

**SOME NEW AND INTERESTING BRITISH
HYMENOMYCETES GATHERED AT THE
BASLOW FUNGUS FORAY, 1909.**

By René Maire, D.Sc., &c.

WITH PLATE XI.

1. *Clitocybe ericetorum* (Bull. Champ. France, t. 551, f. I. E. & F. ? Fries Epicr., p. 73, *sub Agarico*) Quél., Champ. Jura et Vosges, in Mém. Soc. Em. Montbéliard, 1872, p. 89; Bres. Fung. Trid. II., p. 9, t. 113.

This species grew abundantly in Richmond Park, Surrey, it is of small size and is easily known by its *bitter taste and pleasant smell*, which is exactly like that of *Cortinarius purpurascens*. The bitter taste is mentioned only by *Bresadola*, who gives an excellent description and figure of this fungus. The spores are quite smooth and are not warted as described and figured by *Bresadola*. The warts depicted by this author do not belong to the epispore membrane but to the protoplasm.

2. *Omphalia Allenii* n. sp. see pl. 11.

Hygrophanous; Pileus 1-2 cm. wide, convex then plane, *somewhat umbilicate, even, glabrous, thin, olive-greenish*, whitish when dry. Gills decurrent, *very narrow*, somewhat thick and distant, unequal, more or less undulating, united by veins, *lemon-yellow*. Stem cylindrical, *hollow, even, glabrous, subcartilaginous, lemon-yellow*, base whitish and strigose. Flesh yellow in the stem, greyish yellow in the pileus. Taste mild, smell none. Spores whitish in the mass as deposited on black paper, hyaline, elliptical, smooth $6.5-7.5 \times 3.5-4\mu$. Basidia clavate $20-27 \times 5\mu$, 4-spored. Cystidia none. Edge of gills homomorphous. Subhymenium thick, branching, dense, middle layer subintricate. On an old stump of a deciduous tree at the south end of Manners Wood, near Bakewell.

This fungus is closely allied to *Omphalia xanthophylla* Bres. and *O. chrysophylla* Fr. It differs from the former in its olive-green not virgate pileus and the yellow stem and from the latter by its smaller spores and the olive-green smooth pileus. *O. Wynniae* (Berk.) Quél. differs in being pellucid, striate, yellow in every part but changing to a greenish tint with loss of moisture and in its broader spores.

Named in honour of *Mr. W. B. Allen* an eminent mycologist and member of the British Mycological Society.

3. *Hygrophorus Colemannianus* Blox. in Berk. Outl. p. 200.

This fungus grew abundantly in the pastures at Baslow and is met with also in France. It is well represented by the figure No. 213 of *Patouillard Tabulae Analyticae* under the name of *H. streptopus* Fr., but it is not identical with this. Patouillard's fungus was gathered in the Jura mountains, where I have recently found it again. Bresadola points out and I can confirm him that this species belongs to the *Camarophyllus* section and is very nearly allied to *H. pratensis* (Pers.) Fr. and not to the *Hygrocybe* section where it was originally placed.

4. *Hygrophorus (Hygrocybe) Reai* n. sp. See. pl. 11.

Stem 3-6 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick, *viscid*, glabrous, shining, hollow, somewhat tough, orange-scarlet to yellow, base whitish. Pileus 1.5-2.5 cm. wide, fleshy, thin, convex-campanulate then plane, scarlet; margin orange-yellow or yellow, slightly striate when moist; no separable pellicle. Gills *broadly adnate* with a decurrent tooth, broad, thin, unequal, not crowded, flesh-coloured then orange, edge whitish then yellow. Flesh orange, *very bitter*. Smell none. Spores in the mass white, hyaline, elliptical, smooth, apiculate $7-8 \times 3.5-4.5\mu$. Basidia clavate $35-40 \times 7-8\mu$, four-spored. Edge of gill homomorphous. Subhymenium thin, branching; middle layer regular. Cystidia none.

In pastures on Millstone grit near Baslow, Chatsworth Park. Also in France and Sweden.*

This pretty species is easily distinguished by its *bitter taste* and *viscid stem* from its allies *H. coccineus* Fr., *H. miniatus* and *H. turundus* Fr. Named in honour of Mr. Carleton Rea, the Hon. Secretary of the British Mycological Society.

5. *Entoloma griseocyanum* Fr. Syst. Myc. I. p. 202, var. *roseum* n. var. and see pl. 11.

This variety differs from the type in having a pink stem and the pileus is pale pink with darker scales.

In pastures at Baslow, along with the type.

This fungus when young very closely resembles *Tricholoma carneum* (Bull.) Fr.

6. *Leptonia Reae* n. sp. see pl. 11.

