T2465d

Drawings
of
Fungi
by
Thomas Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

on Polypodium vulgare. Duckworth March 30. 1839

Perithecia somewhat emergent from beneath the cuticle, vesicular, with a minute orifice, discharging ovate sporidia. Sporules minute.

although the sporidia on being discharged adhere in a series, yet no connecting gelatine is apparent, hence this species seems excluded from Norman's Asci.
From Ascia it differs by the absence of Asci.

It appears on close examination as minute pale semipellucid points on the back of the Fern, orifice brown, from which on pressure the sporidia are ejected, but they may be removed without any mechanical force in wet weather issuing in a muciform manner and covering the orifice with a white series. Sporidia brownish, with a pellucid, rough coat, water-acuminate, narrower at one end. Sporules as transparent points acuminate at one end. Perithecia partially emergent, when the cuticle of the Fern is removed they appear supported in a thick, more opaque cup (as the gland in the cup of the acorn) rising about half way towards the summit, and sending out numerous white radicles, down into the parenchymatous substance of the Fern leaf.

Juniper.

on cotton-wool pieces of wood preserved for the purpose of collecting
also small twigs of acacia-wood
- Sept. 18

Herb. T. Taylor.

Apuricus

on rotten pieces of stems of *Rubus fruticosus*, plantation,
Lancaster, 24 Sept 1889 also on small twigs of *Scoroparia* (elder).
Stems, semiplobate, at length umbrellar-shaped, substerile,
very pale dusky, livid green. Gills adnate with a claw,
thick white; mostly 2 in a set. Stem solid, slender, luscious,
pale above, slightly reddish-brown, with many black lines
in the bark.

Stems nearly 2 inch broad, suberulous, of a pale livid or reddish
green. Gills bearing a circular cavity round the top of the
stem. Spores pale, columnar. Stem 1-2 inches high
attached by many white branched fibres to the upper side
of the stick as it lies on the ground,
odor remarkably repulsive, none is there of *A. pallidus*.
Taste not considerable.

Agaricus
montanus Pasture, England, 14 Sept 1886

Herb. T. Taylor -

Stems.

Stems numerous, prostrate; decumbent, 1/2 ft. long.
Stems umbellately shaped, raised at the base, the surface
smooth, glaucous, pale greenish yellow, gills subul-
-crinate, but dense at the base, ^{conspicuously pale} then turning entire, spatulate
base, subulcrinate; stem thick, striate, angular,
decumbent, numerous, prostrate.

Stems in two species. Stem 2 inches in diameter,
increased at the margin, subumbellately, pale dusky orange
when young. Gill mat, dense, 4 in. long, 1/2 in. wide
- color than the prostrate; rugose at the margin, 1/2 in.
the prostrate. Stem 1/2 in. wide, about 1 1/2 inches long, its
white and silky, pale spreading upwards thickly into
the prostrate.

Same as 1 meal.

Handwritten notes in cursive script, likely describing the specimens or the artist's name.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Hysterium here Nyff. on red dry barless stems of *Hemerocallis*
Spondylium. Dunkerum 16 May 1839

Violet, superficial subulate-oblong, short, subscutelliform, black,
lipo obtuse, disc very broad, with a black præina.

Perithecia scattered, the younger round and quite scutelliform,
representing a *Spheria* with a wide aperture, prominently,
the lips swollen, in larger and older specimens the aperture
contracts at the sides and sometimes appears bent. At
the base of the perithecium are some filiform white h &
transparent radicles by which it is attached, but these are not
observable with a lens. On application of moisture the contents
of the perithecium rise up to the level of the orifice, they are
covered by a dark-brown or blackish film split in a subulate
manner and as it were in meshes; this film is continuous
with the black tegument which grows beneath the *Hymenium*
and, ^{the tegument} is umbilicate at the center beneath; it contains much
transparent, slightly yellowish, gelatinous matter which supports
and surrounds at the sides the *Hymenium* (resembling the
Canarina pastosa of lichens.) This is a common substance in
which are thick set out ^{filiform} asci (or thece). Mixed
very minute pale transparent punctiform granules issue

Hert. T. Taylor.

Sphaera coccinea. Pers.

Rhytisma acerinum. Pers.

E. guineensis

Herb. T. Taylor-

Agaricus
radicans at Lumberton, 3 Sept. 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

Aquarius

pasture in Duckham. 3rd Sept 1887

Subaggregate.

Young stems, obtusely elliptical, the margin uneven, apiculated round
its stem; ^{at length oblong-cylindrical} pale orange, at length black. Gills few, ^{very} narrow,
which at length black and dry. Stem pale, whitish at length
black; expanding upwards; at length splitting into dry, shreddy.

Stems scarcely 1 inch high; about 1/4 inch broad, smooth, imbricated
here and there with a longitudinal furrow; the margin of the
young very embracing the stem: from an ^{reddish} base stem turning dusky,
and at length black: this change is common to every part
of the plant, the white parts at first appearing as if soiled
with ink; the entire plant also drying and shredding
up, the pieces and fibres splitting into shreds, no appearance

of deliquescence. ^{yellow} Gills in 2 sets, the intermediate very short, covered with a
slightly filamentous substance w^h yields the spores; these are
pale and transparent, ^{never} opaque & black:

Stems scarcely 1 inch in height, hollow, round upwards.

Spores.

