

38. *SCAPANIA UNDULATA*, (L.) Dumort.

Hunker Creek (68, 82 p.p.).

Yale University, March, 1903.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate I.

MESOPTYCHIA SAHLBERGII, (Lindb. & Arnell) Evans.

- Fig. 1. Fruiting stem. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 2. Part of stem showing perigonal bracts and ordinary leaves, antical view. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 3. A leaf spread out. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 4. Cells from middle of leaf, one shaded to show the verruculae on the cuticle. $\times 300$.
 Fig. 5. Underleaf. $\times 35$.
 Figs. 6, 7. Perichæatial bracts. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 8. End of fruiting stem with the bracts removed, showing perianth and perigynium. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 9. Longitudinal section through same. $\times 16$.
 Fig. 10. Transverse section of perianth. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 11. Teeth from mouth of perianth. $\times 225$.
 Fig. 12. Perigonal bract. $\times 12$.

The figures were all drawn from Professor Macoun's No. 57.

Plate II.

LOPHOZIA RUTHEANA, (Limpr.) M. A. Howe.

- Fig. 1. Fruiting stem, antical view. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 2. Part of stem showing ordinary leaves and perigonal bract, antical view. $\times 12$.
 Figs. 3, 4. Leaves spread out. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 5. Cells from middle of leaf, one shaded to show the verruculae on the cuticle. $\times 300$.
 Fig. 6. Cells from apex of antical lobe. $\times 225$.
 Figs. 7, 8. Underleaves. $\times 20$.
 Figs. 9, 10. Perichæatial bracts. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 11. Perichæatial bracteole. $\times 20$.
 Fig. 12. Transverse section of perianth. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 13. Teeth from mouth of perianth. $\times 225$.
 Fig. 14. Perigonal bract. $\times 12$.
 Fig. 15. Perigonal bracteole, more specialized than usual. $\times 20$.

The figures were all drawn from Professor Macoun's No. 14.