

tions, evolution and ecological succession<sup>15</sup> can be viewed with a clear perspective, if it is not the only scientifically accurate point of view from which to attack such problems.

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### THE PECK TESTIMONIAL EXHIBIT OF MUSHROOM MODELS

It is peculiarly fitting at this time to describe rather briefly the exhibit of mushroom models, recently installed in the State Museum at Albany, N. Y., as a memorial to the life and service of the late Charles Horton Peck, state botanist of New York from 1867 to 1915, a period of forty-eight years, all except the last two years having been spent in active service.

The final installation of these remarkable mushroom models was completed only a few days prior to his death, which occurred on July 10, 1917. The models, fifty-seven in number and representing fifty-five species of edible and poisonous mushrooms, are the work of Mr. Henri Marchand, an artist and sculptor of rare ability. The models are made of wax from casts in the field and reproduce with perfect fidelity to nature, the form, coloring and habitat of each species.

Space need not be taken to enumerate the entire list of species represented by the models, but the variety of form and color may be suggested by the following species which are represented in the collection.

#### Poisonous:

*Amanita phalloides*  
*Amanita muscaria*  
*Clitocybe illudens*  
*Russula emetica*  
*Inocybe asterospora*

#### Edible or Harmless:

*Amanita caesarea*  
*Tricholoma sejunctum*  
*Tricholoma personatum*  
*Russula cyanoxantha*  
*Lepiota procera*  
*Lepiota naucina*

<sup>15</sup> For an application of the principles enunciated in this paper to plant ecology see G. E. Nichols, *Plant World*, Sept., 1917.

*Agaricus campester*  
*Agaricus arvensis*  
*Coprinus comatus*  
*Morchella deliciosa*  
*Gyromitra esculenta*  
*Russula virescens*  
*Strobilomyces strobilaceus*  
*Pleurotus ostreatus*  
*Fistulina hepatica*  
*Armillaria mellea*  
*Boletus cyanescens*  
*Polyporus sulphureus*

The services of Dr. Peck in the field of mycology are surpassed by no other American student of fungi. His work, although not confined to the fleshy fungi, is best known from the hundreds of species which he has described in the fleshy and woody groups of fungi (Agaricaceæ, Boletaceæ, Polyporaceæ, Hydnaceæ and Clavariaceæ).

Without the advantages of European travel and study and frequently working without access to the older European literature upon fungi, his work stands out with conspicuous individuality. That he has apparently described in some cases, species already described by the older mycologists of Europe is no reflection upon his remarkable ability in the discernment of specific and generic characters of our native species.

His work will stand for all time as the foundation upon which later students of the fungi may build with safety a more elaborate morphological and systematic revision of the fleshy and woody groups of fungi.

Those friends, admirers and fellow botanists, who have contributed toward bringing into existence this testimonial exhibit of mushroom models may well feel that there is no more suitable memorial possible. There are few pages of modern literature dealing with the fleshy and woody fungi that do not reflect in some degree the individuality of Dr. Peck's work, and looking at these models in the State Museum, with their exquisite variety of form and color, one may imagine with what pleasure and appreciation they would be viewed by him whom they memorialize.

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