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The Drummond collection of Western Australian fungi at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

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Abstract

Hilton, Roger N. The Drummond collection of Western Australian fungi at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Nuytsia 4(3): 333-357 (1983). The 158 specimens of fungi collected by James Drummond between about 1843 and 1846 are reconsidered in the light of modern knowledge. They are arranged in order of Drummond's collecting numbers. Up-to-date information is given on the current taxonomic status, revisions and geographical distribution of included species. The present list acts as a companion to Berkeley's Decades of Fungi 3-8 (Units 21-73), incorporating extra material from the Drummond/Hooker correspondence, and providing the index wanting in the original. Fifty-five species described as new from the Drummond collections are included, of which 12 are now regarded as synonyms.

Introduction

The Western Australian collection of fungi made by James Drummond is important because it represents one of the first from the Southern Hemisphere and one made at the time that M. J. Berkeley and Elias Fries were naming new species from all over the world. A contemporary collection from Western Australia, that of Ludwig Preiss, was determined by Elias Fries, however, the Preiss collection was smaller (some 40 numbers compared with 158 by Drummond), was published a year later, and only a single number appears to be extant (Hilton 1982), whereas most of the Drummond fungi survive in the Kew Herbarium.

James Drummond was collecting plants and fungi in Western Australia from the time of his arrival there in 1828 as a 44-year old migrant until his death in 1863 (Erickson 1969). Most of his extensive collections were of flowering plants but in the winter of 1843 he gathered together 300 cryptogams, numbers 100-300 being those that he recognised as fungi. Of the fungi, some 130 survived and the consignment was sent to Sir William Jackson Hooker at Kew, with the third collection of plants, dated August 1844. Hooker passed the fungi to the Rev. M. J. Berkeley (1803-89) for determination. Berkeley returned a portion of each number, and these became a part of the Herb. Hookerianum bequeathed to Kew in 1867. With the acquisition of Herb. Berkeleyanum in 1879, the Kew Herbarium came to hold many of the numbers in duplicate. Berkeley's determinations, with comments and quotations from Drummond's notes, were published in Decades of Fungi, 1844-56, brought together in 1969 as an A. R. Asher Reprint. Since 1845 most of the Drummond specimens have been the subject of re-examination by specialists, and the Western Australian fungus flora itself has become better known. Many of these specimens have been cited in a census of Western Australian larger fungi (Hilton 1982). All the Drummond specimens have been seen by the author in the Kew Herbarium except when specifically stated to the contrary. This list should be used in conjunction with Berkeley (1844-56), as only comments by Drummond additional to those recorded by Berkeley are given. To facilitate cross reference, the Decade and Unit number is cited at the beginning of the commentary on each specimen. Apart from Decade 1,

Units 1 and 5, six decades are involved, made up of Unit numbers 21-73, the remaining 7 units of the last decade being of fungi from North America. As explained by Berkeley (1844-56 p. 1), comment on a number of species is intercalated under various Unit numbers; this is indicated here by the prefix 'sub' before the number.

Of the 200 or so 'numbers' that Drummond collected, 73 deteriorated after collection but before despatch or became detached from their labels; these are here listed "not represented". A 'number' sometimes included more than one species. There were also unnumbered fungi, and three collected subsequent to the main collection. Fifty-five were described as new species, of which 12 have now been recognised as synonyms.

The taxonomic position for late 1980 is given under 'current name'. Whereas there will, no doubt, be further taxonomic revisions, it is unlikely that much more Drummond material will come to light.

List of Drummond collections

The list is arranged sequentially according to Drummond's collecting numbers. Where several species occur under one collecting number they are distinguished by a, b, c, d etc.

93. *Tremella foliacea* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 212 (1822); Decade 6/sub 54.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Collected by Drummond as a lichen. A common jelly fungus on wood.

100. *Agaricus (Pholiota) allantopus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 45 (1845); Decade 3/27.
Current name: *Gymnopilus allantopus* (Berk.) Pegler (1965 p. 323).
Notes: Reported on by Pegler (1965 p. 323). It does not match the most common wood-attacking toadstool throughout the South West, which is allied to *Gymnopilus penetrans* (Fr. ex Fr.) Murrill, but it does belong to the same genus.

101- 103. Not represented.

104. *Agaricus campestris* L. var. *maximus* Drummond in Berkeley; Decade 3/sub 29.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Drummond (1843) states that this is a large species, middle-sized specimens being 30 cm in diameter with stalks 5 cm thick, associated with Wandoo. The largest and most prolific mushrooms still come from the Wandoo belt.

105. *Agaricus campestris* L. var. *varius* Drummond in Berkeley; Decade 3/sub 29.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Drummond (1843) stated that this was associated with York Gum. Similar forms now appear throughout the metropolitan area, as well as eastwards to the York Gum country.

106. *Agaricus* (*Lepiota*) *rhizobolus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 42 (1845); Decade 3/21.
Current name: *Lepiota rhizobola* (Berk.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 41 (1887).
Notes: The description corresponds with that of an *Amanita* of the form of *Amanita conico-bulbosa* Cleland. Drummond's remarks

under specimen No. 121 support this diagnosis, as does Berkeley's comparison with *Agaricus vittadinii*, now recognised as an *Amanita*. Absence of the type from Kew prevents confirmation.

107. *Agaricus (Volvaria) xanthocephalus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 45 (1845); Decade 3/26.
Current name: *Amanita xanthocephala* (Berk.) Reid & Hilton, in Reid (1980 p. 65).
Notes: Drummond (1843) suggested that this was an *Amanita* when discussing specimen No. 121 (q.v.). This suggestion has been confirmed. It is the pan-Australian species usually called *Amanita pulchella* (Cooke & Massee) Gilbert (≡*Amanita austro-pulchella* Reid).

108. *Agaricus excoriatus* Fr., Hymen. Eur. p. 30 (1874); Decade 3/sub 21.
Current name: *Lepiota excoriata* (Fr.) Kummer *fide* Aberdeen (1962).
Notes: Drummond (1843) stated that it was "allied to *campestris*". Aberdeen (1962 p. 132) found spore and fruit body size, but not scales on the cap, to be consistent with *Lepiota excoriata*. He suggested this name be retained temporarily for the W.A. specimens pending further clarification by comparison with fresh material.

109. *Agaricus (Pleurotus) lampas* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 44 (1845); Decade 1/1 and 3/25.
Current name: *Pleurotus nidiformis* (Berk.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 357 (1887).
Notes: In 1841 Drummond sent a specimen of this fungus to Berkeley, who gave it the name which has priority (Willis 1953 p. 33): *Pleurotus nidiformis*. This well-known luminous fungus has been re-collected many times and is also widespread in the eastern part of Australia.

