

to vol. i. 761, he describes *Entosthymenium*, the single species being *Entosthymenium tristichum*, which he says was sent from Dax by Grateloup to De Candolle's Herbarium. No specimen is said by C. Müller (Synopsis, ii. 635) to be now in Bridel's Herbarium; but if the description be compared with specimens of *Gymnostomum curvirostrum*, it will be found to agree in all particulars, especially in his statement that the foliage is subtristichous, a specific character elsewhere entirely overlooked.

Two genera were thus described by Bridel without his claiming the European species, *Gymnostomum curvirostrum*, which must belong to the first, and which is really identical with the last; so that of the species originally placed in *Gymnostomum* by Hedwig there remained to represent that group only *Gymnostomum tenue*.

It is a curious coincidence that Bridel (Bry. Univ., i. 376) finishes his account of his *Coscinodon verticillatus* with "*Cave ne cum Gymnostomo curvirostro habitu colore et vita in calcareis satis simili commisceas*," and the position assigned to these mosses in the last edition of Schimper's Synopsis, showing that both had arrived at the same conclusions as to their affinity, but also without seeing that they stood in the same relation to each other as that observable among the species of *Zygodon* and *Orthotrichum*, and thus that *Eucladium* might be the peristomate state of *Gymnostomum* = *Hymenostylium*.

Tortula melanocarpa, Mitt.

Tortula melanocarpa, Mitt. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xv. 60.

Gymnostomum barbula, Schwægrichen, ii. 1. 77, t. 175.

Hyophila barbula, Hampe in Bot. Zeit., 1846, 267; C. Müller, Synop. Musc. Frond., i. 558; Mitt., Musc. Austr. Amer., in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 136 (sub *Weisia*).

BERMUDAS.—On calcareous matter.

This species was wrongly described in the Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xv. 60, as having a peristome, the capsule from which the description of that organ was taken being afterwards found to belong to *Tortula bermudana*, with which it had been intermixed. The figure given by Schwægrichen well represents the moss, which was originally gathered in Cuba, from whence Wright distributed his specimens. It is not recorded from any other locality. On dissolving out the calcareous white substance in which the Bermudan specimens were imbedded, the stems are found to have short branches, some of which bear a male flower. The species is therefore monœcious; and the male flower, which, in all acrocarpous mosses, is the first produced, becomes lateral from growth of the innovation bearing the female and at length the fruit, leaving the male, which had been terminal, as if it were a secondary growth on a proper branch.

Hyophila, Bridel (Bry. Univ., i. 760), was founded on a species now referred to *Entosthodon* = *Entosthodon rottleri*, the *Gymnostomum rottleri* of Schwægrichen, and the *Gymnostomum javanicum*, Nees et Blume. This last, with some other similar or allied mosses, stands in C. Müller's Synopsis as Section III., *Hyophila*, of his genus *Pottia*.