

COCCOMYCES RUBICOLA, E. & D.

Ascomata covered by the adnate epidermis, hemispheric-prominent; the pustules pierced in the centre, then radiate-cleft and open, exposing the pale, whitish or wood-coloured disk, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mm. in diam., bordered by the toothed margin of the ruptured ascoma. Asci, oblong-cylindrical, sessile, 60—70 x 7 μ . Paraphyses, filiform, curved or bent at the tips. Sporidia fasciculate, linear, nucleate, hyaline, sub-attenuated below, 45—60 x 2—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ .

On dead stems of *Rubus strigosus*, Granton, Ont., Aug., 1895. Herb. D., No. 2352.

C. Rubi (Fr.) is a foliicolous species, having sporidia only 6—8 μ . long.

HYPHOMYCETES.

RHINOTRICHUM HERBICOLUM, E. & D.

Effused, light yellow, becoming brown in the centre. Hyphæ, coarse, septate, branched, nearly hyaline, 8—10 μ thick. Fertile hyphæ, sub-undulate above, tips swollen and bearing the globose, sub-hyaline, finely echinulate, 7—9 μ conidia.

On dead stems of *Solidago Canadensis*, London, Can., Aug., 1895. Herb. D., No. 2314.

This species differs from *R. Curtisii*, Berk., in its coarser hyphæ and its smaller echinulate conidia.

STYSANUS TUBERICOLA, E. & D.

Stem composed of parallel fibres, 700 to 800 μ high, 10—12 μ thick, tips of the fibres relaxed and bearing the elliptical, brownish, 4—5 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 μ conidia, forming a terminal oblong head 110—130 x 35—50 μ . The fibres forming the stem spread out at the base forming a loosely interwoven grayish mycelium.

This fungus developed on pieces of potato in a moist chamber which had been used for culture purposes. Other pieces of potato were inoculated with it and thus a considerable quantity was obtained. London, Can., Apr. to June, 1894. Herb. D., No. 2261.

RAMULARIA ARISÆMÆ, E. & D.

Spots oval, tan coloured, turning pale or yellow-white by concentric rings from the centre outwardly, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cm. Conidial tufts minute, very numerous, mostly epiphyllous, giving a grayish cast to the pallid area of the leaf, the tuft consisting of a few close, almost sessile, conidia. Conidia hyaline, grumous, nucleate, straight, 20—22 x 3—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ .

On leaves of *Arisæma triphyllum*, Torr., Granton, Ont., July, 1893. Herb. D., No. 2139.

TORULA CARICINA, E. & D.

Hypophyllous forming dense dark olive, orbicular or elliptical patches, 1—2 mm. diam., composed of erect, simple or branched from the base, chains of closely connected, smooth, translucent, pale brown conidia, 20—30 μ long, consisting of 10 to 15 conidia about 3 μ in diameter.

On dead leaves of *Carex lupulinus* var.—; London, Can., Sept. 1896. Herb. D., No. 2403.

T. graminis, Desm., also occurring on species of *Carex*, has conidia 5 to 6 μ in diam., becoming black.

CLADOSPORIUM (?) MYRIOSPORUM, E. & D.

The fungus first appears as pale specks on the pea-pod; it soon becomes erumpent in small, light-coloured tufts, and finally confluent, forming a scurfy or faveolate scabby coat on the pod. From the first the much-branched, fertile hyphæ produce abundantly minute hyaline conidia, little over 1 μ long, but as the tuft develops the