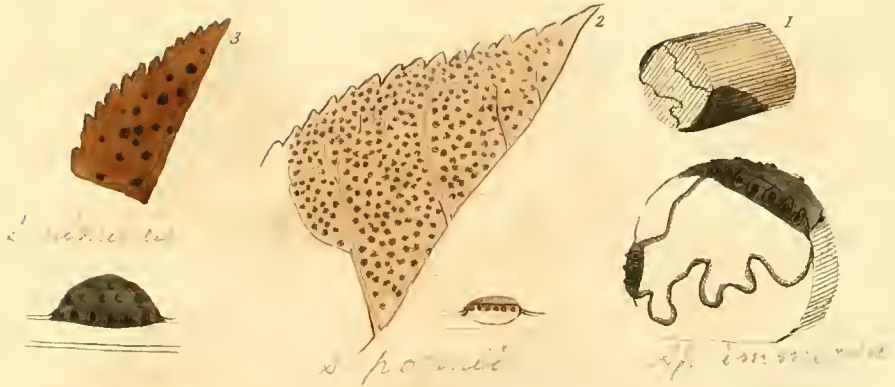
S. aspera



S. crustacea



S. crustacea

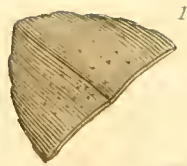




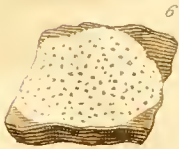
L. ...



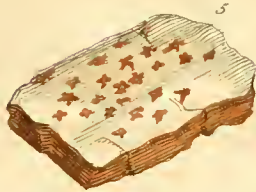
L. ...



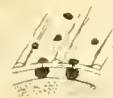
L. ...



L. ...



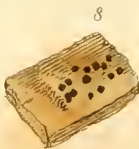
L. ...



L. ...



L. ...



L. ...



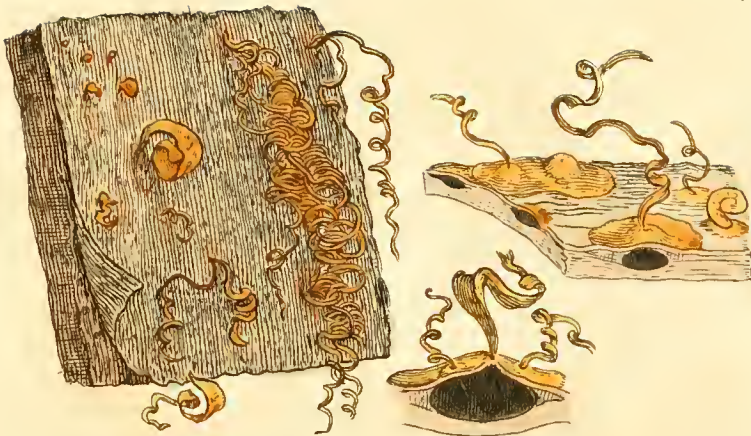
L. ...





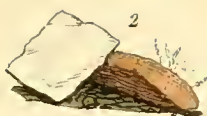
July 1. 1802. Published by J. Sowerby London

Handwritten text, possibly a title or description, which is mostly illegible due to fading.



July 1. 1802 Published by J. Sowerby London

C. propinqua Fors.



M. rubra

6



M. rubra



5



M. rubra

12



M. rubra



M. rubra



7



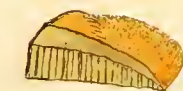
9



M. glauca



M. quercina



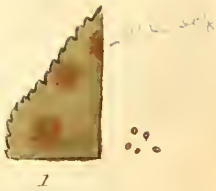
13

M. quercina



14

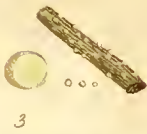
M. lignosa



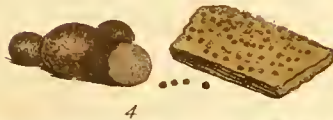
Favosites pinnata



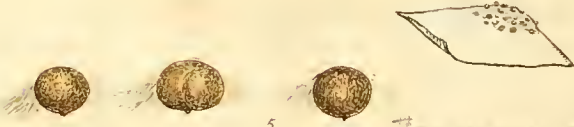
Favosites pinnata



Favosites pinnata



Favosites pinnata

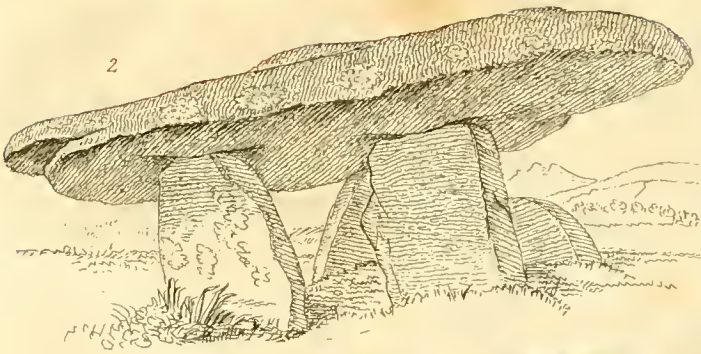


Favosites pinnata

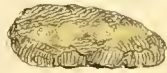
1



2



000



July 1. 1802. Published by Ja. Sowerby London.



