

which is that followed in this paper, the Parmeliacei contain in North America, 38 Genera and 411 species; the Lecideacei, 10 Genera and 218 species; the Graphidacei, 11 Genera and 79 species; the Caliciacei, 3 Genera and 40 species; the Verrucariacei, 10 Genera and 75 species. Of the 18 families into which these five tribes are divided, the Usneei contain 7 Genera and 67 species; Parmeliei, 5 Genera and 52 species; Umbilicarici, 1 Genus and 21 species; Peltigerei, 5 Genera and 38 species; Pannariei, 2 Genera and 27 species; Collemei, two sub-families, 7 Genera and 68 species; Lecanorei, three sub-families, 12 Genera (including Myriangium) and 412 species; Cladoniæ, 3 Genera and 57 species; Coenogonii, 2 Genera and 3 species; Lecideei, three sub-families, 5 Genera and 217 species; Lecanactidei, 3 Genera and 8 species; Opegraphcei, 3 Genera and 31 species; Glyphydei, 2 Genera and 3 species; Arthoniæ, 3 Genera and 79 species; Sphaerophorei, 3 Genera and 6 species; Calicieæ, 3 Genera and 40 species; Endocarpei, 2 Genera and 10 species; Verrucariæ, three sub-families, 8 Genera and 75 species.

The geographical distribution of the species is shown in the following table. In the first column is shown the number of species and sub-species in each genus; in that marked *N.*, the number of Northern species; *S.*, of Southern species, including the territory south of Pennsylvania, the Ohio river, and thence west to the Southern boundary of California; *G.*, species more or less widely distributed in both of these regions; *W.*, species occurring only west of the Mississippi, and north of the column indicated by *S.* (including also a few Arctic species as hereafter noted); *Alp.*, Alpine and sub-Alpine species; *Arc.*, Arctic species; *Tr.*, Tropical and sub-Tropical species; *N. Am.*, species peculiar to North America; *Eu.*, species occurring also in Europe; *N. E.*, species occurring in New England.