

TWO INTERESTING FUNGI.

By

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In June, 1902, I sent an underground fungus to Kew to be named, and with the hope that a description would be published in due course in the Kew Bulletin. George Masee, who at that time controlled the fungus department, suggested for it the name *Secotium sessile*, but it appears a description was not published.

In the year 1911 I read a paper before the Royal Society of Tasmania on the *Hymenogastraceæ* of Tasmania, including therein four *Secotiums*. In all good faith I described *S. sessile*, believing it had already been described by Masee. Mr. G. H. Cunningham, Mycologist of New Zealand, now points out that, according to modern ideas, the presence of *Cystidia* places this tuber in the genus *Elasmomyces*, and advises me to describe it as a member of that genus.

Elasmomyces sessile, n.n.—Subterranean, then emerging at maturity, subglobose, 3-4 cm. diameter, white, then pale red on exposure; stem-like base well developed, piercing to the middle or sometimes to the apex of the tuber. Peridium very thin, papery. Gleba white, becoming cream-coloured, canals very contorted, the tramal plates mostly radiating from the sterile column, sometimes very like contorted gills. *Cystidia* numerous, fusiform, 40-50 μ . long. Spores globose, minutely echinulate, hyaline, 9 μ . diameter.

Gathered on the lower slopes of Mt. Wellington and Mt. Field. Rare.

Æcidium celmisium, n.s.—Æcidia irregularly clustered on the external surface of the leaf. Peridium white, much exerted and torn. Spores irregularly oblong, hyaline minutely but closely verruculose, 40-50 x 30 μ .

On leaves of *Celmisia longifolia* at Collins' Bennet. Altitude, 4,000ft.