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XXXV.—Notices of British Fungi

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XXXV.—*Notices of British Fungi.* By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S., and C. E. Broome, Esq.

[With two Plates.]

[Continued from vol. ix. p. 387.]

662. *Agaricus* (Amanita) *strobiliformis,* Fr. Ep. p. 5; Bull. t. 593.

On the ground on the grassy borders of woods. Laxton Park, Norths., Sept. 1852. Abundant.

Pileus when young subglobose, bulb of the stem conical below, rooting, its border sometimes incised all round, sometimes even, floccose above to the edge of the pileus; scales of pileus large, wart-like, with a brown disc and white floccose border, at length falling off. Pileus when expanded 8 or 9 inches across, at length quite smooth; margin extending beyond the gills. Stem 6–7 inches high, 1½ inch thick, firm, solid; bulb not properly scaly; veil large; gills rounded behind, the shorter ones denticulate at the base. Smell and taste at first slight, at length disagreeable.

This is undoubtedly the species of Vittadini and Bulliard. Too much stress must not be laid upon the incision of the bulb or its scales, for neither character is constant.

663. *A.* (Amanita) *Ceciliæ,* n. s. Pileo primum semielliptico, volva murina crassiuscula rimosa, demum basi irregulariter circumscissa marginata operto, dein campanulato; margine sulcato; stipite sursum attenuato spongioso farcto; annulo nullo.

On the ground in woods, King's Cliffe, Aug. Sept.

Pileus at first semielliptic, densely and uniformly clothed with the thick mouse-coloured volva which at length splits irregularly below from a slight prominence at the base of the stem, but by no means vaginate; then campanulate, obtuse, 3–4 inches across, margin sulcate, dingy yellow, either quite smooth or more or less clothed with the depressed or even acutely warty remains of the volva. Stem 4 inches or more high, ¾ of an inch thick, attenuated upwards, above silky, transversely or obliquely rimose, below squamulose from fragments of the volva, spongy within with occasional cavities, but by no means filled with floccose down, not truly bulbous; ring none. Gills thick, sometimes forked or anastomosing, the shorter ones abruptly truncate behind, quite free, at length remote; interstices venous. Smell none. Taste sweet.

Allied to *A. vaginatus,* but without a distinct sheathing volva, and with the stem merely spongy within and not filled with deli-

cate cottony fibres. In full-grown specimens there is only a slight mark showing where the edge of the pileus rested. It is allied to the veil-less species from the Himalayas. The name is intended to record the services which have been rendered to Mycology by many excellent illustrations and in other ways by Cecilia E. Berkeley.

664. *A.* (Lepiota) *Badhami,* n. s. Pileo primum campanulato obtuso, dein expanso l. depresso umbonatoque squamis minutis velutinis ermineis hispido; stipite deorsum bulboso albo sericeo fibrilloso-farcto; annulo firmo submobili; lamellis remotis ventricosis; totus vulneratus croceo-sanguineus.

Under yew trees. Apethorpe, Norths., Sept. 1852. East Bergholt, Suffolk.

Pileus 2–4 inches across, at first campanulate obtuse, at length expanded, often depressed and umbonate, hispid, with minute velvety fuliginous scales, but sometimes entirely fuliginous without any distinct scales. Stem 2–3 inches high, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more thick, attenuated above, bulbous below, white, silky or floccoso-squamose, stuffed with cottony threads; ring firm, erect and deflexed, more or less moveable beneath, frequently clothed with dingy granules; gills truly remote, ventricose, rather broad; spores elliptic, ·0003 inch long, flesh tolerably compact. The whole plant when wounded assumes a rich red tint.

A splendid Agaric resembling some forms of *A. clypeolarius,* but more robust. In some specimens the surface is decidedly scaly, in others simply velvety. The margin often projects beyond the gills and is delicately silky and fimbriated. The stem, though bulbous, is by no means marginate. Smell rather disagreeable.

**A. melleus,* Vahl. A ringless form of this species occurs in Suffolk and Northamptonshire.

665. *A.* (Tricholoma) *equestris,* L. Suec. no. 1219. In fir plantations. Stapleton, Gloucestershire, C. E. Broome, Esq.

666. *A.* (Tricholoma) *portentosus,* Fr. Ep. p. 26. In woods, King's Cliffe, Sept. 7, 1852. Exactly according with a drawing transmitted by Fries.

667. *A.* (Tricholoma) *nictitans,* Fr. Ep. p. 28. In woods. Suffolk, Rev. Dr. Badham, Sept. 1851.

