(Charlesworth, 1928b) or may mark a separate re-advance within this stage.

A second stage is denoted by the Collooney Moraine. At this time, the ice seems to have formed a lobe filling the wide Unshin valley south-east of Collooney, i.e. north and west of the Bricklieve Mountains (1057), while another, as morainic material indicates (Charlesworth, 1928b), contemporaneously occupied the broad valley of the Owenmore south-west of Collooney and west of Ballymote, i.e. between Keishcorran (1188) and Bricklieve Mountains (1057) on the east and the Ox Mountains on the west.

During a third stage, a glacier from the south filled the hollow of Lough Arrow. To this stage may also belong the Lough Gara Moraine and the mounds, if morainic, west of Ballinafad (at the south-west corner of Lough Arrow) and west of Belcoo.

The country between Belcoo and Lough Allen and that around this lake appear to be destitute of any marginal accumulations.

Corrig, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.

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SOME INTERESTING IRISH FUNGI

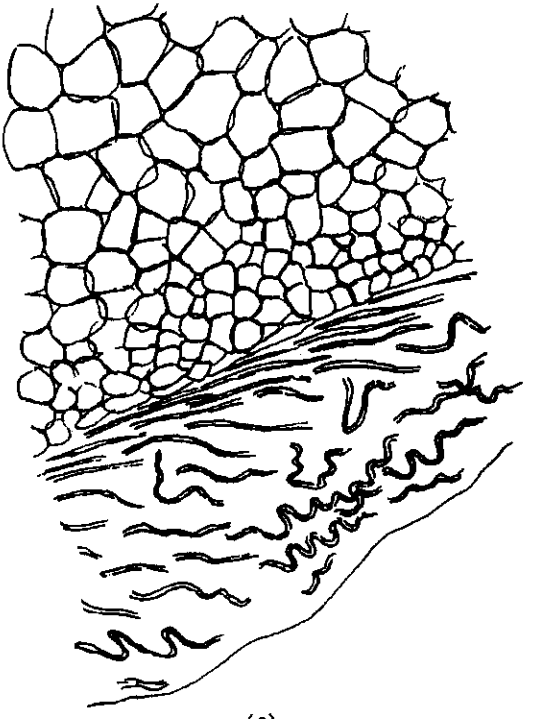
BY R. W. G. DENNIS AND F. C. HASSELL

A small party of Dublin naturalists was associated with the writers in a few days' collecting in Counties Dublin and Wicklow during August, 1955. The weather was very dry and fungi were scarce, but the following species, apparently hitherto unrecorded from the British Isles, were obtained:—

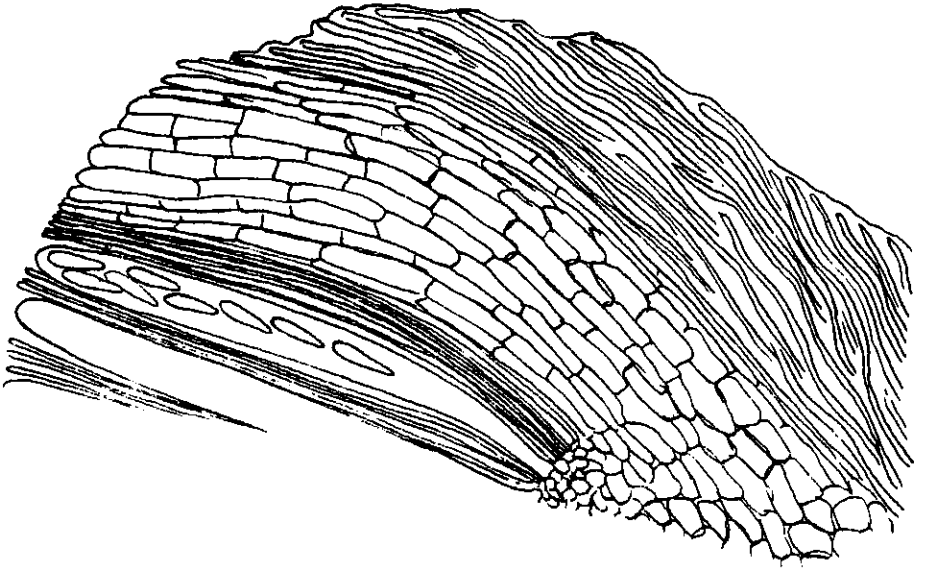
Ombrophila obstricta (Karst.) Karst. in Not. Sallsk. Fauna Flor. Fennica II, p. 243, 1870. (*Peziza obstrica* Karst. in Not. Sallsk. Fauna Flora Fennica 10, p. 151, 1869.)

