Flor. no. 2635.—Sporidia narrowly fusiform, straight or curved, often quadriguttulate, ·0008 in. (·02 m.m.) long.

On stems and leaves of living *Potentilla argentea.* Albany. June. (*Peck. no.* 280.) New York. (*W. W. Denslow, no.* 88.)

BRITISH FUNGI.

By M. C. Cooke.

Since the publication of the "Handbook of British Fungi" a considerable number of additions have been made. Some of these have already been enumerated or described by Messrs. Berkeley and Broome in the "Annals of Natural History;" others we purpose, from time to time, to describe and illustrate, as far as possible, in this Journal. The following belong to the Order *Coniomycetes:*—

Nemaspora grisea. *Corda.* "Grey Nemaspora."

Perithecia simple, fleshy, white; nucleus white; spores oblong, semi-pellucid, white; tendrils greyish-white, sub-diaphanous, short. —*Corda Ic.* iii. *f.* 68. *B. & Br. Ann. N.H. no.* 1B10. *Libert exs. no.* 389.

On dead twigs. Hatton. May 23, 1867.

Protomyces. *Unger.*—Entophytal. Spores simple, aggregated, always immersed; epispore firm, diaphanous; endochrome granulose, coloured; immersed in the matrix.—*Unger Exantheme t.* 5, *f.* 27. *De Bary, Beitrage. Corda Anleitung, p.* 8.

Protomyces Menyanthis. *De Bary.* "Bogbean Protomyces."

Spores aggregated in roundish or confluent patches, immersed in the substance of the leaves, purplish on the surface; spores subglobose, brownish.—*De Bary Brandpilze p.* 19. *Fckl. Sym. Myc. p.* 75. *Fckl. exs. no.* 260. *Cooke exs. no.* 295. *Berk. in Rabh. F.E. no.* 1500.

In leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Protomyces Ari. n. s. "Arum Protomyces."

Spores aggregated in elongated patches in the substance of the leaves and petioles, always covered, globose, simple, brown, endochrome granular, epispore smooth.

In leaves and petioles of *Arum maculatum,* Chichester. May, 1872. (*Dr. Paxton.*)

Æcidium Statices. *Desm.* "Sea lavender cluster cups."

Hypophyllous. Spots subrotund or confluent and irregular, purple; peridia in subrotund circinating clusters, sometimes irregularly disposed on the nerves and petioles, urceolate; margin lacerated, white; spores orange.—*Desm. exs. no.* 132. *Cooke exs. no.* 444.

On leaves and petioles of *Statices.* June—July. Fleetwood, 1859 (*Rev. A. Bloxam*). Walney Island, 1871 (*C. Bailey*). Near Basingstoke, 1871 (*R. S. Hill*). Near Chichester, 1872 (*F. V. Paxton*).

Æcidium Parnassiæ. *Grav.* "Parnassia Cluster Cups."
Hypophyllous. Spots pallid; peridia in subrotund patches, irregularly disposed, tawny yellow, between urceolate and concave, the margin thick and nearly entire; spores pallid.—*Duby. Bot. Gall.* ii. *p.* 904.

On leaves of *Parnassia palustris*. Near Glasgow (*Dr. Greville*). The original specimen is in the Edinburgh Herbarium.

LICHENOLOGICAL MEMORABILIA.—No. 1.

By the Rev. W. A. Leighton, B.A., F.L.S., F.B.S. Ed.

Pilophoron fibula. *Tuck.*

This very interesting lichen, which until lately was supposed to be confined to the White Mountains in North America, has been constantly confounded with *Stereocaulon condensatum*, Ach.; but is readily distinguished by the differences in the spores, those of the former being ellipsoid and simple, and those of the latter fusiform, 3-7-septate. I have myself repeatedly gathered it throughout the Snowdonian district, Nant Francon, the Glyders, Avan Mowddy, and in other parts of North Wales, where it occurs in some abundance; but requires careful observation to detect it, from its close growing habit and the minuteness of its fructification. Dr. Nylander, in the appendix to his "Lichenes Lapponicæ Orientalis," mentions it as found by M. Th. Simming at Dianovagora, near Lake Onega. And in looking over some lichens in the herbarium of Mr. Horatio Piggot, of Tunbridge Wells, I detected a remarkably fine specimen with magnificently developed fructification, under the name of *St. cereolinum*, which he had collected near the Cuchullin Hills, near Sligachan, Isle of Skye, Scotland. If carefully searched for it may be, no doubt, detected in Alpine and sub-Alpine regions throughout the world. Most of English and Scotch localities given for *St. condensatum* and *cereolinum* will, on more careful research, prove referable to *Pilophoron fibula*. See Leight. Lich. Fl., 2nd ed., pp. 469 and 470.

Morocco Lichens.

Dr. Hooker, of Kew, placed in my hands for examination and determination the lichens which he collected in his expedition to Morocco and the Atlas Mountains, in May, 1871. Though few in number they are very interesting, especially from the locality from whence gathered.

They are as follows:—

Cladonia endiviæfolia, Fr. Tangier and Tetuan, North Morocco.

Alectoria cana, Ach. Beni Hosmar, Tangier, and Tetuan, North Morocco.

Ramalina calicaris, Fr. Tangier and Tetuan, and Ain-el-Hadjar, North Morocco.