

## A First List of Derbyshire Agarics

(Continued from page 218, vol. xxx.)

By THOMAS GIBBS.

### HABITATS AND MODE OF LIFE.



THE leading fact in the natural history of Fungi is the entire absence from their tissues of "chlorophyll," the green substance by means of which most other plants extract from the air the carbon of which their tissues are chiefly composed.

Fungi are therefore unable to obtain their carbon direct from the air, but can only utilize that which green plants have obtained and built up into the organic compounds of their tissues. All Fungi are consequently either "*saprophytes*," obtaining their carbon from the dead and decaying remains of green plants, or of animals which have themselves obtained it from plants; or *parasites*, which rob still living plants or animals of their store of carbon compounds. The great majority of Agarics are saprophytes, many growing on dead and decaying wood, still more on and among dead leaves and twigs, while many, which, like the Mushroom, grow in fields among grass, live on the vegetable remains of which the soil is largely composed. Finally, a small number, chiefly belonging to the black and purple spored groups, are "*coprophilous*" in their habits—that is, always or usually grow on dung or manure. The parasitic Agarics chiefly attack trees, and some of these, as the common *Armillaria mellea*, do serious damage to timber. A few species are parasitic upon other Fungi. The two habits of parasitism and saprophytism are connected by what are known as "facultative

parasites" and "facultative saprophytes." A facultative parasite is a fungus which is normally a saprophyte, but may, under certain conditions, assume parasitic habits, while a facultative saprophyte is a normally parasitic fungus, which is also able to live as a saprophyte; thus many tree parasites, after destroying their victim, can go on living and producing their fruit for a considerable time as saprophytes, on the dead trunk or stump, good examples of this habit being *Armillaria mellea* and the Birch Polypore, or "Razor Strop fungus" (*Polyporus betulinus*), while the former habit is illustrated by Fungi which commence their attack on dead wood, but ultimately spread into and destroy the living tissues. Many parasitic Fungi can only gain entrance to the living tissues through wounds caused by broken or cut branches; these are called "wound parasites." These facts show the importance in forestry of removing all dead timber and protecting wounds caused by broken or severed branches.

A sufficient degree of warmth and moisture, and a plentiful supply of decaying vegetation, being the chief needs of the larger Fungi, their favourite habitats are, therefore, the places where those conditions are best attained, and, consequently, old moist woodlands, with plenty of dead trunks, stumps, and branches, are the spots most frequented by the fungus hunter. Agarics may be found through the greater part of the year, but their season of greatest abundance is the autumn months of September and October; after October the crop gradually diminishes, though in a mild season a few may be found even as late as Christmas or the New Year. The months January to April are the "dead season," but the showers and sunshine of April often bring up a crop of small pasture species, including *Nolanea pascua*, *Psilocybe foenicicii*, *Psathyrella atomata*, *Coprinus plicatilis*, and, in some places, the fine edible "St. George's Mushroom" (*Tricholoma gambosum*). If the summer be fine and dry, few Agarics will then be seen until August or September, but in a wet season many species may be found through the summer.

While the large Agarics generally turn up year after year in the same habitats, they are sometimes very uncertain in their appearance or abundance, being common in some seasons and scarce in others, and the special causes which effect this are very little known. Thus in the summer of 1907 the Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) was decidedly scarce everywhere, while the closely allied Horse Mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*) was unusually common; in other years the Common Mushroom may be common and the Horse Mushroom scarcely seen at all.

In order to understand properly the life history of the Agarics, it must be remembered that what we call a "Mushroom" or "Toadstool" is not itself the complete plant, but is merely the fruit-bearing portion or fructification; the vegetative portion is hidden in the ground or other substratum on which the plant grows; it consists of a network of fine cellular threads which spread about and absorb nourishment from the organic matter in the soil. This network is what is popularly known as the "spawn" of the Mushroom, and is technically called "mycelium." Under suitable conditions, and at the proper season, from this underground mycelium or spawn there springs up the spore-bearing portion of the fungus, that which we call the Mushroom or Toadstool.

The list which follows completes the records of Derbyshire Agaricaceæ at present known to me; that it is nothing more than a "first list" must be obvious when it is remembered that it only comprises 309 species out of more than 1,500 recognised as British, and that the *Yorkshire Fungus Flora*, by Messrs. G. Masee and C. Crossland, enumerates 946 species of Agaricaceæ as found in Yorkshire. Although it is not likely that the much smaller area of our county will ever yield such a number, it is certain that when it has been searched as thoroughly as Yorkshire has been for so many years the present list will be very largely added to.

