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

### REPORT FOR 1922

OF THE

## BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB (CONVENIENTLY ABBREVIATED REP. B.E.C.)

BY THE

EDITOR AND DISTRIBUTOR,

L. V. LESTER-GARLAND, M.A., F.L.S.

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(VOL. VI. PART VI.)

Victoria Regina



Floreat flora

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Printed by T. Buncle & Co., Arbroath.

May 1923.

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

VOL. VI. 1920-1922.

### Bistributors and Editors of Reports, as under:

1920.	1921, Sept.	THE SECRETARY.	Part i. —10/
1920.	1921, Sept.	G. C. Brown.	Part ii 5/
1921.	1922, Sept.	THE SECRETARY.	Part iii.—10/
1921.	1922, Sept.	Dr E. N. Thomas, Miss Vachell, and A. E. Wade.	Part iv.— 5/
1922.	1923, May.	THE SECRETARY.	Part v.—10/
1922.	1923, May.	L. V. LESTER-GARLAND, M.A., F.L.S.	Part vi. — 4/

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#### REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1922.

For the year 1922 contributions were received from 31 members of the Club. The number of sheets sent in was 4903, representing 393 different gatherings. The numbers contributed by individual members ranged from 11 to 931, the Secretary being responsible for by far the largest parcel. The names of several well-known contributors are absent from the list and on the other hand we have to welcome the accession of two new ones.

Most of the material was satisfactory, and some of the specimens were models of all that dried plants ought to be; but there was a small proportion that was worthless, consisting either of mere scraps or of material so carelessly prepared as to give no idea of the species. Bad material is worse than useless, especially in the case of critical plants: it is a source of error and confusion. It is, in my opinion, a mistake that such shall be preserved, either in public or in private herbaria. Like many other Distributors. I feel it incumbent upon me to call the attention of all Members once more to the excellent Rules of the Club. In particular, it is practically useless to send in a very small number of sheets of a species. This year, in many cases, there were only three. Unless there was some special reason for their inclusion they have been omitted from the Report. Such small parcels are absorbed at once by the officers of the Club and Referees, and the plants never reach the ordinary. Members at all. They are only excusable to establish a new record in cases where no more material is available.

The thanks of the Club are due to Messrs W. Barclay, A. Bennett, C. E. Britton, J. Cryer, Dr E. Drabble, Dr G. C. Druce, Messrs J. Fraser, J. Groves, W. H. Pearsall, H. J. Riddelsdell, C. E. Salmon, and Col. Wolley-Dod for their kind notes upon critical plants. Very few comments were received from any but the recognised authorities; but it is worth considering whether the Club would not gain if more Members sent in notes to be dealt with by the Editor of the *Report* at his discretion. Some of them could hardly fail to be of sufficient interest to justify their being printed.

L. V. LESTER-GARLAND.

26 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W. 2.

### LIST OF PARCELS RECEIVED.

W. C. Barton,	• • •			• • •		376	
S. H. Bickham,	:			• • • •		25	
W. Biddiscombe,			• • •	• • • • •		86	
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J. W. White,						141	
Miss A. Wilkinson,						11	
A. Wilson,			•••			<b>5</b> 9	
,							

4903

Thalictrum minus L., var. Root from Ben Bulben, Sligo, July 1922.—G. C. Druce.

T. eu-minus, var. a maritimum E.B. Sandy banks on the seashore, Traeth Crugan, two miles S.-W. of Pwllheli, S. Carnarvonshire. Coll. C. Bailey, July 21, 1880; comm. G. C. Druce. (=T. dunense Dumort.)

Myosurus minimus L. Chertsey Mead, Surrey, June 22, 1922. Coll. C. A. Cook; comm. W. Biddiscombe. Also from Old Drove Road, Curry Rivel, Somerset, v.-c. 5, June 1922.—H. Downes.

Ranunculus repens L. Form with 8 petals. Bourne, Lines, August 25, 1922.—A. Webster.

R. acris L., var. pumilus Wahl. Shipham Bottom, Mendip, North Somerset, v.-c. 6, August 5, 1907. Coll. C. Bucknall. "By Rouy and Foucaud and by F. Townsend pumilus is placed under rectus; but while some examples resemble that variety, others favour tomophyllus in the shape of their leaves; and all are nearer to the latter in the densely hairy stem and petioles. . . . In long moist herbage this apparently passes into tomophyllus." Fl. Brist. It is possible, therefore, that our Mendip form is merely a state induced by local conditions. Dr Druce, in his List of British Plants, allots pumilus Wahl. solely to the Cairngorms. The Scotch plant (I have not seen it) is perhaps more stable than this from Somerset, determined by the late C. Bucknall.—Jas. W. White. "Not the var. pumilus Wahl., which is a high alpine plant from the Cairngorms, with the lower leaves recalling those of bulbosus."—G. C. Druce.

R. acris L., var. rectus Jord. Filton Meads, West Gloucester, v.-c. 34, June 28, 1907, and Axbridge, North Somerset, v.-c. 6, June 19, 1908, legit C. Bucknall. Very like Townsend's specimens from Haslemere, distributed in 1900. Compare Reichb. Ic. t. 17, f. 1406, where the leaves have very cuneate lobes narrow at the base and with acute teeth. The late Mr Bucknall accumulated a quantity of material (which now has to be dispersed) while we were attempting to classify the forms of this polymorphous species that grow around Bristol. To my mind this is too good for the dustbin, and so I have written labels from notes on the drying tickets and am offering a selection to the Club.—Jas. W. White.

R. bullosus L. Small sand-dune form. Hall Road dunes, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, May 30, 1922. Similar to the form sent from Formby in 1913. I cannot see how it differs from Mr Druce's var. dunensis, except that the pubescence is more dense and less spread-

ing.—J. A. Wheldon. "This differs from my var. dunensis, which is abundant on the sand-dunes about St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, in its smaller flowers and more deeply incised leaves. I am inclined to believe that the so-called R. Aleae of the Cambridge Flora was an accidental variation of my dunensis, in which the corm was obsolete. Out of the thousands I have since examined in Jersey, I never found a cormless plant, nor has Mr Attenborough."—Druce.

Eranthis hiemalis Salisb. Old chalk pit, South Pickenham, v.-c. 28, February 26, 1922.—F. Robinson.

Paeonia corallina Retz. Origin: Steep Holm Island; cult. Ledbury, May 22, 1922. In 1919 I distributed specimens which had been gathered from the wrong plant and were P. peregrina. I now send specimens gathered from the right plant, fide Mr J. W. White.—S. H. BICKHAM.

Capnoides claviculata Druce. Rocks in Festiniog Valley, Merioneth, v.-c. 48, September 13, 1922.—W. C. Barton.

Fumaria — [11]. Cultivated ground, Castlemorton, Worcs, v.-c. 37, September 5, 1922.—T. J. Wall. "A form of F. Boraei Jord. near var. gracilis Pugsley."—Pugsley.

Erophila serrata Jord.? [1937]. Field, Berechurch, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, April 2, 1922. Stem and silicules tinged with purple; leaves dull green; flowers 5 mm. diam.; silicules 6-7 mm.; about 22-27 seeds in each loculus; hairs 2- and 3-fid.—G. C. Brown.

E. majuscula Jord. [1938]. Sea-wall by R. Colne, Colchester, v.-c. 19, April 20, 1922. Stems slightly purplish, spreading; about 15-18 seeds in each loculus; hairs 2- and 3-fid. This would seem to be almost the typical E. majuscula Jord.—G. C. Brown. "Jordan's majuscula has flowers 6-7 mm. diam.; petals 3 times longer than the calyx; silicles 7 mm. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm. broad; leaves broad, ovate, acute, coarsely toothed, hairy, with the majority of the hairs 2-3-fid, etc. Mr Brown's plant is scarcely this."—Salmon.

Sisymbrium orientale L. [1947]. Waste ground, Hythe Quay. Colchester, v.-c. 19, May 18, 1922.—G. C. Brown. "Yes. The forma irioides Thell."—Thellung

- S. [altissimum L.]. Waste ground off Lealand Road, Chester, v.-c. 58, July 29, 1922.—C. WATERFALL. "This is S. orientale L."—Druce.
- S. Thalianum Gay.? alpine form or var. At 2000 ft. on Upper Silurian (Coniston Grit) rocks in a ravine on Cautley Crag, near

Sedbergh, July 12, 1922. I have secured seeds, and hope to see the result of garden cultivation next year.—A. Wilson. "An extraordinary form, which I refer to *Thalianum*, and from a locality 500 feet higher than that given in the *Student's Flora*. It is not the var. pusilla E. Petit, which has a simple stem: in this it is copiously branched. It is most desirable to cultivate it.—Druce. "Yes; Stenophragma Thalianum Celakovsky (Arabis Thaliana L. Sisymbrium Thalianum Gay). Willkomm (Prod. Fl. Hisp. iii., 804) says that it ascends to 8000 feet on the Sierra Nevada. Rouy says 'souvent presque naine.'"—Lester-Garland.

Erysimum cheiranthoides L. West Sedgemoor, Curry Rivel, Somerset, v.-c. 5, in abundance, August 1922.—H. Downes. Also from cultivated ground, N. Somerset, v.-c. 6, July 15, 1922.—Miss IDA M. ROPER.

