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[Running title: “MESSRS. BERKELEY AND BROOME / ON FUNGI FROM QUEENSLAND, ETC.”]

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XI. *List of Fungi from Queensland and other parts of Australia; with Descriptions of New Species.*—Part III. By the Rev. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., and C. E. BROOME, M.A., F.L.S.

(Plate XXIX.; Plate XXX. is cancelled.)

Read 15th April, 1886.

THE present list of Fungi from Queensland and other parts of Australia is supplementary to that given in Series 2, vol. ii. of the ‘Linnean Transactions,’ pp. 53–73, March 1883. They were collected by F. M. Bailey, Miss F. Campbell, of Melbourne, Mr. Tryon, Mr. Mitkin, of the Johnston River, Mr. Thomas Wright, and others. It begins with No. 274 (continued from the former list) and extends to No. 360. We are compelled to omit several specimens of the *Agaricini*, owing to the absence of notes and coloured figures, without which it is impossible to determine species belonging to that Order with any degree of certainty. A number of leaf-fungi have also been sent to us; some of these are merely the work of gall-insects, others are resinous exudations, and of the rest many are immature or otherwise imperfect; among these contributions several of considerable interest occur, as *Mesophellia arenaria*, Berk., which is found dug up (apparently for food) by the Bandicoots, and left scattered about on the surface of the ground; *Podaxon carcinomalis*, Fr., found on ant-hills; and two species of hypogæous fungi. There is little doubt that a great deal remains to be done among these Orders in so vast a country as Australia, and we may look for great results from those engaged in their investigation; especially we have great hopes from our new correspondent Miss F. Campbell, of Melbourne, for as we get further south we may expect to meet with those fungi which require a moister and cooler climate than that of Queensland, and of this we have evidence in the hypogæous species alluded to above, one of which is a form common in South Europe.

274. AGARICUS (§ AMANITA) OVOIDEUS, Fr.

Differing from *A. virosus* in being edible (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 165).

275. AGARICUS (§ LEPIOTA) BREKLERI [*sic.*: BECKLERI] Berk., *Fungi of Australia*, Linn. Journ. xiii. p. 156.

276. AGARICUS (§ COLLYBIA) RADICATUS, Relhan. (*Miss F. Campbell*, nos. 173 and 181.)

277. AGARICUS (§ FLAMMULA) GYMNOPODIUS, Bull. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 163.)

278. AGARICUS (§ PLEUROTUS) LIGNATILIS, Pers.

It is impossible to determine *Agarici* with certainty without full notes and figures, but the specimen agrees very closely with the above (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 85).

279. AGARICUS (§ CREPIDOTUS) INTERCEPTUS, Berk., in *Flora of Tasmania*, ii. p. 246.

Agaricus (§ *Crepidotus*) *mollis*, Schseff., comes very near the specimen, but Miss Campbell describes it as “white.” which would not be the case in that species if her plant were mature; it is therefore safer to refer it to *A. interceptus*, Berk., with the figure [→]

of which it agrees closely. The stem is much more developed in the latter. The spores were doubtful, as the specimen was covered with mould.

280. CORTINARIUS CINNABARINUS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 164.)

281. LACTARIUS QUIETUS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 192.)

This seems to be merely a pale variety of the species.

282. RUSSULA RUBRA, Fr. So far as it is determinable (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 185).

283. LENTINUS LEPIDEUS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 191.)

284. LENTINUS COCHLEATUS, Fr. (Plate XXIX. figs. 1–6.) A highly coloured pink form; probably a young stage (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 190). This was found by her on the ground; but possibly it grew on wood buried in the earth.

285. LENTINUS TIGRINUS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 108.) The specimen is in very bad condition.

286. LENTINUS CYATHUS, Berk. & Broome (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 456).

This was described before under no. 31, but it is now sent in a more perfect condition, growing on a large *Sclerotium*, from which it seems to be produced. *Lentinus descendens* is also described as proceeding from a tuberous base. A similar case is presented by *Polyporus tuberaster* the sclerotoid base of which is known as the “Pietra fungaia” of Micheli. The specimen was found by Mr. H. Schneider.

