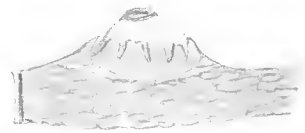


T 246-d

Drawings  
of  
Fungi

by  
Thomas Taylor.



Herb. T. Taylor.

On Polypodium vulgare. Duckwood March 30. 1839

Perithecia somewhat emergent from beneath the cuticle, pericalar, with a minute orifice, discharging oval Spores. Spores minute.

Although the Spores on being discharged adhere in a series, yet no connecting gelatine is apparent, hence this species seems excluded from Norman's Fungi. From Phosia 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 or perhaps the Spores are ejected, at times may be observed without any mechanical force in wet weather issuing in a sericeiform manner and covering the orifice with a white series. Spores brownish, with a pellucid, rough coat, water-accuminate, narrower at one end. Spores as transparent points acuminate at one end. Perithecia partially emergent, when the cuticle of the Fern is removed they appear supported in a thick, semi-spherical cup (as the ground in the cup of the acorn) rising about half way toward the summit, and sending out numerous white radicles down into the parenchymatous substance of the Fern leaf.



*Transect*

on other pieces of rubra prunorum plantations  
also small twigs of ascending alder  
- Sept. 1877

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Aquaria*  
on various species of stems of *Rubus fruticosus*, *Plantago*  
2 number, 24 Sept 1839 also on small twigs of *Desmodium* etc.  
Pieces semispherical, at length umbrella-shaped, substerile,  
very pale dusky livid green. Gills adnate with a claw,  
stem white; roots 2 in a set. Stem solid, slender, pubescent,  
pale above, slightly reddish-brown, with many white fibres  
at base

Stems near 2 inch broad, subterranean, of a pale livid or reddish  
green. Gills bearing a circular cavity round the top of the  
stem. Spores pale, colourless. Stem 1-2 inches high  
attached by many white branched fibres to the upper side  
of the stick as it lies on the ground,  
often remarkably repulsive, near to those of *A. putrida*.  
Taste not considerable.



*Amnicus*  
mountain pasture, England, 19 Sept. 1844

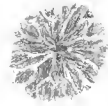
Herb. T. Taylor.

Stem.

marginatus *pullus*; *longicauda*, p. 17, fig. 1,  
stem umbrella shaped, widest at the margin, the surface  
smooth, smooth, pale *cinereus* *coloris*, gills subtle  
-current, but dense at an angle, <sup>cinereus</sup> *marginatus* *coloris* *pullus*,  
pale, *coloris*: stem thick, *subulose* *longicauda*,  
*cinereus*, *marginatus*, *pullus*.

stem two together. Stem 2 inches in diameter,  
increased at the margin, subumbilicate, pale dusky range  
when young. Gill mat, thin, has a lot of a pale  
-color than the *pullus*; rugose at the *marginatus*. 1/2"  
the *pullus*. Stem 1/2 inch wide, about 1/2 inches high, its  
whole end silky just expanding upwards thickly like  
the *pullus*.

same as of meal.



*Handwritten text, possibly a date or location: "London 15th 7 1837"*

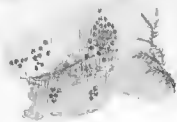
*Herb. T. Taylor.*



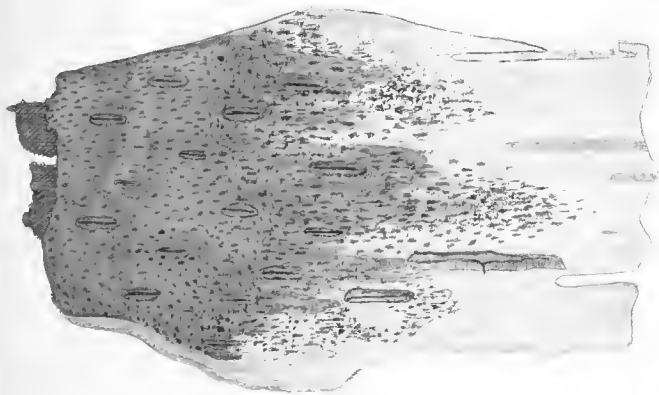
*Hysterium breve* Mpp. on red dry bulbless stems of *Hemerocallis*  
*Spondylium*. Dunkerum 16 May 1839

Asci, superficial rotundato-oblong, short, subscutelliform, black,  
lips obtuse, disc very broad, with a black peridium.

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 &  
transparent radicles by which it is attached, but these are not  
obscure 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 subradial  
manner and as it were in meshes; this film is continuous  
with the black tegument which grows beneath the Hymenium  
and, <sup>the tegument</sup> is umbilicate at the center beneath; it contains much  
transparent, slightly yellowish, glutinous matter which supports  
and surrounds at the sides the Hymenium (resembling the  
*Cucurbita* perithecia of lichens.) This is a common substance in  
which are thick set out <sup>filiform</sup> asci (or theae). Perithecia  
very minute pale transparent punctiform perithecia appear



*Sphaera cocinea.* Pers



Hert. T. Taylor,



*Rhytisma acerinum.* Pers.



*Syntherisma*

root of a large tree, summit of Dinkerton Sept. 1856

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Spiraeus*

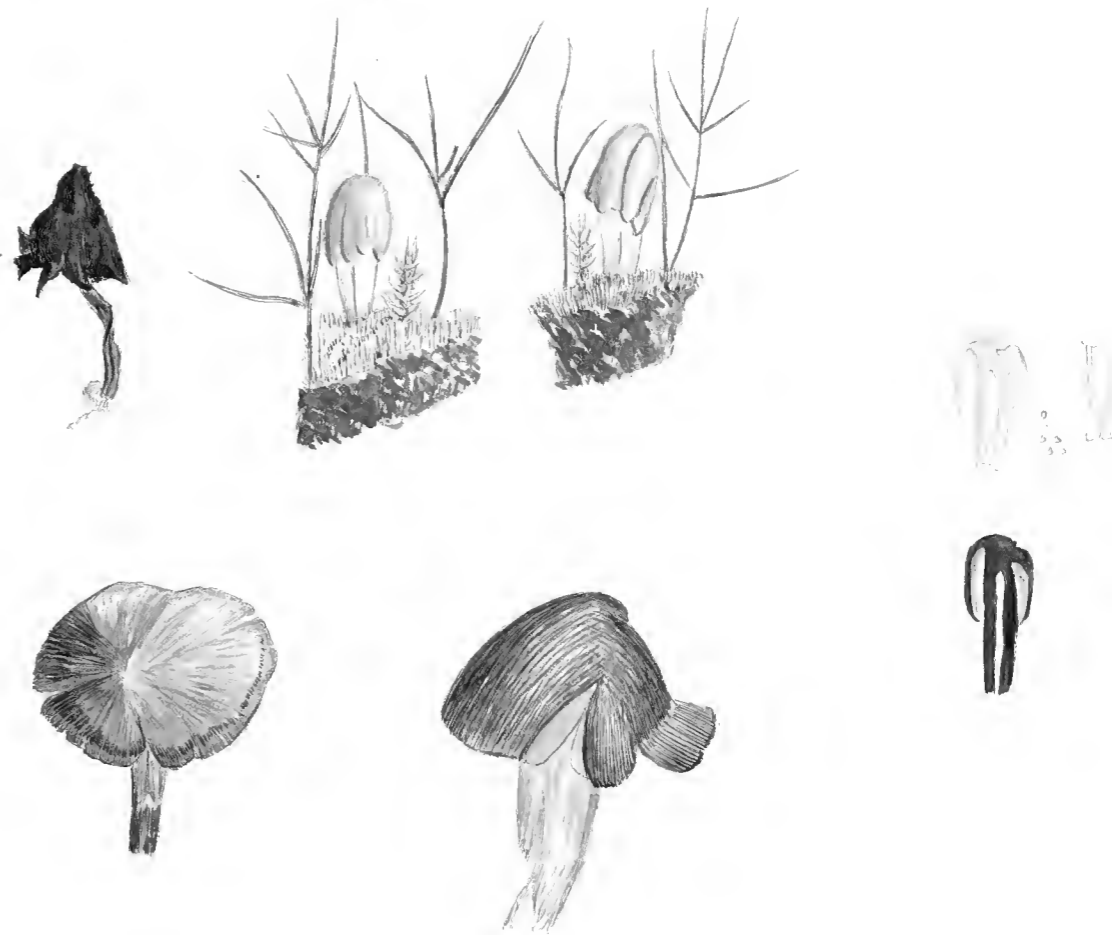
Part of a large Elm, volume of *Dumortiera* vol. 1894

irregular. Pinnas uniserial, at length flat, the margins  
splitting and irregularly wavy, pale water greenish,  
very strongly umbonate, the umbos <sup>triple</sup> gills, adnate  
to the middle, inconspicuous but darker than the  
pinnas. Stem upright, ascending, pectin into narrow bracts,  
reticulate, at the split, white above, brownish  
beneath.

Pinnas 2-3 inches wide, the margins <sup>whitish</sup> bracts and gills  
very irregular, a narrow umbonate margin <sup>next to the margin</sup>, but  
pale yellowish - green above at the margin, but umbos.  
Gills 8 to 10, darker than the pinnas except in the  
young unexpanded state when they are nearly white,  
very narrow at their junction with the stem, irregularly  
elliptical, pale. Stem 2-3 inches long, often lenticular  
the rib very wavy, the lines nearly absent;  
the rib very marked; bracts reticulate; splitting at the  
base into narrow downward scales, what use of these  
a quarrel appearance, with upper part with white  
pruning.

Stems very very.

There rather considerable.



*Agaricus*  
radice ad umbellam, 3 Sept. 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Aquarius*

Preserv. at Duckport. 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1839

Subappete.

Young stems, obtusely elliptical, the margin uneven as pointed round  
at least at base; pale green, at length black. Gills few, wide, narrow,  
white, at length black and dry. Stem pale, whitish at length  
dark; expanding upwards; at length splitting into thin shreds.

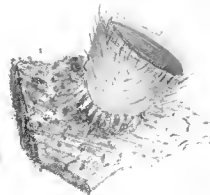
Stems scarcely first high; about 1/2 inch broad, smooth, indented  
here and there with a longitudinal furrow; the margin of the  
young very embracing the stem: from a <sup>reddish</sup> base stem turning dusky,  
and at length black: this change is common to every part  
of the plant, the white parts at first appearing as if soiled  
with ink; the entire plant also drying and shrivelling  
up, the stems and leaves splitting into shreds, no appearance

of deliquescence. Gills in 2 sets, <sup>yellow</sup> the intermediate very short, covered with a  
slightly filamentous substance w<sup>h</sup> yields the spores; these are  
small, pale and transparent, <sup>near</sup> shaped as black:  
Stem scarcely 1 inch in height, hollow, round, tapering.

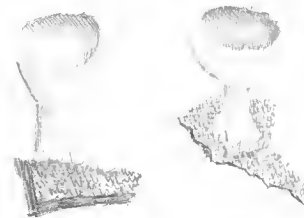
Each not considerable. It is not remarkable when any part  
of the plant turns black the spores alone remain pale and  
are transparent.



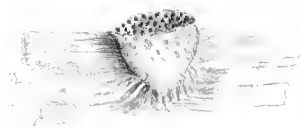
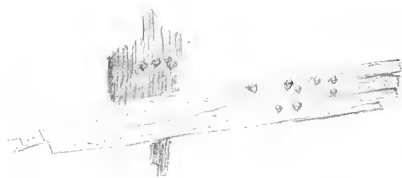
*Ch. conch.*



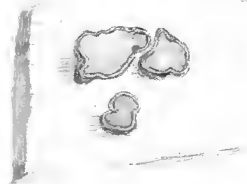
*Lezra sci.*



*h. l. (1)*



*Ch. conch. mclara Fr?*  
*Ch. conch. mclara Fr?*



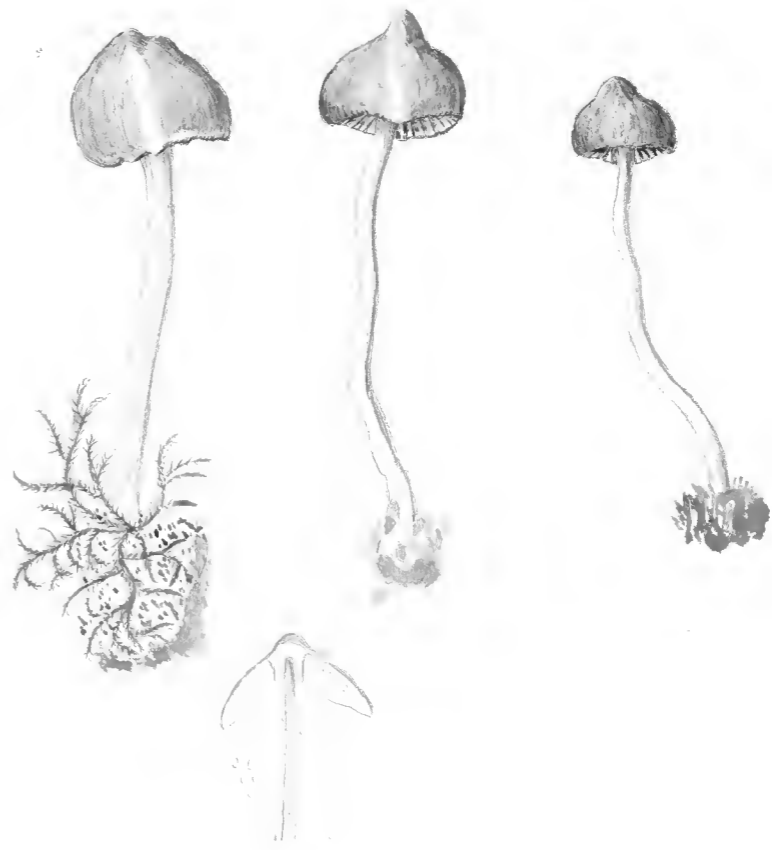
Hert. T. Taylor.

