

Army Medical Museum, a few months since, from Bourgogne of Paris. A careful study of these by monochromatic sunlight inclines me to the opinion that Hartnack's interpretation is erroneous, and that the fine striæ are in reality rows of minute hemispherical bosses, from which, as in the case of other diatoms, the appearance of hexagons would readily result if the frustule was observed by an objective of inferior defining-power to that I used, or if the illumination was unsuitable. This memorandum is accompanied by two photographs exhibiting what I saw; one is magnified 1034, the other 3100 diameters. The principal frustule shown in these photographs is $\frac{1}{290}$ of an inch in length (the mean length of *S. gemma* is stated in the 'Micrographic Dictionary' as $\frac{1}{240}$ of an inch). The fine transverse striæ counted longitudinally at the rate of 72 to the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch. Transversely these were resolved into beaded appearances which counted laterally 84 to the $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch. If the structure consists, as I suppose it does, of fine hemispherical bosses projecting from the surface of the frustules, the fact that these bosses are set together more closely in the transverse direction than in the longitudinal would account for the elongated form of the pseudohexagons when seen.

Some parts of the photographs closely approach Hartnack's description, but it is easy to observe that these are not the parts which are most nearly in focus.

I have also resolved this diatom by monochromatic light derived from the electric lamp. The appearances obtained were identical with those above described.

LIII. — *Notices of British Fungi*. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S., and C. E. BROOME, Esq., F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. vi. p. 469.]

[Plates XVIII., XIX., XX., & XXI.]

* *Coprinus fuscescens*, Fr. Ep. 244.

This species, introduced on the authority of a drawing by Lady Orde, has been found lately at Walthamstow.

1263. *Cortinarius* (Phlegmacium) *triumphans*, Fr. Ep. p. 256.

C. sublanatus, Hussey, seems to be a form of this species.

1264. *C.* (Phlegmacium) *russus*, Fr. Ep. p. 261; Trans. Woolh. Cl. 1870, t. 1.

In moist woods, W. G. Smith.

1265. *C. (Phlegmacium) dibaphus*, Fr. Ep. p. 266.

Fordingbridge, Hants, Worthington G. Smith.

A most beautiful addition to our list.

1266. *C. (Myxadium) stillatitius*, Fr. Ep. p. 277.

W. Wilson Saunders.

1267. *C. (Myxadium) pluvius*, Fr. Ep. p. 277.

In woods. Lea, near Gainsborough, Sept. 1865.

1268. *C. (Dermocybe) ochroleucus*, Fr. Ep. p. 284.

Mossburnford, Roxburghshire, A. Jerdon, Esq.

1269. *C. (Dermocybe) anthracinus*, Fr. Ep. p. 288.

In a wood. Coed Coch, Mrs. Lloyd Wynne.

Certainly different from *C. sanguineus*. The Welsh plant exactly accords with a drawing from Fries. It has been found on the same spot in two successive years.

1270. *C. (Dermocybe) orellanus*, Fr. Ep. p. 288.

In a wood, on the ground. Coed Coch, Oct. 12, 1869.

With *C. cinnamomeus*, to which it is nearly related, but very distinct.

1271. *C. (Telamonia) bivelus*, Fr. Ep. p. 292.

In woods. Coed Coch, Oct. 1867.

1272. *C. (Telamonia) incisus*, Fr. Ep. p. 301.

Loughborough, F. T. Mott, 1866.

1273. *C. (Telamonia) hæmatochelis*, Fr. Ep. p. 302; Huss. vol. i. tab. 19.

In woods. Coed Coch, Oct. 1869.

This appears to be a very different species from *C. armillatus*, of which we have a fine drawing from Prof. Fries.

1274. *C. (Hygrocybe) obtusus*, Fr. Ep. p. 313.

In woods. Coed Coch, Ap. 25, 1867, Mrs. Lloyd Wynne.

1275. *C. (Hygrocybe) subferrugineus*, Fr. Ep. p. 303; Batsch, f. 186.

In woods. Coed Coch, Sept. 6, 1866.