E. repandum L. North Stoke, Oxon, June 1922.—G. C. DRUCE.

Brassica monensis Huds. On the sand-hills at the west end of the Green, Lytham, W. Lanes, July 25, 1908. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.

B. Cheiranthus Vill. St Ouen's Pond and West Mount, St Helier's, Jersey, June 2, 1922.—L. Cumming.

Diplotaxis muralis DC., var. Babingtonii Syme. By the sides of the railway between Freshfield and Ainsdale, near Southport, S.-W. Lancs, September 21, 1883. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. DRUCE.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris L., sub-sp. laevigata E. Almquist. [1946.]. Waste ground, Hythe Quay, Colchester, v.-c. 19, May 18, 1922.—G. C. Brown.

- C. Bursa-pastoris L., sub-sp. Druceana E. Almquist. [1944.]. Roadside, W. Mersea, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, May 14, 1922.—G. C. Brown.
- C. Bursa-pastoris L., sub-sp. gallica E. Almquist. (?) [1945.]. Waste ground, Hythe Quay, Colchester, v.-c. 19, May 10, 1922. Seems nearest to sub-sp. gallica, but the notch of capsule is deeper and the lobes more rounded than in any examples of the Club gatherings passed by him, or than his description (Rep. B.E.C. 204, 1920) would seem to allow."—G. C. Brown.

Lepidium ruderale L. (1.) Exmouth, Devon, by the Docks in great quantity, a recent introduction, [1520], July 31, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "Yes."—Druce. (2.) Waste ground at Ilminster,

Somerset, v.-c. 5, July 1922.—H. Downes. "Yes; not in *Top. Bot.* for v.-c. 5."—Druce. (3.) Waysides, Putney Hill, July 28, 1922.—H. E. Fox. "Yes."—Druce.

L. heterophyllum Benth., var. alatostylum Towns. Grouville Common, Jersey, June 7, 1922.—L. Cumming. "Yes; and a new variety for the Channel Islands."—Druce.

Thlaspi arvense L. Potato patch, Spurn Head, E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, September 9, 1921.—C. WATERFALL.

Teesdalia nudicaulis Br. Ambersham Common, Sussex, May 13, 1922.—R. J. Burdon.

Raphanus maritimus Sm. (1.) St Ouen's Pond, Jersey, June 2.—L. Cumming. (2.) Barna and Grattan Road, Co. Galway, Ireland, August 24 and October 20, 1922.—D. J. Evans.

Reseda alba L. Waste ground, Barry, v.-c. 41, July 1922. This plant is quite at home in its Barry habitat. There were a couple of hundred plants, all seeding abundantly, more than holding their own.—R. L. SMITH. "Yes."—DRUCE.

Viola Riviniana Reichb., var. diversa Greg. Highwood, Patchway, W. Gloster, v.-c. 34, May 2 and June 23, 1922.—Miss Ida M. Roper.

V. tricolor L., var. Lloydii (Jord.), fide W. G. Travis, who saw all these specimens on October 27, 1922. [2111.]. Border of an oat field, Bigging, Birsay, Mainland, Orkney. Not native; a weed of cultivation, September 8, 1922.—H. H. Johnston. "This is not the least like Lloydii. I am not yet prepared to identify these Orkney plants with any continental pansies."—DRABBLE.

V. arvensis Murray, var. obtusifolia (Jord.), fide W. G. Travis. [2112.]. Border of an oat field, Bigging, Birsay, Mainland, Orkney. Not native; a weed of cultivation, September 8, 1922.—H. H. Johnston. "This is not obtusifolia Jordan. (In any case the citation V. arvensis Murr., var. b. obtusifolia Jordan is incorrect.). The plants appear to be rather large V. derelicta Jord. It seems a pity that elaborately printed labels with incorrect determinations should pass into circulation."—Drabble.

V. ——— ? [Z 999.]. Marcham, Berks, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "This is Viola obtusifolia Jord."—DRABBLE.

V. ——? [Z 7.]. Headington, Oxford, May 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "This is V. variata, var. sulphurea Drabble."—DRABBLE.

Polygala dubium Bellynck. The Quenvais, Jersey, April 1921.—G. C. Druce. "I should like to see a good series in flower and fruit; the leaf texture and shape are remarkable."—Salmon.

Silene anglica L., var. quinquevulnera (L.). West Mount, St Helier's, Jersey, June 7, 1922.—L. Cumming.

Cucubalus baccifer L. Grown from seed gathered on rocky ground near the sea in 1920 at Woody Bay, N. Devon, September 1922.—H. E. Fox.

Cerastium arvense L. Shingly beach, Salthill and Penmore, Galway, Ireland, July 9 and October 9, 1922.—D. J. Evans. "This is an interesting plant, intermediate as it is between Syme's var. Andrewsii which, contrary to certain critics (Rep. B.E.C. ii., 441), he describes as having leaves sub-glabrous, ciliated, rigid, somewhat recurved, with the midrib very strong and prominent, and cymes usually reduced to a single shortly-stalked flower. The Galway plant agrees with the description, and also with Syme's type in my possession, in the vegetative characters, except that the plant is a little larger, but the cyme is three-flowered. On the other hand it is nearer Andrewsii than it is to the var. glabrescens M. & K."—Druce.

Spergularia salina Presl. [2005.]. Marsh between the Loch of Ayre and Bay of Ayre, Holm, Mainland, Orkney, August 20, 1922.—H. H. Johnston.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum L. Weed on gravel path, Watton, v.-c. 28, August 4, 1922.—F. ROBINSON. "This is the form a laxum of Rouy & Foucaud's Flore de France, iii., p. 312, which alone occurs in Britain, although var. diphyllum DC. is also found in Jersey. If the plant is wild at Watton, it is, I think, a new v.-c. record, and a notable extension of the range of the species."—Pugsley.

Montia — Dry hillside, Polperro, v.-c. 2, May 13, 1922. —F. RILSTONE. "Is M. verna Necker."—Druce.

Hypericum hirsutum L. Lemon-coloured flowers. In some quantity on the open downs at Box Hill, Surrey, with the more usual form, July 4, 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "The pale-flowered form is by no means rare."—DRUCE.

H. Desetangsii Lamotte. Root from Lewes, Sussex; hort. Oxford, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE.

Althaea officinalis L. Near West Dean, Sussex, August 4, 1922.

—W. Biddiscombe.

A. hirsuta L. Headington, Oxford, September 1922.—G. C. Druce. Also from T. J. Wall, ibid., June 15, 1922. "A most interesting discovery of Mr Wall's. Later in the season Mr T. Gambier-Parry also found it in the same place and showed it me. It certainly was not there in 1912. It is remarkable to find so much of it in so short a period. The farmer who occupies the land tells me he had pigs on the ground a few years ago, and he gave them some foreign corn. This may be the method of introduction, although now it has the appearance of being native, its companions being indigenous plants, including an abundance of Erigeron acre. In another part of the area is a patch of Euphorbia Cyparissias, also a recent arrival."—Druce.

Linum angustifolium Huds. Hayling Island, June 25, 1922.—R. J. Burdon. "My specimen is L. usitatissimum, a very distinct species."—RIDDELSDELL.

Geranium molle L. Albino. Delamere Forest, Cheshire, v.-c. 58, May 27, 1922.—C. WATERFALL. "Albino forms of G. molle are not rare."—Druce.

- G. Robertianum L., var. Calcareous soil, Llyn Clech Owen, Carmarthen. Coll. D. HAMER; comm. G. C. DRUCE.
- G. Endressi Gay. Near Patshull, Staffs, July 1922.—G. C. Druce & Lady Joan Legge. "Only known from a small district in the Western Pyrenees, where it was discovered by Endress in 1831. Near G. palustre L. It has been long in cultivation."—Lester-Garland.

Erodium maritimum L'Hérit. In great abundance on a limestone hill to the S.-W. of Little Orme's Head, Llandudno, N.-E. Carnarvon, September 17 and 27, 1879. Coll. C. BAILEY; comm G. C. DRUCE.

E. moschatum L'Hérit. Sea-wall, Rumney, Monmouth, v.-c. 35, June 1922.—A. E. Wade. "Appears to be a new county record for Monmouth."—Druce.

Impatiens parviflora DC. Garden weed, Putney, August 1922.—H. E. Fox.

I. glandulifera Royle. River banks above Maentwrog, Merioneth, v.-c. 48, September 7, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "Yes; I have not seen a record for Merioneth before."—Druce.

Acer Pseudo-Platanus L. Leaves of unusual size, measuring 12 by 11 inches in the largest example. From a young tree growing in rich soil at Meole Brace, Salop, v.-c. 40, August 1922.—J. C. Melvill.

- A. campestre L. From ancient trees of unusually commanding height, 50 feet or more, Cranborne Chase, Dorset, v.-c. 9, July 1922.

  —J. C. Melvill. "This is the type = var. hebecarpum DC., having downy samaras."—Druce.
- A. campestre L., var. hebecarpum DC., sub-var. dissectifolium. [X 1060.]. Princes Risborough, Bucks.—G. C. Druce. Also sub-var. purpurascens Legr. Chinnor, Oxon, September 1922.—G. C. Druce.
- A. cumpestre L., var. leiocarpon Wallr. Roath, Cardiff, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, June 1922.—A. E. Wade. "Correctly named."—DRUCE. Also sub-var. purpurascens R. & F. [Z 1059.]. Princes Risborough, Bucks, September 1922.—G. C. DRUCE.

