

too well known in most parts of the world where cruciferous crops are grown, but in this country its occurrence is only known with certainty in the Maritime Provinces, in some districts of which it is very destructive. At the same time from verbal descriptions occasionally given to members of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College it would seem that the disease is present in Ontario, although its occurrence cannot be looked upon as established until reports are confirmed by specimens. It would be rather strange if it were unknown here, since in the adjacent State of New York it is a very serious pest, especially in the market gardening districts around the large cities.

Another organism about which enquiries are sometimes made in the belief that it is parasitic, is *Spumaria alba*. The large fruiting bodies (aethalia) of this species, often 2 inches or more in length, are frequently found attached to the leaves and stems of various living plants, and are sometimes found in strawberry plantations. While at the Agricultural College at Guelph the writer received specimens from a strawberry grower who stated that they were present in great quantity on his strawberry beds and killing the plants. No doubt he was wrong in thinking the *Spumaria* parasitic, but the aethalia are easily broken up into a powdery mass of calcareous dust and black spores, and hence objectionable amongst the ripening fruit. In France this source of trouble is sometimes so prevalent that spraying with a solution of potassium sulphide is recommended for it. With the exception of these two, however, none of the species known to occur in this country are of any commercial importance.

In the preparation of the list that follows thanks are due to Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, and to Prof. Macbride, of Iowa University; to the former for permission to work over a collection of material in the Herbarium of the Geological Survey, and to the latter for assistance in the identification of difficult or doubtful specimens. The additional localities obtained from a study of Prof. Macoun's material are indicated by an (M).

The nomenclature adopted is for the most part that of Macbride's monograph, but in a few instances that of Torrend (*Les Myxomycetes*, 1908) has been preferred. Where the nature of the substratum is not indicated the specimens were gathered on decaying wood.

LIST OF SPECIES.

Ceratiomyxa mucida (Pers.) Schroet.—*Ceratiun hydroides* A. & S. Although an especially careful lookout was kept for this species during the past season the only specimens collected were some immature and doubtful ones from the Boom Rd.,