ART. VI.—ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF NOVA SCOTIAN FUNGI.
By J. SOMERS, M.D.

(Read Feb. 8th, 1886).

The following plants enumerated in the subjoined list have been collected during the past season, viz.:

Agaracini.

1. Agaricus (Armillaria) melleus, Vahl., growing on decaying stumps of trees, Dutch Village. Peculiar for its silky veil, concrete with the stem.

2. A. (Leptiotam) glioderinus, Fries, vescid, Leptiotam, under spruce in many places.


4. A (Pleurotus) salignus, Fries, on poplar, not uncommon, Sept.

5. A. (Pleurotus) chioneus, Fr., snowy pleurotus, growing on twigs, D. Village, pileus thin villous, resupinate, small, or minute.


7. A. (pleurotus) applicatus, Bull., on small stumps cut close to the ground, Geo. Deal's, Dutch Village, Sept., 1885.

8. Agaricus (tricholoma) equestris, Linn., under fir trees, Deal's, Dutch Village, Sept.

9. A. (tricholoma) murinaceus, Bull, mouse colored tricholoma pileus umbonate silky, three inches, stem solid, slightly fistulous, Sept., in same locality as above.


12. A. (pholiota) capistratus, Cooke, near the side of a road, McNab's Island.
13. Lactarius piperatus *Fries*.
14. L. vellerus *Fries*.
15. L. *sp.?* All growing in open spaces in the woods.

Polyporei.

18. Polyporus dryadeus *Fr.*, dripping polyporus, on dead trees, Dutch Village. distils a gelatinous fluid which soon hardens.
19. P. nigricans *Fr.*, growing on birch trees, McNab’s Island.
20. P. Ignarius *Fr.*, rusty hoof polyporus, on poplar. Deal’s woods, Dutch Village.

Clavarinei.


Sphæronemæi.

22. Sphaeropsis malorum *Berk.* Apple sphæropis, on windfalls.

Dematiae.

23. Cladosporium dendriticum *Wallr.*, on leaves and fruit of apples, pears and other species of the Rosaceae. This cladosporium attracts attention to it because of its ravages in our apple orchards, many of our apples produced during the past season being rendered by it almost unfit for merchantable purposes, more especially the variety known as Bishop Pippin, of which very few, if any, of this fruit offered in our market could be said to be free from it. As the life history of this fungus may be of interest to fruit growers, I subjoin in an abridged form a paper taken from the Gardener’s Chronicle of November 28th, 1886, by G. W. Smith, of Dunstable, England, in which he says: “The worst form of cracking in Apples and Pears is caused by a fungus named Cladosporium dendriticum, *Wall*. It not only attacks the fruit and causes serious cracking, but in spring it grows upon the leaves and forms black dendritic spots (arborescent) a quarter of an inch or more across. The fungus also attacks all parts of the
flowers, and often causes abortion of the fruit. The spots are round depressed black, with a white membranous margin, formed from the cuticle of the fruit. The black portion is a compact mass of spores of the fungus growing underneath the cuticle. These grow continuously, and as they grow they tear open the cuticular membrane, and the mycelium, which lives and feeds upon the juices of the fruit, burrows into the flesh and causes cracks. The cracks, at first slight, become at length confluent, finally produce deep fissures, which, exposing the substance of the fruit, causes it to rot."