1276. *Paxillus filamentosus*, Fr. Ep. p. 317.

On the ground, and about old stumps and chips. Forres, Rev. J. Keith.

This interesting species differs from *P. involutus* in the scaly pileus and the yellow flesh of both stem and pileus.

1277. *Hygrophorus limacinus*, Fr. Ep. p. 324.

St. Leonards, W. G. Smith.

1278. *H. caprinus*, Fr. Ep. p. 326.

Near Bath, C. E. Broome, 1866.

1279. *H. turundus*, Fr. Ep. p. 330. *A. superbus*, Lasch. in Linn. vol. iii. no. 118. Var. *mollis*. Aureus; pileo subplano, demum leviter depresso, pilis mollibus brevibus radiantibus concoloribus vestito; stipite æquali, farcto; lamellis distantibus, arcuatis, decurrentibus.

In plantations, on the naked soil. Coed Coch, Oct. 1869-70.

Pileus $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across; stem 1–1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, 1–2 lines thick; gills narrow.

Quite distinct from every species in the section, except *H. turundus*, of which we consider this pretty species a form, which occurs every year at Coed Coch.

1280. *H. irriguus*, Fr. Ep. p. 329.

In grassy pastures. Laxton, Norths., Oct. 28, 1866.

1281. *H. puniceus*, Fr. Ep. p. 331.

This fine species occurred in great perfection at Coed Coch, Oct. 17, 1867. There is a splendid figure in Fries's 'Atlige och Giftiga Svampar.'

1282. *Lactarius controversus*, P. Syn. p. 430; Woolh. Cl. 1868.

In woods.

This interesting species has been exhibited on more than one occasion at South Kensington, and appeared at the late meeting of the Woolhope Club. There is a good figure by Mr. Worthington Smith in Seemann's 'Journal of Botany.'

**L. pubescens*, Fr. Ep. p. 335.

The small normal form occurred abundantly amongst pebbles on the side of Loch Ceneord, Aberdeenshire, at the end of August 1870.

**Russula vesca*, Fr. Ep. p. 352.

Bowood, Oct. 19, 1869.

**R. fragilis*, Fr. Ep. p. 359. Var. *odore R. fœtensis*, Fr. Syst. Myc. p. 58.

Edge of Loch Ceneord, Aberdeenshire, amongst pebbles.

This may perhaps as well be considered a small form of *R. fœtens*, if not a distinct species.

1283. *R. nauseosa*, Fr. Ep. p. 363.

Coed Coch, Mrs. Lloyd Wynne, Oct. 17, 1867. Bowood, C. E. Broome, Oct. 19, 1869.

**Cantharellus radicosus*, B. & Br. no. 1134.

Specimens have been communicated to Prof. Fries, who believes our plant, which has now been found in other localities, to be *Merulius carbonarius*, A. & S. It has nothing whatever to do with *C. umbonatus*.

1283*. *Lentinus resinaceus*, Trog. Reg. Bot. Zeit. 1832, p. 525. Forres, M. Terry.

**Panus conchatus*, Fr. Ep. p. 398.

This species, which is certainly too near *P. torulosus*, occurred abundantly at Sibbertoft, on old elm-stumps, Oct. 1870, exactly agreeing with Bulliard's figure.

1284. *Boletus collinitus*, Fr. Ep. p. 410.

In fir-woods. Ascot, Nov. 1868.

1285. *B. pruinatus*, Fr. Ep. p. 414.

On grassy ground, Kew, 1868. It has occurred since in other localities.

1286. *Polyporus* (Pleuropus) *melanopus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 347.

On dead wood. Hopetoun, Lady Hopetoun, who sent an excellent drawing. It also occurs at Belvoir, and has lately been sent by the Rev. J. Keith from Forres.

Mr. W. G. Smith has lately sent what is undoubtedly *Boletus imbricatus*, Bull; but the substance is not fibroso-casearius, and can therefore scarcely be *P. imbricatus* of Fries and Rostkovius. It is probably merely a thin form of *P. sulphureus*.

1287. *P.* (Anodermei) *epileucus*, Fr. Ep. p. 452.