Not considerable. I got remarkable ones near the top
of the plant where the spores alone were seen, pale and
transparent.

On Com. Dec.

On Com. Dec.

On Com. Dec.

On Com. Dec.

Hert. T. Taylor.

Agaricus
plantarum. Anderson 20 Sept. 1839.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus

placidus, *Fraseri*, 2nd Sept. 1889

Pileus campanulate, umbonate brown, sericeous as a flower
when dry, margin incurved, irregular. Gills annulate with
a claw, emarginate. Spores brownish. Stem elongated
reticulate, fistulose, brown, sericeous, scabrous, capitate
= densely.

Pileus about 1 inch in diameter; the young much more
sericeous; having on its back. Gills 4 or 5, rather
rather pointed with the pileus, leaving a hollow ring
around the summit of it stem. Spores placed
brownish under the microscope.
Stem 2-3 inches high, rather thick;

Blade as if meat.

The Pileus seems to retain its campanulate shape in
old age.

Boletus
muscaria (Mushrooms) near the entrance to the cave.

Hart, T. Taylor -

Amur.

under the shelter: Simulium Tenkoma 16 Sept. 1839
aggregate.

Stems widely compressate, ^{subumbonate,} at length expanded, striated, pale
water brown, margin thin whitish: gills adnate, oblong
oval, the margin undulate, very pale water brown, nearly
white: stem filicoid, smooth, shining longitudinally striated
very equal.

Stems 1-1½ inches broad, the umbos remaining large often
in the expanded state surrounded by depression and upper
margin bilobate: water brown but whitish when dry, striated
especially at the margin, the surface often uneven. Gills
with an uneven margin, adnate but leaving a cavity round
the edge of the stem. Spores pale or colorless.

Stems 1-2 inches high, smooth and without thorns,
green, when moist rather an unpleasant strong odor
emitting.

Stems green, but quickly

black little

many not black. The spores appear almost stationary.

Agaricus
 1 in the meadow pet, December 8 June 1837.
 2 the meadow bed, which had been mowed, 14 June 1837

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor-

Agaricus.

on decaying Hazel leaves - Cronyglown, 1 Aug, 18.

Pileus small, campanulate, obtuse, striated at the margin, pale pinkish-
pink, apex yellow, smooth. Gills in 2 series, adnate, semi-elliptical
whitish-pale-yellow, subminute near the margin. Stem slender, yellowish-
green above, brownish below; fertile, base broader, covered with fine hairs.

Pileus 2-3/4 in. diam, scarcely 1/2 in. broad, obtuse, sometimes with a
depression at the summit, where it is of a clearer yellow; marked
the beginning of the interstices between the attachments of the gills.

Gills concolorous but paler; scarcely in 2 sets, the alternates near nearly
and sometimes, also, as long as the others. Spores elliptical
minute, sometimes subangular.

Stem nearly 2 lines in length; more colored and transparent at
its junction with the Pileus; broader at the base where it is
with sericeous down.

Scarcely any odor.

Flesh very thin.

Herb. T. Taylor.

630 B
84

on a leaf of *Sagittaria spinulosa*, on an oak tree, wood above the
bridge, Galvez's River. 20 May, 1840 - several times magnified.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Peridium hard, bluish-black, at first clavate, entire, at length opening above into an elongated, thickly marginated cup, continued into a Stipes, the interior filled with pale colorless subgelatinous matter, in which are imbedded several series of concave discs of dark-brown, elliptic Spores acuminate at both ends. Spores indistinctly septate, filled with minute dots.

at the base of the Stipes is some white filamentous matter.

In the young and clavate state the top of the peridium is covered with pale subgelatinous matter.

Peridia scattered through the leaf of Spermatophyta and under the leaves appearing like ^{small} shot perforated at the top.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

no

Herb. T. Taylor.

Hert. T. Taylor -

Herb. T. Taylor.

Growing many together Sep 25th 1884, plantation Duxbury

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Hert. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Hert. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

on the bark

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. To Taylor,

Herb. T. Taylor,

Herb. T. Taylor.

Flowers?

Herb. T. Taylor.

Samolus...

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Hert. To Taylor.

Hert. T. Taylor.

Hert. T. Taylor.

Herb. Thomas Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. Thomas Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Alveolines

on straw and sticks in the hotbed 13 April 1884.

at first snow white, then yellowish, greenish, glaucous, or of a verdigris
green, subrotund, at length spread, scarcely 1 line in diameter, consisting
of numerous branched or simple filaments, interwoven. If a drop of water
be applied (under a lens) the spangles subrotund or elliptical, issue
with considerable force and for some time in a continued stream
in different directions; the superficial filaments remain unaltered
and whitish, the rest of the mass seems to separate into spangles.
What contained the spangles was not detected. In the stream above alluded
to, sometimes upwards of 50 spangles conglobated together issued, but the
mass speedily resolved itself into separate spangles.

April 1881, Tuck & Co. New York City

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Aphani. multiformis, Fr. Thick, effused, at first scattered, at length
in confluent patches, of a manganese-brown, the surface brown
with blackish or white or blue black shining with minute papillae.
Aetherea particles (like *Conium maculatum*) are numerous, firm,
slightly raised, opaque, elongate, sub-parallel, in a gelatinous matrix
in which - firm staminate particles, like parallel to the
main spores, are, rather acute ^{upper} spines, except a pellucid
one of *Sclerium* or *Stictis*.

on the stump - also on palings Buckenham March 1889.

