

*ical Club*, 34: 1907, pp. 97 and 98. Descriptions of the other new species will appear later.  
*Cyathus striatus* (Huds.), Hoffm. (a bird's nest fungus).  
*Fuligo ovata* (Schaeff.), Macbr., or as given in Saccardo  
*Fuligo septica* (L.) Gmel. This is one of the interesting Myxomycetes or slime-moulds, an intermediate group of organisms with relationships both to plants and to animals. "In their spore-producing stage," says Underwood (*Moulds, Mildews, and Mushrooms*), "they resemble the fungi, but they are not true fungi. In their vegetative or growing stage they resemble certain of the protozoans, but they are not true animals."

#### TORONTO SPECIES.

*Sarcoscypha coccinea*, Jacq. May, 1907. The common scarlet cup-fungus found on sticks in woods in early Spring, and sometimes late in the Fall.  
*Coprinus micaceus*, Fr. 27th July, 1905 (edible).  
*Panus stipticus* (Bull.), Fr. 18th October, 1906.  
*Claudopus nidulans* (Pers.), Pk. 18th October, 1906. This is *Pleurotus nidulans*, Pers.  
*Psilocybe foenicicii* (Pers.), Fr. 13th July, 1905.  
*Galera lateritia albicolor*, Pk. 13th July, 1905.  
*Geaster limbatum*, Fr. (an earth-star). 18th October, 1906;  
*Fuligo ovata* (Schaeff.) Mackr. 18th October, 1906.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK FLYCATCHERS.

BY WM. H. MOORE, SCOTCH LAKE, N.B.

We have many species of flycatching birds in this Maritime Province, but in this paper we will deal only with the members of the family Tyrannidae that occur here. Should we have the specimens in hand, we find that the bill is broad and depressed at the base, and about it grows a number of bristly feathers which serve to assist in capturing insects, and to restrain the struggles of captives. The number of primaries are ten, the first of which is long. There are twelve rectrices, or tail feathers, and the hind claw will be found not smaller than the middle claw.

With some field practice one is enabled to recognize flycatchers from their habit of sitting upon some prominent perch as they await the passing of some insect that they desire to add to their bill of fare, then rapidly darting forth to seize the prey and often returning to the same perch.