*Priza sericea* L., in the herbarium of the  
Gregarious conium, dust smooth but reticulated with small spines  
bristles and the margin of the cup with the incisions small late  
young ones, the stems radiating with small spines.  
The stems and protophytes minute in a gelatinous substance streaky,  
separately, varying in size, structure, with an annular-lobate margin  
and small spines.  
in rabbit dung. Switzerland April 1894. The pile short and light brown.

*Priza sericea* L., in the herbarium of the  
Gregarious conium, pale rose-yellow then white, iridescent, small.  
in the herbarium of the  
Lactiferous conium, small light, iridescent, the margin of the herbarium margin  
of a tree, small, iridescent, the margin of the herbarium margin.

related to *Priza melanantha* B. in the herbarium of the  
minute, gregarious, dusky-greenish-yellow, disk rough with black points, conium,  
cup exteriorly paler, rough with minute brown flocci, irise as well as the gelatine in  
which they are imbedded yellowish green, like Herichthys brownish-black, emerging on the  
disk as a black coarse powder.





*Agaricus*  
"plantagin.", *Fruticosa* 20 Sept. 1899.

Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus

placulatus, Tuckerm.; 20 Sept. 1889

Pileus campanulate, umbonate, brown, sericeous and staler when dry, margin incurved, irregular. Gills annulate with a claw, concolorous. Spores brownish. Stem elongated, undulate, fistulose, brown, sericeous, splitting inflexionally.

Pileus about 1 inch in diameter; the young much umbonate, sericeous; having very little flesh. Gills 4 or 5, separate at their junction with the pileus, leaving a hollow ring around the summit of the stem. Spores plain, brownish under the microscope.  
Stem 2-4 inches high, rather thick;

Below as if wood.

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



*Trichia*  
musa la mucki pum. *Trichia* 16. 13.

Hert. P. Taylor.

American.

under the *Chambers*; *brunneata* Dunker, 16 Sept. 1839  
<sup>aggregate.</sup>

Shell widely *campanulate*, at length expanded, striated, pale  
watery brown, margin then whitish: gills adpressed, oblong  
oval, the margin undulate, very pale watery brown, nearly  
white: stem filulose, smooth, shining longitudinally striated  
nearly equal.

Shell 1-1 1/2 inches broad, the umbo remaining large after  
in the expanded state surrounded by a depression and appearing  
subumbonate: water brown but whitish when dry, striated  
especially at the margin, the surface often uneven. Gills  
with an uneven margin, adpressed but leaving a cavity toward  
the edge of the valve. Spines pale or colorless  
stem 1-2 inches high, smooth and without thickening,  
green, when moist having an unequal stem base the valve  
margin.

Color green, not agreeable.

Shell little

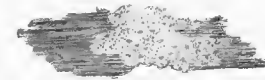
In many wet states the pili are appear almost gelatinous.



*Agaricus*  
 1 in the moist pit, Dunkerton 8 June 1839.  
 2 the onion bed, which had been manured, 14 June 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.





Herb. T. Taylor-

Aquatic

on decaying Hazel leaves. Cromwellton, 13 Aug 18.

Pileus small, campanulate, obtuse, striated at the margin, pale greenish-  
-green, (or apex yellow) smooth. Gills in 2 series, adnate, semi-elliptical  
whitish-pale-yellow, subperinate near the margin. Stem slender, yellowish-  
-green above, brownish below; fertile, base broader, covered with filaments.

Pileus  $2\frac{3}{10}$  in diam, scarcely  $\frac{1}{10}$  broad, obtuse, sometimes with a  
depression at the summit, where it is of a clearer yellow; several  
are sometimes of the interstices between the attachments of the gills.  
Gills concolorous but paler; scarcely in 2 sets, the alternate ones nearly  
rich sometimes, also, than as long as the others. Spores elliptical  
minute, sometimes subangular.

Stem may 2 inches in length; more colored and transparent at  
its junction with the Pileus; broader at the base, where it is covered  
with sericeous down.

Scarcely any odor.

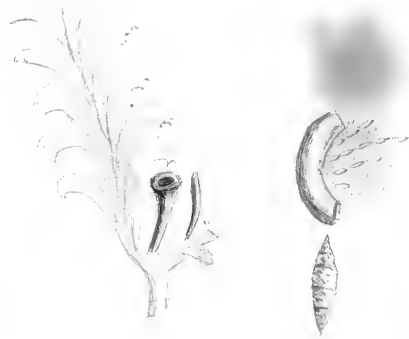
Flesh very thin.





Herb. T. Taylor.

630 B  
85



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

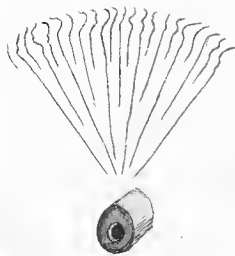
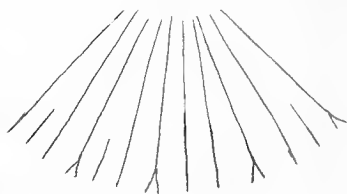
Hert. T. Taylor.

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, or concatenations of dark-brown, elliptical Spores accumulated at both ends. Spores indistinctly septate, filled with minute dots.

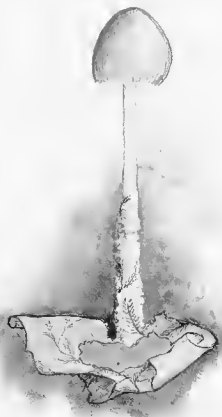
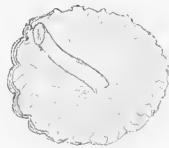
at the base of the Stipes is some white filamentous matter.

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

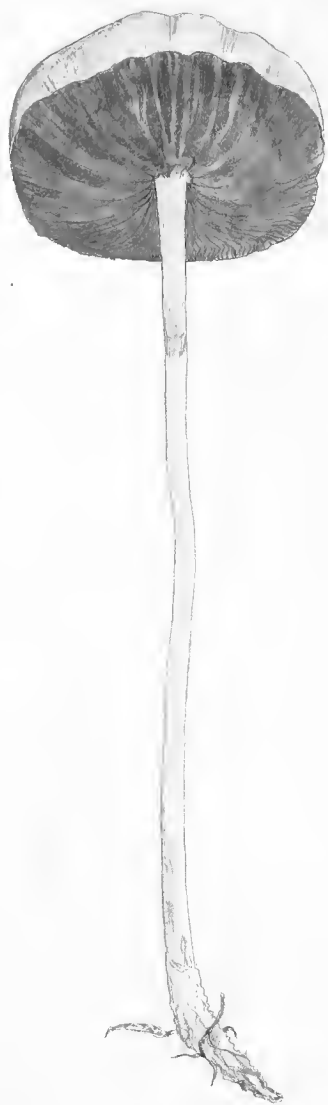
Peridia scattered through the leaf of Spermatophyta and under the leaves appearing like <sup>small</sup> shot perforated at the top.



Herb. T. Taylor.



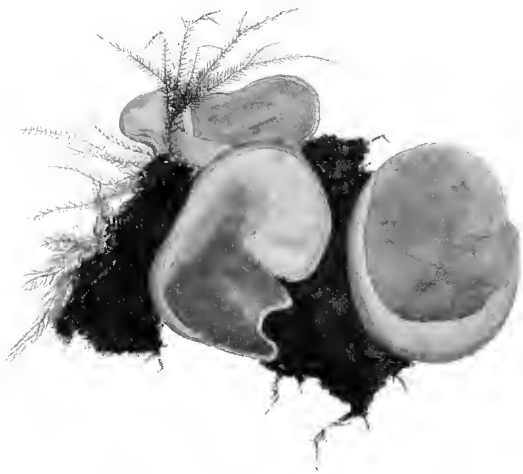
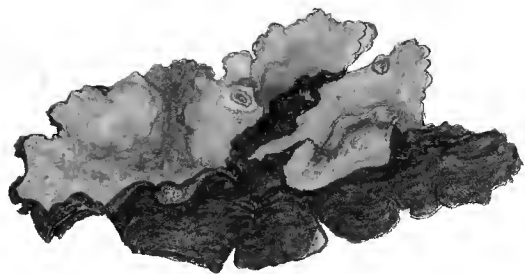
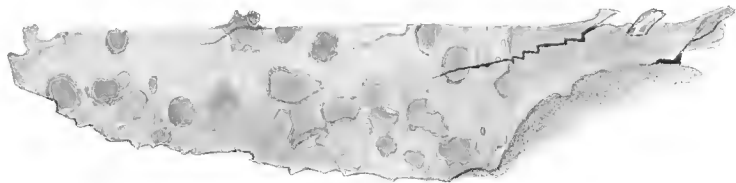
Herb. T. Taylor.



red



Herb. T. Taylor.



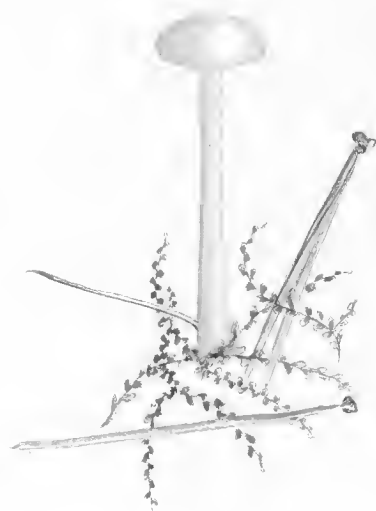
Hert. T. Taylor -



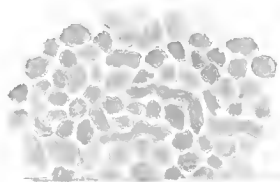
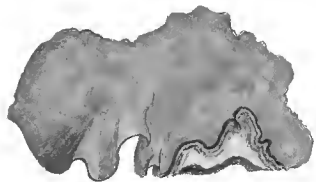
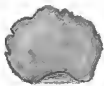


Herb. T. Taylor.

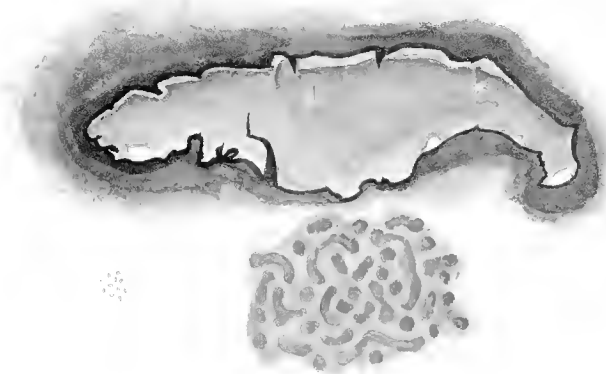
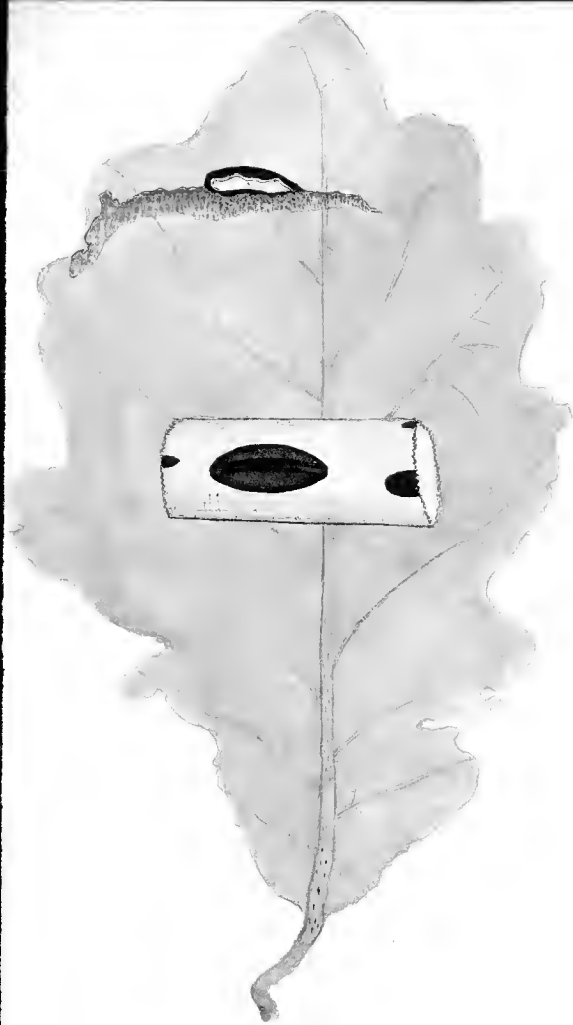
Growing many together Sep 25<sup>th</sup> 1884 filiculation *Dicranium*



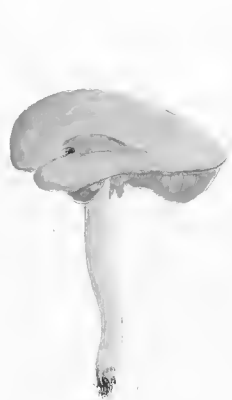
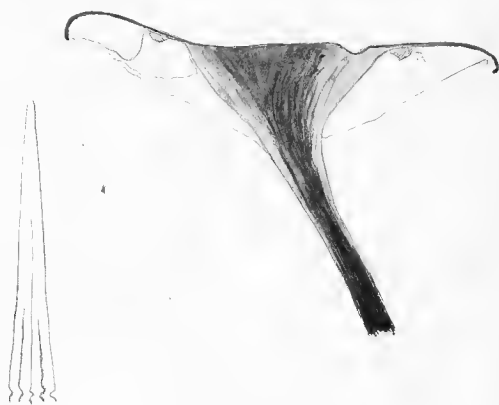
Herb. T. Taylor.



