DECADES OF FUNGI

Decades LXI - LXII

(With Plates V, VI, IX, X)

Rio Negro Fungi 1858

(continued from p. 24)

It.is continued...

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The Nineteenth Century saw an increasing number of botanists swarming luther and yon over the whole world. Among the many plants they collected and sent to European centers to be named, the fungi were not forgotten. Naturally a number of them found their way to Upsala, to the most prominent mycologist of the time, E. M. Fries; he wrote about them in several papers, the most important of these being the "Fungi natalenses" (1848) and the "Novae symbolorum mycologicarum" (1851). Among the French the most diligent was J. P. C. Montagne, who in many publications digested a large harvest of all classes of cryptogams, particularly in his "Centuries de plantes cellulaires exotiques nouvelles" (1838–60). The rapidly expanding British Empire had M. J. Berkeley, the author of "Decades of Fungi" (1844–56). Together the publications of these three authors laid the foundations of our knowledge of exotic fungi, that is to say, exotic from the European point of view.

In the "Decades" more than 600 new species were described, mostly of so-called macromyces; interspersed among them were many records and annotations on other fungi that had already been described. The specimens came from the most divergent parts of the world; especially prominent were the collections from India (brought together by J. D. Hooker), Ceylon (G. Gardner), Australia (J. Drummond), Tasmania (R. C. Gunn), North America (T. C. Lea, Ohio; M. A. Curtis, Carolinas), and Brazil (R. Spruce). No student of the Hymenomycetes of these regions can afford to ignore the "Decades". The collections were either sent to the Kew Herbarium or direct to Berkeley himself. Practically all the specimens have been preserved and are to be found in the Kew Herbarium which now also includes Berkeley's private herbarium.

The "Decades" itself were published in ten volumes of two periodicals, both of which are either absent or incomplete in many institutions were mycologists are working. For those who do have access to the original, finding the road to a particular description is no easy matter. The present reprint edition has assembled the scattered papers; the addition of a new index to the whole series makes the work easier to consult. The new
Bibliography of the "Decades of Fungi"

Pages
70-75 (1846). Decade XI. In Lond. J. Bot. 5: 1-6.

M. A. Donk

* These plates belong to Decades Li.-LXII.

New names are in italics. Subdivisions of genera are indicated by the sign §.

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New names are in italics. Subdivisions of genera are indicated by the sign §.

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Decades LXXI-LXXII.

(with plates V, VI, IX, X)

RIO NEGRO FUNGI (continued from p. 241)

This species resembles in habit and appearance T. fuscum. The mode in which the tips of the branches are attached is very singular.


Panaure.

603. Stereum hydrophorum, D.; gisre infundibuliforme, incurvum incurvatum corneum processus laminarum capsulatum planum plano faciebat corneum stipites consensus vestidos; stipite stipite semper convolubilo velutino; hymenio albo. * Spruce, n. 80. (Tab. 11.)


Pileus 3-4 inches across, infundibuliform, chocolate-brown, ericaceous, repeatedly zone, velvety, fleshy, but more especially in the centre, with a dense network of fine, branched, nearly incrustated, velvety processes, continuous with the paler substance; edge lopped. Stem 2-3 inches high, attached by a disciform base, round, nearly even, of the same colour as the pileus, obtusely acute. Hyphal system white or very pale violet, smooth.

Nothing is more curious than the dense mass of processes with which the centre of the pileus is clothed, which, if torn from it, would certainly be described by a naturalist as a new species of Leucocidia. In age the border has but few processes, and in old specimens they appear to be rather attached, in which state the species was originally described from specimens communicated by Sir R. Schomberg. Ann. of Nat. Hist. vol. xiv. p. 327.


Han. On decayed trunks. Panaure.


Han. On the ground. August, 1853.

604. S. fuscum, n. s. 34; orange, pila prionatum spatulatum, subcapitatum fuscum; stipite fuscum et laeve common membranaceo oreadum; hymenio fuscum. Spruce, n. 27.


White when recent, chocolatey when dry. Pilei about an inch long, at first spatulate or petaliform, smooth and even or with a few ob-convex lines, raised lines, then expanded and flabellate, deeply fissured, nearly to the base. Stems short or obsolete, arising from a common membranaceous oradius. Spruce, n. 161.

scure, raised lines, then expanded and fimbriate, deeply fissured, nearly to the base. Stems short or obsolete, arising from a common membranous mycelium, which occurs in patches or spreads round the whole branch.

