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OF THE BRITISH ISLES.
(VOL. IV. PART VI.).

REPORT FOR 1916
OF THE
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB
(Conveniently Abbreviated for Citation REP. B.E.C.)

BY THE
EDITORS AND DISTRIBUTORS,
W. H. PEARSALL AND D. LUMB.*

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June 1917.
REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTORS FOR 1916.

Our first duty is to thank all those who have helped us so readily by looking again and again at specimens, by revising their opinions, and by loans of helpful authenticated plants. That there should still be lack of unanimity in some cases, distresses us not a little. Having seen all the plants more than once, we should have liked to add our opinion in several places, but seeing that we are so far from large collections of “ad rem” plants, such opinion must necessarily be humble and may possibly be worthless. We have, however, no hesitation in naming our own sheets of *Batrachium* as follows:— Mr Wilson’s Ribble and Beetha plants, *fluitans* Lam.; Mr Druce’s P. 141, *Drouetii* Sch.; Mr Wade’s Nos. 5 and 6, *floribundus* Hiern; Miss Roper’s *submersus* is *trichophyllus* Chaix; and Mr Brown’s 1091 is *pseudofluitans* Hiern (not of Bab., or Syme, or Newbould). We consider the *Erythroa* plants distributed are only forms of one species. Maritime *Stellaria boreana* is a good species and cultivation enhances its claim; we do not know the inland form.

It would be helpful if members would count in the fresh state and record the number of stamens in cases of *Batrachium* where the stamens may be considered “few.” It is perilous to alter labels without careful examination of the plants on the sheet. The complete absorption of small contributions by referees is inexpressibly distressing to distributors. If there be any apparent signs of bias in this report, we can only assure members of our indescribable anxiety to avoid it. May we ask members to search for, and if possible distribute, *Saginas*-apetala, *reuteri*, or *ciliata*—in which the longest pedicels do not exceed twice the length of the capsules.

The thanks of the Club are hereby tendered to Mrs Gregory, Messrs Adamson, Barclay, Barton, Bennett, and Bucknall; Dr Drabble; Messrs Druce, Groves, Hiern, and Jackson; the Revs. E. F. Linton, E. S. Marshall, H. J. Riddelsdell, and W. M. Rogers; Messrs Pugsley, Salmon, and Wheldon, and to the other Club members who have contributed to the Report. Mr Cedric Bucknall is heartily thanked for his most interesting Euphrasias and for the notes accompanying them.

W. H. Pearsall and D. Lumb,

*Editors and Distributors for 1916.*

DALTON-IN-FURNESS,
June 1917.
LIST OF PARCELS RECEIVED.

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Thalictrum majus Crantz, var. Kochii (Fr.)? Shore of Elter Water, at 200 ft., Westmorland, 69a, June 24, 1916.—A. Wilson and J. A. WHELDON. Stem hollow, with numerous short glands. The latter occur in var. capillare N. E. Br., to which it may belong.—J. A. WHELDON. “My spm. is only in bud; fruit is essential. Much like Perthshire T. Kochii in general appearance.”—Marshall.


Ranunculus repens L., var. Fallow field near Wroxton, 23, June 20, 1916. One patch, among many of the ordinary form. The present form shows scantier hairiness, more slender habit, smaller firs. and more finely divided ls.—H. J. Riddelsdell. “Approaches Mr Shoobred’s cultivated (enlarged) spms. of a plant we found near Dalwhinnic, E. Inverness, in 1911; may be var. prostratus Gaud.” —Marshall. “Comes under var. glabatus DC., in my opinion. I have not seen anything like such a glabrate form in Lancs.”—Travis. “Approaching var. glabatus DC., in having few hairs, appressed; not spreading as in var. villosus.”—WHELDON. “This is what I have been accustomed to call the type—the var. prostratus Gaudin—and is scarcely separable from Mr Shoobred’s plant. The tall coarse upright plant of damp ditches is var. erectus DC. These, of course, approach var. tenusjectus More.”—DrUCE.

R. acris L., var. Boreaeus (Jord.). Ch. Ch. Meadow, Oxford, June 1893. Herr Freyn, whose death deprived us of a monograph on the group, named this.—G. C. DrUCE. “R. Boreaeus Jord.”—WHELDON.

R. Lingua L., var. Ditch in meadow by R. Thames, near Abingdon, 22, Aug. 3, 1916. These plants (carefully selected from a large mass of ordinary Lingua) show small firs., broad ls., and unusual hairiness. In the only specimen which shows fruit, the remarkable fact comes out that the carpels and beaks have no hair. The cumulative differences, if not a mere sport of the season, constitute a good variety.—H. J. Riddelsdell. “A form with appressed hairs on stem, pedicels and sepals. Babington, and Rouy and Foucaud describe the sp. as being either glab. or pubes., but give no special name.”—Marshall. “In Fl. Berks., 19, I pointed out that the plant from the
above place was the var. hirsutus Wallr. Sched. Pl. Brit. 288. The young carpels of the sp. sent to me have hairs. It may be well to watch if smallness of flowers is correlated with increased hairiness.”—Druce.


*R. heterophyllus* Weber, var. *submersus* (Hiern). Pond, Lawrence Weston, W. Gloster, 34, June 12, 1916.—Ida M. Roper. “*R. trichophyllus* Chais.”—Hiern and Wheldon. “I think correctly labelled. To me the firs. are too big, the ls. too distant, and the whole plant on much too large a scale for any form of *R. trichophyllus* that I have seen.”—Groves.

*Ranunculus* ——. In the R. Ribble, near Preston, S. and W. Lancs., 59 and 60, July 1916. See Rep. 113, 1914. Further spms. from same locality. No floating ls. are produced.—A. Wilson. “Cf. *R. Bachii* Wirtg. Peduneles scarcely glabrous, somewhat puberulous. Recep. not quite glab. Carpels glab.”—Hiern. “This is frequently referred to *R. fluitans* because of its long and parallel If.-segmts., but in other respects it has nothing to do with that species. The stamens often exceed the pistils, the petals are 7 to 9 veined, and the receptacle is hispid. I am satisfied, and I think Mr Wilson is too, that this is the rapid-water form of *R. heterophyllus* or *penicillatus*. My plant from the R. Beetha has only one very young fr., but is, I believe, identical with the Ribble plant.”—Wheldon. “I think a *fluitans* form, and if so, would come under *Bachii* on account of the small firs. and short If.-segments.”—Groves.
Ranunculus —. In the R. Beetha, near Milnthorpe, Westmorland, 69a, July 1916. Plant robust, stems 4 to 7 ft. long; flrs. large, ½ to 1 in. diam. when fresh. No floating ls. produced.—A. Wilson. "R. pseudo-fluitans Bab."—Hiern. "This seems the same as the R. Ribble plant. In both cases the receptacle is hispid and the plant is certainly not a form of R. fluitans Lam. I believe it is R. peltatus var. pseudo-fluitans Syme."—Travis. "R. fluitans."—Groves. "Dumort. Mon. Batrach. describes the receptacle of fluitans as glabrous, but this is not a constant character in our experience."—Eds.


R. sphaerospermus Boiss.? [1091]. R. Stour, Wiston, W. Suffolk, 26, June 11, 1916. Floating ls. entirely absent. Fits description Rep. B.E.C. 7, 1914, except for stamens "carpella superantibus." No spms. in mature fruit were to be found.—G. C. Brown. "These examples agree with the description of f. sphaerospermus Hiern."—Wheeldon. "The comparative lengths of peduncles and leaves point to pseudo-fluitans rather than to sphaerospermus."—Hiern. "The plant I understand as f. sphaerospermus of Hiern. It is a very characteristic plant of some of our S.E. county rivers."—Groves. "Is it not remarkable how few of these large forms have mature carpels when distributed?"—Peaseall and Lumb.


Papaver Rhoeas L. [74]. Wootton, Berks., June 1916. A common form with base of petal black.—G. C. Druce.


Radicula amphibia × palustris. [1482]. Origin, by R. Thames above Kew. Hort. West Barnes, Merton, Surrey, 1916. Spms. sent include early and late-summer flowering shoots, exhibiting marked differences. Sterile, as usual.—C. E. Britton. "If so, the amphibia is dominant."—Bennett.

R. palustris Moench, var. pinnatifida (Tausch). [177]. Salt­house, 27, July 9, 1914.—F. Robinson. "In this area we find the
few stiff spreading bristles on the auricles a most helpful character."—Pearsall and Lumb.


Arabis hirsuta Scop., var. glabrata Syme. Origin Sussex, 1913, C. E. Salmon. Cult. Ledbury, 36, May 1916.—S. H. Bickham. "Does not agree exactly with descriptions, for the stem has a considerable number of hairs, esp. below."—Riddelsdell. "Some were exceedingly hairy."—Pearsall and Lumb.

A. ciliata Br. Seed Aug. 14, 1913, from sandy coast of Dog's Bay, Galway, West. Cult. Epsom, June 1916. Original plants were 3-7 in. high, with rosette ls. ½ in. Cult. plants grew to 14 in. high, with rosette ls. 2½ in.—W. C. Barton. "On the basis of these cult. spms. it is difficult to see how A. ciliata Br. and A. hirsuta var. glabrata Syme, are separated by tangible characters. I should be glad to see a discussion by members possessing materials from native habitats."—Travis. "The ‘tangible characters’ are ripe pods and seeds."—Pearsall and Lumb.

A. petraea Lam., var. grandifolia Druce. Ben Laoigh, Perth, Aug. 1916. This name is used because the description of the var. ambigua Fries Mant. iii., 77, does not describe this plant. See Rep. B.E.C. 1914, 116. In this plant the ls. and flrs. are larger than those of the type.—G. C. Druce.

Cardamine pratensis L., var. dentata (Schultes). [1083]. Ditch, Fordham, N. Essex, 19, May 4, 1916. Agrees well with descr. J. B. 1880, p. 202, "long rad. ls. not sprdg. as in pratensis, but erect or ascending." None of the plants, however, has "terminal leaflet generally cuneate."—G. C. Brown. "Not dentata. See Lindman, Bot. Not. 1914, 276; pratensis flrs. 10 mm. wide, lilac; dentata flrs. 15 mm. white."—Druce.

**Erophila** — [178]. Sandy soil, Hockhain, 28, Apr. 26, 1914.—F. Robinson.

**Erophila** — [41212]. Hethe, Oxon., Apr. 1916.—G. C. Druce.


*E. leptophylla* Fouc. et Rouy. (*D. leptophylla* Jord.). Origin, St. Ippolitis (J. E. Little). Cult. Walton, S. Lancs., June 1915. The long petals, slender stems, narrow is., and mixture of simple and bifid hairs—with rarity of trifid ones—which are distinctive of *E. leptophylla*, seem to be well shown in these examples.—J. A. Wheldon.