The Annual Fungus Foray of the Midland Railway Natural History Society, which was held on October 17th, 1908, has

again been of great assistance to me. On the other hand, I have lost a valued coadjutor by the lamented death, on January 4th, 1908, of the Rev. W. R. Linton, Vicar of Shirley, to whom Derbyshire botany owes so great a debt.

## LEUCOSPORÆ.

(*Supplemental list.*)

- Amanita pantherina, Fr.  
Woods near Ambergate.
- Lepiota acutesquamosa (Weinm.).  
Little Eaton (M.R.S.).
- Tricholoma cinerascens (Bull.).  
Under Beeches, Via Gellia.
- T. humile, Fr.  
Derby (Miss Doris Roe); Wirksworth.
- Russula consobrina, Fr. var sororia, Larb.  
Coxbench (M.R.S.).
- R. furcata, Pers. var pictipes, Cke.  
Coxbench (M.R.S.).
- Mycena adonis (Bull.).  
On dead wood, Wirksworth.
- M. gypsea, Fr.  
Matlock Moor (C. Crossland).
- M. stannea, Fr.  
Among grass, Wirksworth.
- M. speirea, Fr.  
On dead branch, Wirksworth.
- M. stylobates, Pers.  
Among short grass, Wirksworth.
- Collybia nummularia (Bull.).  
Ambergate Woods.
- C. esculenta (Wulf.).  
Wirksworth.
- Lactarius blennius, Fr.  
Matlock Moor (C. Crossland).
- L. vietus, Fr.  
Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*L. spinulosus*, Quel. ; var *violaceus*, Cooke.

Chatsworth (M. C. Cooke, in "*Illustrations*," pl. 998*b*).

*Hygrophorus chrysodon* (Batsch).

Under beeches, Via Gellia.

*Clitocybe clavipes* (Pers.).

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*C. candicans* (Pers.).

Woods near Ambergate.

*C. flaccida* (Sow.).

Park Nook, Kedleston.

*Omphalia muralis* (Sow.).

Among moss on old tramway, Little Eaton (M.R.S.).

*O. camptophylla*, Fr.

On bark, Wirksworth and Ambergate.

*Pleurotus corticatus*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*Cantharellus retirugus* (Bull.)

On moss, Wirksworth.

*Lentinus lepideus*, Fr.

On railway sleepers, Derby (Miss D. Roe); Wirksworth.

#### CHLOROSPORÆ.

(The single British, and, indeed, European, representative of this group has not yet been found in Derbyshire.)

#### RHODOSPORÆ.

*\*Volva present, Ring absent.*

#### VOLVARIA.

This is the only pink-spored genus with a volva; in its structure it is analogous with *Amanitopsis* in the Leucosporæ.  
*Volvaria parvula*, Fr.

Derwent Park, Derby (T. B. Roe); Little Eaton (M.R.S.)

*\*\*Both volva and ring absent.*

#### PLUTEUS.

Gills quite free; at first white, but when mature, salmon-pink. All the species grow on or about dead wood.

*Pluteus cervinus* (Schæff.).

Common on dead trunks.

*P. chrysophæus* (Schæff.).

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*P. phlebophorus* (Dittm.).

On rotten plank in old sawpit, Via Gellia.

#### ENTOLOMA.

Gills usually sinuate, but sometimes adnate or sometimes almost free; margin of pileus at first incurved.

*Entoloma prunuloides*, Fr.

Pastures and hedge banks, Wirksworth.

*E. jubatum*, Fr.

Pastures, Wirksworth; Hathersage; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*E. ameides* (B. and Br.).

Pastures, Wirksworth; Little Eaton (M.R.S.).

*E. griseocyaneum*, Fr.

Pastures, Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*E. sericellum*, Fr.

Frequent in fields and woods.

*E. costatum*, Fr.

On marly bank in plantation, Wirksworth.

*E. sericeum* (Bull.).

Common in pastures.

*E. nidorosum*, Fr.

Wirksworth,

#### NOLANEA.

Stem with cartilaginous bark; pileus usually campanulate, never umbilicate; margin of pileus not incurved. Gills variously attached, but not decurrent. The species are mostly small and delicate.

