

submitted, may be sent with packages of botanical specimens without subjecting them to a higher rate of postage.

JAMES H. MARR,
For First Ass't P. M. General.

RHODE ISLAND PLANTS.—I have to report the finding of *Aster color*, L., at S. Kingston, R. I., by Miss Barstow, of Providence, and of *Aster Herveyi*, Gray, at Tiverton, R. I., by Prof. C. S. Sargent, of the Harvard Arboretum. They are good additions to our peculiar flora.—W. W. BAILEY.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, BY CHAS. H. PECK.—STEMONITIS MORGANI.—Plants crowded, growing from a well-developed hypothallus, one-half to two-thirds of an inch high; sporangia cylindrical, three or four times the length of the stem; stem black, shining, prolonged as a columella nearly to the apex of the sporangium; meshes of the capillitium very large, the knots sometimes thickened and subtriangular; spores violet-brown, globose, .0003 of an inch in diameter, with a slight ferruginous tint in the mass.

Decaying vegetable matter. Ohio. *A. P. Morgan*. Pennsylvania. *W. Barbeck*.

Externally this species closely resembles *S. fusca*, from which it seems necessary to separate it because of its paler slightly ferruginous-tinted spores and the very large surface meshes of its capillitium. The spores are larger and in the mass considerably darker than those of *S. ferruginea*.

CONIOTHYRIUM MINUTULUM.—Perithecia minute, .0045-.0055 of an inch broad, scattered, subglobose or depressed, black; spores minute, oblong-ovate or elliptical, colorless, .00015-.00016 of an inch long, about .00008 of an inch broad.

Whitened decorticated surface of hard wood. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle*.

The perithecia are so minute that they are scarcely visible to the naked eye. The upper part of the perithecium ruptures irregularly and at length falls away leaving the lower part sunk in the matrix.

This and the other Vermont species here described were collected by Mr. Pringle, but communicated to me by *Mr. C. J. Sprague*.

LEPTOTHYRIUM CHROMOSPERMUM.—Spots none; perithecia amphigenous, scattered, orbicular, membranous, easily separating from the matrix, wrinkled when dry, black, about .015 of an inch broad; spores numerous, regular, elliptical, colored, .00045-.00055 of an inch long, .00035-.0004 of an inch broad.

Living rose leaves. Ohio. *T. Taylor*.

The perithecia are easily scraped from the leaf by the blade of a pen-knife. The base is margined by a thin colorless membrane which comes off with the perithecia. The spores in the mass have a pale yellowish-brown color.

PHOMA ALBISTRATA.—Perithecia minute, .007-.008 of an inch broad, seated on a thin whitish crustaceous stratum, scattered, conical or subglobose, nearly free, easily separated from the matrix, black;

spores ovate-elliptical, slightly colored, binucleate, .0002-.0003 of an inch long, .00016-.0002 of an inch broad.

Bark of arbor-vitae. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle.*

This fungus is sparingly accompanied by a *Sphaeria* to be hereafter described. I am not sure that the whitish crust belongs to or has anything to do with the fungus. Its presence may be accidental but it occurs in all the specimens before me. The spores are brownish in the mass.

PHOMA COLORATA.—Perithecia minute, .006-.008 of an inch broad, nearly free, hemispherical or subconical, sometimes depressed when dry, black; spores minute, broadly elliptical, simple, colored, .0002-.00025 of an inch long.

Surface of wood. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle.*

This species is closely related to the preceding one but is accompanied by no whitish crust and the spores are smaller, more highly colored and destitute of nuclei. They are brown in the mass. The perithecia grow intermingled with species of *Patellaria*.

SEPTORIA CONSOCIA.—Perithecia minute, .0025-.003 of an inch broad, closely gregarious, amphigenous, black; spores filiform, nearly straight, .0006-.0008 of an inch long.

Living or languishing leaves of Seneca snake root, *Polygala Senega*. Michigan. *V. M. Spalding.*

The perithecia manifest a tendency to grow in groups or clusters. They are associated with a species of *Æcidium*.

SEPTORIA IRREGULARE.—Spots small, angular, often confluent, at first yellowish above, then reddish-brown with a narrow darker border, brown or grayish-brown beneath; perithecia hypophyllous, sometimes amphigenous, irregular, black; spores numerous, filiform, colorless, .0012-.0018 of an inch long.

Living leaves of poison sumach, *Rhus Toxicodendron*. Illinois. *J. Wolff.* Communicated by *S. A. Forbes.*

This is clearly distinct from *rhoidis* B.&C. in the spots, perithecia and spores. The latter sometimes appear as if obscurely uniseptate.

DISCELLA VARIABILIS.—Perithecia orbicular oblong or hysteroform, rupturing irregularly and revealing the pallid or blackish disk, black; spores elliptical-oblong, colorless, .0003-.0004 of an inch long, about .0016 of an inch broad.

Decorticated surface of wood. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle.*

When moist the perithecia open more widely and then by reason of the toothed margin the orbicular ones resemble species of *Phacidium*. The elongated ones resemble species of *Hysterium* or *Triblidium*. They are often partly concealed by the overlying fibers of the wood.

SPORIDESMIUM MINUTISSIMUM.—Spores irregular, multicellular, opaque, without any distinct base, generally subglobose or broadly elliptical, .0005-.00065 of an inch long. collected in minute, scattered black tufts which are .004-.005 of an inch in diameter.

Whitened surface of decaying wood. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle.*

ÆCIDIUM JAMESIANUM.—Spots suborbicular, yellowish-green; peridia mostly hypophyllous, rarely amphigenous, loosely clustered, pustuliform, opening by a small aperture; spores subglobose, .0008-.001

of an inch in diameter, orange-yellow, with a thick hyaline epispore.