*Cochlearia danica* L. Small vernal form. Walton, S. Lancs., 59. Leaves 1/1/16, flowers 1/4/16, fruit 20/5/16. Mr. Marshall states that in W. Somerset (Rep. 1912, 230) this species flowered as late as Sep. 30. This is a small form (the specimens sent being the largest procurable) which I can vouch has never flowered after April for the past 24 years, although it has grown in all kinds of situations and facing all points of the compass. Have we more than one race of the plant?—J. A. Wheldon. “*C. danica* L., *b. praecox* Le Jolis. Plant very short, with slightly pink-tinged flrs. Abundant at Cherburg.”—Bennett.


*Bursa pastoris* Weber. Middleham and Leyburn Shawl, Yoredale, W. Yorks., June 9 and 11, 1916.—C. Waterfall. "*Capsella Bursa-pastoris* var. *stenocarpa-coronopifolia* Mott. To this same form must be referred the dwarf starved plants from cindery paths at Leyburn, sent by the same collector."—Britton.


*Capsella* sp. Rectory garden, Wigginton, Oxon. 2 Sepr. 1916. *(Rep. 1915, 319).* More of this is sent this year—now taken from the cultivated ground. It is worth re-emphasising that, although a pest seems frequently to infect the plant, its peculiarities are not due to infection. This is abundantly clear when clean spms. are examined. It is a late-flowering form.—H. J. Ridde尔斯. "After examining the 1916 plants I am still of opinion that such striking features are entirely due to the fact that the plants are *Cystopus*-infested. Not one of the five plants sent me is free from the fungus. As to the name this variety should bear, with the more developed plants before me, it is clearly seen that Horwood’s view that this is var. *rubellceformis* is quite untenable. The silicules are large, deeply notched, and the average shape is obcordate-ovate, with, of course, the lateral margins convex; whereas in *rubellceformis* the notch is less deep and the lateral margins concave. Before expressing a final opinion as to the status of this form I would like to see examples quite free from any parasitic growth. Meanwhile I refer this plant to *Capsella bitida* Hobkirk, var. *macrocarpa* Hobkirk. I have seen the spm. on which this var. is founded. Hobkirk’s name must replace Mott’s varietal name of *macrophylla*, as these two forms are identical. Very closely related to Hobkirk’s variety, and perhaps identical with it, is *C. Bursa-pastoris* var. *macrocarpa* of Haussknecht and of Albert, but not var. *macrocarpa* of Heldreich, which is allied to Mott’s vars. *densifiolia* and *brachycarpa".—Britton.

*C. gracilis* Grén. Garden ground, Walton, S. Lancs., 59, Sept. 6, 1916. I think this is not a hybrid, but rather that the fruits do not set properly on account of wet and dull weather at the time of flowering. Sometimes half the fruits on a raceme are abortive and the later half normal and fertile. Occasionally a silicule here and there expands and produces seed when all the rest are abortive.—J. A. Wheldon. "This is either a state exhibiting barrenness from
unknown causes, or a hybrid lacking characters which might throw light on its origin. I do not think it can be referred to C. gracilis Grén., usually a much more robust plant, very doubtfully occurring in Britain. I have not seen any sterile or semi-sterile native forms at all like Continental C. gracilis—in which the aborted silicule is usually shortly obcordate, or roundish-triangular and often purplish-red—a character derived from C. rubella Reut., if we accept the view (not shared by some Continental botanists, notably Jordan) that gracilis represents C. Bursa-pastoris × rubella. Another sterile form making vigorous growth occurs in Surrey and is identical with C. Bursa-pastoris, var. hebetata Auerswald.—BRITTON. “Many silicules in this gathering suggested bifida.”—PEARSSALL and LUMB.


L. latifolium L. Near Lavant mouth, Appledram, Chichester, Aug. 18, 1916.—R. J. BURDON.

Thlaspi perfoliatum L. Old wall, Kineton, 33, May 29, 1916. The same day it was rediscovered at Kineton Thorns. Has been found in 3 or 4 new localities in E. Glos. this yr.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

Reseda alba L. Near Poundon, Bucks, Aug. 1916.—G. C. DRUCE.

R. lutea L., var. pulchella J. Muell. Waste ground, Fazackerly, S. Lancs., 59, Sept. 3, 1916. The very papillose fruit appears to indicate this var. rather than var. Lecoqui J. Muell.—J. A. WHELDON


Viola Riviniana Reichb. × sylvestris. Lyncomb Hill, Sandford, N. Somerset, 6, May 17 and Aug. 22, 1916. Petals broad, veining indistinct, scarcely branched, spur purple.—IDA M. ROPER. “Possibly, but I am doubtful. Of the two firs sent me, one would pass as ordinary V. Riviniana; the other has narrower petals and less developed calycine apps., which may be due only to late gathering. The ls. have no trace of V. sylvestris.”—E. S. GREGORY.

purp.-grn.; veins, petioles, and stem purple.—G. C. Brown. “Capital examples of var. diversa.”—E. S. GREGORY.

*V. odorata* L., var. *imberbis* Leight. Hilly pasture, Compton Dando, N. Somerset, 6, Apr. 5 and June 17, 1916. A small form with dark purple flrs. having rounded petals, the lateral ones not bearded, perfume faint or lacking.—Ida M. Roper. “In *British Violets* I have reduced Leighton’s var. to a form. Mr P. M. Hall writes (Apr. 29, 1914):—‘I paid particular attention to f. *imberbis*. I observed that each var. of *V. odorata* (i.e. type, *praecox*, *dumetorum*, and *subcarnea*) had a corresponding *imberbis* form.” I have also an *imberbis* form of *V. hirta*.”—E. S. GREGORY.

*V. hirta* × *odorata*. [1081]. Banks and roadsides, Tilbury, N. Essex, 19, Apr. 21, 1916. Flr. bluish-violet (not deep in colr., but too dark for *hirta*). Spur same colr. or a little lighter. Early ls. shining above.—G. C. Brown. “*Viola hirta* × *odorata*. Hairs on petioles more spreading than deflexed; bracts, in both spms. received, very near the base of peduncle.”—E. S. GREGORY.

Dr Drabble will only be responsible for the names of pansies he has himself seen.


*Cerastium vulgatum* L., var. *fontanum* (Baumg.). In plenty, some miles above Binton-on-the-Water, by R. Windrush, 33, June 22, 1916. Whole plant large, flrs. v. large, petals up to 2ce sepals. A very distinct-looking form, but clearly not var. *holosteoides*.”—H. J.
RIDDLESDELL. "I think not; var. fontanum is alpine, or boreal."—MARSHALL. "Not this variety, which is a plant of mountainous regions."—SALMON. "I should hesitate to name it so; is it not C. vulgatum forma macropetalum? See Rep. 330, 1915."—DUCHE.

C. tomentosum L. Garden escape, by G.W.Ry., Maidenhead, May 9, 1916.—H. J. RIDDLESDELL.


Arenaria balearica L. Buttresses of bridge, near Bromborough, The Wirral, Cheshire, May 6, 1916.—C. WATERFALL. "Books have 'sepals 0-nvd.'; these are 3-nvd."—PEARCE and LUMB. "Nerveless sepals and entire petals are distinguishing features which balearica should possess."—DUCHE.

A. verna L. Site of old lead works, Leyburn Shawl, Yoredale, W. Yorks, June 11, 1916.—C. WATERFALL.

Sagina apetala Ar. [245]. Worlington, W. Suffolk, 26, on and below a wall, June 12, 1916. Peds. and seps. glandular, stem pubes. eglandular.—W. C. BARTON. "Yes, the typical form with ciliate Is., and glandular stems and pedicels, var. barbata Fenzl. Have we in Britain a form of S. apetala with Is. glabrous and pedicels and seps non-glandular, wh. according to Rouy = var. imberbis Fenzl?"—TRAVIS. "Yes, var. barbata Fenzl."—WHELDON. "Apparently var. barbata Fenzl, which seems as widely distributed in England as the more glabrous var. imberbis Fenzl."—SALMON. "We have the glabrous form in Britain, but it is the less frequent."—DUCHE.

Spergularia rupestris Ledel, var. glabrescens (Ledel). Rocks and banks by the sea, near South Shore, Holyhead, Anglesea, 49, Sept. 1916.—W. G. TRAVIS. "Apparently right."—RIDDLESDELL. "Less glandular on Is. than in normal rupestris, but I should hesitate to name it glabrescens. I have a plant from Ballantrae which is wholly glab., except for the inflorescence. It is labelled rupestris, but I think it deserves Ledel’s var. name."—SALMON. "I agree with Salmon."—DUCHE.

Hypericum Desetangsi Lamotte. Cult. Ledbury, 36. (J. B. 1913, 317).—S. H. BICKHAM.

Malva moschata L., var. heterophylla Lej. Bladon, Oxford, July 1914.—G. C. DUCHE.

Malva —. Waste ground, Ledbury, Hereford, 36, July 23, 1916.—S. H. BICKHAM.


T. cordata Mill. [1086]. Possibly native in hedges near Lindsey, W. Suffolk, 26, May 28, 1916. — G. C. Brown. "Is T. platyphylllos Scop." — Travis. "Is this cordata? The Is. are very considerably hairy beneath, and thin and membranous in texture. No fruit is sent, but I should suspect T. europaea L." — Riddelsdell. "Foliage immature and therefore not satisfactory for determination, but it is probably T. platyphylllos. The young branches are hairy and the Is. are pubescent with long hairs on the lower surface. In T. cordata the Is. are bluish or glaucous green on the lower surface and glabrous, with the exception of dense orange brown axial tufts at the base of the midrib and at the junction of the primary and secondary nerves. T. cordata is probably not native in Suffolk." — Jackson. "Baker connects stellate hairs with cordata; Hayward connected them with europaea. Prof. Henry and Mr Jackson attach no importance to them." — Pearsall and Lumb.


Melilotus arvensis Wallr. [246]. Side of recently constructed road, Totland Bay, Wight, 10, Aug. 25, 1916. With one normal plant. Doubtless a monstrosity; to what is the abnormal growth of the pods due?—W. C. Barton. "Not arvensis; fruits are hairy. It is M. officinalis, var. unguiculata Seringe."—DrucE.


Lotus uliginosus Schkuhr, var. glabriusculus (Bab.). [235]. Freshwater Gate Marsh, Wight, 10, Sept. 16, 1916. Cf. Rep. B.E.C. 1914, 136. Further study of this plant inclines me to think it more than a form due to situation. It was in great abundance on the marsh and constant in character. A mile away on wet ground in Freshwater Marsh the hairy form (var. villosus) was growing, and there I could not find the less hairy plant. Not mentioned in Fl. Hants., 1904.—W. C. Barton. "Yes."—Salmon.


