

they are so puzzling that I seek in vain for any character by which to distinguish or recognise them.

The *Helix splendida* of the South of France presents six pretty well-marked varieties. 1st. With broad black bands, called the variety of Provence. 2nd. With five narrow bands, which is generally considered as the type. 3rd. With the two inferior (4th and 5th) bands only perfect. 4th. With the fourth band only. 5th. With one white band only,—that which usually accompanies the 4th dark band, which in this variety is corneous and translucent. 6th. Without bands, but slightly flammulated. The third of these I found near the Pont du Gard, but all the rest are common in the neighbourhood of Montpellier.

The *H. nemoralis* is no longer found living near Montpellier, nor within fifty miles, but I discovered a considerable number of them imbedded in the alluvium behind the fortress, which, from their perfect condition, had evidently inhabited that place at some former period.

Nice, April 18th, 1854.

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

[Continued from p. 407.]

730. *Lycoperdon atropurpureum*, Vitt. Mon. p. 42. On exposed pastures. Leigh Down, near Bristol, C. E. Broome.

Peridium perfectly sessile or strongly stipitate, depressed or globose, greyish, when half-grown a little cracked in the centre into polygonal warts, the margin sprinkled with small stellate warts which give it a furfuraceous appearance; when mature dark brown with pale warts, opening irregularly; sometimes there are a few strong warts at the very base. Spores globose, .00025–.0003 inch in diameter, strongly echinulate, capillitium purplish-brown, but sometimes the whole plant has a yellowish-olive tinge and the capillitium is similarly coloured.

In every stage of growth this is easily distinguished from the common puff-balls which it greatly resembles by its large echinulate spores.

731. *Badhamia nitens*, Berk. in Tr. Linn. Soc. xxi. p. 153. On decayed oak branches. Feb. 21, 1851, East Bergholt, Suffolk, Rev. Dr. Badham; Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

732. *B. pallida*, Berk. l. c. On decayed oak branches. March 1, 1851, East Bergholt, Rev. Dr. Badham.

733. *B. fulvella*, Berk. l. c. p. 154. On dead wood. East Bergholt, Rev. Dr. Badham.

These three curious species, together with *Physarum hyalinum*, *P. utriculare*, and *Sphaerocarpus capsulifer*, constitute a distinct genus characterized by the clustered spores, which are at first enclosed in a common sac. For further particulars we must refer to the volume of the Linnæan Transactions quoted above.

734. *Didymium furfuraceum*, (Schum.) Scell. ii. p. 204. On oak branches. Wothorpe, Aug. 23, 1853.

735. *Phoma inophila*, Berk. in Hook. Journ. 1853, p. 40. On planks of maple. King's Cliffe, Nov. 1851.

736. *P. mucifera*, Berk. *l. c.* On elm planks. King's Cliffe, Nov. 1851.

737. *P. ulmicola*, Berk. *l. c.* On elm planks exposed to the weather. King's Cliffe, Nov. 1851.

738. *P. epileuca*, Berk. *l. c.* p. 41. On bleached pine planks. Wood Newton, Dec. 1851.

739. *P. fibricola*, Berk. *l. c.* On ash, oak and elm. King's Cliffe, Nov. 1851.

740. *P. bicuspidata*, Berk. *l. c.* On pine wood. Wood Newton, Dec. 1851.

741. *Diplodia fibricola*, Berk. in Hook. Journ. 1853, p. 42. On Lombardy poplar, King's Cliffe, Nov. 1851.

This is the fungus which was found on the elm plank picked up by Capt. Penny, lat. $76^{\circ} 2' N.$, long. $96^{\circ} W.$

742. *D. oöspora*, Berk. *l. c.* On bleached willow. King's Cliffe, Nov. 1851.

743. *Hendersonia fibriseda*, Berk. *l. c.* p. 43. On birch planks. King's Cliffe, Dec. 1851.

744. *Septoria lituus*, n. s. Peritheciis subcutaneis depressis sporis filiformibus apice curvatis sporophoris paullo excedentibus. On smooth twigs. Penzance, J. Ralfs, Esq.

Concealed by the cuticle which is raised into minute pustules; perithecia depressed. Spores filiform, curved at the apex, $\cdot 0015$ inch long; sporophores filiform, rather shorter.

PLATE XV. fig. 5. Spores on thin delicate sporophores which are attached to the walls of the perithecium.