On elm-trunks. Nov., London, W. G. Smith.

1288. *P.* (Placodermei) *populinus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 367.

On the trunk of a poplar, abundantly. Uffington, Lincolnshire.

Has very much the habit of *P. connatus*.

1289. *P.* (Resupinatus) *micans*, Ehb. Silv. Ber. p. 30.

On dead wood. Leigh Wood, Bristol, Oct. 6, 1865.

1290. *P.* (Resupinatus) *sanguinolentus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 385.

Epping Forest, Nov. 17, 1867, C. E. Broome and W. G. Smith.

1291. *P.* (Resupinatus) *hibernicus*, n. s. Totus effusus, non separabilis, albus; margine tenui, tomentoso; poris parvis, angulatis; dissepimentis rigidiusculis.

On decorticated branches of fir. Luggela, county Wicklow, Sept. 1867.

At first orbicular, then by confluence forming effused patches, with a narrow, very thin, tomentose margin; pores $\frac{1}{72}$ inch across; dissepiments mostly entire.

Apparently nearer to *P. radula* than to *P. vaporarius*.

1292. *P.* (Resupinatus) *farinellus*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 384.

On beech. Penzance, Dec. 9, 1869, C. E. Broome, J. Ralfs. Aboyne, 1870.

1293. *Trametes Bulliardii*, Fr. Ep. p. 491.

On dead wood. Resupinate form, Bathampton, Oct. 1859, C. E. Broome.

1294. *Hydnum scrobiculatum*, Fr. Obs. i. p. 143.

In fir-woods. Minstead, near Lyndhurst, Oct. 1868, C. E. Broome. Forres, Nov. 1868, the Rev. J. Keith, Mr. Michael Terry.

1295. *H. melaleucum*, Fr. Ep. p. 510.

In fir-woods. Ascot. With *H. tomentosum*.

1296. *H. nigrum*, Fr. Syst. Myc. vol. i. p. 404.

In fir-woods. Street, Somersetshire, Oct. 23, 1868, Aubrey Clarke, Esq.

1297. *H. bicolor*, A. & S. p. 270. On bramble. Batheaston, C. E. Broome, March 20, 1869.

It is quite clear that *Hydnum gelatinosum* does not belong to the same category as normal *Hydna*. The structure is that of a *Nematella*; and Mr. Currey and ourselves propose for it the genus *Hydnoglaea*. There is a fine species amongst Kurtz's *Fungi*, which will probably soon be published by Mr. Currey.

**Irpex obliquus*, Fr. Ep. p. 523. Epping Forest, Feb. 1869, C. E. Broome.

1298. *Radulum fagineum*, Fr. Ep. p. 525.

W. G. Smith, Epping Forest, 1868; abundantly.

1299. *Odontia barba Jovis*, Fr. Ep. p. 528.

On decayed wood. Epping Forest, C. E. Broome.

Sowerby's figure seems to represent the true plant; but the specimens in his herbarium are *Radulum quercinum*.

**Kneiffia setigera*, Fr. Ep. p. 529.

As this plant has occurred in excellent fruit, we give a figure.

The spores are elliptic, and $\cdot 0004$ — $\cdot 0005$ long.

PLATE XVIII. fig. 1. *a.* one of the setigerous aculei, magnified; *b.* tip of one of the barren echinulate setæ; *c.* spores: both more highly magnified.

1300. *Stereum frustulosum*, Fr. Ep. p. 552.

On hard oak-wood. Found by Mr. Burchell in great perfection in the south of England.

Mr. English has more than once found at Epping fine specimens of *Thelephora multizonata*, B. & Br.

**Solenia ochracea*, Hoffm. Bot. Tasch. t. 8. f. 2. *Peziza anomala*, Fr.

PLATE XVIII. fig. 3. Spores magnified, $\cdot 00035$ inch long.

1301. *S. fasciculata*, Pers. Myc. Eur. t. 12. figs. 8, 9. *S. candida*, Moug. No. 96.

PLATE XVIII. fig. 4. Various individuals, magnified.