Jan. 1. 1803. Published by J. Sowerby. London

Hygrophorus auratus Fr.



A. tuberosipes

Jan 71. 1803. Published by J. Sowerby. London.

Amanita tuberosipes Fr



Boletus edulis Pers.

Jan 11 1803. Published by J. Sowerby London.

Boletus edulis Pers.



Agaricus stipitatus (Fr.) Karst.
Agaricus stipitatus (Fr.) Karst.

Agaricus stipitatus (Fr.) Karst.
Agaricus stipitatus (Fr.) Karst.



Agaricus

Jan 1 1803. Published by Jas Sowerby, London

Agaricus



Jan 21 1803. Published by Jas Sowerby London

S. scapella

Sphasna





Clavaria
subijovis

Clavaria

Uromyces perisporus



Uromyces perisporus

1



2

Uromyces perisporus



3

Uromyces perisporus

Uromyces perisporus

Juss. 1. 1803 Published by J. Sowerby, London.



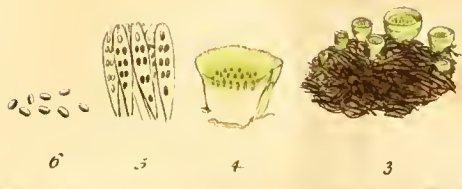
P. levis



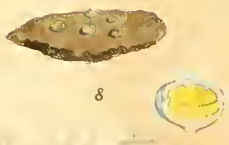
P. villosa P



P. ...



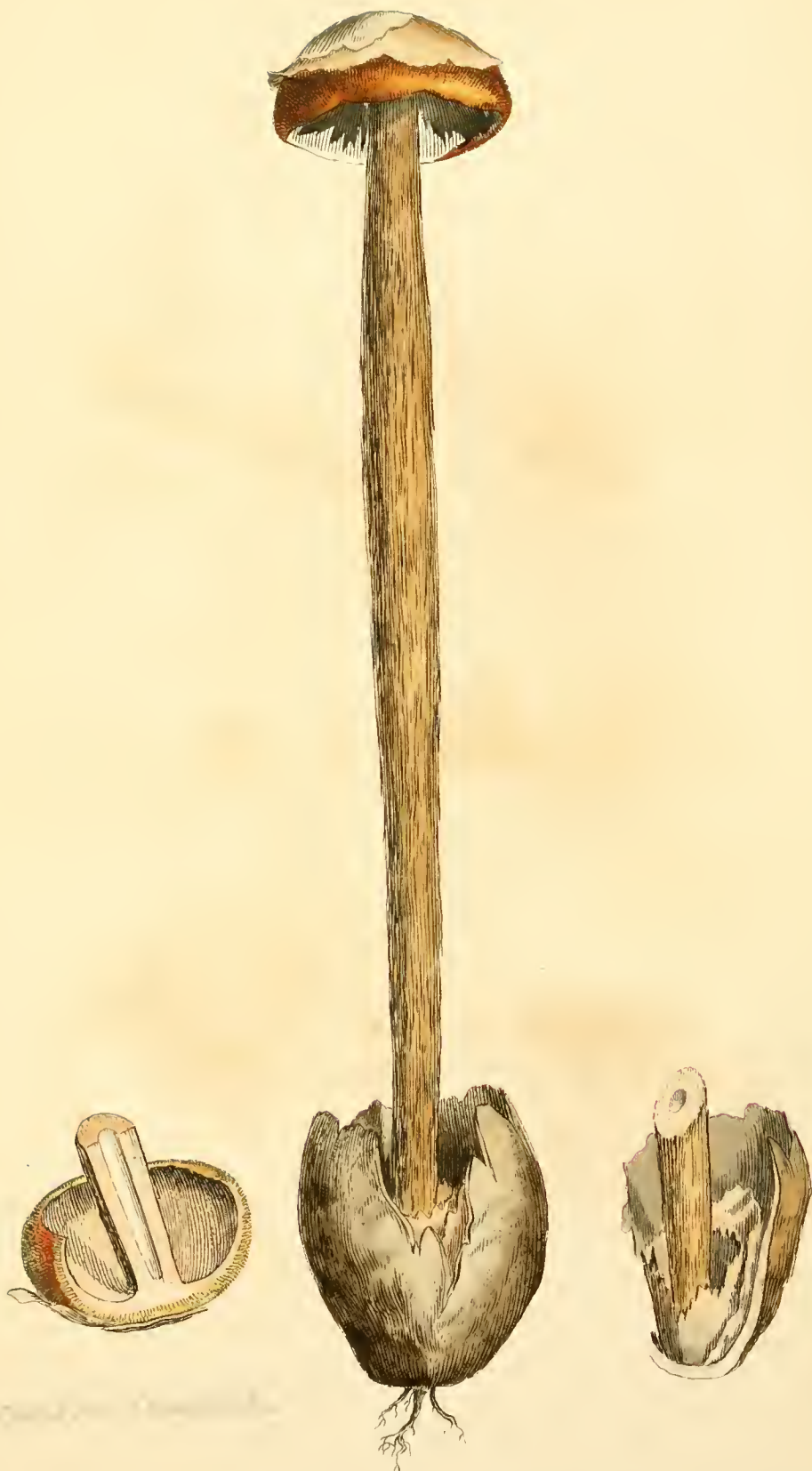
P. ...



