

Colour brilliant lead-grey, whitish below; fins brownish. Surface of body smooth, with very minute scales imbedded in the skin.

	ft.	in.
Total length	2	6½
Length of head from chin	0	8½
Length of pectoral	0	3½
Greatest height of body	0	6½
Greatest height of first dorsal fin . .	0	2½
Diameter of orbit	0	1½

There are about sixteen compressed teeth of moderate size (about 2 lines) on each intermaxillary, and a group of three on each side of the upper jaw in front, very large (about 6 or 7 lines) and curved backwards. As in *Gempylus*, the ventrals are so reduced as to be scarcely visible; but there is a row of seven or eight small conical teeth on each palate-bone, as in *Thyrsites*. *T. prometheus*, *T. Solandri*, and *T. prometheoides*, all have the ventrals reduced to one small spine; and the latter Amboyna species has also, according to Bleeker, the double lateral line; but the proportions of the head and body and number of the fin-rays completely distinguish the present fish from them.

The popular name is Tasmanian kingfish.

Melbourne National Museum, January 30, 1873.

XXXVII.—*Notices of British Fungi*. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S., and C. E. BROOME, Esq., F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. vii. p. 436.]

[Plates VII., VIII., IX., & X.]

1335. *Agaricus* (*Armillaria*) *aurantius*, Schæff.; Fr. Ic. tab. 27.

Forres, Rev. J. Keith. Pine-woods.

Varying a good deal in the nature and frequency of the scales. One or two of the specimens exactly accorded with the figure of Fries.

1336. *A.* (*Tricholoma*) *pessundatus*, Fr. Ic. tab. 28.

Street, J. A. Clark, Esq., Oct. 1871.

Smell like that of new meal.

**A.* (*Tricholoma*) *sordidus*, Fr. Ic. tab. 45.

On the naked soil in gardens, as at Coed Coch.

Like Fries, we had formerly considered this a mere form of *A. nudus*.

1337. *A. (Tricholoma) resplendens*, Fr. Ic. tab. 29.

Amongst grass on the borders of woods. Coed Coch, Sept. 10, 1872. It has, however, occurred in other localities, as at Reading.

**A. (Clitocybe) maximus*, Fr.

Abundant. Coed Coch, Sept. 11, 1872.

Pileus 15 inches across, squamulose; margin lobed and crisped; stem 2-3 inches high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 thick, very blunt, fibrilloso-striate or grooved.

1338. *A. (Clitocybe) ericetorum*, Fr.

Coed Coch, Sept. 10, 1872, Mrs. Lloyd Wynne.

Exactly Bulliard, tab. 551. fig. 1.

1339. *A. (Collybia) succineus*, Schæff.

Amongst grass. Coed Coch, &c.

1340. *A. (Collybia) aquosus*, Bull.

Coed Coch.

1341. *A. (Collybia) tylicolor*, Fr.

Coed Coch.

1342. *A. (Entoloma) Wynnei*, B. & Br. Pileo primum plano, fuligineo, velutino, dein convexo, squamuloso, hygrophano; margine striato, sæpe undulato; stipite fuligineo-cæruleo, compresso, basi gossypino; lamellis latis, transversim costatis, pallidis, margine crenulatis; odore cimicino.

In fir-woods. Coed Coch, Sept. 16, 1872.

Allied to *A. costatus*, with which it agrees in size.

1343. *A. (Nolanea) mammosus*, L.

On lawns. Coed Coch, Sept. 10, 1872.

1344. *A. (Hebeloma) relicinus*, Fr.

Stannage Park, C. E. Broome, 1871.

1345. *A. (Hebeloma) Clarkii*, B. & Br. Pileo campanulato, albo, sericeo; stipite subæquali, flocculoso, farcto; lamellis adnexis, albo marginatis.

Street, J. A. Clark, Oct. 20, 1871.

Allied to *A. sindonius*. Pileus $\frac{2}{3}$ inch across, 1 inch high; stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, 2 lines thick, slightly incrassated at the base.