The young plants often burst out from under the cuticle.
The sterile staminate several inches in length and breadth.
The whole is very markedly jointed, being hollow in the centre.
The staminate are often multiform: their collection appears
black, and the pale gelatinous matter with the whole out
of which they issue. These very hard.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Phoria Pulvis pyrus, Lk. subiculum very thin crust.
at first cementing together the ash-pieces subrugose, crowded
black perithecia, tuberculate, subspiculate, spores 4-septate, even,
elliptical. At the top of each stump, found on 17 March 1834
scattered when young, in a brownish or blackish thin incrustation,
subiculum. At length crowded, the perithecia tuberculate,
by no means spherical in appearance, but often conical, and
irregular in shape and size. Sometimes a papilla is distinctly
circumscribed, and sometimes a small groove at summit of the
perithecia not uncommon. Within the perithecia, there are distinct
little ones within the perithecia. In a specimen
light tawny mass in which stices diverging from the base
are seen and stretched with thin web, these asci
which contain each a series of asci, then when
the asci become more distinct appear rather shagreened, brown
and 4-septate and are elliptical in form about 40 x 10 microns
or so, as they are found.

Phoria Pulvis pyrus, Lk. subiculum glomerate, glomeruli tuberculate, black, oblong.
Suberose, rugose-punctate, containing several perithecia, spores none.
Each glomerulus contains at or near its base several (2-4) perithecia, which have a blackish vault-
cloud over them; perithecia lined with a whitish membrane, containing a glaucous gelatinous
mass in which are bedded slightly curved filiform spores. Spores elliptical, transparent.
In the crusty layer above the apothecia were found globular vesicles, smaller than the perithecia,
of a reddish-brown, nearly transparent, and were perhaps accidental.
Found on the decaying exposed trunk of an old ash tree at Dunkerton, March 1834.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus

on decaying bark (birch) Cromaglow. 13 July 1839

Pileus minute, hemispherical, ^{substriated} white, minutose with a coarse snow white powder. Gills adnate, broad, subflexuous at the margin, pale. Stem pilose, white, broad at the base.

Pileus $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{2}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, delicate, snow white, substriated somewhat contracted at the margin; covered with a coarse mealy powder. Gills few, broad, subdecurrent, pale. Stem $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch high, pilose, the hairs longest below.

Not little flesh

Sporules large for the size of the pileus: subglobose, pellucid, pale.

Hrb. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor -

Phalaena vermiculata L.
found in the garden near the house May 2 1886

Herb. T. Taylor.

Polyporus variator L. on a stem: + Siddell, 2 May 1837.

Pilei coriaceous, imbricated coarsely wrinkled, concentrically, zonate, pale yellow alternating with bluish-black, villous, pores subrhombic, subangular, yellowish-white.

Pilei 1-3 inches broad; more than 1 inch long, depressed at the point of attachment longitudinally striated, having zones some of which are villous, others smooth, some colored of a pale tawny, others blackish brown, with a line of blue. The lobes radiate for a center: the ~~margin~~ margin incurved.

In specimens from the wood above Kennerly growing on old bird trees scarcely any tawny, color is visible. The substance of the piles is tough as wood.

1. *... ..*
... ..
7 Oct. 1891

Herb. T. Taylor.

Polyporus mollis Des. on a cotton stump, cedar fir. Derizian
7 April 1839.

Effused, investing, thin, very white, margin fibrillose-sericeous, pores
minute, subrotund, unequal.

Pileus rather concave, closely investing the substratum of wood on which
it grows. When young in fibrillose snow white tufts or cushions.
In Hyemum in some specimens has a pale tawny hue especially when
dry: with a lens projecting filaments may be observed. Crushed in water
under a lens, minute transparent, somewhat oblong spores may be
observed.

Herb. T. Taylor.

In a decaying branch of *St. ...*
7 April 1839 at Demiguin.

Bursting up from under the epidermis in subrotund, sublobate
or round entire grains of a pale orange or reddish colour,
subaggregate, yet not crowded or confluent, scarcely exceeding Rapa seed
in size. Spores very numerous, set in a thick layer on the spherule
the interior pale and cellular. Sometimes the spores were seen
under the lens in a continuous series forming a filament,
and more rarely a filament perhaps was drawn. Spores
elliptical.

The granules soft and subgelatinous when wet became
rather hard and much contracted by drying.

allied to Zacrymyces stellatus Keck.

Trigonotis v. ...
... - 7 ...

Herb. T. Taylor.

D. ...

on old exposed wood of an oak tree, ...

Receptacle subglobose, pale pea-green when moist, and then gelatinous when dry, the vibrant red colour, semitransparent and shaped as the apothecia of a *Lecidea*: covered externally with an opaque layer out of which acute minute subcylindrical spores, which are crowded, emerge. Internally colourless transparent having a number of filamentous interlaced bodies, among which are numerous opaque points: then look perhaps as the spores, for when the Receptacle is bruised in water numerous similar opaque points issue.

Dried specimens of *Dacrymyces stillatus* Berk. Frong. No. 164, are like dried specimens of an plant in some instances, but there is no change of colour from its reddish-orange hue when moistened: besides the *D. stillatus*, bruised under water separates into distinct, subminute - from filaments.

Our plant, though much more minute, when moist has the habit of *Nothia sphaerium*. The change of colour when dry is very remarkable.

to be a large tree in the garden at

Herb. T. Taylor.

