

Asci elongato-cylindracei, basin versus longe attenuati, 210—280 μ longi, 19—26 μ crassi. Sporae 8, monostichae, ellipsoideae, hyalinae, laeves, 23—26 μ longae, 14—17 μ crassae. Paraphyses filiformes, sursum incrassatae (ca. 5 μ crassae), interdum ramosae, septatae, hyalinae.

Die Haare der Cupula sind septirt, dunkelbraun, am Grunde mit einer farblosen Zelle.

74. *Peziza aterrима* Sauter ist *Polynema strigosum*.

145. *Peziza Aconiti* Sauter, schon in Rabenhorst's Deutschlands Kryptogamenflora I. pag. 344 beschrieben, ist eine *Pyrenopeziza* im Sinne Fuckel's. Asci anguste clavati, 70—75 μ longi, 5 μ lati; Sporae 8, inordinatae, oblongo-fusoideae, hyalinae, 7—11 μ longae, 1,5 μ crassae.

Die übrigen hier noch genannten Arten sind theils nicht vorhanden, theils unbrauchbar zur Untersuchung.

Repertorium.

G. Limpricht. Ueber *Gymnomitrium adustum* N. v. E.

Separatabdruck aus „Flora“ 1881 No. 5.

Für *Gymnomitrium adustum* N. v. Es. werden in Nees Naturg. d. europ. Leberm. I. p. 120 2 Standorte genannt, nämlich: Salzburger Alpen am Untersberg und Fichtelgebirge, leg. Funck.

Spätere Untersuchungen haben ergeben, dass die Pflanze, welche Funck auf dem Fichtelgebirge sammelte, ein *Sarcoscyphus* ist, und es wurde deshalb, in der Meinung, dass es sich mit der Pflanze vom Untersberge auch so verhalten werde, das *Gymnomitrium adustum* N. v. E. von Spruce in *Sarcoscyphus adustus* Spruce geändert. Herr Limpricht ist es gelungen, an einer Probe der genannten Pflanze vom Untersberge, leg. Funck, nachzuweisen, dass solche wirklich zu *Gymnomitrium* gehöre, wie N. v. Es. angegeben hat. Beide Pflanzen, das *Gymnomitrium adustum* N. v. E. vom Untersberge leg. Funck und der *Sarcoscyphus* vom Fichtelgebirge, welchen Verfasser *Sarcoscyphus Sprucei* Limpr. benennt, zeigen ganz übereinstimmenden Habitus und gleichen einander in der Kleinheit, in der gebräunten bis schwärzlichen Färbung und im paröcischen Blütenstande, überhaupt ist die Ähnlichkeit so frappant, dass nur ein Längsschnitt durch die Becherform schnelle Entscheidung bringt. Ferner: „*Gymnomitrium adustum* N. v. E. ist paröcisch. Antheridien stehen zu 2 und 3 noch in dem Winkel der innern Perichaetialblätter und gewöhnlich haben die Perigonalblätter

am dorsalen Rande noch einen 3ten basalen Lappen. Die fertilen Sprosse entspringen aus der Ventralseite eines oft rothwurzelhaarigen Stämmchens, das Stolonen treibt, und messen 2 und 3 mm. Die dichtangedrückten Blätter sind etwas länger als breit und zu $\frac{1}{6}$ durch einen rechtwinkligen Einschnitt stumpflich 2lappig. Die Blattzellen messen am Rande 0,012 mm, gegen die Mitte 0,018 mm und sind am Grunde bis 0,036 mm l. + 0,018 mm br.; ihre Wände sind entweder rings oder in den Zellecken stark verdickt. Die Kapsel ist rothbraun, ihre Klappen sind 2schichtig und messen bis 0,54 mm l. + 0,36 mm br. Der kurze Kapselstiel zeigt 0,29 mm Diam. und meist 7 Zellreihen zur Ansicht. Die Sporen sind rothbraun, glatt, 0,010 mm, die Schleudern meist 4spirig und der Schlauch ist bei durchfallendem Lichte schwach gelblich.“ —

Der im 57. Jahresberichte der Schles. Ges. p. 313 „Neue und kritische Lebermoose“ von Limpricht beschriebene *Sarcoscyphus confertus* wird zu *Gymnomitrium* gebracht. Ebenso erklärt Verfasser die in G. U. Rab. Hep. eur. No. 616 als *Sarcoscyphus Funckii* vertheilte Pflanze von der Rehalp im Canton Uri für ein *Gymnomitrium*. —

Von der Gattung *Gymnomitrium* werden nun folgende europäische Arten aufgezählt:

1) *G. concinnatum* Corda 1830; 2) *G. obtusum* Lindb. 1879; 3) *G. corallioides* N. v. E. 1833; 4) *G. crenulatum* Gottsche 1863; 5) *G. adustum* N. v. E. 1833; 6) *G. crassifolium* Carr. 1879; 7) *G. confertum* Limpr. 1880; 8) *G. suecicum* Gottsche 1871 und 9) *G. condensatum* Angstr. 1871.