745. *S. Ralfsii*. Subcutanea; epidermide supra perithecia elevata, centro pustularum albo; sporis rectis multinucleatis. On decayed apples, Penzance.

Forming black irregular patches, dotted with minute pustules, the centre of which is white. Spores straight, oblong $\cdot 00133$ inch long, with about six nuclei.

PLATE XV. fig. 6. Spores highly magnified.

746. *S. salicella*, n. s. Subcutanea; epidermide supra peri-

thecia subglobosa elevata; sporis fusiformibus triseptatis cirrhos rubellos efformantibus.

On branches of willows. Penzance, J. Ralfs, Esq.

Concealed by the cuticle which is obscurely pustulate in consequence of the presence of the subglobose perithecia. Spores ejected in the form of pale pink tendrils, fusiform, $\cdot 00133$ inch long, triseptate.

PLATE XV. fig. 7. Spores highly magnified.

747. *S. insularis*, n. s. Maculis brunneis distinctis, epidermide supra perithecia elevata, centro pustularum albo; sporis filiformibus curvulis.

On half-dead ivy leaves. Penzance.

Forming large definite umber-brown spots which are rough from the presence of the concealed perithecia, with a white spot in the centre of each pustule; spores filiform, slightly curved, $\cdot 0015$ of an inch long.

PLATE XV. fig. 8. Spores highly magnified.

748. *S. Badhami*, n. s. Peritheciis subcongregatis fuscis; sporis clavatis elongatis crassiusculis.

On vine leaves, East Bergholt, Oct. 1853.

Forming little brownish specks on either side of the leaf, consisting of a few subconglomerate perithecia. Spores oblong, clavate, $\cdot 002$ inch long, endochrome sometimes retracted to one end containing a few minute granules: very rarely there are one or two septa.

Septoria Vitis, Lév. is at once known by its dark brown dense patches of perithecia: another species occurs on vine leaves, *S. ampelina*, B. & C., which has filiform curved spores.

PLATE XV. fig. 9. *a.* Sporophores and portion of perithecium; *b.* spores. Both highly magnified.

749. *S. Polygonorum*, Desm. no. 1171. Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

750. *Sporidesmium Lepraria*, Berk. in Hook. Journ. 1853, p. 43; *Lepraria nigra*, Eng. Bot. t. 2409. Abundant everywhere on exposed planks.

751. *Torula Hysterioides*, Corda, Fasc. 1. fig. 139. On poles, Bathampton and Batheaston, C. E. Broome.

Our species is in every respect the plant of Corda, except that he calls the threads "luteoli." In our specimens they have rather a green tinge, though the mass as a whole is black.

752. *Coniothyrium glomeratum*, Corda. In the cracks of elm planks, especially on the medullary rays, King's Cliffe, Nov. 1851.

753. *Phlyctæna vagabunda*, Desm. no. 1624. On dead stems of *Dipsacus sylvestris*, Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

754. *Puccinia truncata*, n. s. Maculis obsoletis; soris oblongis epidermide scariosa cinctis; sporis obovato-oblongis apice truncatis. On leaves of *Iris foetidissima*, Isle of Wight, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Sori oblong, 1 line or more long, brown, surrounded by the scarious epidermis; spores obovate-oblong, even, attenuated below, upper cell abruptly truncate.

755. *Epitea Baryi*, n. s.; *Epitea*, Bary, Brandpilz, tab. 4. fig. 4. On leaves of *Brachypodium pennatum*, Rev. A. Bloxam, Gopsal.

Dr. De Bary's plant is on the leaves of *Lolium perenne*; the cystidia have in general an abrupt globose head, which seems characteristic of the species, which has not been observed previously in Great Britain.

756. *Institale effusa*, Fr. Summ. p. 447; *Ptychogaster albus*, Corda, Fasc. 2. p. 23. tab. 12. fig. 90. About the roots of Scotch fir, Apethorpe, Norths., autumn.

Excellently figured by Corda, whose plant is exactly ours, and which Fries states to be his *Institale effusa*, a species of which the name only has at present been published. It approaches also very closely to *Institale maxima*, Schwein, which differs only in its redder spores, which are however of the same size and form.

757. *Atractium flammeum*, Berk. and Rav. Breve subcylindricum cinnabarinum deorsum album pruinose; sporis longis fusiformibus.

