THE
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB
AND SOCIETY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

REPORT FOR 1913
BY THE
EDITOR AND DISTRIBUTOR,
A. BRUCE JACKSON.

VOL. III. PART VI.

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THE
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB
AND SOCIETY OF THE BRITISH ISLES

VOL. III. 1911-1913.

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Price of 6 Parts, 20s; to Members, 15s.
PREFACE TO VOLUME III.

OF THE

REPORTS OF THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB
AND SOCIETY OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

The increase in the size of the Reports makes it desirable to close the Third Volume with the Distributor's Report for 1913. May I thank the members for their cordial support and ask them to assist in enlarging the membership roll, as by that and other means sufficient income may be assured to enable the accomplishment of producing a general Index to the three volumes, and also the reprinting of some of the earlier Reports which are now out of print, and at the same time to allow the publication of some illustrations of new British plants, and additional material respecting them.

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

YARDLEY LODGE,
OXFORD, 1914.
An interesting series of plants was sent in for distribution. The number of specimens contributed was again very large, having only once been exceeded—in 1912—when Mr Cryer received 8656 sheets. Among critical genera Batrachian Ranunculi, Viola, and Hieracia were strongly represented, but there was a marked falling off in the number of roses, while brambles were entirely absent.

The material was, on the whole, well prepared. Mr Groves asks me to state that the Corstorphine specimens of water buttercups are among the best he has seen. A few members, however, still contribute specimens which are fit only to be burnt, and there is also a tendency on the part of one or two to sacrifice quality to quantity. 20 well-filled sheets of a plant are more acceptable than 35 consisting only of scraps. The distributor’s labours would be considerably reduced if all members would take care that their sheets are of a uniform size, which should not exceed 17 inches by 11 inches. One member used sheets 20 inches by 13 inches which are most unwieldy, and had to be reduced at a considerable expenditure of time. Each set of plants should also be enclosed in a wrapper. The latter rule was entirely ignored by one large contributor.

We are indebted to Mrs Gregory, Miss Cardew, Prof. E. Hackel, Oberpfarrer Küenthal, Drs Drabble and Thellung, Revs. E. F. Linton and E. S. Marshall, Major A. H. Wolley-Dod, and Messrs G. Baker, A. Bennett, C. E. Britton, C. Bucknall, S. F. Blake, J. Groves, H. W. Pugsley, C. E. Salmon, J. A. Wheldon, and A. J. Wilmott for critical notes.

Mr A. J. Wilmott rendered me valuable assistance during the distribution, and in revising the proof-sheets of the Report.

A. B. Jackson,
Editor of Report and
Distributor for 1913.

3, The Avenue,
Kew Gardens,
May 30, 1914.
LIST OF PARCELS RECEIVED.

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Total: 8582
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Thalictrum majus Crantz. [Ref. No. 3774.] Rocky, alder-shaded shore of Loch Tay, half-a-mile west of Fearnan Pier, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, July 28, 1913. In flower, and very young fruit; a few more advanced fruits were collected on September 4. Three or four feet high; stems and petioles with some scattered hairs and glands; leaves large, vivid green above. Rev. E. F. Linton told me of this, which he and his brother had found there, about eighteen or twenty years ago; and Dr Moss, to whom I showed it, pronounced it to be “excellent majus (that is, of English authors).” I sent specimens from the same place, as well as from one or two stations on the River Lyon, both above and below Fortingal (where it is hardly so strong), to Mr Arthur Bennett, who agreed that they came under T. majus, but suggested that they were var. capillare, N. E. Brown, in Engl. Bot. Supp. p. 4 (1892) = T. capillare Reichb. Is this more than a shade-form? I believe the presence, or absence, of hairs and glands to be of small importance, having found so much variation in individuals, otherwise practically identical. An unusually hairy and glandular plant grows close to Fearnan Pier, in full exposure, and much dwarfed, but it has similar (though smaller) leaves to the present gathering, with the same fruit and long peduncles. Whether our T. majus is the true plant of Crantz, I cannot say, but it seems distinct from our other species.—E. S. MARSHALL.

Syme has said that in T. majus Jacq. the lateral branches of the petiole leave the main branch at right angles, and that he has seen true majus on the banks of Loch Tay. Mr Marshall’s plant looks rightly named.”—C. E. SALMON. Also from river shingle, Glen Lyon, near Fortingal, Mid Perth. [Ref. No. 842.] July 11, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

Thalictrum——— Render bank shingle, by the Lyon, near Fortingal, Mid Perth. [Ref. No. 845.] July 8, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

Thalictrum Kochii Fr. [Ref. No. 3767.] Stony banks of the River Lyon, half-a-mile above Bridge of Lyon, near Fortingal, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth; flowering, July 11; fruiting, Sep. 3, 1913. These specimens are from the station discovered many years ago by Messrs Linton, where, as in several other places along this stream, it is associated with T. majus, but is usually the more abundant species. The leaves are more or less glaucous on the upper surface; it has the ovate fruit and hollow stem described by Fries in Mantissa III., p. 46. So far as I could ascertain, T. minus L. (montanum Wallr.) does not occur in the neighbourhood.—E. S. MARSHALL.

to agree well with the description in Rouy & Foucaud's *Flore de France* of *R. reptabundus* Jord. (pro specie) = *R. repens* var. *subacaulis* Bréb. = *var. prostratus* Gaud. I sent a plant home to grow, but it did not flower until this year, though it has grown very freely, sending out long prostrate rooting runners in all directions. The few specimens sent were the only flowering ones of this year. In cultivation it retains its prostrate habit and the characteristic form of its leaves. The difference between it and a plant of the type, growing as a weed near it, was very striking.—W. A. Shoolbred. "I think this must come under *var. prostratus* Gaud. which I take as the type (a) in my List, although a somewhat less hairy and neater plant than our agrestal *repens*."—G. C. Druce. "The effect of cultivation is very marked when one compares these specimens with the original Dalwhinnie examples distributed in 1911 (see *Report* p. 66), but the leaves are still characteristic."—Ed.

*Ranunculus bulbosus* L., *forma*. Sand dunes, Formby, South Lancs., v-c. 59, May 1913. Smaller and hairier than our inland plant, but perhaps not separable as a dune form.—J. A. Wheldon. "This is evidently closely related to the plant from the dunes of St Ouen, Jersey, described by Mr G. Claridge Druce in *Bot. Exch. Club Report*, 1910, p. 495, as *R. bulbosus* L., *var. dunensis* Druce, and, like that, is, I think, to be regarded as a form of *R. valdepubens* Jord., from which it appears to be distinguished only by the globular and not depressed corm. Is the very abundant villosity of Mr Wheldon's plant a device adapted for the purpose of withstanding the desiccation of its habitat? A culture experiment would be useful. Jordan's *R. valdepubens*, it is interesting to recall, grew for years in his garden, where it reproduced itself without any change in its character."—C. E. Britton. "Not my *dunensis*, nor does it appear to come under any of the five forms given by Rouy and Foucaud."—G. C. Druce.

*Ranunculus Flammula* L., *forma* *tenuifolius* (Wallr). [Ref. No. 10210.] On gravelly margin of pond, Savernake Forest, Wilts., Sept. 1913, coll. C. P. Hurst. Dr Hugo Glück thinks it is only a form, not a true variety.—Comm., G. C. Druce.

*Ranunculus Flammula* L. Stony loch shore, 50 feet above sea level, Loch of Kirbistry Orphir, Mainland, Orkney, June 30th, 1913.—H. H. Johnston. "I suppose under *var. tenuifolius* Wallr., as one of my specimens shows rootlets."—G. C. Druce. "This is the plant usually called *var. pseudo-reptans* Syme, of which it is the narrowest leaved form. *Var. tenuifolius* Wallr. is an earlier name. See *Report* 1910, p. 538."—Ed. "I do not think my specimens come under the *var. pseudo-reptans* Syme, because nearly all of them have decumbent stems rooting at the base only, and in one or two specimens only did the stem root at one node only."—H. H. Johnston, in litt.
Ranunculus reptans L. [Ref. No. 360.] Gravelly N. shore of Ullswater, Cumberland, Sept. 3, 1913.—S. H. BICKHAM. “Yes, true reptans with the slender arched internodes and hooked styles. Rouy and Foucaud (Fl. Fr.) class this as a mere variety of Flammula on a par with their other five ‘leaf variation’ forms. It deserves a better fate.”—C. E. SALMON. “As Nyman does not include France for R. reptans, it may be that Rouy’s plant is not identical with our northern plant which is at least sub-specifically distinct from Flammula.”—G. C. DRUCE.

Ranunculus fluitans Lam.? [Ref. No. 9677.] In the Cherwell, near Gosford Bridge, Oxford, 1913.—G. C. DRUCE. “Not R. fluitans I should say; the leaf-segments are too thin and too numerous; the stamens of R. fluitans, moreover, are usually, though not always, quite short. I think this must be a large state of the plant which Mr Hiern has referred to R. sphaerospermus Boiss. & Blanche, and which has characteristically large flowers, long peduncles, produces no floating leaves even in still water, and has the submersed leaves much divided, with the segments thin and short so as to form dense tufts.”—J. GROVES.

Ranunculus trichophyllus Chaix, ? var. fluitans Gr. & Godr. Longlands, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 30, 1913. This was a very pale-coloured plant when growing.—D. LUMB. “I should say R. Drouetii.”—J. GROVES. “I think a weak form of the type.”—G. C. DRUCE. “Why named var. fluitans; that is the ordinary form of the plant, being merely separated by Grenier and Godron to exclude the terrestrial form. More lax than usual trichophyllus.”—A. BENNETT.


Ranunculus heterophyllus Weber. [Ref. No. 192.] Pond, Little Ley, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, May 7, 1912.—G. C. BROWN. “Yes, the form with glabrescent carpels and the floating leaves very deeply cut with wedge-shaped segments which I understand to come under f. 12, tripolyllus Hiern.”—J. GROVES.


Ranunculus—? [Ref. No. 105.] Quarry pool, near Aberlemno, Forfar, Aug. 1913. In 1910 this buttercup was sent to Messrs Groves who said "The long tapering peduncles will not do for *R. heterophyllus*. We think it is a hybrid." There are no other buttercups near it. The plant is the same as when we last gathered it three years ago, except that the floating leaves are not so sharply or so deeply cut.—R. and M. Corstorphine. "I think a form of *R. baudotii*, from the size of the flowers, double curve of the peduncles and the practically glabrous carpels."—J. Groves.

Ranunculus—? [Ref. No. 112.] Ditch near Guthrie, Forfar, Aug. 1913. The ditch was so dry that the submerged leaves were out of the water. The fruit was very scarce.—R. and M. Corstorphine. "Was *trichophyllus* or typical *heterophyllus* in the same locality? It suggests the hybrid between these two."—G. C. Druce. "I think a hybrid with *R. heterophyllus* as one of the parents. There is no developed fruit. The curiously drawn-out appearance is probably due to growing under unusual conditions."—J. Groves.

Ranunculus heterophyllus Weber? Biggar roadside, Walney I., v.-c. 69, May 22, 1913. Growing with *R. truncatus*, var. *peltatus*.—D. Lumb. "Apparently two plants here, the one having short peduncles and the fruit undeveloped, the other with long peduncles and glabrous carpels: the first would be *R. heterophyllus* or a hybrid, the second, I take it, the same as the following plant, from the same locality, sent as *R. peltatus*, var. *truncatus*?"—J. Groves.

Ranunculus triphyllus Hiern. Mouzell, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 28, 1913.—D. Lumb. "Should probably be referred to f. 12 *triphyllus* Hiern, although some of the carpels are quite bristly. Mr Hiern should not be cited as the authority for the specific name, as he named it as a form based on *R. triphyllus* Wallroth."—J. Groves.


Ranunculus peltatus Schrank? Raikes Moor, Dalton, v.-c. 69. Floating leaves markedly less circular in outline than are those of the Breast Mill Beck plant.—D. Lumb. "Apparently two plants, the
smaller *R. heterophyllus*, the larger from the fat weak stem, and undeveloped carpels, probably a hybrid, *R. heterophyllus × peltatus*?

—J. Groves.

*Ranunculus peltatus* Schrank, var. *truncatus* × ? [Ref. No. 380.] Birkdale, Haverthwaite, N. Lanes., v.-c. 69 b, July 25, 1913. Habitat a few miles from the sea; not 20 feet above sea level, on the edge of Burn Barren Moss where peat bog meets upland of slate rocks. Growing in scarcely moving water a few inches deep, on peaty mud—a shallow drain connected by others with a tidal river in which *R. truncatus* is abundant. A few plants of this latter species were growing with the assumed hybrid. This fact, together with their further resemblance in many particulars, makes it possible that *truncatus* is one of the parents; but I am entirely at a loss to suggest the other. Quite different from anything previously described, so far as I can ascertain. It may be a new hybrid, but the remarkable uniformity in the shape of the floating leaves makes me hesitate to accept this view. Only two sheets out of twenty-four contain a floating leaf slightly differing in shape from the normal.—W. H. Pearsall. “Near to *elongatus* W. P. Hiern.”—F. A. Lees and A. Bennett. “Probably a hybrid with *R. peltatus* as one of the parents.”—J. Groves and J. A. Wheldon. “Probably *R. peltatus*, var. *truncatus × Lenormandi*.”—E. S. Marshall.

*Ranunculus peltatus* Schrank, var. *penicillatus* (Hiern)? [Ref. No. 3909.] Pond below Cheddar Gorge, v.-c. 6, N. Somerset; in excellent flower and fruit. Petals large, often truncate at the apex. Carpels with long, spreading, mostly deciduous hairs. Leaves dark green, collapsing into a “pencil point”; no floating ones, however still the water may be. In the *Flora of Somerset* this (under the name of *R. pseudo-fluitans* Bab.) is referred to as having “rigid” segments to the leaves; but in no instance did I find this to be so. Probably it may vary, according to the season.—E. S. Marshall. “Not I think a form of *R. peltatus*. In 1891 my brother collected a *Batrachium* at Cheddar, which seemed best referred to Hiern’s form 32 *sphaerospermus*, and probably the present plant is an autumn state of this in which the leaves have somewhat lengthened out.”—J. Groves. “This appears to be a robust form of the Oxon (4912) plant. The true *penicillatus* should have floating leaves.”—G. C. Druce.

*Ranunculus peltatus* Schrank, var. *truncatus* (Hiern). Biggar roadside, Walney I., v.-c. 69, May 22, 1913. Flowers with eleven, twelve, and thirteen petals were abundant.—D. Lumb. “Yes, towards var. *truncatus*. The carpels of this and of Mr Lumb’s plant from Breast Mill Beck are glabrous which is most unusual with *R. peltatus*.—J. Groves.


Fumaria Boræi Jord., var. britannica Pugsley, approaching sub-variety longibracteata. Sewage works, Bingley, v.-c. 64, Aug. 21, 1913. “Plant starved or shade grown with depauperate untypical flowers,” teste H. W. Pugsley.—J. Cryer.

Fumaria Bastardi Bor. Crooklands, Dalton, Lancs., v.-c. 69, Aug. 21, 1913.—D. Lumb. “Yes.”—H. W. Pugsley. Also F. officinalis L., from the same locality.

Fumaria Boræi Jord., var. From Badge Dingle, a fine defile in the Red Sandstone district a few miles N. of Bridgnorth. This plant seems different from the forms of Boræi obtaining in Shropshire; and I hardly think it the form serotina.—J. C. Melvill. “A shade form of F. officinalis, possibly var. elegans, but more likely only type.”—H. W. Pugsley.

Fumaria—? Shady ground, Meole Brace, Salop, July 1913.—J. C. Melvill. “Shade grown F. officinalis.”—H. W. Pugsley.

Fumaria officinalis L., var. Wirtgeni Hausskn. Beds of Botanical Gardens, Bradford, v.-c. 64, July 29, 1913. It has appeared here for many years in succession. Mr Pugsley writes:—“The fruit is rather broader than usual, but otherwise the plant is fairly characteristic.”—J. Cryer.

Fumaria officinalis L., var. Wirtgeni Hausskn. Wroxeter, Salop, Aug. 1913.—J. C. Melvill. “The sheet seen shows a very old and exhausted plant with unusually finely cut foliage. The small sepals and the fruits resemble those of var. Wirtgeni, but the racemes are more floriferous than one would expect, and I should like to see better material.”—H. W. Pugsley.

Fumaria densiflora DC. Cultivated ground S. of “Foxholes,” Hitchin, Herts., v.-c. 20, Oct. 12, 1913. Occurs occasionally in quantity amongst root-crops. Isolated plants also are sometimes found, but only on the chalk west of Hitchin.—J. E. Little. “Yes, but this should be named F. micrantha Lag.”—H. W. Pugsley.
Radicula Nasturtium-aquaticum R. and B., var. siifolia Druce. Ditch near Blackthorn, Oxon, and despite the dry weather of this summer maintaining its characters. In some examples the base of the stems was nearly one inch in diameter. The narrow upper leaflets distinguish it from a luxuriant form of the Water Cress, i.e. forma latifolia = var. latifolia (Bouvier).—G. C. Druce.

Cardamine pratensis L., flore pleno. Near Cartmel Fell Church, v.-c. 69 b, May 17, 1913. This double-flowered variety occurs plentifully in two damp meadows on Cartmel Fell, N. Lancs. —W. H. Pearsall. "Yes, the 'flore pleno' form."—G. C. Druce

Cardamine bulbifera Cr. Haresfield, Middlesex, May 4, 1913.—W. C. Barton.

Erophila. [Ref. No. 61.] Between E. verna and E. stenocarpa. Stony loam, in corn, St Ippolyts, Herts, v.-c. 20, May 1913.—J. E. Little.

Erophila. [Ref. No. 68.] Garden wall, Ickleford House. Hitchin, Herts (near Ref. Nos. 52 and 53 ?), April 28, 1913. Later flowering than E. praecox Des. on the same wall.—J. E. Little. "I think this is E. hirtella Jord. With Erophila it is essential to have well-pressed leaves. Perhaps another season Mr Little will kindly supply these."—C. E. Salmon.


Erophila. [Ref. No. 69.] Cadwell, Wilbury, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20.—J. E. Little. "This is a form of Erophila majuscula Jord., and appears to be Draba majuscula Rouy et Foucaud, var. occidentalis R. and F. = E. occidentalis Jord."—C. E. Britton.

Erophila. [Ref. No. 62.] Fell's Nurseries, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, April 1913. Mr J. A. Wheldon named this E. occidentalis. I hope the gathering is homogeneous. Rouy et Foucaud Pl. de France write thus:—Draba majuscula Rouy and Fouc. (β) occidentalis Nob. Feuilles d'un vert très clair sur le vif; pédicelles très allongées; silicules longues de 4.5–5 mm. larges de 2 mm.—J. E. Little. "I think E. stenocarpa Jord., though there is E. majuscula Jord. with larger flowers and longer pods that comes very near it."—C. E. Salmon. "The fruit is too elongated for E. occidentalis Jord. It is E. majuscula Jord."—C. E. Britton.
THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Erophila. [Ref. No. 52.] Codicote, High Heath, Herts, April 13, 1912, May 1, 1913. Ant-hills and bare spots on dry, stony loam and gravel.—J. E. Little. "Near E. decipiens Jord."—J. A. Wheldon. "I think that this is what I have referred to E. virescens Jord., but the material is not very good."—E. S. Marshall.

Erophila. [Ref. No. 53.] Mardley Heath, Herts, April 12, 1912. Dry sandy gravel on roadside, in grass on edge of ditch. Mr Wheldon considers it near E. decipiens Jord.—J. E. Little. "Probably the same as No. 52, but only three poor specimens are on my sheet."—E. S. Marshall.