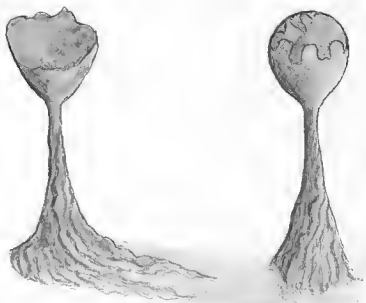
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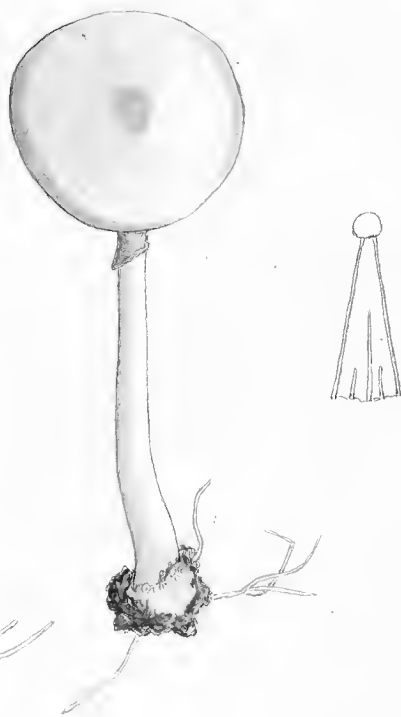
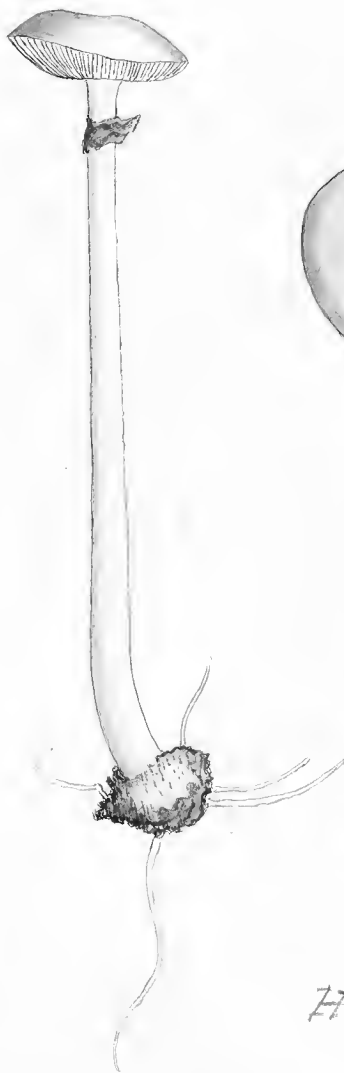
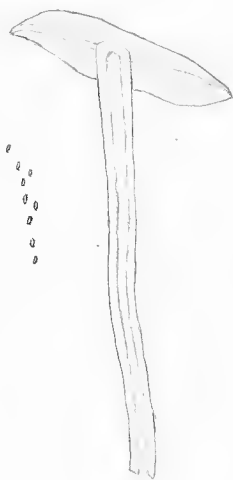
Herb. T. Taylor.



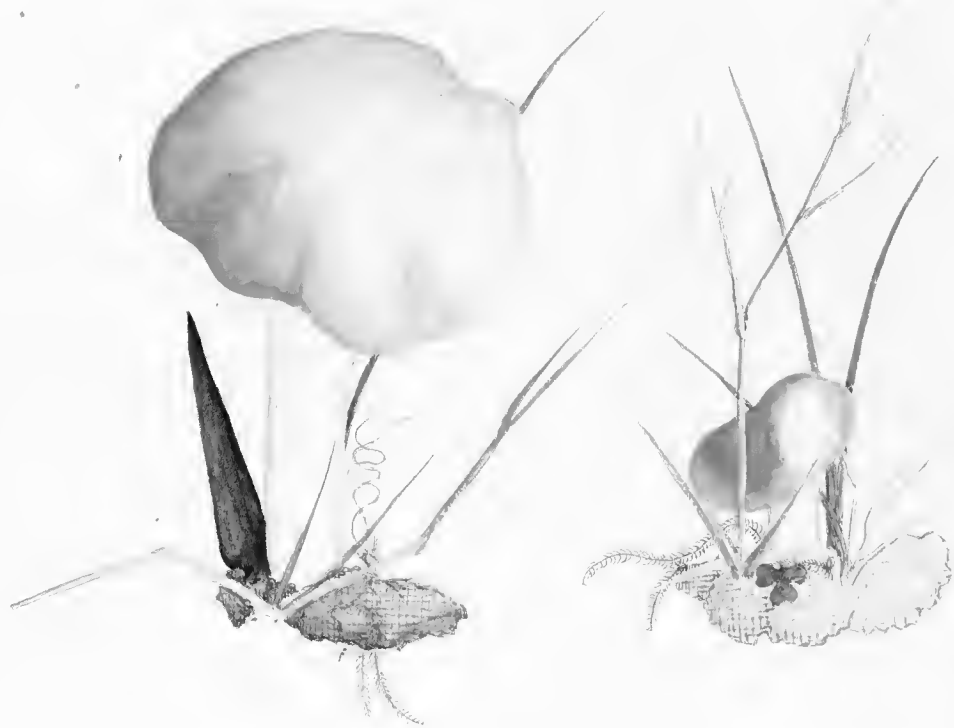
Hert. T. Taylor.



Wm. T. Taylor.

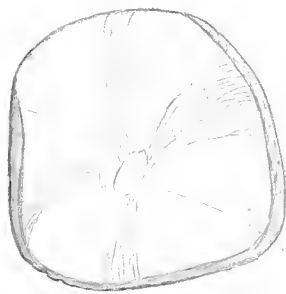
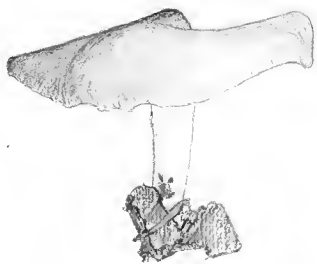
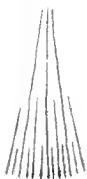
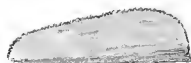


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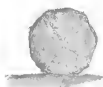


Hert. T. Taylor.

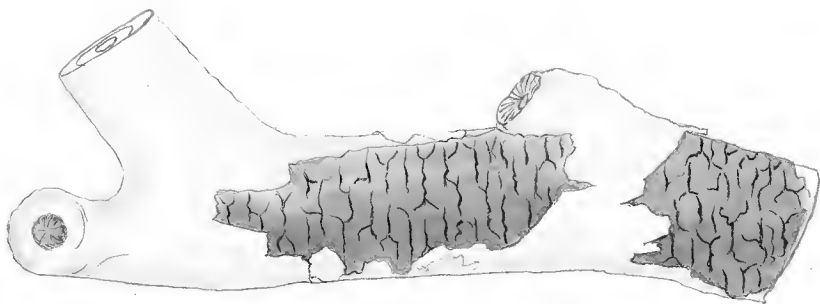




Herb. T. Taylor.



on belly



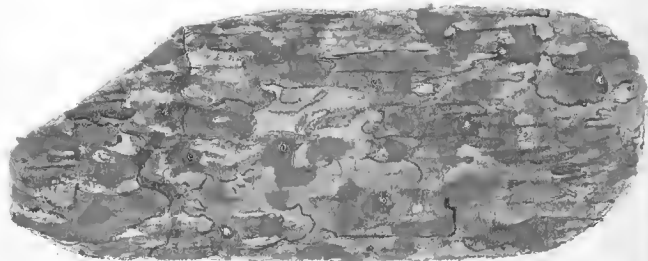
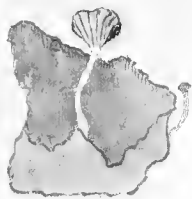
Herb. T. Taylor.



Herb. W. Taylor.



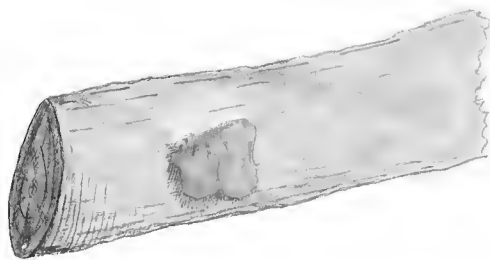
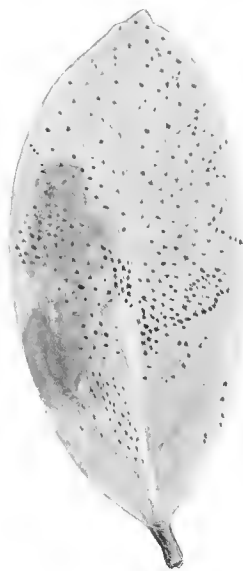
Herb. T. Taylor,



Herb. T. Taylor.

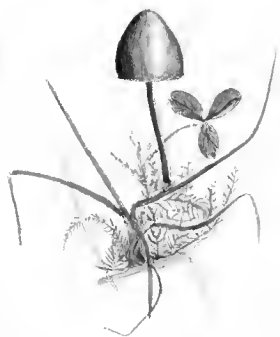
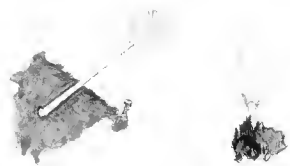
*Agaricus, ascom*

Fungus?

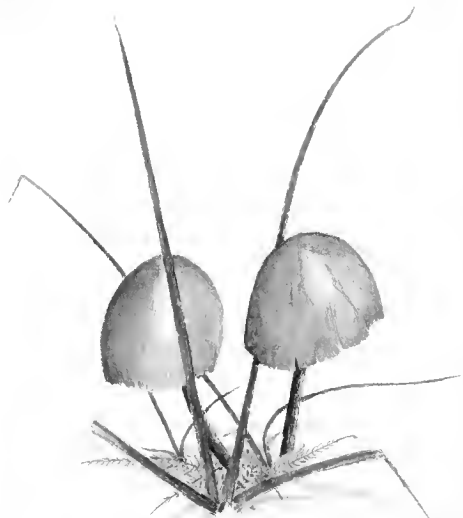


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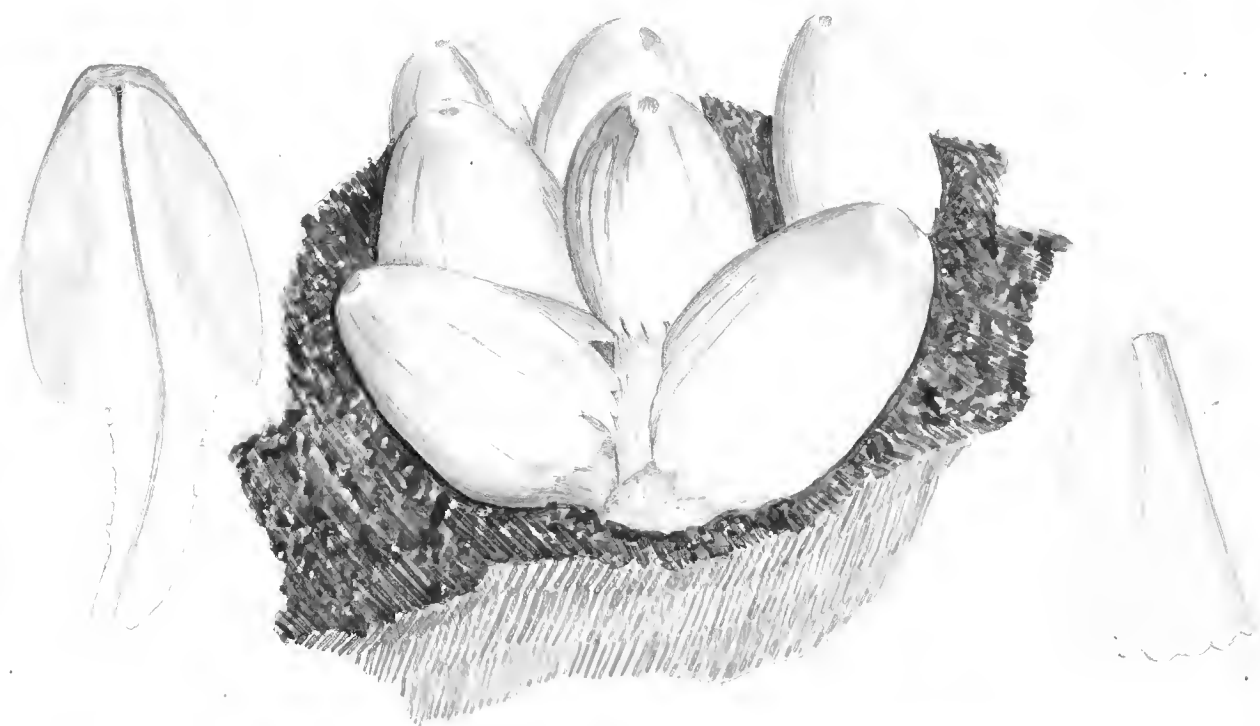
*Sp. Pl. americana.*



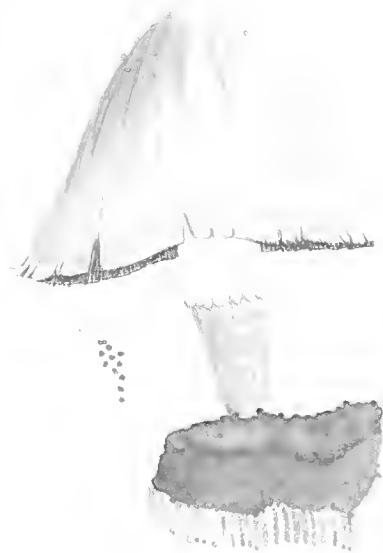
*Can. - canicola*



Herb. T. Taylor.