V. lathyroides L. [184]. Dry pasture, Thetford, 27.—F. Robinson.


Prunus avium L. [180]. Tall tree, Rocklands, 28, Apr. 27, 1916.—F. Robinson.


Rubus idaeus L., var. obtusifolius (Willd.). Cothill, Berks., July 1916. This is not a variety in the strict sense, but a barren teratological condition with open carpels. It readily spreads by means of suckers.—G. C. Druce.


R. rhamnifolius (Wh. and N.), sub-sp. Bakeri (Lees). Heath betw.. Corfe and Wareham; 9, Aug. 17, 1916.—L. Cumming. “Not quite typical, but a record for Dorset.”—Rogers.


R. radula Weihe, between type and var. echinatoides Rogers. Wood, Lemington, 33, Aug. 11, 1916. I suggested "echinatoides with few glands and weakly armed," and Mr. Rogers says, "I don't see any of your sheets quite sufficiently strongly marked to justify positive acceptance as my var. echinatoides." He called special attention to the "very hairy to almost subglabrous" stem. Focke accepts the var. (1914) and in doing so describes the stem as glabrous, as Mr. Rogers points out. Type radula is already recorded for 33.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. radula Weihe, sub-sp. anglicanus (Rogers). Heath by road, Corfe to Wareham, 9, Aug. 8, 1916.—L. Cumming.

R. melanodermis Focke. Heath by road, Corfe to Wareham, 9, Aug. 8, 1916.—L. Cumming.


R. fuscus Wh. and N., var. nutans Rogers. By Arne Churchyard, 9, Aug. 21, 1916.—L. Cumming.


R. dumetorum, var. raduliformis Ley. Alkerton, 23, July 14, 1916. Mr. Rogers agrees and says it makes a N.C.R. Two rather different forms were found growing close together, one with larger, broader and slightly deeper pink petals.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

Rubus ——. Hedge of a copse near midway house between Corfe and Swanage, 9, Aug. 19, 1916.—L. Cumming. "I can give no name. Ls. remarkably like those of Leyanus, but neither stem nor panicle right for that. I suppose it may have arisen from a crossing of my R. mollissimus with my MSS. var. c. of R. corylifolius (which is frequent here as in the Cotswolds of E. Glos.), but then I should expect a very different panicle. On the whole probably another form or variety of R. corylifolius—but what name?"—Rogers.


Potentilla intermedia L. Dundee, Forfar, Aug. 1916.—G. C. Druce. “Mr Druce’s spm. has small petals, but the leaflets are much less deeply cut than in my Mildenhall spms.”—Barton.


P. norvegica L. Sandy moist ground, bordering Hawley Lake, N. Hants, 12, Sept. 1916.—J. Comber.

P. norvegica L. Old mud bank, near Ball’s Knolls, Chester, 58, July 19, 1916.—C. Waterfall.


Agrimonia odorata Mill. [332]. Damp shady heath-land, Thompson, 28, Sep. 17, 1916.—F. Robinson. “No doubt this species, though the furrows on the fruit are well marked; in that respect the spms. are intermediate between odorata and Eupatoria.”—Riddelsdell. “Correctly named. Note especially the fruiting calyx with ribs obsolete below middle, subfoliar glands well developed, hairs on Is. and stem silkier and longer than in Eupatoria.” See J. B. 1915, 337.”—Jackson and Barton.

Rosa insignis Déség. et Rip. [1491]. Leatherhead Downs, Surrey, Aug. 8, 1915.—C. E. Britton. “I know R. insignis Déség. et Rip. mainly from Major Wolley-Dod’s description. From that the present spms. differ in several points, important in the eyes of the makers of micro-species. The Is. are not large, but only medium. The lfts., which should be ellip., vary from broadly ellip. to broadly or narrowly obov. The pets. should be more glandr. than in R. lutetiana Lem. but are not so. The fruit, which should be ellipsoid, large and long, narrowed at both ends, is distinctly obovoid in the primary, though, where there is more than one fruit, the secondary appear to be oblong. Whether they would develop into a size larger than in R. lutetiana, and whether their seps. would become spreading, I cannot tell from the spms. In the Flore de la Chaine Jurassique
Grenier has a variety of his *R. canina* L., which he calls *v. insignis*, and identifies with *R. insignis* Deség. He separates it from his *R. canina* L. by its petals glab. or pubes., scarcely glandr., its leafs. oval-rounded and its fruit large, ovoid elongate. His description differs from that of Major Wolley-Dod, and does not accord with Mr Britton's sm. I am quite content to name these *R. canina* L. of the group *dumalis* Bechst., but I should not object to *R. canina* L. of group *transitoria* Crép.—Barclay. "I think *R. insignis* Deség. et Rip., and certainly one of the Transitoriae group. It is an excellent example of what a specimen should be."—Wolley-Dod.

—C. E. Britton. "Yes. I think this really a variation of *R. glauci* Vill. of the group *subcristata* Baker."—Barclay. "Correct, a rare species in Surrey."—Wolley-Dod.

—H. J. Riddelsdell. "This has two styles on the oval-globose fr., and is what I understand by Thuillier's *oxyacanthises*."—Lees. "*C. oxyacanthises* Thuill., forma. Although some authors make this the Linnean *Oxyacantha*, not one of several sheets in his Herbarium labelled *Oxyacantha* is Thuillier's plant."—Druce.

*C. monogyna* Jacq., var. *leptophylla* Druce. Yardley Gobion, North Hants, May 1916. To supplement frtg. sm. sent to the Club (Rep. B.E.C. 1915, 346) named *heterophylla*. Unfortunately these have no expanded frs.; these, if possible, will be sent next year. A difficulty arises about the name, as Flugge has already described a plant *C. heterophylla*, which is the plant I alluded to as an allied form growing in the Oxford Parks—a distinct species (see Rep. 1915, 196), but with leaf-outline much like these.—G. C. Druce.

*C. monogyna × oxyacanthises*. [1561]. Hedge near N. Cheam, Surrey, May 19 and Aug. 24, 1916. Flwgs. and frtg. sm. from one bush. The following characters were exhibited by the flwgs. examples: —Strong unpleasant odour; flr. 15 mm. diam.; calyx-tube glab., rugose; seps. triangular, recurved; petals roundish, irreg.-dentate, concave; styles variable in no., usually one in each flr., but some corymbes with 50 p.c. of the flrs. 2-styled; styles slightly hairy at base. Ls. dark green above, lighter below, very variable in form; from oval-ob. entire, except at the toothed apex, to 3-lobed towards apex, entire margins and tapering to base, and others 5-lobed, irreg.-serrate, except toward base. Veins in last diverge outwards, in the others converge.—C. E. Britton. "Yes."—Druce.
C. Oxyacantha L. [226]. Hedgerow, Mildenhall, W. Suffolk, 26, June 9, 1916. Calyx and ped. glabrous. Styles one or two.—W. C. Barton. “Although nearest to C. oxyacanthoides Thuill., yet the ls. and their texture suggest the presence of monogyna, as is evidenced also in the no. of styles.”—Drueke.


Tillaea muscosa L. Near Sandringham, Norfolk, 26, Aug. 8, 1916. Also at Roydon Common, Rising Castle, Heacham and Snettisham.—G. Chester.


Peplis Portula L. [219]. Wet mud in pond on golf links, Llandrindod Wells, Aug. 15, 1916. This is a mile from the localities mentioned below. In ponds and ditches on this side of the hill I could find nothing but plants similar to these.—W. C. Barton.

P. Portula L., var. longidentata Boiss. and Reut. [220a]. Drying mud of pond and ditch in a wood, alt. 800 ft. [220b]. Dry mud in ditch on open hillside, alt. 1000 ft., Llandrindod Wells, Radnor, Aug. 15, 1916. It should be noted that 220b was growing in a situation quite as exposed as that of 219, and on drier mud, so the development of the calyx can be scarcely due to situation, and that in no place was there any admixture of forms.—W. C. Barton. “This I put under var. dentata (see Rep. B.E.C. 1911, 20), which has the calyx teeth about 1 mm. long. It forms an interesting passage, I think, to the extreme western and southern form var. longidentata J. Gay, Notes sur Endress., 38, issued as a species by Boiss. and Reut. in Pl. Hisp. Exsicc. These agree with Cornish examples which I name var. dentata, and have slightly longer calyx teeth than those of Mr Pearsall’s spm. from Poaka Beck. (See Rep. 1913, 469). In longidentata—which I have seen from the continent—the calyx-teeth are nearly 3 mm. long. Rouy and Camus, Fl. de Fr., vii. 166, speak of orange petals, sessile flrs., and herbaceous bracteoles.”—DRUCE.


E. obscurum Schreb. Damp wood, Lemington, 33, Aug. 11, 1916. The intermediate E. montanum × obscurum was also found there, with E. roseum, E. angustifolium, and E. montanum.—H. J. RIDDLESDELL. “Yes.”—MARSHALL.


Bupleurum rotundifolium L. Corn-field, Almondsbury, W. GlosTer, 34, July 11, 1916.—IDA M. ROPER.

Helosciadium nodijorum Koch. Binsey Common, Oxford, Aug. 4, 1916. A small form growing with presumptive H. repens Koch, and apparently hybridising with it. It prefers wetter ground, H. repens drier. I am growing in my garden Binsey C. plants and repens from Port Meadow. The former are untouched by slugs and flourish greatly; the latter have to be carefully protected, otherwise every if. is bitten off.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

H. repens x nodijorum? Binsey Common, Oxford, July 29 and Aug. 4, 1916. The presence of the putative parents suggested tentatively this new hybrid. A coarser reddish stem frequently points to the influence of nodijorum even where the umbel is that of repens; the leaflets are usually fairly intermediate; the peduncles, though often intermediate, vary greatly in length; the involucre of the umbel is very variable, much more so than in the repens of Port Meadow, near by. H. nodijorum occurs in standing water, but H. repens prefers ground occasionally flooded.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

H. nodijorum Koch, f. ochreatum (DC.). Hillside stream, at 630 ft., amid thick vegetation, Wigginton, Oxon., Aug. 8, 1916. This gathering more adequately fulfils the requirements of DC.’s ochreatum than any other with which I am acquainted—though even this is not perfect. The umbels are consistently short-stalked, and there is often an invol to the umbel. The surrounding vegetation accounts for the very lax drawn-out habit, which is not that of DC.’s plant; also for the fact that the rooting character is not strongly marked.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

Helosciadium repens Koch. Port Meadow, Oxford, Aug. 4, 1916, and Binsey Common, Oxford, July 29 and Aug. 4, 1916. I am almost certain that these are the true repens of Koch—the little doubt that exists being occasioned by the absence of fruits. Few of the plants, which are very plentiful indeed at Port Meadow, were producing flowers, but a large number of living plants proved far more nearly convincing to me than did a suggestive dried one, kindly sent by Mr Druce. The general involucral bracts are frequently few, as in the Yorks. plant (see J. B. 185, 1906, and Irish Naturalist, pp. 1 and 100, 1914, on the two species). In both localities the repens avoided the permanently water-covered ground. Possibly a creeping form of nodijorum was also present.—H. J. Riddelsdell.