On the bark of living willows, Penzance, J. Ralfs, Esq. It has been found in similar situations peeping up from beneath lichens, by H. W. Ravenel, Esq., in South Carolina.

Scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ a line high, cylindrical, flame-red, pruinose below; head convex. Spores .003 inch long, curved, fusiform, hyaline, with six or more septa seated on long sporophores.

This has just the habit of *Stilbum aurantiacum*, but is at once distinguished by its peculiar spores. Mr. Ravenel in a late communication suspects it to be a state of some *Nectria*.

758. *Helminthosporium sticticum*, n. s. Maculis gregariis punctiformibus nigris; sporis oblongo-clavatis uniseptatis. On decaying leaves of grasses, Batheaston.

Disposed in minute specks, jet-black, threads fasciculate, nodose or irregular; spores .0016 of an inch long, oblong, swollen above, uniseptate.

The punctiform spots, black, not olivaceous hue, and uniseptate spores are the characteristics of this species, which is nearly allied to *H. arundinaceum*. The threads of the latter are coarser, and the habit diffuse.

PLATE XV. fig. 10. *a*. Threads and spore magnified; *b*. spores more highly magnified.

759. *Monotospora megalospora*, n. s. Floccis rectis simplicibus, sporis obovatis magnis lævibus. On the dead bark of a yew-tree, King's Cliffe.

Jet-black. Flocci erect, straight, nearly equal, simple, articulated. Spores terminal, obovate, even, .0014-.00133 inch long.

PLATE XV. fig. 11. *a*. A group of threads with their spores; *b*. spores: both magnified.

760. *Botrytis Jonesii*, n. s. Floccis erectis sursum ramosis; ramis ramulisque divergentibus sæpissime oppositis; ultimis fasciculatis, centrali semper sterili acutissimo; sporis subglobosis echinulatis.

Accompanying *Mucor Caninus* and other moulds on the dung of animals, as on that of dogs and rabbits. Near Woolwich, Mrs. Col. Jones. Wothorpe, Norths.

Flocci erect, tinged with fawn colour, simple below, with a few straight main branches above, mostly at right angles and often opposite. These are again divided once or twice in the same way, the central one being always barren, the others bearing about the middle fascicles of fertile branchlets, each tipped with a subglobose echinulate spore, .0003 inch long.

Drawings of this with several other interesting species were communicated by Mrs. Col. Jones. Original specimens accord precisely with our own. The species is one of the most beautiful and interesting of a very handsome group.

PLATE XV. fig. 12. *a*. Fertile thread; *b*. spores: both magnified.

761. *Rhinotrichum Opuntia*, n. s. Floccis furcatis hic illic turgidis; sporis in ramulis ultimis clavatis transversim seriatis. Near Woolwich, Mrs. Col. Jones.

White. Flocci rather thick, simple below, two or three times forked, slight, swollen here and there; ultimate divisions clavate, beset with transverse rows of globose spores.

The characters of this species are so curious, that we are unwilling to omit it, though we have neither specimen nor description. Mrs. Jones's figures however of those species of which we have specimens are so correct, that we have no hesitation in giving it implicit credence.

PLATE XVI. fig. 13. Portion of plant magnified.

761*. *Papulaspora sepedonioides*, Preuss in Sturm's Deutsch. Fl. heft 30. t. 9. On rice paste on which blood-rain had been propagated, King's Cliffe, Aug. 1853.

This very beautiful mould consists of decumbent, articulate, colourless threads, which produce short, erect branches, each surmounted by a large red cellular body about .0018 inch in dia-

meter. This is all that is figured by Preuss as quoted above, but we have seen the heads studded with oblong erect spores $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0006$ inch long, with their endochrome bipartite or very rarely quadripartite; and if these are truly spores, each individual head presents nearly the structure of an *Epicoccum*. In one instance a spore was observed germinating from the apex.

762. *Oidium Favorum*, n. s. Floccis erectis septatis, sporis flavis brevibus subcylindricis. On honey-comb, near Woolwich, Mrs. Col. Jones.

Flocci erect, white, septate and slightly torulose below, above bearing a few short cylindrical yellow spores. These spores when fallen seem to acquire a septum and then to be gradually attenuated at either end. A new septum is then formed in either division, the whole constituting an irregularly fusiform body.

PLATE XVI. fig. 14. Threads and spores magnified.