Stem 2-3 cm. long, 1-5 mm. thick, equal, flexuous, *wavy*, glabrous, shining, dry, deep blue or blue-black, then often

* Since found in Worcestershire and Shropshire.—C. R.

vinous, stuffed then hollow, obsoletely whitish-mealy at the apex. Pileus 5-1 cm. broad, *convex then expanded*, submembranaceous, disc fleshy, *even, smooth*, dry, *not or only slightly hygrophanous*, rarely umbonate or papillate at maturity; cuticle not separable; margin slightly incurved at first, then expanded and sometimes somewhat striate. Gills somewhat crowded, *short, broad, broadly and deeply sinuate, narrowly adnate* then free, *whitish* then greyish-pink. Flesh vinous, mild in taste; smell none. Spores salmon colour in the mass, pale pink, obsoletely polygonal, subglobose, 8-10 (including the apiculus) \times 7-8 μ , containing many oil drops. Cystidia none. Basidia 4-spored, clavate, 39-40 \times 8-10 μ . Edge of gills homomorphous, middle layer regular subhymenial layer very thin and branching.

In pastures on Millstone Grit near Grindleford, Baslow, Chatsworth.

Named in honour of Mrs. Carleton Rea, the wife and indefatigable assistant of the Hon. Secretary of the British Mycological Society, whose beautiful paintings of fungi are admired by all mycologists and in memory of our forays together in the Vosges and Derbyshire. This fungus is easily distinguished by its short, broad gills, wavy stem, and the pileus is not umbilicate but is sometimes papillate. It is very nearly allied to the blue species of *Nolanea*, but the incurved margin at first and flat pileus range it in the genus *Leptonia*.

7. *Cortinarius praestans* [Cordier, Champ. France, p. 98, t. 26 (1870), *sub Agarico*] Sacc. Syll. xi. p. 65—*C. Berkeleyi* Cooke, Handb. Brit. Fung. ed. 2, p. 240 (1883), Illustr. Brit. Fung. t. 699 (706) et 700 (707)—*C. anfractus* Berk. Outl. p. 184, non Fr.—*C. variicolor* var. *herculeanus* Fr. Mon. Hym. II. p. 307, Icon. Sel. II., p. 43, t. 144, fig. 1.—*C. variicolor* Alb. et Schw. Consp. Fung. Nisk. p. 153, *sub Agarico!* an Pers.?; Britz. Cort. fig. 93!—*C. torvus* Kalchbr. Ic. Sel. Hym. Hung., t. 21, fig. 1! Quél. Enchirid., p. 85, Fl. Myc. p. 187!, non Fr.!

Cooke rightly controverted Kalchbrenner's and Quélet's determination of this species which they erroneously referred to *C. torvus* Fr., which is quite a distinct species. *C. praestans* was little known to Fries and was only once found by him in Sweden, where it is very rare. I have since ascertained by studying the original plates of Fries at Stockholm that the typical *C. variicolor* Fr. is the plant described by Gillet, Cooke and Lucand, which is a smaller species very nearly allied to *C. largus* Fr. *C. praestans* Fries represents in his *Icones* and describes as a variety *herculeanus* of *C. variicolor*, but it is really a very distinct species. The first authentic name for *C. praestans* was *Agaricus variicolor* Alb. et Schw., but this fungus is not the

same as the *A. variicolor* of Pers. The next authentic name is *C. variicolor* var. *herculeanus* Fr. but the adoption of this name is prevented by the Vienna rules when a variety is raised to specific rank, and so the first available name is *C. praestans* Cordier.

8. *Russula grisea* (Pers. Syn. p. 445, sub *Agarico*) Bres. Fung. Mang. p. 79, t. 77! and see pl. 13.

This very distinct species has not hitherto been recorded for Great Britain because it has been overlooked or mistaken for other species. It is very likely that Cooke's plates 999 (1053) and 1077 (1008) represent this species.

Specimens of this species were gathered by me in Chatsworth Park.

9. *Russula subfoetens* Sm. Journ. Bot. 1873, p. 337. Cooke, Illustr. of Brit. Fungi, t. 1016 (1047); Gillet, Champ. France, t. 637.—*R. farinipes* Romell in Britz. Mat. z. Beschr. d. Hymenom. in Bot. Centr. 1893, no. 15-17, Hym. Sudbayern, fig. 106!

