NOTES ON SOME HAMPSHIRE MOSSES.

By the Rev. Evelyn D. Heathcote, M.A.

Fissidens bryoides is a common and widely distributed moss, it is also a very variable one. Wilson said[1] that it was easily to be distinguished from its allies by the axillary barren flowers and by the broader dorsal wing of the leaf, which at the base, where it joins the stem is always of considerable breadth, not narrowed off. Of these distinctions, however, neither is to be depended on. The *Var B. intermedius* Ruthe—as mentioned by Braithwaite, and as figured by him from a specimen from Mr. Mitten—has no axillary male inflorescence, but, as he observes, "it is radical on a very short branch, and Ruthe states it also occurs as naked autheridia in the upper axils as well as on separate plants "—and the dorsal wing, or inferior lamina, as Braithwaite calls it, vanishes at a considerable distance from the stem. I have never examined authentic specimens of this particular variety, but I confess, from the description and figure in the British Moss-Flora, it is difficult to understand why it is not included in the form (or sport as Braithwaite prefers to consider it) of *Fissidens bryoides* named, *inconstans*, a plant which seems thoroughly to deserve its name. This form was first, I believe, found by Mr. Boswell at Sunningwell, Oxford, in 1861—it has also been found by Mr. Bagnall at Binton Bridges, Warwick—and for aught I know may be generally distributed, though perhaps not often recorded. It is by no means uncommon in the village of Sparsholt. I have gathered it in four or five spots and sent specimens to Mr. Boswell, who in acknowledging it says: "It appears quite identical with the original *F. inconstans* of Schpr. in all points, even its irregularities. The plant has long disappeared from Sunningwell, its original station, nor have I been able to find it elsewhere." All the tufts of *bryoides*

[1] Bryologia Brit., p. 305.

I have gathered here growing on the banks by the roadside, have contained this form, and at present I have only gathered true *bryoides*, without admixture of *inconstans*, in the woods. The plants have the fruit sometimes terminal only, sometimes both terminal and from the middle of the same stem, sometimes radical, while the male inflorescence is either axillar, or radical on a very short shoot—I have not observed it terminal on a separate plant, though Braithwaite says this is the case sometimes. With regard to the inferior lamina of the leaf, it is occasionally broad and rounded at the base, at other times narrowed off and slightly decurrent, sometimes it barely reaches the stem, sometimes ceases far from it. The colour of the seta too varies considerably, some being red, some yellowish green—the border sometimes reaches the point of the leaf, sometimes ceases below it. As far as I understand the descriptions in books, none of the accepted species with terminal fruit have axillary male inflorescence, except *bryoides*, *Curnowii* and *rivularis*, and of these there is not likely to be any question as to the identity of *rivularis*, while *Curnowii* is probably only a variety of *bryoides*, connected with it by intermediate forms—so that if a minute specimen of *Fissidens* exhibits axillary male inflorescence, it will probably be referred without much hesitation to *bryoides* or one of its varieties; but as many specimens of the form *inconstans* may be examined without coming across a single axillar male flower, it may be asked what is the difference between this inconstant little plant and *F. viridulus* and *pusillus*, now joined together to the comfort of bryologists under the former name ?—and as far as I can find, the only positive distinction lies in the fact that the teeth of the peristome arise below the mouth of the capsule in *F. viridulus* and not in any form of *bryoides*—a minute point which I have not been able to verify. Braithwaite comes to the conclusion that in the small species of *Fissidens* and in some of the larger, the position of the male inflorescence is most variable and offers no stable specific character, and an examination of some other mosses, e.g., in the genus *Bryum*, leads me to believe that this is a remark which might be still further extended. Be this as it may, *Fissidens bryoides, forma inconstans* may be reckoned as a Hampshire moss.

I found, also last year, growing in Sparsholt in considerable quantity, another diminutive moss which as far as I know has not yet been recorded for Hampshire, though it is found in the neighbouring counties of Sussex and Surrey, viz.: *Seligeria paucifolia*. It grows exactly as described by Braithwaite on detached chalk blocks partially embedded in soil—and according to him is rare. Mr. Boswell tells me the specimens I sent him are the best he has seen. It is most easily distinguished from its allies by its elongated capsule, and is probably commoner than is generally supposed, for like all mosses of retiring habit and diminutive proportions, it may be easily overlooked.