1346. *A. (Hebeloma) truncatus*, Fr.

On the grassy base of a bank. Dangstein, Sept. 25, 1872.

Pileus $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches across, plane, rigid, slightly viscid, rufous, depressed in the centre, smooth; margin crisped, inflexed, the extreme edge pruinose; stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $\frac{3}{4}$ thick, claviform at the base, stuffed, fibrilloso-striate, pale rufous, less deeply coloured below; gills narrow, adnexed, with a tooth. Smell raphanoid.

1347. *A. (Naucoria) pusiolus*, Fr.

West of England, J. Renny.

1348. *A. (Naucoria) sobrius*, Fr., var. Pileo convexo, ochraceo, subtiliter punctulato; margine furfuraceo; stipite sursum incrassato v. æquali, furfuraceo, fistuloso; annulo appendiculato; lamellis pallidis, adnatis, planis.

On lawns amongst short grass. Sibbertoft, July 7, 1871.

Pileus 3-4 lines across; stem $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 inch high, 1 line thick. Margin of gills white. *A. dispersus*, P.

1349. *A. (Psalliota) inunctus*, Fr., Saund. & Sm. tab. 29.

Ely, W. Marshall, Esq. It has also occurred at Epping.

1350. *A. (Psalliota) merdarius*, Fr.; Saund. & Sm. tab. 25.

In a grass-field. Sibbertoft, Norths.

**Cortinarius (Phlegmacium) triumphans*, Fr.

Exhibited at South Kensington, Oct. 2, 1872.

This is clearly the same as Mrs. Hussey's *C. sublanatus*.

1351. *C. (Phlegmacium) porphyropus*, Fr.

Coed Coch, Oct. 1871.

1352. *C. (Dermocybe) cinnabarinus*, Fr.

Street, J. A. Clark, Oct. 1871.

1353. *C. (Telamonia) torvus*, Fr.

Coed Coch, Oct. 1872.

1354. *C. (Telamonia) armillatus*, Fr.

Near Reading, B. J. Austin.

The species figured by Mrs. Hussey is clearly the plant of Bull. t. 527. fig. 1, and is therefore *C. hæmatochelis*. This has occurred at Coed Coch.

1355. *C. (Telamonia) helvolus*, Fr.

Coed Coch, Sept. 1872.

1356. *C. (Hygrocybe) decipiens*, Fr.

Leigh woods, Bristol, Oct. 25, 1871. Hoffm. Ic. An. t. 9. f. 12.

**Hygrophorus chrysodon*, Fr., var. *pube candida*.

Street, J. A. Clark.

**H. pratensis*, Fr., var. Pileo infundibuliformi, pallido; margine undulato, deflexo; stipite sursum dilatato, fibrilloso-striato; lamellis distantibus, decurrentibus, ramosis, pallidis.

Coed Coch, Oct. 1872. We have also received it from M. Terry.

1357. *H. livido-albus*, Fr.

Street, J. A. Clark, Oct. 1871.

1358. *H. Clarkii*, B. & Br. Fragilis; pileo convexo, subumbonato, livido-cinereo, viscoso; margine lævi; stipite concolori, cavo; lamellis latis, distantibus, crassis, adnatis, albis.

Street, Oct. 1872, J. A. Clark, no. 1788.

Gills in large specimens nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

1359. *H. metapodius*, Fr.

Street, J. A. Clark, Oct. 1871, J. Renny, Nov. 4, 1871.

1360. *H. Houghtoni*, B. & Br. Pileo convexo, læticolori, centro demum depresso, striato, cum stipite fulvo-flavo, transversim undulato, viscosissimo; lamellis decurrentibus, tenuibus, gilvis.

Amongst grass. Preston, Salop, Oct. 21, 1872.

Pileus $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 inches across; stem 2 inches and more high, $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, sometimes tinged above with blue. Odour foxy. The gelatinous coat is extremely thick, and at length separates and forms a cup in the centre.

**Lactarius glyciosmus*, Fr.

Herefordshire.