763. *O. Balsamii*, Mont. MSS. Candida, articulis doliformibus utrinque angustatis. On the leaves of *Verbascum nigrum*, Wothorpe, Aug. 23, 1853.

This species was sent from Milan by Balsamo to Dr. Montagne, under the name of *Oidium Tuckeri*, but it is a very different species, distinguished by the very peculiar shape of its spores. Their length is about $\cdot 0015$. Balsamo's plant grew on *Verbascum montanum*. No *Erysiphe* has at present been observed in connection with this species. The same species occurs on strawberries, to which it is very destructive. See Gard. Chron. April 15, 1854.

764. *Helvella sulcata*, Afz. On the ground in woods, sent from Andover, 1853.

We have seen a single specimen only of this plant, which seems to be certainly the species of Afzelius, and is remarkable for the regular ribs of the stem and the campanulate pileus.

765. *Geoglossum olivaceum*, P. Leigh Down, Bathford Down and other places near Bath, C. E. Broome, Oct. 1853.

This very rare species seems to be undoubtedly distinct from *G. viride*. Sporidia $\cdot 0006$ inch long.

766. *Peziza sepulta*, Fr. MSS. On the ground, East Bergholt, Nov. 4, 1851.

One to two inches across, globose, clothed with dense woolly fibres, the upper portion often breaking off irregularly and so exposing the disc. Asci cylindrical; sporidia elliptic, with one, two or sometimes several nuclei $\cdot 0009$ by $\cdot 0004$ inch long.

This is very closely allied to *Pez. arenaria*, Osbeck, and *P. arenicola*, Lév. It bears also a close resemblance to the genus *Hydrocystis*, Tul.

767. *Peziza* (Geopyxis) *Cornubiensis*, n. s. Media sessilis

villosa affixa margine tantum libero subapplanata extus subtiliter villosa; hymenio aurantio; sporidiis oblongis asperulis.

On manured ground, Penzance, Mr. Tracey Millett.

Sessile, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, depressed, attached to the soil by villous down; margin free, clothed with delicate obtuse articulate hairs; hymenium orange. Asci subcylindrical; sporidia oblong, $\cdot 0009$ – $\cdot 0007$ inch long.

A very fine species.

768. *P. glumarum*, Desm. no. 1054. On chaff in a farm-yard, Batheaston, Dec. 1852.

The following measurements of the sporidia of *Pezizæ* may be useful:—

P. humosa, $\cdot 0009$ – $\cdot 001$ inch long by $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0005$; the Black-heath plant mentioned in the 'English Flora.'

P. Polytrichi, $\cdot 0007$ – $\cdot 0008$ inch long by $\cdot 0007$ wide. An analysis of this species is given in Pl. XVI. fig. 14*, in consequence of the highly developed paraphyses and the curious processes which they often bear at their side.

P. scutellata, $\cdot 0008$ inch long by $\cdot 0005$ wide.

P. hirta, $\cdot 0009$ inch long by $\cdot 0005$ wide, from Wareham; $\cdot 0006$ inch long by $\cdot 0003$ wide, from Bowood.

P. leucoloma, $\cdot 0008$ inch long by $\cdot 0004$ wide, in the plant so named in 'English Flora.'

P. trechispora, $\cdot 0008$ inch in diameter.

769. *P.* (*Tapezia*) *Piggotii*, n. s. Media mycelio lanoso candido, cupulis subhemisphæricis vel cyathiformibus leviter concavis, hymenio pallide lateritio.

On the plaster ceiling of a cottage, Chelmsford, H. Piggot, Esq.

Mycelium white, downy, but not spreading very widely, running up the base of the hemispherical or cyathiform cups which are about 2 lines broad; hymenium pale brick-red; margin generally acute. Asci cylindrical, paraphyses linear; spores elliptic, with a single, very distinct nucleus, in the centre of which is a bright point, $\cdot 0005$ inch long by $\cdot 0003$ wide.

Allied to *P. argillacea*, Sow. *P. domestica* is a far smaller species, with spores $\cdot 0006$ by $\cdot 0004$ inch.

770. *P.* (*Dasyscyphæ*) *Berkeleyi*, Blox. MSS. Gregaria sessilis, cupulis hemisphæricis furfuraceo-floccosis quandoque pruinosis, hymenio concavo fulvo.