Diese Arten gruppiren sich um 3 Typen: 1) No. 1—4; 2) No. 5—7 und 3) No. 8. —

Da *Gymnom. suecicum* G. von Herrn Breidler in den deutschen Alpen aufgefunden wurde, so fügt Herr Limpricht die Diagnose desselben aus der Flora danica etc. bei, welche folgende ist:

„*Gymnomitrium?* *suecicum* Gottsche,“ *monoicum*; *caule radicellis multis repente, stolonifero, apice fructifero subbulboso* (ut in sect. II *Gymnomitr.*); *foliis imbricatis erectis, rotundato-quadratis, apice emarginatis, praeter striam luteam semilunarem transversalem decoloribus, margine lato hyalino*; *foliis floralibus majoribus, in fructificationis gemmam convolutis, apice emarginatis* (v. *praemorso emarginatis*) *aeque ac involucralibus luteo-zonatis, intimo calyptram apice saepius atropurpuream cingente; amphigastriis nullis; perianthio nullo; capsula valvulis dehiscente externe brunneo-punctata ex cellularum fibra annulari.*“ —

**Thirty-first annual Report on the New-York State
Museum of Natural History. 1879.**

Wir referiren selbstverständlich nur über den botanischen Theil dieses Report, der von Ch. H. Peck erstattet ist und zahlreiche wichtige Notizen über Pilze enthält. Da das Interesse an den Pilzen Nordamerikas mehr und mehr sich steigert, dürfte eine Reproduction der Diagnosen der neuen Arten nicht unwillkommen sein.

Agaricus (Lepiota) cristatellus Pk. Pileus convex, subumbonate, minutely mealy, especially on the margin, white, the disk slightly tinged with pink; lamellæ close, rounded behind, free, white; stem slender, whitish, hollow; spores subelliptical, 0,0002 inch long. Plant about 1 inch high, pileus 2—4 lines broad.

Agaricus (Tricholoma) fumescens Pk. Pileus convex or expanded, dry, clothed with a very minute appressed tomentum, whitish; lamellæ narrow, crowded, rounded behind, whitish or pale cream color, changing to a smoky blue or blackish color when bruised; stem short cylindrical, whitish; spores oblong-elliptical, .0002—0.00025' long. Plant 1'—2' high, pileus 1 broad, stem 2"—3" thick.

Ground in woods. Oct.

The species is remarkable for the smoky or blackish hue assumed by the lamellæ when bruised, and also in drying.

Agaricus (Clitocybe) pinophilus Pk. Pileus thin, convex, umbilicate or centrally depressed, glabrous, moist, pale tan-color, paler or alutaceous when dry; lamellæ moderately close, subarcuate, adnate or slightly decurrent, whitish; stem equal, stuffed or hollow; glabrous or subpruinose, colored like the pileus; spores nearly elliptical, .0002—0.00025 long; odor and taste resembling that of fresh meal. Plant 1'—2' high, pileus about 1' broad, stem 1"—2" thick.

Ground under pine trees. July and August.

Agaricus (Mycena) radicatellus Pk. Pileus thin, campanulate, glabrous, obtuse or subumbonate, whitish, when dry striate on the margin; lamellæ ascending, narrow, close, white; stem firm, glabrous, slender, whitish, deeply rooting; spores subglobose, rough, .0003'—0.00035' long. Plant 1.5'—2' high, pileus 4"—6" broad.

Mossy ground in woods. Sept.

This species is easily known by the long radicular portion of the stem, which penetrates the earth after the manner of *A. radicatus*.

Agaricus (Pleurotus) abscondens Pk. Pure white; pileus compact, convex or slightly depressed on the disk,

glabrous, dry; lamellæ thin, crowded, emarginate, with a decurrent tooth; stem eccentric, curved, stuffed, slightly mealy at the top; spores minute, elliptical, .0002' long, usually with a shining nucleus; odor distinct, farinaceous. Stem about 2' long, pileus 2"—3" broad.

