

Alectoria ACH.*Alectoria jubata* (L.) ACH. f. *chalybeiformis* (L.).

Mt. Misery (TH. FR.).

Only a few plants, small, but typical.

Alectoria nigricans (ACH.) NYL.

Mt. Misery (TH. FR.), Irrfärden (TH. FR.), Cape Levin (LID), Tunheim (LID), and between Nordhamna and Kulbukta (TH. FR.).

A considerable number of plants indicate this species to be common in Bear Island. In our Norwegian Finmark it is by far the commonest of the three field *Alectoriae*: *A. ochroleuca*, *A. divergens* and *A. nigricans*.

Curiously enough *Thamnotia vermicularis* has never been recorded from Bear Island. There is no reason to doubt of its presence there.

Blastenia (MASS.) TH. FR.*Blastenia arctica* n. sp.

Mt. Misery ad saxa arenaria (TH. FR.).

Thallus crassitudine variante, subobsoletus usque bene evolutus, mollis, irregulariter rimoso-diffractus, colore pallide flavo-fuscescens vel cinereo-fuscescens.

Apothecia numerosa, diam. 0.3—0.6 (0.7) mm., juniora fusco-ferruginea, plana, margine atro sat crasso integro instructa, demum obscuriora et ultimo subnigricantia, convexa et margine excluso. Discus epruinosis, rugosus. Apothecia gonidiis carentia, biatorina. Hypothecium incoloratum, hymenium 80—90 μ altum, superne flavo-inspersum. Paraphyses cohaerentes, tenues, apice \pm incrassatae, interdum nigro-capitatae, KOH si addito, septatae et apice interdum ramosae visae. Asci saccati, 20—33 μ crassi, octospori. Sporae late ellipsoideae, medio non constrictae, apice rotundatae, polari-dyblastae, loculi parvi septo crasso separati et isthmo distincto connecti. Sporae 14—18 \times 9—12 μ , septum 5—8 μ , vulgo 5—7 μ crassum (sporae e. g. 17 \times 11.5, 17 \times 10.5, 18 \times 10, 16 \times 11, 14 \times 11, 16 \times 12 μ).

Pycnides frustra quaesivimus.

Hymenium J intense et persistenter caerulescens, KOH intense roseum. Thallus KOH immutatus.

It is related to *B. rupestris* on account of its broad spores a. o. characters, but differs from that species by its young ferruginous apothecia with dark thick margin. In *B. rupestris* I have never seen apothecia of that colour and even in young apothecia there is hardly any margin developed, the marginal parts being paler than the disk, not darker.

The thalline colour of *B. rupestris* is very variable, but I have not seen it agreeing with my species. The structure of the thallus is much the same in either species.

Blastenia rupestris (SCOP.) A. ZAHLBR.

Sørhamna (TH. FR.), Mt. Misery (TH. FR.), and between Nordhamna and Kulbukta (TH. FR.).

Evidently abundant on the chalk at Sørhamna; from the other stations it was very scarce. — In Novaya Zemlya perhaps the commonest lichen on chalk.

Blastenia tetraspora (NYL.) TH. FR.

Sørhamna (TH. FR.), Mt. Misery (TH. FR.), and between Kulbukta and Nordhamna (TH. FR.).

A great number of plants proves it to be the same abundant species in Bear Island as in other Arctic countries. In Arctis it substitutes *Bl. leucoraea*.

Caloplaca TH. FR.

Caloplaca amniospila (WBG.) OLIV.

OLIVIER Lich. Eur. II (1909), p. 136 (108).

Sørhamna (TH. FR.).

On drift wood, and evidently scarce, for there was only one plant in the collection.

The apothecium examined contained no spores, but under the hypothecium there were a lot of glomerate gonidia. The species is, accordingly, a *Caloplaca*, not a *Blastenia*.

My own material from Novaya Zemlya is better, and I intend to give a fuller description in my paper on that collection.

Caloplaca bracteata (ACH.) JATTA.

Nordhamna—Kulbukta (TH. FR.).

The material was scarce. It was sterile, as usual in the Arctis.

Caloplaca caesiorufa (ACH.?) A. ZAHLBR.

Lichen caesiorufus ACHARIUS Prodrromus (1798) p. 45 (non 44).

Lecidea caesiorufa ACHARIUS Methodus (1803) p. 71; HUE Lich. Morph. et Anat. (1910) p. 147, fig. 55—57, ubi syn.

Lecanora caesiorufa NYLANDER Addenda Nova, Flora (1880) p. 388; Lich. Fret. Behr. (1888) p. 5, 8, 16, 28, 44, 86; CROMBIE, Mon. Brit. Lich. (1894) p. 378.

Placodium ferrugineum var. *caesiorufa* (NYL.) VAINIO Lich. Cauc. (1899) p. 298; Lich. Pitlekai (1909) p. 66, ubi syn.