This appears to be a rare species, at least in England.

1361. *Marasmius terginus*, Fr.

Batheaston, Nov. 28, 1870. Amongst leaves in a wood.

Pileus $\frac{5}{12}$ inch across, faintly striate, of a pale reddish brown, darker in the centre; stem about 3 inches high, $\frac{1}{2}$ line thick, smooth, pale brown, satiny; gills reddish ochre, adnate by a tooth, but sinuated, moderately distant.

1361*. *Dædalea mollis*, Sommf.

C. B. Plowright, Sept. 1872. Exactly agreeing with specimens from Blytt.

1362. *Boletus inunctus*, Kromb. tab. 76. figs. 10, 11.

Ascot, Lyndhurst, Coed Coch.

1363. *B. rubinus*, Smith.

Chippenham.

Spores at first rosy, then warm brown, .00025–.0003 inch long, .0002 wide.

**B. cyanescens*, Bull.; Saund. & Sm. tab. 47.

East Budleigh, C. H. Spencer Perceval.

We were very glad to receive the true plant of Bulliard, as that figured by Mr. Cooke is a very different species, with very different spores. The floccose coating which encloses the whole plant when young is very curious. The degree in which the flesh becomes blue is variable, and was very slight in Mr. Perceval's specimens.

1364. *Polyporus frondosus*, Fr.

Berkshire, 1871. Exhibited at South Kensington, Oct. 1871.

1365. *P. (Anodermei) mollis*, Fr.

Near Slough, M. Terry, Esq.

1366. *P. (Placodermei) carneus*, Fr.

Welshpool, on an old stump, Nov. 1871, Rev. J. E. Vize.

This species occurs in various parts of the world, and has been found in British North America.

**Hydnum fragile*, Fr.

Forres, Rev. J. Keith.

1367. *H. compactum*, Fr.

Forres, Rev. J. Keith.

1368. *H. aurantiacum*, A. & S.

Forres, Rev. J. Keith.

1369. *H. ferrugineum*, Fr.

Reading, Mr. B. J. Austin.

1370. *H. cirrhatum*, P.

On a beech tree. Epping Forest, Mr. J. English.

On comparing the specific characters of *H. cirrhatum* and *H. corrugatum* there could be no doubt about Mr. English's plant being the former species; but this is not so clear on comparing the figures in Fries's 'Icones.'

At first snow-white, but gradually acquiring a pale ochraceous tint; imbricated, confluent behind; aculei long; pileus rough, with abortive prickles.

**Corticium sulphureum*, Fr. Var. *ochroideum*.

Batheaston, C. E. Broome.

1371. *C. lacunosum*, B. & Br. Molle, late effusum; hypothallo lanoso, fulvo, lacunoso; hymenio pulverulento.

Aboyne, Sept. 1870. Spreading for several inches, and looking like a thin sponge from the numerous lacunæ.

1372. *Cyphella pallida*, B. & Br. Cupulis primum orbicularibus, demum irregulariter lobatis, planis, tomentosis vel hispidulis, sessilibus; hymenio demum rugoso, pallide ochraceo. Rabenh. Fung. Eur. Exs. no. 1415.

On old stems of *Clematis vitalba*, spreading here and there to neighbouring rotten sticks.

Cups $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 line across, sometimes proliferous.

Differs from *C. Curreyi* in the colour of the hymenium, which is rugose, like that of *Cantharellus muscigenus*, and its more irregular form. It appears also not to be erumpent as that species often is, but is seated on the bark or wood. Spores .00025–.00035 inch long, elliptic.

1373. *C. dochmiospora*, B. & Br. Minuta, pezizæformis, nivea; sporis obliquis, ovatis, acutiusculis.

Batheaston, Oct. 28, 1864.

Resembles externally *Peziza villosa*; but the hairs are not granulated. Spores .0005–.0006 inch long.