In hollow stumps. Sept.

Agaricus (Clitopilus) albogriseus Pk. Pileus firm, convex or slightly depressed in the center, smooth, pale-gray; lamellæ moderately close, adnate or slightly decurrent, grayish, then flesh-colored; stem solid, colored like the pileus; spores angular, irregular, .0004'— .0005' long, .0003' broad; odor farinaceous. Plant 2'—3' high, pileus 6"—12" broad, stem 1"—2" thick.

Ground in woods. Aug.

Agaricus (Clitopilus) micropus Pk. Pileus thin, fragile, convex or centrally depressed, umbilicate, silky, gray, usually with one or two narrow zones on the margin; lamellæ narrow, close, adnate or slightly decurrent, gray; stem short, solid, slightly thickened at the top, gray, pruinose, with white mycelium at the base; spores angular, irregular, .0004' long, .00025' broad; odor farinaceous. Plant 1' high, pileus 6"—12" broad.

Ground under trees. Aug.

Agaricus (Leptonia) undulatellus Pk. Pileus membranaceous, convex, minutely scurfy, squamulose on the disk, hygrophanous, grayish-brown and striatulate when moist, wavy on the margin; lamellæ rounded behind, nearly free, subdistant, whitish, then tinged with flesh-color; stem slender, glabrous, colored like the pileus, usually curved; spores irregular, .0004' long, .0003' broad. Plant about 1' high, pileus 6"—8" broad.

Decaying prostrate trunks of trees. Sept.

When dry, the pileus is somewhat shining, and the disk a little darker.

Agaricus (Pholiota) squarrosoides Pk. Pileus firm, convex, viscid when moist, at first densely covered by erect papillose or subspinose tawny scales, which soon separate from each other, revealing the whitish color and viscid character of the pileus; lamellæ close, emarginate, at first whitish, then pallid or dull cinnamon color; stem equal, firm, stuffed, rough with thick squarrose scales, white above the thick floccose annulus, pallid or tawny below; spores minute, elliptical, .0002' long, .00015' broad. Densely cæspitose, 3'—6' high, pileus 2'—4' broad, stem 3"—5" thick.

Dead trunks and old stumps of maple. Autumn.

This is evenly closely related to *A. squarrosus*, with which it has, perhaps, been confused, but its different colors and viscid pileus appear to warrant its separation.

Agaricus (Pholiota) limonellus Pk. Pileus thin, convex or expanded, subumbonate, viscid, rough with scattered erect reddish-brown scales, lemon-yellow; lamellæ narrow, close, rounded behind, whitish; stem equal, solid, rough with revolute or recurved scales, pallid or yellowish, smooth above the lacerated annulus, dusted with yellow particles at the insertion of the lamellæ; spores elliptical, .0003'— .00035' long, .0002'— .00025' broad. Plant cæspitose, 2'—3' high, pileus 1'—2' broad, stem 2" —3" thick.

Prostrate beech trunks in woods. Sept.

This is one of our most beautiful species. It is easily separated from its allies by its lively lemon-yellow color, It is allied to *A. flammans*.

Agaricus (Pholiota) vermifluus Pk. Pileus convex or expanded, smooth, white, often tinged with yellow, sometimes areolate-rimose, especially on the disk, the margin decurved, and sometimes floccose-squamose from the remains of the veil; lamellæ close, white, then ferruginous-brown, usually minutely eroded on the edge; stem hollow, striated at the top where it is sometimes thickened, white; annulus lacerated or evanescent; spores ferruginous-brown, .00045'— .0005' long, .0003' broad. Plant 2'—4' high, pileus 2'—4' broad, stem 3" —5" thick.

Fields among oat stubble. Aug.

This species is evidently closely related to *A. præcox*, but its larger size, larger spores, late appearance, etc., induce me to separate it. When moist, the pileus appears to be slightly viscid. It is so liable to the attacks of insect larvæ that it is difficult to dry a specimen before it is badly eaten.

Agaricus (Inocybe) paludinellus Pk. Pileus thin, plane or slightly convex, umbonate, subfibrillose, whitish or pallid; lamellæ narrow, close, whitish then subferruginose; stem slender, equal, colored like the pileus, with an abundant white mycelium at the base; spores subelliptical, nodulose, .0003' long, .0002' broad. Plant gregarious, 1'—2' high, pileus 5" —10" broad, stem nearly 1" thick.