*Nolanea pascua* (Pers.).

Very common in fields and woods.

#### LEPTONIA.

This genus is allied in general structure to *Nolanea*, but differs in the pileus being somewhat scaly or fibrillose, and

usually umbilicate and darker in the centre; the species are all small and slender, and are often prettily tinged with green or blue.

*Leptonia lampropoda*, Fr.

Frequent in hilly pastures, Wirksworth; Hathersage; Coxbench, etc.

*L. solstitialis*, Fr.

In pastures, Wirksworth; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*L. serrulata* (Pers.).

In pastures, Spondon (M. J. Berkeley, in Cooke's *Illustrations*, pl. 333).

*L. lazulina*, Fr.

In pastures, Wirksworth.

*L. incana*, Fr.

In hilly pastures, Wirksworth; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*L. asprella*, Fr.

In hilly pastures, Wirksworth; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

#### CLITOPILUS.

Stem fleshy or fibrous; gills deeply decurrent.

*Clitopilus orcella* (Bull.).

Woods near Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*C. carneo-albus* (With.).

Pastures, Wirksworth.

#### ECCILIA.

Stem cartilaginous; gills decurrent.

*Eccilia griseo-rubella* (Lasch.).

Among moss on old tramway, Little Eaton, 1908 (M.R.S.).

#### CLAUDOPUS.

Small species, either stemless or with a lateral stem, growing on dead leaves, twigs, etc.

*Claudopus variabilis* (Pers.).

Common on dead leaves and twigs, etc.

#### OCHROSPORÆ.

##### PAXILLUS.

This genus differs from all others in the brown-spored group in that the gills, which are remarkably decurrent,

separate easily from the pileus. The margin of the pileus is strongly involute. While in some species the spores are rust colour, in others they are smoky grey.

*Paxillus lepista*, Fr.

Pastures, Wirksworth.

*P. involutus* (Batsch).

Very common in woods.

*P. panuoides*, Fr.

On dead wood, Otter Street, Derby (Miss Doris Roe).

#### PHOLIOTA.

This is the only brown-spored genus with a distinct membranaceous ring. Most of the species grow on wood, some being parasitic.

*Pholiota erebia*, Fr.

Derwent Park, Derby (T. B. Roe).

*P. togularis* (Bull.).

On the ground in woods. Cromford Moor; Via Gellia; Wirksworth; Shirley.

*P. præcox* (Pers.).

Frequent among grass in summer and autumn.

*P. comosa*, Fr.

Derby, 1907 (T. Hey).

*P. aurivella* (Batsch).

In cluster at foot of living alder, Pitty Hollow.

*P. squarrosa* (Müll.).

Common at the roots of living trees, always growing in dense clusters. A handsome fungus, yellowish-brown with darker recurved scales. It is a very destructive tree parasite, especially on ash.

*P. spectabilis*, Fr.

Duffield (M.R.S.); Shirley.

*P. mutabilis* (Schæff.).

Repton Park, 1895; Coxbench (M.R.S.). In dense clusters on stumps.



*P. marginata* (Batsch).

On dead branches, Via Gellia ; among moss, Wirksworth ;  
Derby (T. B. Roe).

*P. mustelina*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

#### BOLBITIUS.

This genus differs from all the preceding in the nature of the gills, which, when mature, become soft and mucilaginous, thus approaching the black-spored genus *Coprinus*. The species are very fragile ; the pileus generally yellow ; the gills, at first whitish, but finally cinnamon.

They grow on manured ground or on dung.

*Bolbitius fragilis*, Fr.

Matlock Bank (C. Crossland) ; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*B. flavidus* (Bolton).

On dung and on rich grass land ; rather common.

#### INOCYBE.

Pileus scaly or silky-fibrillose ; gills usually sinuate but sometimes adnate, sometimes almost free. All the species grow on the ground, usually in woods or under trees.

*Inocybe scaber* (Müll.).

Under trees, Wirksworth ; Matlock Bank (C. Crossland).

*I. flocculosa*, Berk.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*I. Bongardii* (Weinm.).

Coxbench (M.R.S.) ; Via Gellia.

*I. echinata* (Roth.).

Via Gellia.

*I. rimosa* (Bull.).