668. *A.* (Tricholoma) *acerbus,* Bull. t. 571. fig. 2. In woods. East Bergholt, Rev. Dr. Badham. A very fine species, remarkable for its bitter taste and involute sulcate margin.

669. *A.* (Tricholoma) *subpulverulentus,* Pers. Myc. Eur. iii. p. 221. In grassy pastures. Abundant, as at King's Cliffe, Oct. 24, 1851; Kent, Mrs. Hussey, Oct. 1851. The same species apparently occurs at Tibet, on the river Shayuk, at Sassar, not far from the Karakoram Pass, at a height of 16,000

feet, and a very similar species has been gathered in Nova Zembla.

670. *A.* (Clitocybe) *cerussatus,* Fr. Ep. p. 61. Fir woods, Norths. Abundant, forming very large rings. Sometimes producing a merulioid hymenium on the top of the pileus.

671. *A.* (Collybia) *atratus,* Fr. Ep. p. 98. On charred ground in woods. Rockingham Forest, Norths.

We have been enabled to determine this from copies of the drawings of Hymenomycetous Fungi in the Museum at Stockholm, kindly transmitted by M. Fries.

672. *A.* (Mycena) *crocatus,* Schrad. Amongst leaves in woods.

This beautiful species is figured in the last edition of the 'Journal of a Naturalist,' under the name of "the Stainer," as found in Gloucestershire.

**A.* (Pleurotus) *fimbriatus,* Bolt. East Bergholt, Jan. 3, 1852, Rev. Dr. Badham. On dead wood. Most beautifully and repeatedly lobed and fimbriated.

673. *A.* (Pleurotus) *acerosus,* Fr. Ep. p. 135. On decayed wood, on soil, gravel, &c. Hitcham, Suffolk, Dec. 1849, Prof. Henslow.

674. *A.* (Pleurotus) *atrocæruleus,* Fr. Ep. p. 137. On dead wood. Penzance, J. Ralfs, Esq.

675. *A.* (Volvaria) *Taylori,* n. s. Pileo conico-campanulato obtuso livido ex apice striato-rimoso tenui; stipite solido pallido; volva spadicea lobata sublaxa, lamellis antice latis postice valde attenuatis roseis. On the ground, Jersey, Mr. M. A. Taylor. Pileus $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high and broad, beautifully pencilled and cracked; margin lobed and sinuated; stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, slightly bulbous at the base. Gills uneven.

This beautiful species is described from an excellent drawing by Mr. M. A. Taylor, and is clearly quite different from every other species; the dark volva, campanulate pileus and uneven attenuated gills are marked characters. The habit is rather that of some *Entoloma* than of its more immediate allies.

676. *A.* (Pluteus) *nanus,* P. Syn. p. 357. On fallen sticks, Wothorpe, Norths., Aug. 23, 1853. The yellow-stemmed variety. Spores subglobose, even, ·0002 inch long.

**A.* (Pluteus) *phlebophorus,* Ditm. in Sturm's Deutschlands Fl. i. t. 15. On dead sticks, Wothorpe, Aug. 23, 1853.

The plant of Greville is certainly not the true species of Ditmar, which has occurred as above, exactly according with the figure in the 'Deutschlands Flora.' The pits of the pileus are very deep and the reticulations very distinct; in one plant the stem is slightly flocculose. Spores subglobose, ·0003 inch long.

**A.* (Entoloma) *repandus,* Bull. t. 423. f. 2. This species is placed by Fries in *Hebeloma,* but the plant of Bulliard has

certainly rose-coloured, irregular stellate spores, studded with very large processes, ·00044 inch long, ·00025 broad, and large urn-shaped cystidia.

677. *A.* (Entoloma) *Bloxami,* n. s. Pileo compacto campanulato obtuso basi sublobato udo atro-cæruleo subsericeo; carne alba; stipite sursum leviter attenuato basi obtuso, lamellis latiusculis attenuato adnexis.

In pastures, Twycross, Warwickshire, Rev. A. Bloxam; Leigh Down, near Bristol, Nov. 1853.

Pileus 1 inch or more across, campanulate, very obtuse, moist, of a dark, dingy blue or purple, or sometimes slate-coloured tinged with lilac, slightly silky, inclined to be lobed below; flesh very thick in the centre, white, except near the edge, where it partakes of the hue of the pileus. Stem 1½ inch high, ½ an inch thick, attenuated upwards, of the same colour as the pileus, solid. Gills moderately broad, pale pink, attenuated behind or slightly annexed. Spores irregular, subglobose, with a large globose nucleus.