In low grounds and wet places under bushes. Aug.

This species is easily recognized by its pale, umbonate pileus and nodulose spores.

Agaricus (Naucoria) lenticeps Pk. Pileus thin, convex or nearly plane, dingy-ochre or subolivaceous, the disk brown or blackish-brown; lamellæ plane, subdistant,

adnate, with a decurrent tooth, whitish or pallid; stem slender, hollow, paler above and slightly squamulose; spores large, variable in size, .0005'—.00075' long, .0003'—.0004' broad. Plant 1'—1.5' high, pileus 6"—10" broad, stem scarcely 1" thick.

Sandy soil along railroads. Oct.

Agaricus (Hypholoma) hymenocephalus Pk. Pileus thin, fragile, campanulate then expanded, sometimes umbonate, hygrophanous, brown and striatulate when moist, pallid or whitish and radiately rugulose when dry, subatromate, the whitish appendiculate veil soon evanescent; lamellæ narrow, close, dingy then brown; stem slender, brittle, hollow, striate and slightly mealy at the top, white; spores brown, elliptical, .0003' long, .00016' broad. Plant 3'—4' high, pileus 1'—2' broad, stem 1"—1.5" thick.

Ground under alders. Aug.

It belongs to the section *Appendiculati*, and is remarkable for the fragile character of the pileus and stem.

Agaricus (Psilocybe) camptopus Pk. Pileus thin, broadly convex, glabrous, hygrophanous, brown and striatulate when moist, whitish when dry; lamellæ narrow, close, whitish becoming brown; stem equal, smooth, generally curved, slightly pruinose or mealy at the top, with a whitish strigose mycelium at the base; spores elliptical, .00025' long, .00016' broad. Plant about 1' high, pileus 4"—10" broad.

Prostrate trunks of trees in woods. Sept.

This plant bears some resemblance in color to *A. appendiculatus*, but I find no trace of a veil. The stem is solid, and the pileus is even when dry.

Coprinus macrosporus Pk. Pileus ovate, then expanded, rimose-striate, obscurely floccose-squamulose, white, the small even brownish disk squamose; lamellæ crowded, free, white then black; stem glabrous, white, with traces of an annulus near the thickened or subbulbous base; spores very large, elliptical, .0008'—.001' long, .0005'—.00065' broad. Plant caespitose, 2'—3' high, pileus 1'—2' broad, stem 1" thick.

Ground in open fields. Aug.

The prominent characters of this species are the rimose pileus, squamose disk, free lamellæ, and large spores. In its early state it resembles some species of *Lepiota*. It seems to be intermediate between the sections *Atramentarii* and *Micacei*.

Coprinus rotundosporus Pk. Pileus thin, campanulate, whitish or pale cinereus with a thin floccose subpersistent tomentum, even; lamellæ free; stem slightly tapering upward, white; spores subglobose, .0003'—.00035'

long, nearly as broad. Plant 2'—3' high, pileus about 1' broad.

About the roots of trees in woods. Sept.

This species is apparently related to *C. niveus*, and is remarkable for its nearly globose spores. All the specimens seen were old and partly dried, so that the description is not as full as could be desired.

Cortinarius (Phlegmacium) Copakensis Pk. Pileus convex then expanded, often crowded and irregular, viscid, corrugated, pale-ochre, slightly tinged with red; lamellæ sub-distant, broad behind, at first violaceous, toothed or eroded on the margin, the interspaces sometimes veiny; stem equal or tapering upwards, stuffed, silky, whitish; spores broadly elliptical, rough, .0003'—0.00035' long. Plant sub-æspitose, 2'—3' high, pileus 1.5'—3' broad, stem 2"—4" thick.

Ground in woods. Oct.

The pileus when dry is glabrous and shining.

Cortinarius (Phlegmacium) lapidophilus Pk. Pileus at first hemispherical and cinereous, then convex or expanded and tinged with ochre, often crowded and irregular, virgate with appressed fibrils; lamellæ crowded, at first dark violaceous then argillaceous-cinnamon; stem solid, equal or slightly thickened at the base, whitish; flesh of the pileus whitish; spores unequally elliptical, rough, .0003' long, .00025' broad. Plant sub-æspitose, 2'—4' high, pileus 2'—3' broad, stem 3"—5" thick.

Rocky soil in woods. Aug.