P. ...



P. ...



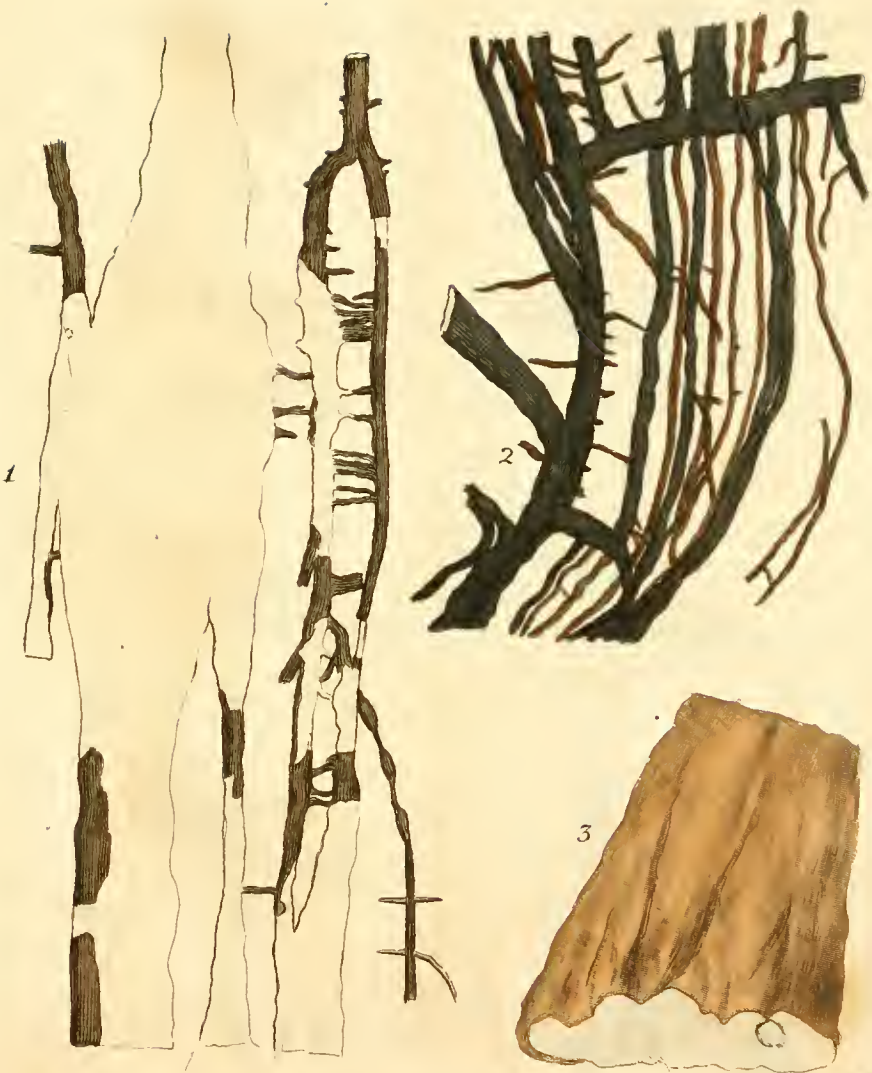
Jan. 1. 1803. Published by Ja. Sowerby London

Psathyra phalloides Fr

1877



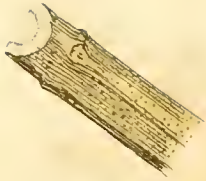
Cavaria minuta S



Jan 21 1803 Published by Ja^s Sowerby London

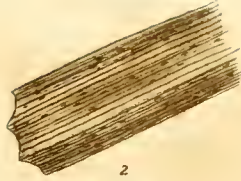
Rhizomorpha pictum L.

