GLOEOSPORIUM LONICERAE *nov. sp.*

Maculis epiphyllis, subcircularibus, tandem confluentibus, rufobrunneis, fusco marginatis; acervulis numerosis, in medio maculorum congestis, epidermide velatis, mature apertis, saepe confluentibus, nigris; conidiis ovoideis vel oblongo-ovoides, apice rotundatis, basi attenuatis, subacutis, rectis vel curvatis, continuis, $20-25\mu \times 6-7\mu$, hyalinis.

In foliis vivis *Lonicerae Periclymeni*, prope Keswick (Cumberland), July, 1913 (per Miss B. O'Loughlin).

PLEOSPORA HEPATICOLA. SP. NOV.

By W. Watson, B.Sc.

During the examination of some liverworts in the field, a number of small black bodies were noticed on the leaves. On examining the material under the microscope the black bodies were seen to be the perithecia of a pyrenomycetous fungus, and as I was unable to find any described species which corresponded to it, Mr. A. D. Cotton of Kew very kindly examined the material and looked up the literature on the subject. He confirms my opinion that the species is a new one and places it near *Pleospora muscicola* Cke. & Mass. found on *Bryum pendulum* at Dumb-bell Bay, 82° N. The spore-measurements of this species as given in Grevillea XVII, p. 76 (1889), are not quite correct. The original material in the Kew Herbarium shows that the spores are $18-20 \times 8-9\mu$, blunt at both ends and decidedly constricted. The new species differs from it in the paler, more pointed and non-constricted spores, as well as in other minor characters. The diagnosis is as under.

PLEOSPORA HEPATICOLA n. sp.

Peritheciis sphaeroideis, haud 0.5 mm. latis, breve papillatis, nigris, subnitidis; ascis clavatis, octosporis, manifeste stipitatis; sporidiis distichis, ellipsoideis, medio non constrictis, uno apice acutis, 5-7 septato-muralibus, primo sine colore, postea fuliginis, $20-28 \times 8-9\mu$; mucilaginis iodo rubescentibus.

Ad folia *Lophocoleae heterophyllae*. Dittisham, Devon, Febr., 1914.