Small horizontal scribble or mark.



Herb. T. Taylor.



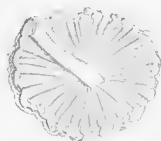




Hert. To Taylor.



Hest. T. Taylor.



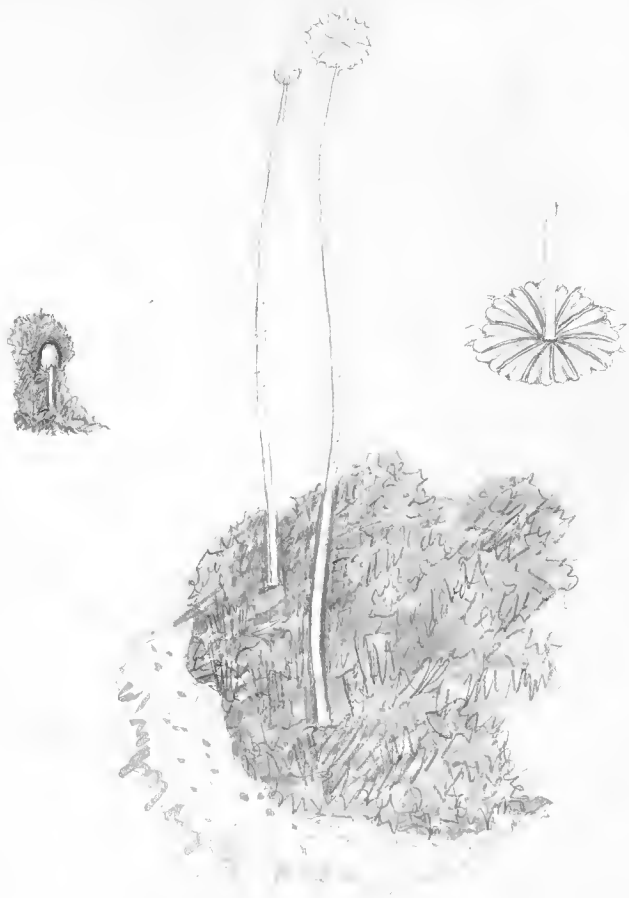
Hert. T. Taylor.



Herb. Thomas Taylor.



Herb. P. Taylor.



Herb. Thomas Taylor.



Herb. T. Taylor.



Alveolines

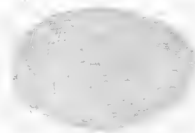
On straw and sticks in the hotbed 13 April 1884.

at first snowwhite, then yellowish, greenish, glaucous, or of a verdigris  
green, subrotund, at length expanded, scarcely 1 line in diameter, consisting  
of numerous branched or simple filaments, interwoven. If a drop of water  
be applied (under a lens) the spores subrotund or elliptical, diffuse  
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 spores,  
which contained the spores was not detected. In the stream above alluded  
to, sometimes upwards of 50 spores embedded in, then issued, but the  
mass speedily resolved itself into separate spores.

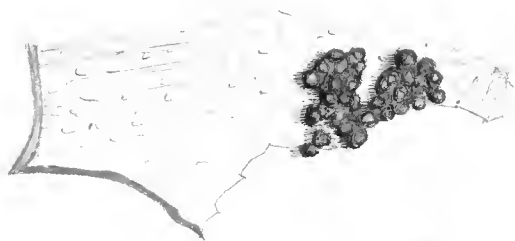


10 April 1871, Tuckers Point, on ... hills

Herb. T. Taylor.



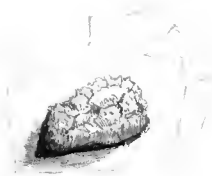
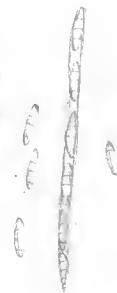
Herb. T. Taylor.



Herb. T. Taylor.

*Sphaeria multiformis*, Fr. Thick, effused, at first scattered, at length  
in confluent patches, of a sanguine-brown, the surface brown  
with hillocks or tubercles, on base black shining with minute papillae  
*Perithecia* hatched (like *Perithecia* but there) and numerous, filiform,  
slightly curved, opaque, clear, sub-parallel, in a gelatinous matrix  
in which - stems slender, papillae, filice parallel with the axis,  
smaller, opaque, oval, rather acute <sup>upper</sup> apices, except a pallid  
and of *Sphaeria* in the center.

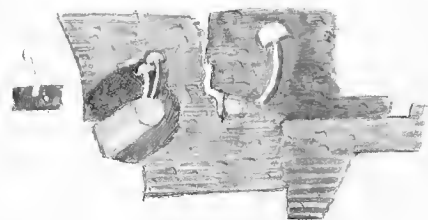
On old stumps - also on palings Buckenham March 1889.  
The young plants often burst out from under the cuticle.  
The plants sometimes several inches in length and breadth.  
The whole is very markedly girdled, being hollow in the center.  
The *Perithecia* and other *Sphaeria*: their collection appears  
black, and the pale gelatinous matrix with the whole cut  
of which they issue, when very hard.



Herb. P. Taylor.

*Phoria Pulvis pyrus, Des.* subintense, very thin, uneven,  
at first cementing together the oak-grain, subrugose, convoluted  
black perithecia, tuberculate, subspiculate, spines 4-5-pointed, brown,  
erect, thin. At the top of each stem is found a cup, Rem. & Prop. 17 March 1834  
scattered when young, on a brownish or blackish thin crust,  
subintense, at length convoluted, the perithecia suberect, and  
by no means distinct in appearance, but, the conical, and  
angular in shape and size: sometimes a papilla is distinctly  
observable, and sometimes a small groove on the summit of the  
perithecia not uncommon, within the cup or the stem are distinctly  
to be seen within the fuliginous perithecia: in a few cases  
slight taney mass in which strict divaricating from the base  
in some are parallel with them near some, these are  
vesicles that contain each a series of spores, these when  
by the microscope are best seen rather obscure, brown  
and 4-pointed and are elliptical in form about 4 to 6 times  
as long as they are broad.

1) *Perithecia* *capitata-globose*, *glomerulis* suberect, black, oblong,  
suberect, rugose-punctate, containing several perithecia, spines none.  
Each *glomerulus* contains at or near its base several (2-4) perithecia, which have a blackish crust  
and are covered; 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 about 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 timber of an old oak tree at Dunkerton, March 1834.



Herb. T. Taylor.



*Agaricus*

on decaying bark (beech) Cromaglow: 13 July 1839

Pileus minute, hemispherical, <sup>substituted</sup> white, pruinose with a coarse snow white powder. Gills adnate, broad, subflexuous at the margin, pale.

Stem pilose, white, broad at the base.

Spores  $\frac{1}{10}$  -  $\frac{2}{10}$  of an inch in diameter, delicate, snow white, substituted somewhat contracted at the margin; covered with a coarse mealy powder. Gills few, broad, subdecumbent, pale.

Stem  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch high, pilose, the hairs longest below.

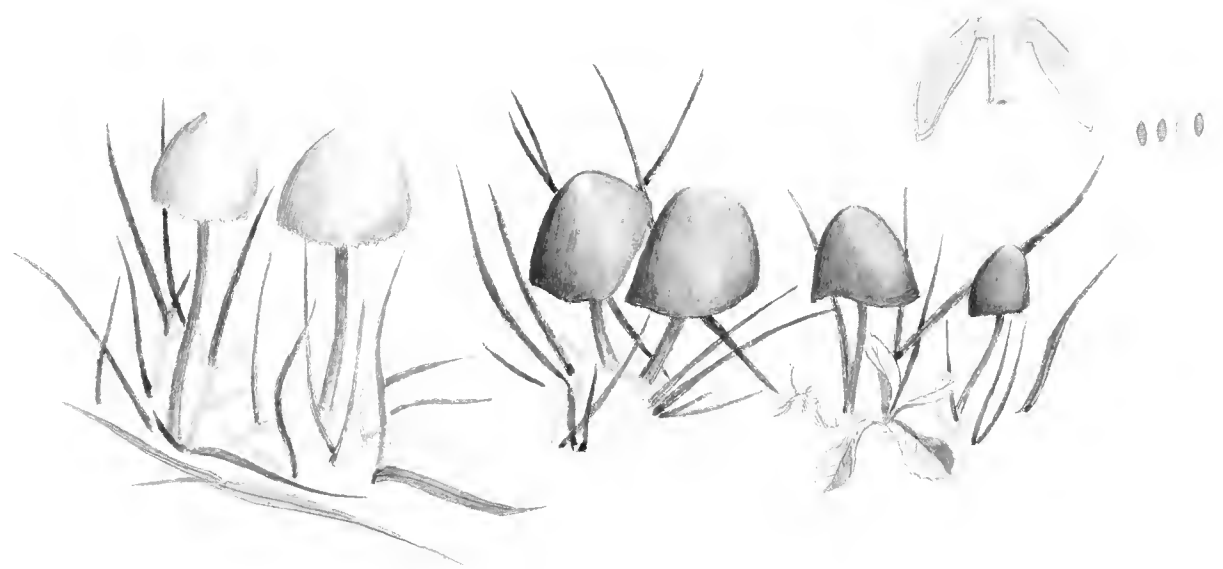
Not little flesh

Spores large for the size of the pileus: subglobose, pellucid, pale-brown.



Hrb. T. Taylor.

February 20. 1889 In an open grassy pasture and 1. 1/2 ft. or  
 more from the ground. The animal was not seen in any  
 at length membranes. 4  
 The animal, of a slender build, was seen to be very  
 very white and the color of a body rather white. The  
 a minute, the margin white and thin, and the body  
 in color, ~~with a brownish tinge~~  
 The stem is a small, pale, clavate-striate or the surface  
 sub-linear, very pale, sub-linear, and the surface is  
 The filices are small, white, and <sup>slightly whitish at the base</sup>  
~~with a brownish tinge~~ <sup>at the base</sup> and 10 principal ones, are  
 a few of them are striate, and the filices are  
 with a brownish tinge. The stem is the same as  
<sup>at length</sup> margin somewhat pale and sub-  
 -linear. Spores elliptic, <sup>as per</sup> scarcely colored, covering  
 the surface of the gill. In the substance of the gill  
 and 1/2 of the stem are minute, intermixed, various  
 but fine-filiform bodies imbedded in a gelatinous  
 substance. The substance of the stem has a shade of yellow.  
 The filices seen with transmitted light is yellowish. The remains  
 of a volva is seen around the base of the stem.



Herb. T. Taylor -

*Aquarius* on a barren pasture at Beckenham  
H. near 1874.

Pinn. slightly hairy, smooth mid-rib, rather brownish and  
then with a brownish tinge; margin jagged with the remains of 12  
teeth; all submarginate, the ferruginous a very black at  
the edge with grayish  
Stems equal, fistulate, minutely perforated, dark brown, slight  
rust.

Seeds resemble to *A. mutabilis* Schreff. or *decurva* in Beckenham,  
Stems at first conical, obtuse, at length compressed (I have not  
seen it "expanded" apex of the stem remains of a darker brown  
and is round, unbranched; the margin of the stem hairy, sometimes  
lucous patches, the base is brown and appearing to be  
yellowish, the base slightly prominent, the rest being rather  
to be seen the stem under the microscope, then slender, dark brown,  
appearing greenish, from small minute pale annulate scales,  
which show no appearance of a ring. Spines brownish, 4-5,  
wide, acute at both ends, the middle of the stem, often collected in  
translucent and are with the stem without a tube.



183

"*Pieris* *veronica* L.  
on *Veronica* *sp.* *1835*

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Polyporus versicolor* L. on an old stump at Sudbury, 2 May 1837.  
Pilei coriaceous, imbricated coarsely wrinkled, concentrically, zonate,  
pale yellow alternating with bluish-black, villous, pores subrotund,  
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 couple of ~~lines~~  
inches inward.

In specimens from the wood above Keenman growing on old  
birch trees, scarcely any tawny color is visible. The substance  
of the pilei is tough as wood.



... ..  
... ..  
7 up to 1000.

Herb. T. Taylor.



*Polyporus molluscus* Des. on a cotton stump of dead fir. Derivation  
7 April 1839.

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

Pores rather concave, closely investing the substitution of wood as it occurs  
it grows. When young in fibrillose mass white tufts or cushions.  
The hymenium in some specimens was a pale tawney 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



206. 11. 2  
Branch of *Quercus* ?  
D. 7 April 1871

Herb. T. Taylor.

On a decaying branch of *...* ?  
7 April 1839 at Demignon.

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 *Rhizoglyphus*  
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 subplastic when wet became  
rather hard and much contracted by drying.

allied to *Zacrymyces stillatae* Kees.



Dacrydium, resiniferous wood  
Aster - y. 18

Herb. T. Taylor.

*D. ...*

... wood of an oak ...