1374. *Dacrymyces macrosporus*, B. & Br. Gelatinosus, tuberculatus, roseus; floccis septatis, apice sporiferis; sporis primariis oblongis, 3–5-septatis, articulis constrictis; sporis secundariis ellipticis, utrinque apiculatis; conidiis concatenatis.

On dead branches, forming irregular gyrate and tuberculated masses of a rosy colour, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, parasitic on

old remains of *Sphaeria stigma*. The mass of gelatine consists of delicate, branched, septate threads, mixed with shorter threads bearing oblong 3-5-septate primary spores $\cdot 0015$ – $\cdot 002$ inch long, $\cdot 00034$ – $\cdot 0004$ wide; these at length fall off and produce shortly stipitate secondary spores, one from each division. Secondary spores elliptic, $\cdot 0005$ long, more prominent on one side, pointed at either end. The cells of the primary spores are empty after the production of the secondary spores. Other threads break up into much branched chains of conidia, $\cdot 0002$ in diameter; the parts of the gelatinous mass where these are produced acquire a paler tint.

Batheaston, Dec. to March. It preserves its rosy tint when dry.

PLATE VII. fig. 1. *a.* threads with primary spores and conidia; *b.* primary spores; *c.* ditto, producing secondary spores; *d.* secondary spores, more highly magnified.

**Clavaria aurea*, Schæff.

This fine species occurred in 1871 in two or three places in the west of England, as at Stannage Park; and the Rev. H. Nicholls has lately sent from Hawkhurst a form closely approaching *C. rufescens*, which was found at the foot of a beech tree.

**Geaster Michelianus*, B. & Br., Herb. Crit. It. no. 343.

This fine species has occurred at Castle Ashby, in a bed of rhododendrons, in two or three successive years.

The tough thick outer coat, large size, and other points sufficiently distinguish it from *G. tunicatus*, to which it bears some resemblance. The laciniae of the outer peridium are sometimes as much elongated as in *G. saccatus*. It was considered as *G. tunicatus* under no. 1306.

1375. *Lycoperdon echinatum*, P.

Berkshire, Messrs. Hoyle and Austin.

Spores echinulate, $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 00025$ inch in diameter.

Scleroderma geaster, Fr.

Hereford, Oct. 6, 1870.

Spores $\cdot 0003$ – $\cdot 0005$ inch in diameter.

**Batarrea phalloides*, P.

Noble specimens of this rare fungus were lately found at the Earl of Egmont's Nork, amongst the débris at the base of a hollow ash, by Mr. C. H. Spencer Perceval. The Dropmore specimens occurred in a similar situation.

**Didymium squamulosum*, A. & S.

On fern, J. Renny.

Columella white.

1376. *Perichaena quercina*, Fr. Peridio externo crustaceo,

dealbato; interiore tenuissimo, luteo-brunneo, e sporis flavis, areolato-impresso; floccis parcis; sporis globosis, asperulis.

On ash. Batheaston, March 1859; Shrewsbury, W. Phillips, Esq., Jan. 18, 1872.

Spores $\cdot 0005$ inch in diameter.

1377. *P. picea*, B. & Br. Peridio atro-fusco, hemisphærico, demum circumscisso; sporis coffeatis, subglobosis floccisque fuscis lævibus.

On dead wood, W. Phillips, Esq.

Looks at first like a *Perisporium*. The colour of the spores approaches that of those in the section *Hyporhodii* of *Agaricus*.

1378. *Sphæronema æmulans*, B. & Br. Peritheciis subglobosis, e mycelio parco oriundis; collo apice ciliato; sporis minutissimis, motu Browniano præditis.

Epping Forest, Feb. 18, 1871.

Perithecia $\cdot 06$ inch long; spores $\cdot 0001$ – $\cdot 0003$ in diameter.

Possibly a pycnidiferous state of some *Melanospora*.

PLATE VII. fig. 2. *a.* plant, more or less magnified, with emitted spores.

1379. *Monosporium saccharinum*, B. & Br. Hyphasmate gelatinoso, coffeicolori, e floccis brevibus erectis subclavatis; sporis obovatis, basi truncata affixis, pallide coffeatis.