HANTS FUNGI (SUPPLEMENTAL LIST), [1]

	AGARICUS	(Lepiota)	lenticularis, *Batsch.*
	,,	(Trich)	sordidus, *Fr.*
*	,,	,,	spermaticus, *Fr.* New Forest.
	,,	,,	immundus, *Berk.*
	,,	,,	subpulverulentus, *Pers.*
	,,	,,	personata, *Fr.*
	,,	,,	terreus var: acutesquamosus, *Chev.*
	,,	,,	cuneifolius var: griseo-rimosus, *Batsch.*
	,,	,,	ionides, *Bull.*
*	,,	(Clitocy)	ditopus, *Fr.* New Forest.
	,,	,,	metachrous, *Fr.*
	,,	,,	inversus, *Scop.*
	,,	,,	amplus, *Pers.*
	,,	(Colly.)	murinus, *Batsch.*
	,,	,,	conigenus, *P.*
	,,	,,	platyphyllus, *Fr.*
	,,	(Myc.)	luteo-albus, *Bolt.*
	,,	(Omph.)	fibula var. Swartzii; *Fr.*
	,,	(Pleur)	salignus, *Fr.*
	,,	,,	algidus, *Fr.*
	,,	,,	reniformis, *Fr.*
	,,	(Plut.)	hispidulus, *Fr.*
	,,	,,	phlebephorus, *Ditm.*
	,,	(Ent.)	sinuatus, *Fr.*
	,,	(Clit.)	undatus, *Fr.*
	,,	(Lept.)	lampropus, *Fr.*
	,,	,,	anatinus, *Lasch.* Identified as British from Hants specimens, Nov., 1891, see Grevillea, No. 94.
	,,	(Claud.)	byssisedus, *Pers.*
	,,	(Phol.)	erebius, *Fr.*
	,,	,,	togularis, *Bull*
	,,	(Insocy.)	dulcamarus, *A. & S.*
	,,	,,	scaber, *Mull.*
	,,	(Pluteol.)	reticulatus, *Pers.*
	,,	(Gal.)	tener var. pilosellus, *P.*

[1] Vide H.F.C. Proceedings, Vol. I. parts, i., 49; ii., 22; iii., 41; iv., 66.

AGARICUS	(Psall.)	silvaticus, *Schaeff.*
,,	(Stroph.)	stercorarius, *Fr.*
,,	(Psiloc.)	bullaceus, *Bull.*
,,	,,	sarcocephalus, *Fr.*
,,	(Psath.)	semivestitus, *B. & Br.*
CORTINARIUS	(Phleg.)	multiformis, *Fr.*
,,	,,	,, var. flavescens, *Cooke.*
* ,,	(Myxac.)	livido-ochraceus, *Berk.*
* ,,	(Inol.)	argutus, *Fr.* Identified as British from Hants specimens, Oct., 1891, see Grevillea, No. 94.
* ,,	(Derm.)	diabolicus, *Fr.*
,,	,,	albo-cyaneus, *Fr.*
,,	(Telam.)	paleaceus, *Fr.*
,,	,,	bulbosus, *Sow.*
* ,,	(Hydro.)	firmus, *Fr.*
,,	,,	imbutus, *Fr.*
,,	,,	erythrinus, *Fr.*
,,	,,	acutus, *Pers.*
HYGROPHORUS		arbustivus, *Fr.*
,,		Clarkii, *B. & Br.*
,,		ovinus, *Bull.*
,,		calyptræformis, *Berk.* Dell between Alresford Road and Basing Park entrance lodge.
* ,,		turundus, *Fr.*
,,		ceraceus, *Wulf.*
LACTARIUS		scrobiculatus, *Scop.*
,,		controversus, *Pers.*
,,		piperatus, *Scop.*
* ,,		uvidus, *Fr.*
* ,,		cimicarius, *Batsch.*
RUSSULA		integra, *Linn.*
,,		virescens, *Schaeff.*
* ,,		aurata, *With.*
,,		nitida, *Pers.*
NYCTALIS		parasitica, *Bull.*
MARASMIUS		ramealis, *Bull.*
,,		erythropus, *Fr.*

NOTE.—Agaricus (Colly) ingratus, *Schum*, Vol. 1, part i, p. 50. Ag. (Phol.) Cookei, part ii., p. 42. Lactarius theiogalus, *Kromb*, part iv., p. 66 should be cancelled. For Cortinarius "decoloraus" read "decoloratus," part iii, p. 41.