Receptacle subglobose, pale pea-green when moist, and then gelatinous when dry, the venter red above, semitransparent and shaped as the apothecia of a *Lecidea*, covered externally with an opaque layer of whitish scales minute subcylindrical vesicles, which are crowded, emarginate. Internally colorless transparent having a number of filamentous interlaced bodies, among which are numerous opaque points. These last perhaps are 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 another plant in some instances, but there is no change of color from its reddish-orange hue when moistened; besides the *D. stillatus* bruised under water separates into distinct, subminute - from filaments.

One plant, though much more minute, when moist has the habit of *Notia sphoricum*. The change of color when dry is very remarkable.

but on



on the ... a ...

Herb. T. Taylor.

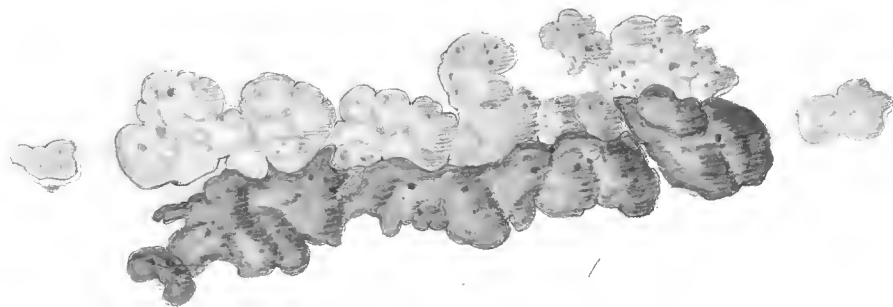
*Littorula paludosa* Fr. on oak leaves, in a marshy stream, New Wood  
6 April 1839.

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

Scarcely perceptible, pileus 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, substellated, shorter, others longer more curved the entire thopping 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 in a yellowish-orange layer much thicker 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: bruised these filaments may be seen to separate into linear colourless spores.



*hueso de Moll.?*

- 1. *en el valle de P...*
- 2. *en el valle de P...*
- 3. *en el valle de P...*

Homb. T. Taylor



The base to use '4'

*Periza aurantia* Des.? mycelium sub., at Torc 16 April 1859.

Nearly sessile, concave at length flattened, crowded, margin wavy, inflexed, orange, reddish-brown or pale dusky orange-brown, externally paler, zonate.

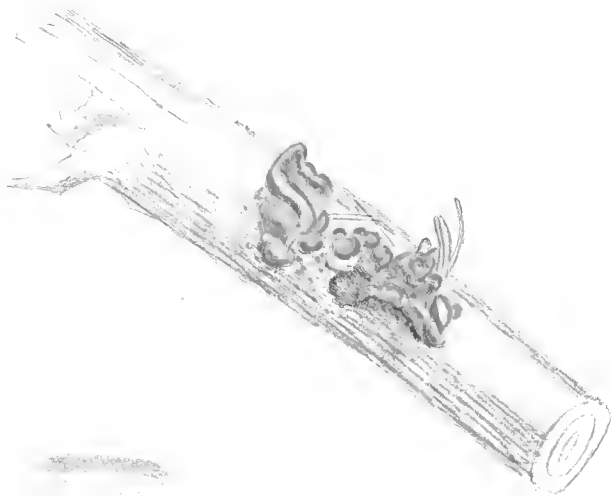
Some specimens very concave and cup-shaped below, yellowish; filigerae thick or more in diameter, several connected in a series, and a double series of which one is yellow and purplish. The other; like plants zoned on the upper surface with reddish-brown, extending with mass of red. Sometimes half of the plant adheres to the substrate wood and the other half projects at right angles and is free. Mycelium on the superior surface, consisting of closely packed, parallel, perpendicular asci; branched, excessively minute transparent, nearly colorless, acuminate spores are separated. On the inferior surface are placed in zonal order tufts of filaments, among these spores were found but probably they were accidentally present.

Probably Periza's plant generally referred to (tab. 100 growing on the ground) is distinct.



Herb. T. Taylor -

*Thelophora rugosa*. Les on old oaks. Wlew wood. 7 April 1887  
Pilei rotundato-effused, concave, coarsely wavy, the margin firm  
at the extremity reflexed; hard and large as wood, rigid, hymenium  
of a rusty-brass color.  
Pilei near 2 inches in diameter, somewhat cup shaped, with large  
elevations and depressions. Seems to consist by the superposition  
of annual hymenia or layers. Beneath near smooth, blackish-brown  
and hoarse, implying rather the coloration of the inner some times yellow.  
The hymenium lies on the upper surface; it is not pedicled, hoarse,  
sometimes with a white pruina.



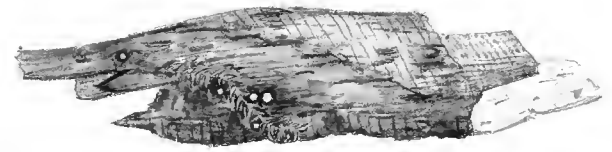
91      11      17  
r      "

Hert. T. Taylor.

*Ulla 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 enlarged filaments and amongst them excessive minute  
columnar 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 abundant. 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 Beckii, "Receptacle  
bearing fruit all round" appears not applicable. The 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.



2000-1-2000-1  
Dorsal fin 7 1/2 in. 1857

Hamb. T. Taylor.

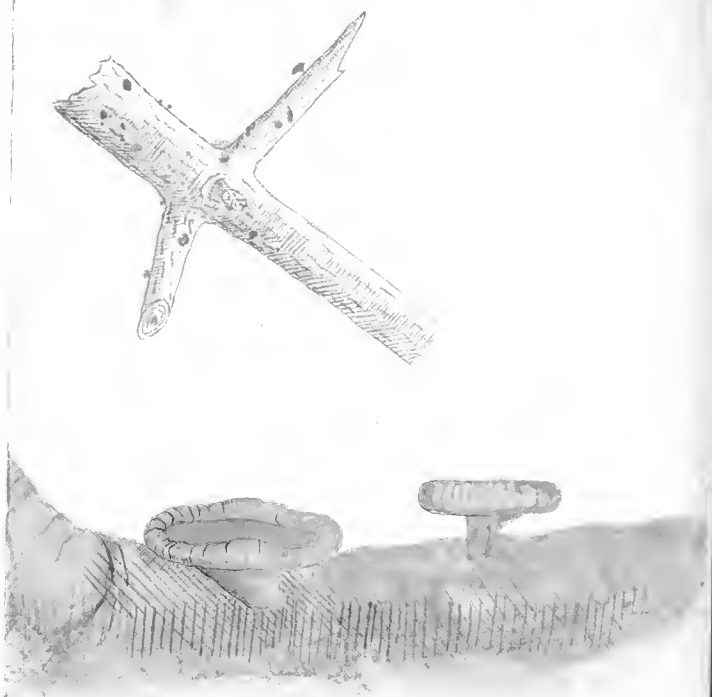
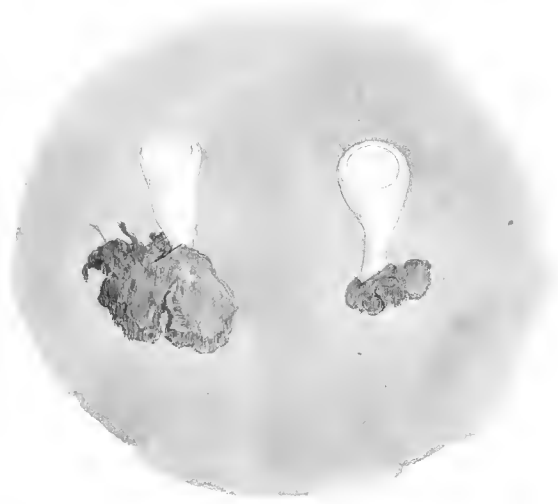
*Periza nivea* Hedw. fil.?

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

Cup hepatic; 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 observable, lying in a compact manner the inside of the cup. on inserting a cup on the field of the microscope a number of Sporidia dropped out, these were minute, yet some much wider than others, and so very round, while the greater part were narrow and elliptical.

In Tangeton's figure, the plants are 4 times as large, and the "villi" more thick, besides the cup more gradually passes away into the stem.



*Hypha calycina*



*Pinus*

Herb. T. Taylor.





Pirra.

on Singermannia pumila, on a date, facing the south west 31 Dec. 1839 Dunker.

Hert. T. Taylor.



*Herbarium ...  
collected at ... 7 April ...  
in ... at ...*



*Herbarium ...  
collected at ...*

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Hysterium pulicariae*, Pers. on oak at Aspen Wood 7 April 1839  
on ~~oak~~ at Dunblain 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 mucous substance, fixed at the base, slightly curved, free above. ~~Sporidia~~ <sup>Sporidies</sup> 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 substance in a very thin layer is indicated but it may be merely the edge of the head outside.

Interiorly it is compound very like to an *Aspergillus*: but the cylindric vessels immersed in mucous matter appear more free and the sporidia (asci?) are 3-septate. The larger cylindric vessels seem to contain 2 series of cells (or sporidia).

on aculeus, 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.

*Hysterium Pinastri*, Saccard. on leaves of *Pinus sylvestris* The Mountain 16 April 1839  
Epiphyllous, immotummersed, oval-oblong, black, opening with a linear orifice, disc livid-black.  
The Epidermis rises on each side a considerable way up on the peridium. often circumscissile at a little distance from the base by an irregular & not true. asci linear oblong. Sporidia elliptic.



*Agaricus*  
on mountain pasture, consisting chiefly of *Carex coarctata*  
Dunkerron mountain 11 August 1839

Herb. T. Taylor

Agaricus

in mountainy parts common in ... - *var. castaneus*

Dunker Mountain 11 August 1889.

*crowded or*

Loosely associated and overlapped by grass.

Pileus hemispherical, <sup>at first and sometimes conical, sometimes hemispherical</sup> soon convex, conical, convex above

yellowish-pale-pink colored, <sup>at first and often continues</sup> scarcely wider than the stem,

*at length irregularly expanded*

Smooth. Gills decurrent, pale yellowish, sometimes with an alternate stout one, coming in one series; stem smooth, solid, pale reddish orange, very pale below.

Pileus often with a pruinose appearance above, when it resembles

a shallow saucer with an <sup>umbilicate, sometimes umbilicate, hemispherical</sup> irregular outline, from the base

of the gills to the top consisting of the widely expanded stem, by

drying the pileus becomes of a dusky straw colour: <sup>2-4, 10 of an</sup> 2-4, 10 of an

inch broad. Gills in the expanded plant fixed, <sup>sometimes heavy erect from the lamina</sup> heavy erect from the lamina

that they are decurrent; shallow, yellowish, rather distant

coloring the orange stem in the intervals. Spores pale yellow,

*surface with filamentous web* stem with more than 1 inch, thick, <sup>nearly</sup> solid, pale <sup>or deep</sup> orange red in

the moist and fresh state, brighter when dry; often 2 together

odor faint, or of meal

Flesh scanty, unless the expanded stem be considered such.



Herb. No. 1. From a seed, to which corresponds to the 11. p.  
 but seems to differ from the plant principally in colour -  
 From the same source as the 11. p.

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Agaricus torulosus*, Wolff

(*Agaricus conopseaefolius* Wulfen? compared well with the specific character and description of Berkeley.)

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 radiato-striate.

Pileus  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1 inch broad, dry, at length ~~very~~ <sup>as depressed in the center</sup> ~~flattened~~ <sup>in 2 lines</sup> wrinkled concentrically when dry. Gills rather distant. Stem little more than 1 inch high; not 1 line in thickness, subglabrous, quite solid; minutely pubescent, the base radiato-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 17-1839 a solitary specimen

*Agaricus esculentus* Wulf.? Berkely. pag. 50? In plantation, near grass. M. J. Taylor  
Pileus 2 inch broad, smooth, fuscous with a slight tawny hue, flattened 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, thin in breadth, solid below but splitting above under  
the Pileus - bent below and a long way beneath the verge of the decayed stalk or w?  
it, rows with tawny fibres.

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



St. ...  
7. ...  
Ad. ...

Herb. T. Taylor.



*Agaricus campestris* Fr. *Agaricus campestris* Fr.  
" *Agaricus campestris* Fr. *Agaricus campestris* Fr.

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Agaricus crassatus* Fr. opimus Len. t. 1402  
on old tan, covering scale 20 April 1839 Dunkern.

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

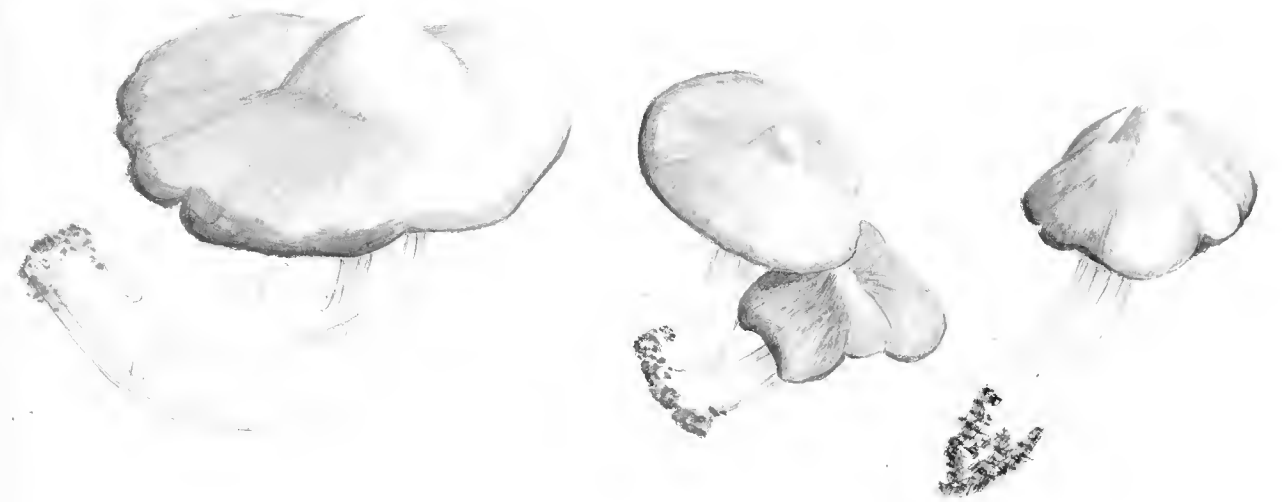
Gills 4 in a set, snow white as well as the minute spores, terre-  
elliptical

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<sup>d</sup> of the same month these were larger  
and the Pileus above was of a pale slate-blue colour. From the root  
of the stem it was excavated and filled with an insect as represented  
in the plate, but much magnified



10000 ...  
 20 ...  
 10000 ...