A figure of this will appear in the 'History of Leicestershire.'

678. *A.* (Entoloma) *frumentaceus,* Bull. On the ground under a hedge, Woodnewton, Sept. 1852. Somewhat cæspitose; pileus 3½ inches across, plane with the margin arched and sinuated, dry, buff tinged with red, marked with fine streaks which are sometimes slightly raised, fleshy, firm, rather brittle. Stem 2 inches high, 1 inch thick, of the same colour as the pileus, streaked and slightly cracked, sometimes compressed, blunt at the base with a little white down stained with the spores. Gills broad, moderately distant, sinuated and toothed, rounded behind, sometimes emarginate, adnate, cinereous, with a reddish yellow tinge; spores elliptic, minute, ·0002 inch long, rose-coloured. Taste agreeable; smell farinaceous with a slight taint of Amadon.

This is undoubtedly the plant of Bulliard, which is not described by him as viscid. The spores are decidedly rose-coloured and not white.

679. *A.* (Entoloma) *costatus,* Fr. Ep. p. 147. A very common species in grassy pastures, as at King's Cliffe, Oct. 23, 1851.

Readily distinguished by the distant broad gills, which are rounded behind and nearly free, traversed at length by waved ribs, and with their margin undulate and not discoloured. Smell none. Spores irregular, subglobose, with a globular nucleus.

680. *A.* (Nolanea) *Babingtonii,* Blox. Pileo conico campanulato cinereo spadiceo-sericeo nitente fibrillis apice liberis subfasciculatis; stipite æquali fistuloso spadiceo-tomentoso substrigoso; lamellis ventricosis distantibus cinereis postice obscu-

rioribus adnatis ex antheridiis candidis micantibus. Twycross, Warw., Nov. 21, 1851, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Pileus scarcely half an inch across, conico-campanulate, cinereous, shining, with dark brown silky subfasciculate hairs, the ends of which are free; disc subsquamulose, margin straight. Stem about an inch high, not 1 line thick, equal, fistulose, spadiceo-tomentose, substrigose; gills ventricose, distant, cinereous, darker behind, adnate, glittering with the white antheridia. Spores oblong, ventricose on the outer side, rather irregular, sometimes with a distinct septum.

A very curious little species, which also occurs in North America. The form of the spores is peculiar, resembling that of some *Eunotia*. The species will be figured in the 'History of Leicestershire,' about to be published, but without the analysis which is given in our plate.

PLATE XV. fig. 1. *a*. Sporophore and spicules magnified; *b*. sporophores with their spicules and spores; *c*. spores highly magnified; *d*. hair from surface of pileus.

**A*. (Pholiota) *aurivellus*, Batsch. On ash, Woodnewton, Sept. 1852.

This species was introduced into the English flora on the authority of the quotation of Bolton's figure by Fries. We are glad therefore to confirm its claims to a place in our flora.

681. *A*. (Pholiota) *Mycenoides*, Fr. Ep. p. 170. On a lawn amongst moss, Apethorpe, Norths., Oct. 12, 1853.

682. *A*. (Hebeloma) *obscurus*, P. Syn. p. 347. Pine plantation, East Bergholt, Nov. 13, 1851.

Remarkable for its violet-coloured stem or flesh, and its uncinate adnexed gills; spores obovate, ·0004 inch long, ·0002 wide.

683. *A*. (Naucoria) *Pediades*, Fr. Ep. p. 197. On cultivated ground, Cranford, Nov. 2, 1847, J. F. Graham, Esq.