287. LENTINUS KURZIANUS, Currey, in *Linn. Trans.* 1876, 2nd ser. i. p. 120. (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 433.)

The specimen differs only from Kurz’s in being rather larger, and the gills more distant. Kurz collected his specimens in Pegu.

288. PANUS TORULOSUS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 83.)’

289. PANUS RIVULOSUS, Berk., *Australian Fungi*, *Linn. Journ.* vol. xviii. p. 384. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 477).

290. TROGIA CRISPA, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 114.)

291. XEROTUS ARCHERI, Berk., in *Flora of Tasmania*, vol. ii. p. 250. The specimen is in bad condition, but it agrees generally with the above. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 86.)

292. BOLETUS EDULIS, Bull. On the authority of Miss F. Campbell, her no. 151.

293. POLYPORUS (§ MERISMA) CONFLUENS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, nos. 94–98.)

294. POLYPORUS (§ MERISMA) INTYBACEUS, Fr.

The specimen is in very bad condition. Melbourne (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 108 bis).

295. POLYPORUS (§ MERISMA) ACANTHOIDES, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 100.)

296. POLYPORUS (§ MERISMA) SULFUREUS, Fr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 473).

297. POLYPORUS (§ PLEUROPUS) GRAMMOCEPHALUS, Berk. One of the forms of this variable species, differing in its shorter stem and paler colour from the typical plant.

298. POLYPORUS (§ ANODERMEI) PELLICULOSUS Berk. Resembling *P. hispidus* in habit, but the flesh is white.

299. POLYPORUS (§ ANODERMEI) PLEBEIUS, Berk., in *Flora of New Zealand*, p. 179.

This species has been determined by Dr. Cooke after careful comparison with specimens in the Kew Herbarium. He has placed it among the *Inodermei*, but Mr. Berkeley thinks the specimen differs from *P. plebeius* in the pileus. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 125.)

300. POLYPORUS (§ ANODERMEI) PLEBEIUS, Berk.

A resupinate form. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 443).

301. POLYPORUS (§ ANODERMEI) PERGAMENUS, Fr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 478).

302. POLYPORUS (§ PLACODERMEI) APPLANATUS, Fr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 434).

303. POLYPORUS (§ PLACODERMEI) PECTINATUS, Kl. (Plate XXIX. fig. 7.)

There is some doubt if this plant be Klotzsch's species, but it comes nearer to it than to *P. conchatus*, Fr. (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 470), *Mr. James Keys*, Mount Perry.

304. POLYPORUS (§ INODERMEI) HIRSUTUS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 95.)

305. POLYPORUS (§ RESUPINATI) VAPORARIUS, Fr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, nos. 450, 451).

306. TRAMETES SERPENS, Fr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 472).

307. TRAMETES PERENNIS, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 144.)

308. HEXAGONIA DECIPIENS, Berk. (*Miss F. Campbell*.)

309. MERULIUS LACRYMANS, Fr. The specimen is thinner than usual, and the sinuses smaller. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 500).

310. FISTULINA HEPATICA, Fr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 454).

311. HYDNUM MEMBRANACEUM, Bull. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 104.)

312. HYDNUM GRAVEOLENS, Delast.

313. HYDNUM TOMENTOSUM, Fr.

314. HYDNUM GELATINOSUM, Scop. This and the preceding two species were sent without any number by Miss F. Campbell.

315. PHLEBIA MERISMOIDES, Fr. Bunya Mountains, Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 479),

316. CLADODERRIS DENDRITICA, Pers. (*Miss F. Campbell*, nos. 196, 198.)

317. STEREUM (§ MERISMA) ILLUDENS, Berk. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 197.)

318. THELEPHORA ———. An interesting species allied to *T. Sowerbii*, Berk., but sent in a bad state, and requiring further specimens for clear determination. (*Miss F. Campbell*, nos. 199 and 200.)

319. THELEPHORA PALMATA, Pr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 460).

320. LACHNOCLADIUM SIMULANS, Berk. & Broome. (Plate XXIX. figs. 8 *a* and *b*.) L. nigrofuscum; stipite simplici; ramis tenuibus, apice furcatis superne divis.

