

New mosses of North America. III-IV. Renauld and Cardot [Botanical Gazette XV, pages 39-45 and 57-62].—In these numbers the authors describe 13 new species and 14 new varieties. We are not qualified to criticise all these additions, not having been favored with specimens: but of *DICRANELLA LANGLOISII* we have a piece of the type from M. Cardot and abundant specimens from A. B. Langlois and we find a distinct inverted annulus.

DIDYMODON HENDERSONI was evidently described from old imperfect specimens, like ours collected March 14, 1885, by L. F. Henderson. These show the young pedicels with a few immature capsules and the old fruit of the previous season. In the former the pedicels are "paler," but in the old ones they are quite as dark as in *D. luridus*. The average size of the capsules is in excess of ours, which measure one to two mm. in length. The drawings seem to have been made from the young green leaves at the tips of the fresh branches, whereas the older brown ones on the stems of the previous year do not show such triangular, blunt apices and have a prominent dark brown percurrent costa not ceasing below the apex as figured.

COSCINODON RENAULDI. M. Cardot fails to state that I sent him at his own request from the Austin herbarium Mrs. Roy's Colorado specimens, telling him that they are labeled *Grimmia Raui* in Austin's own hand. I have since seen specimens from E. A. Rau which agree with those in Austin's collection; they are labeled "No. 28, Colorado specimens *Grimmia Raui*." They are the ones drawn by E. A. Rau at the time the description was published. The original drawings, in our herbarium, are marked "leaves throughout chlorophyllose, except the excurrent costa or tip, peristome examined rather young." The teeth are drawn almost entire or slightly perforate. What Austin probably meant when he said "*costa valida sub apice finiente*" [Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vi. 46] was, that the green portion of the costa and the leaf cease before reaching the apex, i. e., the hyaline point is decurrent and above the green, careful focusing is required to see the costa, whereas, below, it is very heavy. The types show all stages of perforation of the teeth, from those nearly entire to others which are divided into three slender, entirely separate portions.

I am quite in sympathy with the editorial in the March number, and think "the righteous, conservative systematist" will have to do some "boiling down" and "weeding out" in the future. We doubt not that American bryology will profit by rigid comparison with European species, but our collectors are at fault in contributing insufficient material, too often sterile and imperfect; and the European bryologists in being too independent of American collections and students.—ELIZABETH G. BRITTON, *Columbia College Herbarium, New York.*



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