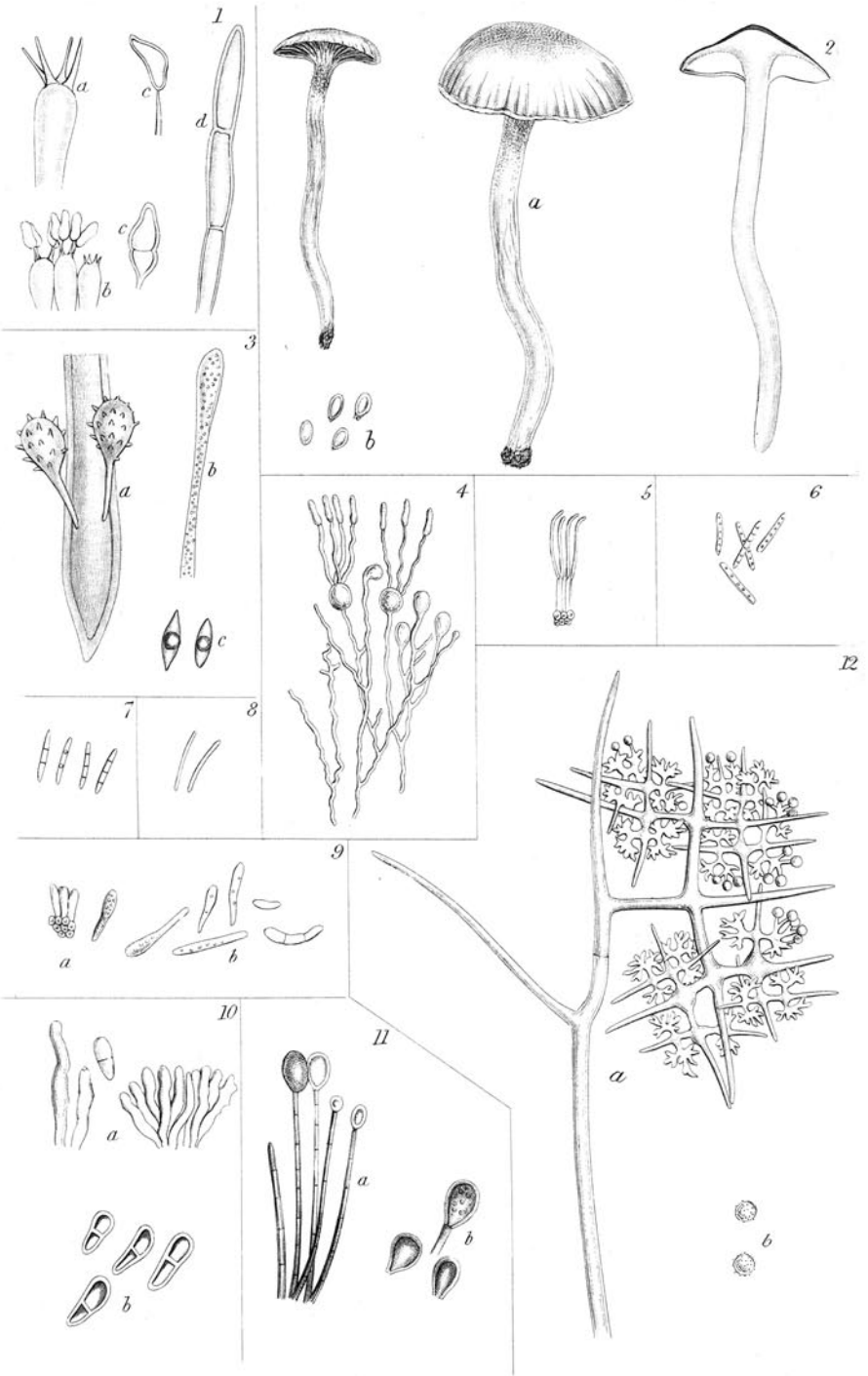
684. *A*. (Naucoria) *siparius*, Fr. Ep. p. 201. On wood, the cases of caddice worms, &c., East Bergholt, Rev. Dr. Badham, who has both forwarded specimens and shown them growing.

685. *A*. (Crepidotus) *alveolus*, Lasch, in Linn. vol. iv. no. 582. On dead wood and on the ground, King's Cliffe and Fineshade, Norths., Sept. 1852, Aug. 1853.

Closely allied to *A. mollis*, but not at all gelatinous. Spores ·0003 inch long.

686. *A*. (Crepidotus) *Byssisedus*, P. On the bare soil, Fineshade, Sept. 1852; Bowood, C. E. Broome.

Some of the specimens were furnished with a distinct slender stem, and two deeply umbilicate occurred on the same day at



Laxton, which we could not distinguish, though possessing all the characters of *Eccilia*. Spores angulato-stellate, ·0004 inch long, ·00028 wide.

687. *A.* (Crepidotus) *cheimonophilus*, n. s. Totus albus pileo convexo crassiusculo villoso; stipite brevissimo vel obsoleto; lamellis distantibus postice attenuatis. On small dead branches of *Pyrus torminalis*, Benefield, Norths., Dec. 18, 1851.

Pure white. Pileus $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch across, convex, clothed with villous down; margin inflexed. Stem extremely short or obsolete; gills few, distant. Spores very pale yellow, brown, oblongo-elliptic, with a distinct lateral nucleus.

