

Caulis 5 cm. ; ramis 4–5 mm. longis cum foliis 2 mm. latis. Folia pallida, luteo-viridia, haud nitida, sicca parum mutata. Pedunculus ruber, 5 mm. longus.

ARROU.—Creeping over dead leaves.

A little smaller than *Chaetomitrium rugifolium*, Sull. (Bot. U.S. Expl. Exp., p. 23, t. 22), with leaves of the branches much narrower.

Only one capsule seen with operculum, which may not be complete, for in this group the beak is generally prolonged.

More than thirty species are now known of this curious genus, which in foliage is often similar to some species of *Ectropothecium*, and sometimes to that of some *Meteoria*; the areolation is in all of very narrow cells like those of *Ctenidium*. In most cases the specimens are too scanty to give an adequate idea of their habit of growth; some appear to grow in spreading patches, others, as *Chaetomitrium philippinense*, Mont., and *Chaetomitrium volutum*, have the main stem creeping and adhering to twigs. These are provided with numerous simple branches which in *Chaetomitrium philippinense* curve in various directions and have their foliage imbricate and slightly secund; but there is another species gathered in Borneo by Motley.¹

Thuidium plumulosum, Dozy et Molk.

Thuidium plumulosum, Dozy et Molk., Bryol. Jav., ii. p. 118.

ARROU.—In very small quantity, barren. This species ranges from Java to New Guinea.

HEPATICÆ.²

Chiloscyphus argutus, Nees.

Chiloscyphus argutus, Nees in G. L. et N. Synopsis Hep., p. 183.

ARROU.—A single stem only. Widely spread in the southern hemisphere, and extending northward to the Caroline Islands and Nepal.

¹ *Chaetomitrium bornense*, Mitt., n. sp.—Caulis primarius repens, ramis quamplurimis simplicibus rectis approximatis; folia dense inserta, in seriebus quinis imbricata, late ovalia, cymbiformia, concava, dorso scabra, apice breviter mucronata, marginibus incurvis serrulatis, nervis binis brevissimis; perichætium ad ramorum latera, foliis parvis; theca ovalis, suberecta, operculo conico subulato.

Caulis usque ad 2 decim. longus, ubique radicans, rami 2 cm. longi, 1 mm. crassi, nitidi. Pedunculus 3 mm. longus asper. Calyptra generis.

This approximates very nearly to *Meteorium*, especially to the species which, like *Meteorium tetragonum*, have their foliage arranged in a seriate manner, and the resemblance is increased by the shortness of the seta and the nearly erect but unequal-sided capsule; the peristome has the two cells of the external bands of the teeth confluent, and not divided by an interval through which the internal band is seen, as in the *Hookeriæ*.

² By W. Mitten, A.L.S.