Black-brown when dry, tomentose; stem simple below, repeatedly branched above; branches slender, the tips furcate, acute. The whole plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, resembling some forms of *Thelephora anthocephala* in habit. Spores subglobose or ovate, 0.0003 to 0.0005 inch long. This plant would come under *Eriocladus* of L veill . Growing on the ground. We do not know what the colour is in a recent state, but it differs from [→]

L. furcellatum, Lév., with which it accords in some respects in its dark brown colour when dry. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, nos. 386 and 458).

321. CORTICIUM RHABBARINUM, Berk. & Broome, *Fungi of Ceylon*, no. 627. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no number).

322. CYPHELLA SCHNEIDERI, Berk. & Broome. (Plate XXIX. fig. 9.) Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 461). Tubæformis, membranacea, extus lævigata, pallide lutea.

This pretty and curious species was found by Mr. Schneider growing on wood in a crowded manner, 2 to 3 lines high; spores globose, 0·0002 to 0·0003 inch in diameter. Named after the discoverer, H. Schneider.

323. CLAVARIA AUREA, Fr. Tasmania (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 29).

Miss Campbell says "colour as if dipped in port wine." When dry the plant becomes a dull yellow, brownish in places. Fries describes *C. aurea* as "non pure flava;" we may therefore regard the specimen as belonging to that species, as it resembles it in many points.

324. CLAVARIA FASTIGIATA, DC.

The specimens from Miss F. Campbell agree in habit with this species; the colour is said to be "canary-colour" or "white," and to grow "on branches." *C. fastigiata* is a terrestrial species. The specimens came in bad condition, but there seems to be nothing like them in those described as growing on wood. Melbourne (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 91).

325. CLAVARIA RUGOSA, Bull.

So far as can be determined from dry specimens, *C. Archeri*, Berk., in 'Flora of Tasmania,' comes very near. (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 470.)

326. CLAVARIA ARCHERI, Berk., in Flora of Tasmania. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 469).

Clavaria rugosa, Bull, comes very near; the colour of the specimen is rather that of the above; when dry it is a dark buff.

327. TREMELLA FOLIACEA, Pers.? (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 201.)

328. TREMELLA MICROSCOPICA, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. (Plate XXIX. figs. 10–14.) Minuta, hemisphærica, punctiformis, nigro-viridis, ad folia punctata.

This species forms dark green (black when dry) scattered spots on the upper surface of a dotted leaf; group undetermined. The spots are about $\frac{1}{50}$ inch in diameter. The threads are irregularly branched and septate, hyaline or very pale brown, terminated by ovate, apiculate, sometimes concatenate basidia, and in other parts by chains of globose spermatia; spores have not been seen. The basidia are about 0·0007 inch long by 0·0004 or 0·0005 across, the spermatia about 0·0002 in diameter. The leaf is labelled as having been obtained near Melbourne "in a damp hole on fallen leaves," but the plant or tree not specified (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 201).

329. PODAXON CARCINOMALIS, Fr. (*F. M. Bailey*, sent without any number.)

330. MESOPHELLIA ARENARIA, Berk., Linn. Trans, xxii. p. 131, t. 25, C.

Miss Campbell says that this species is eaten by the Bandicoots; they scratch it up and leave it scattered about on the surface of the ground.

331. TULOSTOMA MAMMOSUM, Fr. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, without any number).

332. GEASTER AUSTRALIS, Berk., in *Flora of Tasmania*. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 441). The specimens resemble the figures in the above work.

333. GEASTER FIMBRIATUS, Fr. Sent without any number.

334. BOVISTA CERVINA, Berk. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 103.)

335. SCLERODERMA GEASTER, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 101, and no. 120 partim.)

The specimen appears to belong to this species.