The habit is precisely that of Cantharellus partitus, B. No species can be more distinct. Occasionally there is a tendency in the hymenium to become veined, but probably only from contraction in drying.


Hab. S. Gabriel, Rio Negro, foot of Mount Cocoi.

A very small form.

604. S. spathulatum, n. s.; pileus spathulate postice hispidulo, antice glabrosecrente subuliter lineato; stipite luteo velutino laterali cum pileo confluenti; hymenio pallide subzonoato. Spruce, p. 175.

Hab. On wood on the banks of the Rio Negro.

Pileus ½ of an inch long, ½ broad, spathulate or subfimbriiform, convolute below, clothed behind with scattered bristles, which vanish in front, leaving however as their representatives fine raised lines, red-brown, with a pale margin. Stem ½-¾ of an inch high, yellowish, velutine, hispid above, attached by a round disc. Hymenium pale, ochraceous, with one or two dark zones, smooth.

Analogous to Polyergus lutescens, of which it has very much the appearance.


Hab. On dead twigs, etc. Panurus.

605. Guepidea dilatata, n. s.; ochracea; pileo spathulato-fimbriiformi integro extus granulato tomentoso; margine tenui; stipite clavato. Spruce, p. 82. (Tab. X. fig. 4.)


Pileus 2 inches across, broadly fimbriiform, gradually tapering below into the flat stem, ½ inch long; margin very thin, not fissured or divided, upper surface clothed with little granular, pubescent dots. A fine species, approaching in size Guepidea Hebevelsides, B.


Hab. On dead wood. Panurus.


Hab. On dead wood. Panurus.

606. Clavaria delicata, n. s.; ochracea, cespitosa, delicata; stipitibus

brevibus cylindricis e mycelio candido membranaceo oriundis, ramis furcatis hie ille divergentibus, ultimis acutissimis. Spruce, n. 161.


Ochraceous, about half an inch high, forming delicate, tree-like tufts. Stems short, cylindrical, clothed at the base with a little down, and arising from a white, downy, membranous disc, forked two or three times, some of the branches spreading so as to form little tree-like tufts; ultimate ramuli very acute.

An extremely pretty species, with the habit of C. floccicola, but approaching in substance the white-branched Thelephora, though more transparent. At first sight it has somewhat the appearance of T. dissecta, Lév., a very differently constructed species.


Hab. On the ground. Panurus.

* C. tubulosa, Fr. l. c. Spruce, n. 158.

Hab. Panurus.

607. C. cirrata, n. s.; cespitosa, alba, ramosa; ramis suberectis cylindricis, apicibus rectis curvisque acutis. (Tab. V. fig. 5.)

Hab. On the ground. Mount Cocoi.

Two inches high, ochraceous, white, cespitose, much branched; branches cylindrical, tips straight or curved.

This was first referred as a variety to Clavaria furcellata, but this indication is untenable, and I have therefore described it under a distinct name.

608. C. desiderata, n. s.; cespitosa, alba, opaca; stipite brevi tenue cylindrico sursum 5–6-lungo ramis dilatatis, apicibus subcuncinatis acutis. Spruce, n. 159.


White, opaque, 2 inches or more high, cespitose, fastigate. Stem short, cylindrical, not a line thick, forked five or six times so as to make a tree-like tuft, dilated above, the ultimate divisions somewhat divergente, the forks below acute, above rounded, ultimate ramuli acute.

A very singular species, remarkable for its white-washed appearance. The branches, except at the extremities, are far broader than the stem, and strongly compressed when dry. Spruce compares this with n. 601, but the two species do not appear to me to have much in common.

609. C. connata, n. s.; stipite subulato e phyllibus connato sur-
suva ranusco; ramis hic illicie congestis, connatisque, apicibus subacutis. Spruce, n. 10.

Hab. On shady ground in woods. Panuré.

Dirty white, 2 inches high. Stem rather long, compound of many confluent divisions; branches above more free, but here and there dilated and congested, tips rather acute.

This species, on a small scale, has somewhat the habit of C. macropus. In all parts however the divisions, instead of being free, have a tendency to coalesce with each other. There is a little white mycelium which binds together the sand.