Erophila stenocarpa Jord. [Ref. No. 60.] Stony loam, in corn, St Ippolyts, Herts, v.-c. 20, May 1913. This plant seems to me to fulfil the requirements of E. stenocarpa more nearly than any I have as yet seen in a growing state. Mr J. A. Wheldon writes that much of what at first sight looks like E. stenocarpa is to him degenerate E. majuscula—plants on which he expressed this opinion are marked by great variation of the pods on the same plant.—J. E. Little. "Yes, I think so."—C. E. Salmon. "Correct."—E. S. Marshall.

Erophila—1 præcox DC. Wall tops, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, v.-c. 69, April 12, 1913.—D. Lumb. "I think the plant is E. virescens Jord., rather than E. brachycarpa Jord., but I should like to see further examples with better root-leaves."—C. E. Salmon. "Yes," E. præcox DC., I should say = E. brachycarpa Jord."—C. E. Britton and E. S. Marshall.

Erophila præcox DC. [Ref. No. 50.] Fell's Nurseries, Hitchen, Herts, April 12, 1913.—J. E. Little.

Cochlearia micacea E. S. Marshall. [Ref. No. 3776.] Plentiful in wet places (more rarely on rather dry rocks), Meall Garbh (of Ben Lawers), between 2500 and 3500 feet, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, July 16, 1913. These specimens well illustrate the species in the flowering stage, when it is a very pretty plant. Dr Moss remarked to me, in early September, that it was quite unlike the C. alpina of the Pennines; and this applies equally to the usual mountain plant of N. England, Wales, and Scotland, which was not observed on the Glen Lyon mountains. It ascends to about 3950 feet on Ben Lawers; the form with long, jujube-shaped pods is much scarcer than the one with ovoid fruit. There is often a suggestion of C. danica in the leaves, though not in the flowers.—E. S. Marshall.


Sisymbrium Loeselii L. Waste Heap, N. of Welwyn Tunnel, Herts, v.-c. 20, June 16, 1913. Will probably disappear, as the waste heap is again brought into cultivation. Not recorded in Pryor’s *Flora of Herts*. S. pannonicum Jacq. in same place, and near St Ippolyts by roadside. Will perhaps spread.—J. E. LITTLE. “Yes.”—G. C. DRUCE and A. THELLUNG.

Sisymbrium officinale L., var. leiocarpum DC. [Ref. No. 1053.] Knaphill, Surrey, July 20, 1913. On the Bagshot Sands about Knaphill and Bisley this variety seems to be the only form of the species, but it is by no means restricted to light sandy soils, and occurs elsewhere in Surrey on the London Clay and Chalk. Though ranked as a variety in *Loud. Cat.*, it probably merits a higher status.—C. E. BRITTON. “Yes, good examples of the var. leiocarpum.”—G. C. DRUCE. “I have seen this variety on the London Clay about Wembley, Middlesex, where it seemed to be commoner than the type.”—Ed. “Good var. leiocarpum. This variety is much commoner in America than true S. officinale, which is known nearly throughout the range of the variety, but only sparingly. The true S. officinale has the stem and leaves densely pubescent with the same short spreading hairs as the pods, while in var. leiocarpum these parts are glabrous or sparsely bristly.”—S. F. BLAKE.

Brassica Cheiranthus Vill. [Ref. No. 4993.] Railway bank near Yarnton, Oxon, September 1912. A new county record, but an alien. Dr Thellung names it B. monensis Huds., with which I gather he thinks it is synonymous. Syme (*Eng. Bot.* i., 138) makes one a subspecies of the other. They seem distinct to me.—G. C. DRUCE. Also from Corbière Station, Jersey, June 9, 1913.—A. WEBSTER.

Brassica——? Waste ground by Maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, June 1913. One very large plant only; leaves glaucous. Despite all precautions the leaves dried a very bad colour.—G. C. BROWN. “This is Raphanus sativus L.”—G. C. DRUCE and A. THELLUNG.

Brassica elongata Ehrh. On railway ballast at Cavendish Dock, Barrow-in-Furness; and at Lindal Bank, Aug. 27 and 29, 1913, both stations in Lake Lancashire, v.-c. 69.—Coll. W. H. PEARSELL, Dalton-in-Furness. This name was suggested by Mr G. C. DRUCE; it corresponds with plants so named in my herbarium, from Rouen, Kiel, Anhalt, Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, Trieste,
South Russia, Transcaspia, Italy, and Turkish Armenia. Mr Pear- 
sall pointed out that its most characteristic feature is presented by 
the narrow pale band running longitudinally round the middle of the 
ripe seeds. The torulose character of the ripe fruit is manifest.— 
C. Bailey. “Dr Thellung has kindly determined this to be the B. elongata Ehrh., sub-sp. persica (Boiss. et Hohen.). It is also the 
B. armoracioides Czern.”—G. C. Druce.

Brassica elongata Ehrh. [Ref. No. 371]. Railway ballast, 
Cavendish Dock, Barrow-in-Furness, v.-c. 69 b., August 29, 1913. 
This E. European species is so very polymorphic that I refer my 
specimens to it with some diffidence. Book descriptions give “lower 
ls. lyrate, upper ls. toothed, long pods on short pedicels.” My plants 
have none of these characters. They are large (2-3 ft.), much 
branched, twiggy, and extremely brittle. Leaves very scarce, all 
entire, narrowly and bluntly lanceolate, possibly the var. integrifolia 
Boiss. No lyrate radical ls. occur. The pods are markedly torulose, 
but can scarcely be termed “beaked.” The seeds should be diagnostic 
—each has a well-marked narrow yellow band running completely 
round its longer circumference.—W. H. Pearsall. “The pods look 
right for this species, but one would have liked a few leaves.”—C. E. 
Salmon. “This also is the sub-sp. persica.”—G. C. Druce.

Bursa pastoris Weber, var. integrifolia (Lej. et Court.). Walton, 
South Lancs. (59), Aug. 1, 1913. Growing amongst potatoes.—J. A. 
Wheeldon. “Yes.”—G. C. Druce. “I have received two sheets of 
this gathering; (1) judging by the shape of the capsules, is a mixture 
of two dissimilar forms; (2) is a small form of var. bifida Mott, 
showing some approach towards var. rubelliformis Mott.”—C. E. 
Britton.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris Medic., var. bifida Mott. [Ref. No. 580.] 
Lower Morden, Surrey, May 6, 1912. This is one of the most 
distinct forms of Capsella, and matches exactly an authentic plant of 
Mott lent me by Mr Jackson. It will be noticed that there is a 
tendency to bear two forms of capsules, but, as the shorter and 
broadener form is on the primary stem, this difference is probably due 
to a variation in the vigour of the plant’s vitality dependent on age, 
and plants of Mott’s gathering show a similar peculiarity. Whether 
this var. is identical with the bifida of Crépin is uncertain.—C. E. 
Britton.

Capsella agrestis Jord. [Ref. No. 573.] Molesey Hurst, Surrey, 
May 5, 1912. This plant agrees well with the description of C. 
agrestis in Jordan’s Diagnoses, p. 339, and, moreover, is identical 
with continental plants so labelled in Herb. Mus. Brit. Whilst the 
London Catalogue ignores all varieties of Capsella Bursa-pastoris, Mr
Druce, in his *List of British Plants*, gives ten, most of these bearing the same names as Mott's varieties. I am inclined to think that these diverse views are possibly erroneous, and, that all the British forms of Shepherd's Purse may be arranged under a small number of forms of the grade of species. Under such an arrangement, Jordan's *C. agrestis* must occupy a prominent place. An examination of type-specimens of Mott's varieties (lent me by Mr Jackson) show that *densifolia, stenocarpa lyrata, stenocarpa coronopifolia*, and the form subsequently distinguished as var. *cuneata*, are all too closely allied to each other, and to *C. agrestis* Jord. to admit of separation even as sub-varieties. Mott's named examples show that *coronopifolia* differs from *densifolia* only in the form of the radical leaves. The var. *coronopifolia* often has long acuminate or cuspidate segments, and *densifolia* has shorter bluntish segments. In spite of the figures of Mott's paper, there are no differences in the shape of the capsules of these forms, and some examples of Mott's own gathering of these vars. are quite indistinguishable from each other, either by the form of leaves or capsules. Var. *cuneata* is very well marked by its form of capsule, and perhaps comes closest to Jordan's description of *C. agrestis*.

—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes, I believe it to be *C. Bursa-pastoris*, var. *agrestis* Rouy and Foucaud."—G. C. DRUCE.

*Capsella gracilis* Gren. Towing path by the Thames below Kingston, Surrey, May 4, 1913. This name, given to forms of *Capsella*, showing more or less incomplete development of the capsule, probably covers plants of diverse origin; some showing non-development owing to climatic conditions, and others in which loss of fertility is due to hybridity. I hesitate to so distinguish any example I send for distribution, but I have reason to believe that *C. gracilis* often represents *C. agrestis* × *C. Bursa-pastoris*, var. *bifida*. I have several examples that I so name.—C. E. BRITTON. "Grenier's plant is said to be a hybrid of *C. rubella* with *Bursa-pastoris*, the abortive silicules in these specimens point to hybridity, but have we *C. rubella*?"—G. C. DRUCE.

*Coronopus didymus* Sm. Roadside, nr. Saltem Cove, Churston, S. Devon, July 7, 1913.—C. WATERFALL.

*Coronopus verrucarius* (Gars.) Müch. and Thell. Crookland's Brow, Dalton, v-c. 69, Aug. 22, 1913.—D LUMB. "Yes, but it must stand as *C. procumbens*, Gilib. The trivial *verrucarius* being taken from Garsault's accidental binomial is invalid."—G. C. DRUCE.

*Lepidium latifolium* L. [Ref. No. 9795.] Banks of the Orwell, Ipswich, Suffolk, very luxuriant; specimens over 6 feet high occurring there, July 1913.—G. C. DRUCE.
Teesdalia nudicaulis Br. Sandy ground between Sandy and Potton, Beds, v.-c. 30, May 5, 1911.—J. E. LITTLE.

Reseda Phyteuma L. Chalky arable field near Ranmore, Surrey, where it was discovered a year or two ago by Lady Davy. Here it is in some abundance with the ordinary corn colonists, but with no other conspicuous alien. July 1913.—G. C. DRUCE.

Reseda lutea L., var. (?) [Ref. No. 64.] Grove Mill Chalk Pit, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, Nov. 2, 1913. One plant only. Full description sent to Herb. Brit. Mus. No examples there seemed exactly to correspond.—J. E. LITTLE. “This appears to be the var. pulchella J. Müll.”—C. E. BRITTON. “Acced. ad var. longifoliam Tenore.”—A. THELLUNG.

Viola silvestris Lam., var. punctata Druce. St Helen’s, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 13, 1912. We have an abundance of this variety, but type silvestris could not be found.—D. LUMB. “Yes.”—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola Riviniana Reichb., forma nemorosa Greg. Green Haume, Dalton, v.-c. 69. So far as this district is concerned, this, as a segregate, is a complete farce, and I entirely agree with Mrs Gregory in reducing nemorosa to a form. I have been able to put on every sheet, I think, part of a plant showing hair on the peduncle.—D. LUMB. “The narrower leaves and less prominent calycine appendages characteristic of this form appear in Mr Lumb’s plants. A scrap sent with these, having a few hairs on the peduncles, cannot be separately named.”—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola Riviniana Reichb., var. diversa Greg. Scarth Hole, Dalton, v.-c. 69, Aug. 18, 1913. This was growing with V. canina, var. pusilla. The colours of the flowers bore a strong resemblance, except in those of the spurs. The canina blue evidently fades less in drying.—D. LUMB. “Capital examples of my var. diversa.”—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola Riviniana Reichb., forma minor Murbeck (coloured spur). Housethwaite Hill, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 14, 1913, and with white spur, Green Haume, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 10, 1913.—D. LUMB. “Both forms belong to forma minor. In this the spur-colour varies considerably.”—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola Riviniana Reichb., forma. Fordham Heath, v.-c. 19, May 14, 1913.—G. C. BROWN. “The tiny scraps I have received are too small to be named.”—E. S. GREGORY.
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Viola canina L., var. sabulosa Reichb. Codicote, High Heath, Herts, v.c. 20, May 1, 1913. See Gregory’s Brit. Violets, p. 79. Also in very small quantity at Mardley Heath, Herts, where I gathered it in 1912, and submitted specimens to Mrs Gregory, with others from the above locality.—J. E. LITTLE.

Viola canina L., var. lanceolata Martín-Donos. Menmarsh, Oxford, in an interesting habitat with Genista tinctoria, Habenaria Gymnadenia, Orchis maculata vera, and var. trilobata. It shuns the more marshy and basic soil, preferring the better drained portions. May 1913.—G. C. DRUCE. “Yes, the plant described on p. 80 of British Violets.”—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola canina L., var. pusilla Bab. Sandscale, Dalton, v.c. 69, Aug. 18, 1913.—D. LUMB. “Rightly named.”—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola sepincola Jord. [Ref. No. 81]. Clayey banks, Edwarsdon, W. Suffolk, v.c. 26, March 23, 1913, and April 23, 1913. Flowers purplish, scentless, associated with Viola odorata, and forma albiflora.—G. C. Brown. “Probably one of the many hybrids of V. hirta × odorata, but nearer to permixta than sepincola, as shown by the broader leaves.”—E. S. GREGORY. “This seems to me to be V. hirta × odorata, f. subhirta.”—G. C. DRUCE.

NOTE.—If violet collectors desire to come to a better understanding of this rather difficult genus, let them gather fuller specimens, showing habit above and below ground, and having labelled the plants, go later, for fruiting examples of the same. A third visit in July or August will add considerably to their knowledge of the plant’s life-history.—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola derelicta Jord. [Ref. No. 49]. Field, Auldbar, Forfar, July 30, 1913.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. “Like what Dr Drabble has so named for me.”—E. S. MARSHALL. “Yes, beautiful specimens.”—E. DRABBLE.

Viola lepida Jord. Origin, Carnforth, West Lancs. (60), cultivated Walton, Aug. 1, 1913. After cutting the shoots sent to the Club last year, the roots were planted in my garden, and yielded these specimens. They are perennial, the roots ramifying a good deal in the ground, and sending up fresh shoots.—J. A. WHELDON. “It suggests lepida × Lloydii.”—E. DRABBLE.

Viola—? Sandy field by the sea, Ballywater, Co. Down, June 1913.—C. H. WADDELL. “V. lepida.”—E. DRABBLE.

masses, the yellow pansy not nearly so abundant as the purple.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. "Yes."—E. DRABBLE.

Viola variata Jord. (Fide E. Drabble). [Ref. No. 32.] Upland pasture growing with Viola lutea in Glen Clova, alt. 770 feet, v.-c. 90, May 1913.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. "Yes."—E. DRABBLE. "This reminds me of V. lutea, forma amena."—E. S. MARSHALL.

Viola variata Jord. Roadside, Foxfield, v.-c. 69, May 14, 1913.—D. LUMB. "V. Lejeunii Jord."—E. DRABBLE.

Viola agrestis Jord. [Ref. No. 54.] Waste ground, Bridge of Dun, Forfar, v.-c. 90, July 1913.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. "Yes."—E. DRABBLE.

Viola ruralis Jord. Garden weed, Dalton, May 27, 1913. These plants have the terminal lobe of the stipule with a much broader attachment than that of the Askam ones.—D. LUMB. "Yes."—E. DRABBLE.

Viola ruralis Jord. Railway side, Askam, v.-c. 69, May 31, 1913. The terminal lobe of the stipule is here considerably narrowed at its base, giving it a more leaf-like appearance than in the Dalton specimens.—D. LUMB. "Yes."—E. DRABBLE.

Viola ruralis Jord. [Ref. No. 37.] Cliffs, Arbroath, v.-c. 90, June 21, 1913.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. "No, not ruralis. It appears to be agrestis, but is not very typical."—E. DRABBLE.

Viola obtusifolia Jord. [Ref. No. 46.] Cornfield, Usan, Forfarshire, v.-c. 90, July 12, 1913. All the plants were quite unbranched, but this looks like a very young condition of V. obtusifolia.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. "Yes."—E. DRABBLE.

Viola obtusifolia Jord. Crooklands, Dalton, v.-c. 69, Aug. 29, 1913. I am not sure that all these specimens represent the same plant.—D. LUMB. "Yes."—E. DRABBLE.

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Viola—? Crooklands, Dalton, v.-c. 69, Aug. 7, 1912.—D. LUMB. “Only part of a plant; no roots sent. Probably V. Lloydii.”
—E. DRABBLE.

Viola Curtisii Forst. Sandhills, Askam, v.-c. 69, May 10, 1913. Dr Drabble describes the terminal lobe of the stipule as entire. These specimens show that it may have as many as four indentations. It would have been quite easy to gather a set to fit Forster’s description as given by Mr Druce, Report for 1909, p. 440. These small-flowered plants all occur in the sheep-cropped turfs. Within a yard of this, however, where nursed by marram grass and Rosa spinosissima, large plants occur bearing flowers eleven lines long. One or two plants had a considerable amount of lilac colour in the flowers, but on the same plants flowers ordinarily coloured occurred.—D. LUMB. “Probably Curtisii, but no underground parts are present in specimens sent to me.”—E. DRABBLE.


Viola—? [Ref. No. 100.] Bromeswell Walks, v.-c. 25, May 12, 1913.—G. C. BROWN. “V. Curtisii Forst. (in a broad sense).”—E. DRABBLE.

Viola Pseudoau E. G. Baker. Sandscale, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 12, 1913. I have divided my gathering into two classes, in each of which there are similar varieties of colours, so that it is not easy to see how correlation can be established. The characters of these groups are: — (1) ciliate lamina, large palm, and dark flower go together, but the 2nd and 3rd characters frequently break down; pale flowers are quite uncommon here. (2) non-ciliate lamina, small palm, and paler flowers go together, but the 2nd and 3rd characters frequently break down; the pale flowers are much more common here.—D. LUMB. “Dr Drabble reports as regards the specimens with the lamina margin ciliate, that if they represent whole plants they are very young, and that there is no characteristic subterranean stem. In the specimens with the lamina margins non-ciliate, no underground parts are shown.”—Ed.

Note.—Dr Drabble wishes it to be understood that his naming of pansies only refers to the plants actually seen by him.—Ed.

Dianthus deltoides, var. glaucus L. Origin, Deganwy nr. Conway, June 27, 1913.—S. H. BICKHAM. “In the dried state it is difficult to say whether the foliage is glaucous. Syme says the involucral scales are generally four in glaucus; in deltoides only two.”—G. C. DRUCE.

Silene anglica L. var. quinquevulnera L. Top of West Mount, St Helier's, Jersey, flower almost past, June 11, 1913.—A. Webster.

Silene pendula L. Newquay, W. Cornwall, v.-c. 1, June 5, 1912. All these specimens and about a dozen more are from one fine plant near a fowl-run in a cottage garden. I also gathered a small plant at Par in 1912.—C. C. Vigurs. “Yes, Dr Thellung so named my specimens from Par, gathered in 1910.”—G. C. Druce.

Lychnis Preslii Sekera. From a root of the original plant discovered by Miss Trower in 1910 at Tantallon, Haddington. In my garden, cultivated side by side with dioica, it keeps distinct. This is the female plant. It has been recorded from Kost in Hungary. (See Report p. 13, 1911). If the genus Lychnis L., be divided according to Dalla Torre (Gen. Siphon), the name of this plant is Melandrium Preslii Nyman Suppl. Syll. 41 (1865). Dr Domin, I believe, has had it arise in cultivation as a mutant.—G. C. Druce.