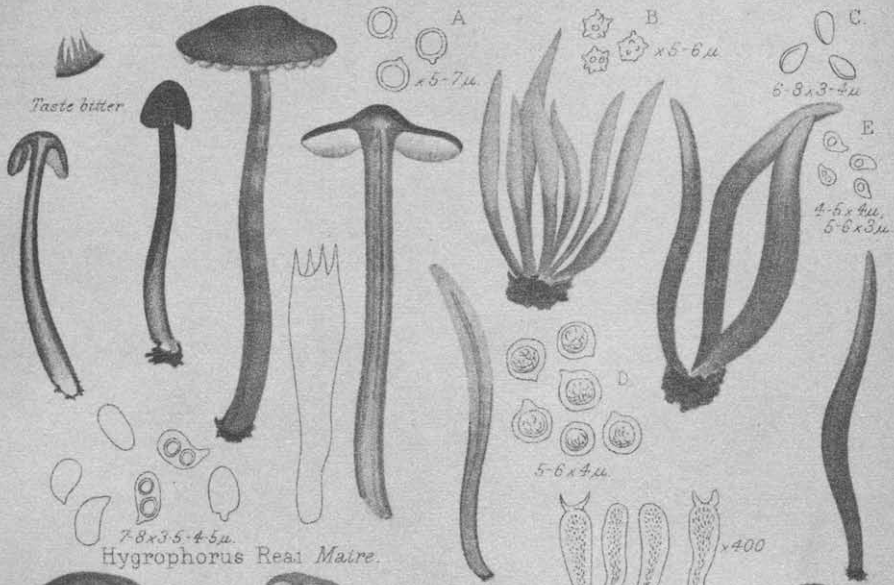
This *Russula* is quite a distinct species and is not a sub-species or variety of *R. foetens* Fr., to which *Bataille* refers it in his Flore monographique des Astérosporées, p. 75. This plant is tough and elastic, as both *Smith* and *Cooke* have pointed out, moreover the spores deposited in mass are pure white, whereas those of *R. foetens* are yellowish white. Its chemical reaction to alcoholic solution of guaiacum is very different, with *R. foetens* a brilliant blue reaction is produced, whereas with *R. subfoetens* it has no effect at all except occasionally in young specimens and then it only affects the cuticle of the pileus. I have never found that *R. subfoetens* has any characteristic smell. The British specimens gathered at Chatsworth are identical with those I have found in France and Sweden.

10. *Corticium atrovirens* Fr. Elench. Fung. p. 202, sub *Thelephora*; Epicr. p. 562; Bres. in Ann. Mycol. I. p. 96!—*Hypochnus chalybaeus* Lehröt., Pilz. Schles. I. p. 416! *Lyomyces caeruleus* Karst., Hattswamp II., p. 154.

On Oak-bark, Baslow.

The spores of this fungus are pale bluish green, not hyaline, and it forms an intermediate stage between the genus *Corticium* and *Coniophora*.

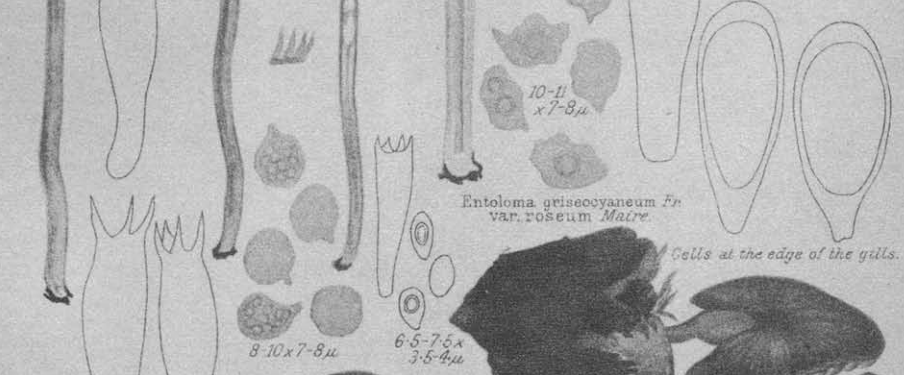
11. *Stereum gausapatum* Fr. Elench. Fung. I. p. 171, Bres. in Atti Accad. Rovereto, ser. 3, vol. 3, p. 105—*S. spadiceum* Fr. Elench. p. 176, non Pers.—*S. cristulatum* Quéél. Jur. et Vosges, III., p. 15, t. 1, fig. 15.



Hygrophorus Reai Maire.



Clavaria persimilis Cotton.



Entoloma grisecoccineum Fr. var. roseum Maire.



Leptonia Reae Maire.

Omphalia Allenii Maire. West, Newman chr.

On Oak-stump near Grindleford.

This fungus is quite a distinct species and not a variety of *S. hirsutum* as both *Massee* (Brit. Fung. Flora) and *Cooke* (Field Book) assert.

S. gausapatum differs from *hirsutum* in becoming red when bruised and in having larger and broader spores.

12. *Dacryomitra glossoides* (Pers. Syn. p. 596, sub *Clavaria*)
Bref. et Istvánffi, Unters, vii., p. 162, t. xi., f. 1, *Calocera*
glossoides Fr. Syst. Myc. I., p. 487.

On rotten Oak wood, Grindleford.