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Peucedanum palustre Moench. Wicken Fen, August 4, 1916.—ALFRED WEBSTER.

Heracleum villosum Fisch. [224]. By the river, Mildenhall, W. Suffolk, 26, June 10, 1916.—W. C. BARTON.

Caucalis arvensis L. [226]. Carbrooke, 28, Aug. 29, 1916.—F. ROBINSON.

Hedera Helix L., forma. Open wood, Chewton Keynsham, N. Somerset, 6, Jan. 26, 1916. All ls. taken from the upper branches.—IDA M. ROPER. "This may be put to my var. sarniensis, and is the first example I have seen from Britain. It is, however, not so extreme as the Guernsey plant."—DRUCE.

Viburnum Lantana L. Hedgerows, chalk, Ventnor, I. of Wight, Apr. 26, 1916.—R. S. CREED.


Lonicera Periclymenum L., var. quercifolia Rouy. Coppiced oak-ash wood, Graythwaite, N. Lanes., 69b. See Rep. 1913, 325.—W. H. PEARSALL. "This is L. Periclymenum L., var. quercifolia Aiton Hort. Kew. i. p. 232 (1789). 'L. Periclymenum folis quercinis. Oak-leaved Honeysuckle.' Ls. somewhat more hairy than usual, but the type varies in this respect, and Rouy makes a sub-var. hirsuta, 'Feuilles velues en dessous.'"—JACKSON.

Rubia peregrina L. Ventnor, I. of Wight, Apr. 30, 1916.—R. S. CREED.


G. Mollugo L., var. [225]. Banks, Watton, 28, Aug. 26, 1916.—F. ROBINSON. "Not Mollugo, but the hybrid Mollugo x verum."—BRITTON and DRUCE.

G. Mollugo L., var. Bakeri Syme? On waste ground, Fazackerly, S. Lanes., 59, Sep. 3, 1916.—W. G. TRAVIS and J. A. WHELDON. This is a very rare plant in this district—in fact not recorded at all in Green's Flora of Liverpool. A number of luxuriant clumps occurred
on made ground, but I think it must be regarded as an alien only. I do not know var. Bakeri, but this has much narrower Is. than our ordinary W. Lances. Mollugo.—J. A. Wheldon. "I should have called it var. angustifolium Leers."—Druce.


Aster ——? Marston, Oxon., 23, Sept. 1915.—G. C. Druce.


Gnaphalium sylvaticum L., var. alpestre Druce. Glenisla, Forfar, 90, August 1916.—G. C. Druce. "Yes, i.e. var. nigrescens Grenier."—Salmon.
**Inula crithmoides** L. Disused saltpans, Newtown, I. of Wight, 10, Aug. 7, 1916.—W. C. Barton.


**B. tripartita** L. Naseby Reservoir, 32, Sep. 10, 1916.—G. Chester.

**Matricaria maritima** L. Cliffs, Ventnor, I. of Wight, Apr. 29, 1916.—R. S. Creed. "**M. inodora** L., var. *salina* Bab."—Marshall. "In my spms. the achenes are trigonous, so is **M. inodora**, var. *salina*."—Barton.


**Carduus crispus** L. *x nutans* L. Chalk pit, Merrow Downs, Surrey, 17, Aug. 1916.—J. Comber. "Yes."—Riddelsdeell and Druce.

**Cirsium pratense** (Huds.). Wareham, Dorset, 9, June, 1916. The first year’s ls. are almost ent.; those of subsequent yrs. more or less lobed and cut. It forms an approach to the luxuriant Irish *polyccephala*. In a few instances the plants had two heads, and ls. somewhat sinuately cut—variations in no way due to hybridity.—G. C. Druce.

**Cnicus arvensis** Hoffm. *x lanceolatus* Willd. Roadside waste, nr. Bramley, Surrey, 17, Aug. 1916. *Fide* E. S. M.—J. Comber. "My spm. shows little sign of *arvensis*, beyond the less-divided ls. and peculiar growth. Can it be *C. lanceolatus*, var. *memorale* Koch, which has ls. ‘plerumque minus profunde pinnatifidis v. tantum lobatis’ and ‘capitulis potius subrotundis’?"—Salmon. "I really fail to see evidence of the presence of *arvensis*."—Druce. "There were many well-formed seeds on the sheets."—Pearsall and Lumb.


**C. nicceensis** Balb. [182]. Cultivated land, Watton, 28, July 2, 1916.—F. Robinson. "No fruit sent is ripe and filled out, but the phyllaries are downy within, and the heads large. Most likely *C. biennis*, which it resembles also in general habit."—Riddelsdeell.
C. capillaris Wallr., var. agrestis (Waldst. and Kit.). Damp meadow, Wanborough, Surrey, 17, Aug. 1916.—J. Comber. "Styles dark, heads and ped. glandular. In Rep. W.B.E.C. 1914, Rev. E. F. Linton says Willdenow observed of this form, 'Involucrum plantae spontaneae glandulosum—hispidum fuit, in culta glabrum factum est.' (Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. et Helv. ed. 2, 1844, 505). I have plants from Guernsey with small heads, slender growth and thin leaves, but with black glandular hairs on calyx and pedicels, and a plant of mine closely similar to Mr Comber’s was put to capillaris type by Dr Thellung. See Rep. B.E.C. 1915, 353.”—Barton. "Yes.”—Riddelsdell. “The original description of Waldstein and Kitaibel says nothing of glandular black hairs on pedicels and phyllaries and the size of the flowers as figured is 1.25 cm. (not 3). I append the description so far as it applies to the inflorescence—'Flores parvi in panicula sub corymbosa: ramis pedunculis que valde inaequalibus, primario brevissimo, tenuibus, debilibus, angulatis, subnudis aut villo albo setisque rarissimis adspersis, saepe bractea subulata stipatis. Calyces ovati, post florescentiam supra semina coarctata: squamis carinatis, carina intermixto tomento setigeris, interioribus linearibus, exterioribus subulatis, triplo brevioribus, adpressis.' Waldstein and Kitaibel give a reference to Willdenow (Sp. Pl. iii. 1602), who described the species C. agrestis as ‘folis lanceolato-runcinatis caulinis lanceolatis, basi dentatis sagittatis, floribus corymboso-paniculatis calycibus hirtis. Planta spontanea a culta valde diversa. In spontanea hirtus in culta fere glaber, exclusa exterioribus. Flore minore quam in C. tectorum.’ Strangely enough Willdenow quotes Waldstein and Kit. as the authority, although the Pl. Rar. was not then published. The real point is, are we justified in so greatly altering the written characters of agrestis? Var. agrestis (W. & K.) is practically synonymous with runcinatus Bisch. Koch (Syn. 440, 1837) has altered the characters of W. & K. to ‘capitula duplo majora habet,’ and changes Willdenow’s words to ‘Involucrum plantae spontaneae glandulosum—hispidum fuit, in culta glabrum factum est.’ Williams (Prod. p. 74), while describing the flower-heads as 3 cm. across, says nothing of black hairs, and Curtis’ figure (Fl. Lond. t. 327), which he cites for it, has the heads 2.3 cm. across, and the inflorescence as figured is practically glabrous, the text saying only ‘pariter hispidulae.’ Rouy, Foucaud, and Camus (Fl. Fr. ix. 229) describe as a sub-species C. agrestis W. & K., a plant having ‘calathides nettement plus grandes: folioles du pericline, pedoncules (et parfois même rameaux) hérissses de longs poils noirs, étalés, entremêlés de quelques poils glanduleux: stigmates bruns,’ which, as will be seen, refers to a different plant from that figured in Waldstein and Kit.”—Druce.

Hieracium Pilosella L., var. nigrescens Fr. [7]. Narborough granite quarries, 55, June 16, 1916.—A. E. Wade.

H. iricum Fr. Origin, Winch Bridge, Teesdale. Cult., Shipley, July 24, 1916. In May 1915, I brought a root which I thought might be H. iricum from Winch Bridge and placed it in my garden. This year it developed a stem 3 ft. 4 in. high, which bore 25 lateral branches and carried 147 flowering heads. The 25 spms. sent are the lateral branches, along with a radical leaf. Rev. E. F. Linton agrees with the naming.—J. Cryer.

H. Schmidtii Tausch, var. eustomon Lint. Originally from Culbone, S. Somerset, 5, in 1907. Cult. garden wall, West Monkton, June 6, 1916. [3196]. A substylose form, practically identical with a hawkweed from Watersmeet, N. Devon, sent by Rev. A. Ley to the Club as "H. Schmidtii, forma," but named by him and Rev. W. R. Linton, in B.E.C. Rep. 1906, "typical var. eustomon Linton." E. F. L says that the phyllaries of his eustomon are very slightly more attenuate, but I can find no marked difference in spms. from Glamorgan. Styles yellow; ligules (when present) glab.-tipped. Ls. firm, m. or less glaucous.—E. S. Marshall.


Hieracium ——. Origin, a wall at Court Colman, Bridgend, 41; cult. July 1, 1915, and June 9, 1916. Ligules glabrous, styles dingy yellow.—H. J. Riddelsdell. "This looks like the Surrey plant issued as No. 37 of the Lintons' set, enlarged by cultivation. It was supposed to be H. pellucidum Laestad., and may come under that, but Ley's var. lucidulum is now identified with the type."—Marshall.

H. seiaphilum Uechtr., var. amplifolium Ley. Chester, July 1916.—C. Waterfall. "The foliage of this does not agree with authentic spms. of the variety; I think it should be referred to the type."—Marshall.

H. sabaudum L., var. virgultorum (Jord.). Eldwick Glen, Bingley, 64. Millstone grit at 620 ft., Sept. 3, 1916. Rev. E. F. Linton says, "H. boreale var. with rather glabrous foliage and sub-equal leaves. I have put it with my spms. of var. virgultorum Jord., which it matches very fairly well." I think the spms. are rightly placed here.—J. Cryer.


