

those of Floerke (herb.!) Fries, Scherer, and Mougeot and Nestler (n. 739). From this, *P. placorodia*, Ach. Syn. (*Cetraria*, Tuckerm. l. c.) is not well distinguishable even as a variety; and is fully united (under his *P. placorodia* which is our *Cetr. aleurites*) with the form common to America and Europe, by Nylander (*Scand.*). It is yet worthy of mention that this abundantly fertile *v. placorodia* affords better opportunities of observing that the apothecia are commonly attached as in *Cetraria*, than *a.*—With *C. aleurites* is readily associable *C. Fendleri* (*Parmelia*, Tuckerm. *Platysma*, Nyl.) the condition of which growing on dead wood, with compacter and more complicated thallus, differs from the arboricoline exactly as the corresponding states of *C. ciliaris*, &c. In the tree-form of *C. Fendleri* the spermatogones are more strictly marginal, as observed by Nylander, than I have seen them in the other; but their variation in this regard is perhaps no greater than we find in some other *Cetrariae*.—Next to *C. Fendleri* will follow *C. Fahlkeensis* (L.) Scher.; which proves to be, in some respects, not ill-comparable even with *C. ciliaris*.—To this last succeeds *C. sepiicola* (Ehrh.) Ach.—I have never found spermatia in *C. Oakesiana*, belonging, it should seem, with *C. sepiicola*; nor in *C. aurescens*, so well comparable with some of the species just named, but belonging, it should seem, with *C. juniperina*.

P. 10. *CETRARIA lacunosa*. The lichen is said to occur also in the Scottish mountains (Leight. Lichen-fl. Gr. Brit. p. 103) and even to have been detected on trees ('in ramis pinuum,' Th. Fr. Lich. Arct. p. 39;—but this is exactly as *C. glauca* is found) in Norway. A reticulate-lacunose specimen, evidently from rocks and ticketed by Mr. Borrer, from whom I received it, "*Cetraria*, Breadalbane mountains," is, in fact, though differing possibly in rather wider lobes, perhaps better referable to *C. glauca* than to the other, properly American lichen. I incline to a similar view of a rock-specimen from Newfoundland, lacunose, like the Scotch one, and similarly black beneath, which Delise (Herb. V. d. Bosch, e herb. Spreng.) referred to *C. lacunosa*; and to suspect some of the other localities named above. Whatever its rank, as undoubtedly a very near relative of *C. glauca*, the American *C. lacunosa*, though exceedingly common on trees, and dead wood, is as yet unknown to me as occurring on rocks.

P. 24, line 24, after oblonga, add rarissime elongata, acicularia.

P. 35. The note belongs to *S. Ravenelii*, on the opposite page.

P. 52, line 24. *Pannaria plumbea* was found by me, the past season, in excellent condition, but very sparingly, on an old Oak on Newport Mountain, Mt. Desert, Maine.

P. 72, twelfth line from bottom; read fruticulose.

P. 120, line 13. *L. moigbatina* occurred to me not uncommonly, the last year, on maritime rocks of Mt. Desert, Maine.

P. 129. *CONOTREMA*. Spermatogones superficial, black. Sterigmata simple. Spermatia oblong, straight, 0035–004^{mm}. long, and a quarter as wide. (H. Willey in litt.)

P. 138. *THELOTREMA subtile*. *T. bicinctulum*, Nyl., to which he referred, as a form (*Consp. Thelotr.*) the earlier *T. subtile*, is unknown to me, and appears now