

that he will be able to supplement this somewhat in the future. A list of species follows:

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| <i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i> (Muell.) Macbr. | <i>Diachea leucopodia</i> (Bull.) Rost. |
| <i>Fuligo cinerea</i> (Schw.) Morg. | <i>D. splendens</i> Peck. |
| <i>Badhamia rubiginosa</i> (Chev.) Rost. | <i>Lamproderma arcyrionema</i> Rost. |
| <i>Physarum bivalve</i> Pers. | <i>Tubifera ferruginosa</i> (Batsch.) Macbr. |
| <i>Pb. cinereum</i> (Batsch.) Pers. | <i>Enteridium rozeanum</i> Wing. |
| <i>Pb. didermoides</i> (Pers.) Rost. | <i>Dictydiaethalium plumbeum</i> (Schum.) |
| <i>Pb. polycephalum</i> Schw. | Rost. |
| <i>Pb. nutans</i> Pers. | <i>Dictydium cancellatum</i> (Batsch.) Macbr. |
| <i>Pb. viride</i> (Bull.) Pers. | <i>Lycogala epidendrum</i> (Buxb.) Fries. |
| <i>Craterium leucocephalum</i> (Pers.) Ditmar. | <i>Perichaena quadrata</i> Macbr. |
| <i>C. cylindricum</i> Masee. | <i>Arcyria nutans</i> (Bull.) Grev. |
| <i>Physarella oblonga</i> (Berk. & C.) Morg. | <i>A. denudata</i> (Linn.) Sheldon. |
| <i>Mucilago spongiosa</i> (Leyss.) Morg. | <i>A. cinerea</i> (Bull.) Pers. |
| <i>Didymium squamulosum</i> (Alb. & Schw.) | <i>Hemitrichia serpula</i> (Scop.) Rost. |
| Fries. | <i>H. vesparium</i> (Batsch.) Macbr. |
| <i>D. minus</i> Lister. | <i>H. clavata</i> (Pers.) Rost. |
| <i>Diderma crustaceum</i> Peck. | <i>H. stipitata</i> (Mass.) Macbr. |
| <i>Stemonitis fusca</i> (Roth) Rost. | <i>Trichia varia</i> (Pers.) Rost. |
| <i>S. splendens</i> Rost. | <i>T. affinis</i> deBary. |
| <i>Comatricha nigra</i> (Pers.) Schroeter. | <i>Oligonema nitens</i> (Lib.) Rost. |
| <i>C. typhoides</i> (Bull.) Rost. | |

The writer will appreciate any coöperation which botanists of Texas may give him in studying these forms and will endeavor to classify any specimens sent him, with the aid of this collection and such literature as is available. Doubtful specimens will be referred to Dr. Martin. It is hoped that a good idea of the myxomycetous flora of the region may be obtained in this way in a relatively short time.

AN OLD EXPERIMENT CARRIED A STEP FURTHER

John D. Boon

An old experiment described in almost every elementary college text book that has been issued for years, illustrates how the boiling point of water may be reduced to room temperatures by boiling a small amount of water in a flask until the air has been carried out by the steam, then putting a stopper in the flask and holding it under a stream of cold

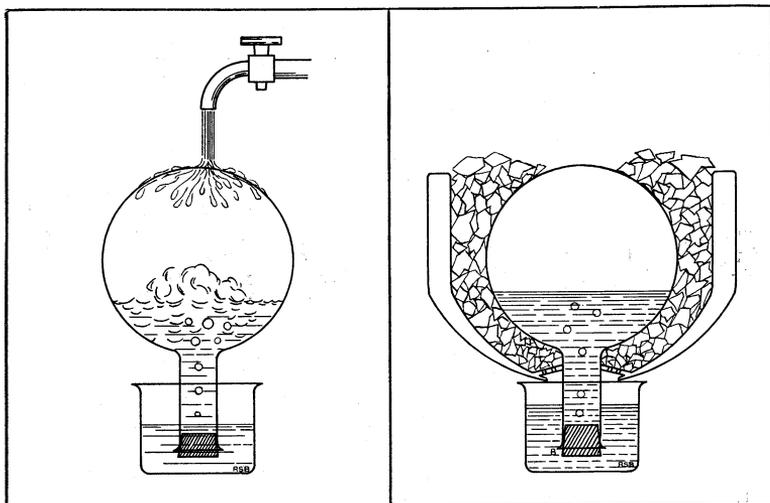


Figure 1

Figure 2

water, thus condensing the steam and producing a partial vacuum. The standard illustration of this experiment is found in figure 1. Why authors of texts do not carry this experiment a step further and reduce the boiling point to the triple point is difficult to understand. This may be done readily by packing the flask in a mixture of fine ice and salt as illustrated in figure 2. It is far more interesting to see water boiling and freezing at the same time, with steam bubbles breaking through the ice, than to see it boiling at room temperatures. A flower pot is a good vessel to use in packing the flask in the salt and ice. Naturally all parts of the experiment must be carried out with care if good results are to be obtained.