

- (3) Avoid fungi having a milky juice, unless the milk is reddish.
- (4) Avoid fungi in which the cap is thin and very brittle, and in which the gills are nearly all of equal length, especially if the cap is bright-colored.
- (5) Avoid all tube-bearing fungi in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken, or where the mouths of the tubes are reddish and in the case of other tube-bearing fungi experiment with caution.
- (6) Avoid fungi having clay-colored gills and a spider web or woolly ring on the stalk.
- (7) In case of doubt discard the plant.

MUSHROOMS WHICH MAY BE GATHERED.

The foregoing rules are given as a warning against comparatively few plants; the edible mushrooms are more numerous and those that may be gathered are as follows:—

All the puff balls and coral fungi; any of the hedge hog or spiny fungi and the morels; also any mushroom whose gills become brown; mushrooms having reddish or orange milk; all mushrooms that melt down into an inky liquid when mature; many mushrooms with white gills, but care must be taken to be absolutely certain that they have no poison cup or volva.

LEARN TO KNOW THE MUSHROOMS.

Before attempting to eat a large number of mushrooms one should learn to know them by their individual characters, the same as he would learn to know berries or other wild fruit. The best way to do this is to secure a book describing the various

kinds and then gather the different ones and compare them with the descriptions and illustrations. Another way is to go out into the woods and fields with someone who knows the mushrooms and have the different kinds, both poisonous and edible, pointed out and the characters explained.

Still another way to learn the mushrooms is as follows. Carefully dig up the mushrooms so that all the fruit body including the very base of the stem is present. Wrap in dry paper, taking care not to crush the specimen, attach a note describing where the plant grew, i.e. fields, woods or road side; whether it grows in the ground, or wood and the color of the fresh specimen. The specimen should then be enclosed in a strong cardboard carton or wooden box and sent in to the Department of Botany, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

If the specimen is carefully packed, it will arrive in fair condition and the name and properties of the mushroom will be sent to you by the next mail.

BOOKS THAT DESCRIBE MUSHROOMS.

McIlvaine, Chas.—One Thousand American Fungi.

Hard, M. F.—Mushrooms, Edible and Otherwise.

Atkinson, Geo. G.—Mushrooms, Edible, Poisonous, etc.

Marshall, Nina L.—The Mushroom Book.

Gibson, Hamilton—Our Edible Fungi.

Murrill, W. A.—Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms.

Stone, R. E.—Mushrooms of Ontario: Ontario Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 263.

NOTES ON THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE GASPE PENINSULA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BY CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M.D., BOSTON.

In planning a trip to any spot in North America, one naturally turns to the indices of the Auk and the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in order to learn what ornithological work has been done in that region and what birds one may expect to find. As far as I can discover there has been no list published and no mention made of the birds of the Gaspé Peninsula in these journals. The only notes of this region published by ornithologists elsewhere that I can find are by Mr. Wm. Brewster,¹ Mr. Frank M. Chapman² and Mr. P. A. Taverner³. In none of these notes is there any attempt to list the birds of the region, and it therefore seems worth while to present the following preliminary list. The gen-

erosity of Mr. Taverner in putting his notes, made chiefly at Percé in the summers of 1914 and 1915, at my disposal has made this list of much greater value than if my own notes alone were to be drawn upon.

I feel sure that Mr. Taverner's work in these regions has had the greatest influence in determining

(1) Notes on the birds observed during a summer cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Proceedings, Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. 22, pp. 364, 412; 1882.

(2) Bird studies with a camera. New York, 1900, pp. 128-145. Gannets of Bonaventure, Bird Lore, Vol. 1, 1899, p. 71.

(3) The Gannets of Bonaventure Island, The Ottawa Naturalist, Vol. 32, 1918, pp. 21-26.