Sonchus oleraceus L., var. albescens Neum. [1621]. Cobham, W. Kent, June 25, 1916, on railway banks. Identification based on description given in Secretary's Report, 1912, pp. 166-167. Growing with the normal-flowered plant, this var. attracted attention by its pale yellow flrs., but closer inspection showed that the ligules were actually white (with the outer series purple-tinted on the lower surface), and the pale colour was due to the yellow tint of stamens, pollen and styles.—C. E. Britton. "In true albescens, corollas are white, with a grey-lilac stripe on under side; pollen is orange-yellow—characters difficult to see in dried spms."—Druce.


T. porrifolium x pratensis. [1712]. Hort. W. Barnes, Merton, Surrey, 1916. Hybrids raised by my application of pollen of T. porrifolium to stigmas of T. pratensis. They possess the characters of the wild hybrid described by W. A. Todd and myself (J. B. 1910, 203). The spms. show, tho. not so well as I hoped, the curious arrangement of the colours derived from the flrs. of the parents, as in each capitulum the central florets are yellow, and the outer series of a brownish-purple, really due to the union of the yellow and purple of
the parents. The spms. also show the great degree of sterility of this
hybrid, but this is not absolute, and most capitula produce one or two
fertile seeds. I send T. porrifolium for comparison.—C. E. BRITTON.
“A welcome plant.”—DRUCE. “Porrifolium dominant.”—BENNETT.

Scorzonera humilis L. Near Wareham, 9, Dorset, July 1916,
with Hydrocotyle, Ran. Flammula, Carex Goodenowii, C. echinata,
C. panicea, C. flava var. oedocarpa, Deschampsia caesp., Cirsium
pratense, etc., but no adventitious species. See Rep. 1915, 202. It
has since been located in another grassy enclosure by Mrs Sandwith
and her son, a very keen young botanist who in 1914 made this
interesting addition to our flora.—G. C. DRUCE.

Erica Tetralix L. Silverwell Moor, near Perranporth, 1, Aug.
1916. This and the two following were growing together. E. ciliaris
formed fairly level sheets of rich deep colour on the drier ground;
the hybrid was in rounded cushions of pink, and E. Tetralix—though
plentiful in moister ground—inconspicuous from its loose trailing
habit.—F. RILSTONE.

E. ciliaris L. Silverwell Moor, near Perranporth, 1, Aug. 1916.
—F. RILSTONE.

x Erica Watsoni Benth. Silverwell Moor, near Perranporth,
1, Aug. 1916.—F. RILSTONE.

Pyrola rotundifolia L. Glen Phee, Forfar and Caenlochan, 90,
Aug. 20 and Aug. 5, 1916.—R. & M. CORSTORPHINE. “Yes, Balfour
gathered it there in 1854; in great beauty and plenty on steep rock-
ledges.”—DRUCE.

Limonium binervosum Salm. Minute form growing abundantly
in shallow tidal mud over limestone, estuary of R. Leven, Frith Hall,
N. Lancs., 69b. In large colonies it is difficult to find a plant over 2
inches.—W. H. PEARSALL.

Statice planifolia (Syme) Druce. Ben Laiogh, M. Perth, 88,
August 1916. The late Mr Clement Reid agreed that this is a species
distinct from our two maritime plants. It belongs to the pleuro-
trichous section in which the spaces between the calyx ribs are
glabrous: the phyllaries are larger and more membranous; the ls.
are normally broader, more obtuse and thickened, than in the shore
plants. If the genus Armeria is retained, this will be A. planifolia
(Syme).—G. C. DRUCE.

S. maritima Mill. Slapton sands, S. Devon, July 1916. This is
the holotrichous Thrift, with hairs on the interspaces of the calyx-
tube, and appears to be a southern species. I was unable to find a pleurotrichous form. (See Rep. 1915, p. 203).—G. C. Druce.

_Erythraea pulchella_ Druce. [241]. Facing sea on Freshwater Down, Wight, 10, Aug. 29, 1912, and [242] sandy hollow near sea, Albecq, Guernsey, Aug. 16, 1912. These are the plants alluded to in Syme E.B. and Townsend Fl. Hants. The suggestion made in the latter that the condition is occasioned by the plants being constantly browsed certainly cannot apply to the Albecq plants. Mr Marquand in Fl. Guernsey says that the Albecq plant is probably var. Schwartzianna Wittr. It does correspond to the description given in Rouy Fl. de Fr. of _Erythraea ramosissima_ Pers., var. _γ_ pulchella Griseb., for which he gives Wittrock's name as a synonym.—W. C. Barton. “Yes, similar to my spms. from Grand Havre; they differ in the shorter, broader, and more obtuse ls. from the inland form subelongata. At the Grand Roques still more extreme plants occur. They seem worth a distinctive name.”—Druce. “Both _Erythraea pulchella_ Fr., var. typica Wittr., _f._ humilis Wittr.”—Wheeldon. “_Erythraea pulchella_ Fr., _sub-var._ pusilla Coss. & Germ.”—Bennett. “Yes, exactly the form which is so frequent on the sands of Swansea Bay.”—Riddelsdell.

_C. pulchellum_ Druce. In the slacks and on road-margins of the sand-dunes at Kidwelly, Carmarthen, and on Whiteford Point, Glamorgan, July 1916. This is not the var. subelongata (Wittr.), nor the same as Mr Barton’s plant, since it is condensed in growth and the ls. narrow to the rather acute apex.—G. C. Druce. “_Erythraea pulchella_ Fr., var. typica Wittr., _f._ communis.”—Wheeldon.

_Amsinckia lycopsioides_ Lindl. [4]. Rubbish heap, railway siding, Narborough quarries, Leics., 55a, June 16, 1916.—A. E. Wade. “Probably _A. intermedia_, as all the stamens are inserted at the throat, but as Dr Thellung remarks (Rep. 1914, 153), ‘the allied species are with difficulty distinguished.’”—Barton.

_Amsinckia_. [193]. Hay-field, Wells-next-the-Sea, 28, June 18, 1916.—F. Robinson. “This is _A. lycopsioides_; it differs from the preceding in having the stamens at or below the middle of the tube, sometimes even at the bottom. The throat, too, is microscopically bearded.”—Pearseall and Lumb. “_A. lycopsioides_, apparently.” Riddelsdell. “_A. lycopsioides_, stamens at bottom of tube and throat bearded.”—Barton.

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M. collina Hoffm. Wall, Wigginton, Oxon., May 19, 1916. The fruiting calyx was by no means ventricose when gathered. M. collina is far from invariable in the shape of the fruiting calyx, and I have spms. of M. versicolor with distinctly ventricose calyces. The two species tend to approach in this matter—H. J. Riddelsdell. “I agree.”—Druce.


Euphrasia borealis Hayne. Meadows in Upper Langdale, Westmorland, 69a, June 27, 1916. Corolla about 8 mm. long, lobes of ls. obtuse. It seems to replace E. nemorosa in the upland districts to some extent, and may be derived from it; but it has more obtuse If.-segments and slightly larger flowers.—J. A. Weldon. “Probably E. borealis, but very lax and weak for that species.”—Bucknall. “Yes, borealis, but rather small and slender. In Derbyshire it grows much larger and stouter. Borealis is certainly in general an upland plant, and of course it may have been derived from nemorosa, but it is very distinct. Wettstein did not regard it as so derived; his views on Euphrasias, however, are very far from being binding, and one may often differ from him. I hesitate, however, to accept Mr Weldon’s suggestion of a very close relationship to nemorosa. It may be worth noting that I have borealis from Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Pembroke, Dorset, and Cornwall—all south of the area for borealis indicated in Wettstein’s map.”—Drabble. “I believe this to be E. borealis Townsend.”—Pugsley.
"E. curta" Wettst. Whitmoor Common, Surrey, Aug. 1916.—J. Comber. "One sheet, E. gracilis Fr. Another sheet not E. curta; some of the spms. are E. gracilis, but others are like E. nemorosa in habit and may be the hybrid E. gracilis x nemorosa, if the two species grow together. The small ls. and flrs. are those of E. gracilis."—Bucknall. "In reply to our query Mr Comber says, 'I did not see any other Euphrasia within some distance, but I believe nemorosa grows elsewhere on the common. These spms. were all remarkable to me for the deep reddish-violet colour of the flrs.' We suggest, therefore, that these are all one species, and further, that few, if any, are healthy. Entire and bursting spore-cases of a mildew are present, and if examined without a microscope may easily be mistaken for glands. Some of them can be seen attached by many filaments. No blame attaches to Mr Comber for this condition."—Pearshall and Lumb.

"E. gracilis" Fr. [227]. Marshy heath, Foulden, 28, Sept. 2, 1916.—F. Robinson. "E. Kernerii Wettst."—Pearshall and Lumb. "Not gracilis, flowers too large; can it be drawn out Kernerii?"—Druce. "Not E. gracilis, the flowers being much too large for that species. I regard it as a form of E. Kernerii Wettst., but the habit is much more lax than in Wettstein's figure, Mon. t. ix. f. 10, or in any other British specimens that I have seen. Wettstein, however, states that E. Kernerii attains a height of 40 cm., and in other respects the plants accord with his description."—Bucknall. "My spms. have lengthening corolla-tube and seem to be up-drawn Kernerii with rather small flrs. This form is not uncommon in Derbyshire and seems to pass gradually into the more typical plant."—Drabble.


× Euphrasia Rechingeri Wett. (= E. Kernerii × Rostkoviana, Wett. Mon. p. 289). In boggy ground in a valley, and in thick spongy turf on Mendip, near Rowberrow, N. Somerset, Sep. 8, 1916, accompanied by rather dwarf forms of the parents and of E. nemorosa. Normal plants of the latter and of E. borealis occur in drier situations in the neighbourhood. Mr Townsend considered this to be × Levieri Wett. (= E. curta × Rostkoviana), but, as E. curta has not yet been seen in this locality, and as all the characters of the hybrid may be traced to E. Kernerii and E. Rostkoviana, I am bound to conclude that these are the parents. Wettstein's description is as follows:—"It differs from E. Kernerii in the leaves, bracts and calyces being sparingly clothed with rather short glandular hairs; from E. Rostkoviana by the glandular hairs covering the leaves and calyces being shorter and much less numerous." The Mendip plant, however, does not
entirely correspond with this description, as the glandular hairs, numerous in some specimens and few or none in others, are almost always fairly long. The form of *E. Kerneri* which grows in this valley is, for the most part, weak and slender, and often excessively branched, doubtless on account of the humid situation, and this character is reproduced in the hybrid. The leaves and bracts are small, resembling in form those of *E. Rostkoviana* rather than *E. Kerneri*, and are always clothed with short bristly hairs as in that species. The flowers are very conspicuous, easily falling when gathered, and the corolla-tube lengthens after the flowering. I have selected the specimens to show glandular and eglandular plants on each sheet.—C. Bucknall. “These may possibly be hybrids between *Kerneri* and *Rostkoviana*, but I am inclined to think that they are merely forms of *Rostkoviana*, and so I should have named them had I had no information as to their associates. They agree very closely with spms. of *Rostkoviana* from Cwm Idwal collected by Mr Goode. They also agree with plants collected by me from Helvellyn and Grisedale, and from Cathole, Derbyshire, where they were not associated with *Kerneri*. My plants also vary in the denseness of the glandular hairs.”—Drabble. “Dr Williams (Prod. 6, 301) points out that *Rostk.* may be ‘almost completely destitute of glandr. hairs.’” —Pearsall and Lumb.