Medicago silvestris Fries. Edges and sides of cliffs north of Cromer, E. Norfolk, July 20, 1891. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.

M. sativa L. [1940.]. Yellow-flowered form, with small form of type, on waste ground by maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, July 30, 1922. Flowers rather deep yellow, some tinged with purple. Only one immature pod—a distinct spiral. I have seen no falcata in this locality or in the district.—G. C. Brown. "Not M. sativa, but apparently M. silvestris Fries."—Britton. "Is not this the hybrid, M. varia?"—Druce.

Melilotus alba Desr. Fruits. G.N. Railway, above engine sheds, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, September 17, 1922.—J. E. LITTLE.

M. arvensis Wallr. Fruits. G.N. Railway, above engine sheds, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, 1921 and 1922.—J. E. LITTLE.

Trifolium Bocconi Savi. Gew Graze Valley, Lizard, Cornwall, v.-c. 1, June 1921.—H. Downes.

T. procumbens L., var. majus Koch. Cultivated ground near Malvern, Worcester, v.-c. 37, September 18, 1922.—T. J. Wall. "This has the large golden heads of flowers apparently, but the peduncles do not agree well with Koch's diagnosis—'pedunculis folia aequantibus vel haud multum longioribus.'"—Salmon. "Koch himself (Syn. ed. 3, p. 153) says that all the characters given

to distinguish his a. majus (=T. campestre Schreb.) and  $\beta$ . minus (=T. procumbens Schreb.) are very variable and that intermediate forms are everywhere found. Some of these characters are inconstant even on one individual plant."—Lester-Garland.

Anthyllis Vulneraria L., var. maritima Koch. [1435.]. Exmouth, Devon, at the base of the sea cliffs of Red Marl of the Trias, June 8, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "Agrees in having a copious depressed pubescence with A. maritima Schweig., which is reduced to a variety by Koch."—Druce.

Astragalus glycyphyllos L. (1.) Hog's Back, above Puttenham, Surrey, June 22, 1922.—W. Biddiscombe. (2.) Dog's Hill, Ledbury, Herefordshire, v.-c. 36, June 28, 1922.—C. WATERFALL.

Scorpiurus subvillosa L. Sand heap, Radyr, v.-c. 41, June 1922.

—A. E. Wade. "Correctly named. It is a South European alien."

—Druce.

Ornithopus perpusillus L. Radyr, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, June 1922.—A. E. Wade.

O. pinnatus Druce. Scilly Isles, v.-c. 1, June 1922.—H. Downes. "Yes; it is pleasing to find that it still occurs in the Scillies. It is now very rare in Guernsey."—DRUCE.

Vicia silvatica L. Plentiful on the wooded banks of the White-adder Water, one mile south of Foulden, near Ayton, N.E. Berwick, July 18, 1900. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.

V. bithynica L. [1433.]. Exmouth, Devon, at the base of the Red Marl cliffs along the sea front, June 8, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban.

V. Orobus DC. Rocky woods, Devil's Bridge, Aberystwyth, v.-c. 48, June 22, 1911.—L. Cumming.

Prunus domestica L. Hedge in Kilsby Village, Northants, April 6 and May 22, 1922.—L. Cumming. "Can this be correct? The leaves, though not mature, are small, with very neat serrations, and are thin in texture. On the evidence supplied I should query it (if a British plant) as P. institia."—Druce.

P. domestica × spinosa. [1.]. Lane near Old Rifle Butts, Hitchin, Herts, May 5 and September 4, 1922.—J. E. LITTLE.

Rubus.—Most of the Rubi sent out by me have been made up into parcels assigned to members who are known to want Rubus. It

would be a gain to both Barton and myself if all who want Rubus would send me a list of desiderata, or a corrected list. Barton and I worked together in 1922 for three or four days in Surrey, one on Shooter's Hill, and three or four at Portmadoc (v.-c. 48 and 49). We send out many gatherings which we made in company, as well as many made apart. The notes represent our agreement. Where we are not in agreement, gatherings are kept back for the present.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

- R. fissus Lindl. [581.]. Festiniog Valley, Merioneth, September 13, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "Yes; very typical. Gathered here in 1848 by Edwin Lees."—RIDDELSDELL. Also from Brandon Wood. "Quite typical."—RIDDELSDELL.
- R. Rogersii Linton. [621.]. Denham Golf Links, Bucks, June 21, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "Yes; and very close to R. ammobius Focke, which Focke (1914) puts in a subordinate position to Rogersii. The living plant in the flowering stage is needed to establish ammobius with security. Rogersii was recorded from Bucks (Hawke Wood) some years ago by Benbow. I can see no reason for Sudre's very close association of Rogersii with affinis."—Riddelsdell.
- R. opacus Focke. Abrook Common, in plenty; scarcer on Littleworth Common, July 1922.—W. C. Barton & H. J. Riddelsdell.
  "Pink-flowered form. Sudre agrees with Focke in placing opacus nearer to plicatus than to nitidus. But Sudre (1908) thinks most of our English opacus comes under nitidus, thus differing from Focke's plant. Focke (1914), however, reasserts his original view, which identifies our opacus with his German plant; and as he saw it growing, whereas Sudre (I gather) has only seen exsiccata, it seems safer to follow him. Focke, however, places opacus (on an equality with ammobius) under Rogersii, and thinks it a highly probable hybrid of plicatus and affinis, though he admits that it frequently grows where these do not. At Abrook we saw neither plicatus nor affinis."—RIDDELSDELL.
- R. holerythros Focke. In great quantity on Witley Common and by Frensham Pond, also on Walton Heath and many other places in Surrey, July 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. carpinifolius Wh. & N. Brandon Wood, v.-c. 38, September 1922, stems unusually upright.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. incurvatus Bab., var. subcarpinifolius Rogers MS. Putney Heath and in many other spots in Surrey, especially near Guildford.
  —W. C. Barton & H. J. Riddelsdell. "This is, as I understand, the plant to which Rogers applied this name. It differs very slightly

indeed from 'the usual S. England form' (Handbook p. 27), which has rounder leanets than the Wye Valley form. Indeed, I strongly suspect that the Putney Heath plant is the S. England form of Rogers, but I have no good description of the latter, and I could find no good specimens of it in Rogers' herbarium. At present I am disposed to treat the two as one and the same thing, differing abundantly from incurvatus in the direction of carpinifolius."—RIDDELSDELL.

- R. Lindleianus Lees. Brandon Wood, v.-c. 38, September 1922, in deep shade.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. argenteus Wh. & N. Walton Heath and Reigate Heath, Surrey, July 1922. On the heaths and commons near London it is far more glandular than in the more distant localities. Also f. eglandulosa from Tidenham Chase, v.-c. 34. Coll. Mrs Wedgwood; comm. H. J. Riddelsell. Also from Littleworth and Abrook, 1921. "This species is most puzzling as it occurs on the Surrey Commons. We sometimes mistook it for rhombifolius, especially at Abrook. These sheets are, however, the London form of argenteus, much less glandular than usual."—Riddelsell.
- R. Bakeri F. A. Lees. Quite prostrate, on edge of wood, Brandon, v.-c. 38, September 1922. I cannot see why this should be associated with rhamnifolius as a variety, except for the length of petiolule of the terminal leaflet. I believe Rogers eventually thought this too. Also in small quantity on Witley Common, v.-c. 17.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. dumnoniensis Bab. Portmadoc, v.-c. 49, in small quantity. I cannot agree with Sudre in associating dumnoniensis with pyramidalis.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. pulcherrimus Neum. Earlswood Common, Surrey, July 1922. A very frequent species in the county. Also Brandon Wood, September 1922, and in quantity about Portmadoc, August 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. villicaulis Koehl., var. calvatus Blox. Whitley and Thursley Commons, Surrey, July 1922. Magnificent bushes, with very large flowers, not in great quantity.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. Selmeri Lindeb. Roadside, Lexden, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, July 10, 1922.—G. C. Brown. "Yes; typical."—RIDDELSDELL. Also from Brandon Wood, in quantity.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. ramosus Briggs. Littleworth Common, July 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