Hab. On sandy ground. Panuré.

Tufted, 1½ inch high, rather thick, simple or slightly forked, brownish-lilac, obtuse, rugose, sometimes splitting longitudinally in the middle.

A fine species, remarkable for its lilac tint. It resembles somewhat Clavaria purpurea, but is probably tougher when fresh.


Hab. Panuré.

611. C. Sprucei, n. s.; alutacea; stipitibus tenuibus gisbro e basi contexta membranae cylindrici sphenium saccum 3-4-furcatum; ramulis cylindricis subtrichis, apicibus obtusis. Spruce, n. 28.

Hab. On decayed trunks and branches. Panuré.

About 1½ inch high, gregarious but not cespite, tan-coloured. Stems slender, smooth, springing from a white, membranous, somewhat byssoid expansion, three, or rarely four, times forked; branches erect or only subpatent, cylindrical, tips obtuse.

This resembles somewhat scattered and slightly branched specimens of Clavaria fasiculata, especially a form of it, which does not grow in pine woods, from which however it is very distinct.

612. C. Panurénsis, n. s.; aureo-coerulea; stipitibus tenuibus 4-5-furcatis; ramulis erectis hic lilice lunatis, ultimis teretibus acutis. Spruce, n. 156.

Hab. On the ground. Panuré.

Bright ochraceous, about 2 inches high. Stems slender, distinct or split almost to the base, forked four or five times; branches erect or only slightly patent, sometimes lunate, ultimate branches elongated, cylindrical, acute, rarely bifid above.

Allied to C. pratensis and muscoides, but clearly distinct from each other, though most resembling the latter. The spores are probably ochraceous, but I cannot say this certainly.


Hab. On the ground. Panuré.

About ½ inch high, gregarious, subcespite, pale umbre, simple, erect, acuminate, sebaceous with little rough granules; base tuberose, clothed with white or pallid, erect bristles.

This is in many respects like Clavaria tuberosa, but it appears to be a true Clavaria, and is distinguished by its smaller size, sebaceous hymenium, and the erect or slightly divergent, not deflected, bristles at the base.—There is another simple Clavaria in the collection, growing on a green substance, which appears to be an anamorphosis of some Lichen. The specimens are however too imperfect to afford much information.


Hab. On half-decayed trunks of trees. Panuré.


I cannot distinguish this from pale specimens of T. lutescens, such as are figured by Balliard, t. 406, fig. C.


One inch or more high, white, cespite, repeatedly lobed or forked, the lobes and main divisions dilated, the base of the forks rounded, the ultimate subdivisions short, cylindrical, obtuse.

Resembling a small specimen of the fibellate and multifid variety of Chondrus crispus, it is certainly undescribed.


Hab. Panuré.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this is no autonomous Fungus.

* No. 78 is a curious production on living bark; two or three other forms of which are not unfrequent in South Carolina; they cannot be

DECADES OF FUNGI.

Fungi, for their habitat is quite against such a supposition. The production of certain Lichens, the truth
Fungi, for their habitat is quite against such a supposition. The probability is that they are a noise of certain Lichens; the truth can probably be ascertained on the spot only where they grow.


Hab. On the ground. Panuré.

About 1 inch across, amber-brown; peridium coriaceous, at length splitting in a stellate manner, rough with minute, stellate warts. Spores argillaceous, tinged with amber, globose, verrucose, \( \frac{2}{10} \) of an inch in diameter.

I know of no *Sclerochaetum* which at all accords with the present, of which unfortunately only a single specimen was procured.


Hab. On dead leaves. San Carlos.

Flush-coloured when fresh. Externally resembling the Khasia species. The hymenium is more convolute within, and the spores, instead of \( \frac{2}{10} \), are \( \frac{2}{10} \) of an inch long, differences which are not enough to constitute a distinct species.


Hab. On the gills of some Agaric, in woods near the River Uaupé. March, 1853.

Stratum white. Spores globose, \( \frac{2}{10} \) of an inch in diameter, simple, without any trace of a second articulation, rough with strong, rather obtuse spines.

The Agaric on which this mould is developed is said to be pale, with purple spots, but not a trace of the organs of fructification remain, and the species is altogether indeterminable. The spores of the parasite are a beautiful object under the microscope.