Polyporus (Merisma) Beatiei Banning in litt. Pilei few, springing from a common, often tuber-like base, spreading out into a suborbicular mass often a foot or more in diameter, nearly plane above or centrally depressed and imperfectly funnel-shaped, variously confluent and imbricated, sometimes single, subzonate, rough with little radiating elevations or wrinkles, which sometimes form imperfect reticulations towards the base, subpulverulent and strigose-villose in zones or almost evenly scabrous-villose, alutaceous, the margin often irregular and lobed; pores of medium size, decurrent on the stem-like base, unequal, angular, laccrated, toothed and even lamellated, generally about equal in length to the thickness of the flesh of the pileus, subconcolorous; flesh pallid or pale alutaceous, of a firm, but cheesy texture; spores globose, rough, .00025'—0.0003' in diameter, colorless.
„Ground“ in woods.

Polyporus (Inodermei) planus Pk. Pileus thin, coriaceous, plane, suborbicular, about 1' broad, sometimes confluent, dorsally attached, minutely villose or velvety,

brown or brownish fawn-colored, variegated with narrow darker glabrous zones, margin whitish; pores minute, obtuse, short, subrotund, whitish or pallid; flesh pallid.

Dead branches.

This has the colors of *P. scutellatus*, but the thin plane pileus and short pores are so unlike that species that I am compelled to regard it as distinct.

Polyporus (Resupinati) subiculosus Pk. Subiculum widely effused, dense, but soft and downy-tomentose, tawny-cinnamon; pores forming patches upon the subiculum, short, unequal, sometimes slightly labyrinthiform, cinereo-ferruginous, ferruginous-brown when bruised, the dissepiments when young whitish and pruinose-villose.

Creeping over mosses, decaying wood, and even stones, in sheltered places. Oct.

The patches are several inches in extent. The pores have a paler hue than the subiculum, but they become darker when bruised.

Polyporus (Resupinati) semitinctus Pk. Subiculum thin, soft, cottony, separable from the matrix, whitish, more or less tinged with lilac, sometimes forming branching creeping threads; pores very short, unequal, whitish or pale cream-color, the dissepiments at first obtuse, then thinner, toothed on the edge.

Under surface of maple chips. Sept.

This is a soft, delicate species, with meruloid pores, similar to those of *P. violaceus*. The lilac stains appear on the subiculum only.

Polyporus (Resupinati) induratus Pk. Effused, hard, determinate, 1"—2" thick, inseparable from the matrix, almost wholly composed of minute subrotund vesicular pores, yellowish or pale-ochre, the surface slightly pruinose and tinged with flesh-color; the yellowish mycelium or subiculum penetrating the matrix.

Decaying wood.

This species is remarkable for the peculiar character of the pores which form little cells or cavities instead of tubes, so that in whatever direction the mass is cut or broken, the section appears equally porous. Perhaps this character will necessitate the formation of a new genus.

Hydnum sulphurellum Pk. Subiculum thin, effused, definite, sometimes rimose, pale sulphur-yellow; aculei scattered, conical, subobtuse, sometimes compound, colored like the subiculum; spores oblong, slightly curved, .0002'—.00025' long.

Dead branches of mountain maple, *Acer spicatum*. Sept.

The small suborbicular patches are sometimes elongated by confluence. The color is of a clear whitish sulphur hue. The teeth appear like little conical papillæ.

Craterellus dubius Pk. Pileus infundibuliform, subfibrillose, lurid-brown, pervious to the base, the margin generally wavy and lobed; hymenium dark cinereous, rugose when moist, the minute crowded irregular folds abundantly anastomosing, nearly even when dry; stem short; spores broadly elliptical or subglobose, .00025'—.0003' long. Plant simple or cæspitose, 2'—3' high, pileus 1'—2' broad.

Ground under spruce trees. Aug.

In color this species bears some resemblance to *Cantharellus cinereus*. From *Craterellus sinuosus*, it is separated by its pervious stem, and from *C. cornucopioides* by its more cæspitose habit, paler color and smaller spores.

Clavaria fumigata Pk. Stem short, thick, branching from near the base, whitish; branches numerous, forming a dense mass, smoky-ochraceous, sometimes tinged with lilac; tips obtuse; spores .0003'—.0005' long.

Ground in woods. Aug.

The tufts are 4'—5' high and remarkable for their smoky or dingy color.

Clavaria corynoides Pk. Small, simple, clavate; club obtuse, yellowish, or cream colored, gradually narrowed below and losing itself in the short white stem.

Gregarious, about half an inch high.

Damp ground by roadsides. Aug.