On dead stems of *Umbellifera*, Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Very minute, gregarious, often crowded, hemispherical, with the margin at first strongly inflected, clothed with furfuraceous yellowish flocci. In the younger specimens the orifice is distinctly marked with radiating lines. Hymenium concave, tawny. Asci clavate; sporidia $\cdot 0003$ to $\cdot 0004$ inch long, oblong, subfusiform or cymbiform.

Under the lens the coat consists of very short flocci, intermixed with minute hyaline amorphous scales. We cannot point out any very near ally, except possibly *P. humilis*, Desm. It resembles *P. apala* more closely than any other species with which we are acquainted.

771. *P. (Dasyscyphæ) aspidicola*, n. s. Nivea, sicca subalutacea, stipite brevissimo; cupula concava subhemisphærica extus furfuraceo-floccosa. On dead stems of *Aspidium filix mas*. Orton, Leic., Nov. 1851, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Very minute, gregarious, white, rather buff when dry. Stem extremely short, gradually passing into the subhemispherical cup, which is clothed externally with minute pellucid scales, mixed with a few obscure hyaline flocci. Asci very short and slender. Sporidia $\cdot 0002$ inch long, oblong, subclavate.

Resembling in its investing coat *P. Berkeleyi*, but differing in colour, in the distinct stem, more open disc, and in the more minute sporidia. *P. Aspidii*, Libert, is a more minute species, of a purer more persistent white, and with a more tomentose coat.

772. *P. (Fibrina) siparia*, n. s. Cupulis subsessilibus extus furfuraceis ochraceis, hymenio fuscescente; sporidiis lineari-oblongis curvis.

On decorticated elm branches, Elmhurst, Oct. 1, 1853.

Accompanied by a floccose stratum, which is however possibly not constant. Cup at first subglobose, then cyathiform, scarcely stipitate, but fixed by a broad base with the margin free, externally ochraceous, furfuraceous; hymenium ochraceous, at length brownish; sporidia linear-oblong, $\cdot 00045$ inch long, curved, often with a nucleus at either extremity.

This has at first some resemblance to *P. firma*, but the sporidia of that species are subelliptic, pointed at either end, and $\cdot 0007$ inch long, not to mention other distinctive characters.

773. *P. (Mollisia) micrometra*, n. s. Minutissima sessilis subturbinate villo albo affixa brunneola, ore subcontracto subtiliter striato.

On dead stems of *Juncus*, Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Extremely minute, punctiform, subturbinate, attached by strong villous hairs, smooth above; orifice somewhat contracted, marked with close parallel lines, horn-brown; hymenium plane. Asci clavate; sporidia filiform. A very singular though extremely minute species, to which we can point out no close ally.

774. *Patellaria clavispora*, n. s. Mollis, junior sparsa subglobose, senior expansa subirregularis picea; sporidiis clavæformibus 4-6-septatis. On twigs of privet, Luckram, Wilts., Nov. 4, 1852.

When young nearly globose, in age expanding, pitch-brown, *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 2. Vol. xiii.

somewhat irregular, soft; substance beneath the hymenium paler. Asci cylindric; sporidia elongated, clavate, $\cdot 001$ inch long, 4-6-septate; paraphyses branched, bearing at their tips one or more dark bodies, sometimes arranged like the joints of a necklace.

The fructification of this species is so remarkable that there can be no difficulty in recognizing it, though its external appearance does not differ greatly from that of some other species. In an unpublished species, *T. Ravenelii*, B., there is a similar development of the tips of the paraphyses.

775. *P. livida*, n. s. Gregaria sæpe congesta subhemisphærica sessilis olivaceo-lutea margine albido, extus subtiliter sericea.

Abundant on fallen firs, Gopsal Park, Leicestershire, Dec. 1851.

Minute, gregarious, often crowded, olivaceous yellow, greyish when dry, sessile, hemispherical, fixed by a small point, minutely silky externally, margin dirty white. Hymenium plane. Asci subfusiform, bulging in the centre, often geniculate; sporidia oblong or elliptic, perhaps immature.

This species has a Lichenoid aspect, but has no crust whatever and is certainly undescribed. It resembles in general appearance *Patellaria carpinea*, with which it agrees closely in fruit. *P. rhabbarbarina* also is closely allied.

**Triblidium caliciiforme*, Fr. Summa, p. 369; *Cenangium caliciiforme*, Syst. Myc. On oak bark, Shrewsbury, Rev. W. A. Leighton; Essex, H. Piggot, Esq.

