

Apothecia prominula, depresso-globosa, perithecio atro, amphithecio incolore l. dein nigricante, paraphysibus capillaribus. Spore oblongo-ovoideæ l. oblongæ, e simplici bi-quadriloculares, incolores. Spermatia oblonga; sterigmatibus simplicibus. Thallus hypophloeodes epiphyllus, in crustam tenuem subinde effiguratam demum confluens.

At the very limits of the tribe, and of the class in this direction, *Strigula* offers forms so elegant that we may well at first hesitate as to their real rank. *Segestria epiphylla*, as it grows on the leaves of Cuba, in the midst of the curiously varied forms of *Strigula Féci* and *S. nemathora*, looks rather like a crustaceous lichen environed by effigurate ones; and it needs a second thought to recognize the former as in fact the higher. We owe to Montagne a full explication of this curious type; and to Dr. Nylander (l. c.) the more important results of later criticism.

Five species were described by Montagne in the *Plantes Cellulaires* of Cuba; and this number was afterwards increased, from other tropical regions, by the author of that work, to eight. Three of these have been well united by Dr. Nylander; and one (*S. rotula*, Mont.) which, if I do not err in considering it represented in Mr. Wright's collections, may be said to combine the thallus of *Strigula* with gymnocarpous, lecanoroid apothecia, has been referred, by the same lichenographer, to *Platygrapha*. Except the very doubtful *S. Babingtonii*, Berk., found on Box and Laurel leaves in England, and since relegated to Fungi by its original describer, the group is a tropical one; one species appearing however within our limits.

*S. complanata* (Fée, Mont.) Nyl. (*S. Féci & complanata*, Mont.). On the leaves of *Magnolia grandiflora*; middle Alabama (Mr. Beaumont, comm. Curtis) and Houston, Texas (Mr. Ravenel). The more or less oblong-ovoid spores of this lichen are colourless; but suggest a comparison with the decolorate spores of *Pyrenula* sect. *Arthopyrenia*.