This was mentioned, in the 'Transactions of the Bath Field Club,' as *S. candida*, Hoffm.; but, on comparison of specimens, it appears to be *S. fasciculata*.

PLATE XXI. fig. 30. Mougeot's species, for comparison.

**Sparassis crispa*, Fr. Ep. p. 570.

This noble fungus has been found this year in Kent by Miss Susan Broadwood, and it has occurred also in Herefordshire.

1302. *Clavaria spinulosa*, P. Obs. ii. tab. 3. fig. 1.

In pine-woods. Coed Coch, 1866.

Stem thick at the base, but not so thick as in Persoon's figure.

1303. *C. fumosa*, P. Comm. p. 76.

Frome, 1866, C. E. Broome.

1304. *Pterula multifida*, Fr.

This interesting addition to our list of Fungi was communicated by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Sept. 1865.

1305. *Dacrymyces sebaceus*, B. & Br. Albidus, subrotundus, e filamentis varie ramosis, superne sæpe clavatis compositus; cœlo pluviali tantum conspicuus.

Forming circular patches on twigs of ash and maple, in winter. Bath, 1868, C. E. B.

Allied to *D. cæsius*, Sommerf. Individual plants 2–4 lines broad; spores ovato-triangular, .0005 long, .0002–.0003 broad; filaments here and there breaking up into globose conidia. Spores producing globose secondary spores. On the same threads occur multiseptate, curved, fusiform spores, .001–.003 inch long.

PLATE XVIII. fig. 2. *a. D. sebaceus*, nat. size; *b.* group of threads with two kinds of fruit, magnified; *c.* spores; *d.* ditto bearing secondary spores; *e.* spores of different forms, one germinating; *f.* fusarioid spores, all more or less magnified; *g.* conidia.

1306. *Geaster tunicatus*, Vitt. Mon. p. 18, tab. 3. fig. 3.

Found in considerable abundance amongst Rhododendra at Castle Ashby by Mr. Beech in 1869–1870.

1307. *Lycoperdon Hoylei*, B. & Br. Peridio stipitato, subgloboso, verrucis rigidis fuscis elongatis echinato; basi sterili parca cum capillitio sporisque lilacinis confluenta.

Reading, Mr. Hoyle, Oct. 1870.

Stem 1 inch high, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, lacunose, olivaceous within; peridia 2 inches across; warts $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines high; capillitium and spores lilac; spores globose, echinulate, .00015 in diameter; mycelium thread-like, white.

Agreeing exactly with an authentic specimen of Persoon's *L. echinatum* externally, who could, however, scarcely have overlooked the lilac spores. The stem is lacunose, the cavities verrucose.

**Lycoperdon echinatum*, P. Syn. p. 146.

Brought to the Fungus Show at South Kensington, Oct. 1870, from the neighbourhood of Marlow, by Mr. Sawyer.

As far as the present specimens go, the species seems to be a form of *L. atropurpureum*. Vittadini refers it doubtfully to *L. hiemale*.

1308. *Scleroderma geaster*, Fr. Syst. iii. p. 46.

Near Hereford, Dr. Bull, Oct. 6, 1870, during an excursion of the Woolhope Field Club.

**Physarum metallicum*, B. in Ann. Nat. Hist. No. 29.

Batheaston, March 1869.

Spores $\cdot 0005$ in diameter.

1309. *Cribraria intricata*, Schrad. Nov. Gen. t. 3. fig. 1.

On fallen branches of fir. Glen Tanner, Aberdeenshire, Sept. 8, 1870.

Stem $\frac{1}{27}$ inch high; spores $\cdot 0003$ in diameter.

**Ophiotheca chrysosperma*, Curr. Micr. Journ. vol. ii. pl. 9.

On cabbage-stalks, Feb. 25, 1869. Batheaston, C. E. Broome. Mr. Currey's specimens occurred on the inner bark of a dead tree.

**Nidularia pisiformis*, Tul.

On the ground in great abundance, often attached to chips and sticks. Powerscourt, on the road leading to the waterfall, county Wicklow.