*E. campestris* Jord. In company with *E. nemorosa* on grassy sides of roads and lanes, and in rough pasture lands on the limestone ridge extending fr. Failand nr. Bristol, to Cadbury Camp nr. Clevedon, N. Somerset, a distance of 4 mls. Very similar to *E. nemorosa*, fr. which it can scarcely be distinguished except by the presence of short, straight glandr. hairs on the bracts and calyces, like those of *E. brevipila*. From that species, however, it differs considerably in habit and also in the stem being more often branched above and below the middle, the branches being more spreading—“subarcuato-patulis” Jord.—generally more numerous, and often compound, altho’ simple forms occur. The bracts are smaller and more narrowly ovate, with more slender, and more acute teeth; the spike is more slender and less compact. The Somerset plant agreeing with Jordan’s description in these particulars, I feel justified in referring it to *E. campestris*, altho’ its striking resemblance to *E. nemorosa* suggests that it might be only a hitherto undescribed glandular form of that sp. Dr Drabble has kindly sent me Derbyshire spms. wh. differ in some respects fr. the Somerset plant, and are not so much like *E. nemorosa*. These are probably nearer to Jordan’s plant, of which I have not had the opportunity of seeing authentic spms. Plants distributed by continental collectors as *E. campestris* range from eglandular forms allied to *E. nemorosa* to others with long flexuous glandr. hairs and large corollas indistinguishable from *E. Rostkoviana*. Wettstein, having at the time little acquaintance with *E. campestris*,
placed it next to the latter in the Grandiflora; in my opinion it has little in common with that species, and, with regard to the lengthening of the corolla-tube, it should be noted that Jordan's description is "corollae tubo calycem fere superante," which may well apply to many species in the Parviflora. Fine, characteristic plants of the present form have been gathered at Oystermouth, nr. Mumble's Hd., Glamorgan.—C. Bucknall. "The spms. sent to me do not show any lengthening of the corolla, and I should name them without hesitation E. brevipila. I have collected E. campestris in many places in Derbyshire, and am very familiar with the plant. I agree with Mr Bucknall in thinking that campestris has but little in common with Rostkoviana. It is more nearly allied to Kerneri, but possesses short glandular hairs."—Drabble. "We have examined many spms. of Mr Bucknall’s plant and also numerous authenticated spms. of E. brevipila. We find that all bear glands on the stem and branches—in some instances only near the base of the stem."—Pearsall and Lumb.


Bartsia Odontites Huds., var. serotina (Bert.), forma divergens (Jord.). [236]. Roadside, Calbourne, Wight, 10, Sept. 15, 1916. This plant with wide-spreading branches occurs on the chalk down between Carisbrooke and Calbourne, and was far more abundant than any other form near Calbourne station. In many of the specimens the lower branches spread at right angles to the stem. I doubt whether divergens Jordan can be put outside serotina; but the species is treated unsatisfactorily in the books and needs further study, especially as to distribution of forms.—W. C. Barton. "Yes, under O. divergens Jord."—Druce.

Rhinanthus major Ehrh. Near Easthaven, Forfar, in Syme's locality where it is still abundant, Aug. 1916. Babington records apterus from Forfarshire, but Boswell Syme was able to find only this plant which, as he says, has seeds conspicuously winged. As the mature seed is twice as broad as its wing, it must go to stenopterus. The flowers of this should be compared with those of the Somerset spms. With it grew a very narrow-leaved form.—G. C. Druce. "Yes, seeds with a narrow wing—var. stenopterus Fr."—Marshall. "This is the Alectorolophus apterus of Ostenfeld, who gives R. major, vars. apterus and stenopterus of Fries as synonyms. If the seeds are examined it will be found that the younger ones are margined, whilst the mature ones are entirely wingless, which explains the position Ostenfeld holds as regards this species."—Salmon.

Utricularia major Sch. = U. neglecta Leh. Derwent Water, Cumberland, Aug. 9, 1916. In great profusion among the reeds at the
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N. end of the lake. Diligent search during a week failed to discover a flower.—W. H. PeArsAll. “I hesitate to make a N.C.R. on flowerless examples, though the probability that it is major is great.”—DrUce.

**Mentha rotundifolia** Huds. Roadside, in lane near Melbourne, Derby, Aug. 20, 1916.—A. B. JackSon and F. E. RoutH. “Is not this var. rugosa WirTg. (*Fl. Rhein Pr.* 353, 1857)?”—DrUce. “So I should name it.”—SaLmoN.

**M. alopecuroides** Hull. Churchyard, Wigginton, Oxon., Sept 1916. I do not know if it is already recorded for the county, though Mr Druce tells me it has been found at Oxford. Of course, it is not native here.—H. J. RiddelsDeLL. “Yes, an alien; also found near Oxford this year by Mr Gambier-Parry.”—DrUce. “Yes, mine is a beautiful example.”—SaLmoN.

**M. sativa** L., var. paludosâ (Sole). Very local round small creek or inlet of the Rea Brook, a tributary of the Severn, Meole Brace, Salop, Aug. 17, 1916. It does not exactly agree with any authenticated spms. I possess of the var. paludosâ (Sole), and I should be grateful for further opinions. When alive, the purple tinge of stem and leaves is very apparent and remarkable. It is extremely local in this habitat.—J. C. MelVill. “This interesting and remarkable mint deserves further study in a fresh condition; scent is valuable in determining these forms. I do not think it can come under either gentilis or rubra, as, amongst other points, the pedicel-clothing is against this. Although much more glabrous than any state of sativa (*aquatica x arvensis*) I have hitherto seen, I really think it must be placed under this—not var. paludosâ, which has the upper whorls collected into a spike, but rather, I should say, subglabra Baker, of which, unfortunately, I possess no authentic example.”—SaLmoN. “Does not agree with Sole’s figure or description of paludosâ; nor does it match his authenticated type spm.: it is nearest the subglabra of Baker.”—DrUce.

**M. sativa** L., var. rivalis Wats. [10]. Thornton reservoir, Leics., 55, Aug. 12, 1916.—A. E. WaDe. “One plant is under *M. verticillata* L., a rivalis (Wats.) The second near arvensis.”—DrUce. “This seems to me under arvensis rather than sativa.”—SaLmoN.


Satureja grandiflora Sch. Apesdown copse, I. of Wight, Aug. 15, 1916.—W. C. Barton. “This plant, the Calamintha sylvatica Bromf. and the Clinop. grandiflorum Kunz ne pro parte—which is S. grandiflora Sch. in my List, is according to M. Briquet, Host’s Calamintha menthifolia = Satureia menthifolia (Host). Mr Lacaita points out that the plant which in Eng. was formerly called C. menthifolia is really Satureia adscendens (Jord.) = S. Calamintha Scheele.”—DrucE.


Salvia Marquandii Druce. Origin, Vazon Bay, Guernsey, Aug. 1912.—Cultivated at Epsom, 1915-16.—W. C. Barton. “Syme named this clandestina; he was by no means a splitter; he used sub-species, yet gave this the higher grade. Obviously it was not clandestina, it could not be matched in the Natl. Hbm., and no published description fitted it. It is gratifying to see that cult. has not altered its characteristic features—longer, paler corollas, leaf texture, and paucity of glandular hairs. The shape of the leaves is an untrustworthy character, but these spms. show that they have become broader and therefore further removed from the description of Bentham’s S. Verbenaca, var. oblongifolia. Mr Hunnybun grew Marquandii for some years and had hundreds of seedlings. He says ‘Both the original and the offsprings keep their characters absolutely. It is one of the not very many critical plants about which I feel quite happy, as there is no necessity to call ± to the rescue. When one grows critical plants and is asked the result, often one has to say ‘It is all right, but——’. ”—DrucE.


P. media L., var. lanceolatiformis Druce. Littlemore, Oxon., July 1916. These robust plants suggest a cross between P. media and P. major L., with which they grew, but I failed to see evidence in the inflorescence to support the view. See Rep. 1912, 173; 1915, 207. Miss Cardew and Mr E. G. Baker say var. longifolia Meyer.—G. C. Druce.

P. major L., f. or var. Gravel drive, Wigginton, Oxon., Aug. 20, 1916. Not merely a ‘reduced’ form, the fruiting spike is broader than usual, owing to the additional spread of the fruits. Whether that, like the reduction in size, is a character due to situation, I do not know.—H. J. Riddelsdell. “P. nana Tratt. Arch. t. 23.”—E. G. Baker and R. M. Cardew.


C. polyspermum L., var. cymosum Moq. Waste ground, Yiewsley, Middlesex, 26, Aug. 1916.—Alfred Webster.

Atriplex hastata L. ? x Babingtoni Woods. [201]. On sand in Brading Harbour, Wight, Sept. 8, 1916. All these specimens were taken from one plant five feet in diameter. (In Fl. Hants is mentioned a plant of Babingtoni Woods, 21 feet in circumference.) The Babingtoni influence is not so apparent as the hastata, but I have seen no hastata like this. The above parentage was suggested by Mr Wilmott. Both parents were present.—W. C. Barton. “The very small fruit perianths are rather against A. Babingtoni, and there seems nothing to suggest hybridity beyond the luxuriance of the plant, which may be due to ‘good feeding,’ to which these plants respond so readily. Is it not ordinary A. deltoides Bab.?”—WheIdon.

A. hastata L., var. genuina Godron, forma salina Moss and Wilmott. [213]. On mud in disused salt pans, Newtown, Wight, Sept. 7, 1916. Closely prostrate; leaves thick and fleshy; plant often turning red, = A. deltoides, var. salina Bab. I understand that seedlings from prostrate plants like these carefully self-fertilised came up in Mr Wilmott’s garden undistinguishable from upright hastata.—W. C. Barton.

