

incolores, fusiformes 5-septatæ, parvæ, longit. 0·013–0·018 millim., crassit. 0·004–0·005 millim.; paraphyses sat graciles, non confertæ. Iodo gelatina hymenialis non tincta.

“Species videtur e stirpe *Verrucaria chloroticæ*, sed paraphyses minus confertæ, quamobrem sit potius stirpis *Verrucaria 5-septatæ*, Nyl. *Pyrenoc.* p. 58.”

On *Pandanus* stems, not uncommon.

Verrucaria chlorotica, *Ach.*

On rocks; probably not uncommon, and quite similar to the European plant. Spores 0·018 millim. long, 0·0045 millim. thick.

On rocks; common.

Verrucaria denudata, *Nyl. Pyrenoc.* p. 49.

On the bark of trees.

Trypethelium cruentum, *Mnt.*

On the bark of trees. Spores 0·026–0·036 millim. long., 0·012–0·015 millim. thick.

Trypethelium cruentulum, *Nyl.*

“Forsan subspecies *Trypethelii cruenti*, *Mnt.*, *Nyl. Pyrenoc.* p. 73, a quo differt præcipue sporis minoribus (longit. 0·018–0·025 millim., crassit. 0·008–0·011 millim.)”
—*Nyl. in litt.*

On the rough bark of trees; notably on *Foetidia mauritiana*.

Pyrenastrum americanum, *Spr.*

On the bark of trees; frequent on *Pandanus*.

FUNGI.

By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.L.S.

Agaricus (Pleurotus) Balfouri, *Berk.*

Imbricatus, conchiformis; pileo primitus subtiliter pulverulento pallide umbrino, demum glabrescente ruguloso spadiceo, margine involuto, lamellis in basin incrassatam decurrentibus, primum venosis obtusis, antice reticulatis, demum latis acie crenulatis dentatisve concoloribus.

Pilei 1½ inch wide when fully developed, but often much less, especially when densely imbricated; occasionally the pileus is merely excentric, the gills running down to a distinct attenuated stem, with the gills reticulated above; in highly developed specimens they are two lines broad.

Is not at all common. Endemic.

Schizophyllum commune, *Fr. Ep.* p. 403.

On decayed branches of *Leucæna glauca* in one or two localities.

Hirneola polytricha, *Mont. Bél. Voy.* p. 154, sub *Exidia*.

Rare; only in the Cascade Valley.

Hirneola Auricula Judæ, *Fr. Hym. Eur.* p. 695, var. *lævior*, *Berk. Handb.* tab. 18, fig. 7.

Along with the foregoing.

Polyporus (Pleuropus) aspidopus, *Berk.*

Pileo dimidiato infundi buliformi e basi orbiculari oriundo, cito glabrescente rugosiusculo umbrino, stipite brevissimo vel omnino obsoleto cum basi confuso hymenio concolore, margine sterili; poris rotundis minimis, acie obtusis.

About 1 inch in diameter, generally dimidiate, or, from confluence of the margins behind, infundibuliform, in all cases arising from a distinct orbicular more or less hispid base; pores perfectly round, $\frac{1}{108}$ inch in diameter, with an obtuse margin; occasionally, especially below, the dessepiments are elongated into hydnumiform aculei, and the disc has raised processes on its surface.

On many trees; very common on *Pandanus*. Endemic.

Polyporus (Placodermei) microphlebius, *Berk.*

Ochroleucus; pileo dimidiato postice decurrente laccato zonato, zonis hic illic elevatis vel elongatis, scabroso-venulosis; hymenio concavo; poris minutissimis acie hispidulis

Pileus 2 inches wide, nearly 1 inch long, reniform; the zones sometimes slightly elevated, sometimes projecting, their surface very minutely venulose as if there had been a contraction of the laccate substance when first developed. Pores $\frac{1}{50}$ inch in diameter. In external appearance the species, of which there is a single specimen only, has some resemblance to one of the forms of *Polyporus zonalis*, B.

Not common. Endemic.

Trametes occidentalis, *Fr. Ep.* 491; *Klotzch Linn.* viii. p. 486 sub *Polyporo*.

Not common.

Bovista lilacina, *B. & M. in Hook. Lond. Journ.* iv. p. 64.

A single specimen only, in very bad condition. The spores are smooth as described in the place quoted above, but it is possible that they may become hispid as stated by Montagne, *Sylloge*, p. 287.

On the plains towards the south-west of the island.