Asci containing four sporidia, varying greatly in length, but sometimes as much as $\cdot 002$ inch.

776. *Abrothallus Welwitschii*, Mont. Ann. d. Sc. Nat. Ser. 3. vol. xvi. p. 79. On *Sticta fuliginosa*, Essex, H. Piggot, Esq.

This curious production is considered by Montagne a Discomycete near *Agyrium*, and by Tulasne a Lichen. We are not in a position to decide so knotty a point, but we have great pleasure in recording the discovery of so curious an object by Mr. Piggot.

777. *Sphæria* (Platystomæ) *fibritecta*, Berk. in Hook. Journ. 1853, p. 43. On bleached larch planks, King's Cliffe, Dec. 1851.

778. *S.* (Caulicolæ) *tritorulosa*, n. s. Subcuticularis semiimmersa subglobosa ostiolo papillæformi ascis elongatis, sporidiis tritorulosis.

On dead stems of *Epilobium hirsutum*, Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

At first covered by the cuticle, then exposed, half immersed; perithecia subglobose with a papillæform ostiolum; asci cylindrical; sporidia oblong, $\cdot 0006$ – $\cdot 0007$ inch long, containing three nuclei, and with two constrictions.

PLATE XVI. fig. 15. Asci and sporidia magnified.

779. *S. (Caulicolæ) Vectis*, n. s. Subcuticularis ostiolo demum nudo; ascis brevibus cylindricis sporidiis oblongis 5-septatis, articulo quarto tumido.

On dead leaves of *Iris foetidissima*, Isle of Wight, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Covered by the cuticle, which is at length pierced by the black ostiolum, sometimes regularly diffused, sometimes forming little pale patches; asci short, curved, cylindrical; sporidia oblong, $\cdot 0001$ inch in length, 5-septate, the fourth joint being much swollen.

PLATE XVI. fig. 16. Asci and sporidia magnified.

**Nectria ochraceo-pallida*, (B. and B.), var. *corallina*. On elder, Gopsal, Rev. A. Bloxam. On elm, King's Cliffe.

Rather smaller than the paler plant and less depressed, but there is so little difference in the fruit that we think it better not to distinguish them.

780. *Nectria Ralfsii*, n. s. Cæspitosa; peritheciis crassis aurantiacis furfure albido dense inspersis, siccis fortiter collapsis; ore obscuro papillæformi; sporidiis elongatis uniseptatis.

On dead branches, apparently of beech. Penzance. Also on furze, of a delicate salmon colour.

Cæspitose. Perithecia orange, globose, but strongly collapsed, when dry covered with whitish furfuraceous scales; mouth generally obscure, sometimes minutely papillæform. Asci clavate, sporidia oblong, elongated, uniseptate, with one or two nuclei in each division, varying greatly in size from $\cdot 0006$ to $\cdot 001$ inch in length. The hymenium is sometimes exposed, apparently from the circumcision of the upper portion of the perithecium.

Allied to *N. cinnabarina*, but presenting many points of distinction, especially in its generally elongated sporidia.

781. *N. Bloxami*, B. and B. Sparsa cinnabarina peritheciis fortiter collapsis subglabris, sporidiis elongatis subfusiformibus quadrinucleatis.

On dead stems of herbaceous plants, Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Scattered, dark cinnabar red. Perithecia nearly smooth, strongly collapsed. Sporidia elongated, subfusiform, quadrinucleate, $\cdot 00065$ inch long.

This species differs from *N. ochraceo-pallida* and its coralline variety, not only in its dark cinnabar hue and collapsed perithecia, but in the far more delicate and shorter sporidia. There is sometimes a single very obscure septum.

781*. *N. inaurata*, n. s. Cæspitosa, peritheciis globoso-depressis quandoque rubro-tinctis fuscis, flavo-pruinosis, ostiolo papillæformi demum impresso nudo atro-fusco; ascis sporidiisque biformibus, aliis clavatis sporidiis minimis innumeris curvulis,

aliis cylindricis sporidiis octonis ellipticis utrinque appendiculatis.

On dead twigs of holly. Shooter's Hill, F. Currie, Esq. Near Bath.

A figure of the asci and sporidia of this curious species will be shortly given in the 'Gardeners' Chronicle.' Similar fruit occurs in *Nectria Cucurbitula*.

