

usually much smaller than the terminal ones; flowering peduncle 6 mm. long (or longer?), in fruit 1.5–2 cm. long, enlarged below the calyx; sepals lanceolate, caducous before maturing of the fruit; corolla orange-yellow, less than 1 cm. broad; fruit minutely pubescent, splitting into 10 1-seeded bony cocci, each with 2–4 very short obtuse tubercles or excrescences on the back, the persistent style 1–2 mm. long, very short and obtuse.

Mesa near Las Cruces, New Mexico, alt. 3900 feet. Collected by E. O. Wooton, August 12, 1895.

"New Mexico" C. Wright, no. 912, 1851, in Herb. Columbia University?

A species intermediate between *K. Californica* and *K. maxima*. It has the leaf form and general appearance of the latter species, the small flowers (though of a darker orange-yellow) and the caducous sepals of *K. Californica*. The specimen of Wright's collection, referred to above, is probably this species, but is too immature for certain determination; the young fruit has the short stout obtuse style which is one of the prominent characters of *K. brachystylis*.

To this species may possibly be referred a specimen from Guaymas, Mexico, collected by Dr. Edward Palmer, no. 107, 1887, and catalogued by Dr. Watson as *Tribulus maximus* var. in Proc. Am. Acad. 24:43, but the fruit is too young for entirely satisfactory comparison.

New West Indian Fungi.

By J. B. ELLIS AND F. D. KELSEY.

The species here described were collected by Mr. A. E. Ricksecker, in the Island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, January and February, 1896.

ASTERINA COLUBRINAE Ell. & Kelsey.

On leaves of *Colubrina reclinata*, no. 26.

Hypophyllous. Perithecia scattered, superficial, discoid, orbicular, grayish black, 200–275 μ diam., without any distinct mycelium; asci obovate, short-stipitate, 18–21 \times 14–15 μ , without paraphyses, 8-spored; sporidia irregularly arranged, clavate, oblong, uniseptate, only slightly constricted, hyaline, 7–8 \times 2–2½ μ .

Very near *A. stomatophora* E. & M. but perithecia larger and lacking the reticulate margin and asci, and sporidia somewhat smaller.

HYPOSPILA CORDIANA Ell. & Kelsey.

On leaves of *Cordia collococca*.

Perithecia sunk in the parenchyma of the leaf, small, globose, covered by a black suborbicular thin stromatic shield $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter or less. These black stromatic specks are concentrically arranged and seated on pale yellowish bullate indefinite spots about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. diameter on the upper side of the leaf; asci clavate-cylindrical, short-stipitate, 8-spored (paraphysate?), $70-80 \times 10-12 \mu$; sporidia biserial, fusoid, 3-4-nucleate, greenish-hyaline, $15-20 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4 \mu$, mostly a little narrower and pointed below. No septa were seen but the nuclei indicate 3 septa, when mature.

The perithecia are very imperfect, hardly more than mere cavities, so that the fungus might with reason be referred to *Phyllachora*. Sometimes two or even three perithecia are covered by the same stromatic shield.

PUCCINIA VERNONIAE Cke. Grev. 10: 126.

On leaves of *Vernonia* sp.

II. Sori hypophyllous, rusty brown, $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diameter, scattered, or collected on pale yellowish spots, visible on both sides of the leaf; uredospores subglobose, $20-22 \mu$, or elliptical, $22-27 \times 20-22 \mu$, subtubercular-roughened, pale brown; teleutospores oblong-elliptical, $40-50 \times 20-22 \mu$, only slightly constricted, epispore smooth and almost colorless, scarcely thickened above, but mostly with a narrow papilla which is often prolonged into a hyaline spike-shaped appendage $5-6 \mu$ long, appearing like the remains of a broken pedicel.

Whether this is really *P. Vernoniae* Cke. cannot be certainly known from the imperfect description in Grevillea.

AECIDIELLA Ell. & Kelsey, n. gen.

Differs from *Aecidium* only in its uniseptate spores.

AECIDIELLA TRIUMFETTAE Ell. & Kel.

On leaves of *Triumfetta*, sp.

Spots light brown, 2-3 mm. diam., with a pale light yellow shaded border; pseudoperidia crowded on the spots, hypophyllous, short-cylindrical, rounded at the top, then truncate with the margin subentire, the component cells oblong or elliptic-oblong,



Ellis, Job Bicknell and Kelsey, Francis Duncan. 1897. "New West Indian fungi."
Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 24, 207–209.

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