

es.

immersed at the
444.

obsolete; perithecia
collapsing, and
Lichenogr. p. 44
, Ach. — β; perithecia
ermidis, Ach. —
ext species). Fr.

and westward

or obsolete; perithecia
base inflexed
lla, Ach. part.
, Torrey. Penn.

; perithecia minute
ch. Syn. p. 88.
with *V. carpinea*

Fr.

length with a simi-
lous bursting nucleus
state occurs in

perithecia subglo-
buliform ne-
crust some-
what for the most part
Lecidea abietis

COLLEMAEÆ.

Filamentous, or foliaceous gelatinous-conglutinate plants without discrete layers. Sporidia included in asei, and immersed in a thalamium, which is contained either in a thalline exciple or a proper exciple.

Several genera are included here formerly referred to Lichenes, but separated by Fries, and with other genera constituted a distinct family, intermediate between Lichenes and aquatic Algæ. Collema and Leptogium may be said to have the thallus of Phycæ with the apothecia of Lichenes, and Ephebe is considered by Fries nearly related to the Byssi.

SYNOPSIS.

Tribe I. COLLEMEÆ, Fr. — Thallus gelatinous-conglutinate, caulescent or foliaceous.

1. COLLEMA. Apothecia scutelliform, with a thalline exciple.
2. LEPTOGIUM. Apothecia scutelliform, with a proper exciple.

Tribe II. EPHEBIDEÆ. — Thallus filamentous, not gelatinous.

3. EPHEBE. Apothecia scutelliform, with a thalline exciple.

Tribe I. COLLEMEÆ, Fr.

I. COLLEMA, Hoffm.

Apothecia at first subglobose, becoming at length discoid-open and scutelliform, with a thalline exciple. Thallus corneous-gelatinous, somewhat pulpy, of a moniliform-filamentous texture, variously lobed.

* Thallus imbricate-plicate, becoming thick and turgid when wet.

1. *C. pulposum*, Ach. Thallus thick, suborbicular, very compact, blackish-green, of numerous, somewhat imbricate, plicate, rather entire or repand-crenate, erectish lobes, those of the circumference larger, somewhat appressed; apothecia somewhat crowded, slightly concave, pulvous, with an elevated, irregular margin. *Ach. Syn. p. 311. Schær.!*