

Helsingfors, Finland,

Jan. 28/87.



My dear Collega!

My best compliments and wishes
for the New Year!

You must excuse my long silence,
which is occasioned only by my loss of
temper, worse health and many occu-
pations, brought down as I am by my
many different official duties.

Here you find description of Marsu-
pella profunda, Anthoceros constans and
A. multilobulus (please give me at least
a proof sheet where these three are printed
for the special collection of my publica-
tions!). To describe Porella thyra, it
is rather unnecessary, as Dickson, to whom
the species belongs, already has done it in
his Fasciculus quartus plantarum cryptoga-
micarum Britanniae (1801), p. 19.



If I can be of some use for you, I will
be very glad!

Believe me to be, dear Doctor

Ever yours

S. O. Lindberg M.D. et Ph. Dr.
Professor.

1. Marsupella profunda Lindb. n. sp.

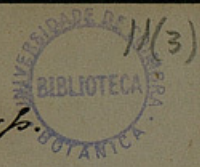


Paroici caespites ad 5 mm. alti (sporogonio excepto), densi, olivaceo-fusci, rari fere nigri sine nitore; caulis primarius in substratu repens, ramosus et intricatus, fragilis, stolonifer, ramos fertiles leniter arcuatos et erectos, flexuosulos emittens; folia densa, valde aggregentia, inferiora expallida, superiora tota brunnea, ex 0,6 circuitus caulini excurrentia, non de-
^{lata}currentia, jam ex ipsa insertione patentia, (elliptico-ovata, plano-caraliquilata, 0,4 - 0,5 lobata, angulo incisura acutissimo, lobis triangulari-ovatis - semi-ellipticis, obtusissimis, incurvulis et concaviusculis, marginibus perfecte plenis; bractea, 2 vel 3, cum colescula connata, e basi angustiora & saepe angulata plus minusve ovalis, ad $\frac{1}{3}$ acute incisae, lobis semiovalibus, majoribus incurvis & concavis, minoribus rotundato-obtusis, interna eorum elliptica, incisura obtusior, lobis sublingulatis; cellula ~~hexagona~~ ^{hexangulata}, levissima, bene ad angulum ingrossata, lumine rotundo, inferiores $\frac{1}{40}$ - $\frac{1}{45}$ mm., superiores $\frac{1}{55}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$ mm.; anteridia ad bractea axillares, 2 vel 3 in quaque axilla, ovalia, griseola, hyalina, stipite fere aequilongo, a cellulis circuitu 8 uniseriatis, paraphyses nullae; pistillidia ad 12, parva; colescula immersa, ~~in dimidia parte bractea~~ ^(plicatulus) apex ejus liber brevis, conico-tentoriiformis, ^(tenacissime) textus, irregulariter plurifidus, margine granulatus; calyptra libera, pyriformi-obovata, basi angustiore, in angulo ad basin ejus pistillidia sterilia; seta ad 5 mm. alta; theca globosa, et intus et extus ad parietes con-

natos cellularum ingrossato-nodulosa, sed nullos annulos
gerens; spori minuti, brunneo-flavi, levissimi; ela-
teres angustiores quam spori, longi et flexuosi, ob-
tusi, duabus spiris fusco-brunneis et arte con-
volutis.

Et proxima M. costulata magnitudine, foliis pro-
funde lobatis, lobis obtusissimis etc. sine dubio
optime est diversa.

2. Anthogeros constans Lindb. n. sp.



Paroica frondes ad 2,5 cm. latae, imbricatim ses-
pitosae, rigidae, grassae, pallidae, facillime emollescent,
in statu sicco fere immutatae, ut nec collapsae,
nec nigrae, intus maxime et irregulariter ca-
vernosae; involutum ad 6 mm. altum et 1 mm.
crassum, ascendens, ~~rigidum~~ cylindrico-tubulosum,
sicquae rigidum et perfecte immutatum, pallidum,
nitidum, ad apicem spatio longo brunnescenti-emer-
gidum, intus maxime cavernosum; sporogonium
1,5 cm. altum, crassiusculum; spori distincte mi-
nores, multo dilutius nigri et magis pellucidi, pa-
pillis humilioribus sed densioribus, vulgo bi- vel
trifurcis, raro indivisis vel quadrifurcis; elateres
longiores (ad longitudinem septuplam spori) et
angustiores (solum quintam partem latitudinis
sporum habentes), magis recti, rarius ramosi,
a cellulis 2-4 elongatis, spiram nullam inclu-
dentibus, compositi.

Eam ex A. punctato structura frondis et invo-
lucris, in sicco immutatorum, spori et elateres
bene distinguunt.

3. Anthogeros multilobulus Lindb. n. sp.



Paroixa frons ad 2,5 cm. longa et 6,5 mm. lata, valde
pellucida, viridissima, sicca viridi-lucida et oleoso-ni-
tens, tenuis, flaggida, supra (antice) nullas cristas
gerens, lineari-lanceolata, obtusa, margine in
lobis, magnitudine et forma variis, creberrimis,
interdum denuo lobulatis dissoluta, inter com-
pacta, exceptis antris masculis, quae in tota lon-
gitudine mediana frondis remote dispersa; involu-
crum prope apicem frondis unum vel bina seriata,
ad 5 mm. altum et 1 mm. crassum, levissimum, cy-
lindrico-tubulosum, truncatum, ore integerrimo,
maxime indistincte bilabiato ^(cristas compactum); sporogonium ad
2 cm. altum et vix $\frac{1}{3}$ mm. crassum, angustissime
lineare; spori magnitudine a punctati, sed magis
deplenti, hyalini et fere perfecte incolores, ut
solum indistincte griseoli, papillis multo densiori-
bus, altioribus et acutis, saepe bi- vel trifurcis;
elateres quoad formam, magnitudinem et composi-
tionem eisdem a. ^(simillimi) punctati, sed luteoli. (Sporogo-
nium scrutatum maturum, ut ad duas partes de-
hiscono.)

Proxima quidem est a. punctato, sed, sententia nostra,
satis ut species diversa.