- R. Godroni Lec. & Lam., var. clivicola Ley. Bloxham, v.-c. 23, September 16, 1922. Occupying an area of several acres on a hill-slope in Bloxham parish. The plant is admirably true to type, though the leaflets often run big."—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. pyramidalis Kalt. Small form (= R. eifeliensis Focke). Open, bushy ground, Beacon Hill, Monmouth, August 1922. A very abundant, curious and pretty form, with singularly broad cylindrical panicle.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. macrothyrsus Lange. Portmadoc, Carnarvon, v.-c. 49.—W. C. Barton & H. J. Riddelsdell. "Common and most beautiful in both v.-c. 48 and 49. We were disposed to ask whether this is not the leucostachys from Tremadoc recorded in Griffiths' Flora. I do not think I saw true leucostachys at Portmadoc."—Riddelsdell.
- R. leucanthemus P. J. Muell. Oxshott Heath, Merrow Down, etc., Surrey. This is the plant which Rogers refers to the above with the query. Focke (1914) says that Mueller described leucanthemus from a single bush of vestitus (the name which Focke prefers to leucostachys) observed near Weissenburg. Sudre simply differentiates it from leucostachys by its white flowers and less imperfect pollen, and by its being found on calcareous as well as siliceous soils. If that is so, our plant is not leucanthemus Muell. It is as distinct from leucostachys as macrothyrsus is. It needs, therefore, a name, unless it has been already described under some other name.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. lasioclados Focke, var. angustifolius Rogers. Putney Heath, in quantity, July 1922.—W. C. Barton & H. J. Riddelsdell. "Under this form, though the very long parallel-sided terminal leaflets of the Western plant are of rare occurrence on Putney Heath, where the form abounds."—Riddelsdell.
- R. anglosaxonicus Gel., var. vestitiformis Rogers. Wood edge, Taddington, v.-c. 33, August 22, 1922. Abundant and typical in many respects, but with curiously variable leaflets, besides being only sparingly glandular. The colouring, however, is very close to anglosaxonicus.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. Of the plant from Putney Heath sent out under this name Mr Riddelsdell writes:—"I am inclined to think that this should rather go under leucostachys, in spite of features which take it off to vestitiformis. The prickles are so slender and the glandular development so slight as to justify the revision of the name. We cannot yet, therefore, reckon vestitiformis as a Surrey plant."
- R. infestus Weihe. Witley Common (in quantity), Thursley Common, Merrow Down, and other places. A frequent plant in

- Surrey, July 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. Also var. virgultorum (Ley). Near Horsepath, Oxon, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "This is R. infestus, var. virgultorum Ley, quite typical. There is a preponderance of very small stem leaves, but in every essential it agrees exactly with the specimens of virgultorum in my herbarium from Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Cheshire. Rogers MS. Records Book only gives Monmonth and Brecon in addition, so that Oxfordshire is a remarkable outlier in the distribution of this form."—RIDDELSDELL.
- R. uncinatus P. J. Muell. Woods near Monmouth, plenty of it, September 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. Radula Weihe. Weak form, near type, Les Marais and Fauvic, Jersey, July 12, 1897. Coll. W. M. ROGERS; comm. H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. echinatus Lindl. Oxshott Heath, a small form.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. rudis Wh. & N. Reigate and Walton Heaths, Surrey, July 1922. At one spot adjoining bushes differed so greatly in size of flowers and general luxuriance—the large plant being much less glandular—that I wondered whether they could be specifically different. But, eventually, it seemed that there was no substantial difference, and both forms are put under rudis.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. oigoclados Rogers. Badby Wood, v.-c. 32. This seems the only possible name for the plant which occurs here with R. rudis, along with apparently intermediate forms.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. Also var. Newbouldii Rogers. Portmadoc, Carnarvon, September 1, 1922.—W. C. Barton & H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Very good Newbouldii, with foliage unusually grey beneath. First record for N. Wales, and indeed for all Wales except 41 and 42. Focke associates this form closely with R. mucronatus Blox.; Sudre with R. apiculatus Weihe (i.e., anglosaxonicus Gel.); but I cannot help thinking that its true affinities are with the Radulae, as in Rogers' Handbook."—RIDDELSDELL.
- R. Griffithianus Rogers. Cooper's Hill, Surrey. I can assign this to nothing else. N.C.R.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. melanodermis Focke. Wimbledon Common, July 12, 1922.—W. C. Barton & H. J. Riddelsdell. "First found in 1921, and there mistaken for Bloxamii. (See Rogers' Handbook for the likeness.). The plant escaped the disastrous fire of 1921, and we found it again in better condition, and are sure of its identity. This is

- a great extension of its range—S. Devon, Dorset, [N.] and S. Hants, [E. Gloster], W. Gloster, Glamorgan. The form is not absolutely typical."—RIDDELSDELL.
- R. ericetorum Lefèv., var. cuneatus Rogers & Ley. Taddington, v.-c. 33, August 1922. Substantially identical with the S. Wales plant. In great quantity over a limited area. Hitherto known only from N. Somerset, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Breconshire.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. Bloxamii Lees. Brandon Wood, v.-c. 38, September 1922. In great quantity, and mostly very constant.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. fuscus Wh. and N., var.nutans Rogers. Walton Heath and Oxshott Heath, July 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. pallidus Wh. and N. [633]. Denham Golf Links, Bucks, June 25, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "Yes; very strong, but good and typical."—RIDDELSDELL. Var. leptopetalus Rogers. From Tackley Copse, v.-c. 23; Putney Heath, v.-c. 17, and Eltham, v.-c. 16, 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. thyrsiger Bab. Pontyclun, and a new locality (under tall bracken) near Ystradowen, v.-c. 41, August 1922. Probably widespread in the neighbourhood.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. longithyrsiger Bab. Polperro, v.-c. 2, July 7, 1922.—F. RILSTONE. "I suppose so; but an unusually strong form with long-pointed leaflets."—RIDDELSDELL. Also from Crown Wood, Shooter's Hill, v.-c. 16, July 13, 1922. From Wolley-Dod's locality. See Flora of Kent. The wood abounds in Sub-Bellardians—pallidus, leptopetalus, nutans and this."—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. rosaceus Wh. & N. Nuffield Common, v.-c. 23. Comes under the aggregate and fairly near type.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. dasyphyllus Rogers. Taddington, v.-c. 23, and Brandon Wood, v.-c. 38, August and September 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. viridis Kalt. Walton Heath, Royal Common and Redhill, July 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. serpens Weihe. Park Corner, v.-c. 23, July 1920. I name this with some doubt.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. hirtus Waldst and Kit., var. rubiginosus (P. J. Muell.). Wimbledon Common, July 12, 1921.—W. C. Barton & H. J. Riddelshell. "First found here by us in 1921. I believe the

identification is correct. The plant agrees well with specimens so named by Rogers."—RIDDELSDELL.

- R. dumetorum Wh. and N., var. raduliformis Ley. Bloxham, v.-c. 23, July 1922. Already recorded for Oxon, and probably commoner than records show.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. corylifolius Sm., var. sublustris (Lees). [624.]. Denham Golf Links, v.-c. 24, June 26, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "Correct."—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- R. caesius L., var. On the edge of a wood about a mile from Crondell, Hants, July 1922.—W. Biddiscombe. "These pieces bear a very close resemblance to R. saxatilis L.; but stipules and sepals are those of R. caesius L., of which it is a form."—Riddelspell.
- Rubus ——? Brandon Wood, Warwick, August 25, 1922.—L. Cumming. "A single plant in deep shade. I do not know what to make of it, but think it must be a hybrid, with robustus or some other Discolorean in it. Petals deep pink; stem remarkably bluntangled."—RIDDELSDELL.

Potentilla argentea L. Didcot, Berks, July 1896.—G. C. DRUCE.

Poterium stenophyllum Jord. Roadside, Tickenham Hill, N. Somerset, June 20, 1922. A rare colonist in the county.—Miss I. M. ROPER. "Yes; stenophyllum, which I put as the type P. polygamum."—Druce. "Probably."—Thellung.

Rosa lutetiana Lem., var. aspernata (Déségl.). [2344.]. By the Avon, Ham Green, Pill, N. Somerset, June 30 and August 27, 1922. —Miss Ida M. Roper. "Can hardly be called glandular biserrate, but perhaps nearer to var. aspernata than to any other var."—Barchay. "Certainly not aspernata. It is a rose allied to R. canina, var. verticillacantha Baker, but with no marked features. It comes nearest var. Schottiana Ser., but is not what I believe to be that variety."—Wolley-Dod.

- R. andegavensis Bast., var. agraria (Rip.). [928.]. Twinstead, N. Essex, September 1922.—G. C. Druce. "Correct."—Wolley-Dod. "Doubtless a form of R. andegavensis Bast., but the specimen is too scrappy to say more."—Barclay.
- R. micrantha Sm., forma. [Z 991.]. Whittlebury Forest, Northants, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "A most peculiar and interesting plant, which may be R. micrantha × arvensis. I have seen leaflets like these in R. micrantha, but rarely, and never such

inflorescence, which strongly recalls *R. arvensis* and looks barren. By far the most interesting of the Roses sent in. I hope it is the hybrid, as it will make the second endemic hybrid recently discovered—*R. micrantha* × *canina*, which Mr Britton distributed last year, being the first. Druce tells me that he is cultivating it, which may throw some light on it; but all Roses are most bewilderingly protean. —Wolley-Dod. "I suppose correct, but my specimen is only in flower, and shows no prickles."—Barchay.

