FACULTY OF
ARTS AND SCIENCES.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Ithaca, N. Y., Apr 13 1897 *189*

Dr P. A. Saccardo

Padova, Italy

My dear Sir:-

I supposed I had sent you separates of an article of mine in the Torrey Botanical Club Bulletin, published in I894, but as I see no reference to the genera proposed there in the Supplements to the Sylloge, I suppose you have not seen my article and I take pleasure in sending it now with examples of two of the genera and three of the species. I have about ready for publication now an account of the fungi which I collected during my three years stay in Alabama, and would be glad to have your opinion of the arrangement and disposition of these species if you will be so kind as to give it to me.

#I985. This you will recognize as the Hypocrea tuberiformis B.& R., which I in I89I placed in Hypocrella, and then in I894 took as the type of a new genus, for it seems to me that it is a very distinct genus, on account of the large and ~~free~~ sessile perithecia(~~free from or~~ sessile upon the stroma), as well as in the structure of the stroma, thus differing generically from the genus Hypocrella. Hypocrella I should say should still stand with the characters you have given.

II69. This is Peck's Epichloe hypoxylon, which has been placed by yourself in Hypocrea. It is also identical, as Massee writes me with Berkeley's H. atramentaria, and as I take with his H. atramentosa. This you will see is one of the Dothideaceae, and but for ~~the fact that the liber spores are separate at maturity in to~~ the fact that the spores at maturity separate into their component

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cells, that is into short segments, would be placed in your Ophiod-othis. I was inclined to think that Dothidea vorax, and pilluläeformis of Berkeley were identical with this # 1169, but Massee says they are different. I have not seen them. However I have seen the var. atramentaria and take it to be the same and Massee says it is.. Var. atramentaria then I would take out of O. vorax (B.& C) Sacc, and with H. atramentosa, and Peck's E. hypoxylon I would make the type of a new genus which I have called Dothichloe. For Ophiodothis would stand such species as have continuous spores, or in which the spores do not separate at maturity into shprt cells. This is in line with what has been done in the case of several other genera where the spores separate at maturity into their cells. Ophiodothis tarda for example does not separate at maturity and would stand as one of the species of Ophiodothis. So would O. vorax if the spores do not separate, as well as the several species described by Spegazzini. # 2145, is another species of my genus Dothichloe.

Hoping that I may hear from you soon, I am very respectfully yours,

Geo F Atkinson

Atkinson