

which were not observed before, and which have not appeared since. In October of that favourable season, this Blushing *Hygrophorus* appeared in the large groups I mentioned. We had failed to identify it up to that time, although we found later that it had been long known in Europe, and described in the French Mycological works. Just about this time, Dr. Peck sent us the report of the New York State Botanist for 1903, in which he described and illustrated it, I think, for the first time. Of *Hygrophorus chrysodon* Fries, we found a few specimens two or three years only. McIlvaine says of it: "A pleasant excellent species, whose rarity is regrettable." It takes its specific name from the golden tooth-like squamules or the involute margin of its white pileus, which, when dry, is shining. There are also minute adpressed golden squamules at the disk. The pileus is shaped like that of *Hygrophorus pudorinus* and of similar size. The white stem has pale-yellow squamules at the apex arranged in the form of a ring. The broad, thin, white, distant gills are decurrent and crisped. It may be imagined how beautiful this species is.

Of the ten varieties of the interesting genus *Lactarius*, we have found, perhaps, *Lactarius rufus*. *Seopoli* is the only one worthy of special mention, as it is considered rare. It is found in damp woods, is known by its rather large size, zoneless dark red pileus, and its intensely acrid, white milk. The flesh is pink tinged. It is said by all authors to be poisonous. Seven beautiful species of *Russula* are constant visitors each season. None of them rare kinds.

Of the genus *Cantharellus*—the *Cantharellus cibarius* Fries the Chantarelle, which, although reported as abundant in America and growing in great luxuriance on the island and all about St. Andrews on the edges of coniferous woods, I must mention because of its beauty and exquisite taste. It has the colour and fragrance of ripe apricots and is considered one of the best if not the