

notes of its height; a fragment of a frond (between pieces of card) and the base of a stipes should be tied to the specimen of the stem; also a note as to whether the adventitious roots were living or dead.

The number of fronds should be counted, their dimensions taken, and the basal scales carefully preserved.

Note if tree-ferns are ever attacked by insects or fungi, and whether they form the food of any class of animals.

13. *Mosses, etc.*—Many mosses are aquatic. In the case of dioecious species of mosses, plants of both sexes should be, when possible, secured.

14. Aquatic species of *Ricciaceæ* should be looked for. Minute *Jungermanniaceæ* are found on the foliage of other plants.

15. *Podostemaceæ* are found in rocky running streams in hot countries. They have a remarkable superficial resemblance to *Hepaticæ*. Except at the flowering season, they are altogether submerged. Specimens should be preserved in spirit as well as dried.

16. *Fungi.*—Take notes of all fleshy fungi, especially as regards color; the spores should be allowed to fall on paper, and the color of these noted also. The fleshy species may sometimes be advantageously immersed in spirit before preparing for the herbarium.

17. Examine the fungi which grow on ants' nests, taking care to get perfect as well as imperfect states, and to secure, if possible, specimens which have not burst their volva.

18. Look out for luminous species, and ascertain whether they are luminous in themselves, or whether the luminosity depends on decomposition.

19. Secure specimens of all esculent or medicinal fungi which are sold in bazaars, noting, if possible, the vernacular name.

20. Note any species of fleshy fungi which arise like the *Pietra Fungaja* from a mass of earth impregnated with mycelium, or from a globose resting-mass.

21. Attend especially to any fungi which attack crops, whether cereal or otherwise; and particularly gather specimens of vine-mildew and potato-mildew, should they be met with. Even common wheat-mildew, smut, etc., should be preserved.

22. In every case note date of collection, soil, and other circumstances relative to particular specimens.

23. Look after those fungi which attack the larvæ of insects.

24. In the case of the *Myxogastres*, sketches should be made on the spot of their general form, with details of microscopic appearance. It