

the back in the upper part. Capsule curved, not striate. Pedicel red, short. Described from specimens found by Dr. G. M. Dawson at bottom of canyon below the bridge, Elk River, Rocky Mountains, but also found in McKay's woods, Ottawa, at the base of trees: also in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

D. STENODICTYON, Kindb. N. sp.

Allied to the last species. Dioecious. Tufts very dense, blackish brown, only the top leaves straw yellow, 2-3 c.m. high. Leaves flexuous, not undulate or crispate, short ovate—lanceolate, short—acuminate and blunt; margins flat above the middle, densely serrate above, more or less denticulate below; cell walls not porose; upper cells oblong, lower sublinear, alar hyaline, faintly brown; costa narrow, not percurrent, simply dentate at back. Barren. The colour of the plant resembles *Hypnum sarmentosum*. In damp woods at Ironsides, P.Q. October 1884.

BRYUM (*Rhodobryum*) **ONTARIENSE**, Kindb. N. sp.

Intermediate between *Bryum roseum* and *Bryum Beyrichii* (Hersch.) C. Müller.

Comal leaves very numerous, lingulate, abruptly and short-acuminate, revolute to $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, yellow-margined above with great confluent teeth; costa stout, excurrent. Capsule pale, with a distinct curved and doubly shorter collum; teeth papillose and hyaline above; archegonia numerous; lid convex, short apiculate, not oblique.

Hitherto confounded with *Bryum roseum*, and quite common throughout Ontario, generally in a barren state. On old logs in all maple woods around Ottawa. Barren.

LESKEA NIGRESCENS, Kindb., N. sp.

Plants very small, densely tufted, blackish-green, stems short, creeping, pinnate. Stem leaves close, appressed when dry, open erect when moist, at base broadly ovate and scarcely reflexed, acuminate, entire, obscurely but faintly papillose, branchlet leaves erect, very much smaller and looser, blunt at the short acumen; cells round-oval, costa obsolete rarely reaching to the middle. Dioecious. Only barren specimens found.

This species could possibly be referred to the genus *Heterocladium* but the costa is not furcate.