- R. tomentosa Sm., var. Sherardi (Davies), f. leiostyla. [941.]. Twinstead, N. Essex, April 1922.—G. C. Druce. "Yes. I now include R. submollis Ley as a synonym, with var. uncinata (= var. pseudo-mollis E. G. Baker) as a hooked-prickled form."—Wolley-Dod.
- R. tomentosa Sm. [1485.]. Origin unknown. Has grown for many years in the garden, Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter, June 6, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "This is near R. dumosa Pug., but so far as I can judge from the specimen it is at least equally near var. confusa (Pug.). The ends of flowering branches in flower are of little use for naming."—Wolley-Dod. "Agrees pretty well with R. dumosa Pug., so far as the characters of the specimen show. It would be desirable to have specimens in ripening fruit and showing better the prickle characters."—Barclay.
- R. scabriuscula Winch. [Z 989.]. Whittlebury Forest, Northants, July 1922.—G. C. Druce. "Almost typical, but some of the leaflets are glandular enough for var. silvestris Woods. Winch is not a good authority for the name, since he certainly included R. mollis with it."—Wolley-Dod. "Correct, I think, but there are no prickles on my specimen."—Barclay.
- R. omissa Déségl. Chilsbury, N. Wilts, September 1922. Coll. C. P. Hurst; comm. G. C. Druce. "Correct."—Wolley-Dod & Barclay.
- R. insignis Déségl. & Rip. [1484.]. Waste ground in garden, Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter. Probably a budding stock. June 21, 1922.—W. S. M. D'URBAN. "More probably one of the Dumales than Transitoriae, but much too scrappy and young."—Wolley-Dod. "Possibly correct, but more advanced specimens should be sent."—Barclay.

Pyrus Aria Ehrh., var. incisa. (1.) On limestone rock, Clift n Down, Bristol, June 7 and 29, 1922. (2.) Leigh Woods, N. Somerset, May 31 and July 25, 1922.—Jas. W. White.

- P. latifolia Syme, var. decipiens Bechst. Leigh Woods, N. Somerset. (See Fl. Bristol p. 307.). Leaves only, June 10, 1914; flowers, May 27, 1922; fruit, July 20, 1922.—Jas. W. White.
- Border of wood on the Cadbury ridge, near Clevedon, N. Somerset, May 18 and July 27, 1922. Foliage of this tree was contributed to the Club last winter in the hope that it might be identified with some known form of the Sorbus group. I can now forward flowers and fruit produced abundantly this season after many barren years, and trust that the opinion of some authority may be obtained. The late Augustin Ley might have suggested P. intermedia, with which it seems to me to have some affinity, but there is certainly a doubt. The peculiar hoariness is such as I have never before met with in any plant of the genus, and renders the tree conspicuous at a distance. I see in Journ. Bot. 288, 1910, a statement by A. Ley that the plant we have been calling P. intermedia Ehrh. in Britain is about to be described by Prof. Hedlund under another name. Does anyone know if that description was ever made?—JAS. W. WHITE.

Crataegus monogyna Jacq. The glabrous-fruited form. Rare individual hairs are occasionally found on fruit. Bloxham, v.-c. 23, July 24, 1922.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "The var. glabrata Sonder, a name which antedates my var. leiocarpa."—DRUCE.

Cotoneaster Simondsii Baker. Roadside near Perranzabuloe Church, Cornwall, v.-c. 1, September 1922.—F. RILSTONE. "Yes; the Himalayan C. Simonsii (not Simondsii)."—DRUCE. "A frequently cultivated shrub, records of which as an escaped plant are becoming more and more numerous. I have seen it in W. Gloster, v.-c. 34."—RIDDELSDELL.

Callitriche hamulata Kütz. In a pit near Brockenhurst Bridge in the New Forest, S. Hants, May 18, 1883. Coll. C. BAILEY; comm. G. C. DRUCE.

Epilobium palustre L. Ippolyts Common, Herts, v.-c. 20, August 1922.—J. E. Little.

Oenothera Lamarckiana Ser. Short-styled form. On the sand-hills on the north side of Beach Road, St Anne's-on-Sea, W. Lancs, August 3, 1907. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.

O. odorata Jacq. Origin: Sea sands at Bootle, 1921; hort. Kilsby, July 1922. Inadvertently named O. stricta on the specimens sent for distribution.—L. Cumming.

Buplewrum tenuissimum L. Common near Malvern, Worcester, v.-c. 37, August 30, 1922.—T. J. Wall. "A halophilous plant, only occurring inland where there is salt in the soil. Long known from this locality. Edwin Lees in "Pictures of Nature Round Malvern" 257, 1856, gives a list of a good many maritime plants (including the Buplewrum) which he says had but recently appeared on the banks of the Droitwich Canal which receives the waste brine from the springs and works and joins the Severn above Beverege. He raises the question whether these plants are the survivals of an earlier estuarine flora, or accidentally brought up by barges trading from Droitwich to Bristol and maintaining their existence under the conditions of a salt water marsh."—Lester-Garland.

Apium inundatum Reichb. f. (1.) Carmarthen. Coll. D. HAMER; comm. G. C. DRUCE. (2.) Tan-y-Bwlch Lake, Merioneth, v.-c. 48, September 7, 1922. Growing in masses, with tips floating; water about two feet deep.—W. C. BARTON. "Yes; with the leaves cut into capillary segments."—DRUCE.

Carum verticillatum Koch. Near Canal, Woking, July 22, 1922.—W. Biddiscombe. "The discovery of C. verticillatum in Surrey, otherwise an exclusively western plant in Britain, was announced by Mr C. E. Salmon in Journ. Bot. 300, 1908. He regards it as a genuine native."—Lester-Garland.

Chaerophyllum aureum L. Root from Callander, Perth; hort. Oxford, 1922.—G. C. DRUCE.

Anthriscus [officinalis]. Waste ground, Beaumont, Jersey, June 2, 1922.—L. Cumming. "A. vulgaris Pers."—Lester-Garland.

Seseli Libanotis Koch. On turfy cliffs between Seaford and Cuckmere, Sussex, August 22, 1922.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Oenanthe pimpinelloides L. [1501.]. Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter, July 15, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "Correct."—RIDDELSDELL.

Æthusa Cynapium L., var. agrestis Wallr. Cornfield, Brandon, Warwickshire, v.-c. 38, August 25, 1922.—L. Cumming. "Yes; cultivation is desirable to see if the characters are maintained under different conditions."—DRUCE.

Meum Athamanticum Jacq. Dillicar Common, near Grayrigg, Westmoreland, alt. 880 feet, July 25, 1922. Frequent in fields and by roadsides over a wide area in this neighbourhood.—A. Wilson.

- Peucedanum graveolens Benth. & Hook. (Anethum graveolens L.). Marcham, Berks, July 1922.—G. C. Druce.
- × Galium ochroleucum Wolf. Hayling Island, June 28, 1922.— R. J. Burdon.
- G. erectum Huds., forma. On chalk. Rough, open ground in a clearing on Cranborne Chase, N. Dorset, alt. 600 feet, July 1922.

  —J. C. Melvill. "The leaves seem to me to be too broad for an erectum form. I doubt its being more than a form of the polymorphous Mollugo."—Druce. "Yes; leaf-veins not translucent."

  —RIDDELSDELL.
- Valerianella dentata Poll. [10.]. Cultivated ground, near Hanley Swan, Worcester, v.-c. 37, September 5, 1922.—T. J. WALL.
- Erigeron acris L. Headington, Oxon, September 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. Also from Spurn Head, East Yorks, v.-c. 61, September 9, 1922.—C. WATERFALL.
- E. canadensis L. Railway embankment near Llandough, near Cardiff, v.-c. 41, September 1922.—A. E. WADE.
- Filago spathulata Presl. Cothill, Berks, October 1922.—G. C. DRUCE.
- F. apiculata G. E. Smith. Berechurch, N. Essex, September 1922.—G. C. Druce.
- F. germanica Huds., forma. Silver Wood, Weston, September 1922.—G. C. Druce.
- F. gallica L. Berechurch, N. Essex, September 1922.—G. C. Druce.
- F. ————? Godalming, v.-c. 17, July 8, 1922. I suppose only germanica, but it did not look like it in the living state.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.
- Inula salicina L. Origin: Lough Deargh; cult. Watton, v.-c. 28, August 4, 1922.—F. Robinson.
- Ambrosia artemisifolia L. St Anne's-on-Sea, W. Lancs, September 15, 1906. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.
- Guizotia abyssinica Cass. Garden weed, Colchester, v.-c. 19, October 26, 1921. Coll. J. C. Hunwicke; comm. G. C. Brown.

"Correctly named."—Druce. "Yes; a Central African plant, cultivated for the production of Ramtilla oil."—Lester-Garland.

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. Weed in cultivated ground, Putney, August 1922. Came up abundantly in my garden this year as a weed. Two years ago I came across one or two small plants in a hedgerow more than a mile from my house, but I have seen none since until the sudden and abundant crop in my garden."—H. E. Fox. "Seems to be spreading in the London district. I have seen it recently in Oxford and Cambridge Terrace and in a deserted garden at Chelsea."—Lester-Garland.

Anthemis tinctoria L. Hanslope, Bucks, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE.

Cotula coronopifolia L. In a ditch on a road running east of the Lighthouse, Wirral, N. Cheshire, November 4, 1901. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.

Artemisia maritima L., var. gallica (Willd.). Stony bank, Welwick salt marsh, near Patrington, E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, September 9, 1922.—C. WATERFALL.

A. gnaphalodes Nutt. Waste ground, Radyr, v.-c. 41, September 1922. All the specimens came from one plant which was growing on a railway bank. How this plant could be taken for a variety of A. Absinthium L. (Rep. B.E.C. 564, 1921), I cannot imagine. Its habit is quite different (the stems are prostrate for two-third of their length), and the flowers are brown, even darker than those of A. vulgaris.—R. L. Smith. "Yes; the American alien."—Druce. "Ranked by Asa Gray as a variety of A. Ludoviciana Nutt. Its affinity is with vulgaris rather than Absinthium."—Lester-Garland. "Yes."—Thellung.

