

the specimens are large, perhaps two or three sheets may be required to accommodate the specimens. Do not fix the first packet in the centre of the sheet, technically called a "species sheet," but at one corner, and do not fix the packets on different sheets all at the corresponding corner, but vary the position, so that the sheet may be fairly flat when packed together. Write the name of the fungus on the lower right-hand corner of the sheet. There is a reason for this. Now suppose you have specimens of six different species belonging to the genus *Marasmius*, mounted on six separate species sheets, it is important that all the species should be kept together. This is done by enclosing the six sheets in a cover which should be a little larger than the species sheets, and a little thicker in substance. Now write the name of the genus in bold characters on the outside cover, at the lower left-hand corner. Now, when the various packets of genera in their folded "genus covers" are piled one on the top of another, the desired genus can readily be found by raising the left-hand corner of each packet until the desired one is met with. When found, the species contained within the genus cover can be ascertained by just turning over the right-hand corner of each species sheet in turn. This can be done by drawing out the genus cover for only a few inches, and not having to remove it entirely from the pile of genera, unless it contains the particular species desired. Naturally all the genera belonging to each of the families of fungi will be kept together; in fact, the arrangement of the herbarium should be that of the sequence of Orders and Families given in the chapter headed "The Classification of Fungi." The collection, at all events while small in bulk, may be kept in a box, drawer, or other convenient place where there is no fear of dampness. A small amount of camphor or naphthalene should be placed in each packet, and the collection should be periodically overhauled to see that mites, moths, or minute beetles are not feasting on the specimens.

Coloured sketches add greatly to the value of a collection, and this is especially true of the agarics or toadstools, where so much is lost, even when specimens are most carefully prepared. An ideal species sheet should carry one or more well-dried specimens, a good spore-print, a coloured sketch, and full notes.

The objection that a person cannot draw or paint is not a sufficient argument to prevent an attempt to do so. The production need not necessarily be a work of art, and yet, however crude, it conveys to the author, at all events, an idea of the original, and it is surprising how soon such attempts begin to take form, and prove to be of real value.