

first, as I have not infrequently seen, a shrinking backwards of the margin of the network, as if notice of the presence of a food-supply had been sent off to the more distant parts; then came on a quick stream and in a quarter of an hour the whole side was pouring up its plasmodium with astonishing rapidity. The wide meshwork was not sufficient to conduct the abundant supply and fresh veins started off in all directions . . . they rushed across the field of the microscope at a speed that was truly amazing . . . New veins were crossing and recrossing the wide network in every direction and in a few minutes it was converted into a film of rapidly moving plasmodium, perforated with small openings ending in an opaque mass which overspread the food-pulp . . . It was a sight not soon to be forgotten; the marvellous exhibition of such active life in so low an organism was most impressive."

Once a start in the study of these forms is made, the student who is moderately expert in the use of the microscope will find it more interesting to observe the organisms themselves than to read about them. In the season, say from July or August until October, it is safe to say that there is not a ten-acre block of mixed woods in this Province which will not afford the seeker one to several interesting species. At a meeting of the Microscopical Section I once had the pleasure of exhibiting eight species that I found on a single decaying basswood.

My own collection contains over a hundred kinds but the following list includes only those collected in the townships of the eastern half of the county. To these are to be added several species not yet satisfactorily determined. The majority of those named were at some time submitted to the late Mr. J. B. Ellis, the late Mr. A. P. Morgan or Dr. Peck for correction or verification. Bibliographical assistance on the taxonomy was obtained chiefly from Fries "Systema," De Bary's "Mycetozoa," Peck's Reports, Morgan's "Myxomycetes of the Miami Valley," and McBride's "Myxomycetes of Eastern Iowa."

The names employed are chiefly Rostafinski's as these seem to be in most common use. It is said that the application of the law of priority would displace most of them. Some of the common species carry a score or more of synonyms; *Physarum sinuosum*, for example, has twenty-six and *Fuligo varians* twenty-seven.

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