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[Running title: "DECADES OF FUNGI".]

DECADES OF FUNGI; *by the* REV. M. J. BERKELEY,
M.A. F.L.S.

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DECADE **XI**.

101. *Ag. episphæria*, n. sp.; pileo resupinato margine tantum libero, subflabelliformi pallido subtomentoso; lamellis cervinis albo-marginatis. *Drège*, n. 9413, *a*.

On decayed *Sphæriæ*. South Africa; *Drège*.

Pileus subflabelliform, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, attached, with the exception of the arched margin, by fine downy threads and a few fibres to the matrix, pale subtomentose, especially at the extreme edge. Stem none. Gills moderately broad, fawn-coloured with a pale edge.

This Agaric belongs to the same section with *Ag. variabilis*, but appears perfectly distinct from every described species. I have not been able to find perfect spores.

102. *Marasmius hepaticus*, n. sp.; cæspitosus; pileo hemispherico [*sic*] glaberrimo stipiteque supra subæquali deorsum incrassato glabro fibroso cartilagineo hepaticis; lamellis subliberis distantibus postice attenuatis fulvis.

Amongst dead Fern, &c. Van Diemen's Land, *R. Gunn, Esq.*

Cæspitose, pileus hemispherical, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, sub-carnose, quite smooth, liver-brown. Stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line thick, of the same colour as the pileus, smooth, cartilaginous, composed of stringy fibres attached, at the slightly incrassated base, to leaves, &c., by the reddish downy mycelium. Gills fawn-coloured, nearly free, rather narrow, attenuated behind; margin thin and denticulate; interstices smooth.

A beautiful species, somewhat resembling *M. erythropus*, but quite distinct from every described species.

103. *M. sarmentosus*, n. sp.; pileo hemispherico [*sic*] subspadiceo primum umbonato dense sericeo, margine involuto demum expanso; stipite villo depresso vestito, demum glabrescente eximie sarmentoso.

On dead leaves, especially on their nerves, little sticks, &c., from thence spreading and attaching itself to every plant in its neighbourhood. Jamaica, *Mr. Purdie*.

At first appearing under the form of a little silky tubercle, varying in size according to the nature of the matrix; this soon acquires a stem, which is rapidly elongated, occasionally to the extent of several inches, and remains for some time perfectly simple; more frequently, however, it becomes attached to some neighbouring object by a little patch of white or reddish down, so that a mass of the plant, when gathered, presents quite a Flora of mosses, ferns, and dead or living phænogams. It soon throws off, at right angles, short lateral branches, which are sometimes opposite, each terminated by a little pileus, in general, smaller than the primary pileus.

Pileus $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 line broad, at first subglobose from the margin, being strongly involute, tipped with a conical umbo, densely silky, bright-brown or tawny, at length expanded but still retaining some traces of the umbo. Stem thickest at the base, setiform varying greatly in length, sometimes eight or nine inches long, without branching, sometimes on the contrary, branched when scarcely exceeding an inch, clothed at first with pale more or less closely adpressed and generally

deflexed hairs, at length quite smooth and striated. The branches spring from the main stem, exactly in the same manner as the original stems from the nerves of the leaf. As all the pilei were more or less injured by insects, I am unfortunately unable to describe the gills.

This curious species is allied to *Marasmius dispar* and *M. chordalis*. The simple individuals resemble somewhat *Ag. stipitarius*. I suspect that, in the present instance, the greater or less branching of the stem is normal; but, as this is not certain, I have omitted it in the specific character. It must be a very beautiful and striking object when growing.

104. *Thelephora subhepatica*, n. sp.; tota resupinata orbicularis hepatica margine membranaceo-byssoides subfimbriato pallidior; hymenio glabro hic illic minutissime reticulato.

On dead bark. Casapi, Peru.

Forming orbicular entirely resupinate patches, about 1¼ inch broad, at length confluent, liver-coloured, extremely thin and inseparable from the matrix; margin paler, subfimbriate, byssoid, but membranaceous. Hymenium smooth, not setulose or cracked, but here and there very minutely reticulate with raised lines.

The general appearance is not altogether dissimilar from *Hydnum fimbriatum*, but it is less fimbriated and is not, like that, separable from the matrix.

105. *Corticium Drègeanum*, n. sp.; effusum, resupinatum papyraceum e matrice separabile ochroleucum supra subtiliter tomentosum; hymenio rimosiusculo glabro papillato. *Drège*, n. 9451, c.

South Africa, on bark.

Forming effused ochroleucous somewhat elongated patches, 3–4 inches long, 1½ inch broad, separable from the matrix, above minutely tomentose; hymenium glabrous, minutely mealy, rather rugged papillose, slightly cracked.

Resembling somewhat *Corticium molle* but easily distin-

guished by its thicker flexible substance, which is separable from the matrix.

106. *Hexagonia similis*, n. sp.; pileo sublaterali suberoso-coriaceo tenui explanato e pallido ligneo-fulvente, zonis postice crebris antice paucioribus rugosis, lineis prominentibus hic illic notatis, glabro sericeo-nitido; poris parvis pallidis intus primum pruinosis; margine hymenii sterili.

Australia. Gathered by one of the officers of the Beagle.