Frequent under trees.

*I. asterospora*, Quel.

Frequent in open woods.

*I. eutheles* (B. & Br.).

In fir plantation, Froggatt Edge.

*I. geophylla* (Sow.).

Frequent in woods.

## HEBELOMA.

In this genus the gills are sinuate, and the structure generally is the same as in *Tricholoma* and *Entoloma*. It is closely allied to *Inocybe*, but the species are larger, and the pileus is not silky or scaly, but is slimy in moist weather. All the species grow on the ground in woods or under scattered trees. Many are strong-smelling.

*Hebeloma fastibile*, Fr.

Swarkestone and Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*H. glutinosum* (Lindgr.).

Padley Wood; Bradley Wood; Shirley.

*H. mesophæum*, Fr.

Wirksworth.

*H. sinapizans*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*H. crustuliniforme* (Bull.).

Wirksworth; Shirley (W.R.L.).

*H. ischnostylum* (Cke.).

Coxbench (M.R.S.); Ling Hills, Mugginton.

## NAUCORIA.

Pileus convex, margin at first incurved. Stem with cartilaginous bark.

*Naucoria semiflexa* (B. & Br.).

Coxbench, 1908 (M.R.S.).

*N. cerodes*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*N. semiorbicularis* (Bull.).

Drakelowe (E. B.); Wirksworth; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*N. temulenta*, Fr.

Grindleford.

*N. conspersa*, Fr.

Ambergate Woods; Coxbench, 1908 (M.R.S.).

## GALERA.

Pileus campanulate, margin straight, stem cartilaginous. In its structural characters *Galera* corresponds with *Mycena* and *Nolanea*. The species are all small, and grow on the ground or among moss.

*Galera tenera* (Schæff.).

Common in grassy places.

*G. ovalis*, Fr.

Matlock Bank (C. Crossland); Wigwell, Wirksworth;  
Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*G. spartea*, Fr.

Frequent in fields and woods.

*G. hypnorum* (Batsch).

Common among moss in woods and on shaded banks, etc.

#### TUBARIA.

This genus only differs from *Naucoria* in the pileus being depressed, and the gills decurrent and somewhat triangular in outline.

*Tubaria furfuracea* (Pers.).

Very common among twigs, chips, dead leaves, etc., on hedge banks in late autumn and winter.

*T. inquilina*, Fr.

On dead twigs, nettle stems, etc., Wirksworth.

#### FLAMMULA.

This genus is closely allied to *Pholiota*, but differs in having no ring. The gills are decurrent or adnato-decurrent.  
*Flammula lenta* (Pers.).

Repton Shrubs.

*F. carbonaria*, Fr.

On charred tree stumps, Horsley Car (M.R.S.); Breward's Car, Mugginton; Bradley Wood.

*F. alnicola*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*F. inopoda*, Fr.

Swarkestone (M.R.S.).

*F. sapinea*, Fr.

Common on dead trunks and stumps, especially fir.

#### CORTINARIUS.

The chief generic character is the nature of the veil, which is "arachnoid"—*i.e.*, composed of fine cobweb-like

threads, not interwoven into a membrane. This veil or "cortina" is very evanescent, and so can only be seen in quite young specimens. The gills, when mature, are thickly powdered by the bright rust coloured spores, which can be easily rubbed or scraped off, showing the smooth, naked surface of the gills; their attachment varies, but they are never decurrent. This genus is the largest among the Agaricaceæ, comprising upwards of two hundred British species; they all grow on the ground in or near woods.

*Cortinarius purpurascens*, Fr.

Among grass, Dean Hollow, Wirksworth.

*C. elatior*, Fr.

Shirley Wood.

*C. violaceus* (Pers.).

Under beeches, Hathersage; Pitty Rough, Wirksworth.

*C. caninus*, Fr.

Among grass, Dean Hollow, Wirksworth.

*C. cinnamomeus* (L.).

In woods; Padley Wood; Cromford Moor.

*C. hinnuleus*, Fr.

Frequent in woods among dead leaves.

*C. rigidus*, Fr.

In woods, Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*C. paleaceus*, Fr.

Matlock Bank (C. Crossland).

*C. erythrinus*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*C. obtusus*, Fr.

On sandy bank, Bradley Wood, 1907.

#### CREPIDOTUS.

Stemless or lateral-stemmed species, all growing on dead wood, herbaceous stems, etc.