Living leaves of *Asclepias Jamesii*. New Mexico. T. S. Brandegee. Communicated by E. A. Rau.

This species is quite distinct from *A. Brandegei* which also occurs on *Asclepias* leaves.

LECYTHEA MACROSORA.—Sori amphigenous, large, pulvinate, yellow, surrounded by the ruptured epidermis, often crowded or confluent; spores obovate or subglobose, rough, .0006-.0008 of an inch long; paraphyses smooth, capitate, the globose or obovate head .001-.0012 of an inch long.

Living leaves of *Epilobium tetragonum*. Colorado. T. S. Brandegee. Communicated by E. A. Rau.

SOROSPORIUM ATRUM.—Spore balls very unequal, .0006-.0016 of an inch in diameter, polymorphous but most often subglobose, composed of a few or many spores according to the size, compact, separating with difficulty into their component spores, black; spores subglobose, minutely granular, .0003-.0005 of an inch in diameter.

Perigynia of *Carex Pennsylvanica*. Colorado. M. E. Jones.

The fungus fills the perigynia with its black dusty mass of spore balls. It was found in June at an altitude of about 6000 feet.

CHEIROMYCES TINCTUS.—Scattered, black, erumpent in minute hysteriiform chinks; spores with two to five divisions, .0005-.0008 of an inch long, one to three septate, often a little constricted at the septa, tinged with blue.

Decaying wood. Vermont. C. G. Pringle.

In external appearance this resembles very closely *C. Beaumontii*, B.&C., of which Dr. Curtis distributed specimens but of which I have seen no description. In it the spores are smaller, of a brown color and destitute of septa. The blue color of the spores in the present species is clearly seen when the fungus is moistened and crushed on the side of the microscope.

PEZIZA SPONGIOSA.—Cups large, one inch or more broad, concave or infundibuliform, thin, soft, externally black, the hymenium blackish brown, becoming porous when old; stem short, slender, black; asci cylindrical; spores uniseriate, globose, smooth, granular within and often uninucleate, .0005 of an inch in diameter; paraphyses filiform, colored, circinate or uncinat-curved at the tips.

Ground under fir trees. Near the summit of Mt. Mansfield, Vermont. May. C. G. Pringle.

The hymenium in all the specimens is porous or spongy. I am not sure that this character exists in the young and fresh plants. It sometimes occurs in *Peziza badia*. The description was derived from dried specimens and the colors may not accurately correspond to the hues of the fresh plant. The globose spores and colored paraphyses with hooked tips are distinguishing characters of the species. It belongs to the section Cupulares.

PHACIDIUM SPARSUM.—Perithecia minute, .014-.02 of an inch broad, few, scattered, black, with a few blunt teeth and a black disk; asci short, clavate; spores crowded, oblong, sometimes slightly narrowed toward one end, colorless, .0005-.0006 of an inch long, about

.00016 of an inch broad; paraphyses filiform, often longer than the asci.

Decaying wood. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle*.

This fungus is easily overlooked by reason of its small size and scattered mode of growth. The marginal teeth are sometimes obsolete and then the plant looks like a *Triblidium*.

STICTIS FULVA.—Receptacle erumpent, slightly margined, thin, orbicular or oblong-elliptical, about one line long, pale tawny or subochraceous; asci subcylindrical; spores nearly colorless, oblong-elliptical, .0006–.0008 of an inch long, .00025–.0003 of an inch broad, sometimes containing one or two nuclei; paraphyses filiform.

Decaying wood. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle*.

This fungus belongs to the subgenus *Propolis* as indicated by its dusky-appearing hymenium. It is very closely related to *S. versicolor*.

DIATRYPE ANGULARE.—Stroma small, scarcely one line broad, erumpent, externally black or blackish-brown, within slightly reddish-brown; perithecia large, few, one to six; ostiola very prominent, angular, compressed or pyramidal, asci cylindrical; spores large, uniseriate, uniseptate, colored, oblong or elliptical, obtuse, very variable in length, .0011–.0022 of an inch long, .0006–.0007 of an inch broad.

Bark of bass wood, *Tilia Americana*. Vermont May. *C. G. Pringle*.

The stroma does not penetrate to the wood. The very prominent angular ostiola are often arranged in such a manner as to give a radiate-sulcate appearance to the upper part of the stroma. The spores are black in the mass and the longest ones are sometimes slightly narrowed in the middle.

SPHÆRIA ALTIPIETA.—Perithecia minute, subglobose, immersed, black; ostiola emergent, subconical or cylindrical, nearly as long as the perithecia; asci cylindrical; spores uniseriate, oblong, colored, .00065 of an inch long, about .0002 of an inch broad, hyaline at one end, uniseptate near the other.

Decaying wood. Mt. Washington. *C. G. Pringle*.

The perithecia sometimes occur in long lines. When young the spores are colorless, but they soon become colored, except at one end, and contain two nuclei. Finally a septum is formed near the colored end of the spore. The species should be referred to the *Ceratostomæ*.

SPHÆRIA LICHENALIS.—Perithecia scattered, minute, .008–.011 of an inch broad, subhemispherical, erumpent, black; ostiola papilliform; asci oblong elliptical; spores crowded, oblong, multiseptate, fenestrate, greenish-yellow, .0014–.0016 of an inch long, .0004–.0005 of an inch broad.

Bark of Birch trees. Vermont. *C. G. Pringle*.

The perithecia occupy a discolored spot which gives a lichenose aspect to the fungus. Sometimes two or three are seriatly crowded or confluent, in which case they present a hysteriiform appearance to the naked eye. The species, though peculiar in its habitat, may be referred to the section *Pleospora*.



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