Mitella patens Fr. on oak leaves, in a marshy stream aspen brook
6 April 1839.

Receptacle ovate, inflated, obtuse, closely embracing at its base the
distinct stem.

Scalces perianths, pilous orange, ovate, obtuse, stem succulent
colourless,

Stem upward of an inch in height, tapering toward the top where
it is smooth, but at the base for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the way up with numerous hairs
of which some are rigid, substellate, shorter, others longer more curved
the entire sheathing appearing dark brown: the stem is disposed to
split longitudinally, at the top it expanded into an ovate obtuse receptacle
on which is the Hymenium is a yellowish-orange layer much thinner
than the sides of the receptacle; these sides consist of parallel bundles of
fibres variously interwoven, pale & colourless as the stem.

The Hymenium consists of laterally adherent parallel filaments or asci
whose division into spores is indistinct but yet strongly indicated
under an inferior lens: twisted these filaments may be seen to
separate into linear colourless spores.

Handwritten notes in cursive script, likely describing the specimens above.
 1. ...
 2. ...
 3. ...

Handwritten signature: Herb. T. Taylor

Periza aurantia Des.? a fine sub., at Torc 16 April 1857.

heavily sessile, concave at length flattish, crowded, margin waned, inflexed,
orange, reddish-bronze or pale dusky orange-bronze, externally paler, zonate.

Young specimens very concave and cup-shaped sessile, yellowish; filigree
which is more in diameter, several connected in a series, in a double series
of which one is yellowish and purplish. 4 girths; older plants zoned
on the upper surface with reddish-bronze, extending with mass of red. Sometimes
half of the plant adheres to the subjacent wood and the other half projects
at right angles and is free. Hyphae on the superior surface, consisting
of closely packed, parallel, perpendicular apex; branched, & sometimes minute
transparent mass colorless; acuminate spores are separated. On the inferior
surface are placed in zonate order both of filaments, among them spores were stained but probably
they were accidentally present.

Probably British plant generally referred to stab. 100 growing on the ground;
is distinct.

Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly a signature or date.

Hint. T. Taylor -

Telephora rugosa Fr. on old oaks. Newcomb. 7 April 1887
Pilei rotundato-effused, concave, convexly waved, the margin firm
at the extremity reflexed; hard and large as wood, rigid, hymenium
of a smoky-brown color.
Pilei nearly 2 inches in diameter, somewhat cork shaped, with large
elevations and depressions. Seem to consist of the superposition
of annual hymenia or layers. Beneath nearly smooth, blackish-brown
and brown, irregularly zoned the exterior, the 2 inner sometimes villous.
The Hymenium lies on the upper surface; it is not polished, brown,
sometimes with a white pruina.

Hert. T. Taylor.

Urella mesenterica Retz. a small specimen, on rotting sticks
in the Alder walk, Dunkerton, April. 1889

Tough but yielding under the pressure of the finger, slightly orange yellow,
thick, ascending, variously lobed, twisted and plicate, internally pale, containing
subseptate very minute entangled filaments and amongst them excessive minute
columnless points or sporules.

Between the inferior and superior yellowish mass opaque layers, forming
the sides of a flattened, walled sac is found a pale substance in
which the filaments and sporules are observable. The septate nature
of the filaments is not very distinct, yet I think certain. When
swollen with moisture the surface is slippery to the touch but not
adhesive. The generic character as given in Berké, "Receptacle
bearing fruit all round" appears not applicable. The external yellow
thick coat seems to give way and so probably the contents of the sac
ultimately escape, for the exterior coat whether eaten away by insects
or by natural processes seems deficient in protection especially at
the edges.

Handwritten text, likely a description or date, possibly mentioning "7 April 1874".

Herb. T. Taylor.

Periza nivea Hedw. fil.²

on the underside of an old decaying stem of Furze in the wood above the
orchard at Derrigquin 7 April 1839.

Cup stipitate; cup as well as the stem snow white, shaggy with white
transparent broad lacinae: cup very concave, lacinated at the mouth, with
a stem a little longer than the diameter of the cup: stem brownish at the
very base: cup turning very slightly brown at the orifice with age.

Sporidia filiform, articulations scarcely brownable, lining in a compact manner
the inside of the cup. on inverting a cup on the field of the microscope a
number of Spores dropped out, these were minute, yet some much
wider than others, and so much round, while the greater part were narrow
and elliptical.

In Tangetina figure, the plants are 4 times as large, and the "villi" much thicker, besides
the cup more gradually passes away into the stem.

Myxa calycina

Myxa calycina

Herb. T. Taylor.

Perna

on *Sargassum pinnata*, on a date from the south west 31st 1834 Drunken.

Hert. T. Taylor.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Hysterium pulicace, Pers. on oak at aspen wood 7 April 1839
on umbellifer at Dunkleson 14 April 1839

Gen. Char. Perithecia elliptic or elongated, with a simple longitudinal fissure above. Sporidia cylindric and with numerous filaments in a pale gelatinous or cornous substance, fixed at the base, slightly curved, free above. ^{Sporidia} ~~Sporidia~~ in one or two rows along the sporidia.

Sp. Ch. Superficial, elliptic or oblong, longitudinally striated, black, lips obtuse, disc linear.