110. "On the trunk, or parasitical on the roots, of the Native Gumback, a species of *Melaleuca.*" Drummond (1843). This number is not in the Decades, nor was a corresponding specimen found in the Kew Herbarium. This could have been another collection of *Pleurotus nidiformis* (Berk.) Sacc., a species which is often found growing up from the surface roots of dying melaleucas.

111. *Paxillus eucalyptorum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 49 (1845); Decade 4/31.
Current name: As above.
Notes: the colourless elongated spores described by Berkeley do not fit *Paxillus*, but no material survives for examination. A common species of *Paxillus* that Drummond would certainly have collected is *Paxillus muelleri* (Berk.) Sacc., but the sketch by Drummond on page 18 of his letter (Drummond 1843) shows a fungus too massive to be this. The size and colourless elongated spores would fit one of the *Lentinus* species common in the State.

112. *Cortinarius (Myxacium) erythraeus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 48 (1845); Decade 3/30.
Current name: *Cortinarius erythraeus* Berk.
Notes: A small but distinctive red *Cortinarius*. This name predates *Cortinarius ruber* Cleland according to Moser & Horak (1975 p. 574). It has been re-collected a number of times in recent years.

113. *Agaricus (Tricholoma) muculentus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 43 (1845); Decade 3/22.
Current name: *Tricholoma muculentum* (Berk.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 91 (1887).
Notes: No. 43 in the type description is a misreading of the number 113 written on the specimen. It was growing amongst moss, which is still to be found accompanying the type specimen.

114. *Cantharellus viscosus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 49 (1845); Decade 4/32.
Current name: As above.
Notes: This name was accepted by Pegler (1965 p. 348) and Corner (1966 p. 59) as the result of their examination of the type material, but the fungus has not been re-collected.

115. *Agaricus gilvus* Fr., Hymen. Eur. p. 95 (1874); Decade 3/sub 22.
Current name: *Clitocybe gilva* (Fr.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 612 (1887).

116. *Agaricus (Naucoria) drummondii* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 46 (1845); Decade 3/28.
Current name: *Pholiota drummondii* (Berk.) Pegler (1965 p. 330).
Notes: Pegler (1965 p. 330) recombines it as a *Pholiota*; it is not the common wood-attacking toadstool close to *Pholiota highlandensis* (Peck) A. H. Smith & Hesler, and has not been re-collected.

117. Not represented.

118. *Bolbitius fragilis* Fr., Epicr. Syst. mycol. 254 (1838); Decade 3/sub 29.
Current name: *Bolbitius vitellinus* (Fr.) Fr., Epicr. Syst. mycol. p. 24 (1838).
Notes: *Bolbitius fragilis* is generally accepted as a synonym of *B. vitellinus* and the Kew specimen is consistent with this species.

119. *Agaricus radicatus* Fr. var. *superbiens* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 43 (1845); Decade 3/23.
Current name: *Oudemansiella radicata*, (Relhan ex Fr.) Singer, Ann. mycol. Berl. 34: 333 (1936).
Notes: Pegler (1965 p. 345) regards this taxon as one of the many varieties of this species, but does not accept the name *superbiens*.

120. Not represented.

121. "This species, 106, and 107, are allied to *Agaricus muscarius*. 121 has a volva at the root but is distinguished from 106 by its smaller root, it is much rarer here than 106. I think I remember it as a British species." (Drummond 1843). This might have been one of the amanitas similar to *Amanita vaginata*, but no material is extant to confirm this.

122. Not represented.

123. *Exidia glandulosa* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 224 (1822); Decade 6/sub 54.
Current name: As above.
Notes: The Kew specimen has not been found, nevertheless this is a cosmopolitan species that has been re-collected many times.

124. Not represented.

125. *Polyporus (Apus) portentosus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 3: 188 (1844); Decade 1/5.
Current name: *Piptoporus portentosus* (Berk.) G. H. Cunningham (1965 p. 106).
Notes: As No. 142. This is the familiar large bracket fungus which grows high up on jarrah, blackbutt, marri and flooded gum, in all of which it causes a brown rot of the timber. It is also well-known in the eastern parts of Australia.

126 and 127. Not represented.

128. *Agaricus nudus* Bull. ex Fr., Hymen. Eur. 72 (1874); Decade 3/sub 21.
Current name: *Lepista nuda* (Fr.) Cooke, Hand. Br. Fung. 1: 192 (1871).
Notes: "A beautiful sp. allied to *campestris.*" Drummond (1843). However, the hyaline spores of the specimen at Kew do not confirm this alliance, but are consistent with the specimen being a large-spored variety of *Lepista nuda* (Fr.) Cooke. There is no other authenticated record from the State of this well-known species.

129. *Agaricus mollis* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 274 (1821): Decade 3/29.
Current name: *Crepidotus uber* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 878 (1887).
Notes: As No. 272a and 296. It has been equated with *Crepidotus uber* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. by Pilát (1950 p. 236).

130. *Polyporus (Resupinatus) tardus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 56 (1845); Decade 5/43.
Current name: *Poria tarda* (Berk.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 109 (1886).
Notes: Discussed by Ryvarden (1977 p. 226) and provisionally accepted by him as *Poria tarda* (Berk.) Cooke.

131. *Agaricus atrocaeruleus* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 190 (1821); Decade 3/sub 25.
Current name: *Hohenbuehelia atrocaerulea* (Fr.) Singer, Agaricales 255 (1949).

132. *Agaricus perpusillus* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 195 (1821); Decade 3/sub 25.
Current name: *Pleurotus perpusillus* (Fr.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 383 (1887).
Notes: In the absence of spores or any special structure on the specimen that would indicate otherwise, the name stands.

133. "A beautiful plant in which the gills are placed in pairs and when dry turn in opposite directions." Drummond (1843). Although the specimen did not survive to reach Berkeley, it was doubtless the same as specimen 280, *Schizophyllum commune* Fr.

134. *Lentinus fasciatus* Berk., Hook. J. Bot. 2: 146 (1840); Decade 4/sub 32.
Current name: *Panus fasciatus* (Berk.) Pegler, (1965 p. 331).
Notes: "Like the figure of *L. fasciatus* in Journal of Botany" Drummond (1843), who thereby identified it. Pegler (1965) recombined it as *Panus fasciatus,* under which name a number of new Western Australian collections were described in detail by Broughton & Hilton (1972).