A. Babingtoni Woods. [202]. On shingle at Brading Harbour, Wight, Sept. 8, 1916. All from one plant. The inflorescence,
hardened yellowish fruit and rhomboid bracteoles put this to *Babingtoni*, as against the green fruit, bracteoles ovate triangular with base campanulate and inflorescence leafy to the end, of *virescens*. I have specimens from Brading which match closely Mr Beeby's plant in *Herb. Brit. Museum* certified as *virescens* by Lange himself. But though extreme plants of what Mr Wilmott in *Camb. Brit. Flora* groups under *A. glabriuscula* Edm. can be put with certainty to var. *Babingtoni* or var. *virescens*, I have found no specimen of either variety which does not bear some fruits tending in the direction of the other. I should be glad if any member would send me a series of specimens showing the complete range of *Atriplex* in any locality. To be of use for critical study it is essential that specimens should bear ripe fruit.—W. C. Barton. “The older name for *A. Babingtoni* is *A. glabriuscula* Edmst., var. *Babingtoni*, in *Rep. B. E. C. 117, 1911.*” —Druce.


*Polygonum aviculare* L. On sand, Brading Harbour, I. of Wight, Aug. 8, 1916. One plant over 3 ft. diam.; root 1 cm. diam. just below ground level.—W. C. Barton.


*Euphorbia stricta* L. A casual, Ledbury, Hereford, 36, July 20, 1916.—S. H. Bickham.

*E. Esula* L. Marcham, Berks., July 1916.—G. C. Druse.

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Mercurialis perennis L. [192]. Arthog woods, Merioneth, 48, June 12, 1915. I think only luxuriant type; on some specimens the leaves were very broad, 60 x 40 mm. The suggestion that the plant with ovate leaves is a sex form cannot hold, in view of the fact that here both male and female had leaves of the same shape.—W. C. Barton. "Seems a step toward Mitten's plant (from Hurstpierpoint) which he considered var. ovata (Hoppe and Steud.), but it is not so short-petioled. Dr Stapf tells me that he considers Mitten's plant not the true ovata."—Salmon.


S. aurita L. [1102]. Tiptree Heath, N. Essex, 19; flrs. May 14, ls. Aug. 13, 1916.—G. C. Brown. "Is there not cinerea here?"—Druce. "Foliage just intermediate between S. aurita and S. cinerea; catkins much nearer S. aurita, but there is often a short style visible. S. aurita x cinerea, I believe."—Marshall. "Leaves show little trace of S. aurita, but are much nearer S. cinerea (oleifolia). The catkins, on the other hand, might pass for those of S. aurita but for the presence in many of a few very short styles. It matches authenticated spms. we have of S. cinerea x aurita, and to this we refer it."—Pearsall and Lumb.


Helleborine palustris Schrank, var. ericetorum (A. & G.) Druce in Rep. B.E.C. 32, 1911. Near Llanmadoc, Glamorgan, 41, July 1916. If the trivial longifolia precedes palustris, this is H. longifolia var. ericetorum (A. & G.), l.c. As a variety it has no very distinctive marks except such as situation might account for; the analogous conditions of Liparis and Habenaria viridis may warrant its right to that grade.—G. C. DRUCE.

H. violacea Druce. Wood near Merrow, Surrey, Aug. 1916.—J. COMBER. “Yes, correctly H: purpurata (Sm.) Druce.”—DRUCE.

Orobus purpurea Huds. Nr. Wye, Kent, May 1916.—G. C. DRUCE.

O. ustulata L. Nr. Leyburn, Yoredale, W. Yorks., June 11, 1916.—C. WATERFALL.

O. latifolia L., forma. Watermeads, Easton, N. of Winchester, N. Hants., June 1916. Rev. E. S. Marshall considers these have unusually long and narrow ls. for the spotted-leaf form.—J. COMBER. “This is what has passed for the Linnean plant in England. I have seen O. praetermissa in this locality and am not sure whether offsprings of it with agg. O. maculata might not give similar plants. Diligent search might throw more light on the matter.”—DRUCE.

O. praetermissa Druce. Naunton 7 Springs, R. Windrush, 33, June 22, 1916. Found hybridising with O. maculata. I have the same species from Sevenhampton Bog. My herbarium records it also from Glamorgan and Brecon.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

O. praetermissa Druce. Kidwelly, Carmarthen, July 1916. Growing in marshes near the sea. In Devon it grew in marshes and also in meadow land near Hartland in the Park of our member Lady Stuckley; about the seat of Earl Fortescue at Castle Hill it occurred in several places and was remarkably constant. As O. maculata was not near, no hybrids were noticed. When O. maculata or O. Fuchsii grows with it, hybrids are found which in past times I should have called O. latifolia. Also from Castle Hill, Devon, May 1916.—G. C. DRUCE.

O. praetermissa Druce. Watermeads, Easton, N. of Winchester, N. Hants, June 1916.—J. COMBER. “Yes, I have seen it there.”—DRUCE.

O. incarnata L., vera. Yarnton, Oxon., June 1916. This is the plant with pale dull rose-coloured narrow frs., the sides of the labellum strongly reflexed, the lip oblong and feebly cut into three
segments, the ls. unspotted, clear green, narrowed from a broad base to a more or less hooded tip, and stem hollow. It is a comparatively rare plant. Its northern analogue—which may prove distinct—has a broader lip, darker tints, sometimes bright red or reddish-crimson or even crimson-purple, but always with brighter tints than in praetermissa, and with a narrower labellum.—G. C. Druce.

\[\text{O. Fuchsii Druce. [1090]. Ditch, Wakes Colne, N. Essex, June 8, 1916. The prevailing form in N. Essex in meadows and open places.—G. C. Brown. “Suggests to me O. latifolia \times maculata.”—Travis. “The fact we want to ascertain is whether these intermediates are hybrids or are due to soil characters. Fuchsii is the plant of basic soils. These are quite typical.”—Druce.}\]

\[\text{O. Fuchsii Druce. Tackley, Oxon., June 1916. This shows the ordinary woodland form, having lilac flowers with strong dark-purple markings, the labellum deeply cut into three segments, the middle one longer than the lateral and the lateral not greatly broader or larger than the middle one. It has a great range of variation in the markings of the flower. The bracts, too, vary; they may be as long as the flowers or much overtop them. The stem is solid; the ls. more or less strongly blotched or marked with purplish-brown rings.—G. C. Druce.}\]


\[\text{Crocus vernus All. Inkpen, Berks., April 1916. It is Crocus sativus, var. vernus L.—G. C. Druce.}\]


\[\text{Polygonatum multijlorum All. Young shoots and leaves. Ashmansworth copse, N. Hants., Apr. 25, 1916.—W. C. Barton.}\]

\[\text{P. officinale All. Grasswood, Grassington, 64, June 2, 1916. Great Scar Limestone at 700 ft. Occurs in several neighbouring places.—J. Cryer.}\]

\[\text{Allium Scorodoprasum L. Loch Fithie, Forfar, Aug. 1916.—G. C. Druce.}\]

\[\text{Maianthemum bifolium Schmidt. Origin, Kirkliston, Linlithgow. Cult. Shipley, June 14, 1916.—J. Cryer. “I have never heard of the occurrence of the May lily as a wild plant in Scotland, and it would be interesting to have details of its habitat at Kirkliston. A}\]
detailed account of the English localities will be found in *J. B.* 1913, pp. 203, 257, 307.”—Jackson.

*Fritillaria Meleagris* L. Damp meadow, bend of R. Soar near Thurcaston, Leicester, Apr. 29, 1916.—R. S. Creed. “It is bracketted in *Top. Bot.* for 55, but needlessly; 32 may also be added, from Nene meadows and Welton.”—Druck.

*F. Meleagris* L. Near river, Oaksey, N. Wilts. Coll. the Postmistress of Oaksey; comm. C. Waterfall.

*Juncus tenuis* Willd. Nr. Llanberis, Carnarvon, Aug. 1916. Coll. Miss Cobbe.—G. C. Druc. “Very unlike the *tenuis* of our Reigate Heath, and must, I believe, be placed under var. *laxiflorus* Fiekw.”—Salmon. “Seems quite typical and a fine specimen.”—Adamson. “This sp. differs in size, etc., very greatly. Miss Cobbe's spms. represent a diffuse-panicle form. Evidently there are two forms in Carnarvonshire, as these are much more diffuse in the panicle than others from ‘near Portmadoc, Carnarvon, 1880,' gathered in the same month (Aug.)”—Bennett.

*J. costanus* Sm. Ben Laoigh, M. Perth, 88, Aug. 1916. In great abundance and luxuriance this year. Evidently it varies in quantity. In Balfour's *Excursions* it is related that in 1849 they were unable to see it in Glasmaol where it abounded in 1847.—G. C. Druc.

*Juncoides compestre* Morong, var. *congestum* (Syme). Sandhills, Freshfield, S. Lancs., 59, April 30, 1916.—W. G. Travis. “Yes.”—Druc. “I do not think this will pass. Syme says (*E.B.* ed. iii.) ‘spikes all subsessile,’ but one of my spms. has them distinctly stalked. I do not in any case consider Syme’s *congestum* more than a forma, or at most a sub-variety. It certainly has nothing to do with *Luzula compestris*, var. *congesta* Buchenau (*Monog. Junc.* 162, 1890), figured in *Engler. Pflanzenr.* iv. 36, 91, f. 54, 1906. This is a most distinct plant. The present spms. I should call stunted but typical.”—Adamson.

*Lemna trisulca* L. Loch Fithie, Forfar, 90, July 1915. In Loch Fithie we have never seen the *Lemna* on the surface of the water. These spms. were dredged from the loch, submerged under three feet of water. Is this unusual?—R. & M. Corstorphine. “No doubt large quantities do sink in late autumn.”—Bennett. “Have dredged it repeatedly from 8-12 feet, adhering to *Potamogeton*—July.”—Pearsall.

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*Potamogeton lucens* L., var. *acuminatus* Schum. R. Nene, Thrapsone, 32, Aug. 24, 1916.—G. Chester. “Some of the specimens support Mr Bennett's contention that this is a state rather than a variety.”—Eds. “The latest writer on *Potamogeton* corroborates Mr Fryer's opinion that this is only a state or form.”—Bennett.


*C. riparia x vesicaria*. Nr. Wytham, Berks., July 1916. Not quite the same plant as *C. esomadensis* from Grendon, Bucks., but doubtless of the above parentage, growing with both parents and merging into one or the other. These represent the intermediate stage. See Rep. 1915, 216.—G. C. Druce. “According to some, *riparia x vesicaria* is *C. riparia* L., sub-sp. *gracilicrus* Harms. There is not the slightest difficulty in separating Mr Druce's plant from *vesicaria*.”—Bennett.

*C. acutiformis* Ehrh. and var. *Kochiana* (DC.), from a marsh rich in Carices, near Fairwater, Cardiff, May 23, 1912.—H. J. Riddelsdell. “Yes, type.”—Druce.