336. SCLERODERMA BOVISTA. Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 120.)

337. HYMENOGASTER LYCOPERDINEUS, Vitt., *Mon. Tuberacearum*, p. 22, t. ii. fig. 5.

Miss F. Campbell describes this plant as "violet colour externally when fresh, turning brown in drying." It is bright ferruginous-brown within, spores elliptic ferruginous, .013 to .018 mm. long; the cells are large and irregular, their walls thin. In all these points it agrees so well with Tulasne's figures and description (*Hypog. Fungi*, p. 64, t. x. fig. v.) that we cannot consider it specifically distinct, although he does not mention the violet colour alluded to by Miss F. Campbell. Vittadini figures the spores as nearly globose and strongly apiculate, whereas Tulasne depicts them from an authentic specimen as smooth and elliptical, without any apiculus, which is exactly the case in those of Miss Campbell's plant. There is some confusion in Vittadini's figures.

338. HYDNANGIUM AUSTRALIENSE, Berk. & Broome, *Linn. Trans.* 2nd ser. vol. i. p. 66.

The spores are somewhat smaller than those in a specimen from Brisbane, probably they are not mature. Melbourne (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 27 b).

339. CLADOSPORIUM OLIGOCARPUM, Corda, *Icones* i. p. 14, t. iv. fig. 208. Brisbane, on old *Polyporus portentosus*.

The specimen agrees generally with Corda's plant, of which we have no authentic specimen. The centre of the mass of threads is covered with the fallen spores, giving the plant an annular appearance. The circumference is formed of irregular black septate threads. Spores elliptic, about 0.0005 inch long. (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 446.)

340. PUCCINIA RUMICIS, Körnicke. (*F. M. Bailey* with no. 430.)

341. ANTENNARIA ROBINSONII, Berk. & Mont.

Imperfect, but so considered by Dr. Winter. Sent without a number.

342. SPHÆROPSIS EUCALYPTI, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. (Plate XXIX. figs. 15–17.)

S. peritheciis nigris, globosis, nitidis, in corpore sclerotioideo insidentibus; sporis linearibus, hyalinis.

The sclerotoid bodies are scattered thickly over the upper surface of the leaves of apparently a *Eucalyptus*, and are surmounted by four to seven black, globose, shining perithecia. The sclerotia are of a loose, spongy texture and pale brown internally. The spores are linear, hyaline, and about 0.001 inch long. This species appears to belong to Saccardo's section *Dothiorella* of the genus *Sphæropsis* (*Miss F. Campbell*, Melbourne, no. 203).

343. LEOTIA LUBRICA, Pers. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 156.)

344. PEZIZA (§ GEOPHYXIS [*sic*: GEOPYXIS]) ALUTICOLOR, Berk. (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 432.)

345. PEZIZA (§ OTIDEA) APOPHYSATA, Cooke & Phillips, *Mycographia*, fig. 350.

We have placed our plant under this species, as it agrees in every respect with Dr. Cooke's characters, except in the paraphyses which are unbranched, resembling those of *P. pleurota*, Phillips. Mr. Phillips, to whom the specimen was submitted, considers that the difference is not sufficient to constitute a new species. Melbourne (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 123).

346. TYMPANIS TOOMANSIS, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. (Plate XXIX. figs. 18–21.) Erumpens, primo farinosa, sphaeriæformis, dein stipitata, disco aperto cretaceo, margine incurvo.

This curious species occurred on the cones of some species of *Banksia*. It grows in a crowded manner, resembling at first an erumpent *Sphaeria*, afterwards it develops a stem about 2 lines high, with an open chalky disk and an incurved margin. It is clothed externally with a chaffy, dirty white tomentum. The asci are immature; but a few ovate bodies resembling sporidia occur, they have not, however, been seen within the asci. The plant contracts much in drying, and the substance is very tough. We have placed it provisionally in *Tympanis*, as it resembles that genus in habit and consistence. It was found on the banks of the river Tooma. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 23.)

347. HYPOMYCES AURANTIUS, Tul. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 476).

348. HYPOMYCES CHRYSOSPERMUS, Tul. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 449).

349. XYLARIA HYPOXYLON, Grev. Melbourne (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 28).

350. HYPOXYLON BAILEYI, Berk. & Broome (*Nummularia Baileyi*, Cooke). (Plate XXIX. figs. 22 & 23.) Erumpens, orbiculare, cupulatum; margine incrassato-elevato; disco ostiolis prominulis exasperato; peritheciis elliptico-ovatis, centro immersis; ascis cylindricis; sporidiis ellipticis, fuscis, .013–.02 mm. longis. On wood, Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 428). Cooke in *Grevillea*, xii. p. 6.

