

A COLLECTION OF MYXOMYCETES.

FRED MUTCHLER.

This collection was made during the month of October, 1901, in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Ind. Lister's "Mycetozoa" was used in classifying them and the names given therein have been observed in this list.

AMAUROSPORALES. (Spores violet.)

I. *Calcarinea*. (Sporangia containing lime.)

Order I. Physoraceae. (Lime in granules.)

4. *Fuligo septica* Gmelin.

Order II. Didymiaceae. (Lime in crystals.)

12. *Didymium nigripes* Fries.*Didymium Xanthopus* Fries.II. *Amaurochaetinae*. (Sporangia without lime.)

Order I. Stemonitaceae.

15. *Stemonitis splendens* Rost.*Stemonitis fusca* Rost.*Stemonitis fusca*, var. *confluens* Rost.*Stemonitis ferruginea* Ehrenb.

LAMPROSPORALES. (Spores other than violet.)

I. *Anemineae*. (No capillitium.)

Order I. Heterodermaceae.

24. *Dictydium umbilicatum* Schrader.II. *Calonemineae*. (Capillitium present.)

Order I. Trichiaceae.

33. *Trichia fallax* Pers.*Trichia affinis* De Bary.*Trichia favoginea* Pers.*Trichia contorta* Rost.*Trichia persimilis* Karst.*Trichia botrytis* Pers.*Trichia scabra* Pers.*Trichia varia* Pers.34. *Oligonema nitens* Rost.35. *Hemitrichia rubiformis* Lister.*Hemitrichia leocarpa* Lister.

Hemitrichia clavata Rost.
Hemitrichia intorta Lister.
Hemitrichia Karstenii Lister.
Hemitrichia stipata Mass.

Order II. *Arcyriaceae*.

37. *Arcyria pucinea* Pers.
Arcyria stipata List.
Arcyria digitata McBr.
Arcyria albida Pers.
Arcyria incarnata Pers.
Arcyria nutans (Bull.) Grev.
Arcyria ferruginea Sant.
Arcyria flava Pers.
Arcyria insignis Kalchbr. and Cooke.
39. *Perichaena variabilis* Rost.
Perichaena chrysosperma List.

Order III. *Margaritaceae*.

41. *Dianema depressum* List.

Order IV. *Lycogalaceae*.

43. *Lycogala miniatum* Pers.
Lycogala exigium Morg.
Lycogala flavo fuscum Rost.

A STUDY OF THE HISTOLOGY OF THE WOOD OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF PINES.

KATHERINE E. GOLDEN.

The conifers grow in thickness similarly to the dicotyledons, but their wood differs very considerably, particularly the secondary wood, in which wood vessels are entirely absent. In the first-year wood a few vessels are developed close to the pith, but the after-growth is composed entirely of tracheides. The tracheides are fibre-like elements with peculiar bordered pits, and are very similar in their appearance in the different species, and yet the wood, taken as a whole, differs very materially, varying from the very soft, light wood of the white pine to the hard, dense wood of the long-leaf pine.