**Sphaeronema subulatum*, Tode, Meckl. Fung. fig. 117.

A form occurred at Ascot, Oct. 31, 1867, with much shorter appendages to the spores.

1310. *Nemaspora grisea*, Cord. fasc. iii. f. 68.

On dead twigs. Hatton, May 23, 1867.

**Puccinia veronicarum*, DC.

On *Veronica montana*. Langridge, Ap. 20, 1869, C. E. Broome.

**Thecaphora hyalina*, Fingerh.

This rare species has occurred lately near Bath and in some other locality.

**Stilbum bicolor*, P. Syn. p. 682.

On dead wood. Langridge, March 1869.

Stem with head $\cdot 02$ – $\cdot 05$ high.

**S. turbinatum*, Tode, Fung. Meckl. t. 2. f. 20.

On stems of umbelliferous plants.

1311. *Microcera coccophora*, Desm. Pl. Crypt. no. 1750.

Penzance, Dec. 1869, C. E. Broome.

1312. *Chaetostroma stipitatum*, Cd. fasc. iii. fig. 83.

On elder. Batheaston, March 1869, C. E. Broome.

This belongs properly to the genus *Volutella*.

1313. *Epicoccum micropus*, Cd. fasc. iii. tab. 5. fig. 82.

On decaying *Lactarius deliciosus*. Ascot, Oct. 31, 1867.

1314. *Spondylocladium fumosum*, Preuss. St. Deutsch. Fl. no. 35. tab. 53.

On rotten sticks. Batheaston, March 29, 1869.

Spores $\cdot 001$ inch long, $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0005$ wide.

PLATE XVIII. fig. 7. a. threads with verticillate spores, magnified; b. septate spores, more highly magnified.

1315. *Graphium stilboideum*, Cord. Ic. fasc. ii. tab. 11. fig. 69.

On cabbage-stalks. Batheaston, April 1869.

Spores $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 0004$ long.

1316. *Rhinotrichum lanosum*, B. & Br. MS. *Clinotrichum lanosum*, Cooke, MS.

On damp wall-paper. London, March 1870, M. C. Cooke.

1317. *Peronospora entospora*, B. & Br. *Basidiophora entospora*, Roze et Cornu, Ann. d. Sc. Nat. ser. 5. vol. xi. tab. 4.

On *Erigeron canadense*. Wimbledon, Rev. M. J. B. June 1867.

Resting spores echinulate, $\cdot 001$ in diameter.

PLATE XVIII. fig. 8. *a.* fertile threads, magnified; *b.* spores, more highly magnified.

If this species is to be assigned to a new genus, *Peronospora curta* must follow the same rule, for the structure is altogether similar. It is strange that the authors should have taken no notice of a species which has been more than once figured.

ENDODESMIA, n. g. Acervuli floccis nitidis glaucis lævibus e septatis leviter curvatis cooperti; sporæ concatenatæ, uniseptatæ, ellipticæ, utrinque appendiculatæ.

1318. *E. glauca*, n. s. On cabbage-stalks. Batheaston, April 1869.

Spores $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0005$ long, $\cdot 0002$ wide.

PLATE XX. fig. 9. *a.* single plant; *b.* portion of plant, showing flocci and necklace of spores, magnified; *c.* spores, more highly magnified; *d.* another form of spore, if belonging to the same plant.

1319. *Acremonium ranigenum*, n. s. Stipite e floccis aggregatis composito, apicibus elongatis, liberis, sporis globosis echinulatis breviter pedicellatis conglomeratis obsitis.

On dead frogs. Dr. Bird, Monkton Farleigh, Sept. 1868.

Stem composed of a multitude of septate threads, of a delicate lemon-yellow, which diverge upwards and form a subglobose head; the threads give origin on all sides to globose spores crowded so as to form little masses. Spores $\cdot 0004$ in diameter.

PLATE XVIII. fig. 10. *a.* single plant; *b.* portion of the same, to show the threads of which the stem is composed, and their fertile apices, magnified; *c.* spores, more highly magnified.