Cerastium—? [Ref. No. 3781.] Locally plentiful at 3000 feet in the great eastern corrie of Ben Lawers, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, July 10, 1913. Stems prostrate; flowers large, solitary, or more rarely two together; amount of pubescence variable, but less than in our ordinary form of C. alpinum L. It has very much the aspect of what we have been calling C. arcticum Lange (Dr Moss tells me that this must be named C. Edmondstonii Ostenfeld), which was seen not far off, but I am doubtful whether it is that species or a variety of C. alpinum, and at this early stage determination is difficult. It may be what Syme intended by his var. pubescens. In any case, I am almost sure that the present plant is not a hybrid.—E. S. Marshall. “Is not this C. alpinum L., figured in Eng. Bot. vii. t. 472 (1798)?”—C. E. Salmon.

Cerastium semidecandrum L., var. glandulosum Koch. Sandhills, by Hightown Station, South Lancs, v.-c. 59, June 30, 1913. A prostrate, much-branched but compact form, which on account of its highly glandular nature may, perhaps, be named as above. Some of the plants seen were larger and denser than those now distributed. C. tetrandrum also occurred at the same spot, with exactly the same habit.—W. G. Travis. “Yes.”—G. C. Druce.

Cerastium tetrandrum Curt., forma. Sand dunes, Ainsdale, S. Lancs., June 1913. This form differs from the common form, which is much more abundant, in its prostrate habit, and its more numerous
densely intricate stems. It grows in large mats which are difficult to separate, and disentangle for drying. The panicle branches are strongly divaricately dichotomous.—W. G. TRAVIS and J. A. WHELDON. “I know of no name for this glandular sand-hill form of tetrandrum. Not var. dunense. The label does not state if plant is erect or prostrate.”—C. E. SALMON. “Yes, a divaricate form of C. tetrandrum with somewhat long internodes.”—G. C. DRUCE. “C. tetrandrum.”—A. BENNETT.

Stellaria media Vill., var. Boraeanum (Jord.) Sandy ground, Formby, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, April 14, 1913.—W. G. TRAVIS. “Under S. apetala Ucria.”—E. S. MARSHALL. “I agree; often a plant of poor sandy soil.”—C. E. SALMON. “Yes, apetala retains the older trivial; comparative cultivation in rich soil is needed to decide its true grade.”—G. C. DRUCE.

Stellaria neglecta Weihe. Narborough Bog, near Leicester, May 1913.—A. R. HORWOOD. “Yes.”—E. S. MARSHALL. “Seems correct so far as the habit, etc. goes, but it is impossible in the specimens to see the relative length of the calyx and corolla.”—A. BENNETT.

Stellaria media Vill., var. major Koch Syn. 118, (1837.) [Ref. No. 9811]. Huscote, Northants, June 1913. Relying upon the seed characters, rather than the habit, I am inclined to place this plant with S. neglecta Weihe, under media, rather than to ally it with umbrosa, from which it also differs in its hairy pedicels. This too is its position in Groves’ edition of Babington’s Manual.—G. C. DRUCE.

Sagina saginoides Dalla Torre. Perthshire, mountain N. of Killin, July 31, 1912. May be distinguished, apparently, from all forms of procumbens (and I include scotica in this—with which it grew) by its more compact growth, larger capsule and peculiar curve of pedicel. The colour of the foliage (lost in drying, somewhat) also seems a good character.—C. E. SALMON.

Sagina maritima Don, var. prostrata Towns. Sea wall by the Mersey, Garston, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, July 18, 1913. This plant, which has the appearance and colour of S. maritima when growing, differs markedly from that species in having a distinct central rosette, around which the prostrate stems radiate, closely appressed to the ground. It is also more densely setose than any form of S. maritima we have met with. We have never seen Townsend’s variety, but it agrees with the description so far as it goes. It seems very unusual for S. maritima to produce a central rosette, but as S. procumbens sometimes produces a flowering central stem, there is no reason why S. maritima should not vary in the opposite direction.—
W. G. Travis and J. A. Wheldon. "Townsend described his var. in Report for 1894, p. 438. This agrees in its prostrate habit, and glabrous dark green leaves. The leaves, however, are not conspicuously blunt, and the calyx is not closed in fruit. Townsend's specimen is young."—G. C. Druce.

Spergularia salina Presl, var. c. neglecta (Syme). Edge of pool, Lihou Island, Guernsey, August 13, 1912. Growing at the water's edge; upright and bright green. In the living state a beautiful little plant, and different from any other neglecta I have seen.—W. O. Barton. "Very young, but probably correct."—G. C. Druce. "There seems to be confusion in the nomenclature of these forms. Kindberg Syn. Främst ap. Växt Lepigonum (quoted by Syme as Symb. ad Syn. Gen. Lep.), Upsala 1859, describes Lepigonum neglectum as nova species; but in his Monographia generis Lepigonii, Upsala 1863, he describes Lepigonum salinum (Presl), and gives as synonyms Spergularia salina Presl, Lepigonum neglectum Kindb., Lepigonum salinum Fries, Lepigonum medium Garcke; and adds that Presl, in describing Spergularia salina, expresses verbis adnotat "semina tuberculata esse." Can S. salina Presl stand with seeds not papillate, and can var. neglecta (Syme) or neglecta (Kindberg) be distinguished by papillate seeds? Again in his Monograph Kindberg writes of Lepigonum salinum (Presl) "caules humiles saepissime ramosissimi valde divericati prostrati rarius simplices erecti compressi glabrescentes v. superne glanduloso pubescentes." Can Hooker's distinction (Stud. Fl.) "Lepigonum neglectum Kindb. glandular above" and Babington's (Manual Ed. IX) "L. neglectum (Kindb.) is glandular" be justified? Syme E. B. shows little confidence in his varieties, and I am inclined to think the character of seeds papillate or smooth, of length of pedicel, and of glabrescence or glandulosity may be combined in any way; and that these characters are of less than varietal value."—W. C. Barton.

Spergularia salina Presl, var. neglecta (Syme). Sea shore, Keyhaven, S. Hants, v.-c. 11, Aug 1913.—J. Comber. "Yes, so I should say. Townsend reported it from the same station, Fl. Hants."—C. E. Salmon. "Yes, but the authority is not Syme but Kindberg."—G. C. Druce. "S. neglecta Syme; but see above."—W. C. Barton.

Spergularia salina Presl, var. b. media (Syme). Salt marshes, Keyhaven, S. Hants, July 1913.—J. C. Melvill. "Is this not rather the var. neglecta? The seeds are papillate."—G. C. Druce. "This surely is neglecta Syme exactly. His var. media has all pedicels shorter than the leaf-like bracts, and scarcely as long as the capsule, and seeds without distinct papillae."—W. C. Barton.
Spergularia atheniensis Aschers. Par, E. Cornwall, July 12, 1913, Aug. 28, 1913, and Nov. 25, 1913. Better specimens than those sent last year. I cannot agree that a central rosette of leaves is always absent.—C. C. VIGORS. "Yes, mine is an excellent example."—C. E. SALMON. "Of the two sheets I have seen (1) Oct. 25, 1913, approaches my No. 39; (2) July 12, 1913, varies towards S. salina."—W. C. BARTON.

Spergularia atheniensis Asch. and Schw. [Ref. No. 10001.] See Report 1906, 196; 1912, 238. L'Eree, Guernsey. Locally plentiful, Aug. 1, 1913. Growing in partial shade and shelter.—G. C. DRUCE. "This has the seeds of S. atheniensis, but in all other respects agrees very closely with my No 42 gathered in the same spot in 1912. I still doubt its being true atheniensis, which is described "cyma densiflora subaphylla, pedunculis capsulam vix aequantibus vel ea brevioribus." It differs from my No. 39 (and No. 590 De Heldreich Herb. Graec. No17) in the larger flowers (4—5 mm. as compared with 2½—3 mm.), and longer pedicels 1½—2 times as long as capsule. In these respects it approaches S. salina. I have a series of forms connecting my No. 39 and No. 42, and am inclined to think these forms are due to crossing between S. atheniensis and S. salina. (See Report for 1912, p. 239.)"—W. C. BARTON.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum L. Bel Royal, Jersey, June 7, 1913. I gathered this plant in three localities—St Aubin's, Bel Royal, and the Waterworks Valley, Jersey, and should be glad to know if they are all the same variety of P. tetraphyllum.—A. WEBSTER.

Claytonia parvifolia Moq. (C. filicaulis Douglas.) Wood walk, Seagram Hall, Preston, W. Lancs., June 6, 1913.—S. H. BICKHAM.

Hypericum—? [Ref. No. 3787.] Roadside banks between Lawers and Fearnan, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, Sept. 4, 1913 This was first noticed, in bud, on July 14, by Messrs Salmon, Shoolbred, and myself. A smaller state occurs near Fortingal. On July 28, it was seen in full bloom, but I then omitted to gather it, being in a hurry. Afterwards, Dr Moss and I collected it by that time almost out of flower. Clearly it comes very near to what has been named H. maculatum Crantz, H. dubium Leers, or H. quadrangulum L. (this I have seen, well-marked, between Blair Atholl and Killiecrankie); but it is much weaker, has smaller blossoms of a paler yellow, and there are few (if any) pellucid dots on the leaves.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Is this not H. quadrangulum L., var. punctatum? I see there are a few dots among the translucent veins."—G. C. DRUCE. "Variety punctatum Schinz (Bull. Herb. Boiss. 1903, p. 22) has leaves with numerous pellucid dots."—Ed.

Lavatera arborea L. Steep rocky hillside, Durl Head, near Brixham, S. Devon, June 15, 1913.—C. Waterfall.


Geranium lucidum L. (seedlings). St Helens, Dalton, Lancashire, v.-c. 69, Nov. 11, 1913.—D. Lumb.

Geranium Robertianum L. [Ref. No. 9798.] A small-flowered Robertianum from Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare, but not the var. Villarsianum which I gathered in 1911. (See New Phyt. 1911, p. 325.) This grown near our midland plants in my garden retains a facies of its own.—G. C. Druce.


Geranium Robertianum L., var. purpureum (Vill.) [Ref. No. 3910.] plentiful (chiefly on limestone screes) in the upper part of Cheddar Gorge, v.-c. 6, N. Somerset, Sept. 19, 1913. Limb of the small, bright, rose-coloured petals usually shorter than the claw; anthers orange; ped. and calyx glandular, the latter with a few white, spreading, unequal hairs; carpels hardly at all rugose, with a few short hairs towards their apex. This is referred to var. "purpureum auct. angl." in the Flora of Bristol, p. 217 (1912). I formerly thought the Cheddar plant to be var. modestum (Jord.), but the carpels and other characters, according to Rouy and Foucaud, Fl. de France, iv., pp. 96-7 (1897), agree better with their G. purpureum a. genuinum.—E. S. Marshall. "The carpels are glabrous, and I think it comes under this."—G. C. Druce.


Rhamnus catharticus L. (R. Villarsii Jord.) Limestone scars near Warton, W. Lancs., Sept. 15, 1913.—A. Wilson and J. A. Wheldon. "This should be compared with R. Hydriensis Hacq. ex Rouy and Foucaud, Fl. Fr. iv., 166 (1897). These authors make no reference to R.
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Villarsii Jord.—G. C. Druce. "This plant is pubescent, and therefore cannot be R. Hydriensis Hacq., which is described as having leaves entirely glabrous and attenuate at the base."—Ed.

R. catharticus L. No. 2—Near Hawes Water, Silverdale, alt. 30 feet. No. 3—Dusty roadside, Silverdale, W. Lancashire, v.—c. 60, alt. 150 feet. Both localities on the scar limestone. After examining a large number of trees in the Silverdale district we find that the amount of hairiness of the leaves and peduncles varies somewhat according to the habitat. The tree from which the specimens marked No. 3 were taken was growing in dry shallow soil immediately over the limestone rock. The leaves of this tree were smaller and of a paler green than those of other trees (see specimens marked No. 2) growing in damper situations in the same neighbourhood, and the tree was smaller and less robust, no doubt owing to the shallow soil. The dust from the road had also increased the hoary appearance. Our reason for gathering the three sets of specimens, viz., those marked Nos. 2 and 3 from Silverdale, and the one from Warton Crag (which is the least hairy), is to ascertain whether the plant from Silverdale named var. Schreteri by Mr Druce is distinct from our common form of R. catharticus as known in West Lancashire and other parts of the North of England. Specimens gathered at Clapham and elsewhere in Yorkshire are also hairy. Are any of these forms referable to R. Villarsii Jord., said to be a hairy form of R. catharticus, and is any of the British R. catharticus glabrous? Smith in Eng. Flor. Vol. I., p. 328, says "Leaves . . . smooth. The young ones downy. Footstalks downy."—J. A. Weeldon and A. Wilson. "No. 3 is my var. Schreteri (see New Phyt. 311, 1911). No. 2 is intermediate between it and type."—G. C. Druce. "I have examined all the British and European material of R. catharticus at the British Museum and Kew, and find a great variation in the amount of pubescence, but absolutely glabrous plants seem to be quite rare."—Ed.

Genista tinctoria L. [Ref. No. 9812.] Easton on the Hill Quarries, Northants, July 1913. In great quantity, and, as was the case with all yellow flowered plants in 1913, in profuse blossom. Curiously this plant was omitted from the first edition of Top. Bot. for Northants, notwithstanding there were specimens in Herb. Linn. and Herb. Brit. Mus. from "marshy places in Naseby fields" labelled G. humifusa. This was first recorded in Mastin’s History of Naseby, p. 40 (1792), in which it says "the plant was never found in England before [it was] discovered by Mr Dickson in 1788." Unfortunately all Dickson specimens I have seen are without fruit. It would seem that Babington must have had a fruiting specimen before him since he reduced (Manual 1847, p. 73) G. humifusa Dicks. to a var. of tinctoria, his italicised distinguishing characters are "pods hairy on the backs." Babington only gives the Lizard district as yielding it,
overlooking its original habitat, if, indeed, he was not misled by its superficial resemblance to the Lizard plant, which has the pods as described. I have so far been unable to re-discover it at Naseby, but all the Northamptonshire plants, including those now distributed, have glabrous pods. G. *humifusa* Dickson cannot stand, there being already a Linnean species of the same name.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Genista tinctoria* L., var. East Pentire, Newquay, July 7, 1913, and Aug. 2, 1912. In Cornwall we generally call this prostrate form var. *humifusa* Dicks., but I have never seen any hairs on the back of the valves, so have some doubt about it.—C. C. VIGERS. “Dr Vigurs does not mention on the label any remarks as to habit, but this looks to me to be var. *prostrata*, Bab. *Man.* p. 70, 1843 (non Lamk.), altered in the second edition (1847) to var. *humifusa* Dicks. Rouy and Poucaud (*Fl. Fr.*) seem, somewhat unnecessarily, to adopt the name var. *littoralis* Corb. *Fl. Norm.* p. 144 (1893) for this plant, apparently because there is a *G. humifusa* L already existing, but it has nothing to do with this variety or its species.”—C. E. SALMON. “This is not var. *humifusa* Bab., as the fruit is quite glabrous.”—G. C. DRUCE. “Of. var. *littoralis* Corbière.”—A. THELUNG. “Only a reduced state, I think; pods glabrous.”—E. S. MARSHALL. “Agrees with the description of the var. *littoralis* Corbière.”—Ed.

*Ononis reclinata* L. Dry limestone soil facing sea, Daddy Hole Plain, Torquay, S. Devon, June 6, 1913.—C. WATERFALL.

*Ononis spinosa* L., flore albo. Avebury Down, N. Wilts., v.-c. 7, August 5, 1913.—W. C. BARTON.

*Medicago*.—? Canal bank, Ford, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, Sept. 20, 1913.—J. A. WHELDON. “*Medicago polycarpa* Willd.? (M. *hispida* Gaertn.) (M. *denticulata* auct.).”—C. E. BRITTON. “*M. hispida* Gaertn., var. *apiculata* (Willd.) Burnat.”—A. THELUNG.

*Medicago arabica* Huds. [Ref. No. 378.] Kingsbridge, S. Devon, June 7, 1913. Am sending these to show that the plant is not glabrous. I should describe it as “nearly glabrous, *pili* *pilose*.” Mr Druce has amended his description in this particular.—W. H. PEARSALL.

*Medicago lupulina* L. Seedlings, Greenseer, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 9, 1913.—D. LUMB.

Melilotus alba Desv. Gravel pit on the Riddy Lane, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, July 9, 1911.—J. E. Little.


Melilotus indica All. (a) Near Grove Mill, Hitchin, July 1908; (b) West Hill, Hitchin, Oct. 15, 1910; (c) Benstow and Purwell, Hitchin, July and August 1912; (d) N. of Welwyn Tunnel, Herts. v.-c. 20, Sept. 9, 1912; (e) near Shingay, Cambs., Sept. 11, 1912. Generally distributed in the neighbourhood of Hitchin. Slow to ripen seed.—J. E. Little.

Trifolium incarnatum L., var. stramineum (Presl). [Ref. No. 9778.] Appleton, Berks, July 1913. Prof. Percival agrees to the name. It is now frequently cultivated, having a different flowering period from the type. See Fl. Berks., 139 (1897).—G. C. Druce. “Is this more than an albinism?”—E. S. Marshall.

Trifolium Molinerii Balb. Rocks at Janvrin’s Tomb, Jersey, June 9, 1913.—A. Webster.

Trifolium strictum L. Near St Brelade’s, Jersey, among a profusion of Lotus hispidus, June 11, 1913.—A. Webster.

Trifolium glomeratum L. Between La Moye and Corbière Stations, Jersey, June 9, 1913.—A. Webster.

Lotus corniculatus L., var. crassifolius Pers. Sand dunes, Formby, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, July 1912. Referred with some doubt to the variety mentioned, with which it agrees in respect to the small fleshy leaves, but is not the var. crassifolius Pers. glabrous? I should be glad if some member would quote the original description. Attention may be called to the shape of the sepa ls in my plant, which are shorter and more abruptly acuminate than in the type, where they are subulate from a triangular base. If my plants are correctly referred to the variety crassifolius, I am satisfied that it cannot be dismissed as a mere state, as is sometimes done.—W. G. Travis. “Yes, a form I suppose, rather than a true variety. Why not test it in culture? Persoon (Syn. ii., 354, 1807) describes it as “pilosus, foliol. ovatis carnulosis, caulib. foliosis prostratis, radice crassa fibrosa.”—G. C. Druce.

Vicia sylvatica L. By the Allt Odhar, at 700 feet, Fortingal, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, July 26, 1913. Locally plentiful, and very fine. As it has dried nicely, a few members may be glad to have specimens.
of this beautiful plant, which was only observed in one other station, and seems to be scarce in that neighbourhood. — E. S. Marshall.

_Vicia villosa_ Roth. [Ref. No. 9272.] Alien, Lenslade, Bucks, where it has been established for many years, July 1913.—G. C. Druce. “_Vicia villosa_ Roth.”—J. A. Wheldon. “This is not the true _V. villosa_ Roth, but _V. dasycarpa_ Tenore, as is the plant from Malvern Links, R. P. Towndrow, 1906.”—G. C. Druce. “_V. dasycarpa_ Ten.”—A. Thellung.

_Vicia pseudo-Cracca_ Bert. [Ref. No. 190.] Clay Pits, Great Bentley (a large patch), v.-c. 19, Aug. 14, 1913. Flowers a deep rich purple, which has largely vanished in drying. I received plants exactly resembling this from Yiewsley, Middlesex, June 2, 1911, and also found one plant in a wheat field at Vivelny, N. Essex, 1910.—G. C. Brown. “No, this is _V. varia_ Host., in good condition for naming. _V. pseudo-Cracca_ has larger pods and flowers, with standard much longer than wings.”—C. E. Salmon and A. Thellung.


_Potentilla fruticosa_ L. In abundance on north bank of river Tees near Langdon, alt. 1340 feet, v.-c. 66, July 6, 1913.—J. Cryer. “Beautifully dried.”—Ed.