Petasites fragrans Presl. Roadside, Grangetown, Cardiff, v.-c. 41, December 1921.—A. E. WADE.

Senecio squalidus L. [1431.]. Exmouth, Devon, under walls, sides of the railway, near the docks, and in the street, May 29, 1922. —W. S. M. D'URBAN. Also forma grandiflora. [Z 763.]. Botley, Oxon, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "Two very different looking forms of this variable plant."—LESTER-GARLAND.

S. erectus Trow. Garden, Bootle, S. Lancs, v.-c. 59, July 1, 1922.—J. A. Wheldon. Also var. latifolius Trow. Garden weed, Orrell, Liverpool, v.-c. 59, July 7, 1922.—J. A. Wheldon.

- Carlina vulgaris L. Moorland bank of stream, Fossgill, near Newbiggin, Upper Yaredale, N.-W. Yorks, v.-c. 65, August 7, 1922.

  —C. WATERFALL.
- Centaurea Jacea L., sub-sp. jungens Gugler, var. variisquama Gugler. [2577.]. Hort. West Barnes, Merton; origin, Byfleet, Surrey, August 1, 1922.—C. E. Britton.
- C. Jacea L., sub-sp. angustifolia Gugler. [2269.]. Hort. West Barnes, Merton; origin, Epsom Downs, August 8, 1922.—C. E. Britton.
- C. pratensis Thuill. [2578.]. West Barnes, Merton; origin, Woldingham, Surrey, June 23, 1922.—C. E. Britton.
- C. Drucei C. E. Britton. [2393, 2443, 2444 and 2475.]. Epsom Downs, Surrey, September 12, 1922.—C. E. Britton.
- C. surrejana C. E. Britton. [2553.]. Lower Morden, Surrey, October 18, 1922.—C. E. Britton.
- C. nigra L. (1.) Yarnton, Oxon [Z 826 and Z 954.].—G. C. Druce. (2.) Wolvercote, Oxon [Z 89.].—G. C. Druce. (3.) Princes Risborough, Bucks [Z 997.].—G. C. Druce. (4 and 5.) Chalk Down, Pegsdon, Beds, and chalk pit near High Down, Herts.—J. E. Little. "Judging by the examples that have reached me all the above are C. nemoralis Jord., radiant or not, and come under var. subintegra."—Britton.
- C. nigra L. [Z 997.]. Mongewell, Oxon, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "Probably only C. nemoralis Jord., but further material desirable."—BRITTON.
- C. nigra L. [Z 1011 and Z 1012.]. Twinstead, N. Essex, September 1922.—G. C. Druce. "Both come under C. Drucei, but are not characteristic."—Britton.
- C. obscura Jord. Leasowe, Cheshire, v.-c. 58, July 10, 1922. All collected within a small area in one field, but showing some variability in branching, size of calathia and breadth of leaves. All belonging to the same sub-species and flowering at the same time. —J. A. Wheldon. "Two sheets. One is C. nemoralis Jord., in which opinion Mr C. C. Lacaita joins. The other sheet is C. obscura Jord."—Britton.
- C. Scabiosa L. [Z 830.]. Bullingdon, Oxford, July 1922.— G. C. Druce. "I place plants like this, with the phyllaries closely

invested with a dense, white, arachnoid tomentum, to f. cretacea Wörlein.''—Britton.

Lapsana communis L. (glandular). Highwood Lane, Patchway, W. Gloster, June 23, 1922.—Miss Ida M. Roper. "The var. glandulosa Freyn Fl. Sud-Istr. p. 125. I have it from Aberdour, Fife; Ullapool, W. Ross; Oxford; Welwyn, Herts; Northampton, etc. It has long, stipitate glands on the peduncles. In the var. pubescens Koch also the plant is pubescent and glandular."—Druce. "Sub-var. glandulosa Freyn (pro var.) Fl. Sud-Istr. p. 125."—Wade. "This would seem to be the var. pubescens Hornem."—Brown.

Hieracium amplexicaule L. Magdalen College, Oxford, June 1922.—G. C. Druce. "Yes; mine is a very fine specimen."—Cryer.

H. murorum L., forma. On debris of disused quarries on the Great Doward, opposite Symond's Yat, S. Hereford, June 7, 1895. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce. "A robust specimen of H. serratifrons Almq., var. lepistoides Johanss."—Cryer.

H. pellucidum Laestad. Miller's Dale, Derby, June 1922.—F. ROBINSON. "I think correctly named (= H. pellucidum, var. lucidulum Ley in Journ. Bot. 3, 1900). I have collected exactly the same plant at Matlock and in Wharfedale."—Pugsley.

H. holophyllum W. R. Linton. Great Orme's Head, v.-c. 49, May 27, 1920.—J. CRYER. "The sheet sent shows two plants of H. holophyllum with leaves much thinner and more markedly denticulate than those usually seen on the Great Orme. They probably grew in a sheltered or shaded position."—Pugsley.

H. sarcophyllum Stenstr., var. expallidiforme Dahlst. Heseldon Gill, v.-c. 64, July 23, 1922.—J. CRYER.

H. vulgatum Fr. (agg.). [1948.]. Sandy bank near Bentley, E. Suffolk, v.-c. 25, August 6, 1922.—G. C. Brown. "One specimen on my sheet without a flower appears to me to be H. mutabile Ley. The other is a scrap and is unrecognisable."—J. CRYER. "Is a form of H. sciaphilum Uechtr."—Pugsley.

H. scanicum Dahlst. Carboniferous limestone at Ingleton, v.-c. 64, June 23, 1922.—J. CRYER. "The sheet sent shows one small plant, with three flowerheads, which no doubt belongs to the form that now passes as British H. scanicum. Its leaves are very little cut—merely denticulate except the two upper cauline—and very diffe-

rent from those of vigorous examples, where the lower foliage may be strongly toothed and the upper almost pinnatifid. Lev remarks on this species in Journ. Bot. xlvii., 49, 1909, 'British specimens . . . differ from Dahlstedt's Exsiccata . . . by having the paniclebranches rather longer . . . the phyllaries more abundantly clothed with longer glandular hair, and by livescent style . . . British plants differ a good deal in the amount and depth of leaf-toothing, but little if at all in the clothing of the phyllaries. Large plants have often a panicle subumbellate at the top.' This subumbellate panicle seems to me a common feature in robust and slender forms of our H. scanicum. The plant sent by Mr Cryer to the Club in 1920 as H. Adlerzii Almq. from Menai Bridge I now think is a robust form of H. scanicum. Last summer I collected there a totally different plant which I believe to be true H. Adlerzii (vide Journ. Bot. lxi., 21, 1923."—Pugsley.

H. umbellatum L. [528.]. Shady hedgebanks, Catfield, Norfolk, September 12, 1922. When gathered the lower flowering branches were standing out nearly at right angles to the stem. Many plants 5 feet high.—F. ROBINSON. "Is not this the var. coronopifolium?"—Druce. "A form, with livid styles, approaching var. paniculatum Cariot, as described in W. R. Linton's British Hieracia."—Pugsley.

Hypochaeris glabra L. Amongst short grass, Kilnsea Warren, Spurn Head, E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, September 9, 1922.—C. WATERFALL. "Yes; the type."—Druce.

Taraxacum lacistophyllum Dahlst. [1942.]. Sea-wall by R. Colne, Colchester, v.-c. 19, April 20, 1922.—G. C. Brown. Also [1941.] from sandy shore, E. Mersea, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, May 14, 1922.—G. C. Brown. Both determinations confirmed by Dahlstedt.

- T. erythrospermum Andrz. Windmill Hill, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, May 16, 1922.—J. E. LITTLE. T. laciniatum Dahlst., fide Dahlstedt.
- T. erythrospermum Andrz. Cricket field, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, June 2, 1922.—J. E. Little. T. brachyglossum, fide Dahlstedt.
- T. ——? Sect. Palustria. [1939.]. Grassy shore and banks, E. Mersea, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, May 14, 1922.—G. C. Brown.

Lactuca Serriola L. By the railway near Penrhyndeudreath, Merioneth, v.-c. 48, September 8, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "Yes; a N.C.R. for Merioneth, but probably adventive."—Druce.

L.——! [1949.]. Waste ground by maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, July 1922. I can find no description which fits this better than that of L. quercina L. in Archangeli's Flora Italiana.—G. C. Brown. "Why not L. Scariola! The leaves of L. quercina in Herb. Brit. Mus. are much more cut."—LESTER-GARLAND.

L. macrophylla. [362.].Kingsland, Shrewsbury, July 16, "The history of this name is as fol-1922.—Miss A. Wilkinson. lows:—It starts with Mulgedium macrophyllum DC. Prod. vii., 248, 1838, which De Candolle says = Sonchus macrophyllus Willd., and which he says in error comes from N. America, where the plant apparently was in cultivation. Asa Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Amer. i., 11, 444, 1884, mentions casually Lactuca macrophylla, which he says = Sonchus macrophyllus Willd., and which he distinctly says is not known from N. America, but is probably of European origin. Bailey, Cyclopædia of Horticulture, 2075, 1919, adopts De Candolle's name, but adds 'said by the older botanists to come from N. America but probably European.' Meanwhile Boissier, Fl. Orient., iii., 799, 1875, identified it with a Caucasian species.— "Mulgedium" grande C. Koch. Linn. xvii., 279, 1843, e Caucaso omnino identicum cum M. macrophyllo, planta ex hortis botanicis tantum nota et neutiquam in America Boreali obvia.' The correct name is therefore Mulgedium macrophyllum (Willd.) DC., or Lactuca macrophylla (Willd.) A. Gray, if it is transferred to that genus."— LESTER-GARLAND. "Yes; a beautiful Caucasian species, which has also been sent me from Cumberland (see Report p. 613.)"—DRUCE.