Growing on decayed substances under glass. Batheaston, Feb. 1871.

Spores $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0005$ inch long. Sometimes the tips of the threads have an articulation, and possibly form a second spore.

PLATE VII. fig. 3. *a.* spores seated on their sporophores; *b.* a single immature spore; *c.* free spores.

1380. *Helminthosporium exasperatum*, B. & Br. Floccis flexuosis, sursum nodosis, fructiferis; sporis oblongis, utrinque obtusis, triseptatis.

On sweet william. Sibbertoft.

Flocci knotted above, each knot bearing an oblong spore, $\cdot 0012$ – $\cdot 0018$ inch long, $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0005$ wide.

PLATE VII. fig. 4. *a.* flocci; *b.* spores; *c.* spore germinating.

1381. *Dactylium implexum*, B. & Br. Floccis erectis, implexis; sporis subcylindricis, basi apiculatis, apicalibus.

On the inside of a willow. Hereford.

Spores $\cdot 001$ – $\cdot 0012$ inch long.

PLATE VII. fig. 5. *a.* threads with spore; *b.* spores, more highly magnified.

1382. *D. melleum*, B. & Br. Strato tenui, melleo; floccis

apice ramosis ; ramis ramulis acutis sporas uniseptatas ferentibus terminatis.

On some decayed *Polyporus* or *Stereum*. Batheaston, Feb. 1871.

Spores $\cdot 0005$ inch long.

Approaching, like the last, *Diplocladium minus*, Bonorden.

PLATE VIII. fig. 6. *a.* creeping threads ; *b.* fertile threads with spores ; *c.* spores, more highly magnified.

1383. *D. Rennyi*, B. & Br. Floccis subtus parce ramosis, ramis apice ramulis clavatis coronatis ; sporis ellipticis, uniseptatis.

J. Renny.

Very near *Diplocladium minus*, Bonorden ; but the spore-bearing ramuli are obtuse above and slightly clavate, not attenuated.

1384. *Verticillium aspergillus*, B. & Br. Floccis deorsum simplicibus vel rarius divisis, sursum attenuatis, apice repetitum furcatis.

On decaying *Polyporus vaporarius*. Kelmarsh, Norths., Nov. 19, 1870.

Threads $\cdot 0055$ inch high ; spores $\cdot 0001$ long. The threads are occasionally divided below, in which case each branchlet is forked at the tip. The habit is that of *Chlonostachys araucaria*, Cda. It is worth inquiry whether this may not be a state of *Hypocrea farinosa*.

PLATE VIII. fig. 7. *a.* threads with spores ; *b.* spores, more magnified.

1385. *Polyactis galanthina*, B. & Br. Floccis sursum breviter ramosis, fuscis ; ramulis sursum incrassatis ; sporis obovatis, sessilibus, e spiculis elongatis oriundis.

On bulbs of the common snowdrop, affecting the outer coats, and very destructive. G. F. Wilson, Esq.

Spores $\cdot 0006$ – $\cdot 0007$ inch long.

PLATE VIII. fig. 8. *a.* threads with spores ; *b.* ditto, more highly magnified ; *c.* separate spores.

1386. *Helicomycetes roseus*, Lk. Obs. i. 19.

1387. *Oidium microspermum*, B. & Br. Pulvinulis regularibus, ochraceo-citrinis, e floccis radiantibus furcatis ; sporis subglobosis, concatenatis.

On bark of Scotch fir. Batheaston, Nov. 25, 1871.

Spores $\cdot 0002$ inch in diameter. Differs altogether from *O. aureum* and *O. fulvum* in the shape and size of the spores. Pulvinuli at length confluent.

1388. *Synchytrium taraxaci*, de By. & Wor., Schroet. in Cohn's Beiträge, p. 39.

On leaves of the common dandelion. Batheaston.

1389. *S. mercurialis*, Fuck. no. 1607; Schroet. *l. c.* p. 40.

On leaves of *Mercurialis perennis*. Batheaston, April 24, 1871.

