

**MYCETOZOA SEEN DURING THE VISIT OF
THE BRITISH MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO
SHREWSBURY, SEPTEMBER 24th to 29th,
1917.**

By *Gulielma Lister, F.L.S.*

In the following list the places visited are referred to by their initial letters; *P.* for Plowden and Horderley Woods; *H.*, for Haughmond Abbey Woods; *T.*, for Tickwood; *B.* for the woods round Bomere; *C.* for Caughley Woods. Forty-seven species of Mycetozoa were found.

Badhamia utricularis (Bull.) Berk. *H.* Plasmodium only seen.

B. panicea (Fr.) Rost. *P., H.*

B. rubiginosa (Chev.) Rost. var. *globosa* Lister. *B.* found on soil and dead wood as bright yellow plasmodium which in a few days formed into sporangia.

Physarum psittacinum Ditm. *C.* the sporangia are weathered; this is usually a summer species.

P. viride (Bull.) Pers. *T.*

P. nutans Pers. *P., H., T., B.* var. *robustum*. Lister *C.* In this gathering the sporangia have stalks that are white from included lime-granules; they closely resemble *Physarum leucopus* Link in general appearance, but the character of the capillitium with its abundant and rather straight hyaline threads is that of *P. nutans* var. *robustum*. The specimen was on dead wood; *P. leucopus* seems to be found usually on dead leaves.

P. compressum Alb. & Schw. *B.*

P. cinereum Pers. *P., T.*

Fuligo septica Gmel. *H.* var. *candida* (Pers.) *B.*

Craterium minutum (Leers) Fries *H., T.*

C. leucocephalum Ditm. *T.*, in great abundance, *B.*

C. aureum (Schum.) Rost. *B.*

Leocarpus fragilis (Dicks.) Rost. *P.*

Diderma floriforme Pers. *B.* A large growth on a birch log.

Diachaea leucopoda (Bull.) Rost. *H.*

Didymium difforme (Pers.) Duby. *P., C.*

D. nigripes Fries. H.

D. melanospermum (Pers.) Macbr. H.

D. squamulosum (Alb. & Schw.) Fries. P., H., T.

Mucilago spongiosa (Leys.) Morgan P.

Colloderma oculatum (Lippert) G. Lister. This species may be included in the present list although sporangia did not make their appearance till a month later on a bit of dead wood picked up at Horderley, and brought home because it looked "promising" for *Colloderma*; that is to say the wood was partially clothed with a layer of gelatinous green algae, associated with which *Colloderma* has several times been found.

Stemonitis fusca Roth. P., H., B., C.

S. flavogenita Jahn H., B., P.

Comatricha nigra (Pers.) Schroeter P., H., T., B.

C. typhoides (Bull.) Rost. H., B.

Enerthenema papillatum (Pers.) Rost. H., P.

Dictydium cancellatum (Batsch) Macbr. B.

Dictydiaethalium plumbeum (Schum.) Rost. P., H.

Tubifera ferruginosa Gmel. B. Abundant on birch logs.

Reticularia Lycoperdon Bull. B., T.

Lycogala epidendrum (L.) Fries. H., B., C.

L. flavofuscum Ehrenb. H. A large aethalium of this uncommon species was found some feet from the ground on a beech tree the wood of which was partially decayed.

Trichia affinis de Bary. B., C.

T. favoginea (Batsch) Pers. H., B.

T. persimilis Karsten. P., B., H., T.

T. varia Pers. P., H., T., B.

T. decipiens (Pers.) Macbr. P., H., T., B.

T. Botrytis Pers. P.

Oligonema nitens (Lib.) Rost. B. A single development was found on a stick lying on moist earth by Bomere.

O. flavidum Peak B. Found in some abundance on the under side of logs lying on wet ground at the edge of Bomere. That the logs had been recently under water was proved by the fresh gelatinous masses of the eggs of a pond-snail attached to the wood close to the shining yellow clusters of *Oligonema* sporangia. Partially submerged logs appear to be a favourite habitat for both the species of this genus.

Hemitrichia clavata (Pers.) Rost. B., C.

- H. Vesparium* (Batsch) Macbr. B.
Arcyria cinerea Pers. T., H.
A. pomiformis (Leers) Rost. P., H.
A. denudata (L.) Sheldon. P., H., T., B.
A. incarnata Pers. P., H., B., T.
A. nutans (Bull.) Grev. P., H.
-

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

By Annie Lorrain Smith, F.L.S.

THE RELATION OF FUNGI TO OTHER ORGANISMS.

The subject I have taken for consideration has recently been impressed on my mind in my study of the development of lichens and of the relationship and inter-action between the fungus and the alga, the two constituents of the lichen thallus.

From the mass of material bearing on the question I have selected some of the more important facts and instances, the results of research carried out by workers on many different aspects of this subject. It is impossible to do much more than give a sketch, as the subject is a very vast one.

Fungi, as we know, are dependent on other organisms for the carbohydrates, without which life cannot be sustained. To obtain these at second hand, as it were, is their great task in life, and it has been achieved in various ways: fungi have demonstrated that there are many different methods of securing the means of subsistence.

The only sources from which organized products can be obtained are either from dead material of plants or animals, in which case the relation is harmless or saprophytic, or from living bodies, by a parasitism which is antagonistic and harmful. There is however a third possible relationship known as symbiosis or mutualism, in which the two organisms—the body yielding the carbohydrates and the fungus—are mutually helpful. One might also include the symbiosis of bacteria with the animal organism, which is