782. *Aylographum amplum*, n. s. Peritheciis congregatis congestisve subdepressis furcatis ramosisque. On decaying stems of *Rubi*, Twycross, Rev. A. Bloxam.

Distinguished by the perithecia being crowded together in the most perfect specimens and by their comparatively large size. Those before us are not so perfect as could be wished, but the species is unrecorded, and the genus new to this country.

BLOXAMIA, n. g.

Peridium deorsum persistens, sursum delicatissimum hyalinum evanescens demum excipuliforme; sporidia quadrata tubulis arcte congestis enata. Genus curiosissimum anomalum, *Dichosporio* proximum, asci enim ni fallimur non typici, *Myxormiam* quodammodo in memoriam revocans.

783. *Bloxamia truncata*, n. s. On dead Wych elm, Bath-easton, Feb. 1852.

Perithecia punctiform, often slightly elongated, depressed, with vertical sides, firmer below and persistent, extremely delicate, white and evanescent above. Hymenium consisting of closely packed tubes which produce a row of subquadrate spores, $\cdot 0001$ wide, $\cdot 000125$ long.

This very curious plant in many respects agrees with Nees von Esenbeck's *Dichosporium*, but Dittmar could not have overlooked the tubes in which the spores are generated. We do not regard these tubes as typical asci, but of the same nature as those in *Sporoschisma*, and, if so, it will on the one side be connected with *Conoplea* of Fries, and on the other with *Myrothecium* through *Myxormia*. The spores closely resemble those of *Scopinella barbata* when the light is indistinct, but under a very superior microscope no division is apparent.

PLATE XVI. fig. 17. *a.* Plant, natural size; *b.* magnified; *c.* mass of tubes; *d.* two of the tubes separate; *e.* spores. All but the first more or less magnified.

784. *Antennaria semiovata*, n. s. Floccis fertilibus erectis brevibus ramosis; articulis torulosis lævibus; pycnidiis semiovatis; peritheciis curvis acuminatis. On the leaves of *Filix mas*, near Bath, Sept. 1853.

Clothing the leaves with dense matted felt. Barren threads

creeping, often united into an irregular membrane; fertile erect, generally slightly branched, but sometimes subdichotomous; pycnidia semi-ovate; perithecia curved, acuminate.

It is difficult to say what is a species in this genus, which will ultimately coalesce with *Capnodium*, of which it appears to present one form of fruit. A few curved acuminate perithecia without fruit were scattered amongst the threads.

PLATE XVI. fig. 18. *a.* Threads in various states; *b.* pycnidia; *c.* perithecia. All magnified.

XLIV.—*A Reply to Prof. Sedgwick's Article published in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 2nd Series, No. 76, April 1854.* By Prof. MILNE-EDWARDS.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK having inserted in the Number of your Journal that I have just received (April 1854), an extensive article on certain passages in the 'Monograph of the British Fossil Corals' published two years ago by M. J. Haime and myself, I hope you will allow me to lay my reply before your readers.

Two points are discussed in Prof. Sedgwick's article: the first is relative to the refusal of the loan of fossil corals belonging to the Cambridge Museum; the second to what we considered as being our scientific property, and had seen presented to the public in Prof. M'Coy's last work, without any reference to its origin.

§ I. When some of the Members of the Council of the Palæontographical Society proposed to me the laborious task of describing the Fossil Corals of England, Mr. Bowerbank, Sir H. de la Beche, Mr. Davidson, and some more of my friends, kindly undertook to obtain for me the loan of the necessary specimens. The efforts of those gentlemen were so successful, that I soon received in Paris ample materials for most parts of the intended work: the Corals belonging to the Geological Society, the Museum of Bristol, the collections of Mr. Bowerbank, Mr. Stokes, Sir H. De la Beche, Mr. Searles Wood, Mr. Fred. Edwards, Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Pratt, Mr. D. Sharpe, Mr. Walton, Dr. Wright, Dr. Battersby, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. J. Gray, Prof. Phillips, and several other geologists, were in the most liberal manner placed at my disposal for publication, and I eagerly seize this opportunity to renew my thanks for the aid so afforded to my researches. In order to complete some



Berkeley, M. J. and Broome, C. E. 1854. "XLIII.—Notices of British Fungi." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 13, 458–469. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03745485709495104>.

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