351. HYPOXYLON FLAVO-FUSCUM, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. (Plate XXIX. figs. 24–27.) Convexum, flavo-fuscum, farinosum, ostiolis nigris, prominentibus punctatum, intus album.

Convex, irregularly lobed, of a red-brown colour, sprinkled with shining particles, dotted with the black, obtuse, prominent ostiola; from 2 to 3 lines across. Asci linear, containing 8 ovate, dark brown, smooth sporidia, 0.0007 to 0.0008 inch long, in a single row. This species seems to be nearly related to *H. pulchellum* and *H. commutatum*, Saccardo, *Fungi Veneti*, nos. 147 and 148; the former, however, grows on beech-wood, and the sporidia are boat-shaped, the latter on birch, with much longer and broadly fusiform fruit. This curious species grows on dead roots of grass. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 448).

352. HYPOXYLON LUTEUM, Fr. (*Miss F. Campbell*, no. 148.)

353. DOTHIDEA FIMBRISTYLIS, Berk. & Broome. (Plate XXIX. figs. 28–30.) D. stromate nigro, epidermate tecto, ostiolis granulato.

It forms black, shining patches from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ inch in length. Asci clavate; sporidia fusiform, curved, arranged in one or two rows, about 0.0007 inch long. Collected by Mr. C. Burton, at Northcote, Queensland. On some species of *Fimbristylis* (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 453).

354. SPHÆRIA (§ SUBTECTA) MACROZAMIÆ, Berk. & Broome. (Plate XXIX. figs. 31–35.)
Perithecia immersa primo sparsa, denique conferta, nigra; ostiolis brevibus erumpentibus.

Seated beneath the cuticle, at first scattered, at length aggregated into a black mass, the perithecia surrounded by a subiculum of coarse, dark brown, branched threads. In the early stage the perithecia are conidiiferous, but later on asci occur, the conidia and sporidia being very similar. Perithecia at length collapsed and cup-shaped. On the fruit of a new species of *Macrozamia* from the Daintree River. Sporidia distinct, fusiform, about 0.0003 inch long. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 459).

355. SPHÆRIA (§ SUBTECTA) SACCHARI, Berk. & Broome. (Plate XXIX. figs. 36–39.)
S. peritheciis sparsis vel aggregatis minutis, nigris, erumpentibus; ostiolis sublongis, acutis.

The perithecia occupy chiefly the spaces between the nerves of the leaves and are surrounded by dark-brown septate threads, the acute ostiola piercing the cuticle. Asci linear; sporidia 8, oblong, continuous, with a nucleus at either end, 0.0015 inch long. Apparently immature. On sugar-cane. Woodlands, Queensland (*William Broome*).

356. SPHÆRELLA LITSEÆ, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. (Plate XXIX. figs. 40–42.) Perithecia sparsa, nigra, ad maculas brunneas margine nigro circumdata.

The perithecia are rather prominent, black, seated on a pale brown spot, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ line across, they vary from 4 to 15 on each spot; asci clavate, containing 8 elliptic or fusiform, hyaline, continuous, 0.0013 inch long sporidia, sometimes in a double row. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, sent without a number).

357. SPHÆRELLA DAMMARÆ, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. (Plate XXIX. figs. 43–45.) Perithecia nigra, innata denique erumpentia; ostiolis brevibus, obtusis, ad maculas pallidas, margine elevato, brunneo; ascis clavatis, sporidiis fusiformibus.

Spots very pale brown or yellowish, surrounded by a dark brown, raised margin, resin-coloured at first; perithecia black, at length piercing the cuticle with the short, black, obtuse ostiola; asci clavate; sporidia 8, fusiform, 0.007 inch long, apparently continuous, but perhaps immature. On leaves of *Dammara robusta*, C. Moore. Brisbane (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 482).

