

Clavaria Herveyi *n. sp.*

Gregarious or subcaespitose, simple or with a few branches, often compressed or irregular, scarcely one inch high, golden-yellow, sometimes brownish at the apex, flesh white, branches when present short, simple or terminating in few or many more or less acute denticles; spores globose, .0003 in. broad, minutely roughened; mycelium white.

Ground under hemlock trees. Orono, Maine. September.
F. L. Hervey.

Allied to *C. fastigiata* and *C. muscoides* but distinct from both by its more irregular and less branching character and by its larger spores.

Exobasidium Cassiopes *n. sp.*

Attacking the young shoots and all their leaves, thickening and enlarging them; spores oblong, .0005 in. long.

On *Cassiope Mertensiana*. Olympia, Washington. *Henderson.*

The galls are very variable in color, and may be either pinkish, red, purple or whitish purple.

Nidularia candida *n. sp.*

Peridium externally tomentose, white, becoming cup-shaped, within glabrous, snowy-white, the mouth wide, entire; peridiola numerous, .035 to .05 in. broad, lenticular, brown, marked with numerous diverging and intercrossing blackish lines; spores broadly elliptical, .0003 in. long, .0002 broad.

Ground among mosses. Olympia, Washington. July.
Henderson.

All the peridia seen were fully open, and therefore their shape and character when young remain unknown. The size and shape of the native plant are similar to those of *Crucibulum vulgare*. The peridiola are smaller than in that species and of a darker color. The absence of the funiculus places the species in the genus *Nidularia*.

Septoria Peraphylli *n. sp.*

Spots rather large, 2 to 4 lines broad, one or two on a leaf, suborbicular, reddish brown, sometimes with a whitish center above; perithecia epiphyllous, slightly prominent, black, shining; spores subcylindrical, straight or somewhat curved, or subflexuous