Rosa—? Dovedale, Derbyshire, Aug. 22, 1913. This rose, for which I have not yet received a determination from Dingler, is, I believe, the one which has been labelled R. caesia Sm. by several collectors. It has little in common with that species, except more or less hairy leaves, and hispid peduncles, but quite lacks the habit and woolly styles. This bush was 8-9 ft. high, with the habit of strong canina forms. Similar bushes are quite common all over the adjacent country, and it may deserve a distinctive name.—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

Rosa andegavensis Bast. [Ref. No. 1114.] North Downs, South of Horsley, Surrey, v.-c. 17.—C. E. BRITTON. “Yes, the typical form with hispid styles.”—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.


Rosa fœtida Bast. [Ref. No. 1116.] Downs, South of E. Horsley, Surrey, Sept. 7, 1913. The examples I send under this name differ from descriptions of R. fœtida in possessing hairy styles. Otherwise they seem to me to agree with descriptions of Bastard’s species. —C. E. BRITTON. “Probably correct, but with hairy styles. It differs from R. scabriuscula Sm. in the presence of sub-foliar glands, and from R. tomentosa, var. sylvestris Woods in its more hairy and less glandular leaflets and straightish prickles.”—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

Rosa Rothschildii Druce. Malden, Surrey, 1911. These examples seem identical with the rose from the same locality identified by Mr Druce as belonging to his species (See Report for 1912, p. 157).—C. E. BRITTON. “This is certainly correct.”—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

Pyrus Pyraster L. Solitary tree, Stanway, v.-c. 19, April 24, 1913. A tradition exists that until 40-50 years ago this tract of land was unenclosed heath with scattered cottages. This tree standing beside the present road may well have been in one of the cottage gardens. However, the fruit has quite reverted to the wild type, and the tree is very large, though apparently not of great age. Height about 50 feet. Despite all precautions I have been unable to keep these specs. a good colour.—G. C. BROWN. “The P. communis L. var. Pyraster (Boreau).”—G. C. DRUCE. “The nomenclature of the varieties of Pyrus communis has been much confused. The name Pyraster is applied to both glabrous and hairy leaved plants. Mr Brown’s specimens have the adult leaves glabrous, which makes it P. Pyraster Bor., but as a variety of P. communis L. the proper citation is P. communis, var. Pyraster Wallr. Sched. crit., p. 214 (1822) =P. Achras Gaertn., now P. communis, var. Achras Wallr. The descriptions in the British Floras require emendation.”—Ed.
Pyrus pinnatifida Ehrh. (P. Aucuparia × intermedia). With the assumed parents, Weston Wood, Albury Park, Surrey, Sept. 29, 1913.—A. B. Jackson. My statement in the Albury Park Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs, p. 56, that this is probably a cross between the mountain ash and white beam is a slip. Most modern authors consider the parentage as above.—Ed. "P. intermedia is not mentioned at all as occurring in the Park. I think P. Aucuparia is a doubtful native of Surrey (as in Kent), and P. intermedia is not indigenous in the South of England. It occurs in plantations on Leatherhead Downs."—C. E. Salmon.

Pyrus Aria Ehrh., seedlings. Millwood, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 10, 1913. Some seedlings of Crataegus oxyacantha are probably interspersed here. I failed to separate them with certainty.—D. Lumb.

Crataegus oxyacantha L. The Haggs, Dalton, Lancs., v.-c. 69, May 10, 1913. Some seedlings of Pyrus Aria are probably interspersed here.—D. Lumb.


Sedum Drucei Graebner. See Report 1912, p. 160. Rollright, Oxon. Flowering specimens to supplement those distributed last year. When in the Auvergne in May I saw at Le Puy the continental S. aore, which is a more caespitose erect plant, with larger and more swollen leaves.—G. C. Druce.


Callitriche stagnalis Scop. [Ref. No. 9445.] Growing on mud at Latchford, Oxon, July 1913.—G. C. Druce.

Callitriche intermedia Hoffm., var. homoiophylla (Gren. and Godr). Quarry pool, Kinnoul Wood, Forfar, alt. 450 feet, October 22, 1913.—R. and M. Corstorphine. "Yes."—G. C. Druce. "I do not think the varietal name should be applied to this young sterile state of the plant."—J. Groves.

Peplis Portula L., var. dentata Druce, in New Phyt. 1911, p. 313. [Ref. No. 373.] Poaka Beck Reservoir, v.-c. 69 b, Sept. 5, 1913. Not previously recorded for N. Lancs., and interesting as being totally submerged for the greater part of the year.—W. H. Pearsall.


Epilobium hirsutum ♂ x montanum ♀. Artificially produced first generation hybrid. Cross made in 1911; grown at Tewkesbury, 1912-13. Interesting as a contrast to the reciprocal hybrid distributed last year. The flowers are well formed, the petals intermediate in size and shape between the parents. A certain amount of pollen is produced, but apparently no good seeds. The plant flowers early, with E. montanum and before E. hirsutum. The shape of the leaves and the pubescence differ distinctly from the reciprocal hybrid. As in other hybrids, the long runners of E. hirsutum are recessive. The plants are from 2-3 feet high, and bear a general resemblance in habit to E. hirsutum.—R. H. Compton.

Epilobium hirsutum L., var. villosissimum Koch. Grown in a Tewkesbury garden (side by side with typical E. hirsutum) from seed collected by Mr R. S. Adamson at Hayling Island, 1911. Simple hairs are much more abundant than in the type, especially on the upper side of the leaves and the inflorescence; glandular hairs are proportionately fewer. The lower parts of the plant and the runners show no noteworthy differences from the type.—R. H. Compton. "An interesting form. The species varies much in hairiness."—E. S. Marshall.

Epilobium tetragonum L., var. stenophyllum (E. adnatum, forma stenophylla Hausskn.) Mon. Epilob., p. 98 (1884). These plants are obtained from seeds of a plant gathered at Hurst. (See Fl. Berks., p. 230, 1897). They have proved constant in my garden. From their narrow leaves and profusely branching habit they appear varietally different from type. July 1913.—G. C. Druce.

Epilobium rosmum Schreb., f. umbrosa Hausskn. (fide A. Bennett). Lane side, back of Shavington Avenue, Chester, July 29, 1913.—C. Waterfall.
THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.


*Circaea lutetiana* L., var. *cordifolia* Lasch. Glencar, Sligo, Aug. 20, 1913. I doubt this being a good variety, as in the locality mentioned every grade of variation between the extremes is plentiful. —W. C. Barton. "I think correct. The description in *Linnaea II.*, p. 446 (1827), says 'foliis ovatis basi cordatis.' This variety seems to be rare in Britain."—Ed.

*Bupleurum opacum* Lange (*B. aristatum* auct. angl.) Dry limestone soil facing the sea, Daddy Hole Plain, Torquay, South Down, June 16, 1913.—C. Waterfall.

*Bupleurum tenuissimum* L. Banks of Chichester Channel, Itchenor, W. Sussex, v.-c. 13, Sept. 24, 1913. Recorded from this spot as long ago as 1834.—C. E. Salmon.

*Trinia glauca* Reichb. ♂ and ♀. Dry gravelly ground, Berry Head, S. Devon, June 19, 1913.—C. Waterfall.

*× Apium Moorei* Druce. [Ref. No. 8972.] (See *Report* for 1911, pp. 20, 96.) Banks of the Welland in both Lincoln and Northants, near Peakirk, Aug. 1913. Influenced by the opinion of the Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell, who, basing it upon the barrenness of the plants, upon its intermediate characters, and its always (so far as yet known) occurring with *A. nodiflorum* and *A. inundatum*, I have marked it with a cross, but it is rather suggestive than assertive. The apparent sterility may be owing to its growing in water, although *inundatum* produces good fruit, but it may be that a further study of its land form may yield additional evidence. It is an interesting addition to these counties.—G. C. Druce.

*Ammi majus* L. Seedlings, Colchester, May 1913.—G. C. Brown.

*Oenanthe silaifolia* Bieb. Elstead, Surrey, June 15, 1913.—W. C. Barton.

*Oenanthe fistulosa* L. Early leaves, Latchford Bog, Oxon, July 1913. G. C. Druce.

Coriandrum sativum L. Canal bank, Ford, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, July 15, 1913. A form with lilac-tinted flowers. Hitherto the few examples I have seen near Liverpool have had white flowers.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes."—G. C. DUCE.

Hedera Helix L., var. borealis Druce. (See Report for 1912, p. 162). Sligachan, Skye, December 1912. This narrow-leaved form appears to be the common one of Skye. It will be noticed that the flowers are only appearing in December. I was anxious to obtain an Orkney specimen, but Lieutenant-Colonel H. Halcro Johnston, who kindly visited Bethsdale in Hoy on Nov. 4, is afraid the plant is now extinct there. Thirty years ago he saw a clump of it on a bank at the burnside. This has now, owing to a landside, been destroyed, nor was he able to see any in the rocky ravine.—G. C. DUCE.

Hedera Helix L., var. sarniensis Druce. (See Report for 1912, p. 163.) These specimens, which are not very satisfactorily dried, and are only the summer foliage, are from St Martin's, Guernsey, but it appears to be the commoner form of the island, and through the kindness of Mr Attenborough I have some, although not so extreme in the flowering state, from Jersey. The Petit Bot, Guernsey, plants are an extreme form. Aug. 1, 1913.—G. C. DUCE.

Sambucus nigra, var. laciniata Mill. Sible Hedingham, v.-c. 19, June 29, 1913.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes, I have seen it growing there, doubtless introduced. The authority is Linnaeus not Miller."—G. C. DUCE.

Rubia peregrina L. Near Daddy Hole Plain, Torquay, S. Devon, July 9, 1913.—C. WATERFALL.

Galium erectum × verum. [Ref. No. 129.] Gravelly roadside, Stanway, N. Essex, June 6, 1913. G. verum was quite common, and several plants of G. erectum were growing within a foot of the hybrid, which could be distinguished at a glance by its sulphur-coloured flowers, and taller and more luxuriant habit than verum. The clump is very large and apparently long established.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes, probably this hybrid."—G. C. DUCE.


Galium palustre L., var. Witheringii Sm. Ditch sides, Woodvale, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, July 19, 1913.—W. G. TRAVIS. "Not very typical Witheringii, I should scarcely label it so."—G. C. DUCE.

Galium Vaillantii DC. [Ref. No. 3912.] Frequent among the crops, especially potatoes (one or two plants occurred in a peat pit),
near Ashcott Station, N. Somerset, v.-c. 6; also in a turnip field near Shapwick Station, Sept. 25, 1913. This had previously only been found in the county, as a casual, near Bath; here it seems to be well established. Flowers small, green; fruit small, hispid-hooked, without tubercles. The habit differs considerably from that of G. Aparine L.; the leaves are of a brighter paler green, and it is less flaccid.—E. S. MARSHALL. "This may be the same as the Saffron Walden plant, but whether that should be called G. Vaillantii seems open to doubt. I have not seen De Candolle's original description or specimens, but the French floras at hand describe that plant as being not hairy above the nodes, and the fruit hairs not hooked. Mr Marshall's plant does not agree with this diagnosis."—C. E. SALMON. "Yes, the Essex plant and a new county record, I believe."—G. C. DUCRE.

Sherardia arvensis L., var. maritima Griseb. (Asperula Sherardi, var. maritima (Griseb.)) Arable field, Twinstead, Essex, and the common form, July 1913. This is the plant with the calyx teeth nearly or quite obsolete.—G. C. DUCRE.

Valerianella olitoria Poll., var. lasiocarpa Reichb. Sandscale, Dalton, v.-c. 69, Aug. 18, 1913.—D. LUMB. "May pass, but fruit is often much more hairy in this variety."—C. E. SALMON.

V. carinata Lois. Wall-top on way to Daddy Hole Plain, Torquay, S. Devon, June 16, 1913.—C. WATERFALL. "Correct."—Ed.

Scabiosa Succisa L., (l) var. hispidula. Scrub on "clay with flints," Ditcham Park, Hants, Sept. 21, 1913.—R. S. ADAMSON. "Succisa pratensis, var. hispidula Peterm. Fl. Lips. 119 (1838), is described as having the leaves all quite entire. Var. hirsuta Reichenb., Icon. xii., 22, fig. 1386 (1850), has most of the stem leaves coarsely dentate. Mr Adamson's plant would appear to belong to the latter, although less markedly dentate than the plant figured."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Aster longifolius Lam. [Ref. No. 1191.] Extensively and completely naturalised near Yarnton, Oxon, Sept. 1913.—G. C. DUCRE.

Aster Linosyris Bernh. Durl Head, near Brixham, S. Devon, Aug. 1913.—C. WATERFALL.

Aster—? Clover field, Walton, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, Aug. 1, 1913. Growing with Rumex salicifolius and other aliens.—J. A. WHELDON. "Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers."—A. THELLUNG.

Erigeron acris L., var. serotinum (Weihe). Sand dunes, Ainsdale, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, June 22, 1913. I suppose under this sub-species, although the pappus is never reddish with us, but of a duller white than in E. corymbosum Weihe.—J. A. WHELDON.
Erigeron linifolius Willd. Tweedside, near Galashiels, Selkirk, Sept. 1913. I have found plants of these growing abundantly since 1909.—Ida M. Hayward.

Antennaria dioica Gaertn., var. pedicellata F. B. W. Arbikie Moor, Forfar, alt. 250 ft., v.-c. 90, July 13, 1913. A striking form when growing. It is confined to a patch of a few square yards. The type does not grow within many miles of the moor.—R. and M. Corstorphine. "Yes, but all intermediates occur."—C. E. Salmon. "Yes, a very striking plant."—G. C. Druce.

Gnaphalium luteo-album L. Sandy field, Thompson, Norfolk, v.-c. 28, Aug. 30, 1913.—F. Robinson.


Ambrosia artemisiifolia L. Bingley Sewage Works ground, v.-c. 64, Aug. 21 1913. The specimens sent are lateral branches of the solitary plant found.—J. Cryer.

Bidens cernua L. Greenscoe, Askam, v.-c. 69, Aug. 25, 1913.—D. Lumb.

Anthemis nobilis L. Burnham Green, Herts, Oct. 1913.—J. E. Little.

Anthemis arvensis L. Cultivated ground, near Offley Grange, Hitchin, Herts, Oct. 12, 1913. In some years I have been unable to find it at all. This year I have found it in half-a-dozen localities near here, though, with two exceptions, only in small quantity.—J. E. Little. "Yes."—C. E. Salmon.

Chrysanthemum segetum L., seedlings. Cultivated field, Green Road, Cumberland, May 17, 1913.—D. Lumb.

Chrysanthemum maximum DC. Watergate, near Newquay, West Cornwall, Aug. 14, and Sept. 19, 1913. These specimens are from a very extensive patch, which has completely ousted all other vegetation, and is making rapid progress. It is evidently a garden outcast.—C. C. Vigers. "Yes."—A. Thellung. "Are garden outcasts worth sending for distribution?"—Ed.
Matricaria inodora L., var. maritima (L.). Cultivated, Dalton, v.-c. 69, May 28, 1913.—D. Lumb. “If this originates from a wild situation in v.-c. 69, I think this must be var. salina. True maritima L. does not occur, I believe, in that vice-county. Mr Lumb’s seedlings are most interesting.”—C. E. Salmon.

Matricaria suaveolens Buch. Waste ground, Torcross, S. Devon, July 18, 1913.—G. Waterfall.

Cotula australis Hook. f. Tweedside, near Galashiels, Selkirk, August 1913. These plants are larger this year, running more to foliage. They have been plentiful for the last four years.—Ida M. Hayward.

Artemisia maritima L., var. gallica (Willd.). Walney Island, v.-c. 69 b., Sept. 25, 1913. This variety is less common than the type in N. Lancs., and has not been previously recorded.—W. H. Pearsall. “Yes, but according to Rouy, this plant should be called his pseudo-gallica, leaving gallica Willd. to designate a Mediterranean plant with elongated, oblong, sub-trigonous, 2-3-flowered heads.”—C. E. Salmon.

Senecio sarracenicus L. Wilstone Reservoir, Bucks, Sept. 1913. According to the Flora of Herts, p. 218, the Rev. Harpur Crowe planted it at Wilstone. It now occurs in both counties.—G. Drueck.


Senecio Cineraria L. Red sandstone rocks and rocky limestone ground, near Meadfoot, Torquay, July 9, 1913.—G. Waterfall.

Senecio Cineraria x Jacobaea. Harbour Cliffs, and Fly Cove, Newquay, W. Cornwall, July 27 and Aug. 1, 1913. A variable plant as might be expected; the specimens from the “Harbour Cliffs” are all from one plant, and tend towards S. Cineraria; those from “Fly
Cove” (100 yards away) are from several plants nearer S. Jacobaea.—
C. C. Vigurs. “Probably.”—A. Thellung. My specimen is much
nearer to Senecio Cineraria than to Senecio albescens.”—G. C.
Druce.

--- Climbing over shrubs above Ilsham Drive, near Torquay, S.
Devon, July 11, 1913. This plant was shown me by Mr Tregale,
who has known it in this place for 15 years, but has never known it
flower. The leaves are bright green and rather fleshy when fresh.
The base of the stem where it joins the ground is purple. The shoots
were 4 or 5 feet long, with numerous offshoots from the axils of the
“A South African species which I have gathered naturalised in
Madeira and the Azores.”—G. C. Druce.

Arctium vulgare Evans, var.—? Roadside, Netherton, S.
Lancs., v.-c. 59, Aug 16, 1913. The heads are gathered by children,
and most of the plants were mutilated before they were ripe enough
to be collected. The open part of the fruiting disk measured 1—1·8
cm. in diameter.—J. A. Weldon. “Drs L. Schinz and Thellung
(Mitt. Bot. Mus. Univ. Zurich, Sept. 1913) reject this name and
use A. nemorosum Lej. et Court Mag. d’ Hort., i. (1833), 289-290, et
Comp. Fl. Belg., iii., 129 (1836), since they hold (as I did in Ann. Scot.
Nat. Hist. 1906, 222), that Lappa vulgaris Hill = A. major Bernh.
= A. Lappa L., characterised by ‘the cups round and green
even at the base.’ See Hill Veg. Syst. iv., 28. These authors
identify Hill’s Lappa Arctium as A. tomentosum Miller (which seems
open to criticism) and L. minor Hill as A. minus.”—G. C. Druce.

Carduus acanthoides L. Near St Neots, Hunts, Aug. 1913.
There appears to be little doubt that the common Welled Thistle of
England should bear the above name. C. crispus, or as it is better
described C. acanthoides, var. crispus, has much whiter undersides
to the leaves. The plants distributed are the woodland form of
acanthoides which often gets drawn up to 6 feet high, with much of
the habit of C. palustris. I am not certain whether it has received,
or indeed deserves, a varietal name.—G. C. Druce.

Carduus acanthoides × nutans = × C. Newbouldii (H. C. Wats).
[Ref. No. 9485.] Pusey, Berks, June 1913. With both parents, and
a good intermediate. It is the C. acanthoides of Gren. and Godr.,
teste Syme.—G. C. Druce.

Cirsium arvense Scop., var. setosum C. A. Mey. Cloverfield,
Walton, S. Lancs. (59), Aug. 5, 1913. In the same field were plants
referred to var. nite Koch, and var. incanum Ledeb., and some
intermediate forms. The common form of the plant was also present,
and occurred with leaves glabrous beneath, or silky-pubescent.—J. A. Wheeldon. “Yes, but not an extreme form.”—G. C. Druce. “Yes.”—A. Thellungi.

Cirsium lanceolatum Scop. × acaule Weber. On the Undercliff, Milford-on-Sea, S. Hants, Aug. 1913. A single clump growing in connection with one of C. acaule, caulescent state. The contrast of the grey green foliage of the present plant with the deep green of the presumed parent was very marked. C. acaule, generally caulescent, occurred occasionally on the Undercliff, but was abundant on the grassy cliff tops. C. lanceolatum abundant on both.—J. Comber. “Looks right.”—E. S. Marshall. “I think only the caulescent state of C. acaule. It is true the achenes do not appear to be fertile, but this is often the case in otherwise normal states of acaule.”—G. C. Druce. “Vix × lanceolatum.”—A. Thellungi.


