

*anomalum* (Schwägr., t. 278, *Rhacopilum*), has its leaves undulate at the margin, and, like some others of the genus, revives in water with difficulty. There are several undescribed species of this genus from Chili.<sup>1</sup>

*Porotrichum* (*Thamnium*) *confertum*, Mitt., n. sp.

Frons e ramis crassis densifoliis confertus; folia imbricata, patentia, ovata, acuta, nervo infra apicem evanido, margine in ramea apice denticulata, cellulis minutis oblongis densis.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—A few stems all barren—*Moseley*.

Considerably different from *Porotrichum fusciculatum* in its branches not having the foliage compressed; indeed, the whole look of the specimens is that of a greatly enlarged *Isoheciium myurum*.

*Porotrichum latinerve*, Mitt., n. sp.

Folia in frondis medio erecto-patentia, subcompressa, lanceolata, apice latiuscule acuta, nervo lato ad apicem producto, margine subintegerrima; ramea apice serrulata, nervo dorso dentato, cellulis parvis oblongis obscuriusculis areolata.

<sup>1</sup> *Pterygophyllum fragile*, Mitt., n. sp.—Caulis erectus? apice arcuato-decurvus, simplex; folia lateralibus patentibus divergentibus, obovato-spathulata, obtusa, ultra medium crasse nervata, margine dentibus approximatis ciliata, media intermediaque orbiculato ovata, e cellulis hexagonis areolata, fragilia, perichætialia parva, erecta, ovata, acuminata, convoluta; theca in pedunculo elongato fusco oblonga, demum pendula, operculo rostrato, calyptra basi plurifida.

Caulis? 2–3 cm. altus, simplex vel rarius divisus. Folia lateralibus 3 mm. longa, 1.25 mm. lata, pellucida, fragillima, pallescentia. Pedunculus, 2 cm. longus, fuscus. Theca 2 cm. longa.—South Chili, Spencer and Reed.

There is also another smaller species from the same country.

*Pterygophyllum sublimbatum*, Mitt., n. sp.—Procumbens; folia, lateralibus, divergentibus, oblonga, obovata, apice angulo lato acuta, ad medium nervata, media, intermediaque suborbiculata, omnia marginibus apicem versus denticulis brevibus serrata, paulo intensius fuscata, sublimbata.

Caulis? 2–3 cm. longus, flaccidus. Folia 2 mm. longa, fusca, nigrescentia, cellulis parvis hexagonis areolata. Volcan d'Osorno, South Chili.

And a very different one from the Chonos Archipelago, gathered by Darwin, *Pterygophyllum chonoticum*, Mitt., n. sp.

Caulis? erectus, apice arcuato-decurvus; folia lateralibus patentibus, oblongo-spathulata, obtusa, media, intermediaque suborbiculata, omnia media tenue nervata, margine apicem versus dentibus ciliata. Caulis 3–5 cm. altus, simplex vel innovationibus divisus. Folia lateralibus 3 mm. longa, ubi latiora 1.50 mm. lata, pallide fulva fusciscentia; folia media intermediaque 2 mm. longa, 1.50 mm. lata.

One of the most distinct of the genus, its spathulate lateral leaves giving it a similarity to some *Gottschea*, which is increased by the fulvous colour. All the species of this group of mosses are but little known. Some appear to grow in a procumbent manner, others erect, with the habit almost of a *Mnium*. In some species there are indications that the erect stems are really upright branches arising from a rhizome. The teeth of the peristome have the structure common to the *Hookeria*, the two external cells of which they are composed being separated by an interval along the medial line of division, so that each tooth has externally two bands of coloured cells resting on the margins of the colourless internal band, which is conspicuous through the median line.