Resembling at first sight young specimens of *A. platypus*, but differing totally in character. We do not know of anything closely allied.

688. *A.* (Psalliota) *stercorarius*, Fr. Ep. p. 220. In pastures on dung as at Apethorpe, Norths.

Distinguished from *A. semiglobatus* by the distinct medullary substance with which the stem is stuffed. It is doubtful whether the Cobham plant is the same species.

689. *A.* (Psilocybe) *coprophilus*, Bull. t. 566. f. 3. On dung, as at Morehay Lawn, Norths.

Pileus when very young white and downy, subhemispherical, clothed with little white superficial scales, brown, at length smooth and pale umber, darker at the obtuse apex, slightly fleshy. Stem flexuous, slightly attenuated upwards, whitish shining, at first scaly like the pileus, within which it is pruinose. Gills nearly plane, ventricose, adnato-arcuate or subdecurrent, umber brown.

690. *A.* (Psilocybe) *Physaloides*, Bull. t. 366. f. 1.

Abundant on the walls of the sewage filtering apparatus at Croydon, Sept. 1852: see Gard. Chron., Sept. 25, 1852, Mr. W. Marshall. Spores ·0005 inch long, ·0003 broad.

691. *Cortinarius* (Phlegmacium) *caperatus*, Fr. Ep. p. 256; Johnst. East. Bord. tab. 9. Berwick, Sept. 19, 1845, Dr. Johnston.

One of the finest of the Hymenomycetes. Pileus, ring and stem presenting deeper or lighter shades of ferruginous orange, dusted with pulverulent particles, which consist of obovate pedicellate cells, the sides of which are sometimes proliferous. Spores bright ferruginous, ·0004 inch long.

692. *C.* (Phlegmacium) *anfractus*, Fr. Ep. p. 262. In woods, King's Cliffe.

Our species agrees exactly with a drawing transmitted by Fries, but the pileus is completely covered by a close white volva when young, which is not mentioned by authors.

693. *C.* (Inoloma) *Bulliardi*, P. Syn. p. 289. Leigh Woods, Bristol, H. O. Stephens, Esq.

Remarkable for the brick-red of the base of the stem.

694. *C.* (Telamonia) *periscelis,* Fr. Ep. p. 300. West of England, Mr. Broome; near Eltham, F. Currie, Esq.

695. *C.* (Telamonia) *psammocephalus,* Bull. t. 531. f. 2. In woods, King's Cliffe.

696. *C.* (Hygrocybe) *armeniacus,* Schæff. t. 81. In fir woods, Bristol, H. O. Stephens, Esq.

697. *Paxillus atrotomentosus,* Batsch, fig. 32. Compton Bassett, Wilts, Miss Dalby.

Of this we have seen only a very characteristic drawing, which leaves no doubt as to the species.

698. *Gomphidius gracilis,* n. s. Pileo conico-subhemisphærico glutine fuliginoso hic illic in maculas atras transeunte vestito; stipite flexuoso gracili squamuloso; lamellis aquose fuligineis. In fir plantations, Llanberris, July 26, 1842.

Pileus 1 inch across, conico-subhemispherical, of a pale vinous brown, when dry clothed with dirty fuliginous slime, which dries especially round the margin into black spots, or forms a narrow irregular black border. Stem 2 inches high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line thick, flexuous, pale, especially above, where it is sprinkled with minute white scales, virgate below, with the remains of the slime, yellow at the base; gills arched, decurrent, forked, thick, obtuse, clothed under a lens with short tomentose hairs, of a washy bistre. Spores oblong, elliptic, ·0009 inch long, ·0003 inch wide, with a nucleus at either end.

Resembling in some respects *Gomphidius stillatus,* Strauss, but distinguished from that and every other species by its slender stem and delicate habit.

699. *Hygrophorus mesotephrus,* n. s. Pileo convexo subhemisphærico viscoso striato candido centro brunneo; stipite gracili apice granulato farcto; lamellis decurrentibus candidis.

On the ground in woods, Bowood, C. E. Broome.

Pileus about 1 inch across, convex, subhemispherical, white with the disc brown, viscid striate, the extreme margin often remaining quite even, flesh white, hygrophanous. Stem about 2 inches high, 2 lines thick, flexuous, attenuated at the base, white, viscid, floccoso-granulated at the apex, stuffed with a fibrillose pith. Gills pure white, moderately broad, rather distant, ventricose, shortly decurrent. Spores ·00035 inch long.

A very delicate species allied to *H. fusco-albus,* but with a very different habit. In age the lower part of the stem is slightly stained, but by no means squamose.