Spores echinulate, $\cdot 0012$ – $\cdot 0015$ inch in diameter.

**S. anemones*, Wor.; Schroet. *l. c.*

On leaves and petals of *Anemone nemorosa*. Not uncommon.

1390. *Peziza* (Humaria) *Chateri*, Sm. Cupulis concavis, demum expansis, sessilibus, intus aurantio-rubris, extus pallide brunneis, granulatis, esetosis; paraphysibus clavatis; sporidiis ellipticis, echinulatis. Gard. Chron. Jan. 1872, p. 9, cum icone.

Cambridge, Mr. Chater.

Sporidia $\cdot 0008$ inch long, $\cdot 0004$ wide, echinulate when mature. Differs from *P. melaloma* in its rough sporidia and the absence of the dark hairs on the cups, which are granulated from the projecting coarse clavate brownish cells, and from *P. hirta* in the latter particular.

PLATE VIII. fig. 9. Sporidia, magnified.

1391. *P.* (Dasyscyphæ) *lasia*, B. & Br. Cupulis globosis, erumpentibus, aurantiacis, demum ore laciniato-dentato apertis, extus lasiis; ascis elongatis; sporidiis fusiformibus; paraphysibus supra urnæformibus, quandoque uniseptatis, intermixtis floccis brevibus.

On elm. Langridge, March 16, 1870.

Cups smaller when on bark. Sporidia $\cdot 0005$ inch long by $\cdot 0001$.

PLATE VIII. fig. 10. *a.* plant, magnified; *b.* paraphyses; *c.* asci; *d.* sporidia.

1392. *Rhyparobius dubius*, Boud. Ann. d. Sc. Nat. 1869, x. p. 240.

On rabbits' dung. Bathford, C. E. Broome.

1393. *R. Cookei*, Boud. *l. c.* p. 238.

On dogs' dung. Batheaston, C. E. Broome.

1394. *R. argenteus*, B. & Br. Minutissimus, argenteus, pilis mollibus ciliatus; ascis brevibus; cysto sporidiifero elliptico, apicem versussito; sporidiis fusiformibus; paraphysibus furcatis.

On rabbits' dung, for the most part attached to filaments of *Mucor*. Mr. Renny, with figures.

Cups $\cdot 004$ inch across; asci $\cdot 004$ long; sporidia normally 64 in each cyst, $\cdot 0007$ inch long, $\cdot 00025$ – $\cdot 0003$ wide. Scarcely visible to the naked eye; asci opening with a little lid, which splits vertically. Comes near to *R. felinus*, Boud., but has soft hairs and is of a pure white; tips of paraphyses slightly enlarged.

PLATE IX. fig. 11. *a.* young plant; *b.* full-grown plant, magnified 100 diameters; *c.* hairs; *d.* asci with cyst; *e.* paraphyses; *f.* sporidia.

1395. *R. woolhopensis*, Renn. Minutus, primum candidus, dein albidus; cupulis basi substipitiformi incrassatis, tuberculatis, sursum pilis mollibus vestitis; paraphysibus simplicibus; ascis clavatis; cysto sporidiifero apicem versus sito; sporidiis fusiformibus.

On birds' dung, mixed with filaments of *Mucor* and mostly borne by them. Mr. Renny, with figures.

Cups $\frac{1}{2}$ a line ($\cdot 041$) wide and high; sporidia normally 64, $\cdot 0007$ inch long. Minute, scattered, at first pure white, then dingy, with a thick stem-like base, which is studded with large semi-globular warts, covered above with close-set hairs, which form a fringe to the margin; at length expanded, the hairs disappearing with age; substance of base vesicular; the cells often $\cdot 0015$ – $\cdot 0018$ inch in diameter, much smaller above.

PLATE IX. fig. 12. *a.* plant, magnified 100 diameters; *b.* cells of stem, compressed under the microscope; *c.* edge of cup; *d.* asci with cyst and paraphysis; *e.* sporidia.

