Cercospora physalicola Ell. & Barth. On leaves of *Physalis*, Deckard Creek, Monroe County, September 30, 1923. I. U. 3987. The outstanding characteristics of these specimens are the definite spots and the long lash-like spores, tapering above, many being as much as 150 microns long and multi-septate, some folding near the middle on drying. Agrees well except that our spores are often multi-septate rather than 4 to 6-septate as described.

Ovularia obliqua (Cke.) Oud. On leaves of *Rumex crispus* L., Clay County, May 19, 1928. Shaw. I. U. 4916.

Ramularia dubia Riess. On leaves of *Chenopodium album* L., near campus, Monroe County, September 24, 1928. I. U. 4941. Very abundant. The redescription given in Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci., 1925, p. 236, for specimens from Shelby County applies equally well to these specimens.

Ramularia Taraxici Karst. On *Taraxicum officinale* Weber. Campus, October 15, 1927. I. U. 4845. Spots as in description, but up to 1 cm. Spores 1-celled, becoming 1 to 2-septate, cylindrical, sometimes broader at one end or narrowed at middle, often in chains, 15 to 35 by 2 to 4 microns.

SOME NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI.

J. M. VAN HOOK, Indiana University.

CERCOSPORA CYNOGLOSSI *sp. nov.*

Spots numerous, greenish-purple above, mouse colored below, becoming brown above and greenish-brown below when dried, circular or oval, from a few mm. to 2 or 3 cm. in diameter, but average about 1 cm. Conidiophores tufted, 25 to 150 by 2.5 to 4 microns, reddish-brown, tips pale and somewhat wavy due to spore attachment. Spores 6 to 8 on each conidiophore, hyaline, straight, or variously bent or curved, 3 to 10-septate, 40 to 155 by 2.5 to 4 microns (average about 65 to 70 in length).

On living leaves of *Cynoglossum officinale* L., Showers' Farm, Monroe County, Indiana, August 25, 1920. I. U. Myc. Herb. 3815; Deckard Creek, Monroe County, Indiana, September 30, 1923. I. U. Myc. Herb. 3984.

CERCOSPORA ROSAE *sp. nov.*

Spots 1 to 5 mm. (average 2 to 3 mm.), circular, oval, or angular, somewhat limited by veins, amphigenous, above purplish-black, becoming brown in center, with broad purplish-black margin, the purple disappearing with age, circular or irregular, below olive-brown to hair-brown. Conidiophores for the most part epiphyllous, few, in tufts from tuberculate bases as much as 25 microns broad, upright, straight, or sometimes wavy above, 60 to 100 by 4 to 6 microns, for the most part continuous.

Spores 30 to 95 by 5 to 7 microns, bent or sometimes straight, 4 to 7-septate, tapering above, brown (most of these spores are 65 by 6, and 5-septate).

On *Rosa setigera* Michx., campus I. U. (Old Forest Place), August 11, 1909. Coll. Culp. I. U. Myc. Herb. 2655. Distinguished from *C. rosicola* Pass. by its much larger conidiophores and spores, and from *C. rosigena* Tharp, by its smaller spots and thicker spores.

PHYLLOSTICTA INDIANENSIS *sp. nov.*

Spots very small, 0.5 to 2 mm. (mostly about 1 mm.), rather evenly distributed over the surface of the leaflets, circular, or sometimes irregular, above becoming pale with purple border, below not conspicuous but may appear buffy-brown. Pycnidia few, 1 to 4 (usually 1 or 2) in the center of each spot, almost wholly epiphyllous, 50 to 90 (mostly about 75) microns in diameter, with distinct pores about 12 microns in diameter. Spores ovate to elliptical, 12 to 17 by 6 to 8 microns (mostly 12.5 by 7.5), and surrounded by a dense gelatinous envelope 2 to 3 microns thick.

On *Rosa setigera* Michx., I. U. campus (Old Forest Place), October 1, 1917. I. U. Myc. Herb. 3855. The outstanding characters of this species are the very small spots (which resemble closely those of *Septoria Rubi* West. on various *Rubus* species), the few pycnidia, and the granular thick gelatinous coated spores.

PHYLLOSTICTA ROSAE-SETIGERAE *sp. nov.*

Spots 1 mm. to 2 cm. in diameter, walnut-brown, usually with a darker (chestnut-brown) center, giving a bird's eye appearance, broad dark-purple margins, circular, or semi-circular where they are noticeably arranged around the edges of the leaflets. Pycnidia mostly epiphyllous, very numerous, rather prominent, rupturing the epidermis, distributed over the entire spot, but showing in concentric rows in the newer parts of the spot, spherical, 75 to 100 microns in diameter, pores distinct. Spores numerous, hyaline, spindle-form to tapering cylindric, usually with one or two small guttulae, 8 to 12 by 2 to 3 microns.

On leaves of *Rosa setigera* Michx., Monroe County, Indiana, October 16, 1916. I. U. Myc. Herb. 3714; August 23, 1920. I. U. Myc. Herb. 3804. The former specimens showed smaller, less defined spots than did the latter where the plants were being defoliated at time of collecting. *Phyllosticta erratica* E. & E., which forms characteristic marginal spots on leaves of the widely separated host, *Ulmus*, has been recorded by one author on *Rosa* species. This, however, is quite distinct from our species, differing particularly in its hypophyllous pycnidia and smaller globose or ellipsoid spores. From *P. Rosae* Desm., it differs in color of spots, size of pycnidia, and shape and size of spores.