**Psilonia discoidea*, B. & Br. no. 1150. Var. *lateritia*, B. & Br. Irregularis, disco aurantiaco, margine tomentoso, carneo, floccis flexuosis articulatis; sporophoris setaceis; sporis fusiformibus.

On elder. St. Catharine's, Bath, Feb. 1869.

Spores $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0005$ in. long, white when young.

**P. nivea*, Fr. This has been recognized long since as the produce of an insect. Mr. A. Murray now informs us that it is a *Coccus* named *Adelges fagi*.

1320. *Peziza* (Discina) *macrocalyx*, Russ. Seem. Journ. of Bot. tab. 98.

Sporidia $\cdot 0006$ – $\cdot 0008$ long, $\cdot 0003$ – $\cdot 0004$ wide.

PLATE XIX. fig. 11. *a.* asci and jointed paraphyses, magnified; *b.* sporidia, more highly magnified.

**P.* (Discina) *viridaria*, B.

Sporidia $\cdot 0005$ long, $\cdot 0003$ wide.

PLATE XIX. fig. 12. *a.* asci and paraphyses, magnified; *b.* sporidia, more highly magnified.

**P.* (Dasyscyphæ) *rufo-olivacea*, A. & S. p. 320.

Sporidia elliptic, binucleate, $\cdot 0006$ long; paraphyses filled at the top with dark green endochrome.

PLATE XIX. fig. 13. *a.* asci and paraphyses, magnified; *b.* sporidia, one of which is germinating, more highly magnified.

1320*. *P.* (Humaria) *hinnulea*, B. & Br. Cupulis sessilibus, flexuosis, marginatis, badiis, carnosio-ceraceis; sporidiis globosis, lævibus, nucleo globoso magno.

On soil amongst grass. Powerscourt, Sept. 27, 1867.

Sporidia $\cdot 0006$ in diameter.

1321. *P.* (Dasyscyphæ) *citricolor*, B. & Br. Cupulis brevissime stipitatis v. sessilibus, carnosio-ceraceis, turbinatis, subtiliter tomentosis, citrinis; sporidiis fusiformibus, guttulis oleosis maculatis.

On rotten wood, March 1869.

Cups $\cdot 0009$ inch across; paraphyses linear; sporidia $\cdot 0008$ – $\cdot 001$ long; $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 00025$ wide; asci $\cdot 0035$ – $\cdot 004$ long.

PLATE XIX. fig. 14. *a.* plant, slightly magnified; *b.* ascus and paraphyses, magnified; *c.* sporidia, more highly magnified.

1322. *P.* (Dasyscyphæ) *escharodes*, B. & Cr. Cupula sessili, rugosa, floccis brevibus albidis asperata, sordide olivaceo-viridi; margine pallido, floccis subtilibus fimbriato; hymenio cinereo.

On *Rubus fruticosus*. St. Catharine's, Bath, Feb. 1869.

Sporidia fusiform, $\cdot 0004$ long, sometimes with two nuclei. Cup at first closed, globose, $\cdot 03$ inch in diameter, quite black when the hairs have vanished.

PLATE XIX. fig. 15. *a.* plant, magnified; *b.* section of ditto; *c.* ascus and paraphyses; *d.* sporidia; *e, f.* asci and sporidia from another specimen (all more or less highly magnified).

1323. *P.* (Hymenosecyphæ) *amenti*, Batsch, Fuckel, no. 1159.

On female catkins of *Abele*. Langridge, March 31, 1869.

Sporidia obovate, $\cdot 0004$ inch long, $\cdot 0002$ wide.

PLATE XIX. fig. 16. *a.* asci and paraphyses, magnified; *b.* sporidia, more highly magnified.

1324. *P. (Mollisia) Bullii*, Sm. Cupulis subhemisphaericis, demum irregularibus, sessilibus v. brevissime stipitatis, albidis, margine inflexo grumaceo-pulverulento e velo massa albida partim obtectis; hymenio saepe prolifero; mycelio fusco.

On a waterbut, W. G. Smith, Dec. 1869.

Sporidia subelliptic, $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 0003$ inch long.