*Crepidotus mollis* (Schæff.).

Common on trunks, stumps, sawdust, etc.

*C. chimonophilus* (B. & Br.).

On twig, Ambergate woods, 1908.

*C. Phillipsii* (B. & Br.).

On decaying rushes, Pitty Hollow, Wirksworth, 1907.

## MELANOSPORÆ.

## AGARICUS.

*Distinguishing characters.*—Stem with a distinct membranaceous ring; gills quite free. This, the typical genus of the Agaricaceæ, includes the well-known “Mushroom” and several other closely allied edible species.

*Agaricus arvensis*, Schæff. “Horse Mushroom.”

Common in pastures, attaining a size of twelve inches in diameter or more.

*A. campestris*, L. “Mushroom.”

Common in pastures.

*A. sylvaticus*, Schæff.

In woods and under trees, Cromford Moor; Shirley; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*A. hæmorrhoidarius*, Kalchb.

Under trees, hedge banks, etc.; rather common. Derwent Park, Derby (T. B. Roe); Coxbench (M.R.S.); Shirley; Wirksworth.

## STROPHARIA.

*Distinguishing characters.*—Stem with a distinct membranaceous ring; gills broadly adnate.

*Stropharia æruginosa* (Curt.).

Common in woods and pastures. A very beautiful species. When first expanded the pileus is a bright bluish-green, with white flecks round the margin. The colour is caused by a blue glutinous covering, which is soon washed off by rain, and the pileus then becomes pale straw-colour.

*S. albocyanea* (Desm.).

Frequent in pastures, Little Eaton and Coxbench (M.R.S.); Shirley.

*S. inuncta*, Fr.

Among grass, Wirksworth.

*S. coronilla* (Berk.).

Swarkestone (M.R.S.).

*S. squamosa*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.); Shirley Wood.

*S. merdaria*, Fr.

On horse dung, Wirksworth.

*S. stercoraria*, Fr.

On dung in pastures. Common.

*S. semiglobata* (Batsch).

On dung in pastures. Very common.

#### ANELLARIA.

Pileus campanulate; stem long and slender, with a distinct but fragile ring. Gills adnexed, broad; grey-clouded with the black spores.

*Anellaria separata* (Karst).

Common on dung in pastures.

#### GOMPHIDIUS.

This genus is readily distinguished by the mucilaginous nature of the gills. The pileus and the stem are solid and fleshy, the gills decurrent and distant; the few species grow on the ground in fir woods.

*Gomphidius glutinosus* (Schæff.).

In fir wood, Wirksworth Moor.

*G. gracilis* (Berk.).

Wood near Duffield (M.R.S.).

#### HYPHOLOMA.

In this genus the veil consists of fine cobweb-like fibrils interwoven into a loose membrane. In some species these form a loose ring round the stem; in others, fragments hang from the margin of the pileus. The stem is fleshy, the gills sinuate or adnate. Most of the species grow in clusters on stumps.

*Hypoholoma sublateritium* (Schæff.).

Common on dead stumps.

*H. capnoides*, Fr.

On stumps in fir woods. Wirksworth; Hathersage; Shirley, etc.

*H. epixanthum*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*H. elæodes*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*H. fasciculare* (Huds.).

Very common on tree stumps. Intensely bitter, and said to be poisonous.

*H. dispersum*, Fr.

Shirley Wood; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*H. lacrymabundum* (Bull.).

Frequent on stumps, etc.

*H. appendiculatum* (Bull.).

On stumps, Kedleston Park.

*H. hydrophilum* (Bull.).

On stumps, frequent.

#### PANÆOLUS.

In general appearance and structure this genus exactly agrees with *Anellaria*, but it is distinguished by not possessing a ring. The species generally grow on dung in pastures.

*Panæolus phalænarum* (Bull.).

Coxbench (M.R.S.); Shirley; Mugginton.

*P. retirugis*, Fr.

Common on dung in pastures.

*P. campanulatus* (L.).

Common on dung in pastures.

*P. papilionaceus* (Bull.).

Common on dung in pastures.

*P. fimicola*, Fr.

Coxbench and Duffield (M.R.S.); Mugginton.

