Clarke, showed that this plant was referrable to N. crassum, but that it had been highly altered by crystallization.[1] More recently, material collected by Prof. C. S. Prosser from the Hamilton group of New York, furnished specimens much more perfectly preserved, but yet much altered by crystallization.[2] From this it is to be observed that the excellent state of preservation of the material now at hand, affords excellent opportunities for verification of the previous diagnoses.

The cells of the Medulla are large, ranging from 40 μ.–62 μ. broad, but are chiefly rather uniform in size, and average about 56 μ. in diameter. This, it will be observed, is rather larger than observed in former specimens of this species, which showed a range of 23 μ.–46 μ. in one case[3] and 32 μ.–39 μ. in another.[4]

The entire structure is rather lax—not so much so as in N. laxum and N. Ortoni, but closely comparable with previous specimens of N. crassum. Medullary spots are numerous and irregularly distributed. They are of an irregularly rounded or oblong form, and appear to range from 174 μ. to 261 μ. in diameter. Here and there they seem to have undergone exceptional alteration leading to the formation of spherical cavities about 436 μ. in diameter. They are, however, in most cases, occupied by a somewhat loose plexus of hyphæ having a somewhat variable diameter, ranging upwards from 4.68 μ.—similar in general character and size to the hyphæ lying between the large cells of the medulla.

Even without the aid of a magnifying glass, a certain concentric structure with broad zones is apparent in the transparent section, but this is by no means as clearly defined as in N. Logani. Under a magnifying power of moderate strength, this appearance entirely disappears,

1 l. c. VII., iv., 25.
2 Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., XVI., 116.
3 Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., XVI., 116.
4 Trans. R. Soc. Can., VII., iv., 20–23, 29.