PLATE XV. fig. 2. *a. H. mesotephrus,* nat. size: *b.* spores magnified.

700. *Hygrophorus leporinus,* Schæff. t. 313. On open pastures at Durdham Downs, Gloucestershire, Sept. 29, 1848, C. E. Broome; Kent, Mrs. Hussey.

The spores of this species have a pale umber tint; they are nearly globose and about ·0002 inch in diameter.

701. *Hygrophorus Colemannianus,* Blox. Pileo subcarnoso umbonato umbrino, centro excepto expallente, lævi, udo striato viscidulo; stipite subæquali subsericeo albido; lamellis latiusculis pileo subconcoloribus distantibus; interstitiis rugoso-venosis. In grassy pastures, Twycross, Warwickshire, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Pileus 1–2 inches broad, at first subcampanulate, at length expanded, strongly umbonate, reddish umber, paler when dry, except in the centre; when moist striate and very obscurely viscid. Stem 1 inch or more high, 1–2 lines thick, brittle, fibrous, nearly equal, white, very slightly tinged with umber, somewhat silky; gills umber, but paler than the pileus, strongly decurrent, broad, distant; interstices strongly veined and rugose. Spores ·00025–·0003 inch long, obovate.

This may possibly be the supposed form of *H. sciophanus,* figured by Batsch under the name of *A. fragilis,* f. 215; but if so, it can scarcely be the same species with that which is figured in 'Flora Danica,' t. 1845. f. 2. A figure will appear in the 'History of Leicestershire.'

702. *H. lætus,* Fr. Ep. p. 329. Open commons, Hanham, near Bristol, C. E. Broome.

Spores ·0003 inch long, nearly globose.

703. *Lactarius turpis,* Weinm. Syll. 2. p. 85. In or about fir woods, as at East Bergholt, Suffolk, Leigh Down near Bristol.

Growing to a very large size, and remarkable for its yellow, olive or umber hue. This is *A. necator,* P., but not of Bulliard, which appears to be exclusively *L. torminosus.*

704. *Lactarius theiogalus,* Bull. t. 567. f. 2. King's Cliffe, Sept. 1852.

This is now separated from the more common form, to which Fries gives the name of *L. chrysorheus.* The milk of *L. theiogalus* does not assume so bright a yellow tint as that of *L. chrysorheus.*

**Lactarius chrysorheus,* Fr. Ep. p. 342. *A. theiogalus,* Eng. Fl. Extremely common.

705. *Lactarius pallidus,* Pers. Syn. p. 431. In woods, Bowood, C. E. Broome.

706. *Lactarius camphoratus,* Fr. Ep. p. 346. On the ground in woods. Leigh Wood, near Bristol, H. O. Stephens, C. E. Broome.

707. *Russula ochroleuca,* Pers. Syn. p. 443. Abundant in fir plantations, Apethorpe, Sept. 2, 1852.

708. *Marasmius Stephensii,* n. s. Fasciculata; pileo depresso centro rugoso vinoso-maculato stipite cavo torto apice farinaceo albo deorsum nitido nucicolori; lamellis distantibus albidis. Amongst dead beech leaves, near Dursley, Oct. 17, 1845.

Fasciculated. Pileus ½–1 inch across, depressed and wrinkled in the centre, opake, tough, cream-coloured, stained with vinous red, especially when bruised; flesh white, thin. Stem 1–2 inches high, hollow, twisted, white and mealy above, quite smooth and shining below, of a rich light nut-brown. Gills few and distant, rather broad, of the same colour as the pileus. Taste and smell exactly like that of *M. oreades*.

**Marasmius Hudsoni*, Fr. The whole of the outer surface of the pileus is clothed with echinulate processes, and the spores are fusiform, ·0004 inch long, with a central nucleus, very different from those of any other Agaric or *Marasmius*.

PLATE XV. fig. 3. *a*. Echinulate processes and base of a hair; *b*. young hair; *c*. spores. All highly magnified.

709. *Polyporus* (Pleuropus) *Rostkovii*, Fr. Ep. p. 439. On the dead stump of a tree, Apethorpe, Northants., June 16, 1853.

Thin, flaccid, 6 inches across, infundibuliform, but often lateral, smooth, even, pale ochraceous, mottled below with darker spots and virgate, dark brown at the base, margin lobed, involute. Flesh white, tough. Stem connate, black, tough, reticulate from the decurrent pores. Pores large, 2 lines or more long, elongated; edge obtuse, or very thin and torn. Spores with two nuclei, ·0005 inch long, ·0002 broad, narrower than in *P. squamosus*, to which it is closely allied.

