

47. *Craterium minimum*, B. and C. Minute, whitish to yellowish cylinders or deep wine cups with convex, circumcissile lid. Common.

48. *Physarum nutans*, Pers. Lenticular sporangia on relatively long bent or top-curved stipes.

49. *Physarum cinereum*, Batsch. Sporangia sessile, relatively large.

50. *Physarum sinuosum*, Bull. The sinuous, ashy-gray, fructification suggests a miniature fort. It is said to be rare but I have observed it quite frequently.

51. *Fuligo septica*, (L.) Gmelin—*Fuligo varians*, Sommerf. This seems to include *Fuligo rufa*, *F. violacea* and *F. flava*. Its yellowish or reddish plasmodium—"flowers of tan"—is the most conspicuous one in the list. I have seen a decaying stump end nearly covered with it, spreading in an irregular circle eight to ten inches in diameter like a thick, rough omelet. In some parts of the county the children used to call it "snake-poison." It matures into a mass of purplish black spores. When these are scattered by the wind there is left a noticeable hypothallus marking the area covered by the spore mass.

The Plant Formations of the Bruce Peninsula.

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THE Bruce Peninsula lies between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. It is composed of limestone of the Clinton, Niagara and Guelph formations, the Clinton forming high bluffs on the Georgian Bay side. Towards the base of the Peninsula, the Lake Huron shore is low and sandy, becoming more rocky to the north. Near the base are several small lakes, some of which are connected into a chain by rivers.

Phytogeographically the flora is an interesting one, for while it is in the main Alleghanian there are some Carolinian (southern) forms on the western shore, and also some western forms on this shore and at other points on the Peninsula.

The field work upon which these notes are based extended over a period of six years and included all seasons of the year from April to January. This work may be divided into two parts—first a