Scattered, and lying in different directions or mostly parallel and crowded. Sometimes a pale substruction in a very thin layer is indicated but it may be merely the edge of the head outside.

Internally it is composed very like to an *Opegrapha*, but the cylindric vessels immersed in cornous matter appear more free and the *Sporidiola* (*Sporidia*?) are 3-septate. The larger cylindric vessels seem to contain series of cells (or *Sporidiola*).

As tubules, the Perithecia were emergent, plainly raising up the cuticle previous to its rupture and they were more parallel and longer as well as more crowded. The cuticle thrown off the perithecia appeared naked and sessile.

Agaricus Pinastri, Schaef. a name of *Pinus sylvestris* The Mountain 16 April 1839

Epiphyllous, immotummersed, oval-oblong, black, opening with a linear orifice, disc livid-black. The Epithemium rises on each side a considerable way up on the peridium. often circumscissile at a little distance from the base by an irregular black line. *Sp. linearis* oblong. *Sporidia* elliptic.

Agaricus
 on mountain pasture, consisting chiefly of *Agar. coarctata*
 Dinkerton mountain 11 August 1839

Herb. T. Taylor

Agaricus

mountain pine cone ... - base 10 to 12

Dunham Mountain August 1884

^{crowded or} loosely associated and enveloped by grass.

Pileus hemispherical, ^{at first and sometimes, confluent} soon convex, conical, ^{at first and often continues} concave above
yellowish-pale-flesh colored, ^{at length irregularly expanded} smooth. Gills decurrent, pale yellowish, sometimes with an
alternate short one, common in one series; stem smooth, solid,
pale reddish orange, very pale below.

Pileus often with a primrose appearance above when it resembles,
a shallow saucer with an irregular outline, ^{sometimes umbilicate, hemispherical} from the base
of the pileus to the top consisting of the widely expanded stem, by
drying the pileus becomes of a dusky straw colour: ^{2-4, 10 of an}
Gills in the expanded plant fixed, ^{sometimes heavy erect from the base}
that they are decurrent; shallow, yellowish, rather distant
exhibiting a orange stem in the intervals. Spores pale yellow,
stem with more than 1 inch, thick ^{nearly} solid, pale ^{or deep} orange red in
the moist and fresh state; lighter when dry; often 2 together

odour faint, as of meal

Reck scarcely any, unless the expanded stem be considered such.

The young of *Trichia* *longicauda* growing to the size
 of the adult is shown in a plant growing in a colony
 of *Trichia* *longicauda*

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus tahiti Nolt

(*Agaricus camptophyllus* Berk. compared with the specific character and description of Berkely.)

Pileus sometimes dark brown; when fully expanded a very pale brown; margin striate, grey; gills distant whitish, decurrent so as to form an angle, stem minutely pubescent the solid, the base radiate-striate.

Pileus $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 inch broad, dry, at length ^{depressed} ~~flat~~ ^{in 2 lines} ~~streaked~~, wrinkled concentrically when dry. Gills rather distant, ^{in 2 lines} ~~streaked~~ ^{little more than 1 inch high}; not 1 line in thickness, subflexuous, quite solid; minutely pubescent, the base radiate-striate, pale or rufescent. Stems white, by transmitted light transparent. 7 March 1839 on a hedge facing the west. The night before I gathered it there was a severe frost from which it did not seem to suffer. Sometimes 4 or 5 were growing together.

Herb. T. Taylor.

March 17-1889 a solitary specimen

Agaricus esculentus Wulf.? Berkely. pag. 50? In plantation, Beaconsfield, W. Va. Taylor.
Now 2 inch broad, smooth, fusous with a slight tawny hue, flatish hemispherical
gills not adnate, broad and ventricose next the stem, white, rather close, thin edges ciliate!!
Spores white and pellucid. Stem upwards of an inch high, white and fluted immediately
under the Pileus, tawny below, 1 line in breadth, solid below but splitting above under
the Pileus - bent below and a long way beneath the verge of the decaying stalk as if
it grew with tawny fibres.

If this be *A. esculentus* Wulf. the citation to the gills has been hitherto unnoticed.

Asplenium platyneuron L.
Asplenium platyneuron Walt.
Asplenium platyneuron L.
Asplenium platyneuron L.

Herb. T. Taylor.

conspicua *Agaricus* *subulmus*.
on the same place as the other two.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus crassatus Fr. opacius Dec T. 182

on old tan, covering scale 25 April 1839 Dunkerron.

Pileus hemispherical at length broadly campanulate, white, over
1 inch in breadth, umbonate, convex, the edges irregularly tumid and
split: margin inflexed: flesh white.

Gills 4 in a set, snow white as well as the minute spores, some
elliptical

Stem more than 1 inch in height, white externally and internally,
nearly if not altogether solid, swollen at the base

Odour scarcely any.

only 2 specimens were found on 20 April 1839.

2 more were found on the 23^d of the same month these were larger
and the Pileus above was of a pale slate-blue colour. From the root
up the stem it was excavated and filled with an insect as represented
- it is plate, but much magnified

Agaricus *hirsutus* 11 *Agaricus* *hirsutus* *Agaricus* *hirsutus*
 20 *Agaricus* *hirsutus*
 ditto *Agaricus* *hirsutus* ? 1-1-1-1

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus Hydrus Natal?

Hedge facing the South, on the hill, road side behind Roughty
20 April 1889.