135. *Polyporus (Apus) venustus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 55 (1845); Decade 5/42.
Current name: *Trametes versatilis* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 1: 150 (1842).
Notes: As Reid (1967) points out, this cannot be the same fungus as that described by Cunningham (1965 p. 97) under his new combination *Trichaptum venustum* (Berk.) G. H. Cunningham. Ryvarden (1977 p. 227) treats it as a synonym of *Trametes versatilis* under which he includes *Trichaptum byssogenum* (Jungh.) Ryvarden.

136. *Polyporus vaporarius* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 382 (1821); Decade 5/sub 43.
Current name: *Poria versipora* (Pers.) Romell, Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift 20: 15 (1962).
Notes: Cunningham (1965 p. 64) recognises it as being *Poria versipora* (Pers.) Romell.

137. *Polyporus vaporarius* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 382 (1821); Decade 5/sub 43.
Current name: *Poria* sp.
Notes: This is different from No. 136, but devoid of characters that would enable it to be identified as any particular species of *Poria.*

138. *Hydnum investiens* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 57 (1845); Decade 5/45.
Current name: As above.

139. "Beautiful purple when fresh, with a distinct white margin" Drummond (1843). This description would fit the cosmopolitan *Lopharia crassa* (Lév.) Boidin but no Drummond specimen is extant by which this diagnosis could be confirmed.

140. Not represented.

141. *Polyporus (Apus) compressus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 53 (1845); Decade 6/39.
Current name: *Truncospora ochroleuca* (Berk.) Pilát in Atlas Champ. Eur. 3: 365 (1941).
Notes: With No. 248 and No. 285 is *Polyporus ochroleucus* Berk. (Ryvarden 1977 p. 218), placed in *Perenniporia* by Ryvarden.

142. *Polyporus (Apus) portentosus* (Berk.), Lond. J. Bot. 3: 188 (1844); Decade 4/sub 37.
Current name: *Piptoporus portentosus* (Berk.) G. H. Cunningham (1965 p. 106).
Notes: As Drummond No. 125.

143. *Polyporus igniarius* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 375 (1821); Decade 4/40.
Notes: It is doubtful whether this specimen, or No. 146, is the European species *P. igniarius* but, in the absence of an extant specimen, *Phellinus rimosus* (Berk.) Pilát could be suggested as the probable identity (see No. 144 and No. 146).

144. *Polyporus (Apus) rimosus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 54 (1845); Decade 4/40.
Current name: *Phellinus rimosus* (Berk.) Pilát, Annales Mycologici 38: 80 (1940).
Notes: A species of wide distribution including the U.S.A.; see Cunningham (1965 p. 232) and Ryvarden (1977 p. 225).

145. *Trametes pini* Fr., Epicr. Syst. mycol. p. 489 (1838); Decade 5/43.
Notes: It is doubtful whether this is the Northern Hemisphere *T. pini*, which has never been collected in the State, but no specimen could be found.

146. *Polyporus igniarius* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 375 (1821); Decade 4/40.
Notes: Drummond (1843) "on *Manglesia drummondii*", a species of *Beaufortia*, a Bottle Brush. See comments under No. 143.

147. *Polyporus feei* Fr. /*Polyporus lilacino-gilvus* Berk., Ann. nat. Hist. 3:324 (1839); Decade 5/sub 41.
Current name: *Trametes lilacino-gilva* (Berk.) Lloyd, Synopsis of the genus Fomes p. 226 (1915).
Notes: "Beautiful and very rare" Drummond (1843). The fungus is by no means rare in the coastal districts. *Polyporus feei* is a form of the same species.

148. *Polyporus cinnabarinus* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 371 (1821); Decade 5/41.
Current name: *Pycnoporus coccineus* (Fr.) Bond. & Singer, Ann. Mycol. 39: 59 (1941).
Notes: "Very common but very beautiful, supposed to be *cinnabarina*" Drummond (1843). Nobles & Frew (1962 p. 987) indicate *P. cinnabarinus* to be only Northern Hemisphere, and *P. coccineus* to be Southern Hemisphere temperate.

149a. *Polyporus gryphaeaeformis* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 54 (1845); Decade 5/41.
Current name: *Polyporus gryphaeiformis* Berk.
Notes: The current name is spelt '*gryphaeiformis*' in accordance with Recommendation 73 b 1 (a) (2) of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Drummond (1843) comments "only one specimen seen and not recent." This specimen is now represented at Kew only by fragments. Saccardo, Syll. Fung. 6: 183 (1888), recombines as *Fomes griphaeformis* and Ryvarden (1977 p. 221) suggests a *Ganoderma* from the description. It is associated with *Hydnum isidioides*.

149b. *Hydnum isidioides* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 58 (1845); Decade 5/47.
Current name: *Sarcodontia isidioides* (Berk.) Reid (1965 p. 641).
Notes: On hymenium of *Polyporus gryphaeiformis*. Reid (1956 p. 641), puts it in the genus *Sarcodontia*.

150. *Polyporus (Apus) demissus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 52 (1845); Decade 4/37.
Current name: *Bjerkandera fumosa* (Fr.) Karsten, Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. Fenn. 5: 38 (1879).
Notes: The type, according to Ryvarden (1977 p. 219), represents *Bjerkandera fumosa*.

151. *Hexagonia decipiens* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 57 (1845); Decade 5/44.
Current name: *Phaeotrametes decipiens* (Berk.) Wright (1966 p. 532).
Notes: As 152. The specific epithet was lost when Cunningham placed it into *Trametes*, the epithet *decipiens* being preoccupied. He named it *Trametes drummondii*. Wright (1966) made it the type of the widespread Southern Hemisphere species *Phaeotrametes decipiens*. This is accepted by Ryvarden (1977 p. 215).

152. *Hexagonia decipiens* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4:57 (1845); Decade 5/44.
Current name: *Phaeotrametes decipiens* (Berk.) Wright.
Notes: As 151.

153. *Hexagonia gunnii* Berk., Ann. Nat. Hist. 7: 452 (1841); Decade 5/sub 44.
Current name: *Hexagonia vesparius* (Berk.) Ryvarden, Kew Bull. 31:83 (1976).
Notes: Ryvarden points out that *gunnii* was a superfluous epithet with which Berkeley had replaced *vesparius*.