Apothecia scattered, superficial, sessile on a broad base, disc about 2 mm. across (–4 mm. according to Karsten), watery-white, drying brownish, convex when moist, umbilicate when dried; receptacle smooth, white; flesh very soft, composed of large, thin-walled, more or less isodiametric cells, which become smaller in the subhymenium and towards the surface and are replaced by broad parallel hyphae at the margin; excipulum composed of slender hyaline hyphae, 1-3μ thick, often spirally coiled and sparsely distributed through a colourless gelatinous matrix which may be about 150μ thick at the base but thins upwards to disappear at or below the margin. Asci cylindric-clavate, round above, 100—110×8—9μ, 8-spored, the pore not blued by Melzer's reagent; ascospores uniseriate, fusiform-clavate, 11—11×3—4μ, hyaline, nonseptate; paraphyses numerous, slender, cylindrical, 1μ thick, hyaline. Fig. 1. On humic soil under rushes, etc., Killakee Mt., Co. Dublin.

(a)



(c)



(b)

Fig. 1. *Ombrophlia obstricta.* (a) Habit sketch × 10, (b) radial section or margin and (c) a portion of excipulum on the flanks of the apothecium × 750.

Entomophthora rhizospora (Thaxter) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 9, p 354, 1891. (*Empusa rhizospora* Thaxter in Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 4, p. 183, 1888.)

Conidiophores branched below, cylindrical, 7-8μ thick, densely crowded and covering the whole body of the insect. Conidia elliptic-fusiform, often inequilateral or slightly curved, 30—41 × 9—11μ, with a slight annular constriction at the lower end, just above the basal papilla. Fig. 2.

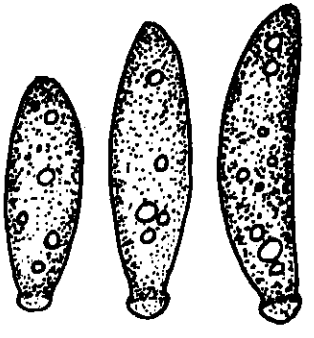


Fig. 2. *Entomophthora rhizospora.* Three conidia × 1000.

On *Phrygania grandis* (Caddis Fly), amongst rushes, Killakee Mt., Co. Dublin.

This distinctive species was described by Thaxter from Caddis flies in North Carolina and Maine, U.S.A. Mr. E. A. Ellis kindly determined the host of the Irish collection.

Peronospora symphyti Gaum. Beitr. Krypt.-Flora der Schweiz 5, Heft 4, p. 173, 1923. On fading leaves of *Symphytum sp.* beside the Dodder, Dublin.

This is one of Gaumann's microspecies and rather doubtfully distinct from *P. myosotidis* de By. The collection is worth noting, however, since it is probably the first made of a *Peronospora* on *Symphytum* in the British Isles. Even if not sufficiently differentiated morphologically to be worth specific rank the *Symphytum* fungus is likely to be a specialized physiological race of *P. myosotidis.*

The undermentioned species, collected on the same occasion, do not appear to be recorded for Ireland:—

Hygrophorus cantharellus Schw. Fr. Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.

Mycena bulbosa Celp. On decayed rushes, Killakee Mountain, Co. Dublin.

The two following species are recorded in the *Clare Island Survey*, 1912, but so far as the writers are aware, do not appear in any subsequent Irish list:—

Crepidotus Phillipsii B. & Br. On decayed rushes, Killakee Mountain.

Naucoria myosotis Fr. (Known from Clare I. and the adjoining mainland, Co. Mayo). On the side of a peat cutting, Killakee Mountain.

The Herbarium, Kew.