Aggregated; Pileus at first campanulate, at length expanded
broken at the edges and partially reflexed; umbonate, margin
incurved, subentire, watery ^{olive} brown, dark brown or black at the margin;
pale and somewhat shining when dry: 1-3 inches in diameter;
surface waned with a few large irregular swellings.

Gills, semiovate obtuse, attached by a minute claw to the stem: 4 in
a set; often waned and lying on one another, of a very pale watery
flesh colour, brown when dry.

Stem thick, 1-3 inches long, arched (perhaps owing to the growth
against the perpendicular face of a hedge) often 2 together,
striated, longitudinally fibrous; at length splitting and having
recurved lacinae on the surface; hollow within and of a sallow
white colour. The hollow of the stem is partially filled with loose fibres.

Flesh white, rather snow white, very thin
odour of *A. campestris* but fainter and more disagreeable

Cantharellus cibarius 19. 10. 1891

Cantharellus cibarius

Cantharellus cibarius

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus undulatus note,

on old tan covering scale. 19 April 1839 Dunkhouse garden

Pileus at first campumulate, ^{and brown,} at length plane or reflexed, pale cinnamon darker at the top, shiny when wet, shaggy above when full grown. Gills adnate, splitting into 2 layers just before joining the stem, 8 in a set, some-
: elliptical concave with the pileus, at length darker. Stem minutely fistulose, pale, concolorous, viscidous, or its cuticle splitting into lichen sheets longitudinally, striated above, the striae corresponding to the larger gills, waved, white with silky fibres below, somewhat bulbous. Spores pale tawney. Veil is a persistent, deeply striated white broad ring on the stem.

Stem waved even when growing not from the side of a tuft but from the level surface of the tan; rather long. Pileus brittle in its attachment to the stem. Gills of the very young pileus very pale nearly white. Stem or Pileus with little or no odour. Gills at length erosio-omarginate.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Nov 22 1839

Dear Anna

Agave coarctatus Walp.

growing in mossy spots amongst limestone ^{masses} ~~rocks~~. In the young state
resembling a dull lake, circumference of pelvis and stem lighter same not
nearly to a yellowish shade on the lake. Yell. of a lighter shade than pelvis.
two in a set. Varying considerably in shape and colour as it grows up. Sometimes
flat, split, ^{usually} with an umb. Pelvis chiefly a dull orange, umb. blue, yell. and
yellow. Stem swelled towards the pedicel, yellow, sometimes pinkish running over
it, a dull orange at one end a foot the pedicel, white about its roots. roots
light brown. In this state the pelvis is an irregular white sugar loaf, red
as in the youngest state but disfigured from the pedicel up with dirty white
blue. throw over the red. the stem is amazingly thick, split longitudinally
and marked with a dull shade over its yellow which is a dead indication to the
pelvis, and all covered with fibres of white ^{or light coloured} fibres.

Agaricus ... *Wright's* ...
pastures, Dunkerron: 3 Nov^r 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

Aspidochelone *testudinaria* *testudinaria*

Body, etc. etc. conical at length, but steep
light at - conical at length pale and brownish, later on,
yellowish, ventral a, with a gray colour, ^{subventral} ^{at length}
Shells pale yellowish, etc. Stem nearly stuffed, yellowish
orange, at length, etc.

Pilous sometimes up to 2 inches in diameter, at first more or less
and light red colour, at length, nearly reddish-brown, some-
times being, when full grown, conical and subconical.
Gills becoming brown and rudimentary at the edges, and much
toward the margin.
Stem nearly 2 inches high, at length, longitudinal split, and
with filamentous scales.

Odor strong, etc.

Rich reddish-brown, rather considerable

Aquilegia
is a dried branch of *Rubus fruticosus*, lying where water trickled over it
below Blackwater Bridge Colding 24 June 1834

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus

on a dead branch of *Rubus fruticosus*, lying where water trickled on it,
below Blackwater bridge, 21 June 1839

^{Minute}
Somewhat scattered; Pileus hemispherical, obtusely subumbonate when
young, smooth, scarious and somewhat striated towards the margin,
pale rose, margin incurved. Gills few broad, 2 in a row,
subdecumbent very pale watery brown. Stem slightly curved,
extending gelatinous when wet, interior pale brown and opaque,
spreading out at the base.

Pileus $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in diameter, however when dry and then
minute; margin: distinct obtuse ribs towards the margin

gills about 15 or 18 with a narrow marginal one interspersed
between each pair; rather thick, the edge rough with perpendicular
transparent elongated vesicles.

Stem $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{2}{10}$ of an inch in diameter somewhat curved, equal in
diameter when dry, but conical and gelatinous when wet;

in its fine white appressed fibres in it when dry, with a wider
cluster of white filaments at the base; water caught among these
fibres gives it a gelatinous appearance when wet

Spores very minute pale and colourless

The flesh of the fungus is considerable in proportion to the size of it
no odor perceptible.

Agaricus

among trees and rubbish; Oxford, September 10 (uncollected)

Herb. T. Taylor.

etnaica

grows on banks. Stems diffuse, with small white, plant-like

leaves 25 Sept. 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus

growing on leaves of *Pinus sylvestris* and a small tree
plantation, Denmark 28 Sept. 1889.

Stem not scattered or single. Stem hemispherical head
rounded, white, margin involute. Gills few, white, adnate
fingers pale. Stem slender, dark below, white above.