710. *P.* (Anodermei) *fragilis*, Fr. El. i. p. 86. On dead fir trees, Penzance, J. Ralfs, Esq.

711. *P.* (Anodermei) *adiposus*, n. s. Albus; pileo ceraceo-molli breviter reflexo vario obscure tomentoso; hymenio crassiusculo; poris parvis acie obtusis. On the ground amongst *Marchantia*, Twycross, Nov. 1851, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Very variable in form, sometimes fixed by the apex, sometimes resupinate, white, waxy, thickish when fresh, but losing much of its substance in age, here and there acquiring a foxy tinge, substance not zoned within. Pores when horizontal with the edges even, but often elongated and irregular, not stratose. Surface scarcely tomentose, uneven. Turning brownish in drying.

Allied to *P. amorphus*, but a very distinct species.

**Dædalea confragosa*, Fr. On willow, Apethorpe, Northants., Jan. 1853.

It appears to us very doubtful whether *Trametes rubescens* be really distinct; but if so, there is no doubt that Bolton's plant and the English specimens, amongst which is *Boletus angustatus*, Sow. t. 193, as appears from the original specimens, all belong to the same plant with that of Schweinitz. The resupinate plant on oak, which we supposed, from the inspection of named specimens, to be *Merulius rufus*, Pers., is probably only a form of this species. It appears to be the same with *P. bathyporus*, Rostk.

712. *Merulius molluscus,* Fr. Syst. Myc. i. p. 329. Near Penzance, J. Ralfs, Esq.

713. *Hydnum Weinmanni,* Fr. El. i. p. 136. On dead branches with the bark still adherent. Bristol, H. O. Stephens, Esq.

714. *Hydnum alutaceum,* Fr. Ep. p. 516. On old stumps, Collyweston, Norths.

715. *Corticium nudum,* Fr. El. p. 221. On branches of elm, yew, &c., common. Intermediate between *C. incarnatum* and *C. cinereum.* On the same branch individuals occur very thin, quite smooth and effused, while others are thicker, more cinereous and tuberculate. Spores oblong, slightly curved, ·0005 of an inch long, ·00015 broad.

716. *Corticium confluens,* Fr. El. p. 218. On ash branches, Wothorpe, Norths. Distinguished from the last more especially by its white tomentose margin. In our plant the spores are oblong, ·0008 inch long, ·0004 broad.

The more perfect specimens have a few scattered papillæ.

717. *Cyphella muscigena,* (Pers.) Syn. p. 572. On moss, especially Polytrichum, or even on the bare ground. Hanham, Oct. 1852, C. E. Broome. White with a slight ochraceous tinge. At first flabelliform, fixed by a little down, at length laterally confluent, downy above, often spathulate. Hymenium slightly corrugated.

718. *C. galeata,* (Schum.) Fl. Sæll. p. 371. On mosses, common. This is the *Cantharellus lævis,* Eng. Fl., and differs from the former species in its dingy hue and bullate pileus.

719. *C. ochroleuca,* n. s. Membranacea cupularis sursum villosa ochroleuca; margine demum fisso; hymenio lævi pallide ochraceo. On decayed bramble twigs. Batheaston, Oct. 1851.

One line or more broad, at first cup-shaped, but mostly irregular, then lobed or fissured, villous above, white tinged with yellow; hymenium even ochraceous, brighter than the pileus.

A pretty little species allied to *C. Goldbachii.*

720. *C. Goldbachii,* Weinm. ! Ross. p. 522. On dead leaves of *Aira cæspitosa.* Spye Park, Wilts., C. E. Broome.

This is very near *C. cuticulosa,* from which it differs in its villous coat, which Mr. Forster could scarcely have overlooked, as it is almost visible to the naked eye. A *Cyphella* occurred in the same locality on dead leaves of *Carex paniculata,* which we cannot distinguish from *C. griseo-pallida.*

721. *Clavaria Botrytis,* P. Bowood, Nov. 18, 1843, C. E. Broome.

722. *Clavaria aurea,* Schæff. t. 287. Leigh Wood, Bristol, H. O. Stephens.

723. *Clavaria crispula,* Fr. Syst. i. p. 470. At the base of

decayed trunks of elder and ash. Woodnewton, Northe., Dec. 7, 1852. Forming large fascicles with a creeping white root.