PLATE XIX. fig. 17. *a.* *P. Bullii*; *b.* separate plant, to show the mycelium; *c.* asci; *d.* sporidia more highly magnified.

1325. *P. (Mollisia) elaphines*, B. & Br. Cupulis subglobosis, pallide cervinis, labro pallidiore albo, granulis saccharinis obstitis; hymenio aquose griseo.

On dead wood. St. Catharine's, Jan. 29, 1869.

Granules often disposed in lines so that the cups are radiated. Asci $\cdot 0015$ long; sporidia fusiform, $\cdot 0003$ – $\cdot 004$ long, hyaline, smooth, uniseriate.

PLATE XIX. fig. 18. *a.* *P. elaphines*; *b.* asci; *c.* sporidia, more highly magnified.

1326. *P. (Mollisia) aquosa*, B. & Br. Cupulis primum ferme clausis, dein expansis, planis vel leviter concavis, viridi-brunneis, glabris; hymenio aquose griseo; sporidiis ovatis, hinc apiculatis biserialibus.

On or with *Sphaeria hirsuta*, on willow. Batheaston, Jan. 1867.

Resembling *P. cinerea*, but smoother and more concave when young, with totally different spores. Cup $\cdot 024$ in diameter, growing on *Sphaeria hirsuta* and its mycelium, accompanied by a brown mould consisting of erect, simple, articulated threads surmounted by a single oblong uniseptate spore, $\cdot 0005$ long. Asci $\cdot 002$ long; sporidia $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 00025$ long, $\cdot 0001$ – $\cdot 00015$ wide, bright orange when treated with iodine.

PLATE XX. fig. 19. *a.* ascus and paraphysis; *b.* sporidia; *c.* threads with naked spores; *d.* spores: all more or less magnified.

1327. *P. (Mollisia) hydnicola*. Cupulis ex orbiculari irregularibus, planis, atroviridibus; ascis cylindricis; paraphysibus ramosis; sporidiis subglobosis, uniserialibus.

On *Hydnum ochraceum*. Spores $\cdot 0004$ long, $\cdot 0003$ wide; conidia oblong, $\cdot 0001$ – $\cdot 00015$ long.

PLATE XX. fig. 20. *a.* plant growing on *Hydnum*; *b.* asci and paraphyses, magnified; *c.* sporidia; *d.* conidia: both more highly magnified.

1328. *Stictis graminum*, Desm. Pl. Crypt. no. 1071.

On *Carex paniculata*. Batheaston, June 1867, C. E. Broome.

**S. chrysophaea*, P. Syn. p. 674.

On decorticated fallen oak-branches. Aboyne, Sept. 1870.

1329. *Ascophanes aurora*, Crouan, An. d. Sc. Nat. ser. 5. vol. x. tab. 11. fig. 36.

On cow-dung. Eltham, Kent, Feb. 14, 1869.

Sporidia $\cdot 00015$ – $\cdot 0003$ long.

1330. *Phacidium abietinum*, Schmidt in Myc. Heft i. p. 30.

Roxburghshire, A. Jerdon, Esq.

**Patellaria atrovinosa*, Blox.

Sporidia $\cdot 001$ long, $\cdot 0003$ wide.

PLATE XX. fig. 21. *a.* ascus and paraphysis, magnified; *b.* sporidia, more highly magnified.

1331. *Nectria furfurella*, B. & Br. E strato carneo effuso oriunda; peritheciis carneis, subglobosis, demum collapsis, particulis micantibus furfurellis obsitis, ostiolo distincte punctiformi.

On cabbage-stalks. Batheaston, Feb. 1869.

Paraphyses branched; sporidia ovate, $\cdot 00015$ – $\cdot 0002$ unc. long; conidia $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 0003$ long.

PLATE XX. fig. 22. *a.* perithecia; *b.* asci and paraphyses; *c.* sporidia; *d.* conidia: all more or less magnified.

1332. *Sphaeria* (Villosæ) *felina*, Fuck. Fung. Rhen. no. 945. *Leptospora felina*, Fuckel, Symb. Myc. p. 141.

On *Rubus*. Orton Wood, Rev. A. Bloxam. Batheaston, March 1869.

