

46. *Betula papyrifera*. Paper or canoe Birch.
 47. *Betula pumila*. Low Birch. Dwarf Birch.
 48. *Alnus viridis*. Green or Mountain Alder.
 49. *Alnus incana*. Speckled or Hoary Alder.
 50. *Corylus rostrata*. Hazel Nut.
 51. *Ostrya Virginica*. Hop hornbeam. Liverwood.
 52. *Quercus rubra*. Red Oak.
 53. *Quercus macrocarpa*. Bur Oak.
 54. *Quercus coccinea*. Scarlet Oak.
 55. *Fagus ferruginea*. Beech.
 56. *Salix humilis*. Prairie Willow.
 57. *Salix discolor*. Glaucous or Bog Willow.
 58. *Salix petiolaris*. Petioled Willow.
 59. *Salix cordata*. Heart leaved Willow.
 60. *Salix rostrata*. Long beaked Willow.
 61. *Salix lucida*. Shining Willow.
 62. *Salix nigra*. Black Willow.
 63. *Salix myrtilloides*.
 64. *Salix balsamifera*.
 65. *Populus tremuloides*. American Aspen.
 66. *Populus grandidentata*. Large toothed Aspen.
 67. *Populus balsamifera*. Balsam Poplar.

CONIFERS

68. *Pinus Strobus*. White Pine.
 69. *Pinus rigida*. Pitch Pine.
 69. *Pinus Banksiana*. Grey or Northern Scrub Pine.
 70. *Pinus resinosa*. Red Pine.
 71. *Picea nigra*. Black Spruce.
 72. *Picea alba*. White Spruce.
 73. *Tsuga Canadensis*. Hemlock.
 74. *Abies balsamea*. Fir. Balsam Fir.
 75. *Larix Americana*. American or Black Larch.
 Tamarack. Hackmatack.
 76. *Thuja occidentalis*. Arbor Vitae. White Cedar.
 77. *Juniperus communis*. Common Juniper.
 78. *Juniperus Sabina*, var. *procumbens*. Shrubby Red Cedar.
 79. *Taxus Canadensis*. American Yew. Ground Hemlock.

CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS

- Tilia Europæa*. European Lime or Linden.
Berberis vulgaris. Common Barberry.
Robinia Pseudacacia. Common Locust or False Acacia.
Robinia viscosa. Gummy Locust Tree.
Rosa rubiginosa. Sweet Briar. Eglantine.
Æsculus Hippocastanum. Horse Chestnut.
Crataegus Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn.
Symphoricarpos racemosus. Snow berry.
Rhododendron Catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron.
Quercus sessiliflora. English Oak.
Fraxinus Excelsior. English Ash.
Salix Viminalis. Osier or Basket Willow.
Salix fragilis. Crack Willow.
Salix Babylonica. Weeping Willow.
Populus balsamifera var. *candicans*. Balm of Gilead.
Populus dilatata. Lombardy Poplar.
Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Pine.

Agaricus (Pleurotus) Coldwelli (?) New Species

The whale's bone, figured more fully in the March number of the REVIEW, was picked up on the Yarmouth beach and sent to the museum of Acadia College, Wolfville, 8th September, 1889. It remained in Professor Coldwell's lecture room until May, 1890, when it was transferred to the museum. The fungus was first noticed in February, 1891, when it appeared as in our sketch growing from a little hollow on the upper side of the bone. Since then it appears to have grown a little more and to have

changed its shape and resembles "an old fashioned three cornered hat with its edges considerably incurved." The height of the principal frond is about 2½



The Fungus

inches, and the breadth of pileus 3½ inches at present, March 31st. From the extreme firmness of its substance it might be considered a species of *Panus*; but in all other respects it appears to belong to the sub-genus *pleurotus*. Not being able to find a specific description of it among British or American *Agaricini*, we transmitted the portion of the specimen sent us to the leading American authority, Professor Peck, the State Botanist of New York. We give his letter below, and provisionally name the species after the Science Professor, Curator of the museum, who took the interest in the matter to bring it fully to our notice.

STATE HALL, ALBANY, N. Y.,
March 19th 1891.

My Dear Mr. MacKays

The fungus specimen that grew on the bone of a whale touched me this morning. The habitat is certainly a curious one and one on which I should not expect such a fungus would grow. But these plants, like others, have the power to adapt themselves to some extent to circumstances. As to the species, the specimen does not agree rigidly with any description known to me, but is apparently closely allied to *Pleurotus pectinatus*, Fr. and *P. panus*, Fr. Its spores are of the same size and characters as the spores of these species. But for its caespitose habit and downy stem I should unhesitatingly refer it to *P. pectinatus*. The downy stem may be accidental, for I find this same white down developed in patches on the pileus in such a way as to make me think it is not normal there at least. *P. panus* has similar spores and a villose stem, and in one variety is caespitose; but its stem is radiating and the pileus, more or less flaccid, so that I would sooner think your plant an unusual caespitose form of *P. pectinatus*, or possibly an undescribed species. If more plants develop, it might be well to note whether the velvety white down or tomentum is constant on the stem. The shape of the pileus in this specimen is strongly suggestive of the pileus of *P. pectinatus*; but it is evidently modified by having grown in a clump, and the appearance in the figure is different; but the shape is also modified by place of growth, so that I cannot rely on this. Should other specimens develop, I would be glad to know of it, and especially if the downy stem and caespitose habit should be modified.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. PECK.

Book Reviews, answers to questions and other matter, crowded out will appear next number.