C. atrata L. Caenlochan, 90, Aug. 20, 1916.—R. & M. Constorphine.—“Yes, it was in very fine condition there.”—Druce.


C. gracilis Curt. With C. acutiformis, vesicaria, riparia, disticha, inflata, and others in a marsh, Fairwater, 41, May 23, 1912. Some of the spp. have long points to the glumes (’var. proliska Fr.)—H. J. Riddelsdell. “Yes, fairly typical.”—Bennett.


C. dioica L. [176]. Carbrooke Fen, 28, July 6, 1915.—F. ROBINSON. "Mine were mixed spms., one being C. dioica L., the others Scirpus paucijlorus Lightf."—DRUCE. "S. paucijlorus."—BENNETT. "Most of this gathering was S. paucijlorus."—PEARSALL and LUMB.

Panicum capillare L. Waste-tip, Eastville, Bristol, October 1916. A common weed of cultivation in U.S.A., occurs rarely on waste ground in Europe.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes, alien from N. America."—DRUCE.


Panicum glauca Beav. [1]. Garden weed, Leicester, 55a, Sept. 1915.—A. E. WADE. "Yes, P. glauca L., now Setaria glauca Beav."—DRUCE.

Alopecurus bulbosus Gouan. Damp meadow near Lavant sluice, Appledram, Chichester, June 7, 1916.—R. J. BURDON. "Yes, Prebend. Burdon showed it me there, growing in great quantities."—DRUCE.

A. bulbosus Gouan. Chichester, W. Sussex, May 1916.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes—recorded from this locality by Arnold (Sussex Flora, 1887)."—SALMON.

A. aequalis Sobol. [208]. Margins of Scoulton Mere, 28, July 22, 1916.—F. ROBINSON. "Yes."—DRUCE, SALMON.

Phleum pratense L., var. nodosum L. Fields near Cranford, 32, July 25, 1916. Rare in Northants.—G. CHESTER. "Yes, more robust than usual. Mr Chester says the associated F. bromoides and Agrostis alba were also striking and robust. P. pratense, var. nodosum L. Teste Dr Thellung."—DRUCE.

P. alpinum L. Feula Burn, Clova, 90, Aug. 5, 1916.—R. & M. CORSTORPHINE.

P. alpinum L. Caenlochan, Forfar, 90, Aug. 1916.—G. C. DRUCE.

Agrostis tenuis Sibth., var. aristata Druce. [1703]. Ham, Surrey, July 30, 1916.—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes, but more stoloniferous than usual."—DRUCE. "Ligules truncate, awns long, for tenuis; is it a hybrid?"—BENNETT.

Polypogon —— Garden, Haymesgarth, Cleeve Hill, near Cheltenham, June 1916. It comes near a Maltese plant I received
in 1875 from Mr J. F. Duthie. It sprang up on gravel paths this summer. The gravel came from near Worcester seven years ago, but the plant was not detected till this year.—C. Bailey.

*Gastridium lendigerum* Gaud. West Chiltington, Sussex, Aug. 20, 1916.—*Alfred Webster.* "Yes, correctly *G. ventricosum* (Gouan) Sch. & Th."—Druce.

*Apera interrupta* Beauv. [201]. Thrextton, 28, July 6, 1916.—*F. Robinson.* "Yes, excellent spms."—Druce.

*Ammophila baltica* Link. [196]. Sea-wall, Wells-next-Sea, 28, June 17, 1916.—*F. Robinson.* "No, this is a condition of *Agrostis alba* with hypertrophied glumes. Even more pronounced than the one I described in *Rep. B.E.C.* 508, 1913, from Aldeburgh."—Druse. "Not as named, but an abnormal state of *Agrostis alba* with the glumes hypertrophied owing to the attacks of a *Tyleuchus* (eel worm) producing a galled condition. Stanton (*British Plant Galls* 1912, p. 112) mentions *Tyleuchus agrostidis* Steinb. which attacks various grasses of the genus *Agrostis*, causing the ovary to become elongated and tinted violet and the glumes hypertrophied."—Jackson.


*A. praecox* L. Upland moors (1100 ft.), E. Witton Fell, Yoredale, W. Yorks., June 12, 1916.—*C. Waterfall.*


*Cynosurus echinatus* L. Alien, in plenty, South Inch, Perth, June 1916. Seed probably derived from fodder supplied to horses of A.S. Corps, encamped here in 1915.—*W. Barclay.*

*Molinia caerulea* Moench. [248]. Open common, Llandrindod Wells, Radnor, 43, Aug. 17, 1916. Among the hundreds on the common, only one clump with wide-spreading panicle; at a distance it looked like elongated *Poa trivialis*. Have other members observed a similar state? Unfortunately the peculiarity is much less evident in the dried spms.—*W. C. Barton.* "Spreading panicle not evident in my example—most of the branches now appressed to the rachis, so the peculiarity is perhaps temporary, and—as the anthers are just protruded—due to anthesis and sunshine."—Weldon. "The gathering, as a whole, supported Mr Barton’s note. We have repeatedly seen similar states on a hot dry day."—Pearsall and Lumb. "I put it under var. *major* Roth."—Druse. "Var. robustior* Prahl."—Bennett.
M. caerulea Moench, var. obtusa Hackel? [228]. Foulden, 28, Sept. 2, 1916.—F. Robinson. “This has obtuse glumes—the main characteristic; the curiously interrupted growth is not essential.”—Druce.

Poa nemoralis L., var. [203]. Thrextton, 28, July 6, 1916.—F. Robinson.


P. alpina L. This Poa with reddish-purple panicle is very abundant on Caenlochan, 30, Aug. 20, 1916.—R. & M. CORSTORPHINE.


G. Borreri Bab. Chichester Harbour, W. Sussex, July 1916. This I strongly suspect to be a hybrid, but experiments are needed to solve the problem. It is very plastic and differs enormously according to the condition of the soil, gravel, or clay, in which it grows. If put in a distinct genus from Glyceria, as is done by Hackel (who calls it Atropis), the older name is (J.B. 108, 1916) Puccianella Borreri (Bab.), with which, however, P. permixa Parl. Fl. It. 1. 370, is said to be synonymous by Rouy. If so, Parlatore’s trivial is the older; but a question arises as to the validity of either generic name over Glyceria.—G. C. Druce.


Festuca — ? [195]. Morcom, 28, June 17, 1916.—F. Robinson. “A mixed gathering, which includes any or all of the following: —F. ambiguca, F. bromoides, F. Myuros, F. rigida, and Avena
flavescens. In most tufts, at least two of these species are separably intermixed."—PEARSALL and LUMB. "We agree with Editors."—DRUCE, BRITTON, RIDDELSDELL.

F. ambiguca Le Gall. [222]. Gravel pit, Mildenhall, W. Suffolk, June 12, 1916.—W. C. BARTON. "Yes."—DRUCE, SALMON.

Bromus erectus Huds. [1085]. Roadside, Kettlebarston, W. Suffolk, May 28, 1916.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes, but not normal."—DRUCE.

B. hordaeus L., var. leptostachys (Pers.). [1089]. Roadside, Langham, N. Essex, June 7, 1916.—G. C. BROWN. "This is var. glabrescens (Coss.) Druce, Fl. Berks."—DRUCE.

B. hordaeus L., var. compactus (Bréb.). Dry banks by the sea, Abraham's Bosom, near South Stack, Holyhead, Anglesea, June 1916. This has the panicle of var. Thominii (Bréb.), but differs in being more erect and in having the glumes hairy.—W. G. TRAVIS. "I call this B. hordaeus L., var. conglomeratus (Pers.). See Rep. 393, 1892."—DRUCE.

B. interruptus Druce. Great Wallingford, W. Suffolk, May 28, 1916.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes, rather poor, but it has the split glumes."—DRUCE.

B. interruptus Druce. [221]. Roadside, Mildenhall, W. Suffolk, June 12, 1916.—W. C. BARTON. "Yes."—DRUCE.

B. interruptus Druce. [186]. Rocklands, 28, abundant in sainfoin field, May 25, 1916.—F. ROBINSON. "Yes, quite good."—DRUCE.

B. interruptus Druce. Eynsham, Oxon., June 1916.—G. C. DRUCE. "No more B. interruptus is needed, unless from new vic­ counties."—PEARSALL and LUMB.

Agropyron repens Beauv., var. glaucum Doell. Hedgebank, Guildford, Surrey, July 1916.—J. COMBER. "Yes."—DRUCE. "Differs from glaucum by ls. not being involute and pungent at the end. Probably a short-gummed f. of var. aristatum Doell."—BENNETT.

Hordeum sylvaticum Huds. (= Elymus europaeus L.). Brampton Ash Woods, 32, July 20, 1916. Rare in Northants.—G. CHESTER. "Yes, a very rare plant in Northants—Elymus europaeus L.—if retained in Hordeum it is H. europaeum All."—DRUCE.

Equisetum arvense x limosum. [4378]. Near Dulverton, S. Somerset, June 3, 1916.—E. S. MARSHALL.
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E. limosum L., var. polystachyum Lejeune. Wareham, Dorset, June 1916. Necessarily this belongs to the var. fluviatile.—G. C. Druce.


E. palustre L., var. polystachyum Weigel. Swamp near Shamley Green, Surrey, June 1916. This (so-called) variety grew here in great quantity apparently to the exclusion of the type. All plants appeared to have borne a central spike, withered by the time I found them. The aberration did not seem to be due to any injury.—J. Comber.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris L., variety? From the crevices in the limestone pavement near Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare, July 1907. The pinnae in this variety are much larger than those of the common Continental form.—G. C. Druce.

Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum L., var. acutum (Bory). Killarney, Kerry, Aug. 1911. Not an extreme form but nearer to acutum than to Adiantum-nigrum. These are from a root I brought from Killarney, and are grown in a glass-house on which the sun does not shine, so that the segments are not quite so narrow as when I found it on a sun-bathed rock-face.—G. C. Druce. “I am doubtful whether this is the true acutum Bory, as, although the points of pinnae and fronds are very acute, the pinnae are less so, and have not the linear segments of the true 'French fern.' The frond seems to correspond to Moore’s Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum, v. intermediurn. I have found similar plants in Devon.”—Stansfield.

Athyrium alpestre Milde, var. obtusatum Syme. [4273, 4274]. Coire nan Gall, N. of Loch Laggan, W. Inverness, 97, July 14, and Aug. 7, 1916. I thought these might be A. flexile Syme; but they do not agree at all with the spms. in the Boswell Herbm., though the stipe is usually short for A. alpestre. The blunt pinnae seem to favour var. obtusatum.—E. S. Marshall. “Yes.”—Stansfield.


Cystopteris fragilis Bernh. Within 5 m. of Stow-on-Wold, 33, May 24 and June 22, 1916. Not a new county record. This fern was known in E. Glos. many years ago, but it has disappeared from