Pileus sessile, or furnished with a very short orbicular stem, 3 inches long, 4½ inches broad, suberoso-coriaceous, slightly flexible, thin, especially towards the margin, repeatedly and sometimes closely zoned, rather rugged and marked with a few raised lines which, however, do not form bristles, of a brownish wood-colour, smooth with a satiny lustre; the extreme edge only minutely velvety, but soon becoming smooth.

Hymenium paler than the pileus, rather uneven; pores subhexagonal, small, 1-50th [*sic*] of an inch in diameter, pale at first, pruinose within. Substance of the same colour as the pileus.

This species is allied to *H. polygramma*, Mont.; though the pileus is thicker and the pores much smaller. In *H. polygramma* there appear to be no finer zones; but in the present species, in an early stage of growth, the pileus is very closely zonato-striate. Its relation to other species is more distant. It is possible that in every species of *Hexagonia* there are distinct varieties, exhibiting pores of various sizes, of which I fancy that I have some evidence. In this case, the species will require reduction, and this will be registered under *H. polygramma*, for there will be no other point of much consequence, except that of the barren margin of the hymenium and the rather convex than concave pileus. The fine zones behind are at length concealed in the course of growth, by an anamorphosis of the external cellular tissue.

107. *Polyporus brunneo-leucus*, n. sp.; imbricatus, postice

effusus; pileis dimidiatis subzonatis rugosis tenuibus coriaceis subflaccidis e ferrugineo fusco-nigricantibus velutinis hic illic glabrescentibus, hymenio pallido poris parvis angulatis subintegris vel denticulatis; dissepimentis tenuibus.

Van Diemen's Land, *R. Gunn, Esq.*

Pilei imbricated, decurrent behind, dimidiate, 1½ inch broad, ½–¾ of an inch long, thin, coriaceous, but flexible and very light, rugged behind, and irregularly zoned or sulcate, at length nearly smooth, in front more even, clothed with slightly tawny velvety down, which however, in old specimens, entirely vanishes. Extreme margin thin and dark; substance pale, soft.

Hymenium pallid, nearly white, but becoming rather darker with age; pores small, 1-60th [*sic*] of an inch in diameter, angular, nearly entire or slightly toothed; dissepiments thin.

A very pretty and singular species, resembling somewhat young specimens of *Pol. cuticularis* (Bull.), but not becoming rigid like that, and a far smaller plant, not to mention the different appearance caused by the zones, and the soft velvety, not at all hispid covering. The pileus consists of three distinct strata; the first spongy, beneath which is a thin dark cuticle covering the pallid substance from which the pores immediately spring. The colours are as nearly as possible the same. There is an analogy between this species and *Stereum bicolor*. Sometimes the apex is elongated and the little pileus becomes triquetrous, as in that species.

108. *Peziza fusispora*, n. sp.; gregaria subconferta sessilis cupulis hemisphericis [*sic*] planis vel concaviusculis luteis tomentosis; sporidiis utrinque leviter attenuatis.

On earth, mixed with particles of charcoal. Van Diemen's Land, *R. Gunn, Esq.*

Gregarious, here and there crowded, 1–2 lines broad, orange-yellow, hemispherical, slightly concave, or quite flat, with a delicate membranous edge, obscurely tomentose, fixed to the soil by a little down. Asci cylindrical, obtuse. Sporidia elliptic, attenuated slightly at either end, and con-

taining two globose nuclei, which themselves also apparently contain a nucleus.

Allied to *P. subhirsuta*, but differing essentially in the form of the sporidia. In that species, as published by Desmazières, n. 462, I find them oblong-elliptic, with the apices quite obtuse. I know of no instance of fusiform spores in *Peziza*, except in a variety of *P. leucoloma*, figured by Corda, Fasc. 2, fig. 135.

109. *Leotia elegans*, n. sp.; stipite elongato gracili sursum subattenuato; capitulo brevi clavæformi stipite vix crassiore.

United States, North America, *Mr. Greene*.

Stem 2½ inches high, scarcely half a line thick, smooth, slightly attenuated upwards. Head 1–2 lines long, a little thicker than the stem, clavæform, sometimes bifid. The whole plant when dry is of dull orange-brown. This is a very distinct species, allied to *Leotia uliginosa*, with which it cannot be confounded. If I have seen correctly, the asci are lanceolate, and the sporidia oblong. It is not described by Schweinitz.

110. *Sphæria* (Lignosæ) *enteroxantha*, n. sp.; inæqualis suborbicularis rugosa nigra intus pulverulenta aurea; peritheciis oblongis; ostiolis prominulis punctiformibus.

On dead sticks. British Guiana, *Sir R. Schomburgk*.

About 1 line broad, irregular, subglobose, bursting through the bark, rugged; sometimes confluent, black; perithecia oblong with a short neck, more or less powdered with yellow; stroma golden yellow in the centre, as is also the surface of the wood beneath the bark. Ostiola prominent, punctiform. Asci narrow, clavate. Sporidia very minute, curved.

Closely allied to *S. flavovirens*, but distinguished by the golden yellow of the centre of the stroma. The sporidia agree in form.

(*To be continued.*)