

negrum, *A. saccharum*, *Quercus alba*, and *Tsuga canadensis*. Hedgecock (21) gives the most complete list, including species of *Acer*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Crataegus*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Hicoria*, *Liriodendron*, *Morus*, *Nyssa*, *Populus*, *Pyrus*, *Quercus*, *Salix*, *Robinia*, *Filix*, and *Umbellaria*; and of conifers, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pseudotsuga* and *Tsuga*, or 53 species in all. Atkinson (1) Spaulding (15), Weir (50), Rhoads (30), and others, also record in one connection or another the occurrence of *F. applanatus* on certain species belonging to some of the genera named above.

In this region, this fungus seems capable of destroying the wood of any species of deciduous tree, and a list of its hosts includes practically all the species of our local flora. To these are to be added three species of conifers, viz.: *Tsuga canadensis* (stumps and wood on the ground, in localities near Toronto); *Pinus Strobus* (planking supporting a lawn, Toronto); *Picea* (probably *P. rubra*—bridge timber in Adirondacks, N.Y., collected by Professor J. H. Faull, and dam timber in Quebec, collected by Mr. A. W. McCallum.)

While there are many references scattered throughout the literature with regard to the association of *Fomes applanatus* with living trees, no lists, with the exception of some incidental records, have been published from this distinctive point of view. Heald (20) in 1906 reported finding it on cottonwood. Newman (33) records it on apple, oak, cottonwood and willow; while Hedgecock (21) enumerated *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Pyrus malus*, *Morus rubra*, *Populus tremuloides*, *P. trichocarpa*, *Quercus rubra*, *Acer saccharinum*.

My list of its occurrence on living trees includes the following species.

<i>Acer saccharinum</i> .	<i>Pyrus aucuparia</i> .
<i>A. saccharum</i> .	<i>Quercus rubra</i> .
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> .	<i>Q. velutina</i> .
<i>Betula alba</i> var. <i>papyrifera</i> .	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> .
<i>B. lutea</i> .	<i>Salix nigra</i> .
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> .	<i>Filix americana</i> .
<i>Fagus atropurpurea</i> .	<i>Ulmus americana</i> .
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> .	Cultivated varieties of <i>Malus</i> .
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .	Cultivated varieties of <i>Prunus</i> .
<i>Morus alba</i> .	
<i>Populus alba</i> .	
<i>P. balsamifera</i> .	
<i>P. grandidentata</i> .	
<i>P. nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i> .	

(c) *Related Species*: The genus *Phoma*, as defined by Murrill (30) includes several other representatives in America, and it is interesting to