nosum var. *minus* Sacc. I have a plant of this form from Saccardo, which is exactly matched by a specimen in the Ellis herbarium from Newfield, N. J. A few of the spores of the latter are 7-septate. (*Figs. 58—59.*)

Material examined:

European: Roumg. F. Gal. *n. 2419*; Rabenh. Herb. Myc. ed. 2 *n. 424*. Also type in herb. Kew, from Sweden, and British specimens ex herb. C. Crossland.

Maine: Kittery Point, *R. Thaxter* (T).

Massachusetts: Swamp near Boston, *Johnston* (T).

Connecticut: South Windsor, *C. C. Haumer n. 621*.

New York: Sandlake, Gansevoort, Old Forge & Greig, *C. H. Peck* (A); Knoxboro, *H. S. Jackson* in herb. (D); Ithaca, several stations (CU) (D); Watkins & Canandaigua, *Durand* (D).

New Jersey: Newfield, *J. B. Ellis* (NY).

North Carolina: Cranberry, *R. Thaxter* (T); Blowing Rock, *Durand* (CU).

Michigan: Glen Lake, *C. G. Lloyd n. 02516* (L).

California: *W. R. Dudley* (A).

3. **Geoglossum fallax** Durand sp. nov. (Figures 61—64, 133—137.)

? *Geoglossum glabrum* β *paludosum* Pers. Myc. eur. **1**: 194. 1822.

Ascomata solitaria, clavata, fulva vel umbrina, 2—8,5 cm alta; clavula lanceolata, obtusa, compressa, 8—15 mm longa, 3—5 mm lata; stipes gracilis, teres, sursum squamulosus, 1—2 mm crassus. Asci cylindraceo-clavati, apice contracti, poro iodo caerulescente, 150—175 × 15—18 μ; sporidia 8, subdisticha, cylindraceo-clavata, primo continua et multiguttulata, demum 7—12-septata, 65—105 × 5—7 μ (plurima 80—100 μ), longe hyalina demum fuliginea; paraphyses filiformes, hyalinae, septatae, sursum curvatae vel circinatae, apicibus abrupte ellipticis vel globosis, 5—6 μ crassis.

Plants solitary, clavate, 2—8,5 cm high, entirely tawny-brown to umber-brown; ascigerous portion $^1/_5$—$^1/_2$ the total length of the plant, lanceolate, obtuse, slightly compressed, about 8—15 mm long, 3—5 mm thick; stem short or elongated and slender, squamulose especially above, slightly thickened upward, 1—2 mm thick below, 2 mm thick above, terete. Asci clavate-cylindrical, the apex narrowed, pore blue with iodine, 150—175 × 18—20 μ; spores 8, biseriate to multiseriate in the ascus, clavate-cylindrical, straight or curved, at first continuous and multiguttulate, then 3-, finally 7—12-septate, 65—105 × 5—7 μ (80—100), for a long time hyaline, finally becoming fuliginous; paraphyses entirely hyaline, cylindrical, not closely septate, 5—6 μ thick, usually strongly curved or circinate above, the apex abruptly elliptical to globose thickened.

On clay or loamy soil in woods or on slopes of ravines; July—October. New York and Michigan.

I have seen 12 different collections of this species most of them in the fresh condition. The characters are constant. The color is peculiar in being brown rather than black. The paraphyses are not colored, and are more conspicuously circinate above than those of other species of the genus. The spores resemble those of *G. alveolatum* in remaining for a long time hyaline, so that in some preparations only a few colored ones can be found. The majority of the spores have from 8 to 11 septa. The ectal hyphal layers of the stem become cracked above into squamules exposing the paler tissue beneath.

The three ascomata in the Cornell copy of Moug. & Nest. Stirp. Crypt. *n. 95* belong to this species. *(Fig. 63.)* This number Persoon made the basis of his *G. glabrum* β *paludosum*. Judging from this one copy the present species should be called *G. paludosum* (Pers.). Massee, however, declares that in the Kew copy part of the specimens are *G. glabrum* and part *G. americanum*. If this is true three different species have been confused under this one number. Since no specimens of *paludosum* exist in Persoon's herbarium it is impossible now to find out which, if any, of these forms he had before him when the name was applied. It seems better, therefore, to drop Persoon's name and to take up a new one as above.

There is also a specimen of this species in the herbarium of C. G. Lloyd *(n. 03707)* collected by him in Sweden, in the summer of 1903. It has paraphyses slightly constricted at the septa but agrees otherwise. *(Fig. 64.)*

Material examined:

New York: Ithaca, Coy Glen three collections in 1903, 1904 and 1905 (CU *n. 19197* type); McGowan's woods three collections in 1902 and 1904; Enfield, 1902; Michigan Hollow swamp two collections in 1906.

Michigan: Bay View, *C. H. Kauffman n. 355* (D).

4. **Geoglossum pygmaeum** Gerard sp. nov. (Figures 60, 140—141).

Ascomata pusilla, 0,5—2 cm alta, exsiccata brunneo-atra; clavula tenuis, compressa; stipes gracilis, leniter pilis fuscis septatis obsessus. Asci cylindraceo-clavati, 175—200 × 17—18 μ; sporidia 8, parallele posita, fuliginea, cylindraceo-clavata, 15-septata, 122—140 × 6—7 μ; paraphyses rectae, filiformes, deorsum hyalinae rare septatae, 3 μ crassae, sursum clavatae, fuligineae, septatae, constrictae, cellulis 12—14 μ longis, cellulâ terminali piriformi vel elliptica, 10—14 × 7—8 μ.

Ascomata very small, 0,5—2 cm high, brownish black when dry; ascigerous portion occupying about $^1/_2$ the total length of the plant, narrow, compressed; stem terete, very slender, minutely hairy. Asci