Hymenula olivacea Pk. Thin, closely applied to the matrix, olive-green, shining, subviscid, definite or sub-confluent, with a narrow raised margin which is sometimes whitish; spores minute, cylindrical, straight, trinucleate, colorless, .0002' long.

Dead stems of *Eupatorium ageratoides*. Sept.

Lycoperdon glabellum Pk. Subglobose or sub-turbinate, 1'—1.5' broad, sometimes narrowed below into a short stem-like base, furfureous with very minute nearly uniform persistent warts, which appear to the naked eye like minute granules or papillæ, yellow, opening by a small aperture; inner mass purplish-brown, capillitium with a central columella; spores purplish-brown, globose, rough, .0002'—.00025' in diameter.

Ground in copses and in pine woods. Autumn.

The verrucæ or spinules are so minute, that at first sight, they are scarcely visible, the peridium appearing nearly smooth. They persist even in the old and flaccid condition of the plant. The species is manifestly closely

related to *L. atropurpureum*, but that is described as „at first rough with minute spines“, thus indicating that it becomes smooth afterwards. It is also said to be „dingy-rufous“, but our plant is constantly yellow.

Millieria gen. nov. Peridium membranaceous, enclosing numerous minute sporangium-like bodies bearing upon the surface a stratum of spores.

This is a genus of Gasteromycetes, near *Polysaccum*. It is respectfully dedicated to its discoverer. Mr. E. S. Miller.

Millieria herbatica Pk. Peridia oval or ovate-conical, subobtuse, firm, externally minutely warty or mealy-furfuraceous, whitish, inclosing a mass of minute subglobose or slightly angular sporangioles adhering together, black externally, pallid within; spores superficial on the sporangioles, globose, colored, .0005'—.00065' in diameter.

Panicles of *Rhynchospora macrostachya*.

This rare, but interesting fungus resembles in size and color the *Lycoperdon calyptriforme*, but its interior structure is wholly different. The sporangioles appear to be composed of densely compacted or reticulated threads and cellular matter. I have not been able to detect any investing membrane, the spores appearing to rest directly upon the surface to which they give the black color. The peridium does not appear to have been ruptured naturally in any of the specimens. The cavity is only partly filled by the mass of sporangioles.

Physarum ornatum Pk. Sporangia depressed or hemispherical, plane or slightly concave beneath, greenish-cinereous, dotted with small yellow granules, the empty walls whitish; stem short, black or blackish-brown, generally longitudinally wrinkled when dry; columella none; capillitium with numerous yellow knot-like thickenings; spores globose, smooth, violet-brown in the mass, .0004'—.0005' in diameter.

Decaying wood. Aug.

Physarum atrorubrum Pk. Scattered or gregarious, stipitate; sporangia globose, even or somewhat wrinkled, dark-red; stem cylindrical, even, blackish or subconcolorous; capillitium when cleared of the spores whitish, sometimes with a slight pinkish tinge; columella none; spores globose, smooth, dark-brown in the mass, dark-red when separated, .0003'—.00035' in diameter.

Decaying wood. Aug.

The plants are scarcely one line high. The capillitium is very delicate, and when cleared of the spores, the knot-like thickenings are seen to be very small and of a dark-

red color, to which probably is due the pinkish tinge— sometimes observed. A part only of the thickenings are filled with lime granules. The dark-red granules of the sporangium walls are abundant, and appear to form a continuous crust.

Physarum inæquale Pk. Sporangia sessile, subglobose or irregular, sometimes elongated and confluent, red, abundantly dotted with minute scarlet granules; capillitium lemon-yellow; spores brown in the mass, globose or subglobose, smooth, very unequal in size, .0003'— .0012' in diameter.

Decaying wood. Sept.

Didymium eximium Pk. Sporangia subglobose, slightly umbilicate beneath, whitish or subcinereous, mealy with numerous granules; stem slender, erect, even, pallid or subrufescent, blackish at the base; columella orbicular, discoid, dull-yellowish or pallid; capillitium whitish; spores globose nearly smooth, blackish in the mass, .00035'— .0004' in diameter.

Fallen leaves. Aug.

Didymium angulatum Pk. Sporangia delicate, subglobose, whitish, externally mealy with numerous granules and crystals of lime; stem short, whitish; columella subglobose, white or pale yellow; capillitium sparse, delicate, whitish or slightly colored; spores irregular, angular, blackish in the mass, .00035'— .0005' long.

Fallen leaves. Aug.

(Schluss folgt.)

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