154. *Polyporus varius* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 352 (1821); Decade 4/sub 36.
Notes: Drummond (1843) "this specimen is the only one found on the flooded gum". There is now no specimen at Kew, but Ryvarden (1978 p. 390) states that the species is widespread in the temperate region both in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

155. *Boletus marginatus* Drumm. ex Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 50 (1845); Decade 4/33.
Current name: *Phaeogyroporus portentosus* (Berk. & Broome) McNabb, N.Z. J. Bot. 6: 142 (1968).
Notes: " . . . the *Boletus Marginatus* is nearly allied to the *Esculent* Boleti, five or six species of which are used as food by the natives . . ." Sketch on p. 20 annotated: "Pileus and stem black. Pores brown with a distinct margin by the projection of the cuticle" Drummond (1843). Spores of the Kew specimen measure 7-9 x 5-6.5 μm. The accompanying specimen in the folder at Kew is from Melbourne, dated 27/5/1889, and presumably the basis of McAlpine's 1895 record, is certainly not this species. Spore-size, colouration of specimen, and the sketch in Drummond's letter, all point to it being *Phaeogyroporus portentosus*.

156. *Boletus alliciens* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 50 (1845); Decade 4/34.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Drummond states that this was one of the species eaten by aborigines and went (with other species?) under the name "woorda". There is neither specimen nor catalogue number at Kew. The description is inadequate to equate it with any of the many boletes collected since.

157. *Polyporus (Mesopus) oblectans* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 51 (1845); Decade 4/35.
Current name: *Coltricia cinnamomea* (Pers.) Murrill, Bull. Torrey Bot. Cl. 31: 343 (1904).
Notes: As 220. Ryvarden (1977 p. 223) disagreed with Cunningham (1965 p. 191) and accepted this as the species *C. cinnamomea*, with which he was fully familiar from work with European collections.

158. *Stereum illudens* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 59 (1845); Decade 5/48.
Current name: *Xylobolus illudens* (Berk.) Boidin, Revue Mycol. 23: 341 (1958).
Notes: "Very common on all sorts of dead wood." Drummond (1843). It is also common in eastern Australia and in New Zealand. The species remains as *Stereum* in Cunningham (1963).

159. *Stereum hirsutum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 439 (1821); Decade 5/sub 48.
Current name: As above.
Notes: "Of a beautiful golden yellow when fresh, very rare, seen only on one tree, perhaps a variety of 158" Drummond (1843). As part of No. 208.

160. *Corticium vinosum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 60 (1845); Decade 6/51.
Current name: *Lopharia crassa* (Lév.) Boidin, Bull. trimest. Soc. mycol. Fr. 74: 479 (1958).
Notes: The type was filed at Kew under *Hymenochaete vinosum* (Berk.) Cooke. Cunningham (1963) takes it as synonymous with the cosmopolitan *Lopharia crassa.*

161. *Stereum rubiginosum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 346 (1821); Decade 5/sub 48.
Current name: *Hymenochaete rubiginosa* (Fr.) Lév., Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. Ser. 3, 5: 151 (1846).
Notes: "Rich brown velvet-like border, as far as I have observed always fixed" Drummond (1843).

162. *Corticium radicale* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 59 (1845); Decade 5/50.
Current name: *Steccherinum ochraceum* (Pers.) Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. 1: 651 (1821).
Notes: Cunningham (1963 p. 339) recognised the type specimen to be the widespread species *Steccherinum ochraceum.*

163. *Auricularia minuta* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 59 (1845); Decade 5/49.
Current name: As above.
Notes: As Lowy (1952 p. 686) suggests, this species is doubtfully an *Auricularia* but in the absence of spores on the specimen, and of re-collection, the name must stand.

164. Not represented.

165. *Corticium incarnatum* Fr., Epicr. Syst. mycol. p. 564 (1838); Decade 6/sub 51.
Current name: *Peniophora incarnata* (Fr.) Karsten, Hedwigia 28: 27 (1889).

166. *Mycenastrum phaeotrichum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 2: 518 (1843); Decade 6/60.
Current name: *Mycenastrum corium* (Guersent) Desvaux, Ann. Sci. Nat. II 17: 147 (1842).

167. *Bovista lilacina* Mont. & Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 64 (1845); Decade 6/59.
Current name: *Calvatia lilacina* (Berk.) P. Henn., Hedwigia 43: 205 (1904).
Notes: Cunningham (1944) places as *Calvatia lilacina,* a widespread species which Dring (1964 p. 38) puts in *C. cyathiformis* ssp. *fragilis.*

168. *Scleroderma geaster* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 46 (1829); Decade 6/sub 60.
Notes: The Drummond specimen was not found at Kew, but in Cunningham (1944 p. 118) the only Australian record of this species is from W. Australia.

169. *Scleroderma vulgare* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 46 (1829); Decade 6/60.
Notes: *Scleroderma vulgare* is based on a mixed collection according to Cunningham (1944 p. 216) but there is no surviving specimen at Kew to decide the identity of Drummond's fungus.

170. *Polysaccum pisocarpium* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 54 (1829); Decade 6/sub 60.
Notes: A "curious *Lycoperdon* composed of many small globose or irregularly shaped bodies" Drummond, 1843. This would be *Pisolithus tinctorius,* but no specimen is extant.

171. *Polysaccum crassipes* DC. var. *australe* Lév., Fragm. Mycol. p. 136, together with *Polysaccum turgidum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 53 (1829); Decade 6/60.
Notes: Drummond's (1843) comment on 170 applies to 171 as well. Both would be forms of *Pisolithus tinctorius,* but this cannot be confirmed in the absence of an extant specimen.

172. *Lycoperdon gemmatum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 36 (1829); Decade 6/sub 60.
Notes: As No. 250. Specimen No. 172 was not found in Kew Herbarium; the species *L. gemmatum* is classified there as *Lycoperdon pusillum* Pers.

173. *Geaster striatus* DC., Fl. fr. 2, p. 267 (1815); Decade 6/sub 57.
Current name: *Geastrum pectinatum* Pers., Synop. method. Fung. p. 132 (1801).
Notes: "A large 3-coated species of the curious star-like fungus I sent you in the box by the Houghton Le Skerne." Drummond (1843), referring to an earlier shipment of fungi. *Geastrum striatum* (DC.) Fr. = *G. pectinatum* Pers. following Cunningham (1944 p. 162).

174. *Geaster rufescens* Pers., Synopsis Fung. 134 (1801); Decade 6/sub 58.
Current name: *Geastrum simulans* Lloyd p. 17 (1905).
Notes: "A species of the same genus (as 173) without teeth" Drummond (1843). Discussed by Lloyd (*op. cit.*) and made the type of a new species.

175. *Geaster minimus* Schwein., Schrift. Naturf. Ges. Leipzig 1: 166 (1822); Decade 6/57.
Current name: *Geastrum minimum* Schwein.
Notes: A cosmopolitan species described by Dring (1964 p. 26).

176. *Clathrus pusillus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 67 (1845); Decade 7/65.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Cunningham (1944) reports from other Australian States, Dring & Rose (1977 p. 747), from W. Africa.