724. *Tremella vesicaria,* Bull. t. 427. f. 3; Eng. Bot. t. 2451. On the ground amongst grass.

This species was omitted in the 'English Flora,' because no specimen had been seen, and it was asserted by Fries to be an Alga. We have, however, lately received the species as collected in Pennsylvania by Dr. Michener, and the structure is that of a true Tremella with globose sporophores and broad oblong spores, ·0004 inch long, ·00025 broad. We have also a fragment of the specimens figured in 'Eng. Bot.'

725. *Tremella indecorata,* Sommerf. Lapp. p. 306. Bursting through the bark of fallen branches and pea-sticks. Penzance, J. Ralfs, Esq.

Dark pitchy brown when dry; dirty cinereous when swollen with moisture. This is, we believe, Bonorden's *T. albida.* We have not seen the true fruit.

726. *Tremella versicolor,* n. s. Minuta guttæformis aurantia demum fuscescens.

Parasitic on *Corticium nudum* on decorticated trees. Thame, Dr. Ayres; Apethorpe, Feb. 23, 1850; Batheaston. Forming minute, orange, tear-like, convex spots on the hymenium of the *Corticium,* paler when young, at length assuming a rufous tinge. In young plants the delicate hyaline threads are terminated by four globules which ultimately branch, forming moniliform threads as in Bonorden's *Hormomyces.* Obovate vesicles also occur in parts, but we have not seen the perfect spores. The general appearance is like that of *Tremella guttata,* Bonorden.

727. *Tremella viscosa,* (P.) *Corticium viscosum,* P. Obs. 2. p. 18. This species, which is not uncommon, has the true structure of a Tremella and cannot remain in the genus *Corticium.* We find globose sporophores bearing three or four elongated sterigmata and oblong, obliquely attached spores, which sometimes contain one or two nuclei.

PLATE XV. fig. 4. Portion of the hymenium with the globose sporophores, one of which bears three, and another four fertile sterigmata surmounted by oblong spores.

728. *Dacrymyces deliquescens* (Bull. t. 455. fig. 3). On dead boughs of holly, Batheaston, Jan. 1851; on larch, Wothorpe, Northe., Aug. 23, 1853.

Our plant has at present occurred only with the septate spores figured by Tulasne and the strong threads from which they rise, without any of those which break up into distinct oblong articulations. It is, in fact, exactly what Bonorden figures under the

name of *Septocolla adpressa*, p. 152, fig. 247. Our *Ditiola nuda* is the same thing, but with the sporophores perfectly continuous and of the same colour with the parent threads, as represented in our figure, the correctness of which we have verified by a fresh examination. In all, we find the minute bodies which Tulasne calls spermatia attached to the spores.

729. *Hymenula punctiformis*, n. s. Gelatinosa punctiformis pallida subundulata sporis ellipticis.

On decorticated fir poles. Batheaston, Sept. 12, 1853.

Punctiform, gelatinous, dirty white or very pale umber, slightly tinged with yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a line broad, slightly undulated, consisting of erect simple threads; spores minute, elliptic, ·0002 inch long.

This has somewhat the appearance of minute specimens of *Peziza vulgaris*, but there is no trace of asci.

**Ditiola radicata*, Fr. Syst. Myc. ii. p. 170. On fir. East Bergholt, Rev. Dr. Badham.

[To be continued.]

XXXVI.—*Descriptions of new species of Ceylon Reptiles.* By Dr. Kelaart.

Eumeces (?) *Taprobanensis*, n. s.

Above dark brown, with six lines of black dots on the back; sides of neck and body of a darker brown colour, minutely dotted white; a few white dots also on the limbs; beneath whitish; upper surface of tail of the same colour as the body; under surface gray, each scale with a blackish spot. Head short, subtriangular; muzzle narrow, rounded. Nostril pierced on the upper edge of nasal plate. Eyes large; eyelids scaly, edges slightly granular; lower lid with a series of larger scales. Ears small, circular, dentated anteriorly by two or three projecting scales. Body rather short, subcylindrical. Tail elongated, rounded, tapering, pointed. Limbs four, small, *not* wide apart. Toes 5–5, short, unequal, tubercular beneath, clawed. Palms and soles granular.

Head and body $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch; tail $2\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Nuwera Elia (6000 feet).

This Skink is distinguished from *Riopa albopunctata* of Gray by its dark brown colour, and the limbs being placed nearer each other.

Polypedates (?) *Schmarda*, n. s.

Above brownish gray; beneath white, posterior half of abdomen marked with black. Eyebrows armed with spines. Back and