Stems ranging $\frac{1}{10}$ inch broad or high, more slender, having 4 or 5
projecting lobes corresponding to the number and situation of
the gills. Gills white, broad, 4 or 5 with numerous 2. mm.
intermediate ones.

Stem ranging more than 1 inch high, very slender, clavate more
or less, white above.

Stem not perceptible

Agaricus
 on old crumbling pasture, & Kerron, 3 Sept 1859

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus

on old cowdung pastures, common 3 Sept. 1859 common
2 or 4 together. Pileus, semielliptical, obtuse, dusky brown,
silky and shining when dry, margin lubricous, tubercle-
gills elliptical, acute at each end, adpressed, 4 or a set, concolorous,
spores black. Stem elongated slender, fistulose, concolorous,
with the pileus.

Pileus 2 to 1 1/2 inches broad and high, semiovate or semielliptical,
with minute longitudinal depressions; pale when dry.
gives a pale watery luster but at length appearing covered with
a black powder, which is formed of the opaque black spores.
Stem 3-5 inches long, slender, minutely grooved above,
somewhat enlarged at the base where are several radicle, also
a snow-white down.

Thick scarcely any.

Other faintly of the A. campestris.

Agaricus readii Bolt.

mountain pastures. Dunkerron 17 Oct 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus reads Bolt. 'mountain fungus' Denmark 17 Oct. 1889

Aggregate. Pileus umbrella-shaped, umbonate, the margin at length recurved, minutely tuberculate about the umbilicus; nankeen colored. Gills adnate, whitish below, pale yellowish at their joining with the pileus. Stem solid (stuffed) below covered in squamose-tuberculate membrane cinerous with the pileus; pale and silky above.

Pileus over an inch in dia. rather acutely umbonate, the thin breaking up into minute scales, hence appearing tuberculate, between the top of the stem and the sides of the stem expanding upwards under the pileus stuffed with a white siccous substance. Gills ^{subventricose} 4 in a set, whitish or whitish-yellow above. Spores pale subelliptical.

Stem 1-1½ inches high, surrounded lower by a cylinder of fibrinous bark; smooth and striated above, brownish-yellow.

Same genus, or a member of *A. campestris*.

I have not the figure of Bolt. t. 151. but that of same, *A. peatensis*, t. 247 can in no manner be referred to this.

Hart, T. Taylor

Aug 27 1890

Herb. T. Taylor.

Aquilegia vulgaris L. var. *rubra* Willd.
 In a pasture - Durham 12 June 1859

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus

In a garden at Dorken 12 June 1889

Stem campanulate at length flattish and split, striated, slightly and obtusely umbonate; pale brown, the umbo of a dark brown - gills in one series, seldom in 2; narrow; loose. Stem slender, silky white, pilulose.

Stems many, some wood; thin membranous, with round stipes corresponding to the gills, pale in the interstices, and having no stipes without stipes about the dark brown umbo.

Gills shallow, at length tipped with black spores, not reaching to the stem. Stem many 2 inches high, smooth, setaceous, white, easily splitting longitudinally.

Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a list of specimens or a description.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Myxine 121

on the old tan covering scale 22 April 1839. Dunkerton garden,

Pileus (solitary) hemispherical, at length expanded and subconvex, yellow-brown dusky at the summit (where it is slightly umbonate,) and at the edges, where it is nearly black or blackish-brown, with a white pruinæ. more than 1 inch in diameter; flesh concolorous, and in a shining layer

Gills cinnamon-brown, pale at the very margin, waved where they join the margin. 4 in a set: broader ^{and ventricose} near the stem, to which they are attached by a very narrow process. Spinules oval, pale yellowish-brown, darker at the ends.

Stem 2 inches in height, distinctly striated above, the ribs pale and rough with con. minute scales; brown, as was interior; hollow. interior with a fine satiny lustre

Odour as of fish.

a solitary specimen was found on the 22 April 1839. It was of the size and probably age.

00

Herb. T. Taylor

Agaricus

On the dead bark, near the ground, of an old stump
of a crab tree, Dumfries 6th Oct 1839

Clustered. Pileus hemispherical, at length convex and
even recurved, imbricate, minutely scaly. reddish-brown-yellow.

Gills adnate with a stalk, yellowish-brown. Stem stuffed.

Sporules yellowish

Stem more, longitudo scaly, clustered, base bulbous.

Pileus over 5 inches in diameter, flesh rather firm bright
yellow. Gills many in a set, lying on each other.

Stem 4-5 inches in length height, sometimes over 1 inch
in diameter at the bulbous base. Longitudinally striated
and spitting. Scaly fistulose, flesh yellowish. Several
growing from the same point.

Odour is of A. campestris.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Aquarius

On a wooden post, near the ground (perhaps on the ground) Cross castle. Oct 15th 1839

Clustered. Pileus hemispherical, at length extended plain, irregular, dusky yellow.

Gills free, dusky. Spores pale yellowish. Stem hollow, flexuous somewhat, longitudinally scaly.

Pileus brown towards the base over the stem, which part is not always the center. Flesh thin especially towards the circumference where it is transparent. Gills about 10? in a set the figure of them not much to be gotten on. Stem reaching 5 inches, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick in breadth, yellow with brown scales especially occurring on the end next the earth. General direction horizontal suddenly turning upward. As it is split lengthwise, difficult to cut. all below cavity when at the base.