Sporidia clavato-falciform, $\cdot 0025$ in. long; conidia brown, pentagonal or doliiform, concatenate, $\cdot 001$ – $\cdot 002$ long, springing from flexuous horizontal threads.

PLATE XX. fig. 23. *a.* perithecia; *b.* hairs of ditto; *c.* mycelium with conidia; *d.* ascus with paraphysis; *e.* sporidia; *f.* sporidium germinating.

**S.* (Villosæ) *tristis*, Tode, var. *sporidiis majoribus*.

Hainault Forest, Feb. 1859. Batheaston, March 22, 1869.

Sporidia $\cdot 0005$ – $\cdot 0006$ long, $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 00025$ wide.

1333. *S.* (Villosæ) *cupulifera*, B. & Br. Peritheciis conicis, obtusis, demum collapsis, subtiliter rugulosis, nitidis, hic illic floccis rectis, articulatis, rigidis, lævibus, articulis ultimis cuneato-cupuliformibus in conidia cuneata utrinque truncata resolutis.

On rotten elm-roots. Langridge, April 16, 1869. St. Catharine's, April 1861.

Sporidia fusiform, at length 4-septate, $\cdot 0008$ – $\cdot 001$ long; conidia $\cdot 0005$ long, $\cdot 0003$ wide at the top. The Cladotrichoid hairs sometimes spring immediately from the mycelium. The

sporidia resemble those of *S. mutabilis*, which are $\cdot 0008$ long. The conidia are sometimes pentangular.

PLATE XXI. fig. 24. *a.* perithecia with conidiiferous threads; *b b.* conidiiferous threads; *c.* ascus; *d.* sporidia: all more or less magnified.

**S. (Denudatæ) caudata*, Curr.

Sporidia $\cdot 0025$ long. Very near *S. ovina*, if really different.

PLATE XXI. fig. 25. *a.* group of perithecia; *b.* ascus; *c.* sporidia: all more or less magnified.

**S. (Denudatæ) brassicæ*, Klotzsch, MS.

Sporidia $\cdot 0015$ – $\cdot 002$ long, $\cdot 0008$ – $\cdot 0012$ wide, with the appendages $\cdot 003$ – $\cdot 005$ long.

PLATE XXI. fig. 26. Portion of an ascus in a peculiar condition.

Fig. 27. *a.* ascus; *b.* sporidia: both more or less magnified.

**S. (Denudatæ) pomiformis*, P. Syn. p. 65.

This occurs with a mould which appears to be the conidiiferous state, which is apparently *Sporocybe albipes*, B. & Br. MS.

Floccis rectis, simplicibus, articulatis, albis, duobus articulis superioribus minute echinulatis; sporis ellipticis, brunneis, e sporophoris totidem oriundis, $\cdot 0003$ – $\cdot 0006$ long, $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 00025$ wide; threads $\cdot 004$ – $\cdot 009$ high.

PLATE XXI. fig. 28. *a.* *Sporocybe albipes*, magnified; *b.* separate head; *c.* spores: all more or less magnified.

**S. (Subtectæ) apiculata*, Curr.

On bramble. Batheaston.

Sporidia $\cdot 0005$ – $\cdot 0006$ long, $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 0003$ wide.

1334. (*S. (Obtectæ) rhodobapha*, B. & Br. Peritheciis semiimmersis, compressis, ostiolo papillæformi; matrice tota roseo-tincta.

On dead decorticated branches. Batheaston, April 8, 1869.

Perithecia fragile, for the most part compressed and elongated so as to approximate *Pertusæ* and *Macrostromæ*. Ostiolum papilliform. Asci clavate; sporidia fusiform, with several nuclei, $\cdot 001$ inch long. The subjacent wood is tinged throughout with magenta-pink.

PLATE XXI. fig. 29. *a.* ascus; *b.* sporidia: both more or less magnified.

[To be continued.]

Figs. 5 & 6 on Plate XVIII. represent the spores of *Agaricus metulæspora* and those of *A. cristatus*, referred to in page 462 of the preceding volume.



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