Herb. T. Taylor.

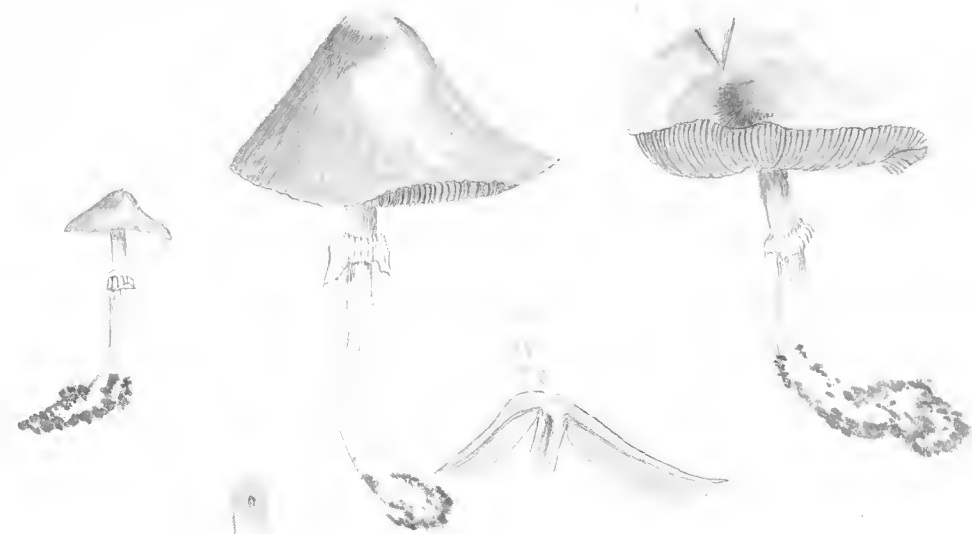
*Agaricus Hynterus* Statol.?

Hedge facing the south, on the hill, road side behind Roughty  
20 April 1839.

Aggregated; Pileus at first campanulate, at length expanded  
broken at the edges and partially reflexed; umbonate, margin  
incurved, subentire, watery <sup>olive</sup> 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 spongy  
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



*Agaricus* sp. nov.  
collected, Dec. 1904

1888

1889

Herb. T. Taylor.

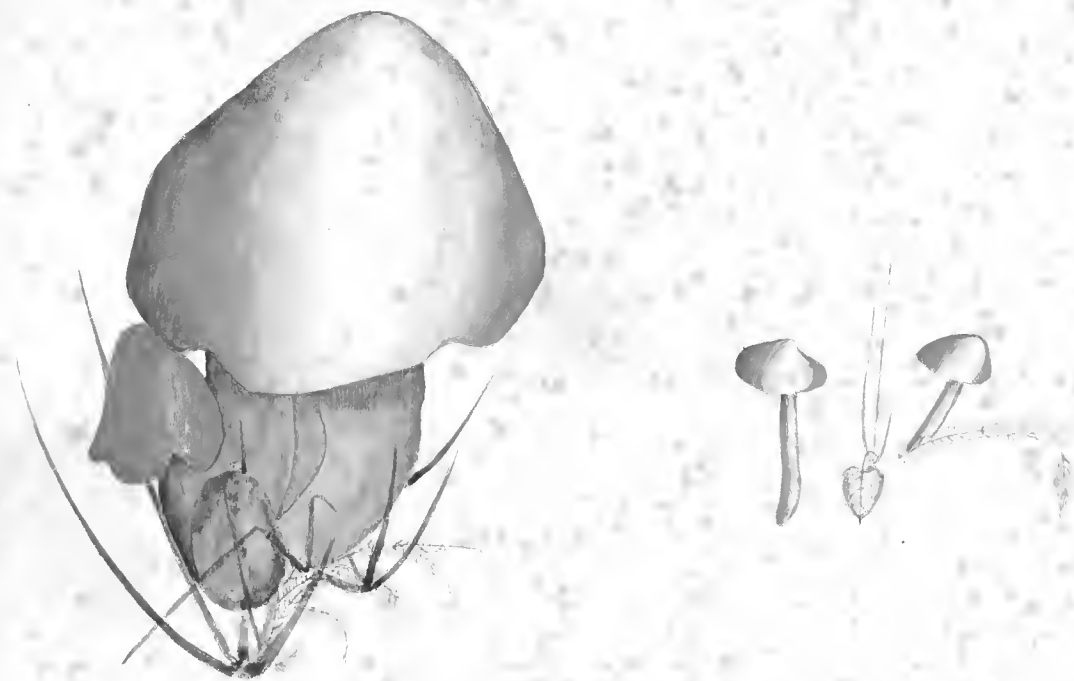
*Agaricus undulatus* rites

on old tan covering scale. 19 April 1889. Duntown garden

Pileus at first <sup>are brown,</sup> conopsea-like, at length plane or reflexed, pale cinnamon darker at the top, shiny when wet, spongy above when full grown. Gills adnate, splitting into 2 layers just before joining the stem, 8 in a set, semi-elliptical emarginate with the pileus, at length darker. Stem minutely fistulose, pale, concolorous, sericeous, or its cuticle splitting into silken threads longitudinally, striated above, the striae corresponding to the larger gills, waved, white with silky fibres below, somewhat bulbous. Spores pale tanney. Veil is a persistent, deeply striated white broad ring on the stem.

Stem waved even when growing out 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 cross-annulate.



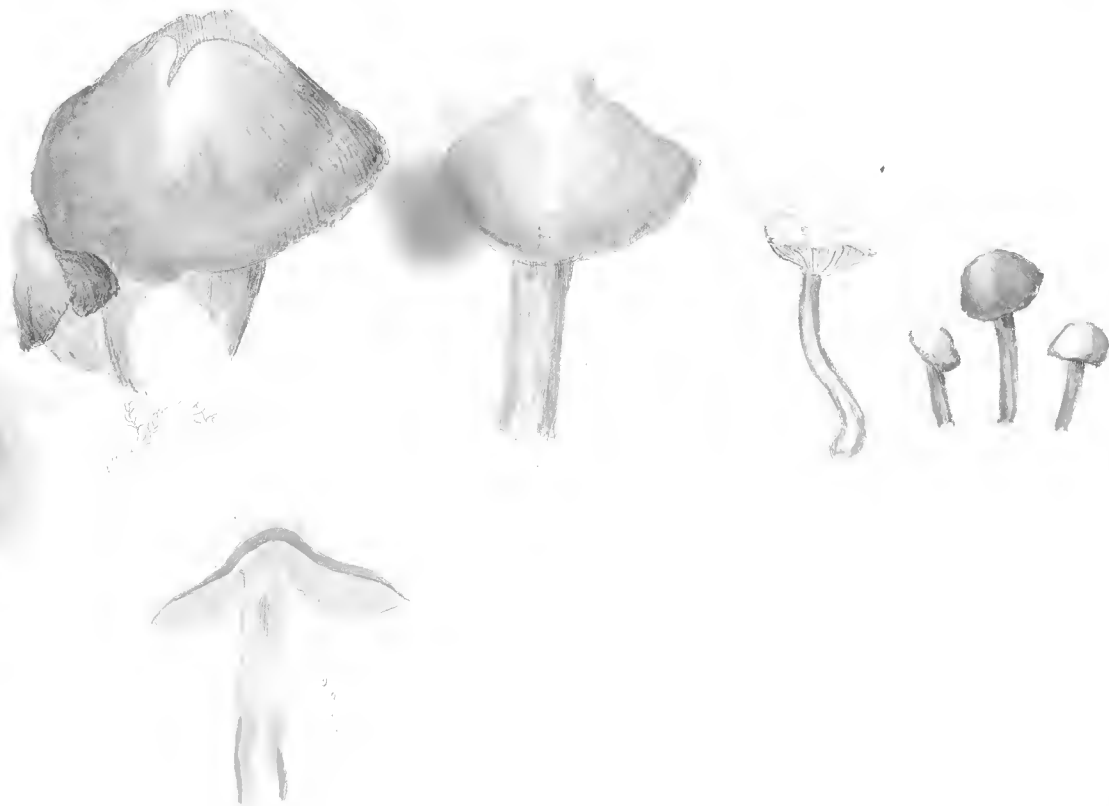


Herb. T. Taylor.

Nov 20<sup>th</sup> 1839  
Dear Mother

*Ugaria cocineus*. Walton

growing in mossy spots amongst limestone <sup>masses</sup> ~~rocks~~. In the young state  
as figured of a dull luteous, circumference of pedicel and stem lighter, sometimes  
inclining to a yellowish shade on the base. <sup>with</sup> a ligular sheath three pedicels  
two in a set. Varying considerably in shape and colour as it grows up. Sometimes  
flat, split, <sup>usually</sup> with an umbel. Pedicels chiefly a dull orange, umbels lilac, yellow pure  
yellow. Stem swelled towards the summit to yellow, sometimes pinkish reddish, near  
it, a dull orange at one end about the swelling, white about the roots. ~~is~~  
light brown. In other states the pedicel is an irregular or the sugar leaf, ~~is~~  
as in the youngest state but disfigured from the summit up with dirty white  
lilac. Throw over the red: the stem is amazingly thick, split longitudinally,  
and marked with a dull shade over its yellow since is allied in colour to the  
pedicels, and all covered with shreds of white <sup>or light coloured</sup> fibres.



*Agaricus* ... *Wulfen?* *Ino* L. ?  
pastures, Dunkerron: 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Synbranchia*  
specimen, No. 1100 185

Subopercle, thin, conical, at length very little shaped  
bright red - corallit, at length pale and brownish, posterior,  
gills adulate, ventral, <sup>sub</sup> dorsal, a narrow colour <sup>sub</sup> dorsal, <sup>ventral</sup> at length  
Shank pale yellowish red. <sup>ventral</sup> <sup>at length</sup> <sup>yellowish</sup>  
- orange, at length leaf.

Pilous sometimes up to 2 inches in diameter, at first hemispherical  
and bright red colour, at length becoming reddish-brown, <sup>hemispherical</sup>  
- when full grown conical and subcubonate.  
gills becoming broken and undulate at the edges, and much  
wound at the margin.  
Stem being 2 inches high, at length longitudinal split, and  
with filamentous scales.

Odour strong and  
Taste reddish-brown, rather considerable



Aquarius  
on a dried branch of *Rubus fruticosus*, lying where water trickled over it  
below Blackwater Bridge Colney 24 June 1834

Herb. T. Taylor.

Aquaticus

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

Somewhat scattered; <sup>Minute</sup> Pileus hemispherical, obtusely subumbonate when  
young, smooth, hairy, and somewhat striated towards the margin,  
pale brown, margin incurved. Gills few broad, 2 in a row,  
subdecumbent very pale watery brown. Stem slightly curved,  
extremely gelatinous when wet, interiorly pale brown and opaque,  
spreading out at the base.

Pileus  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, narrower when dry, and then  
minute remains: distinct obtuse ribs towards the margin  
gills about 15 or 18 with a narrow marginal one interspaced  
between each pair; rather thick, the edge rough with projecting  
transparent elongated vesicles.

Stem  $\frac{1}{10}$  -  $\frac{2}{10}$ " in diameter, in minor somewhat curved, equal in  
diameter when dry, but conical and gelatinous when wet,  
interiorly fine white compressed 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 pileus is considerable in proportion to the size of it  
no odor perceptible.



*Aquileia*

among trees and rubbish; orchard, September 10 June 1837

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Aquarius*

Common since and various; common, December 16 June 1883.

Pileus a semi-oblate spheroid, a depressed hemisphere without  
umbo or umbilicus, cream colored, smooth, sublight fawn colored  
gills broad, 4 in a set, adnexed, very pale below, - or -

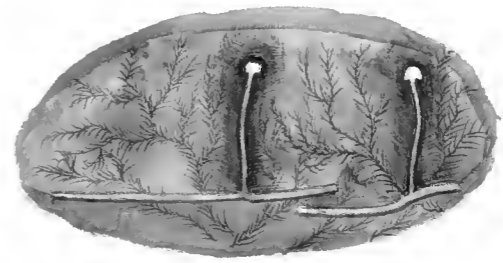
Stem: <sup>alternately above</sup> smooth, <sup>of pileus</sup> entire cream colored below, white above; with  
the remains of a ring trace on the upper surface; bulbous, and  
firm: fistulose.

Pileus about 1 inch in diameter, flesh moderate, thick, minis in  
no - cream - cream colored or pale yellowish - white yellow  
in the center. Gills rather broad, their inferior surfaces or ribs  
in a horizontal direction near the stem - but turning up toward  
the margin of the pileus; very pale below.