Herb. T. Taylor -

Agaric

William's woods
near the sea at
Gythia gree. Nov 10th 1839

Description. growing through moss on the ground, apparently rooted in
decaying leaves. two or three in the vicinity of each other. Its most noted character
is the shape of the pileus—a dusky. This part is shaped as a conical cap, longer or broader
gills seen through the ^{hollow} center. Stems, curved somewhat. gills too in a set.

Description. The two long stemmed ones figured should vary from the one than
pileus more decidedly umbonate. much smaller than the one, of a broader and more
regular cone. Stems more laxer, thinner, lighter straight. gills fewer yet apparently
few in a set. Root perhaps larger.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus.

Oct 29th 1939
San Jose

description. growing in an old rice pasture with short grass when young
buttoning, then umbrella shaped, then distorted as get nearly full size. finally turned up
gills becoming of a leathery brown or chocolate. This does not grow in clusters.
The top of the pileus finally becomes brownish.

st. alba
petals white - 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

140. 1839

Ammon 29 Oct 1839

Subglobose. Plicae umbrella-shaped at len. & recurved at the margin and very concave above white, the margin and edges of the plicae at len. & crenulate colored. Gills subdecussate white at length raised at the edges and ventral. Stem subcylindrical or loosely stuffed white subventral as in base.

Plicae about twice in diameter, at first rim white and convex, the margin at length recurved and there become transverse and at length the plicae is cup shaped above. The margin so thick as to be scarious, hence the plicae seem nearly gone & a striated appearance.

Gills in 2 sets, somewhat decussate, ascending toward the margin and opening a rose colour, ventral side in the middle. Spores subelliptical, colourless, pedicels. Stem 1-2 inches high, smooth, loosely stuffed or somewhat loosely woven; with evident branched rootlets from the bulb.

Stem faintly as if A. constricta.

Head white, not considerable.

Close to A. dealbata Sow. t 123 but the stem does not become white, and the plicae more recurved.

Agaricus rupestris Pers?

under Pinaster trees. Dunbarrow 14 August 1839

Herb. T. Taylor-

Aquilegia scopulorum ?

under a group of Pinaster trees, Dunbarrow 19 August 1889.

Plants large, caudex, flattened, at length concave above, dark brown; roots crowded concentrically, pale tawney brown, subcylindrical, imbricated; margin smooth; flesh turning red. Gills white. Stem bulbous, minutely scaly, subfistulose, with a persistent white membranous ring.

Plants 4-5 inches in diameter, the young caudex, of an olive-brown; roots conical, confluent, with a base of white rhizomorphs. Flesh turning reddish, especially next the cuticle, when cut in all parts of the plant.

Gills semi-immixtate, sometimes 4 in a set, adnate by a well prominent line, white, at length brownish; spores subglobose. Stem some 5 inches long, nearly solid, bulbous, the bulb and lower part with a reddish-brown hue; with several, deep scales, apparently the desquamation of the cuticle. Hairs hanging from the stem, white, longitudinally striated. Spores at first not imbricate - but in decay almost intermixed. No other spores. Little taste, not disagreeable.

This agrees quite with the description of A. myophla Des. Lgn. p. 254. This however is not said to have the flesh turning red.

Her. raris Benth.
 on a hill side, Sandersonia 1884

Herb. Thomas Taylor.

Agaricus stercoreus, Bull.

on a hot bed of stable manure, Dunkerton garden 2 June 1839

Pileus nearly plane, at length split and evolute, leaving a central umbo; greyish when at length dissolving into a black liquid. Gills manis. Skin smooth, hollow, submembranous, flat-cylindrical at length splitting. Root elongated, fusiform, solid, nearly simple.

Pileus $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; stem 1-2 inches high; bulbous at the base, and then continued downward into a spindle shaped solid whitish root. Spores oval opaque brownish-black very minute.

The stem is a very easily compressible cylinder rather narrower above, and of a silky lustre, terminating in a hollow bulb and then in a solid root, which exists in a two lines.

It is allied to *A. radiatus* and grows in similar situations, distinguished by the broader stem and solid elongated root. In dry weather the pileus when after emerging becomes evolute, but in wet it retains a plane figure and split and ragged as well as wet and black at the extremities.

It begins to emerge from the soil about 6 o'clock P.M. and in an inch above the surface at 8 P.M. it was in decay and dissolving into a black liquor at 9 A.M. the following day. Sometimes the stem breaks into two, the upper part with the pileus falling off, and with perhaps the stem splitting into 4 or 5 pieces which are removed.

Sparganium angustifolium Michx. & Moench
 near pasture at Dunkerton 12 June 1839

Herb. T. Taylor -

Aquilegia

In a pasture at Dunbar, 12 June 1859

Stems hemispherical, very smooth, shining and glabrous,
very pale yellow, yellow at the top. Gills broad, slightly decurrent,
very pale watery brown. Stem slender, glabrous, whitish above
pale yellow below, at length pubescent.

Stems $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, with a sulcus, luster, retain in its
character, per some time. Gills, ^{4-6 at top, not very numerous} running in a horizontal
manner from the stump to the stem. Spores pale brown, appearing
in clusters with gills. Stem much 2 inches high, clavate,
scarcely fistular above: slight bulbous

There is not considerable

Herb. T. Taylor.

Arum. Sacculor. vesp.

the decayed stump
Grooming Cove; June, 1839

Hert. T. Taylor.