H. Sowerby del.



1

A. m...



2

A. ...



3

A. brassica



4

J. ...



5

A. ...



6

A. ...



7

A. cornua



8

A. ...



1

Asplenium adnigrum



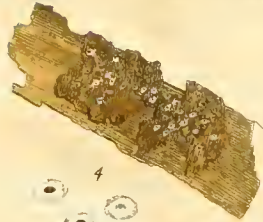
2

Asplenium adnigrum



3

Asplenium adnigrum



4

Asplenium adnigrum



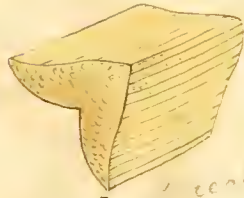
5

Asplenium adnigrum



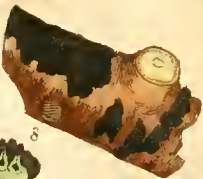
6

Asplenium adnigrum



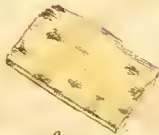
7

Asplenium adnigrum



8

Asplenium adnigrum



9

Asplenium adnigrum



10

Asplenium adnigrum



Jan 7 1803. Published by Jas. Sowerby London

Fumaria littoralis



Fumaria vesicaria



3



1



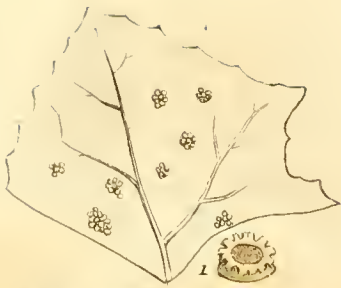
5



6



7



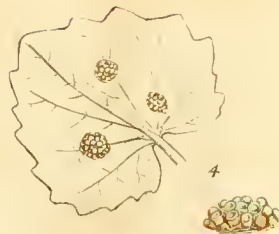
A. trichoptera



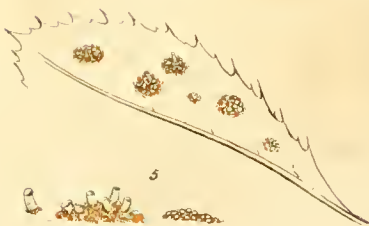
A. horvathiana



A. curvi



A. maculosa



A. latissima



A. complanata

Jan 1 1803. Published by J. Sowerby London



A. rufus



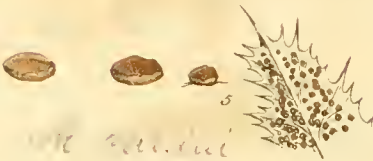
A. fulvipes



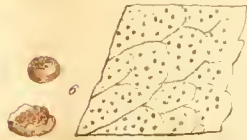
A. niger



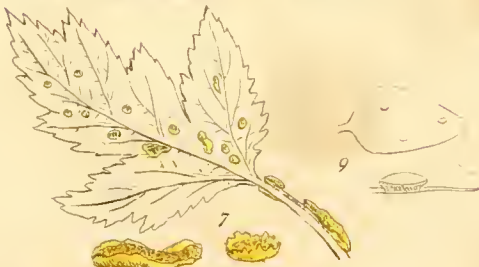
A. pallidus



A. varius



A. albus

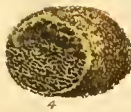


A. apicatus

Jan 21 1903. Published by J. A. Sowerby London



A. ruber



Jan. 21. 1845. Published by Jas. Sowerby, London.

Microgaster horticola Sacc.

Fuligo stans Sacc.

Hyphae in Agaricus



Jan 1 1803 Published by Jas Sowerby London.



July 1 1865 Published by J. S. Edwards London

J. S. Edwards del. & sculp.





Printed and Published by J. Sowerby London

Ascomycetes Laminariae etc

Ascomycetes Laminariae etc

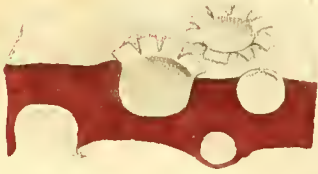


L. A. ...

Ed. J. ... London.



acaciae
petiole



Edw. Smith, ALBION by J. T. Savory, London

Acacia rumicoides



Apr. 2. 1809. Published by J. G. Sowerby London.

Trichostema maculatum Sw.

Trichostema maculatum Sw.



April 1. 1869. Published by L. Son orb. Head Place.

Agaricus virens Sow
A. virens Murr. & C.

Mixell



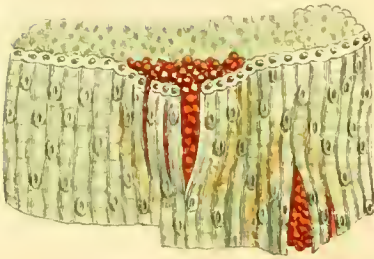
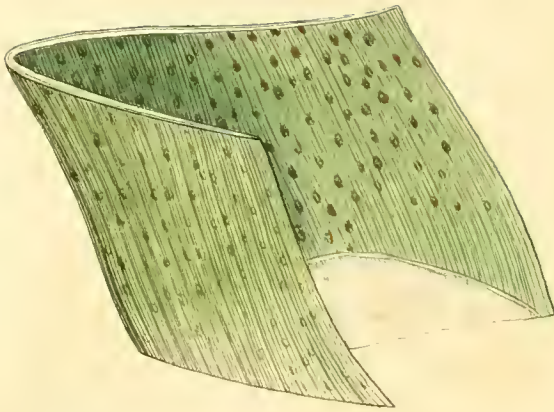
Apr 21869 Published by J. Sowerby, Mead Place.