Mulgedium alpinum Less. Romsdal, Norway, August 9, 1922.— R. J. Burdon.

Calluna vulgaris Hull, var. incana Reichb. [2129.]. Ha Wick, Waas, Hoy, Orkney, September 11, 1922.—H. H. Johnston. "Yes; beautifully prepared specimens, but the earliest name for the variety is var. pubescens Hull."—Druce.

Erica ciliaris L. Dry heath near Corfe, Dorset, v.-c. 9, August 1907.—L. Cumming.

Menziesia caerulea Sw. Stjaerkin, Dovre, and Groblid, Norway, August 2 and 14, 1922.—R. J. Burdon.

Daboecia cantabrica Koch. Barna, Co. Galway, Ireland, July 23, 1922.—D. J. Evans. Also, sub nomine Menziesia polifolia Juss., from the shores of the Killary Harbour, N.-W. Galway, October 5, 1885. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.

Limonium vulgare Mill. Salt marsh, Welwick, near Patrington, E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, September 9, 1922.—C. WATERFALL. "Yes; Statice Limonium. Rare evidently in v.-c. 61, and I had not previously seen a specimen from that v.-c. It is given, however, for two or three stations in Robinson's Flora, 1902."—SALMON.

L. vulgare Mill., var. pyramidale (Syme) Druce. Near Conway, Carnarvon, July 1919.—G. C. Druce. "Statice Limonium L., forma pyramidalis C. E. Salmon in Journ. Bot. 92, 1913."— SALMON.

Statice binervosa G. E. Smith. Coast near Southwell, Portland, Dorset, August 21, 1911. This form has been gathered in the past for S. recurvum, but in spite of the somewhat outwards-arching spikes it cannot go under that. The scape is too slender, the leaves too large and broad, the exterior bracts no not overlap and their proportion to the inner one is wrong for that plant.—C. E. Salmon.

Phacelia tanacetifolia Benth. Horsepath, Oxon, June 1922.—G. C. Druce.

Symphytum peregrinum Ledeb. [1458.]. Exmouth, Devon, side of road behind the Cottage Hospital, June 19, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban.

Benthamia lycopsioides Lindl. Hythe Quay, Colchester, v.-c. 19, May 18, 1922. Small seedling plants in immense quantity on malting refuse. There is a considerable variation in the size of the flowers.—G. C. Brown. "Cf. Menziesii (Lehm.) N. & M."—Thellung.

Myosotis dissitiflora Baker. [1505.]. Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter, quite naturalised, May 20, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "This name was given by J. G. Baker in Gardeners' Chronicle p. 599, 1868, to a plant said to have been brought from Switzerland."—Lester-Garland.

M. versicolor Sm. [1778.]. Hay field near Greentofts, Deerness, Mainland, Orkney, June 23, 1922. Not native; a weed of cultivation. Stem clothed with spreading hairs; corolla minute, with a whitish limb when first expanded, but finally turning blue with a yellow throat.—H. H. Johnston. "Yes; I thought it might be native in the Shetlands and Orkneys when I saw it in Unst on pasture ground. It is admitted as such in the Swedish and Norge Floras, and it occurs in the Faroes."—Druce. "This seems to be the sub-var. dubia R. & F. Corolle blanche, devenant bleue. Rouy Fl. France x., 327."—Wade. Also from Polperro, v.-c. 2, in thin grass, May 1922. Style nearly as long as calyx, corolla tube long,

but calyx more or less open, nutlets brown. Flowers cream or white, whole plant pale.—F. RILSTONE. "I should call this var. pallida Bréb. The open or closed state of the fruiting calyx is a variable character."—Wade. "Var. pallida Bréb."—Brown. "This form is frequent in Jersey."—Lester-Garland.

Lithospermum arvense L. Wheat field, Cranwich, v.-c. 28, June 1922.—F. Robinson.

Echium plantagineum L. West Mount, St Helier's, Jersey, June 1922.—L. Cumming.

Verbascum virgatum Stokes. Railway bank near Cardiff, v.-c. 41, August 1922. I know half a dozen localities for this plant near Cardiff—all on railway banks, and it is yearly increasing its range. All our Cardiff plants are of one type, and no doubt will one day receive a varietal name. Pedicels always one-flowered, height 2 ft. 6 in., flowers of a peculiar washed-out greenish colour. Though the plants are cut down to the ground every midsummer they spring up again directly and by September are ripening their fruit.—R. L. Smith. "Yes."—Druce. "Probably."—Thellung.

Linaria repens Mill. Railway embankment near Llandough, near Cardiff, v.-c. 41, September 1922.—A. E. Wade. "Yes."—Druce.

L. repens × vulgaris. Railway embankment near Llandough, Cardiff, v.-c. 41, September 1922.—A. E. Wade. Also from the same locality from R. L. Smith, who writes:—"This interesting hybrid is increasing in this district. It invariably grows in close proximity to L. repens. This rather points to the conclusion that L. vulgaris must be its male parent. I also noticed plants which appeared to be more like repens than vulgaris, but never any vice versa. This hybrid produces plenty of seed, but whether it is abortive or not I am hoping to find out next season." "Yes."—Druce.

Scrophularia ramosissima Lois. Waste ground, Radyr, v.-c. 41, July 1922. All these specimens were obtained from one plant (since destroyed). It had a tap root, quite six feet long, embedded in loose sand. Origin: ship's ballast.—R. L. Smith. "Correct, I believe. Distinguished from S. canina L., of which it is hardly more than a variety, by the smaller flowers and simpler panicle. The exuberant growth of many aliens on ballast or in waste places is a notable fact. It is probably due in the first case to the presence of an abundant supply of various plant foods in the soil, and in the second to absence of competition."—Lester-Garland. "Is S. canina L., forma."—Thellung.

Euphrasia hirtella Jord., var. brevipila Rouy. Langness, Isle of Man, v.-c. 71, September 12, 1922.—J. A. Wheldon. "I should call this E. brevipila."—Pearsall. "These specimens possess in varying degree the shortly-stalked foliar glands characteristic of E. brevipila Burn. & Grem., and I think must be so named. They show also a number of short setae or bristles, which we do not usually see, I think, in British material of this species. The specimens appear small-flowered for E. brevipila, and resemble some of those occurring in the south of England rather than the form prevalent in Scotland. I do not agree in reducing E. brevipila to a variety of E. hirtella Jordan."—Pugsley.

E. occidentalis Wettst. Waste ground, Perranporth, v.-c. 1, July 1922.—F. RILSTONE. "Mr D. Lumb refers these to E. septentrionalis, with much smaller foliage in some instances than in Druce's original gathering."—Pearsall. "I do not think this plant a form of E. occidentalis owing to the acute and aristate teeth of the floral leaves; their abundant glandular as well as simple hairs, and the smaller and narrower capsules. The specimens recall in most respects those sent to the Club from County Down by Mr Waddell in 1918, and referred to E. brevipila, but they differ distinctly in their much more abundant, simple, and glandular hair-clothing. On the whole I think the form best referred to E. brevipila, although this is usually less hirsute and clothed with more shortly stalked and In Scottish examples, however, I have uniform glandular hairs. occasionally seen almost precisely the hair clothing of these specimens."-Pugsley.

E. ———? Bettyhill, Sutherland, July 1920.—G. C. DRUCE. "E. septentrionalis, taller than any in Druce's Caithness gathering, teste D. Lumb."—Pearsall. "This is a mixture. Some of the plants, with abundant, shortly-stalked, foliar glands, are the large Scottish form of E. brevipila. Others, almost eglandular, but with numerous stout, whitish setae, are, I think, E. latifolia Pursh."—Pugsley.

E. scotica Wettst. Boggy ground near springs, on ascent from Carding Mill Valley, Church Stretton, Salop. A dwarf form. August 1922.—J. C. Melvill. "Many of the leaves on these plants are similar to those of E. salisburgensis; but such leaves are frequently found, although much fewer in number, on E. Kerneri, to which species these plants belong."—Pearsall. "It is perhaps rather dangerous to name definitely these very dwarf examples of Euphrasia, but I suspect from the flexuous habit, narrow, glabrate leaves and broad capsules that they are a starved state of my E. confusa, f. albida."—Pugsley.

E. salisburgensis Funck. On limestone, Cooloch, Co. Galway, Ireland, July 24 and August 9, 1922.—D. J. Evans. "Yes; nice characteristic plants."—Druce. "My sheet only consists of one plant, but it is one of the best examples of E. salisburgensis I have yet seen."—Pearsall. "One of the most distinct of our British forms of Euphrasia. On the continent it appears to be chiefly an alpine or sub-alpine plant. Cf. Townsend in Journ. Bot. 441, 1896 (with plate) and 196, 1897.—Lester-Garland.

