

ART. XII.—NOVA SCOTIAN FUNGI.—By J. SOMERS, M. D.

(Received July 7th, 1890.)

(An addition to the list.)

1. *Agaricus (Aman) vernus Bull*, a large and handsome plant with bulbous base, free gills, reflexed ring, white all over, ovate when young, then expanding forming a perfectly flat surface, finally depressed, though pronounced very poisonous, "yielding muscarine, a powerful narcotic;" it is a host for numerous Larvæ, mostly of coleopterous insects; growth rapid, pileus six inches in diameter, stipe, tall ring measures in length when reflexed one-half inch. (Prince's Lodge, Hx.) July, 1887.
2. *A. (Amanita) phalloides, Fries*, growing in same situation, variously colored, brown, straw, or dirty white, odor fœtid.
3. *A. Coprinus sterquilinus, Fries*, on cow droppings in the woods.
4. *Cantharellus, infundibuliformis, Fries*, egg yellow, funnel shaped, margin waved. Woods above Melville Island, Halifax.
5. *Lentinus, cochleatis, Fries*, tough and fleshy, polymorphic, *habitat*, decaying stumps. Our sps. grew in tufts, all were misshapen. Sherwood, Hx., Sherwood, Oct., 1887.
6. *Polyporus, nigricaus*, growing on birch, Sherwood.
7. *Lactarius affinis, Teck*, in the Park, Hx., in clear spaces under spruce (*Abies, balsamea.*) Char. of Pileus stipes, Lamellæ and spores, correspond to Professor Peck's diagnosis, Oct., 1887.
8. *Hypomyces, lactifluorum*; growing in gomphidium and cantharellus.

9. *Hydnum, corraloides, Scop.*, very beautiful; like a small cauliflower, with numerous spines on the under surface of the divisions of the pileus.*
10. *Ditriola, radicate, Fries*, rooting ditriola disk, golden yellow, growing on pines leaves, amongst mosses and lichens.
11. *Apyrenium, liguatile, Fries*, (wood loving *Apyrenium*). Subglobose, hollow, yellow or reddish; growing on decaying wood.
12. *Scorias, † spongiosa, Schw.* "The spongy mass which you say grew on alder is the fungus." It is a curious thing, and I wish we could get more definite information about its development. I have never collected it myself. It generally grows on birch. I would be glad to get very young stages of it, yours is an intermediate one. When mature it is black like a cinder. Perhaps you will get mature specimens later. True enough, later Mr. Gibson collected specimens which presented the character indicated by the Prof. In a note received afterwards from Prof. Farlow, he informed me that he had collected the fungus in New Hampshire growing as in Nova Scotia, on the alder.
13. *Rostella lacerata, Tul.*; *Peridia*, clustered, brick colored, splitting into numerous segments, thread-like at the top; threads white, spores brick red, scattering freely from the fungus, growing in unripe fruit of *Amclanchien Canadensis*. It penetrates the epiderm of the fruit, and feeds upon its fleshy part, in fact, when developed, it seems to grow from within outward, thrusting its filaments thro' the epiderm, discharging its spores abundantly in the form of powder, having a brick-red color. The spores are large, oval or rounded, easily seen "individually" with an ordinary lens.

*This was brought to me by Mr. W. Gibson, one of our city officials. He found it growing on a chopping block made from a section of a bole of a large birch.

†This was also brought to me by Mr. Gibson who found it at Bedford Range, Halifax, growing on twigs of alder. I sent it to Prof. W. J. Farlow, of Cambridge, Mass., for diagnosis, who writes to me as per extract from his letter in regard to it.

14. Cladosporium. Sp.?
15. Ustilago. Carbo.
16. Stigmatia. Sp.?

On leaves of the Linden.

Mushrooms* edible, "*only ones* brought to Halifax market, being *A Psal campestris*," extremely abundant later weeks of August and first week of September, 1887. Appeared after a spell of wet weather. Later in the season but little rain, fungi scarce. Many species not appearing corresponding date months of August and September, 1888, less rain, mushrooms not so abundant as in former years. Later season of '88 being very dry, fungi, except in situations favorable for their growth, were very scarce.

J. S.

Taken from record of observations, 87.88.