

122. MACROSPORIUM. *Fr.* Macrosporium.

*Sporidia* erect, stipitate, multiseptate, arising from delicate septate evanescent *flocci* (*mycelia*).—Name, *μακρος*, long, and *σπορος*, seed.

1. *M. Cheiranthi*, *Fr.* (wallflower *Macrosporium*); *flocci* decumbent extremely fugacious, *sporidia* pyriform articulatoseptate black, peduncle short. *Fr. Syst. Myc. v. 3. p. 374.*—*Helmisporium Cheiranthi*, *Duby, Syn. Gal. 2. p. 929.*

On the decaying leaves and stems of Stocks and Wallflowers. *Apthorpe, King's Cliffe, Norths. Rev. M. J. Berkeley.*—The *sporidia* vary extremely in form: some are clavate with a single row of articulations; in others the two or three upper cells have a vertical septum; others are broadly clavate, and others again obovate, each articulation divided by vertical partitions into many cells. All are more or less constricted. The *flocci* are very delicate and difficult to detect though certainly present. The peduncles vary in length; more than one are sometimes given off by the same thread of the *mycelium*.

2. *M. Brassicae*, *Berk.* (cabbage *Macrosporium*); *flocci* obsolete, *sporidia* clavate antennæform 5—11-septate rather longer than the peduncle.

On decaying cabbage leaves amongst *Cladosporium herbarum*. *King's Cliffe, Norths. Rev. M. J. Berkeley.*

TRIBE 4. MUCEDINES. *Sporidia* arising amongst tubular, septate, pellucid *flocci*, which are formed of a simple membrane, sometimes arranged in moniliform rows.

123. ASPERGILLUS. *Mich.* Aspergillus.

*Sporidia* (at first included) simple, globose, more or less disposed in moniliform rows closely packed upon the swollen apices of the fertile *flocci*.—Name, *aspergillus*, the brush used for sprinkling holy water.

1. *A. candidus*, *Lk.* (white *Aspergillus*); sterile *flocci* effused white, fertile simple incrassated at the apices, *sporidia* compact white. *Lk. Sp. 1. p. 65. Chev. Par. 1. t. 4. f. 17. Fr. Syst. Myc. v. 3. p. 385.*—*Monilia candida*, *Pers. Syn. p. 692.*

On various decaying substances. Very common.—Distinguished from the following species by its smaller size, stiff arid habit and more compact *sporidia*. The two species however appear to me to be too closely allied, intermediate states occurring which it is almost impossible to refer exactly to either.

2. *A. glaucus*, *Lk.* (blue Mould); sterile *flocci* effused white, fertile simple their apices capitate, *sporidia* rather loosely packed at length glaucous. *Lk. Sp. 1. p. 67. Græv. Fl. Ed. p. 467. Johnst. Fl. Berw. 2. p. 211. Corda, l. c. h. 11. t. 7. Fr. Syst. Myc. v. 3. p. 386.*—*Mucor glaucus*, *Linn. Sp. Pl. 2. p. 1556.*

*Sow. t. 378. f. 9. With. v. 4. p. 369.*—*Mucor Aspergillus*, *Bull. t. 504. f. 10.*—*Monilia glauca*, *Pers. Syn. p. 691. Hook. Scot. 2. p. 33.*

On various decaying substances, as lard, bread, cheese, &c.—Flocci indistinctly articulate when fresh; head covered with a subpellucid grumous substance on which are seated the globose sporidia arranged in radiating moniliform threads. This agrees with the account given by Corda, but the grumous substance is not constantly present.—One of the most common moulds and always unacceptable, except upon cheese which is valued when attacked by it. On the same substance the *mycelium* is often of various colours, as bright-yellow, green, &c., and the *sporidia* partake in great measure of the same tint, but all so intimately blended that it is impossible to distinguish species.

3. *A. roseus*, Lk. (*pink Aspergillus*); mycelium thin, fertile flocci simple, sporidia globose rose-red. *Lk. Sp. 1. p. 68.*—*Monilia rosea*, *Pers. Syn. p. 697. Batsch, El. p. 183. f. 58.*

On damp paper, lint, carpet, &c. Sent to Sowerby by Mr. Templeton on damp blue paper.—Flocci not septate; sporidia globose, minute, arranged in moniliform rows. I am inclined to think this a distinct species. It is doubtful whether the plant on hazel-nuts, &c., figured by Sowerby, *t. 378. f. 11*, is the same.

4. *A. aureus*, Berk. (*golden-yellow Aspergillus*); fertile flocci erect short simple clavate, sporidia large thinly scattered elliptic golden-yellow.

On bark. Sowerby.—This very beautiful and distinct species I find unmarked in Sowerby's collection and suspect that he considered it a form of his *Mucor ferrugineus*. The flocci are short, consisting of about four articulations, clavate above and covered thinly with large, subelliptic yellow sporidia, in which it recedes from the usual character of the genus and from *Asp. flavus*.

5. *A. maximus*, Lk. (*large Aspergillus*); sterile flocci yellow-brown forming a compact fleecy stratum, fertile dichotomously branched clavate above, sporidia very large at length of the same colour with the flocci. *Nees, Syst. f. 61. Fr. Syst. Myc. v. 3. p. 387.*—*Asp. laneus*, *Grev. Fl. Ed. p. 467.*—*Sporodinia grandis*, *Lk. Sp. 1. p. 91.*

On putrid fungi. About Edinburgh. Dr. Greville.

6. *A. mollis*, Berk. (*white branched Aspergillus*); fertile flocci white erect dichotomously branched, apices clavate, sporidia large subglobose.

On dead leaves. Winter. Apethorpe, Norths. *Rev. M. J. Berkeley.*—Forming minute, scattered, pure white fascicles, with a thin procumbent mycelium.

7. *A. vires*, Lk. (*green branched Aspergillus*); tufts rather dense, flocci entangled suberect, heads as well as the branched flocci greenish. *Lk. Sp. 1. p. 67. Grev. Fl. Ed. p. 467. Fr. Syst. Myc. v. 3. p. 388.*

On decaying Agarics. Carlowrie, near Edinburgh. Dr. Greville.