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EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

All the specimens are in the Geological Department, British Museum (Natural History). The photographs are by Mr F. W. Edwards.

- Fig. 1. *Phragmothyrites eocaenica* sp. n. Group of thyriothecia. $\times 80$. Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 2. *Phragmothyrites eocaenica* sp. n. A single thyriothecium. $\times 380$ (the largest observed). Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 3. *Phragmothyrites eocaenica* sp. n. Another thyriothecium. $\times 380$. Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 4. *Phragmothyrites eocaenica* sp. n. Two thyriothecia at an earlier stage of development. $\times 380$. Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 5. *Phragmothyrites eocaenica* sp. n. A stigmocyst. $\times 540$. Slide V. 14846b.
- Fig. 6. *Phragmothyrites eocaenica* sp. n. Group of stigmocysts beginning to grow. $\times 540$. Slide V. 14846a.
- Fig. 7. Presumed ascospore of *Phragmothyrites eocaenica* sp. n. $\times 540$. Note the delicate hyphae at each end. Slide V. 14846b.

A SINGULAR CORDYCEPS FROM STEPHEN ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

By G. H. Cunningham, Wellington, N.Z.

At the north-west extremity of Cook Strait, about three miles from D'Urville Island, the nearest land, lies Stephen Island, a small area one and a quarter miles in length and rising to a height of 900 feet above sea level. The island is for the most part open tussock country with, in the more sheltered localities, a few isolated patches of wind-swept forest.

Although only 370 acres in extent Stephen Island rejoices in the possession of a somewhat unique fauna. Here are found the tuatara, *Sphenodon punctatus* Gray, which occurs in thousands and appears to be slowly increasing in number; *Deinacrida rugosa* Buller, a huge weta, found in only one other locality; a Discoglossid frog, *Liopelma hamiltoni* McCulloch, a recently discovered species confined to this island, where its habitat appears to be the crevices under large boulders; and a now extinct wren, *Traversia lyallii* Roths.

With the single exception of the *Cordyceps* described below, the flora possesses no peculiar features, as there are no endemic species.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

- Fig. 1. Photograph of *Cordyceps Kirkii* sp. nov. showing gregarious stromata. About twice nat. size.
- Fig. 2. Imago of *Deinacrida rugosa* Buller, female specimen. Nat. size.
- Fig. 3. *a.* Section through fertile portion of stroma, showing arrangement of perithecia. $\times 6$ diam.
- b.* Section showing superficial perithecia. Note thick apices of perithecia. $\times 30$ diam.
- c.* Ascus showing capitate apex.
- d.* Secondary spores. $\times 1000$.
- Photographs by E. Bruce Levy. Drawings by E. H. Atkinson.

Cunningham, G H. 1922. "A singular Cordyceps from Stephen Island, New Zealand." *Transactions of the British Mycological Society* 8, 72–75.

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