Centaurea solstitialis L. In lucern, Wilbury Hill, Hitchin, Beds, v.-c. 30, Aug. 31, 1913. Two pieces of lucern sown in the autumn of 1912 from seed of “Provence lucern,” supplied by T. W. O. P. Franklin of Hitchin, both produced this plant as a weed. One field at Wilbury Hill is just over the Beds. border. The other is a small patch near “The Folly,” Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20. In the Beds field appeared also C. Calcitrapa (one plant only).—J. E. Little.


Hieracium submurorum Lindeb. By stream ascent to Craig Mhor, near Fortingal, Mid Perth, July 18, 1913.—W. A. Shoolbred. “No, H. rivale F. J. H. H. submurorum Lindeb. has much more
Hieracium lasiophyllum Koch, var. euryodon F. J. Hanb. Fairly abundant on Cronkley Scars, Teesdale, v.-c. 65, alt. 1500 ft. Correct, though slightly different in the clothing of the involucre from other forms of the variety (test E. F. Linton).—J. CRYER.

Hieracium pseudonosmoides Dahlst. Grassy bank of River Lyon, Fortingal, Mid Perth, July 7, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. “Rightly named, with ligules unfurled, as is so commonly the case; from a locality where it was frequent in 1891 and 1894.”—E. F. LINTON.

? Hieracium scoticum F. J. Hanb. Bank by road-side near Halton in Litton-dale, Mid West Yorkshire, v.-c. 64, Aug. 20, 1913. Mr Linton writes:—“Not quite typical. Leaves more numerous. Peduncles hairless, shorter. Phyllaries less hairy, more glandular hairs, but after seeing the whole series of specimens gathered, Mr Linton says:—‘I still think H. scoticum’.”—J. CRYER.

Hieracium—? Roadside, near Bowden, Roxburgh, alt. 560 feet, June 31, 1913. Styles bright yellow.—IDA M. HAYWARD. “H. silvaticum Gouan, var. asymmetricum Ley, by the yellow style, or var. tricolor W. R. Linton, by the broader leaves, the earliest subcordate. A real distinction between these two varieties is not easy to find.”—E. F. LINTON.

Hieracium silvaticum Gouan, var. tricolor W. R. Linton. Cliffs of the Great Scar Limestone, Arncliffe, W. Yorks., v.-c. 64. Teste E. F. Linton.—J. CRYER.

Hieracium variicolor Dahlst. [Ref. No. 833.] Rocky bank of mountain stream, Allt Odhair, near Fortingal, Mid Perth, July 18, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. “H. petrocharis Linton—a typical example.”—E. F. LINTON.

Hieracium—? [Ref. No. 847.] Hill near Fortingal, Mid Perth, July 3, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. “H. variicolor Dahlst.”—E. F. LINTON.

Hieracium variicolor Dahlst. [Ref. No. 821.] Shaded rocks by stream, Kiltney burn, near Fortingal, Mid Perth, July 6, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. “This is very good H. rotundatum Kit., as named for us by Dr C. J. Lindeberg. Rather like H. variicolor Dahlst. in many respects.”—E. F. LINTON,
Hieracium subulatidens Dahlst. [Ref. No. 837.] By mountain stream at Odhain, Craiginha, Mid Perth, July 18, 1913. — W. A. SHOOLBRED. “Looks like H. silvaticum, var. symmetricum Ley, but there is not a good root leaf on the one specimen submitted. H. subulatidens has much more glandular phyllaries.” — E. F. LINTON.

Hieracium crebridens Dahlst. Abundant on the banks of the Wharfe at Linton Falls, near Skipton, v. c. 64, associated with H. anglicum, H. holophyllum, H. britannicum, H. hypochaeroides, var. lanceolatum, &c., June 15, 1913. The Rev. E. F. Linton writes:— “This agrees with Mr Ley’s plants from W. Yorks, which I have several of, pretty exactly. The clothing on glandular pedicels and phyllaries is just the same—primary heads more hairy than glandular, later heads vice versa.” — J. CRYER.


Hieracium crebridens Dahlst. On rocks of the Great Scar Limestone, alt. 1000 ft. with H. silvaticum, var. tricolor W. R. L., Arncliffe, v. c. 64, June 29, 1913. Rev. E. F. Linton says, “The Scotch form which is what we first took as the typical plant. I don’t know that either was referred to Dahlst. The two forms differ much as H. subulatidens and var. cuneifrons in the base of the leaf. The Irish form named by Mr Elfstrand for F. J. Hanbury is like the Linton plant, and not like the Scotch.” — J. CRYER.

Hieracium rubiginosum F. J. Hanb. On rocks in bed of river Wharfe, at Linton Falls, near Skipton, v. c. 64, July 13, 1913. Named by Mr Linton. — J. CRYER.


Hieracium — ? [Ref. Nos. 826-827.] River Lyon, above Tronvar, July 25, 1913, and from River Lyon, Fortingal, Mid Perth, July
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Hieracium euprepes F. J. Hanb., var. glabratum Linton. [Ref. No. 830.] Fin Glen, Glen Lyon, Mid Perth, July 25, 1913.—W. A. Shoolbred. "H. euprepes, note the broad hairy and ciliate leaves, hairy stem and peduncles as features separating this from my variety."—E. F. Linton.


Hieracium eustales Linton. [Ref. No. 812.] By mountain stream N. side of Meal Garth, Mid Perth, July 16, 1913.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Possibly, but with only one good leaf left (not one perfect root leaf), I cannot name it certainly."—E. F. Linton.

Hieracium eustales Linton. [Ref. No. 828.] Fin Glen, Glen Lyon, Mid Perth, at 1600 to 2000 ft. alt., July 25, 1913.—W. A. Shoolbred. "A good deal like an off type form of H. eustales which I have from E. Ross, but too incomplete for naming."—E. F. Linton.


Hieracium gothicum Fr. [Ref. No. 809.] New Garth Castle, Mid Perth, July 21, 1913.—W. A. Shoolbred.

Hieracium pteranthoides Vill. In abundance on both banks of The Cotter, near Hawes, on the borders of v. c. 64 and 65, Aug. 12, 1913.—J. Cryer.


Hieracium boreale Fr., forma var. [Ref. No. 3876.] Plentiful on the dry banks of a pond at Gowdall, Snaith, S.-W. Yorks, v.-c. 63, Aug. 4, 1913. Styles yellow (which I had not seen before in this species); heads black, with appressed phyllaries; leaves crowded; stems short, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Rev. E. F. Linton gave it no special name.—E. S. Marshall.


Hieracium umbellatum L., var. dunale C. A. Mey. Sand dunes, Hall Road, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, Aug. 20, 1913.—J. A. Wheldon. "Does this differ from the Formby plant, var. linariifolium Wallr.? The crowded leaves on the stem is an obvious feature; is this a permanent character? I do not know var. dunale."—E. F. Linton.

Hieracium umbellatum L., var. coronopifolium Fr. Sand dunes, Hall Road, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, Aug. 20, 1913.—J. A. Wheldon. "With this leafy stem, though the teeth are not very pronounced, I agree to this as var. coronopifolium."—E. F. Linton.

Note.—Mr Linton wishes it to be understood that he is only responsible for the naming of the one sheet seen of the Hieracium gatherings.—Ed.


Hypochceris glabra L. (type). Margins of cultivated ground, near Potton, Beds, v.-c. 30, July 10, 1913. Very different in habit from the H. glabra of Tuddenham Heath, W. Suffolk, shown to me on the spot by Dr Moss, which I take to be var. erosiris C. and G.—J. E. Little. "The typical form."—G. C. Druce and C. E. Salmon.
Leontodon Leysseri Beck., f. leiolaena Williams. Sand dunes, Birkdale, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, Aug. 25, 1913. Sparsely scattered along the coast from Blundellsands to Southport, with the next form; and probably all the way to Blackpool, as I saw both forms at South Shore this year.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes, but the proper name is L. nudicaulis Banks, of which I treat it as the type in my List."—G. C. DRUCE.

Leontodon Leysseri Beck., f. lasiolaena Williams. Sand dunes, Birkdale, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, Aug. 25, 1913. This is much more abundant on the dunes than the f. leiolaena. Neither form has been recorded for S. Lancs. before.—J. A. WHELDON.

Leontodon nudicaulis Banks, var. lasiolaena (Bisch.). Grassy cliff tops, Milford-on-Sea, S. Hants, Aug. 1913.—J. COMBER. "Yes."—G. C. DRUCE.

Taraxacum erythrospermum Andrz. Links, Monifeth, v.-c. 90, June 22, 1913.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. "Yes."—C. E. SALMON and E. S. MARSHALL. "Yes, the T. laevigatum DC. (Teste Handel-Mazzetti.)"—G. C. DRUCE.

Taraxacum spectabile Dahlst. [Ref. No. 9397.] Root from Teesdale, Durham, ex Hort. Druce, where it seeds well and comes true, but much increasing in size. These are seedlings from the original plant.—G. C. DRUCE. "My sheet contained leaves only. A few scapes would have been acceptable."—C. E. SALMON.

Taraxacum balticum Dahlst. See Rep. 1912, p. 166. Menmarsh, Oxon, May 1913. Very rare. Members must be content with a meagre supply. When out of flower it is very inconspicuous owing to its narrow sub-simple leaves, and its growing in very wet places. It was curious to see it was restricted to ground below flood level, and in some years is nearly always in or under water.—G. C. DRUCE.

Sonchus arvensis L., var. glabrescens G. G. and W. Cultivated fields, Walton, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, Sept. 7, 1913. New to Lancashire. As seen growing together under the same conditions, there was a marked difference in the habit of this var. and var. glandulosus Coss. and Germ. The latter, which is our common form in Lancashire, is taller, of a darker green, and with smaller heads of flowers. It was quite easy to select either form before it was near enough to show the clothing of the phyllaries and pedicels. One or two examples of var. laevipes also occurred, these having the same habit as var. glabrescens, of which they are either a form or hybrid.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes, good examples."—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes, this is var. laevipes G. and G. An uncommon variety in England."—C. E. SALMON.

Wahlenbergia hederacea Reichb. Near Chagford, Dartmoor, S. Devon, July 16, 1913.—C. Waterfall.


Calluna vulgaris Mill., sub-var. speciosa. Near Wellington College, Berks. Mr R. H. Corstorphine directed my attention to Calluna with larger flowers than the type. I found similar plants at Sutton Park, Warwick, on the Bot. Excursion of the British Assoc. One has had insufficient experience to speak positively about its distinctness. The segments of the calyx and corolla are deeply cut, and are longer than the type. In both this and the type as the flower matures the lips of the calyx segments enrol so as to give, especially in the type a globular appearance to the flowers. Observations should be made on the fully expanded flower.—G. O. Druce.


Kalmia glauca Ait. [Ref. No. 997.] Chobham Common, Surrey, May 18, 1913. Members can form some idea how fine a sight this plant afforded growing among the sallows and birches in their young spring foliage. Though so conspicuous, I think the Kalmia is quite safe from all depredation, as it grows in a dangerous bog on a part of Chobham Common, remote from habitations and tracks, and is besides screened from observation by the bushes that grow with it. If introduced here, no better and more natural environment could have been chosen, one, apparently, very similar in character to that in which it grows in North America.—C. E. Britton.

Pyrola rotundifolia var. maritima (Kenyon). Sandscale, Dalton, S. Lancs., Sept. 15, 1913.—D. Lumb.

match this with any of the described vars. It branches lower down the stem and has straighter, more strict branches than the ordinary form which occurs close by.—G. C. Brown. “I think (on the strength of other examples of Mr Brown’s from the same locality in Hb. Oxford) that these two specimens come under f. pyramidale, but the material is poor.”—C. E. Salmon.


*Primula scotica* Hook. Shell sandy pasture near the sea, alt. 15 feet. Bay of Moclett, Papa Westray, Orkney, Sept. 9, 1913.—H. H. Johnston.

*Lysimachia Nummularia* L. Near the South Esk between Brechin and Bridge of Dun, v.-c. 90, Aug 8, 1913. Growing far from cultivation, possibly indigenous.—R and M. Constorhine. “Only one specimen sent.”—Ed.


*Erythraea littoralis* Fr., var. intermedia Wheldon. Wet hollow in the sandhills, Hightown, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, July 12, 1913; also same locality, Aug. 6, 1913. This tall form, with its handsome large flowers and broad leaves, and the stems frequently branched right down to the base, seems to be identical with the plant described by Mr Wheldon under the above name in *Science Gossip*, Sept. 1897.—W. G. Travis. “This is *Centaurium vulgare*, var. intermedium (Wheldon).”—G. C. Druce.

*Gentiana Pneumonanthe* L. East Winch Common, W. Norfolk, Aug. 20, 1913. This plant was dotted over a greater part of the common. It varies very much in size, also in width of the leaves,
Specimens with more than one flower are rare. White flowered specimens were noticed amongst the others.—F. Robinson.

**Gentiana Amarella** L. Pegsdon Hills, Herts and Beds., v.-c. 20 and 30, Aug. 19, 1913. Some few plants, gathered at same time (not sent), had four-merous flowers. These I suppose can hardly be var. *praecox* Raf., as they occur amongst, and flower with, those sent. —J. E. Little. “Yes, *G. Amarella*.”—G. C. Druce.


**Gentiana Pamplinii** Druce (*G. Amarella* × *germanica*). Growing with both parents in abundance on a chalk pasture at the foot of Beacon Hill, Ellesborough, Bucks, Aug. 26, 1913. The hybrids were very variable. Most of these specimens, Mr Druce considers, too near to *G. germanica* to be quite true *Pamplinii*.—F. L. Foord-Kelcey.

\[\times \text{Gentiana Pamplinii} \text{ Druce} = \text{G. germanica} \times \text{Amarella}.\]

With both parents at Shalbourn, Wilts, Sept. 1913, coll. C. P. Hurst. It was also in great abundance at Ellesborough, Bucks, this year, when Mrs Foord-Kelcey took me to it; *G. Amarella* was then almost over flower, but *G. germanica* was in great beauty. Plenty of seed is produced, but a good percentage of it is barren.—Comm. by G. C. Druce.

**Gentiana campestris** L. Sent by Mr C. P. Hurst to ascertain whether this is to be put under the type or under *baltica*, the latter seems rather a condition than a true species. The smaller specimens (10018) are from Bedwyn Common, the larger (10019) from near Folly Farm, Great Bedwyn.—G. C. Druce.

**Symphytum officinale** L., var. *purpureum* Persoon. (*S. patens* Sibthorp). By the Land Yeo stream, near Flax Bourton, N. Somerset, June 13, 1912. The form with flowers of a deep red-purple hue. “*S. officinale*, when sterile, has the segments of the calyx spreading after flowering, and it is not improbable that from this circumstance Sibthorp gave the name of *patens* to the ‘red-flowered’ comfrey.” C. Bucknall in *Journ. Bot.* 1912, p. 333.—Jas. W. White.


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_Symphytum tuberosum_ L. Banks of the Gala, near Galashiels, June 6, 1913.—Ida M. Hayward. “Yes.”—C. Bucknall.


_Myosotis versicolor_ Sm., var. In marshy fields near Studley, Oxon. Locally abundant.—G. C. Druce. “_M. versicolor_ Sm.”—C. E. Britton. “A tall form of _M. hispida_ Schlecht.”—J. A. Wheldon. “_M. hispida_ Schlecht. = _M. collina_ Hoffm., according to Rouy, but this is certainly not _M. collina_.”—Ed.

_Echium plantagineum_ L. In profusion on the hills between St Brelade’s and Corbière, Jersey, June 10, 1913.—A. Webster.


_Lycium_—? [Ref. No. 9806.] Cassington, Oxon, Aug. 1913.—G. C. Druce. “From the bilabiate calyx this should also be referred to _L. vulgar_ Dunl, but it has broader leaves, less attenuated into the petiole. Are the attenuated leaf base and bilabiate calyx always correlated?”—J. A. Wheldon.


Scrophularia aquatica Linn., var. appendiculata Mérat. Via Gellia, Matlock, Derbyshire, Aug. 5, 1913. This variety which was described by Mérat (Fl. Par. p. 242) is included in the type by most authors. It is distinguished by having two more or less detached lobes or leaflets at the base of the lamina. It is probably quite a frequent variety, it is at least so in the neighbourhood of Matlock.—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD. "Agrees well with the description given by Rouy in Fl. France."—C. E. SALMON.


Mimulus moschatus Dougl. Well established in a dirty stream, Tronvar, Glen Lyon, Mid Perth, July 16, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.

Veronica spicata L. Near Thetford, Suffolk. As the plant is so very local, members must be content with a meagre gathering, which has been carefully made so as not to injure the living plants. I am afraid the labels are dated Sept. The specimens were gathered on August 30th, in company with Dr C. E. Moss.—G. C. DRUCE.

Veronica spicata L. Origin, Newmarket Heath, Cambridge; Hort. Reigate, July 29, 1913. It is interesting to grow this and V. hybrida side by side in one's garden. The latter (from St Vincent's Rocks) grows coarse and luxuriant; the former never, and is also quite unlike the foot high glabrous-leaved "V. spicata" of nurserymen's catalogues!—C. E. SALMON.

Veronica Anagallis L. b. anagalliformis (Bor.). Roadside near St Brelade's, Jersey, June 10, 1913. Only two plants seen.—A. WEBSTER. "Yes."—C. E. SALMON.

Veronica hederifolia L. Large form growing on heap of road refuse, Stanway, Essex, v.-c. 19.—G. C. BROWN.


Euphrasia nemorosa H. v. Mart. Heathy ground by shore, Heswall, Cheshire, v.-c. 58, Sept. 4, 1909.—W. G. TRAVIS. "Very near it, but the leaves are somewhat hairy, so it may be E. curta var. glabrescens."—E. S. MARSHALL. "E. nemorosa, I believe, modified by unfavourable conditions of growth."—C. BUCKNALL.
**Euphrasia curta** Wettst., var. *glabrescens* Wettst. [Ref. No. 267.]

Fordham Heath, Essex N., v.-c. 19, Aug. 31, 1913. Corolla very pale lilac, streaked with dark purple, and with broader, shorter, and less deeply cut lobes than Ref. No. 266.—G. C. Brown. "I think this must go under *E. stricta* Host. *E. curta* and its var. *glabrescens* have a different habit, with leaves of quite a different shape, &c."—C. E. Salmon. "My example is mixed with *E. nemorosa*."—J. A. Wheldon. "On this sheet there are two small specimens which may be weak *E. curta*, var. *glabrescens*, and two which are undoubtedly *E. nemorosa*. The flowers are rather large, but the plant has the spreading compound branches, the spreading leaves, and the dull colouring of that species."—C. Bucknall.


**Euphrasia Kerneri** Wettst. Reigate, Surrey, Aug. 30, 1913. This showy species is quite a feature of the chalk downs around Reigate. It is a variable plant—the stem may be almost simple or repeatedly branched—the flowers quite large or (in autumn) quite small. Stems, leaves, and bracts often tinged with purple.—C. E. Salmon.