Stem 3 inches high, thicker below; somewhat waned, entire  
- a bulb on each of - exterior of white silky placenta; a small  
hollow but containing in the cavity - a reddish white mass;  
interior, as - in - cream

of - of - pileus. Slugs and worms the pills of  
3 individuals, probably in the corner of the frame.





*Asplenium*

gracile - on leaves of *Pinus sylvestris* and on small stipes, plantations

Switzerland 25 Sept. 1839

Herb. W. Taylor.

*Agaricus*

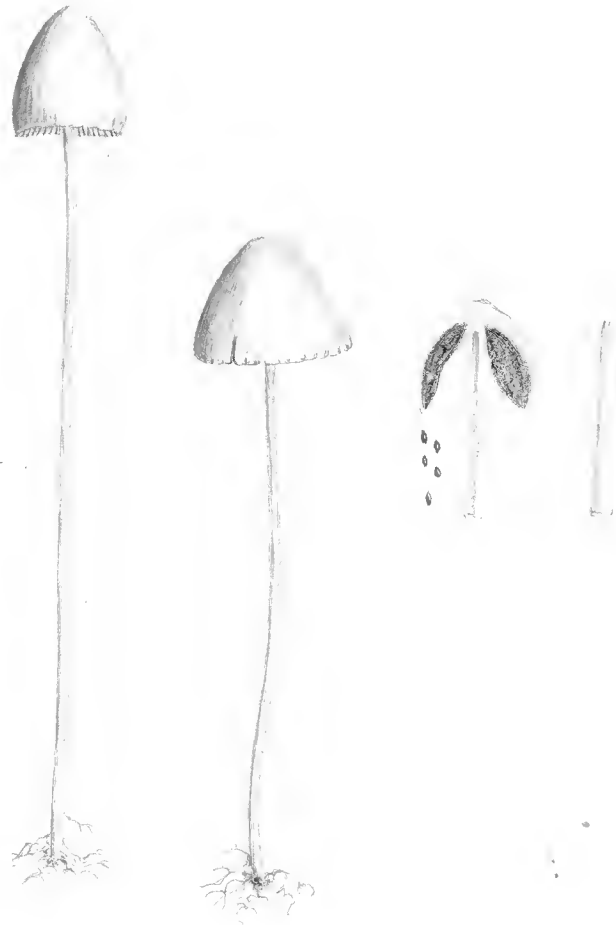
growing on leaves of *Pinus sylvestris* and on small other  
plantations, Denmark 25 Sept. 1889.

Stem(s), scattered or single. Pileus hemispherical, broadly  
convex, white, margin involute. Gills few, white, adnate.  
Stem(s) pale. Stem slender, dark below, white above.

Pileus convex  $\frac{1}{10}$  inch broad or high, more white, having 4 or 5  
projecting lobes corresponding to the number and situation of  
the gills. Gills white broad, 4 or 5 with numerous 2. some  
intermediate are.

Stem convex more than 1 inch high, very slender, blackish more  
below, white above.

Stem not perceptible



*Agaricus*  
in old country pastures, & i. Kerron, 3 Sept 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

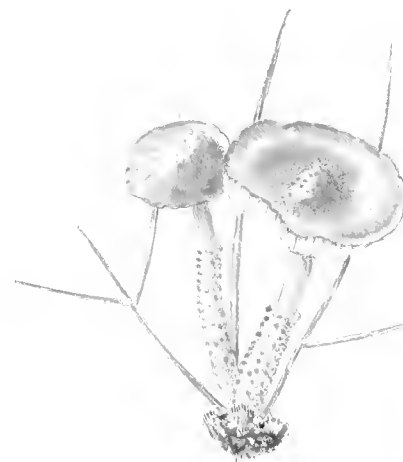
*Agaricus*

in old wooding pasture, northern 3 Sept. 1859 common  
? a 4 together. Pileus, semielliptical, obtuse, dusky brown,  
 silky and shining when dry, margin lubricous, tubercle.  
Gills elliptical, acute at each end, adpressed, 4 in a set, crowded,  
spores black. Stem elongated slender, fistulose, concolorous  
with the pileus.

Pileus 2 to 1 1/2 inches broad and high, semioval or semielliptical,  
with minute longitudinal depressions; pale when dry.  
Just a pale watery brown 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.

Head scarcely any.

Other parts of the A. campestris.



*Agaricus oreades* Bolt.?

mountain pastures Dunkerron 17 Oct 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Aquileia* reads Bolt.'s mountain *Justus* Druke, on 17 Oct. 1889

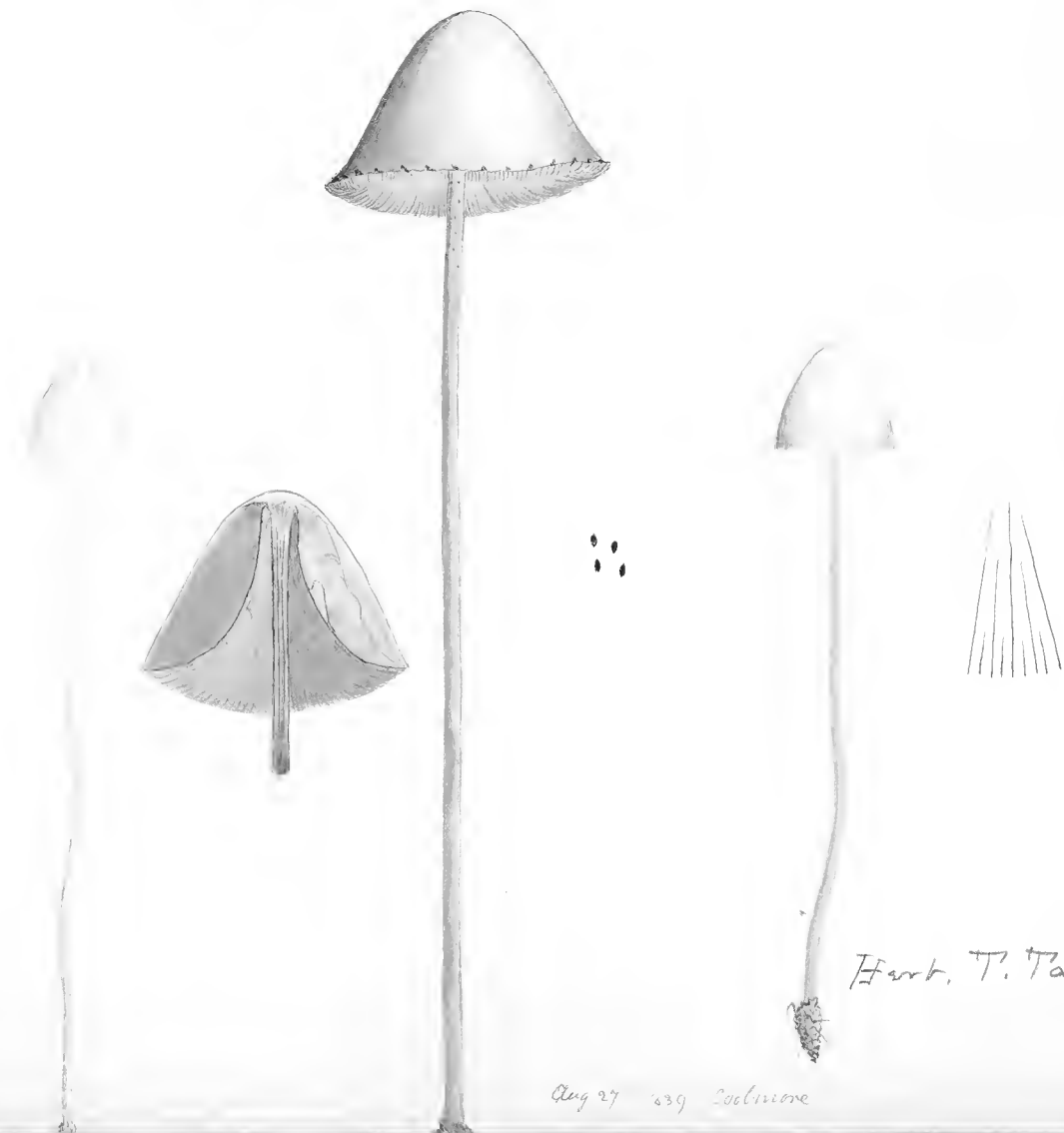
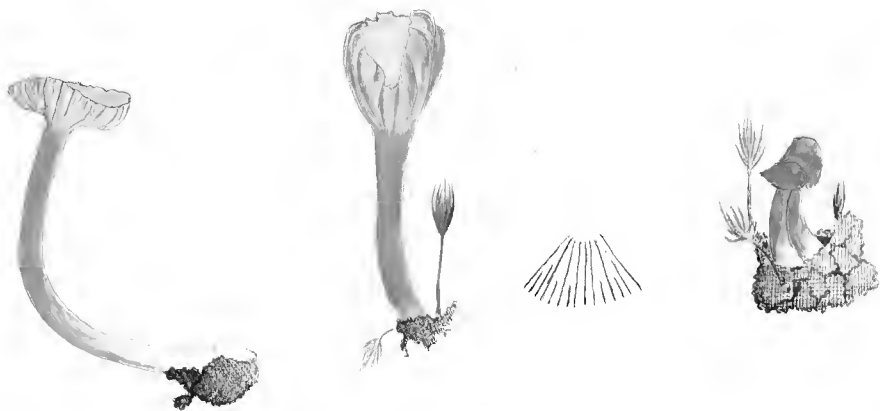
Aggregate. Pileus umbrella-shaped, umbonate, the margin at length recurved, minutely tuberculate about the umbos; number colored. Gills adnate, whitish below, pale yellowish at their joining with the pileus. Stem solid (shaped) below covered in squamose-tuberculate membrane cinereous with the pileus;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

Pileus over an inch in dia. rather acutely umbonate; the skin breaking up into minute scales, hence appearing tuberculate, cinereous the lower skin and the sides of the stem expanding upward under the pileus stuffed with a white spongy substance. Gills <sup>subventricose</sup> 4 or 5 set, whitish or whitish-yellow above. Spores pale subelliptical.

Stem 1-1½ inches high, surrounded lower by a cylinder of filious base; mouth and striated above, brownish-yellow

Same name, or a name of *A. carpensis*.

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



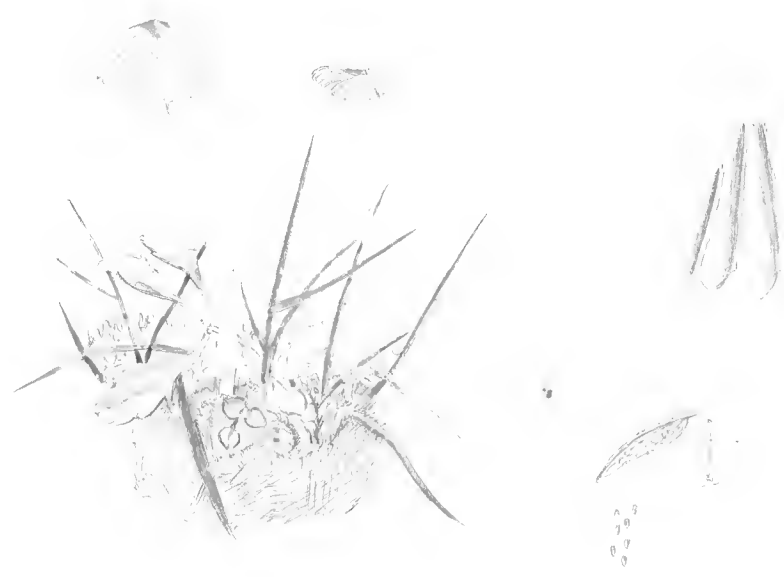
Herb. T. Taylor

Aug 27 '89 Colmore



Herb. T. Taylor.





*Agave* ...  
in a ... .. 12 June 1859

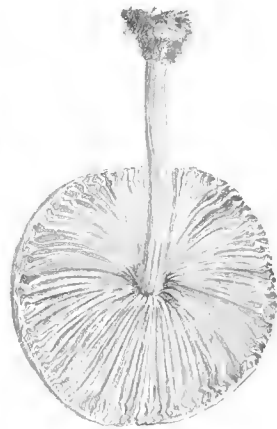
Herb. T. Taylor.

*Aquilaria*

in a basket at Debden 12 June 1889

Leaves compoundly elliptical, flattened and split, striated,  
slightly and obtusely cuneate; pale brown, the underside of a  
dark brown - gills in one series, seldom in 2) series; lower,  
stem slender, silky white, pubescent.

Stems leafy, very woody; thin membranous, with several series  
corresponding to the gills, pale in the interstices, and having  
one row without sticks about the dark brown underside.  
gills shallow, at length tipped with black spores, not  
reaching to the stem. Stem about 2 inches high, smooth,  
silky, white, easily splitting longitudinally.



*Faint handwritten notes, possibly describing the specimens.*

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Syngnatus* ...

on the old tank covering locale 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 uncoloured, and in a shrunken stage

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

Stem 2 inches in height, distinctly striated above, the ribs pale and  
coarse with very minute scales; brown, as also internal; hollow.  
Internal with a fine satiny lustre  
Odour as of fish.

a solitary specimen was found on the 22 April 1839. It  
of the ... possibly accident.

00



Herb. T. Taylor

Agaricus

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

Clustered. Pileus hemispherical, at length convex and  
even recurved, imbricate, minutely scaly, reddish-brown-yellow.  
Gills adnate with a web, yellowish-brown. Stem stuffed.  
Spores yellowish  
Fleming, longiternis, scaly, clustered, base bulbous.