Cantharellus cibarius var.



April 1 1899 Published by J. & S. Sowerby London

Phragma ornata S.



April 2 1890 Published by J. S. Sowerby London

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, appearing below the printed text.

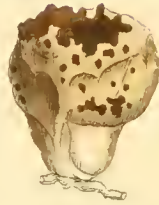


1

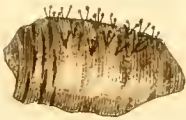
... elegant ...



2



... ..



3



...

... ..



Agaricus campestris L.

June 2. 1814, from the garden of J. S. Lawrence

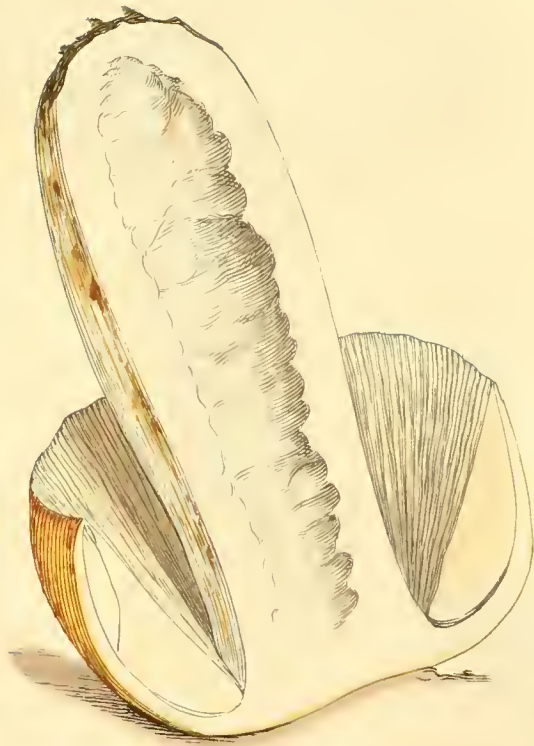
Agaricus campestris L.



Boletus edulis var.

Illustration published by J. G. Sowerby & Co.

Boletus edulis var. *edulis* Fr.



Ag. monostachya Don

Agave monostachya Fr. H. E. 1147



Ag. complanatus Sw
Ag. (Fr.) albo-brunneus Fr. & S.



Ag. lanata Des.

Ag. lanata Des. *Ag. lanata* Des. 4 & 263
(optima)



Ag. bolusiformis Sow

New 1126 published by J. Sowerby London.

Leucophaea squarrosa Fr. H. E. 494

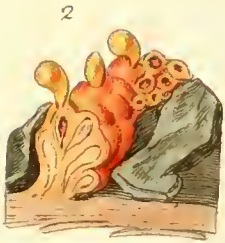


Artemisia solidus Loid

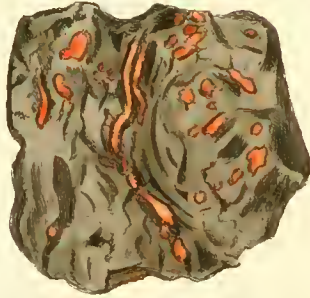


Polyporus squamosus var.
versicolor L.

458



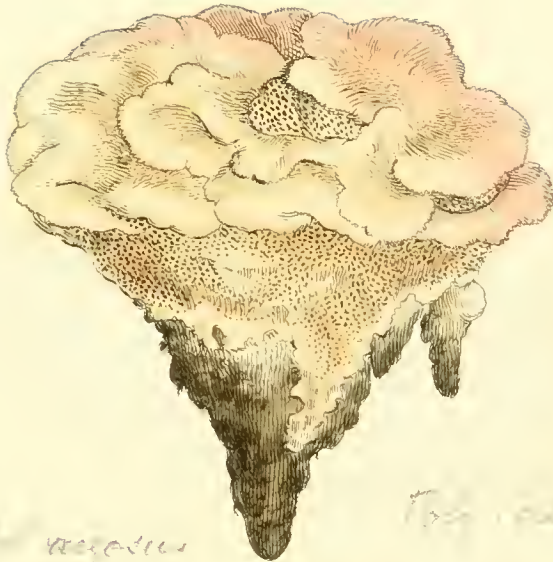
2



Xyloporus glaucus T. W.



Boletus muscarius Fr.