177. *Ileodictyon gracile* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 69 (1845); Decade 7/66.
Current Name: As above.
Notes: Cunningham (1944 p. 111) names as *Clathrus gracilis* (Berk.) Schlechtendal. Dring & Rose (1977 p. 748) report from places on the Atlantic coasts of Europe and Africa; they retain the name *Ileodictyon gracile* Berk.

178. *Phallus curtus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 69 (1845); Decade 7/67.
Current name: *Mutinus curtus* (Berk.) Fischer, Syll. Fung. 7: 13 (1888).
Notes: Cunningham (1944 p. 91) records it as occurring elsewhere in Australia. No. 272c is another collection.

179. *Tulostoma fimbriatum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 43 (1829); Decade 6/sub 60.
Current name: *Tulostoma australianum* Lloyd ex G. H. Cunningham, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 50: 256 (1925).
Notes: Cunningham (1944 p. 216) considered the record might have been of *T. obesum*, but had not seen the specimen. Dring had annotated the specimen sheet at Kew: *Tulostoma australianum* Lloyd ex. G. H. Cunningham.

180. *Secotium melanosporum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 62 (1845); Decade 6/56.
Current name: *Endoptychum melanosporum* (Berk.) Singer & Smith, Brittonia 10: 220 (1958).
Notes: Cunningham (1944 p. 83) accepts as a good species and records in addition for S. Australia and N.S.W.

181. *Secotium coarctatum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 63 (1845); Decade 6/57.
Current name: As above.
Notes: "It has a very strong peculiar smell which it loses when dry" Drummond (1843). Cunningham (1944 p. 82) records for S. Australia, N.S.W., and Tasmania, and accepts it as *Secotium.*

182. *Mitremyces luridus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4:182 (1845); Decade 7/61.
Current name: *Calostoma luridum* (Berk.) Massee, Ann. Bot. 2: 43 (1888).
Notes: "A curious little plant; I scarcely know whether it belongs to fungi, or lichenes. It grows on sand and appears like a *Tremella* or gelatinous lichen . . ." Drummond (1843). Drummond's comment draws attenton to the gelatinous base. Cunningham (1944 p. 114) equates it with *C. fuscum*, but 182 is a smaller species, with smaller spores and no red peristome, so the name accepted by Massee should stand.

183. *Peziza drummondii* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 71 (1845); Decade 7/69.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Rifai (1968 p. 277) suggests that this may have to be made the type species of a new genus in the Sarcoscyphaceae when freshly collected specimens become available to supplement the inadequate existing material.

184. Not represented.

185. *Sphaeria rosella* Albertini & Schweinitz, Cons. Fung. p. 38 (1805); Decade 8/sub 71.
Current name: *Hypomyces rosellus* (Alb. & Schw.) Tulasne, Sel. Fung. Carpol. 3: 45 (1865).
Notes: The specimen at Kew now shows little more than the wine red mycelium on a substratum of charcoal.

186. *Peziza applanata* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 64 (1822); Decade 7/sub 69.
Notes: Rifai (1968) does not mention this species and the voucher specimen could not be found at Kew.

187. *Sphaeria punctata* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 330 (1823); Decade 7/sub 69.
Current name: *Poronia punctata* (Fr.) Fr., Summa veg. Scand. 382 (1849).
Notes: This is a distinctive fungus on Kangaroo (and other) dung.

188. *Licea applanata* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 67 (1845); Decade 7/64.
Current name: *Dictydiaethalium plumbeum* (Schum.) Rost., in Lister, Mycetozoa p. 197 (1894).
Notes: Martin & Alexopoulos (1969 p. 60) cite as this cosmopolitan species.

189. *Peziza melaloma* Alb. & Schw. ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 68 (1822); Decade 7/sub 69.
Current name: *Antracobia melaloma* (Fr.) Boudier, Host. Class. Discom. d'Europe p. 65 (1907).
Notes: Rifai (1968 p. 142) states that the identity cannot be confirmed because of the absence of colour annotation.

190. *Peziza rutilans* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 68 (1822); Decade 7/sub 69.
Current name:*Leocoscypha rutilans* (Fr.) Dennis & Rifai in Rifai p. 164 (1968).
Notes: Rifai (1968 p. 165) comments that there are now no apothecia, but that the specimen is probably a *Leucoscypha.*

191. Not represented.

192. *Antennaria scoriadea* Berk. ined.; Decade 7/sub 68.
Current name: *Capnodium scoriadeum* (Berk.) v. Höhnel, Sitzung. keiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien 118: 32 (1909).
Notes: The name was subsequently published by Berkeley, based on a specimen from Auckland Is., in Hooker's Flora Antarctica 1:175 (1847). The type is to be found at Kew, but not Drummond No. 192 (which was associated with *Fusarium lateritium).*

193. *Tremella mesenterica* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 214 (1822); Decade 6/sub 54.
Current name: As above.
Notes: The original record for Western Australia of this common species.

194. *Exidia glandulosa* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 224 (1822); Decade 6/54.
Current name: As above.
Notes: As part of No. 123, but neither number was found at Kew; a cosmopolitan and frequently collected species.

195 and 196. Not represented.

197. *Clavaria botrytis* Pers. ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 466 (1821); Decade 6/sub 53.
Current name; *Ramaria botrytoides* (Peck) Corner, Ann. Bot. Memoirs 1: 562 (1950).

198. *Clavaria*, disposed at Kew as *Clavaria botrytis*, hence *Ramaria botrytoides* (Peck) Corner—see No. 197.

199. *Clavaria setulosa* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 61 (1845); Decade 6/53.
Current name: *Clavulina setulosa* (Berk.) Corner, Beihefte Nova Hedwigia No. 33 (1970).
Notes: Corner (1950 p. 716) gives as *Lachnocladium setulosum* (Berk.) Lév., as in Saccardo, Syll. Fung. 6: 740, a species still only known from this one Western Australian collection.

200. *Thelephora caryophyllaea* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 430 (1821); Decade 5/47.
Current name: *Thelephora terrestris* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 431 (1821).
Notes: Cunningham (1963 p. 229) points out that *T. caryophyllaea* is a form name for *T. terrestris.* This therefore becomes the original record for Western Australia of the common species *Thelephora terrestris* Fr.

201. *Sphaeria rubricosa* Fr., Elench. fung. 2: 63 (1828); Decade 7/69.
Current name: *Valsaria rubricosa* (Fr.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 743 (1882).

202. *Lycogala epidendrum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 80 (1829); Decade 7/sub 61.
Current name: As above.
Notes: A cosmopolitan species.