**Melampyrum cristatum** L. Hedgerow, London Road, near Souldrop, Beds., v.-c. 30, July 6, 1913.—G. Chester.

**Melampyrum pratense** L., var. *ericetorum* Oliver? [Ref. No. 3799.] Bushy hillock, east of Garth Castle, near Fortingal, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth; locally abundant, July 6, 1913. This name was suggested at the time by Mr C. E. Salmon, and it seems to agree very fairly well with the description in the Phytologist, 1852, p. 678, kindly supplied by Mr Arthur Bennett. Though near var. *montanum* (Johnst.), it looked a good deal different. Plant hispid, reddish-brown, corolla-tube whitish, the limb very pale yellow, upper bracts often, but by no means always, toothed. I have not seen Irish specimens.—E. S. Marshall. "Var. *ericetorum* should have toothed bracts. This is,
perhaps, var. *integerrimum* Doll., given in Rouy's *Flore de France*, vol. xi., p. 125 (1909), with the characters 'bractées toutes très entières.' Var. *ericetorum* Oliver is also described as hispid, a character which does not apply to Mr Marshall's plant, which can only be described as finely pubescent. The hairs on the stem are arranged in two opposite lines on each internode, and the position of these lines of hairs alternate with those of the internodes above and below."—C. E. Britton.

*Melampyrum pratense* L., var. *ericetorum* Oliver. Grassy knoll, Inch Garth, near Keltneyburn, Mid Perth, v.-c. 88, July 6, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. “I was with Dr Shoolbred when he collected this, and I believe I suggested the name *ericetorum*. This, I think, will do very well. Whole plant hispid; flowers very pale at the base; leaves linear lanceolate; bracts either entire or toothed; plant often quite as robust as in type. Closely allied to var. *montanum*, which, indeed, may be but a slender form of it with bracts always entire.” —A. BENNETT. “I have sent this to M. Beauverd, who is making a special study of the group. The amount of pubescence varies as much as the leaf cutting. This is a common form of the Scottish moors, but I hesitate to put it to Oliver's plant.” —G. C. DRUCE.

*Orobanche Ritro* Gren. and Godr., var. *hypochroides* (G. Beck.). On *Hypocharis radicata* in the sand hills at St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, it was only growing in one place.—A. WEBSTER. “See Report, 1907, 258, where I gave it varietal rank. This is from the 'locus classicus.'” —G. C. DRUCE.

*Orobanche rubra* Sm. Poltexpo, Lizard, W. Cornwall, June 22, 1913. *Bab. Man.* Ed. ix., p. 301, says:—"sepals 1-veined, lanceolate, attenuate, exceeding the corolla-tube;" these sepals are, however, much shorter than the corolla tube. Passed by Mr A. Bennett.—C. C. VIGURS. “The older names are *O. alba* Steph. and *O. Epithymum DC."—G. C. DRUCE.

*Orobanche Hederae* Duby. Near Meadfoot, Torquay, S. Devon, June 21, 1913.—C. WATERFALL.

*Pinguicula lusitanica* L. Lustleigh, Dartmoor, S. Devon, July 16, 1913.—C. WATERFALL.

*Mentha rotundifolia* Huds. Ditch-side, Rescobie, Forfar, v.-c. 90, Sept. 21, 1913.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. “Yes, our usual form of it, coming under *a rugosa* Wirtg. according to Rouy’s arrangement
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in Fl. Fr. A scarce species in Scotland.” —C. E. Salmon. “This appears to be the var. craspedata Briq. judging by the very obtuse and broad crenatures of the leaves.” —C. E. Britton.

*Mentha alopecuroides* Hull. Roadside near Rescobie, Forfar, v.-c. 90, Oct. 4, 1913.—R. and M. Corstorphine. “Yes, this specimen favours Rev. E. F. Liutton’s suggestion that *M. alopecuroides* is *M. aquatica* × *rotundifolia*; the latter is sent from the same locality, and it would be interesting to know whether the other supposed parent occurs there.” —E. S. Marshall.

*Mentha longifolia* × *spicata*? [Ref. No. 3906.] Brook (tributary of the River Alham), below Batcombe, v.-c. 6, N. Somerset, Aug. 18, 1913. Scent slight, agreeable. Leaves rather rugose, glabrous above, with scattered hairs on the nerves beneath. Pedicels with short, spreading hairs. Calyx-tube glabrous. Teeth linear, acute, villous. Corolla very pale lilac, rather hairy without, glabrous within. Gathered for a variety of *M. longifolia*; afterwards suspected to be *M. rotundifolia* × *spicata*. Mr Arthur Bennett considers it to be *M. longifolia* × *spicata*, nearer to *spicata*. As neither of the supposed parents was seen, it is probably an escape; one large and one small patch occurred. —E. S. Marshall. “Beyond the more hairy calyx this does not differ from ordinary *viridis* as far as I can see. The hairy pedicels, leaf shape and clothing and other features of *longifolia*, show no sign of being present.” —C. E. Salmon. “A most interesting mint quite new to me as British.” —G. C. Druce.

*Mentha longifolia* × *rotundifolia*? On island in the Gala near Galashiels, Aug. 1913. This form with long branches is to be found in several large patches by the River Gala. —Ida M. Hayward. “I have a specimen very like this in my herbarium on which M. Malinvaud reported as follows:—‘*M. silvestris* spuria hybrid *rotundifolia* et *silvestris* aut *viridis*. *M. rotundifolia* var. *angustifolia* F. Sch. olim non certe *rotundifolia* legitima.’” —Ed.

*Mentha villosa* Huds., var. *nemorosa* (Wild.) (teste Briquet). [Ref. No. 9193.] Yarnton, Oxon, Sept. 1913. M. Briquet considers, and doubtless correctly, that *M. villosa* is a hybrid of *M. rotundifolia* with *M. longifolia*. This record establishes the doubted occurrence of Wildenow’s plant in Britain. The same form also occurs at Weston-on-the-Green in the same county. In my List I have put *villosa* under *M. longifolia*. —G. C. Druce.

*Mentha aquatica* L., var. —? “Slacks” in dunes, Freshfield, South Lancs., v.-c. 59, Aug. 1913. This plant, which is common in wet hollows in the sand dunes, is probably the variety which was met during the International Phytogeographical Excursion, and referred
to by Mr Druce in the *New Phyt.* x., Nos. 9 and 10, p. 318.—W. G. Travis. “This seems the same form which M. Malinvaud calls ‘M. aquatica var. hirsuta, minor monoecephala, forma reducta.’ See *Report* 1897, p. 561.”—C. E. Salmon. “Only, I believe, a depauperate state, due to situation.”—E. S. Marshall. “I put this under var. minor Sole.”—G. C. Druce.

*Mentha.* From a cottage garden, Prestbury, N.-E. Glos., v.-c. 33, Sept. 20 and 23, 1913.—C. Bailey. “This has the very small corolla of × *M. rubra*, var. Wirtgeniana F. Schultz = *M. verticillata × viridis* Rouy. I consider this to be × *M. cardicae* Baker; it agrees very well with my specimens of that from Warwick, Surrey, and Bucks.”—Ed. “× *gentilis* L. (*M. arvensis × spicata*).”—A. Thel­lung.

*Mentha rubra* Sm.? Marsh at edge of reservoir, nearly dry, Bar­law, Midlothian, Aug. 26, 1913.—R. S. Adamson. “Certainly not rubra. This is a *sativa* (*aquatica × arvensis*) form, and nearest, I think, to that named *paludosa* Sole.”—C. E. Salmon. “I think it comes near *M. rubra*, one of the parents is doubtless the hairy form of *M. aquatica*, it is a new form to me.”—G. C. Druce. “I should have thought much too hairy for *rubra*; much nearer *M. sativa* L. (*M. aquatica × arvensis*), var. *paludosa* Sole in my opinion.”—Ed.


Lamium purpureum L., var.? Greenscooe Farm, Askham, v.-c. 69, Aug. 1913. This plant appears to be an abnormal form of L. purpureum, but as it came up in an onion bed it may be an alien introduced with the onion seed. There was an abundance of typical L. purpureum in the same bed. The odour of the plant is that of purpureum. The lower lip of the corolla has mostly six divisions—two lateral ones and two pairs superimposed, in place of the two ordinary subrotund terminal ones. In order to show clearly the peculiar structure of the lip, I have dried some flowers separately, having first cut off the upper lip and opened out the remainder. One seedling has appeared. This shows cotyledons considerably longer than broad. In L. purpureum and L. hybridum the seed leaves are rather broader than long.—D. LUMB. "A very interesting plant, but too young for study. Does it yield fruit? It suggests the probability of a cross between L. purpureum and L. hybridum."—J. A. WHELDON.


Plantago Psyllium L., var. agrestis (Salzm. ex Steud. ed. 2, ii., p. 347), as a species. Growing in a disused mill tank, four feet deep. A native of Spain.—IDA M. HAYWARD. "Some error or transposition of labels here. My plant is P. major var. megastachya Wallr."—J. A. WHELDON. "My specimen is P. major L., and Dr Thel lung agrees."—G. C. Druce. "P. major var. agrestis Fries."—R. M. CARDEW and E. G. BAKER.


P. major L., forma. On pebbles by the Tweed, Aug. 1913.—IDA M. HAYWARD.

Plantago Coronopus L. Golf links, Askham, v.-c. 69, Nov. 1, 1913. The diminutiveness of these plants is produced solely by their life on a regularly trodden, rolled, and cut green on the golf course. They evidently are only a small approach to the Scarth Hole plants.
I thought the comparisons were interesting, so gathered both forms.—D. LUMB. "P. coronopus L., var. pygmaea Lange."—R. M. CARDEW and E. G. BAKER.

P. Coronopus L., var. pygmaea Lange. Scarth Hole, Dalton, v.-c. 69, Aug. 26, 1913. These plants occur in such dense tufts that they may be dug up as a sod.—D. LUMB. "Yes."—R. M. CARDEW and E. G. BAKER.


Plantago ceratophylla Hoffg. and Lk. Shore cliffs, North of Blackpool, W. Lancs., v.-c. 60, Aug. 23, 1913. I think this plant is specifically distinct from P. Coronopus. It exhibits a considerable range of variation in the leaves, longer or shorter, broader or narrower, prostrate or erect, pinnatifid, bipinnatifid or dentate, but always grows in compact, densely leafy tufts, quite unlike those of P. Coronopus. The roots of all the specimens distributed have been several times split to facilitate drying, as the clumps are too large to dry whole.—J. A. WHELDON. "These specimens are P. ceratophyllon, but we do not consider this is more than a variety of P. Coronopus L as numerous intermediates occur."—R. M. CARDEW and E. G. BAKER.

Plantago Coronopus L., var Sabrinae Cardew and Bak. fil. (see Report 1911, p. 29) = P. serraria Williams. [Ref. No. 9796.] Abundant on the eastern side of Steep Holme, where it is almost the only form, May 23, 1913. Collected in company with Lady Fortescue, Miss Codrington, and Mr Harford. It is certainly the most distinct variety of P. Coronopus which I have yet observed, and may, indeed, prove to be a sub-species. The firm, fleshy leaves, of a brighter green, which are all more erect, are differentiating marks.—G. C. DRUCE. "Correctly named."—R. M. CARDEW and E. G. BAKER.

Plantago maritima L., var. latifolia Syme. Fistral Beach, Newquay, July 24, 1913. All these specimens are from one plant. The leaves were broader in 1912 than in 1913. In 1912 they were as much as one inch broad.—C. C. VIGURS. "Yes."—R. M. CARDEW, E. G. BAKER and G. C. DRUCE.

Plantago lanceolata L., var. Sandy soil near Walton, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, July 8, 1913.—J. A. WHELDON. "A narrow-leaved form, tending towards var. graminifolia Wahlberg."—R. M. CARDEW and E. G. BAKER.
Chenopodium album L., sub-spec. — ? Potato field, Walton, S. Lancs, Sept. 2, 1913.—J. A. WHELDON. “Is not this a small state of C. album, var. viride?”—E. S. MARSHALL.

Chenopodium album L. trough Head, Walney Island, v.-c. 69, May 14, 1913. Probably seedlings of var. pseudo-Borbasii (Murr), which, through the kindness of Mr Druce, Dr Murr determined this autumn.—D. LUMB.

Atriplex patula L., forma. [Ref. No. 7978.] Leree, Guernsey, Aug. 1913.—G. C. DRUCE. “The sheets seen are not A. patula, but are either A. glabriuscula Edmondston, or a hybrid of it with A. hastata v. oppositifolia, which its erect habit and less leafy inflorescence suggest. The fruit, however, is not sufficiently advanced to show if all will be that of A. glabriuscula or of the mixed type of the supposed hybrid.”—A. J. WILMOTT.

Salicornia europaea L., forma stricta Moss. [Ref. No. 272.] Saltings partially submerged at every tide, Mersea Island, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, Sept. 25, 1913. “My material is too poor and scanty to name.”—E. S. MARSHALL.

Salicornia europaea L., seedlings. Walney Island, v.-c. 69, May 22, 1913.—D. LUMB.


Salicornia ramosissima Woods. Dunnerholme, Askam, v.-c. 69, Oct. 4, 1913.—D. LUMB. “Certainly not, I should say. The general appearance is that of S. gracillima Moss; but I cannot name these small specimens with any confidence.”—E. S. MARSHALL.

Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. and Zucc. Leaves, canal bank, Ford, July 1913; flowers from plants cultivated at Walton from plants found on waste ground there, Sept. 1913. S. Lancs, v.-c. 59. An alien of frequent occurrence near Liverpool.—J. A. WHELDON. Also from Par, Cornwall, Sept. 1911.—C. C. VIGUES. “Very common as a cultivated shrub.”—ED.

Polygonum — ? [Ref. No. 3918.] Abundant in a sandy wheat stubble, West Monkton, S. Somerset, v.-c. 5, Sept. 23, 1913. Prostrate, slender. This is, I suppose, a form or var. of P. heterophyllum Lind.


Polygonum minus Huds. This bright red-flowered plant is from Port Meadon, Oxon, Oct. 1913.—G. C. Druce. "This appears to be P. minus, var. elatum Moss, judging from specimens so named by Dr Moss in my herbarium, but the figures and specimens quoted as this in the Cambridge British Flora are conflicting."—Ed.

Polygonum minus Huds? Goose Green, Hertford Heath, Herts, v.-c. 20, Oct. 2, 1912. Mr Druce wished for a further gathering, which I made on Oct. 1, 1913, and sent fresh to him. The stems were mostly procumbent, with slightly ascending spikes. In lit. (Nov. 20, 1913) he names it var. erectum. There were several other species growing with it.—J. E. Little. "This does not agree with the description of var. subcontiguum forma aquatica Moss in the Cambridge British Flora ii., 122 (1914), which is there made synonymous with P. minus var. erectum Rouy Fl. France xii., 103, 1910, but it appears to be a form of P. minus Huds., or possibly a hybrid with minus as one of the parents."—Ed.

Polygonum minus Huds. [Ref. No. 381.] On mud-covered slate at 600 ft., High Dam Tarn, N. Lancs., v.-c. 69 b., Oct. 18, 1913. A new record for this area. Occurs sparingly on the rocky shores of this
Rumex crispus L., var.—? Clover fields, Walton, S. Lancs., July 15, 1913. Ripe fruit collected three weeks later. This has the habit and colour of var. trigranulatus Syne, but differs in only two sepals being tuberculate. From the type it differs in its larger perianths, causing the panicle to look thicker, its assumption of a deep purple colour very early, sometimes before the flowers are all open, and in flowering at least a fortnight earlier, the fruits being half grown when R. crispus, which grew with it, was only just commencing to flower.—J. A. Wheldon. "Probably R. crispus."—A. Thellung.


Rumex nemorosus × pulcher. [Ref. No. 2934.] Ashton, Northants, July 1911, with both the assumed parents. Opportunity did not present itself for obtaining it later in the season.—G. C. Druce. "The habit and foliage look favourable; not far enough advanced to show fruit-character."—E. S. Marshall. "Mr Druce's specimens strongly suggest R. nemorosus as one of the parents."—J. A. Wheldon.

Rumex obtusifolius × sanguineus, var. viridis (× R. Duffii Hausskn.). [Ref. No. 1061.] Littleworth Common, Surrey, July 27, 1913. With parent species at above locality. All examples distributed taken from one large plant.—C. E. Britton.

Rumex conglomeratus × pulcher (× R. Mureti Hausskn.). [Ref. No. 1062.] Littleworth Common, Surrey, July 27, 1913. Though R. pulcher is quite plentiful at this locality, I could detect only one plant that seemed to indicate a crossing with some other species. This I have named as above. The affinity with R. pulcher is very great, but my specimens are certainly not this species. pure and simple, and are, I believe, representative of the hybrid I name.—C. E. Britton. "Matches well my examples of this hybrid from Corfe and Chedzoy. Not, I think, reported before from v.c. 17, in which county R. pulcher is quite a scarce plant."—C. E. Salmon. "Why not R pulcher? My example has quite the usual pulcher habit and well developed nuts. I fail to see any indication of hybridity."—J. A. Wheldon.

Rumex salicifolius Weinn. Alien in clover field near Walton, S. Lancs., v.c. 59, July 10, 1913. First seen in 1912, and then new
to Britain. Named by Dr Thellung.—J. A. WHELDON. (See Journ. Bot. 1913, 280). Also sent by Mr TRAVIS.


Ulmus campestris L., var. Birch, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, flowers, May 5, 1912; leaves Aug. 28, 1913. Apparently best left as the aggregate, as twigs are slightly suberous and leaf-toothing coarse.—G. C. BROWN. "This comes under U. glabra Mill. (U. nitens Moench), I think."—Ed.

Ulmus Plotii Druce. [Ref. No. 6608.] Near Sawbridgeworth, S. Essex. Fruits and young leaves, May 1912.—G. C. DRUCE.

Parietaria ramiflora Moench, var. erecta. [Ref. No. 9768.] Kingston Bagpuze, Berks, July 1913. This bears a superficial resemblance to the continental P. officinalis L. = P. erecta M. and K. Dr Schinz says P. ramiflora Moench = judaica L. The varietal name is a little uncertain. It is apparently the var. fallax Grenier and Godron.—G. C. DRUCE.

Betula alba L. x B. pubescens Ehrh., var. microphylla E. S. MARSHALL. [Ref. No. 3892.] By the Allt Coire Pheiguin, West of Garth Castle, near Fortingal, Mid Perth, v.-c. 88, Sept. 2, 1913. Coll. E. S. MARSHALL and C. E. Moss. A tree with pendulous branches, about 25 feet high. The foliage is nearer the second parent, but was very sticky beneath (a sign of B. alba). A second form was gathered close by, with leaves on the alba side, but approaching pubescens in habit. I take this opportunity of mentioning that the article on Betula in the Cambridge British Flora was entirely rewritten and much improved by Dr Moss, in collaboration with Mr A. G. Tansley, but they preferred that it should stand in my name only.—E. S. MARSHALL.

Salix triandra L., var. Hoffmanniana Sm. = var. concolor Koch, forma latifolia Andersson. [Ref. No. 229.] "The Moors," Alphamstone, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, Sept. 21, 1913. See F. B. White's Revision of British Willows, Journ. Linn. Soc., xxvii., p. 347 (1889). The leaves on this bush are of a lighter green below, but have not the slightest trace of glaucosity. I have not seen flowers; the bush is perhaps too young. —G. C. BROWN. "This is one of the forms of S. triandra L., approaching sub-spec. Hoffmanniana very nearly, but differing from it in the leaf blades, being for the most part less ovate in outline and more frequently parallel-sided than Smith's description allows. It is, no doubt, B. concolor, and perhaps near Andersson's var. latifolia, whose var. microphylla, with oval leaves, seems to come nearest S. Hoffmanniana Sm."—E. F. LINTON.
Salix alba × triandra (Salix undulata Ehrh.) Port Meadow, Thames side, but planted, Sept. 1913.—G. C. Druce. "Correct."—E. F. Linton.

Salix viminalis L. [Ref. No. 76.] Pond, Messing, v. c. 19, Essex N. Flowers March 30. Leaves Aug. 17, 1913. A tree 20 ft., branches sub-erect, leaves dark green.—G. C. Brown. "There is nothing abnormal in the leaves of this specimen of S. viminalis L., the breadth of which is liable to some variation. Some of the stigmas appear to be rather short, but they are mostly of the usual length on the more advanced catkins."—E. F. Linton.