#### PSATHYRELLA.

This genus agrees with *Panæolus* in the colour of the spores, which are black, but differs in the margin of the pileus being striate and not exceeding the gills. The gills, also, are not mottled. The species are all small and delicate, with long slender stems and thin campanulate pilei.

*Psathyrella gracilis*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.); Wirksworth.

*P. disseminata* (Pers.).

Very common on and about dead stumps and tree roots, growing in immense clusters.

*P. atomata*, Fr.

Very common among grass.

## PSATHYRA.

In general appearance and structure this genus is closely allied to *Psathyrella*, but the species are rather less fragile and the pileus is not striate (except when moist).

*Psathyra conopilea*, Fr.

On rich soil, rotten wood, etc. Wirksworth; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*P. corrugis* (Pers.).

Among grass, Wirksworth, Shirley, etc.

*P. spadiceo-grisea* (Schæff.).

On rotten wood, Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*P. obtusata*, Fr.

In stubble fields near Duffield, 1907 (M.R.S.).

*P. microrhiza* (Lasch.).

Shirley (W.R.L.).

*P. fibrillosa* (Pers.).

Ling Hills, Mugginton; Via Gellia, etc.

*P. pennata*, Fr.

Coxbench (M.R.S.); Ambergate Woods; Wirksworth.

## PSILOCYBE.

This genus differs from *Psathyra* in the margin of the pileus being incurved when young; it has also generally a somewhat tougher substance.

*Psilocybe uda* (Pers.).

In swamps on moors near Sheffield.

*P. bullacea* (Bull.).

Wirksworth.

*P. coprophila* (Bull.).

On horse dung, Wirksworth.



*P. semilanceata*, Fr. "Liberty Cap."

Common in pastures.

*P. spadicea*, Fr.

On stumps, Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*P. foenisecii* (Pers.).

Among grass; very common. This is one of the earliest Agarics to appear; it may be found in pastures after the first warm spring rains in April and May.

#### COPRINUS.

This genus differs from all others in the nature of the gills, which, when mature, dissolve into an ink-like fluid. The spores are usually black, but in some of the smaller species are purple-brown. The species vary much in size, some, as *C. comatus* and *C. atramentarius*, being of sufficient size to have some value as esculent species, while others are among the smallest of the Agarics. The species mostly grow on rich manured soil or on dung, but some grow on rotten wood, etc.

*Coprinus comatus*, Fr.

Common on rich ground or waste land. A well-known edible species.

*C. ovatus* (Schæff.).

Little Eaton, on soil heap. Edible, and perhaps only a variety of *C. comatus*.

*C. atramentarius*, Fr. "Ink Mushroom."

Common on and about stumps. Edible.

*C. fimetarius* (L.); var *macrorrhizus* (Pers.).

On manure heap, Wirksworth.

Var *cinereus* (Schæff.).

Shirley Wood.

*C. tigrinellus*, Boud.

In swamp near the Wire Mills, Alderwasley, on decaying sheaths of *Juncus acutiflorus*, June, 1908. New to Britain. The simultaneous finding of this pretty little species by Mr. H. C. Hawley in South Lincolnshire and the writer as above, is recorded in *The Naturalist*, August, 1908, p. 320.

*C. filiformis* (B. & Br.).

Among decaying vegetation, Repton Rocks, May, 1907.

*C. niveus*, Fr.

On horse dung; very common. Pure white; very delicate and beautiful.

*C. micaceus* (Bull.).

Very common, growing in dense clusters on tree-stumps or at the foot of gate-posts, palings, etc.

*C. lagopus*, Fr.

Wirksworth, on dung and among grass.

*C. macrocephalus* (Berk.).

On dung, Wirksworth; Melbourne.

*C. cordisporus*, Gibbs.

On horse and sheep dung, Wirksworth. (First described by the writer in *The Naturalist*, March, 1908, p. 100.)

*C. radiatus* (Bolton).

Very common on horse dung. This species and the next are perhaps the smallest known Agarics.

*C. Gibbsii*, Mass. & Crossl.

On horse and sheep dung, Hathersage; Wirksworth; Coxbench, etc. Perhaps as common as *C. radiatus*, from which it differs in its glabrous pileus and circular compressed spores. (First described in *The Naturalist*, January, 1902, p. 1.)

*C. ephemerus*, Fr.

Frequent on dunghills, etc.

*C. plicatilis* (Curt.).

Very common among grass.