203. Not represented.

204. *Calocera guepiniodes* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 61 (1845); Decade 6/54.
Current name: As above.
Notes: McNabb (1965a p. 38) stated that it appears to be confined to Australia and New Zealand.

205. *Guepinia pezizaeformis* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 60 (1845); Decade 6/5.
Current name: *Heterotextus peziziformis* (Berk.) Lloyd, Mycol. Notes 67: 1149.
Notes: Since found elsewhere in Australia, New Zealand and Argentina. McNabb (1965b p. 219) accepted this as a good species.

206. Not represented.

207. *Hydnum dispersum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 58 (1845); Decade 5/46.
Current name: As above.
Notes: There has been no further record, or revision, of this species.

208a. *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd.) Pers. ex Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. 1: 652 (1821); Decade 5/sub 48.
Current name: As above.
Notes: As No. 159.

208b. *Physarum flavicomum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 66 (1845), Decade 7/63.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Martin & Alexopoulos (1969 p. 301) accept the species, although citing the type locality, in error, as New South Wales.

209. *Stemonitis fusca* Roth, Mag. Bot. Römer & Usteri 1 (2): 26 (1787); Decade 7/sub 63.
Current name: As above.
Notes: As No. 272 in part. A cosmopolitan species.

210. *Peziza cochleata* Fr. form; Decade 7/sub 69.
Notes: Rifai (1968 p. 224) says that the true identity of *P. cochleata* is open to question. He does not mention the Drummond specimen.

211. Not represented.

212a. *Dacrymyces rubro-fuscus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 61 (1845); Decade 6/55.
Current name: *Sirobasidium sanguineum* Lagerh. & Pat., J. Bot., Paris 6: 467 (1892).
Notes: As No. 225 in part. McNabb (1973) refers to the type as being immature but appearing typical of *Sirobasidium sanguineum* Lagerh. & Pat.

212b. *Trichoderma viride* Pers. ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 215 (1829); Decade 7/sub 67.
Current name: As above.
Notes: A universal soil mould.

212c. *Sphaeria β media* Pers. ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 470 (1823); Decade 8/sub 72.
Notes: The specimen is not extant for examination.

212d. *Sphaeria inspersa* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 299 (1845); Decade 8/73.
Current name: *Rosellinia inspersa* (Berk.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 265 (1882).

213 and 214. Not represented.

215. *Excipula strigosa* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 103 (1822); Decade 7/sub 67.
Current name: *Dinemasporium strigosum* (Fr.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 3: 683.

216 and 217. Not represented.

218. *Sphaeria (Lignosae) capnodes* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 72 (1845); Decade 7/70.
Current name: *Hypoxylon serpens* (Pers.) Fr., Summ. Veg. Scand. p. 384 (1846).
Notes: Listed in Miller (1961 p. 277).

219. Not represented.

220. *Polyporus (Mesopus) cladonia* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 51 (1845); Decade 4/36.
Current name: *Coltricia cinnamomea* (Pers.) Murrill.
Notes: As 157. As determined by Ryvarden (1977 p. 218) from the Kew specimen.

221. *Agaricus (Mycena) crinalis* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 44 (1845); Decade 3/24.
Current name: As above.
Notes: This remains a species neither re-classified nor recorded again.

222 and 223. Not represented.

224. *Agaricus applicatus* Batsch. ex Fr., Hymen. Eur. p. 180 (1874); Decade 3/sub 25.
Current name: *Resupinatus applicatus* (Batsch. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. 1: 617 (1821).
Notes: The same species as No. 286.

225a. *Dacrymyces rubro-fuscus* Berk., London. J. Bot. 4: 61 (1845); Decade 6/55.
Current name: *Sirobasidium sanguineum* Lagerh. & Pat.
Notes: As 212a.

225b. *Sepedonium chrysospermum* Link. ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 438 (1832); Decade 7/67.
Current name: As above.
Notes: A common parasite of Boletaceae.

225c. *Sphaeria multiformis* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 334 (1823); Decade 7/sub 69.
Current name: *Hypoxylon multiforme* (Fr.) Fr., Summ. veg. Scand. p. 384 (1846).
Notes: This is recognised as a good species in Miller (1961).

225d. *Sphaeria elevata* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 298 (1845); Decade 8/71.
Current name: *Cryptovalsa elevata* (Berk.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 1: 191 (1882).
Notes: This is listed in Saccardo with type locality in error as Tasmania.

225e. *Sphaeria pulvinulus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 299 (1845); Decade 8/72.
Current name: *Pleosphaeria pulvinulus* (Berk.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2: 305 (1883).
Notes: With *Sphaeria sanguinea* Sibth. Not found at Kew.

225f. *Hysterium elongatum* Wahlenberg ex Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 581 (1822); Decade 8/sub 73.
Current name: *Hysterographium elongatum* (Fr.) Corda, Icon. fung. I p. 77 (1837).
Notes: Zogg (1943 p. 310) recognises this as a valid species.

226. Not represented at Kew. "Found by the sides of pools of water, it has branches and perhaps roots like a conferta . . . I do not know natural order; something in common with 176." Drummond (1843).

227. Not represented.

228. *Cyathus vernicosus* DC., Fl. fr. 2, p. 270 (1815); Decade 7/sub 64.
Current name: *Cyathus olla* Pers., Syn. meth. Fung. 237 (1801).
Notes: Cunningham (1944 p. 206), gives the synonymy with *Cyathus olla* Pers.

229. *Agaricus lanuginosus* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 257 (1821) (*non* Bull.); Decade 3/sub 27.
Current name: *Inocybe lanuginosa* (Fr.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 765 (1887).

230-246. Not represented.

247. *Polyporus gilvus* Schwein. ex Fr., Elench. fung. 1: 104 (1828); Decade 4/36.
Current name: *Phellinus gilvus* (Schwein. ex Fr.) Pat., Essai Hymén. p. 97 (1900).
Notes: Cunningham (1950 p. 227) did not find the Drummond specimen at Kew and it appears to be missing. As No. 278, a cosmopolitan species.

248. *Polyporus (Apus) ochroleucus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 53 (1845); Decade 4/38.
Current name: *Truncospora ochroleuca* (Berk.) Pilát.
Notes: As for No. 285 and No. 141.

249. *Merulius corium* Fr., Elench. fung. 1: 58 (1828); Decade 5/44.
Current name: As above.
Notes: The same species as No. 253.

250. *Lycoperdon gemmatum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 36 (1829); Decade 6/60.
Notes: Not found at Kew but the species *L. gemmatum* is classified there as *Lycoperdon pusillum* Pers., as No. 172.