617. *Cordyceps bicophala*, n. s.; stipite elongato gracili brunneo apice fusato pulvulentio; clavis ellipticas pulvulentias; sporidias filiformibus.

Hab. Panuré.

Stem 2 inches high, very slender, curved at the base, brown, forked above, and pulvulent; heads elliptic, pulvulent, even. Asci linear. Sporidia very slender, linear.

This curious species, of which I have seen a single specimen only, is almost intermediate between *Cordyceps* and *Xylaria*, the latter of which it approaches in substance. The clavate tip of the inner membrane of the ascus, and the filiform sporidia, indicate an affinity with the more noble species of *Cordyceps*.

* Xylaria polymorphica, P., Syn. p. 7. Spruce, n. 141, 142, 144.


Hab. On decayed trunks. Panuré.

Clothed all over with a coffee-coloured bloom, in which some parts is thick, compact, and cracked. Stems 1 inch high, compressed, confluent. Head rather longer, claviform, obtuse, cracked longitudinal but not deeply; ostiola black. Sporidia elongated, \( \frac{2}{10} \) of an inch long.

This is apparently n. 376, Lepreric, but in a more perfect state than other specimens which I have seen, and brighter-coloured. The sporidia are for the most part twice as long as in that species.


Hab. On decayed trunks. Panuré.

I have only to add to the description quoted above, that the sporidia are \( \frac{2}{10} \) of an inch or more in length, larger perhaps than in any other *Xylaria*, except *X. Cavanus*, Fr.

* X. rhophoides, Kze. Weig. Exs. Spruce, n. 76.


Exactly the same with n. 236, Leprerire.

618. *X. abnormis*, n. s.; palidis, hie illis ostiis depressis nigra notata cerebriformis subglobosa nodulosis durissimis in toto concolor; perithecis palidis oblongis crassissis; ascis gracilibus; sporidis minuatuismis.


Subglobose, 1 inch or more across, lobed, irregular, nodulese, resembling in appearance a smooth, white truffle, pale, opaque, very hard, tan-coloured, with a rufous tinge when dry; of the same colour within. Stemless, dotted with little discoloured specks indicative of the ostiola; perithecis oblong, with a short neck, thick-walled, consisting of elongated cells; interstices consisting partly of elongated, partly of
globose tissue, hyaline, though appearing black from the abundant uniserial sporidia, which are subelliptic, \( \frac{3}{8} \) of an inch long.

This species is totally different from anything with which I am acquainted. The pale substance, and absence of all carbonization, seem at first to indicate Hypocreus rather than Xylaria or Hypocryon. The walls of the perithecia are rather thick, perfectly hyaline, and consist of a finely reticulated tissue.

* X. Clavis, Fr., Linn. vol. v. p. 543. Spruce, n.


The spores of this species attain a length of \( \frac{3}{8} \) of an inch.

619. Cordierites Spruce, n.s.; eusporiopsis, vinosa-nigra; cupulis obliquus infundibuliformis; extus stipitibusque tenusus exosus scabriuscula. Spruce, n. 55. (Tab. X. fig. 5.)

Hab. On decayed trunks. Panuré.

Tufted, vinous-brown, about \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch high. Stems slender, scabrous, branched; caps oblique, furred-shaped, rather rough externally and slightly venose; sporidia elliptic, \( \frac{3}{8} \) of an inch long.

This is nearly allied to Peziza convexapicata, Schwein., of which I should have considered it a small form, but for the smaller sporidia and smooth hymenium. The latter character however might not hold good with better and more abundant specimens. I have not seen said in that species, but they are evident enough in the present.

620. Thamnomyces facetiformis, n. s.; stipite crassiusculo filiformi flexuoso, manalis brevibus rectis thecaformibus regulariter vestito. Spruce, n. 150. (Tab. IX. fig. 3.)


Stem cylindrical, filiform, 1 line thick, flexuous, dark brown, beset everywhere with short, perpendicular branches, about 2 lines long, swelling in the centre, so as to assume the form of theTHEOS of some Moss, and enclosing a single oblong-elliptic cavity.

This curious species at first sight resembles some seaweed rather than a Fungus.


Var. similis.


Differing in nothing from Dr. Montagne's plant, except in the absence of a beaked ostiolum, a character very variable amongst Sphariae. It is by Dr. Montagne's advice that I refer the specimens to his species.