**Hypocrea lenta*, Fr.

On dead wood. St. Catharine's, Bath, Nov. 1866.

1396. *Sphaeria* (Pertusæ) *pædida*, B. & Br. Peritheciis ovatis, rugosis, opacis, liberis, brunneo-nigris; ostiolo conico, demum deciduo; ascis linearibus; sporidiis uniserialibus, medio contractis.

On beech. Langridge, April 1859.

Quite superficial, confluent; sporidia $\cdot 0005$ – $\cdot 0006$ inch long, $\cdot 0002$ – $\cdot 0003$ wide.

PLATE X. fig. 13. *a.* plant, more or less magnified; *b.* ascus; *c.* sporidia.

1397. *Chætomium rufulum*, B. & Br. Peritheciis subglobosis, eximie cellulosis, rufulis, e mycelio tenui oriundis; ascis brevibus, obtusis; sporidiis octonis, globosis, granulatis, biserialis.

On a paper box under a bell-glass. Elmhurst, April 24, 1871.

Sporidia when young $\cdot 0004$ – $\cdot 0005$ inch in diameter, when full-grown $\cdot 0007$. Perithecia globose, with a pointed apex, composed of about three rows of coarse cells, of a pallid ochre at first, attached to the paper by a few white threads about $\cdot 032$ in diameter; ostiolum, if any, very inconspicuous; asci mostly curved, obtuse at either end, the narrow base soon losing all signs of attachment and floating freely in the perithecium; sporidia spherical when mature, strongly granulated, of a pale brown tint, and containing a small nucleus.

PLATE X. fig. 14. *a.* plant on paper; *b.* perithecium; *c.* asci; *d.* sporidia.

* *C. glabrum*, B.

Asci linear; sporidia globose, uniseriate, smooth, $\cdot 0005$ in diameter.

On the same matrix *Lycogala parietinum* occurs; and we have little doubt that it is a mere state of the *Chaetomium*. The asci are mixed up with yellow threads; and it is probable that, as in other *Chaetomia*, they are often absorbed, leaving the sporidia free, and thus appearing to be the spores of a *Myxogaster*.

PLATE X. fig. 15. *a.* plant, more or less magnified; *b.* ditto, ruptured; *c.* threads; *d.* asci; *e.* sporidia.

1398. *Sphinctrina coremioides*, B. & Br. Gard. Chron. 1872, p. 40, cum icone. Peritheciis stipitatis, globosis, extus setulosis; ascis linearibus, cito evanidis; sporidiis globosis, concatenatis.

On pear-roots. Painswick, Mr. J. Atkins.

Sporidia $\cdot 00025$ in diameter, forming chains at the tips of the elongated pedicels of the asci, which are soon absorbed.

1399. *Peronospora ficariae*, Tul. Comptes Rendus, Jan. 1854.

On *Ranunculus ficaria*. Rev. J. E. Vize, Forden, May 1872.

1400. *P. lamii*, De By. Ann. d. Sc. Nat. 1863, xx. p. 120.

On *Lamium rubrum*. Forden, Rev. J. E. Vize, May 1872.

1401. *P. hyoscyami*, De By. *l. c.* p. 123.

Market Deeping, in Mr. Holland's herb-garden, on the common henbane.

[To be continued.]

XXXVIII.—Description of two new Species of Frogs from Australia. By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

I AM indebted to Mr. Gerard Krefft for the opportunity of examining some frogs, of which the following appear to be new.

NOTADEN (g. n. Bufonid.).

Body thick, short, covered with large flat glandular warts. Head very short and high, with a very obtuse snout; eye of moderate size; mouth very short, reaching to below the middle of the eye. Limbs short. Teeth none; a pair of short and soft prominences between the narrow choanæ. Ear-opening covered by the skin, and visible only after the skin is removed; it is very narrow, as are the Eustachian tubes. Tongue without notch, broad. Not only the skin of the parotoid



Berkeley, M. J. and Broome, C. E. 1873. "XXXVII.—Notices of British fungi." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 11, 339–349. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937308696826>.

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