Pileus over 5 inches in diameter, flesh rather thin, 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 spotted; scaly fistulose, flesh yellowish: several  
growing from the same point.

Colour is of A. campestris.



Herb. T. Taylor.

*Aquarius.*

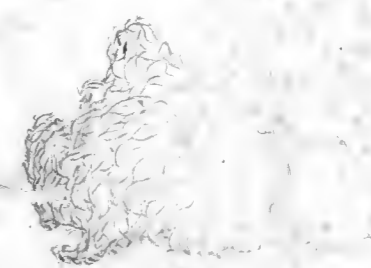
On a wooden post, near the ground (perhaps on the ground) Cross castle. Oct 15<sup>th</sup> 1839

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

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

Pileus brown towards the part over the stem, which part is not always the center. Flesh thin especially towards the circumference where it is transparent. Gills about four? in a set the figure of them not necessary to be noticed. Stem reaching 5 inches, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch then 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. A hollow cavity occurs at the base.





Herb. T. Taylor -

Agaric

Winnemac woods  
below the river at  
Guthrie. Nov 10<sup>th</sup> 1879

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 color of the pileus—a dusky. This part is shaped as a conical cap, longer or broader  
gills seen through the <sup>hollow</sup> center. Stems, curved somewhat. Gills too in a set.

A description of the two long stemmed ones figured should vary from the above than  
pileus more decidedly umbonate, much smaller than 15 or 20, of a redder and more  
regular color. Stems more lax, thinner, lighter straight. Gills fewer but apparently  
fewer in a set. Root perhaps larger.



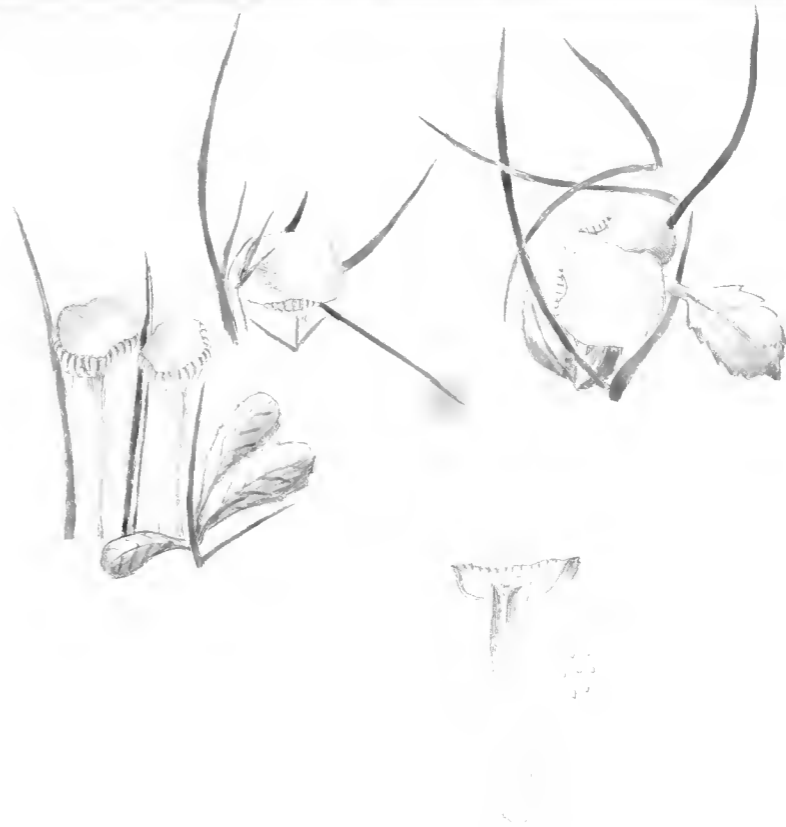
Herb. T. Taylor.

Agaricus.

Oct 29<sup>th</sup> 1939

Dan Lewis

description. growing in an old rice pasture with short grass when young  
buttony, then umbrella shaped, then distorted; as yet nearly pure white, finally turned up  
gills becoming of a leathery brown and shriveled. This does not grow in clusters.  
The top of the pileus finally becomes brownish.



strawberry  
petals darker 24 Oct. 1839

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Ascaris*

*Ascaris americana*, 29 Oct 1839

Subopercular. Pileus umbrella-shaped, at length the summit  
at the margin and very concave above white, the margin  
and edges of the gills at length the circumference colored. Gills  
subopercular white at length tinged at the edges and ventral  
side somewhat or loosely stuffed, white subopercular on  
the base.

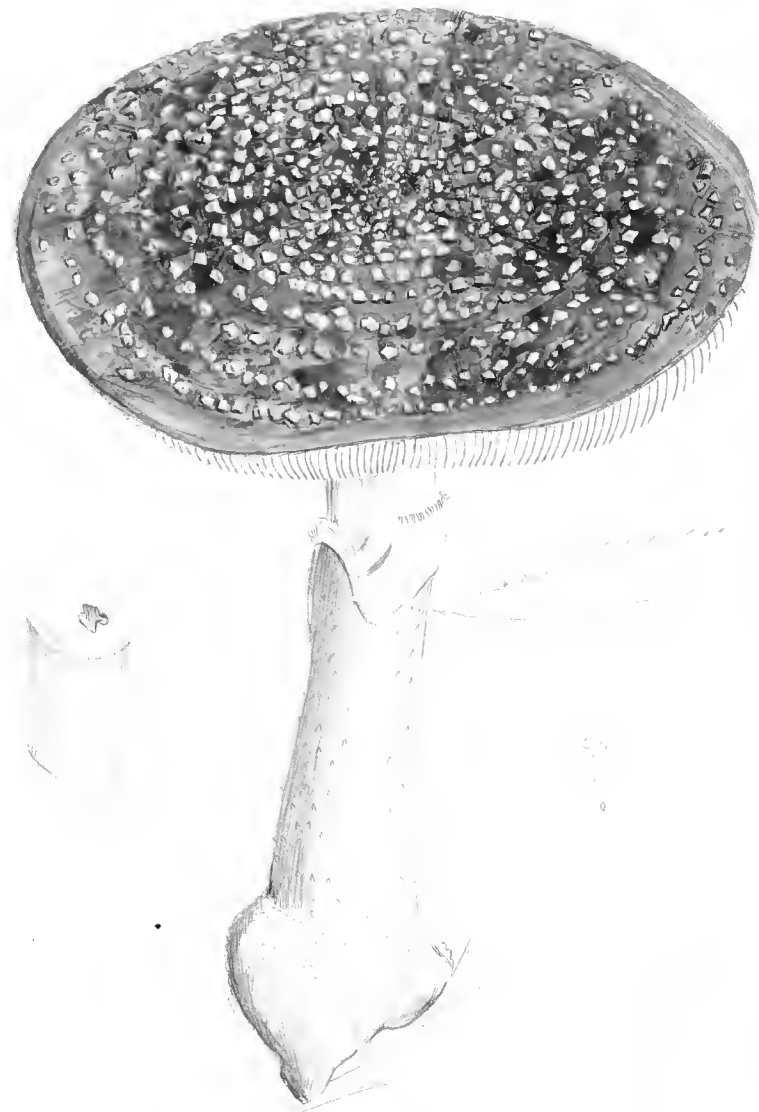
Pileus about twice in diameter, at first rim white and  
convex, the margin at length rim here and there, become  
trans and at length the pileus is cup shaped above.  
The margin so thick as to be scarious, hence the pileus  
surrounding give it a striated appearance.

Gills in 2 sets, somewhat decurrent, assuming toward the  
margin and especially a more colour, ventral side in the  
middle. Spores subelliptical, colourless, pellucid.  
about 1-1/2 inches dia. smooth, very stuffed or  
somewhat porous within; with evident branched rootlets  
near the bulb.

Eden faintly as if of *A. concolor*.

Thin white not considerable.

Cl. red to A. dealbatus Sw. t 128 but the  
do not occur in state, and the same more or less



*Amanita rubescens* Pas.?  
under Pinaster trees. Dumfries 19 August 1839

Herb. T. Taylor-

*Aquilegia scopulorum* Des.

under a group of *Penstemon* trees, Drumheller 19 August 1889.

Stems large, woody, flattened, at length concave above, dark brown; joints crowded concentrically, pale tanney brown, subseriate, uniserial; margin smooth; flesh turning red. Gills white. Stamens numerous, minutely hairy, subsistulose, with a persistent white membranous ring.

Stems 4-5 inches in diameter, the young woody, of an olive-brown; joints conical, confluent, with a base of white pinnules. Flesh turning reddish, especially next the outside, when cut in all parts of the plant.

Gills uniserial, 2-3 times 4 in a set, adnexed by a fine prominent line, white, at length brownish; spores suboblong. Stem some 5 inches long, nearly solid, woody, the base and inner part with a reddish-brown hue; with several, small scales, apparently the desquamations of the outside. Hairs numerous from the stem, white, longitudinally striated, some at first unbranched - but in decay almost intoluble, as if rotten. Little taste, not disagreeable.

This year quite with the description of *A. amplata* Des. Lyn. p. 254. The name is not said to name the flesh turning red.





*Herposiphonia* Bell  
on a hot bed, Sanderson garden 2 June 1839

Hert. Thomas Taylor.

*Agaricus stercomarius*, Bull.

on a hot bed of stable manure; Dunkerton garden 2 June 1889

Pileus nearly plane, at length split and involute, leaving a central umbo; greyish brown at length dissolving into a black liquid. Gills shallow. Stem snow white, 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; umbonate 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 this 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 soon after emerging becomes involute, but in wet it retains a plane figure and split and capped as well as wet and black at the extremities.

It begins to emerge from the soil about 6 o'clock P.M. measured 7 or 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; but both portions of the stem splitting into 4 or 5 pieces which are revolved.



*Stachys serotina*  
in pasture at Dunderburg 12 June 1837

Herb. T. Taylor -

*Aquilegia*

In a pasture at Dunbar, 12 June 1839

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 fistulose.

Stems  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch round, with a solitary tuft, retaining its  
tendrils for some time. Gills <sup>horizontal; set very numerous</sup>, remaining in a horizontal  
position from the stump to the stem. Spores few brown, appearing  
in clusters on the gills. Stem nearly 2 inches high, clavate,  
scarcely fistulose above: slight bulbous

flora not considerable



*Agaricus bicolor* Lefg.

Stamatis ad Dinnis 14 sept. 1884

Herb. T. Taylor.

*Ammonia laccata* Lef.

found in its shell numerous near the sand, common by Sept, 18.

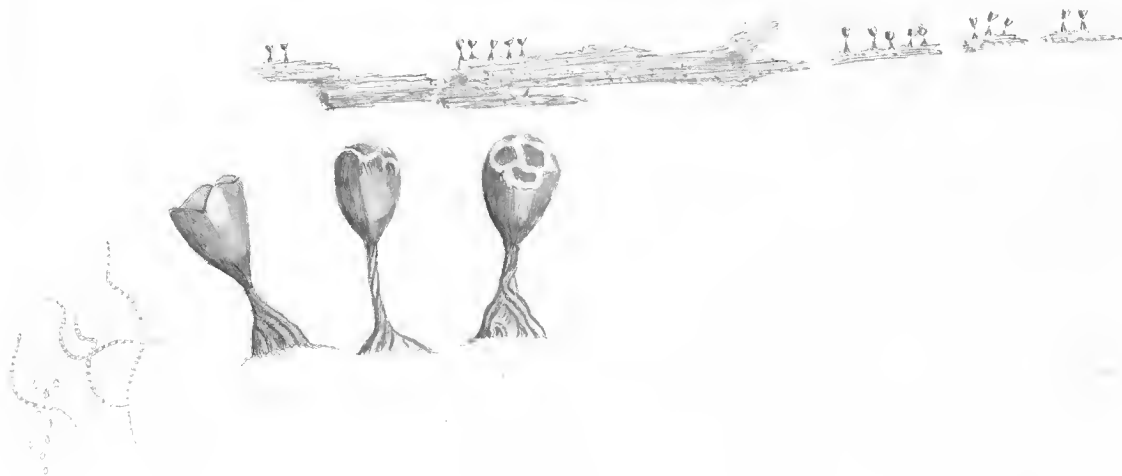
~~is~~ together, rather scattered.

Plates <sup>plates</sup> (at margin split at the margin and recurved,)  
very pale tawny, smooth with very minute <sup>scaly</sup> radiating striations,  
margin irregular. Gills thick of a reddish cinnamon, broad,  
upward, stem cinnamon-brown, somewhat twisted, longitudinally  
striated, rootlets pale, terete, branched.

Plates 1-2 inches wide, at length split into recurved variously ~~split~~  
tined threads, concave with the gills when moist, but  
of a whitish tawny color when dry, at first hemispherical,  
and subumbrellate. Gills very thick from the commencement,  
at length broken by the recurvation of the margin of the plates.  
Head-colored a reddish-cinnamon, toward back a whitish  
border, which are the spines and there are reticulate, transverse  
-tentacles and many colorless.

Stem 2-3 inches high, fistulose, usually twisted, concave  
subsericeous, having a white down at the base, also distinct  
branched, rather thick rootlets.

Color as of *A. fastidiosa*, yet large specimens when moist with little  
head considerable, the stem expanding into the plates.  
Can be attacked by various insects, of which a minute spider makes webs  
between the gills.



On decaying stump  
Groningowa; June, 1839.

Herb. T. Taylor -