

ovali-oblonga, erecta, operculo triente brevior. Calyptra usque ad medium thecæ descendens. Peristomium e dentibus geminatis filiformibus rubris.

BERMUDAS.—In extensive patches on calcareous sand.

Caulis lineas quatuor altus, gracilis. Folia flavo-viridia, ætate pallide fusca, sicca incurvata, laxè contorta. Pedunculus subsemiuncialis, gracilis. Theca ætate fusca, ore intensiore colorato.

A small species, which in general appearance is very similar to *Weisia controversa*, but the capsules are not striate when dry and old. The peristome agrees with that found in those species of *Trichostomum* which are closely allied to *Trichostomum crispulum*; and although in the specimens examined the teeth are not contorted, the arrangement of the cells of the operculum is oblique, as is usual in the *Tortulæ* with distinctly twisted peristomes.

*Tortula* (*Hymenostylium*) *verticillata*, Mitt.

*Bryum verticillatum*, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 2, p. 1585; C. Müller, Synop. Musc. Frond., i. p. 656 (sub *Weisia*).

*Eucladium verticillatum*, Bruch. et Schimp., Bryol. Europ. p. 3, t. i.

BERMUDAS.—In small quantity without fruit.

This species has been so variously arranged in Bryological works that it will be necessary to assign the reasons for its position as above. It has been considered a *Weisia*, *Grimmia*, *Coscinodon*; and at length, in the *Bryologia Europea*, it forms the genus *Eucladium*, which, although pointed out by Wilson to be a name pre-occupied, has been retained in the second edition of Schimper's Synopsis. If the characters of this genus be considered, it will be found that they rest chiefly on the presence of the peristome. In the first edition of the Synopsis, *Eucladium* is placed in the *Pottiaceæ*, and the author says it is "*genus paradoxum, sedis incertæ*;" in the second edition it has been removed to the family *Weisiaceæ*, and is placed next following *Gymnostomum*, which consists of three species, only one of which, *Gymnostomum curvirostrum*, is found in that genus as first enumerated in Hedwig's *Species Muscorum*, where it stands as *Gymnostomum recurvirostrum*. With the exception of *Gymnostomum tenue*, all the other species then recorded have since passed to genera founded on characters not dependent on the peristome, such as *Schistostega* and *Physomitrium*.

In the *Bryologia Universa*, Bridel published in 1826 two genera which succeeding authors have passed over almost unnoticed. Of these the first is *Hymenostylium* (l. c. ii. 82) to contain the *Gymnostomum xanthocarpum*, Hooker (*Musci Exotici*, t. 153), a species so intimately allied to the European *Gymnostomum rupestre* and *Gymnostomum curvirostrum*, as mentioned in the original description, that they cannot be regarded otherwise than as congeneric. This was not then evident to Bridel, for in the supplement