251. Not represented.

252. Not represented at Kew "So rare to the east of the Darling range: I find is not uncommon on *Eucalyptus occidentalis* near Perth" Drummond (1843). *Eucalyptus occidentalis* is the flat-topped Yate, and clearly the reference is to a wood-attacking fungus.

253. *Merulius corium* Fr., Elench. fung. 1: 58 (1828).
Current name: As above.
Notes: The same species as No. 249.

254-258. Not represented.

259. *Craterium pedunculatum* Trent. in Roth, Catalecta Bot. 1: 224 (1797); Decade 7/63.
Current name: *Craterium minutum* (Leers) Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 151 (1829).
Notes: Martin & Alexopoulos (1969 p. 272) cite a wide distribution and equate with *Craterium minutum* (Leers) Fr.

260 and 261. Not represented.

262. *Myriangium montagnei* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 73 (1845).
Current name: As above.
Notes: A different species from the worldwide scale insect parasite *M. duriaei* Mont. & Berk., which was supposedly collected by Drummond at the same time. Both Drummond's collections, and subsequent collections elsewhere in Australia and New Zealand are *Myriangium montagnei* Berk., *vide* Petch (1924 p. 45).

263. *Didymium scrobiculatum* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 66 (1845); Decade 7/62.
Current name: *Physarum cinereum* (Batsch.) Pers., Neues Mag. Bot. 1: 89 (1794).
Notes: "Appears to be a species of (? *Zygodon*) different from the common sort" Drummond (1843). Martin & Alexopoulos (1969 p. 291) equate it with the cosmopolitan species *Physarum cinereum*.

264-268. Not represented.

269. *Merulius lacrymans* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 328 (1821); Decade 5/44.
Current name: *Serpula lacrymans* Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. 1: 637 (1821).
Notes: On decayed wood. The fungus has not subsequently been recorded from W. Australia, even as a cause of Dry Rot in buildings. The Kew specimen is not inconsistent with the forest species *Serpula himantioides* (Fr.) G. Cunn.

270. *Mystrosporium pulchrum* Berk. & Corda, Lond. J. Bot. 4: 70 (1845); Decade 7/68.
Current name: *Helicorhoidion pulchrum* (Berk. & Corda) Hughes, Canad. J. Bot. 36: 773 (1958).
Notes: Illustrated by Ellis (1971 p. 217).

271. Not represented.

272a. *Agaricus mollis* Fr.; Decade 3/29.
Current name: *Crepidotus uber* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc.
Notes: As No. 129.

272b. *Stemonitis fusca* Roth; Decade 7/sub 63.
Current name: As above.
Notes: As No. 209.

272c. *Phallus curtus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 69 (1845).
Current name: *Mutinus curtus* (Berk.) Fischer.
Notes: Preserved at Kew with the type (No. 178).
Possibly an error for 273 or other missing number.

273-277. Not represented.

278. *Polyporus gilvus* Schwein. ex Fr., Elench. fung. 1: 104 (1828); Decade 4/36.
Current name: *Phellinus gilvus* (Schwein. ex Fr.) Pat.
Notes: Cunningham did not find the specimen at Kew and it appears to be missing. As No. 247, a cosmopolitan species.

279. Not represented.

280. *Schizophyllum commune* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 330 (1821); Decade 4/sub 32.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Specimen 133 was doubtless the same species.

281. *Stereum purpureum* Fr., Epicr. Syst. mycol. p. 548 (1838); Decade 5/sub 48.
Current name: *Chondrostereum purpureum* (Fr.) Pouzar, Ceska Mykol. 13: 18 (1959).
Notes: This remains the only record for the State of the fungus *Chondrostereum purpureum* (Fr.) Pouzar, but the Drummond specimen at Kew could not be located for verification.
A disease with which this fungus is associated, Silver Leaf Disease of plum, has not been recorded in Western Australia.

282a. *Physarum flavicomum* Berk.
Current name: As above.
Notes: As No. 208, the type.

282b. *Physarum nutans* Pers., Am. Bot. Usteri 15: 6 (1795); Decade 7/sub 62.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Not found at Kew.

282c. *Arcyria incarnata* (Pers.) Pers., Observationes mycol. 1: 58 (1796); Decade 7/sub 63.
Current name: As above.

283. *Polyporus isidioides* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 2: 515 (1843); Decade 4/36.
Current name: As above.
Notes: "Very nearly allied to 247 but the border is thicker and the fungus distinctly zoned" Drummond (1843). The specimen was found neither during the present study nor by Cunningham (1950).

284. "Also (with 283) a nearly allied species (to 247) but apparently distinct" Drummond (1843). No specimen reached Kew.

285. *Polyporus (Apus) ochroleucus* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 53 (1845); Decade 4/38.
Current name: *Truncospora ochroleuca* (Berk.) Pilát.
Notes: As No. 248 and No. 141.

286. *Agaricus applicatus* Batsch. ex Fr., Hymen. Eur. 180 (1874); Decade 3/sub 25.
Current name: *Resupinatus applicatus* (Batsch. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray.
Notes: The same species as No. 224.

287-295. Not represented.

296. *Agaricus mollis* Fr.; Decade 3/sub 29.
Current name: *Crepidotus uber* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc.
Notes: As No. 129 and No. 272a.

297. Not represented.

298. "Appears to be the same as 158" Drummond (1843). It is likely to have been therefore another collection of *Stereum illudens* Berk., but no specimen exists by which this could be confirmed.

299. *Agaricus (Crepidotus) lepton* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 46 (1845); Decade 3/29.
Current name: *Crepidotus lepton* (Berk.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 5: 885 (1887).
Notes: Accepted by Pilát (1950 p. 226), and Pegler (1965 p. 338) despite his finding the spores to be smaller than those quoted. There have been no further records.

