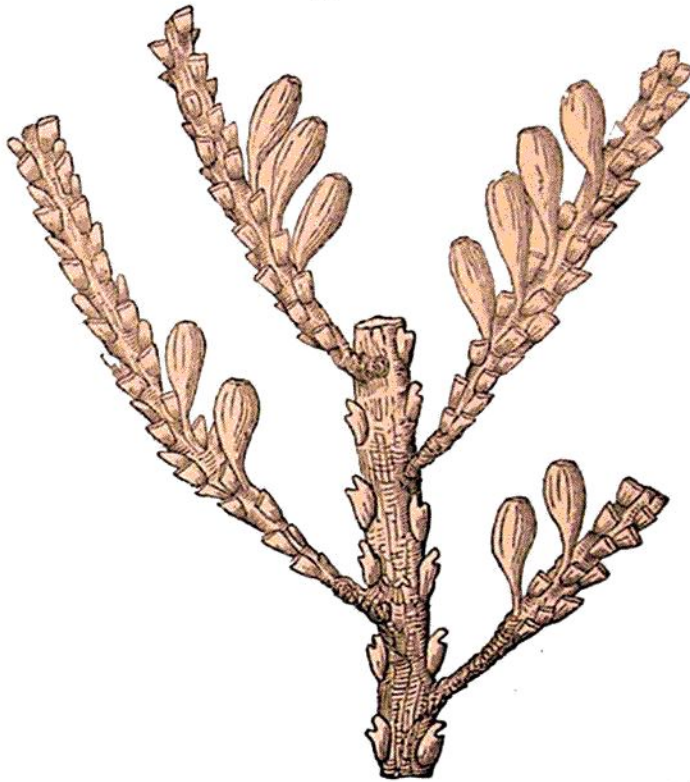


Polypidom 3 or 4 inches high, rigid, pinnate, lanceolate, dusky or blackish-brown, varnished. Stalk straight, compressed, jointed, with a series of alternate cells on each side: pinnæ alternate, close, bifarious, several originating from each space between the joints of the stalk, simple, narrow at their origins, filiform, often gangrened at the apex. The cells are arranged in a close row along each margin, and directed alternately to opposite sides (Fig. 15); they are small, ovato-tubular, short and adnate with a wide mouth having a small tooth on the outer edge. Vesicles unilateral, superior, elliptical or ovate, sub-pedicellate, smooth.

Fig. 15.



To this description, derived from specimens furnished by Messrs Bean and Embleton, I append that of Pallas, for Milne-Edwards denies the identity of his *nigra* with the British species (*Lam. Anim. s. Vert.* 2de edit. ii. 155); for which in my opinion there are no sufficient grounds, but a comparison of the descriptions will enable every one to decide for himself. “*Radices* sunt tubi intestinuliformes, lutescentes, implexi, usque ad pinnarum originem assurgentes. *Stirps* ad summum quadripollicaris, *simplex*, pennata, sublanceolata, testaceo nigra et tenuior molliorque quam tubuli radicantes. *Rachis* stirpis est tubulus crassitie fere calami avenacei, compressus, e planiusculis lateribus, et ipsis denticulatis, pinnas proferens. *Pinnæ* s. ramuli