Salix Andersoniana × phylicifolia. [Ref. No. 3.] Banks of the Dochart, Killin, Perth, v. c. 88, June 17, 1913. So named by the Rev. E. F. Linton, who thinks it may, however, possibly be a form of S. phylicifolia.—J. A. Wheldon.

Populus canescens Sm. 6. (?) Planted.) The Grange, Stevenage, Herts, v. c. 20, 1913. I have, as yet, only found the 6 tree in N. Herts and E. Beds. This makes it probable that the tree is not here indigenous.—J. E. Little. "Yes, very characteristic."—Ed.

Populus tremula L., sucker-shoots. [Ref. No. 3802.] In a birch wood, North of Loch Tummel, Mid Perth, v. c. 88, July 19, 1913. This is probably the type, as Dr Moss tells me that in var. villosa (Lange) the leaves of the sucker-shoots are decidedly cordate-based, which is not the case here; in the Highlands also, the type (a. glabra) seems to be by far the more common form.—E. S. Marshall.

Ceratophyllum submersum L., c. fr. Braunstone Pool, Leic. Discovered by the Rev. H. P. Reader. New record for v. c. 55. Coll. W. E. Mayes, July 1913; comm. A. R. Horwood. "Yes, the single fruit on my specimen seems quite spineless."—C. E. Salmon. "From foliage only. I should have thought this C. demersum L."—E. S. Marshall. "From its slenderness, one would so name it, but the leaves are decidedly serrulate which C. demersum always is, while C. submersum is said to have the leaves 'not serrulate.'"—A. Bennett.

Helleborine palustris Schk. Abundant at Sandscale, Dalton, Sept. 15, 1913.—D. Lumb.
Helleborine latifolia Druce. [Ref. No. 3921.] Limestone screes in the upper part of Cheddar Gorge, N. Somerset, v.-c. 6, Sept. 19, 1913, both in the open and among bushes. Capsules subglabrous. Two roots from this station which I grew for some time had the basal hunches of the labellum smooth; in habit they resembled Surrey specimens which were determined by Prof. Babington as the *Epipactis media* of his Manual.—E. S. Marshall.


Orchis maculata L., var. precox Webster (*O. maculata*, sub-sp. ericetorum Linton). Tiptree Heath, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, June 1, 1913. Very common on Tiptree Heath, which is a piece of unclaimed heathland. A very few plants of typical *maculata* occur, with broad leaves and characteristic lips. Some forms are to be seen intermediate between type and var.—G. C. Brown. "Dr Moss and I have already pointed out that both the Lyndhurst and Tiptree Heath plants are the type *O. maculata* of the *Species Plantarum".—G. C. Druce.

Iris pseudacorus L., vera. [Ref. No. 9481.] New Bridge, Berks. In this plant the dark markings on the outer limbs of the perianth are lacking. It is much the scarcer form in the Midlands.—G. C. Druce.

Iris foetidissima L. Thickets on coast about Mudstone Sands, Brixham, S. Devon, June and July 1913.—C. Waterfall.

Allium triquetrum L. By the roadside, Parkin's Shop, St Columb Minor, May 18, 1912; Kestle Mill, St Columb Minor, May 22, 1913; Greenwich Common, Perranarworthal, West Cornwall, May 15, 1913.—C. C. Vigurs.

Polygonatum verticillatum All. A good station for this rare plant was shown to us by Mr D. A. Haggart, within a few miles of Fortingal, Mid Perth, v.-c. 88, July 6, 1913. Associated with *Convallaria majalis* L.—E. S. Marshall.

Juncus maritimus Lam., var. Salt marsh, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, Sept. and Oct. 1913. Leg. J. W. WHITE and E. A. STIDFORD. I gathered a few specimens early in September when the rush had not reached its full development. In October a correspondent obligingly forwarded a further supply by post. But in the meantime, unfortunately, two great gales had raged at Scilly, sadly buffeting and damaging the stems; in some instances breaking off the sharp pointed bract, and thus obscuring a main feature of the variety. It will be seen that the lower bract in this plant (when uninjured) always falls short of the inflorescence, and is often not more than a sixth or a quarter its length; while in the ordinary form of the species the bract resembles a prolongation of the stem to about twice the panicle-length or even more. The Scilly plant has a weak stem, to the height of four feet or so, and a remarkably diffuse compound panicle. Its abundance is such that the crop was this year mown for the repair of a cottage thatch. So far as I can learn, the only varieties of Juncus maritimus hitherto described are J. rigidus Desf., a Southern plant stated to be "forte rigide," and J. ponticus Stev., from the Taurus. This latter, according to Aschers. and Graebn. Syn. Mittel europ. Fl. (kindly quoted to me by Mr C. E. Salmon), has the following characters:—"Unteres Hüllblatt den Blüthenstand weit überragend. Kapsel mehr eiförnig," and so can have little in common with the plant under notice.—J. W. WHITE. "Prof. Lindman thought my specimen was rather a monstrosity than a variety."—G. C. DRUCE. "This seems scarcely a valid variety, rather a luxuriant form."—R. S. ADAMSON.

Juncus balticus Willd. Southport, Lancashire, Oct. 4, 1913. This is sent as a record. I am afraid the specimens are rather scrappy and were gathered too late in the season.—R. S. ADAMSON. "Very interesting; new to England."—G. C. DRUCE. See Journ. Bot., 1913, p. 350.

Juncus subnodulosus Schrank. [Ref. No. 372.] Near coast, Roose, v.-c. 69 b., Sept. 12, 1913. These represent the normal form in N. Lancs. The fruit does not develop. Frequent in lowland marshes and always with J. sylvaticus. So intimately are they associated that I have frequently had to dig up whole tufts to assure myself that the species were separate. Is the plant a skirmish or near its climatic and latitudinal limits here? The fact that there is only one previous record for 69 suggests that Baker's plant differed from this.—W. H. PEARSELL. "Yes, rather starved specimens."—R. S. ADAMSON. "I thought this might be a hybrid at first sight, but on my specimens (Sept. 14, 1913) I find there are fruits, though these are shorter than ordinary, and there is no doubt a greater part of the fruits are abortive. I have noted this before in other species. In looking up good fruited specimens from Carmarthen, there is no doubt.
Mr Pearsall's specimens are substerile, but it evidently is a shy fruiter, and my specimens of the var. *confrertus* Doell, from Jersey are also in good fruit.”—A. BENNETT.

*Juncus bulbosus* L., var. *fluitans* (Lam.). Errisbeg, near Roundstone, Galway W., Aug. 13, 1913, alt. 600 ft.—W. C. BARTON. “*J. bulbosus f. uliginosus*.”—R. S. ADAMSON. “No, this is the var. *uliginosus* (Fries) Drue.”—G. C. DRUCE. “A viviparous state not a true variety.”—E. S. MARSHALL.

*Juncus bulbosus* L., var. *fluitans* Lam. [Ref. No. 382.] Tarn Hows, Coniston, v.-c. 69 b., Aug. 6, 1913. This dominates the muddy margins of many mountain tarns in N. Lancs, but has not been previously recorded. It is abundant in Tarn Hows, Coniston; in Low Water (1786 ft.) on the side of Coniston Old Man; and in High Dam and Bortree Tarn (600 ft.) to the S.-W. of Lake Windermere. In many seasons it does not flower, through the water not falling sufficiently.—W. H. PEARSALL. “*J. bulbosus f. confervaceus* Buchenau. I consider these so-called varieties of *J. bulbosus* to be merely states due to the habitat conditions, and scarcely worthy of varietal names.”—R. S. ADAMSON. “A submerged state, not a true variety.”—E. S. MARSHALL. “Yes, the var. c. of my List, but comparative culture is needed to define the true status.”—G. C. DRUCE.

*Juncus tenuis* Willd. On waste ground by the side of the Bridgewater Canal, Sale, near Manchester, v.-c. 58, Aug. 1913. G. A. Holt. See Report 1912, p. 289. A supply from a station ten miles further west on the same canal is also sent by the same collector, growing between and upon the blocks of sandstone lining the canal at Lymm, Cheshire.—C. BAILEY. “An addition to the county, I believe.”—C. E. SALMON. “(1) Are typical specimens. (2) Is a peculiar form, but hardly a variety; it only differs in the crowding of the flowers. According to Rouy *Fl. Fr. xiii.*, 247 (1912), both would come under var. *a. secundus* Engelm., but this is certainly not the *J. secundus* Beauv. = *J. tenuis v. secundus* Engelm. of Buchenau *Pflanzennr. iv.*, 36, 1906, 120.”—R. S. ADAMSON.


*Sparganium ramosum* Huds. A deep-water form. In the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal where crossed by the branch of the Midland Railway Co., Gloucester, v.-c. 33, July 7, 1913. Collected in company with the Rev. Walter Butt. The ordinary erect form of the plant grows on the margins of the canal; but a deep-water form, wholly submersed, with branches 4 to 6 feet or more in length, grows
against the bridge pier on the quieter side of the waterway. No trace of flower or fruit was observable. The canal water at this spot is lukewarm, very similar to what occurs in the locality for *Chara Braunii* Gmel., at Reddish near Stockport.—C. Bailey. "Very interesting. Leaves delicate and transparent like a *Potamogeton*. Was the plant flowering in the shallower part of the Canal?"—C. E. Salmon. "Yes, nice clean specimens of the forma submersa."—G. C. Druce.


*Potamogeton alpinus* Balb., forma. Ditch near the Leighton Beck, v.-c. 60, W. Lancashire, July 1913.—A. Wilson. "No, this is *P. coloratus* Hornem."—C. E. Salmon. "This is *P. coloratus* Hornem. = *P. plantagineus* Du Croz. It is recorded for Lake Lancashire (Bot. Ex. Club Rep. for 1890, p. 320, 1891). The Silverdale station, 'In a pit on the Cemetery road, C. Bailey'; will surely not be many miles from the present station given, as the Leighton Beck forms the boundary of the vice-county."—A. Bennett.

× *Potamogeton lanceolatus* Sm. River Lwigy, Anglesey, July 1908.—G. C. Druce. "This specimen shows better than most I have seen the sound judgment of Mr Fryer with respect to this plant, as expressed in his *Potamogetons of the British Isles*, p. 63, 1913, and from Journ. Bot., p. 177, 1890, p. 337, 1894. It is unfortunate that Ascherson and Graebner (Syn. Fl. Mittel eur., ed. 2, p. 536-7, 1913) have exactly reversed Mr Fryer's opinion on this and the French plant, the *P. rivularis* Gillot."—A. Bennett.

× *Potamogeton Kirkii* Syme = *P. sparganifolius* Bab. River Maam, Galway, Sept. 1906.—G. C. Druce. "Graebner under *P. natans* × *polygonifolius* = *P. gessnacensis* Fischer Mitt. Bay. Bot. Ges. xxxvii., 172, 1905, remarks 'Huc forsan pertinet *P. Kirkii* Syme in Eng. Bot., ed. 3, ix. 31, 1869.' Ascherson and Graebner in their Syn. Fl. Mittel eur., do not notice the plant in their first or second editions, 1913. Supposing this, whence come the lower elongated leaves? Mr Fryer's remarks (Pot. British Isles, p. 17, 1898) seem to me much nearer the facts—'Mr Baagoe sent me a beautiful form collected by himself in Denmark, with the name of *P. fluitans* forma rivularis Lange, which seems to connect our species with *P. fluitans*. But it is always difficult, and often unsafe to judge from dried specimens, especially when not prepared in a similar manner.' Mr Baagoe's specimens, it may be noted, were most beautifully preserved, and do suggest a passage from our plant to *fluitans*. It
may be noted that Lange’s original specimens of his var. *rivularis*,
1847, were named *P. sparganifolius* Laesel just as the Irish plant has
been so named. In the *Exch. Club Rep.* for 1895 (1897), I remark—
‘I think we must, anyhow at present, use Syme’s name *Kirkii*, until
a careful study of the plant in situ is made.’ At the same place
Mr Fryer says ‘It might be placed under *fuitans* as a variety, but I
should prefer to name it *P. Kirkii* Syme. Possibly it may be
*polygonifolius* × *natans.*’ The beautiful cultivated specimens of the
Hunts *fuitans* show submerged leaves very like the Irish plant, and
here at present I think we must leave the Irish plant until it can be
studied in situ.”—A. Bennett.

Low wood on River Leven, v.-c. 69 b., Aug. 16, 1913. A new record
for 69. The plant has been recorded for S. Lancs, and also for
Northumberland—the two nearest stations to us. Both parents
occur in Lake Windermere, of which the River Leven is the outlet.
Diligent search failed to discover fruit this year.—W. H. Pearsall.
“Whether produced by over-pressure (but two peduncles on the same
specimen are normal), or whether a curious morphological case in
point, the stipules have apparently coalesced with the peduncles,
and produced a flattened peduncle, which I have not seen in the genus
before. They are three-sixteenth of an inch wide, instead of the
normal ones on the same plant of one-sixteenth inch wide. In
specimens sent to me last July by W. Pearsall it does not occur.”—
A. Bennett.

*Cyperus fuscus* L. Peaty valley, below Weston-in-Gordane, N.
Somerset, Sept. 27, 1900.—J. W. White.

*Eleocharis palustris* (?) var. Watsoni. Whatever this plant may
prove to be, its vegetative period is earlier than that of typical
*palustris*, among which it grows in some places on the links at
Askam, v.-c. 69. It seems to grow in small tufts, and flourishes best
where the soil is a sodden, putty-like mixture of sand and tidal-mud.
The nut is punctate. Readily distinguished from small-growing
*palustris* by the heads being out of line with the scape. This seems
to result from the influence of the tightly-clasping base of the basal
glume. The name was suggested by Dr F. Arnold Lees, who considers
that the plant is too small, and the basal glume too darkly coloured
for *uniglumis*.—D. Lumb. “For a critical plant, complete specimens
are desirable. These also are too young, mine being only in the
flowering stage.”—G. C. Druce. “Labelled *E. palustris*, no doubt
by a slip, as there is no var. *Watsoni* of this, but of *E. uniglumis.*
The latter it certainly is, but as my examples are in flower and not
fruit, the varietal characters cannot be ascertained. Apparently an
addition to v.-c. 69.”—C. E. Salmon. “Gathered much too early. It
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looks like a small E. uniglumis, but whether the var. Watsoni (Bab.) or no can only be guessed.”—E. S. MARSHALL. “Babington described Watsoni as a species (Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser. 2, x., 20, 1852, and Manual, ed. 4, 359, 1856), but in the ed. 6, 371, 1867, he says ‘probably a form of No. 2 (i.e. E. uniglumis).’ It was not noticed in the Lond. Cat. of 1856. I hardly see how Mr Lumb’s specimens can be so named, as the bristles distinctly exceed the nut, and Babington says ‘nut . . . exceeding the bristles’; moreover, the nuts are no more punctate-striate, and they are said to be more so in the description. I think Mr Lumb’s specimens may be a var. similar to the var. arenaria Sonder (of palustris) Fl. Hamburg., 22, 1851, but they are not complete specimens.”—A. BENNETT.

Scirpus maritimus L., var. monostachys Sonder. Salt marshes near Keyhaven, S. Hants, Aug. 1913.—J. COMBER. “Yes.”—G. C. DRUCE.

Scirpus americanus Pers. (S. pungens Vahl.). St. Ouen’s Pond, Jersey, 1913.—A. WEBSTER.

Scirpus pauciflorus Lightf., var. ? Freshfield, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, July 1913. This small form, which is common in bare damp hollows in the dunes, is perhaps the var. campester Asch. and Graeb. —W. G. TRAVIS. “Yes, no doubt what is meant by the variety campester Asch. and Graeb. Syn. Mitt. eur. ii., 2, p. 296 (1906) = Heliocharis pauciflora Link, var. minor Sonder Fl. Hamburg., 23, (1851). I have a specimen from a similar habitat at Wallasey, Cheshire, and have also seen the same dwarf plant from the same habitat in other parts of England, so it is evidently a form of damp sand hollows.”—Ed.

Scirpus filiformis Savi, var. monostachys C. and M. “Slacks” in sandhills, Freshfield, S. Lancs., v.-c. 59, Oct. 1913.—W. G. TRAVIS. “Yes.”—G. C. DRUCE.

Scirpus fluittans L. From shallow peaty ponds, near Roose, N. Lancs., v.-c. 69 b., Sept. 21, 1913. Poor specimens from the only station in the area yet known to me.—W. H. PEARSSALL.

Rhynchospora alba Vahl. Deer Dyke Moss, v.-c. 69 b., July 25, 1913. Frequent on peat bogs in N. Lancs., but possibly less so elsewhere.—W. H. PEARSSALL.

Schoenus ferrugineus L. N.W. shore of Loch Tummel, v.-c. 88, July 19, 1913.—W. A. SHOOLBRED.


Carex Æderi Retz., var. aedocarpa And. Bog adjoining River Nene, between Alwinkle and Wadenhoe, Northants, June 22, 1913.
Mr Druce identified this plant two years ago. My specimens represent the typical plants of the bog. There were, however, many smaller specimens.—G. Chester. “I think these must go to C. lepidocarpa Tausch.”—G. C. Druce. “C. Æderi, sub-sp. ædocarpa And.”—E. S. Marshall. “C. lepidocarpa Tausch.”—G. Kükenthal.

*Carex Æderi* Retz., var. elatior And.? Banks of a pond in Bedford Purlieu, N. Northants, v.-c. 32, June 14, 1913. Differs much from the description of the variety in Druce’s *Pocket-book*. The aggregated apical spikelets, and the remote lower spikelet seem very unusual, whilst the very long leaf-like bract is not so prominent in true Æderi. The fruit, however, of which I made comparison of older specimens, is much the same. Curiously enough, the whole of the plants which completely surrounded a small pond, were thus characterised. Some were, indeed, much taller than these specimens whilst on a very dry footpath near by, I saw one or two plants only a few inches high. I have included specimens of true *C. flava* for comparison.—G. Chester. “Beak too long for that; I should refer it to sub-sp. ædocarpa And.”—E. S. Marshall. “Good elatior, I believe. Agrees with examples so named by Kükenthal.”—C. E. Salmon. “Yes, I believe so. Prof. Lindman thought it might be *C. flava × Æderi*.”—G. C. Druce. “Correct, but somewhat nearer the type form.”—G. Kükenthal.


*Carex aquatilis* Wahlenb. [Ref. No. 3809.] Locally plentiful, in marshes near the head of Loch Tummel, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, July 12, 1913. A tall, slender form, or variety, averaging four feet in height. Unfortunately the spikelets are not sufficiently advanced to show their ultimate character.—E. S. Marshall. “Correct.”—G. Kükenthal. Also sent from the same locality by Mr W. A. Shoolbred.—Ed.

*Carex aquatilis* Wahlenb., var. *virescens* And. [Ref. No. 3807.] Banks of the River Lyon, about six miles above Fortingal, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, July 23, 1913. Fruit usually exceeding the short, blunt glumes. Mr Arthur Bennett thinks it correct; but some specimens are young.—
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E. S. MARSHALL. "C. aquatilis Wahlenb., typica."—G. KÜKENTHAL. Also sent by Mr W. A. Shoolbred from the same locality.—Ed.

Carex elata All. [Ref. No. 118.] Bog, Tiptree Heath, v.-c. 19, June 1, 1913.—G. C. BROWN. "Gathered too early. Not C. elata. Is young Goodenowii, I believe."—C. E. SALMON. "I think this is a form of C. Goodenowii Gay. Notice the stolon, the absence of web, and the small, slender female spikes."—G. C. DRUCE. "Material scrappy. Apparently a slender C. Goodenowii, perhaps under var. juncea."—E S. MARSHALL. "C. Goodenoughii, var. recta Fleisch."—G. KÜKENTHAL.