Boletus

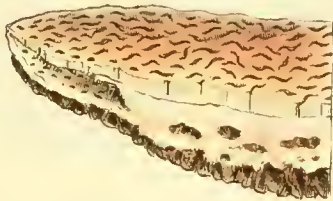
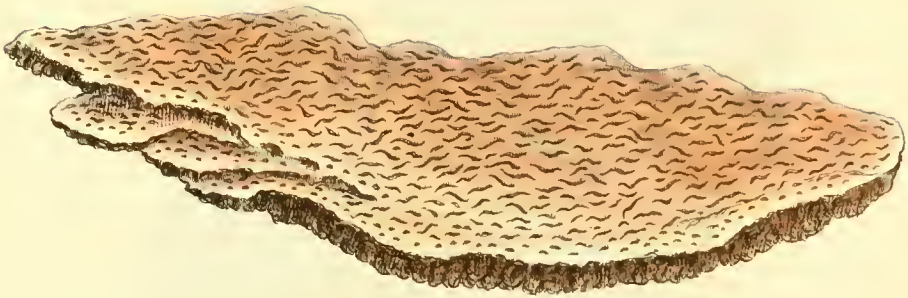
Boletus edulis Fr.



Boletus irregularis Sacc.

Not published by J. Murray-Lindley.

Boletus irregularis Sacc.



Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

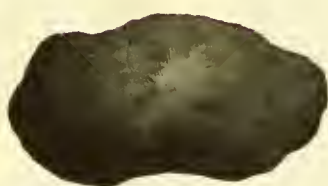
Bolites suberosus

Described by Thomas H. H. H. H. H.





- 1 *Peziza crispata* Sow
Peziza fascicularis —
 2 *Lycoperdon capsuliferum* Sow
Tolypaccum olivaceum

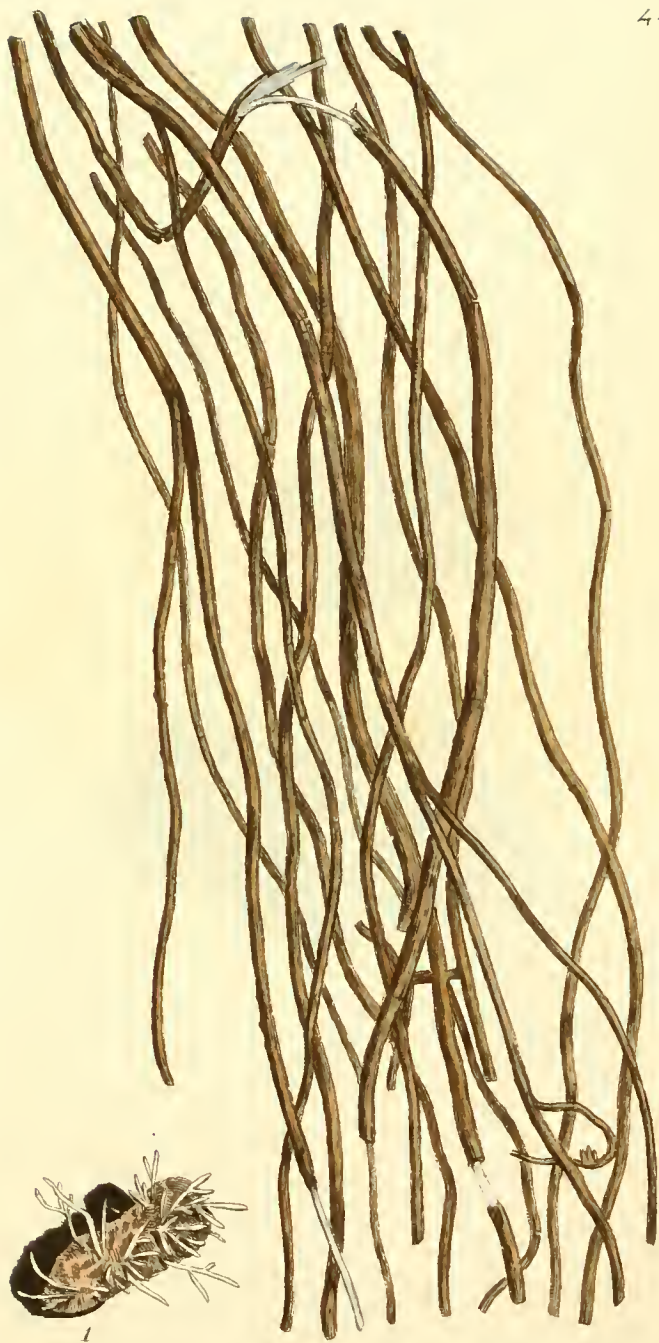


Tuber montanum var.

var. Tul. fu. a. 3. p. 92. = *Mel. caeter variegata*

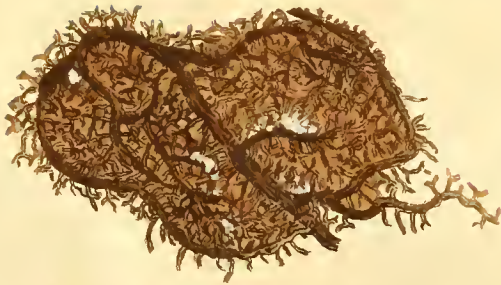


Peziza polymorpha L.
Bulocera inquinans H.