358. MELOGRAMMA RUBRICOSUM, Tul. (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 196, was probably the pycnidioferous stage; in the present instance there is perfect fruit sent under the same number.)

359. SPHÆROTHECA PANNOSA, Lév. (*F. M. Bailey*, without a number.)

360. RHIZOMORPHA CORYNEPHORA, Kunze. One of the forms of the above variable species. (*F. M. Bailey*, no. 465.)

This beautiful mycelium clothes the tendrils of the vines with a silvery-white coat.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE **XXIX**. (Plate **XXX**. is cancelled.)

- Figs. 1–6. *Lentinus cochleatus*, Fr. 1–3, specimens as they appear when dried, nat. size; 4, the growing fungus as depicted in a water-colour sketch by Miss Campbell; 5, transverse section, apparently immediately below the pileus; 6, spores, highly magnified.
- Fig. 7. *Polyporus* (§ *Placodermei*) *pectinatus*, Kl. Specimen of natural size.
- Fig. 8. *Lachnocladium simulans*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. *a* and *b*, specimen of nat. size as dried.
- Fig. 9. *Cyphella Schneideri*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. Specimen of nat. size, dried, growing on bark.
- Figs. 10–14. *Tremella microscopica*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. 10, a small piece of the dotted leaf with the fungus thereon, slightly enlarged; 11, a vertical section of the *Tremella*, highly magnified; 12, basidia; 13, spermatia; 14, filaments. Drawn from nature by Mr. Broome.
- Figs. 15–17. *Sphaeropsis Eucalypti*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. 15, *Eucalyptus*-leaf dotted with the fungus, nat. size; 16, a fragment of the leaf containing one of the sclerotoid bodies, magnified, from a drawing by Mr. Broome; 17, the hyaline linear spores, still more highly magnified.
- Figs. 18–21. *Tympanis toomanis*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. 18, portion of cone of a species of *Banksia* with the fungus growing thereon, viz. the white spots between the protruding seeds, of nat. size; 19, a fungus, enlarged; 20, asci, magnified; 21, sporidia?, further magnified.
- Figs. 22 & 23. *Hypoxylon Baileyi*, Berk. & Broome (*Nummularia Baileyi*, Cooke). 22, piece of wood with plant thereon, of nat. size; 23, spores, highly magnified.
- Figs. 24–27. *Hypoxylon flavo-fuscum*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. 24, dried piece of grass-root with fungus, of nat. size; 25, sketch by Mr. Broome of portion of the head, enlarged; 26, asci; 27, spores, greatly magnified.
- Figs. 28–30. *Dothidea Fimbristylis*, Berk. & Broome. 28, fungus attached to the dried *Fimbristylis*, nat. size; 29, asci, and 30, spores, highly magnified : Mr. Broome's sketches.
- Figs. 31–35. *Sphaeria* (§ *Subtecta*) *Macrozamia*, Berk. and Broome, n. sp. 31, nut of *Macrozamia*, with dotted fungus on its surface, nat. size; 32, small portion of the fungus, enlarged; 33, asci, more highly magnified; 34, ascus containing spores; 35, separate spores, further magnified.
- Figs. 36–39. *Sphaeria* (§ *Subtecta*) *Sacchari*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. 36, two pieces of sugar-cane leaf dotted with fungus, nat. size; 37, asci; 38, septate threads; 39, sporidia, drawn by Mr. Broome, all highly magnified.
- Figs. 40–42. *Sphaerella Litseæ*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. 40, portion of a leaf of *Litsea*, with fungus-spots, nat. size; 41, asci; 42, sporidia, highly magnified: after Broome.
- Figs. 43–45. *Sphaerella Dammaræ*, Berk. & Broome, n. sp. 43, leaf of *Dammara robusta*, C. Moore, with patches of fungus, nat. size; 44, asci; 45, spores, highly magnified: Mr. Broome's sketch.

PLATE **XXX**.

The materials intended for two Plates (XXIX. & XXX.) have been included in one, viz. XXIX., so that Plate XXX. has been entirely dispensed with; Plate XXXI. in the paper following having been previously printed.