Carex Goodenowii Gay, var. ? Golf links, Askam, v.-c. 69, May 30, 1913. This form grows in small tufts without creeping roots.—D. LUMB. "Rootless specimens are almost valueless, these approach the var. chlorostachya (Reichb.).—G. C. DRUCE. "C. Goodenowii, the var. fere typica."—G. KÜKENTHAL.

Carex Goodenowii Gay, var. stenocarpa Kük. Gleaston Beck, Urswick, v.-c. 69.—D. LUMB. "Yes, but not extreme."—G. C. DRUCE. "Correct."—G. KÜKENTHAL.

Carex Goodenowii Gay, var. recta (Fleisch.) A. and G. Rossie Moor, Forfar, v.-c. 90, Aug. 9, 1913.—R. and M. CORSTORPHINE. "Yes."—C. E. SALMON and G. KÜKENTHAL.

Carex—? Pool side near Zealand, W. Lancashire, alt. 120 feet, v.-c. 60, July 12, 1913.—A. WILSON. "A variety of C. Goodenowii, remarkably tall and slender. I have seen nothing quite like it."—E. S. MARSHALL. "This seems intermediate between C. Goodenowii, var. recta and var. strictiformis."—G. C. DRUCE. "C. Hudsonii x Goodenoughii."—G. KÜKENTHAL.

Carex axillaris Good. Pond in Old Head Wood, Northants, July 12, 1913. One very large tussock. C. remota is very abundant, but C. vulpina is not represented by more than three or four plants at this pond.—G. CHESTER. "Correct."—E. S. MARSHALL and G. KÜKENTHAL.

Carex Pairaei F. Schultz. [Ref. No. 4998.] Great Brickhill, N. Bucks, June 1913.—G. C. DRUCE. "Correct."—G. KÜKENTHAL.

Carex divulsa x vulpina. [Ref. No. 364.] Ditch side, Bransford, Worcester, June 24, 1913. Coll. R. F. TOWNROW. "The origin C. divulsa x vulpina is possible, and the plant might just as well be infertile C. vulpina, but I cannot give a definite determination without seeing the living plant."—G. KÜKENTHAL. "Probably correct. M. Brébisson (Fl. Normandie, ed. 4, p. 506, 1869), mentions such an hybrid as determined by M. Duval-Jouve, and found by Dr Crouzet at


Carex paniculata L., forma compacta. [Ref. No. 9764.] Hornsloch, Northants, July 1913.—G. C. Druce.


Carex Boenninghausiana Weihe. One or two specimens are very near C. remota but, I think, sufficiently distinct to be included under the hybrid. A brook divides the spinney into halves. One half is quite dry—ordinary woodland—the other being moist on the bank of the brook, and very boggy elsewhere. C. paniculata (hundreds of immense and beautiful tussocks) occupy the bog. C. remota is restricted to the moist bank, and the hybrid (dozens of roots, with several distinct forms—gradations of parents) is intermediate.—G. Chester. “Correct.”—E. S. Marshall. “Yes, excellent specimens of the hybrid which Mr Chester first added to the Northants flora.”—G. C. Druce. “Correct.”—G. Kükenthal.

Carex. [Ref. No. 9841.] Frilford, Berks, June 1913.—G. C. Druce. “Looks interesting. I should like to see this with mature fruit.”—C. E. Salmon. “My specimens are too young. They may be C. diandra.”—E. S. Marshall. “C. diandra Schrank.—G. Kükenthal. “C. diandra was first added to the Berks flora by the Rev. Lester Garland.”—G. C. Druce.

Spartina Townsendi H. and J. Groves. Itchenor, W. Sussex, v.-c. 13, Sept. 24, 1913. This occupies an enormous acreage on Chichester Channel, from about half-tide level upwards. In drier situations on gravel it is often stunted with but few flower spikes. S. stricta is apparently scarce. I found one small patch near Itchenor.—J. E. Little. “Correct.”—E. Hackel.

Phleum pratense L., var. majus Sinclair. Clover field, Walton, S. Lancs (59), July 10, 1913. When extreme, a very handsome plant in tufts 4 feet high, with broad leaves and long panicles.—J. A. WHELDON. "The forma ubrior, vigorous plants, but no distinct variety."—E. HACKEL.

Phleum pratense L., var. nodosum (L.) Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Aug. 1913.—G. C. DRUCE.

Phleum arenarium L. Formby, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, May 25, 1913.—W. G. TRAVIS. "Yes."—E. HACKEL.


Agrostis alba L. [Ref. No. 9140.] Type. Lenslade, Bucks, July 1913. As there are so many varieties and forms of this polymorphic species, these are distributed to show what Prof. Hackel considers to be the type.—G. C. DRUCE.

Agrostis alba L., var. condensata Hackel. [Ref. Nos. 9802, 9806.] Marsh, Aldeburgh, Suffolk E., July 1913. These exhibit a curious hypertrophy of the glume, which when I first saw it, suggested a Calamagrostis. It was in considerable quantity, but persevering search resulted in detecting some plants with normal florets. Two gatherings are sent, showing that while the varietal character is constant, yet the development of the glume is evidently due to some injury which Prof. Hackel says is probably caused by a Nematod (Tylenchus?) habitating the ovary and forming a zoecidium—G. C. DRUCE.

Agrostis nigra With. [Ref. No. 3819.] In grassy places by the River Lyon, Fortingal, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, July 15, 1913. Native. Rather young, but it agrees well with Babington's description, and Mr Bennett considers it probably correct. The dark inflorescence, with erect or ascending branches, was very noticeable.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Yes."—E. HACKEL.

Polypogon littoralis Sm. [Ref. No. 114.] Waste ground, Hythe Quay, Colchester, Essex, v.-c. 19, June 16, 1913.—G. C. BROWN. "P. crinitus Trin., a very distinct Chilian species not at all resembling P. littoralis."—E. HACKEL.

Calamagrostis epigeios Roth. Sowerby Wood, Dalton, v.-c. 69, Aug. 27, 1913. Very abundant in this locality. It is fairly abundant at Sandscale on a high bank of the Duddon, and on Housethwaite Hill.—D. LUMB. "Correct."—Ed. and G. C. DRUCE.
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Calamagrostis epigeios Roth. Knebworth Great Wood, Herts, v.-c. 20, Sept. 3, 1911. Very scarce in the Ivel basin of N. Herts. I think this station has not hitherto been recorded. The only one mentioned in Pryor’s Flora of Herts is at Bush Wood, Weston.—J. E. LITTLE. “Yes.”—G. C. DRUCE.

Lagurus ovatus L. St Ouen’s, Jersey, June 1913.—A. WEBSTER. “Originally sown there by Mr Piquet.”—G. C. DRUCE.

Aira praecox L., forma prostrata. Grassy cliff tops, Milford-on-Sea, S. Hants, June 1913.—J. COMBER. “Yes.”—E. HACKEL. “A state induced by the locality, I should say. I have seen it so on a high open heath exposed to the wind.”—A. BENNETT.


Avena pubescens Huds.? Roadside, Black Dog, Dalton, Lancs, v.-c. 69, July 11, 1913.—D. LUMB. “Avena pubescens L., var. alpina Gaud. (var. glabrescens Reichb.).”—E. HACKEL.

Phragmites vulgaris Druce, forma nova densior mihi. Margin of Wilstone reservoir, Bucks, in great quantity. See Report, p. 344. On the Hertfordshire margin the type was equally abundant. With E. D. Marquand, Sept. 1913. Prof. Hackel assents to the name.—G. C. DRUCE.

Cynosurus echinatus L. Origin, garden weed, cultivated at Dalton, July 18, 1913. The plants were extremely glaucous during the first autumn. Some of the heads are almost destitute of the characteristic bracts.—D. LUMB.

Keleria vallesiana Asch. and Graeb. Uphill (locus classicus), Somerset. See Report, vol. i. 1904, 5, 37; 1905, 188.—G. C. DRUCE.

Molinia caerulea Moench, var. arundinacea Asch. and Graeb. [Ref. No. 10009.] Wilstone, Bucks, Sept. 1913. Not I believe recorded for Britain under the above name which is due to Prof. Hackel. It is also new as a species to N. Bucks, on the basic soil of which but few heath plants are found.—G. C. DRUCE.

Molinia caerulea, var. major Roth. Damp shady places by roadside, near Milton, S. Hants, Aug. 1913.—J. COMBER. “Correct.”—E. HACKEL.
Desmazeria loliacea Nym. Sea wall by the Mersey, Garston, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, July 18, 1913, W. G. TRAVIS and J. A. WHELDON. Although the situation in which we discovered this addition to the S. Lancs. Flora was artificial, we are inclined, from its distribution elsewhere in the Mersey Province, to regard it as a native plant which has simply adapted itself to altered conditions.—J. A. WHELDON.

"Catapodium loliaceum Link."—E. HACKEL.

Desmazeria loliacea Nyman. By the roadside, Ballycastle Bay, Co. Antrim, Sept. 5, 1913.—W. G. TRAVIS. "Catapodium loliaceum Link."—E. HACKEL.

Briza maxima L. Apparently quite wild on waste ground not far from St Aubin’s, Jersey, June 1913.—A. WEBSTER.

Briza minor L. Oat field near Cadgwith, The Lizard, Cornwall, Aug. 18, 1913.—J. W. WHITE.

Poa Chaixii Vill. Millwood, Dalton, N. Lancs, v.-c. 69, June 20, 1913. I was only able to send leaves last year, and now supplement these by flowering culms.—D. LUMB. "Yes."—G. C. DRUCE and E. HACKEL. "This species is evidently spreading, it has now been recorded from many counties."—A. BENNETT.

Poa pratensis L. [Ref. No. 7924.] Deddington Meadows, Oxon, June 1913. In the fresh state it appeared different from the type with which it grew, and at first I thought it was a cross with trivialis, but closer examination failed to corroborate the suggestion, and Prof. Hackel puts it under the type.—G. C. DRUCE.

Poa pratensis L., var. subcaerulea (Sm.). Waste sandy ground, Hightown, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, June 30, 1913.—W. G. TRAVIS. "Yes."—E. HACKEL.

Poa pratensis, var. subcaerulea Sm.? Sandhills, Askham, v.-c. 69, May 31, 1913. This seems to be the same grass as that sent last year in a non-flowering state.—D. LUMB. "Yes."—C. E. SALMON, G. C. DRUCE and E. HACKEL.

Poa palustris L., var. effusa Asch. and Graeb. Gaol fields, Walton, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, July 1, 1913.—J. A. WHELDON. "Correct."—E. HACKEL.

Poa palustris L. = P. fertilis Host, P. serotina Ehrh. Banks of the Bridgewater Canal, usually growing on cinder rubbish. Coll. G. A. HOLT, June and July 1913, Sale near Manchester; Comm. C. BAILEY. "P. palustris, var. effusa Asch. and Graeb."—E. HACKEL.
Poa trivialis L. [Ref. No. 7918.] Woodland form. New Bridge, Berks. Prof. Hackel puts it under the type. The plants grew three to four feet high. M. Rouy gives a var. effusa with very large panicles.—G. C. Druce.

Poa nemoralis L., var. caesia Gaud.? [Ref. No. 3821.] Plentiful on cliffs above Fortingal, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth, at 1,000 to 1,200 feet, July 9, 1913; intensely glaucous. Mr Arthur Bennett writes:—“I do not know Gaudin’s plant, but, judging by description, I should think your specimens must be very near it.”—E. S. Marshall. “This seems to agree with Ascherson and Graebner’s description of var. glauca Gaud. (= var. caesia Mert. and Koch) rather than var. glaucontha Reichb. The latter should have, apparently, 5-6 flowered spikelets, not tinged with violet. In these examples the spikelets (violet-tinged here and there) are two, or, at most, three-flowered.”—C. E. Salmon. “P. nemoralis var. vulgaris Gaud., forma spiculis majoribus. In the dried specimens nothing is to be seen of the ‘intensely glaucous’ colour. The plant sent as P. nemoralis f. glaucontha by Mr Shoolbred is the same thing.”—E. Hackel.


Poa nemoralis, ? var. subuniflora Reichb. The Billings, Dalton, v.-c. 69, June 24, 1913.—D. Lumb. “This looks to me like starved type nemoralis. I understand var. subuniflora Reichb. (= uniflora M. and K.) should have only about six spikelets (which should be one-flowered) to the panicle. Mr Lumb’s plants show neither of these features.”—C. E. Salmon. “Yes, var. subuniflora Reichb.”—G. C. Druce and E. Hackel.

Poa compressa L., var. Langeana Koch = P. subcompressa Parn. Top of wall, Cambridge, July 19, 1913.—R. S. Adamson. “I do not know Parnell’s subcompressa, but these specimens do not agree with Koch’s description of his var. Langeana nor Ascherson and Graebner’s view of the same. These authors indicate a much larger and coarser plant, 2 feet high, with leaves 5 mm. broad, spikelets 8-11 flowered, &c.”—C. E. Salmon. “Poa compressa L., var. typica Aschers. and Graeb.”—E. Hackel.

brevior?" — E. S. Marshall. "Poa irrigata Lindm. in Botan. Notis., 1905, p. 89. I am not yet sure of the specific rank of this plant which comes very near P. pratensis, var. subcoerulea Sm., but it is no doubt distinct." — E. Hackel.


Festuca ovina L., var. paludosa Gaud. On wind swept moor, nursed by stunted whin and ling, June 26, 1913. I originally separated this set into specimens with and without awns, but eventually decided to keep them together. — D. Lumb. "comes under the var. paludosa, but a few of the glumes have awns." — G. C. Druce. "Festuca ovina var. capillata Hack." — E. Hackel.


Bromus racemosus L. [Ref. No. 4761.] Deddington, Oxon, June 1913.—G. C. Druce.


Brachypodium pinnatum Beauvois, var. corniculatum (Lam.). Baroden Heath, Rutland, Aug. 1913. A common form there.—G. C. Druce. "Yes, forma corniculata."—E. Hackel. "Mr C. B. Green and I gathered a similar form near Corfe Castle in July 1913."—Ed.


Agropyron pungens, var. campestre Gr. and Godr. Dryish rising ground between the sluices and Salt Marsh, Keyhaven, S. Hants, July 1913.—J. C. Melvill. “Agropyron pungens R. and Sch., not A. campestre Gr. and Godr., which is a variety of A. intermedium Beauv., not of A. pungens.”—E. Hackel.


Agropyron repens, var lasiorachis Hackel. Fistral Beach, Newquay, W. Cornwall, June 29, 1913. A very good variety I think. Type and variety were growing close together, but in quite separate patches, and the variety kept quite distinct from the type. In 1912 the leaves were very broad. Named by Mr Druce.—C. C. Vigurs. “Yes, the forma trichorachis Rohlend.”—G. C. Druce. “Agropyrum repens, forma trichorachis.”—E. Hackel.

The filiform barren stems with some of the examples were produced from roots grown on at Walton.—J. A. WHELDON.

_Equisetum arvense_ L., var. _erectum_ Mey, f. _ramosum_ Rupr. Walton, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, July 6, 1913.—J. A. WHELDON.

_Equisetum arvense_ × _limosum_ (E. _litorale_ Kühlewein). [Ref. No. 3825.] South shore of Loch Tummel, v.-c. 88, Mid Perth; very local. The plants grew close to one another. Tube of stems intermediate in diameter. Cones rarely produced; small, abortive. Apparently new for Scotland. It was seen, a week later, at the north-west end of the loch, associated with the two species, in a somewhat stronger form.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Although much less branched, and with shorter branches than any of my examples from the Bisley locality, it agrees well with them in all other respects."—J. A. WHELDON.

_Gymnogramme leptophylla_ Desv. Devil's Hole, Plemont, Jersey, June 10, 1913. This beautiful little fern was only to be found in a very young state, growing in a cave.—A. WEBSTER. "A very interesting contribution. I am pleased to say that only a few specimens were sent in."—Ed.

_Azolla filiculoides_ Lam. Near Pangbourne, Berks, Sept. 1913. Sent in order to correct the error in last Report, p. 220, where the Berkshire plant was named _A. caroliniana_. This year, fruiting specimens enable Mr N. E. Brown to name it as above. It is also now abundant in the ornamental water at Nuneham Park, Oxon, and in the Thames near Sonning. For the distinguishing features see Report, p. 186, 1912.—G. C. DRUCE. See also Mr. Marsh's paper on _Azolla in Britain and Europe_, Journ. Bot., 1914, p. 209.

_Nitella opaca_ Agardh, fide Groves. Mud at bottom of water in a shallow pool, 80 feet above sea level, Garth Head, S. Waas, Hoy, Orkney, July 23, 1913. Plant slightly fetid.—H. H. JOHNSTON.

_Nitella mucronata_ Miguel. Godstow, Oxon, Aug. 1892. In abundance that year, but has never since appeared. See Report, vol. i., 395, 1892.—G. C. DRUCE.

_Chara (Tolypella) glomerata_ Chevall. Pools on the sand dunes, Ainsdale, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, June 22, 1913. More robust than is usual with our sand dune plant, but I suppose only _C. glomerata._—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes, but the authority for the species when included under _Chara_ is Desvaux, not Chevallier who placed it under _Nitella_. Surely no one to-day can seriously contend that _Tolypella_ should be regarded as a sub-genus of _Chara_! The _Chareae_ and _Nitellops_ must be kept distinct, whatever one does with the smaller genera. To my thinking _Tolypella_ constitutes a well-marked genus.
Mr Wheldon's specimens have ripe fruit, but are collected too late to make good herbarium sheets."—J. Groves.

*Chara vulgaris* L. Lizard, W. Cornwall, v.-c. 1, June 1913. I send these at the suggestion of Mr Jas. Groves, who remarks that they are beautiful specimens, being free from the usual incrustation. —C. C. Vigurs. "Yes, *forma papillata microptila et brachyteles*. It is a pleasure to examine specimens of *C. vulgaris* like these without the lime incrustation by which it is almost always disfigured."—J. Groves.


CORRECTIONS IN DISTRIBUTOR'S REPORT FOR 1912.

Page 262. *Hieracium iricum* Fries. In fifth line, for "formation" read "formalin."

Page 272. *Euphrasia curta* Wettst., var. b. *glabrescens* Wettst. Add the following note:—"As some doubt existed as to the correct identification of the specimens of *Euphrasia curta* Wettst., var. *glabrescens* Wettst., collected by me at The Bout, Veness, Orphir, Mainland, Orkney, on July 19 1912 (see p. 272), and *Euphrasia curta* Wettst., at the Black Crag, Stromness, Mainland, Orkney, on August 19, 1912 (see p. 273), I recently submitted all my specimens from these two stations to the Rev. E. S. Marshall, who, after careful examination, is now of opinion that they all come under *Euphrasia borealis* Townsend, some of the specimens from each station belonging to the type of the species, while the remainder appear to be the var. *pubescens* Townsend, in sched. (Wettstein Monograph, p. 109). With reference to the var. *pubescens* Townsend, the Rev. E. S. Marshall remarks that he has not seen specimens of this variety, which the late Mr Townsend did not mention in his Monograph of the British Species of *Euphrasia* (Journ. Bot., 1897), Townsend's own description of his species *E. borealis*, apparently covering his var. *pubescens*, in sched. (Wettstein Monograph p. 109).—H. H. Johnston.

Page 272. *E. gracilis* Fr., line 5 from bottom, for "Pegap" read "Pegal."

Page 294. *Phalaris minor* Retz. [Ref. Nos. 30 and 30 (a).] To clear up any possible confusion in the naming of these forms, specimens were again submitted to Prof. Hackel, who replied—"*Phalaris minor* Retz., in different states of nutrition: (1) type; (2) a starved state, no variety; (3) an intermediate state." Accordingly, all labelled Ref. Nos. 30 or 30 (a) will go under type, and the starved state is presumably *forma gracilis* Parl. Fl. Ital. i., 70 (1848).—W. C. Barton.