Myrica aspera Link. & DC. Sou

430



Phytolacca americana



Rhizoclema



Fibrularia vinarius var
Ascodium ciliare ?
Zasmidium cedare B

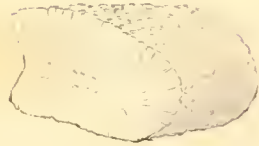
433.



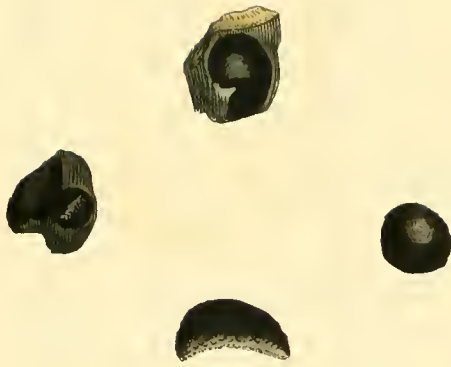
Fibriliana pulcherrima L.



Fossilium corticinos I



Trichia matricaria c



Sph. multiseptata S.



Apt. pedunculata Sw.

Asplenium pedunculata Sw.



Lupinus holosericeus S
holosericeus



Lupinus luteus S

I N D E X.

	TAB.		TAB.
<i>ÆCIDIDIUM fuscum</i>	53	Agaricus nigricans, Bull. 312.	36
Agaricum nigrum retic.	101	<i>nitens</i>	71
Agaricus agrestis	48	<i>niveus</i>	97
<i>alliaceus</i>	81	<i>niveus, With.</i>	32
<i>androsaceus, Lin.</i>	94	<i>nutans</i>	92
<i>androsaceus, Bull.</i>	95	<i>obscurus, Schæff. 74?</i>	77
<i>annularius</i>	101	<i>odorus</i>	42
<i>aureus</i>	77	<i>palmatus</i>	62
<i>bombycinus, Schæff. 98.</i>	1	<i>parvus</i>	45
<i>brevipes, Bull. 521. f. 2.</i>	76	<i>peronatus</i>	37
<i>buccinalis</i>	107	<i>phaiopodius, Bull. 532. f. 2.</i>	66
<i>canescens, Batfch.</i>	97	<i>pileolarius</i>	61
<i>Cantarelloides</i>	47	<i>plumbeus, Schæff. 85 & 86.</i>	1
<i>Cantarellus</i>	46	<i>pittacinus</i>	82
<i>cafeus</i>	61	<i>pullus, Schæff. 250.</i>	48
<i>cephastipes</i>	2	<i>purpurascens?</i>	72
<i>ceraceus</i>	20	<i>radicatus</i>	48
<i>cervinus</i>	108	<i>roseus</i>	72
<i>Chamæleon</i>	82	<i>Rotula</i>	95
<i>Chantarellus</i>	46	<i>rutilus</i>	105
<i>clavæformis, Schæff. 307.</i>	32	<i>sanguineus</i>	43
<i>clypeolarius</i>	14	<i>scrobiculatus</i>	103
<i>collinitus</i>	9	<i>femipetiolatus</i>	109
<i>Colus?</i>	33	<i>sessilis</i>	97
<i>compressus</i>	66	<i>splendens</i>	48
<i>congregatus, Bolt. 140.</i>	101	<i>Squamula</i>	93
<i>contiguus</i>	56	<i>stipitis</i>	101
<i>cretaceus</i>	2	<i>stypticus</i>	109
<i>crinitus</i>	103	<i>fubinvolutus</i>	61
<i>croceus</i>	19	<i>sulphureus</i>	44
<i>cumulatus, With. 164.</i>	101	<i>tener</i>	33
<i>cuspidatus, Bolt. 66.</i>	33	<i>terreus</i>	76
<i>eburneus</i>	32	<i>tigrinus</i>	68
<i>echinatus</i>	99	<i>torminosus</i>	103
<i>elephantinus</i>	36	<i>trilobus, Bolt. 38.</i>	1
<i>ericeus</i>	32	<i>turbinatus</i>	102
<i>Fibula</i>	45	<i>vaccinus, Schæff. 25</i>	101
<i>filamentosus</i>	77	<i>vaginatus</i>	1
<i>flabelliformis</i>	109	<i>velatus</i>	7
<i>flavidus</i>	96	<i>virginæus</i>	32
<i>flavidus, Schæff. 35.</i>	77	<i>ulmarius</i>	67
<i>fragrans</i>	10	<i>Umbraculum</i>	48
<i>fusco-pallidus, Bolt. 136.</i>	101	<i>volvaceus</i>	1
<i>glutinosus</i>	7	<i>urens, Bull. 528. f. 1.</i>	81
<i>gracilis</i>	48	<i>Xerampelinus</i>	31
<i>Ianthinus?</i>	72	<i>Auricularia ferruginea</i>	26
<i>lachrymabundus</i>	41	<i>Nicotiana</i>	25
<i>lateralis</i>	109	<i>reflexa</i>	27
<i>latus</i>	108	<i>tabacina</i>	25
<i>leoninus, Schæff. 48.</i>	108	<i>Boletus aurantiacus</i>	110
<i>limacinus</i>	8	<i>aureus, Schæff. 115.</i>	34
<i>limacinus, Dickf.</i>	7	<i>caesarius, Schæff. 147.</i>	34
<i>Lisleri</i>	104	<i>Calceolus?</i>	89
<i>lividus</i>	108	<i>edulis</i>	111
<i>longipes</i>	48	<i>elegans, Bolt. 76.</i>	89
<i>luteus</i>	2	<i>elegans, Bull. 360?</i>	89
<i>melleus, Bolt. 141.</i>	101	<i>ferrugineus, Schæff. 126.</i>	34
<i>mollis</i>	98	<i>flavo-rufus, Schæff. 123.</i>	34
<i>murinaceus</i>	106	<i>frondosus</i>	87
		<i>hepaticus</i>	58

