have augmented; when there are two, one of them is always smaller than the other. The rest of the protoplasm is hyaline or very finely granulated; then the entire protoplasm presents a mass of greasy granulations smaller than the primitive clots which have disappeared, and the conidium gives birth to a germinative filament, more rarely at the opposed poles. Often it appears that it gives birth to a secondary conidium, the budding produced by it swells, and is slightly constricted at the point where it emerged from the mother conidium, but before it detaches itself, the spherical budding gives birth to the germinative filament. I cannot follow its length beyond 120 mm. At this moment, it has only once presented to me a partition; the protoplasm which fills it is granular, but does not appear very rich, which may be perhaps attributed to the artificial medium in which the conidia germinated; its medium diameter is 0.003 mm.

[The excellent plates which accompany this work are almost necessary to understand the text; this also depends very much on the context for complete lucidity. The whole work will amply repay a careful perusal.]

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SOME NEW JERSEY FUNGI.

By M. C. Cooke and J. B. Ellis.

(Plate 68.)

2297. Hypoxylon serpens. Fries.—On Acer rubrum, Newfield, New Jersey, as also the following are all from the same locality.


2299. Hysterium Viticolum. C. & P.—On Rubus. This appears to be the same species as that found in New York on Vitis (fig. 9).


2301. Patellaria atrata. Fr.—Fruit not mature. On oak limbs.


Cupulæformis, flavo-viridis, margine atris. Sporis ovatis, oblongis, vel pyriformibus, atro-brunneis. (Fig. 5—a, natural size; b, section; c, spores.)

Resembling a minute Peziza, scarce 1 m.m. broad, greenish-yellow and barren in the centre, with a black margin of ovate, oblong, or pear-shaped, multicellular spores, on short articulated pedicels.
In company with the above was the following singular and interesting fungus, which clearly belongs to the Discomycetes, and is referred, with some hesitation, to the genus *Hæmatomyces*:

**Hæmatomyces vinosus.** C. & E.—On decorticated oak.

Sparsus, subglobosus, demum depressus, sinuato-gyrosus, sub-cerebrinus, immarginatus, atro-vinosus; ascis late clavatis; sporidiis biseriatis, elongato-ellipticiis, multiseptatis, muriformibus, fuscis. (Fig. 10—*a*, individual magnified; *b*, section; *c*, asci and sporidia.)

Not more than a line broad; when dry resembling a rugose *Patellaria*, when moist sub-tremelloid, globoso-depressed, marked with gyrose furrows, dark-vinous. Asci broadly clavate; sporidia elongated-elliptic, biseriate, multiseptate, and muriform, brown (0.045–0.05 × 0.018 m.m.)

2304. *Diplodia longispora.* C. & E.—In company with an immature *Sphæria* on decorticated oak (*Quercus coccinea*).

Sub-gregaria, semi-immersa, atra; sporis elongatis, uniseptatis, brunneis.

Perithecia rather small, and semi-immersed; spores unusually long and narrow (0.03–0.035 × 0.007 m.m.)—fig. 7.

2305. *Sphæria botryosa.* Fries.—On oak wood.

2306. *Aspergillus maximus.* Link.—On dead twigs, running for several inches, and forming a dense brown woolly stratum.


Immersa, sparsa; peritheciis minutis, subglobosis, nigris, ostiolo brevi; ascis late clavatis; sporidiis congestis, subfusciformibus, 5-7 septatis, constrictis, rectis vel curvulis, brunneis (fig. 1).

Immersed in the wood, with the punctiform ostiola alone visible; asci broadly clavate; sporidia fusiform, 5-7 septate, straight, or curved, brown (0.04–0.045 × 0.008 m.m.)


2311. *Diatrype Duriæi.* Mont.—On maple twigs. Differing from Thumen's Myc. Un. No. 275, which is not the species of Montagne or Berkeley and Curtis (fig. 8).

2312. *Diatrype Duriæi.* Mont.—On *Nyssa*.


2315. *Peziza* (*Patellea*) *macrospora.* Fckl.—On oak chips.


Immersa, sparsa. Peritheciis minimis, ostiolo brevi, compresso, minutis; ascis clavatis; sporidiis lanceolatis, 7-septatis, vix centro constrictis, brunneis.

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