300. "A curious plumose little plant which grows among a brown conferva-like substance on limestone rocks near Perth" Drummond (1843). No specimen survived to reach Kew.

s.n. *Agaricus fibula* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 163 (1821); Decade 3/sub 24.
Current name: *Mycena fibula* (Fr.) Kühner, Encyc. Myc. 10: 607 (1938).
Notes: Once put in *Omphalia*, now *Mycena*.

s.n. *Agaricus chioneus* Pers. ex Fr., Hymen. Eur. p. 81 (1874); Decade 3/sub 25.
Current name: *Pleurotellus chioneus* (Fr.) Kühner, Botaniste 17: 114 (1926).
Notes: The Kew specimen is well preserved and is on a piece of cattle dung.

s.n. *Polyporus ferruginosus* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: 378 (1821); Decade 5/sub 42.
Current name: *Phellinus ferruginosus* (Fr.) Pat., Essai taxon. p. 97 (1900).
Notes: Cunningham (1965 p. 215) puts under *Fuscoporia punctata*, but Ryvarden (1978 p. 337) follows Patouillard in recombining as the European species *Phellinus ferruginosus*.

s.n. *Corticium incarnatum* Fr., Epicr. Syst. mycol. p. 564 (1838); Decade 6/sub 51.
Current name: *Peniophora incarnata* (Fr.) Karsten.
Notes: As No. 165.

s.n. *Corticium comedens* Fr., Epicr. Syst. mycol. 565 (1838); Decade 6/sub 51.
Current name: *Vuilleminia comedens* (Nees ex Fr.) Maire, Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 18 supp. p. 81 (1902).
Notes: In Kew as *Thelephora comedens* Nees.

s.n. *Secotium*, third species after No. 180 and No. 181; Decade 6/sub 57.
Current name: *Endoptychum agaricoides* Czerniaiev, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow 18: 148 (1845).
Notes: *Secotium agaricoides* was subsequently collected by Drummond (see below) and is a common species, but this specimen appears not to have been lodged in the herbarium of either Berkeley or Hooker. Berkeley's reference to "a great delicacy for the table" and to *Secotium gueinzii*, support the diagnosis of *Secotium agaricoides*, which is edible when young. The same reference also occurs at the end of Decade Unit 29. It is now placed as *Endoptychum agaricoides* Czern.

s.n. *Hymenogaster* fragment.
Notes: *Hymenogaster* spp. and species of allied genera are now common in W. Australia, but it is impossible to match them as this fragment appears not to have been preserved.

s.n. *Geaster drummondii* Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 63 (1845); Decade 6/58.
Current name: *Geastrum drummondii* Berk.
Notes: This species has been collected in Africa and other parts of Australia since the original description, and a modern description is in Dring (1964 p. 25). *Geastrum* is the modern orthographic variant of *Geaster*.

s.n. *Polysaccum crassipes* DC. & Desp., Rapp. bot. Fr. 1: 8 (1807).
Current name: *Pisolithus tinctorius* (Mich. ex Pers.) Coker & Couch.
Notes: As 171, the same as, and accompanied by, *Pisolithus tinctorius* (Mich. ex Pers.) Coker & Couch.

s.n. *Stilbum erythrocephalum* Fr., Syst. mycol. 3: 302 (1832); Decade 7/sub 67.
Current name: *Stilbella erythrocephala* (Fr.) Lindau, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 1/1: 489 (1900).
Notes: Specimen not found at Kew. A common fungus on dung, now placed in the genus *Stilbella*.

s.n. *Peziza scutellata* L. ex St.A., Fries, Syst. mycol. 2: 85 (1822); Decade 7/sub 69.
Current name: *Scutellinia scutellata* (L. ex St.A.) Lambotte, Fl. mycol. Belg. Suppl. 1: 299 (1887).
Notes: A distinctive species, frequently collected. The Swan River collection at Kew lacks data (Rifai 1968 p. 116), but matches Drummond's labels.

s.n. *Ascobolus furfuraceus* Fr., Syst. mycol. 2: 163 (1823); Decade 7/sub 69.
Current name: As above.
Notes: Rifai (1968 p. 266) reports it on cow dung from Swan River *sine dat.* Drummond.

s.n. *Myriangium duriaei* Mont. & Berk., Lond. J. Bot. 4: 73 (1845); Decade 7 supplement.
Current name: *Myriangium montagnei* Berk.
Notes: Distinct from *Myriangium montagnei* Berk., No. 262, according to Berkeley but Petch (1924 p. 45) nominates the French specimen as the lectotype of *M. duriaei*. It is different from the Swan River specimen which is, in fact, *M. montagnei*.

Specimens sent subsequent to the main collection

Drummond, in an undated note, the script and paper of which match his letter to Hooker of 3rd May, 1848, refers to a consignment of fungi that could not be sent because most had been destroyed by white ants. The surviving specimens must have gone in the next (5th) consignment of plants sent in July 1849 (Erickson 1969 p 168).

Secotium drummondii Berk. *ined.* No. 32.

Current name: *Endoptychum agaricoides* Czern., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow 18: 148 (1845).

Notes: The specimen is accompanied by a note in Drummond's handwriting: "this fungus resembles in structure *Secotium Coarctatum* and the species I have marked in the box *Secotium Minutulum* but it differs from these in having the pileus permanently attached to the stem the seeds make their escape by the pileus dividing into filaments but the structure of these 3 species when recent is botryoidal not in pores or cells as in *Secotium Melanospermum*".

This is the type of the doubtful species *Chainoderma drummondii* Massee, Grevillea 19: 46 (1890). In the type description Massee compares his new genus *Chainoderma* with *Podaxis*. This led Morse, in Mycologia 25: 25 (1933), to equate *Chainoderma drummondii* with depauperate *Podaxis* forms from Colorado. Cunningham (1944 p. 198) examined the type at Kew and came to a similar conclusion: that it was a form of *Podaxis pistillaris*. However, a re-examination of the type made in the course of the present study showed the spores to be unlike *Podaxis* and to correspond with those of *Endoptychum agaricoides*. Support for this diagnosis comes from the presence in the *Endoptychum* folder of a specimen labelled Swan River No. 32, 1849, identical with the type specimen of *Chainoderma drummondii*.

One can conclude that No. 32 is *Endoptychum agaricoides* Czern.

Secotium coarctatum is Drummond 181, *Secotium melanosporum* is Drummond 180, but nothing relating to the *Secotium minutulum* has been found.

Agaricus (Acetabularia) cycnopotamia Berk., J. Linn. Soc. 18: 389 (1881).
Current name: *Volvariella cycnopotamia* (Berk.) Pegler (1965 p. 329).
Notes: Pegler (*op. cit.*) comments that this species of *Volvariella* has pink, subglobose spores 5.5-8 by 4.7-6.5 μm. These are much smaller than the 13-18 by 8-10.5 μm of the common *V. speciosa var. gloiocephala*, with which one might have been tempted to equate this species. The species is much closer to the European *V. loveiana* and there could be significance in the intimate association between *V. cycnopotamia* and the *Arachnion* with which it was collected.

Arachnion drummondii Berk., J. Linn. Soc. 18: 389 (1881).
Current name: As above.
Notes: Cunningham (1944 p. 209) comments that the type is too fragmentary for determination, but Demoulin (on the specimen, 1970) accepts it as a good species with spores rounder, bigger (4.8-4.9-5 μm) and glebal membranes not so well formed as in *A. album.*

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