I N D E X.

	TAB.			TAB.		
<i>Boletus imbricatus</i>	-	-	86	<i>Lycoperdon epidendrum</i>	-	52
<i>lachrymans</i>	-	-	113	<i>hydrophorum</i>	-	23
<i>lateralis</i> , Bolt. 83.	-	-	89	<i>recolligens</i>	-	80
<i>mefentericus</i> , Schaff. 247.	-	-	86	<i>stellatum</i> , Schaff. 181.	-	80
<i>nummularius</i>	-	-	89	<i>Merulius androfaceus</i>	-	94
<i>piperatus</i>	-	-	34	<i>buccinalis</i>	-	107
<i>procerus</i> ?	-	-	110	<i>cantharellus</i>	-	46
<i>ramosissimus</i> , Schaff. 128	-	-	86	<i>collariatus</i>	-	95
& 129.	-	-	86	<i>foetidus</i>	-	21
<i>ramosissimus</i> , Schaff. 127.	-	-	87	<i>purpureus</i> , With. 152.	-	74
<i>ulmarius</i>	-	-	88	<i>Squamula</i>	-	93
<i>Cellularia cyathiformis</i>	-	-	91	<i>Nidularia campanulata</i>	-	28
<i>Clathrus denudatus</i>	-	-	49	<i>levis</i>	-	30
<i>nudus</i>	-	-	50	<i>friata</i>	-	29
<i>turbinatus</i>	-	-	85	<i>Peziza acetabulum</i>	-	59
<i>Clavaria aculeiformis</i>	-	-	40	<i>bicolor</i>	-	17
<i>cornca</i>	-	-	40	<i>Calyculus</i>	-	116
<i>cornuta</i>	-	-	55	<i>campanulata</i>	-	28
<i>cylindrica</i>	-	-	90	<i>cellularia</i>	-	91
<i>digitata</i>	-	-	69	<i>cevea</i>	-	3
<i>ferruginea</i>	-	-	84	<i>cinerea</i>	-	64
<i>hypoxylon</i>	-	-	55	<i>coccinea</i>	-	78
<i>militaris</i>	-	-	60	<i>cochleata</i>	-	5
<i>ophioglossoides</i>	-	-	83	<i>comitialis</i>	-	118
* <i>phosphorea</i>	-	-	100	<i>cornucopoides</i>	-	74
<i>Spathula</i>	-	-	35	<i>crucibuliformis</i> , Schaff. 179	-	30
<i>Elvella auricula</i> , Schaff. 156.	-	-	79	<i>epidendra</i>	-	13
<i>ciliata</i> , Schaff. 284.	-	-	24	<i>fructigena</i>	-	117
<i>clavata</i> , Schaff. 149. Dickf. f.1.	-	-	35	<i>hirfuta</i> , Schaff. 178.	-	29
t. 19.	-	-	35	<i>hydrophora</i>	-	23
<i>cornucopia</i> , Schaff. 167.	-	-	38	<i>lentifera</i>	-	28
<i>hispida</i> , Schaff. 167.	-	-	38	<i>leporina</i>	-	79
<i>hypocrateriformis</i> , Schaff. 152.	-	-	38	<i>marginata</i>	-	16
<i>infundibuliformis</i> , Schaff. 277.	-	-	3	<i>nivea</i>	-	65
<i>monacella</i> , Schaff. 162.	-	-	39	<i>ochroleuca</i>	-	115
<i>nigricans</i> , Schaff. 154.	-	-	39	<i>ollaris</i> , Schaff. 181.	-	30
<i>ochroleuca</i> , Schaff. 274.	-	-	4	<i>radiculata</i>	-	114
<i>pallida</i> , Schaff. 282.	-	-	39	<i>scutellata</i>	-	24
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* The synonyms are all erroneous.

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