

Chelsea. This was the more noteworthy in view of the fact that Prof. Macoun's collection includes material from a number of places in the neighbourhood. Failure to find it in a season so favourable in many ways as the last may perhaps be ascribed to the periodicity which some species seem to show in the years of their appearance. The following are the sources of Prof. Macoun's material:—Beechwood Cemetery, Rideau Park, Rockcliffe, near Hull, Carleton Place.

Fuligo ovata (Schaeff.) Macbr.—*F. septica* (L) Gmel. Though not abundant as regards number of individuals, specimens were gathered in most of the localities examined, viz., Chelsea, King's Mt., Rockcliffe, Blueberry Point, and several places near the Exp. Farm. The largest aethalium gathered measured about 4 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$, the smallest less than a fourth of an inch in length.

Physarum sinuosum (Bull.) Weinm. on dead leaves and moss near Hull (M); Exp. Farm.

Physarum nefroides Rost. King's Mt.

Craterium minutum (Leers) Fries—*C. pedunculatum* Trent. On dead Cedar twigs, Dow's Swamp (M).

Craterium leucocephalum (Pers.) Ditm. On a dead frond of *Pteris aquilina*, Exp. Farm.

Spumaria alba (Bull.) D. C.—*Mucilago spongiosa* (Leyss.) Morgan. Plasmodia of this species were met with in great quantity amongst dead leaves in Beaver Meadow, in June. A little later the aethalia were found attached to various neighbouring objects, some on twigs on the ground, some on the stems of grasses and branches of shrubs a foot or more above the level of the ground. None of the aethalia were very large, the largest measuring a little less than two inches by one inch. Aethalia were also obtained later in the season near the Exp. Farm.

Didymium squamulosum (A. & S.) Fries. On grass, dead leaves, bark, etc. Beaver Meadow and Exp. Farm. A gathering of this species made on June 9th was the first material collected in properly matured condition.

Diderma effusum (Schw.) Morgan. Gathered once near the Exp. Farm on the leaves and petioles of a living plant of *Mitella diphylla*. The fructification was chiefly on the lower surface of the leaves, the chalky reticulations of the plasmodiocarp showing a tendency to follow the projecting ribs of the leaf, and also to envelop the stiff hairs occurring on both surfaces, thus giving a peculiar lime-splashed appearance to the *Mitella* plant.

Diderma reticulatum (Rost.) Morg.—*Chondrioderm reti-*