Rhinanthus stenophyllus Schur. [1879.]. Point of Onston, Stenness, Mainland, Orkney.—H. H. Johnston. "This is, I believe, the plant usually referred to R. monticola by British botanists, but whether it is the same as Chabert's and Sterneck's plant remains to be proved. It seems very close to a small state of R. stenophyllus."—Salmon. "If the determination is right the citation should stand as R. minor Ehrh., var. stenophyllus Schur (1866). Townsend (Journ. Bot. 295, 1903) says that the plant is the same as the var. angustifolius Fr. (1843) and the var. augustifolius Koch (1844), but this name is not available as Gaudin described quite a different plant as R. angustifolius in 1806."—Lester-Garland.

Melampyrum pratense L., var. ericetorum Oliver. Moorlands, ascent of Hope Mountain, near Caergwyrle, Flintshire, v.-c. 51, July 22, 1922.—C. WATERFALL.

Mentha alopecuroides Hull. Little Maplestead, N. Essex, Septemper 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes; characteristic in scent and other details."—Salmon.

× M. piperita L., forma. Brailes, N. Wilts. Coll. C. P. Hurst; comm. G. C. Druce. See Report, p. 742. This has rather shorter spikes than usual, but otherwise seems just M. piperita, officinalis Sole = M. officinalis Hull."—Salmon.

Salvia ———? Riddy Lane. Hitchin, v.-c. 20, July 3, and September 2, 1922.—J. E. LITTLE. "Salvia Horminum L., forma. The terminal bracts are generally deep blue, but there are specimens in Herb. Kew in which they are white and others in which they are pink. The leaves also are variable, particularly in the length of the petiole."—LESTER-GARLAND. "S. Horminium."—THELLUNG.

Thymus ovatus Mill., var. subciliatus Beck. Rocky pasture, Tickenham Hill, N. Somerset, v.-c. 6, September 1, 1922.—Miss IDA M. ROPER.

Calamintha montana Lam., var. Briggsii Druce. Roadside, Staunton, Forest of Dean, W. Gloster, v.-c. 34, August 18, 1922.—

Miss Ida M. Roper. "Not this variety or species. It is surely C. Nepeta Clairy.—Salmon.

Nepeta hederacea Trév., var. genuina Gren. & Godr., approaching f. magna Mérat. [Ref. No. 1936.]. Ditch, Birchanger, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, June 4, 1922.—G. C. Brown.

Galeopsis Tetrahit L. [589.]. Roadside, Maentwrog, Merioneth, v.-c. 48, September 7, 1922. The plants on the bank above were the coarser var. nigricans, of which a few [589 B.] were growing in one group of [589.]. Plant softer; leaves lighter green, more narrowed to the base and entire below, less rigid; stem and calyx with more and softer hairs; calyx spines shorter. specimens [598] of the common woodland form (var. nigricans) are This has usually purplish flowers, but the sent for comparison. white-flowered form is not infrequent.—W. C. Barton. "The var. nigricans is an abundant plant in native situations in Merioneth and Carnarvonshire, but there are at least two other forms which require attention."—Druce. "Brébisson (Fl. Norm. ed. 5, 301) makes no mention of colour of flowers in his variety; he merely states that the calvx is blackish, with very long teeth. I see that in Mr Barton's No. 589 (type) their length is circa 5 mm., in his 589 B. (variety) they are circa 7 mm. The calyx colouring of nigricans is often much more pronounced than is shown in the specimen which reached me."—Salmon.

Leonurus Cardiaca L., var. hirsutus Hornem. Portishead Dock, N. Somerset, v.-c. 6, July 11, 1922.—Miss Ida M. Roper. "Yes; correctly named as the var. hirsuta."—Druce.

Lamium maculatum L. Eastbourne, Sussex, May 18, 1922.—R. J. Burdon.

Littorella uniflora Aschers. By the Yeo Reservoir, Blagdon, N. Somerset, v.-c. 6, June 21, 1922. The plant carpeted in places the muddy slopes of Blagdon Lake, which was pasture land about 15 years ago. Otherwise very rare in the district.—Miss Ida M. ROPER.

Scleranthus perennis L. Norheimsund, Norway, August 1922.

—G. C. Druce.

Amaranthus chlorostachys Willd. [530.]. Garden weed, Watton, September 1922.—F. Robinson. "Many authors put this under retroflexus L."—LESTER-GARLAND.

Chenopodium rubrum L., var. pseudo-botryoides Wats. Pond, Heyshott Green, Sussex, October 2, 1919.—C. E. Salmon.

- C. murale L. Wells, W. Norfolk, v.-c. 28, August 22, 1922.— J. E. Little.
- C. striatum Kras. Botley, Oxon, September 1922.—G. C. Druce. "According to the Secretary's Report for last year (p. 305) C. striatum has very obtuse leaves like those of C. ficifolium, but in this plant they are very acute and quite differently shaped. I think this plant is what has hitherto been named C. album, v. paganum Reichb."—Pugsley.
- C. carinatum R. Br. Waste ground, Bradford, v.-c. 64, June 23, 1918, teste Dr Thellung.—J. CRYER. "Yes; the Australian casual."—DRUCE. "Yes; = Blitum glandulosum Moq. The glands on the leaves become much more conspicuous when the plant is older."—LESTER-GARLAND.
- C. glaucum L. Waste ground near Crouch House, Edenbridge, W. Kent, September 16, 1919. Evidently a rare plant in Kent. In Marshall's Flora of Kent only four stations are given, and it is stated that it is probably extinct in three of these.—C. E. Salmon.
- C. ambrosioides L. St Philip's Marsh, Bristol, v.-c. 34, October 12, 1922.—Miss Ida M. Roper. C. chilense Schrad., teste Dr Murr.

Salicornia ramosissima Woods. Mud flats, Berrow, N. Somerset, October 4, 1921. Coll. C. Bucknall; comm. J. W. White.

Phytolacca decandra L. Waste ground, Bradford, v.-c. 64, September 24, 1917, in abundance.—J. CRYER. "Yes; the American Poke-weed."—DRUCE. "Yes."—THELLUNG.

Polygonum maculatum Trim. & Dyer. Botley, Oxon, September 1922.—G. C. Druce.

Rumex obtusifolius L., fruits. Wells, W. Norfolk, v.-c. 28, August 30, 1922. Coll. Miss W. Lomas; comm. J. E. Little. "Rumex Friesii Gren. & Godr. One principal tubercle (but often a second and third rather smaller); one fruiting segment larger than the others."—Little.

R. maritimus L., fruits. Holkham Lake, W. Norfolk, v.-c. 28, August 21, 1922.—J. E. Little.

Thesium humifusum DC. Near White Down, Surrey, July 22, 1922.—W. Biddiscombe.

Euphorbia platyphyllos L. Garden weed, Oxford, July 1922.—G. C. Druce.

- E. virgata W. & K. Waste ground, Barry, v.-c. 41, July 1922.

  —R. L. SMITH. "Yes."—DRUCE and THELLUNG.
- E. Cyparissias L. Exmouth, Devon, on sand hill above the Maer Golf Links, one patch, May 29, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "Yes; I have no record of it before for S. Devon."—Druge.
- E. Lathyrus L. Weed in cultivated ground, Ilminster, Somerset, v.-c. 5, July 1922.—H. Downes.

Ulmus sativa Mill., var. stricta (Lindl.). [1405 and 1507.]. Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter, March 13 and June 1, 1922. This year no samaras were produced, the season being very unpropitious. Fruits gathered in former seasons were small, and had the seeds close to the notch. The bud-scales are not ciliated.— W. S. M. D'Urban. Also from Polperro, v.-c. 2, November 3, 1922. -F. RILSTONE. "Yes; the Cornish Elm, which seems to be a late flowerer. Notwithstanding the excellent accounts of the Elms which have been given in Elwes & Henry's British Trees and in the Cambridge Flora, the nomenclature is still not without difficulties especially when, in the case of the most critical trees, these authors take different views of some of Miller's species. Miller himself had not very clear ideas, but tried to fit Goodyer's descriptions to his names and sometimes added contradictory synonyms. At the same time it would be difficult to believe he was unacquainted with the Cornish Elm. I have little doubt that it is his U. minor. description is 'foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris acuminatis duplicato-Elm with oblong, smooth, acute-pointed leaves, which are doubly sawed. The smooth, narrow-leaved Elm, by some called the Upright Elm. It grows in hedge-rows in several parts of England. The branches of this sort have a smooth greyish bark and The leaves are narrower than those of the English Elm grow erect. and are smoother. They are later in coming out in the spring than those, but continue longer in autumn. This has been called by some the Irish Elm.' The distinguishing feature in the description is the upright branches, which is inapplicable to U. Plotii; and the bark character is adopted by Lindley for his stricta. wish members would go into this question. On present information I should write U. minor Mill. = U. stricta Lindley."—Druce.

Alnus incana DC. Folly Alder Swamp, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, August and September 1921. The reddish leaf-gall between the nerves on the lower pagina of the leaf is determined by Mr E. W. Swanton as Eriophyes brevitarsus Nal.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes; the leaves of these pecimens are nearer to the Norwegian form. The first I saw suggested a trace of glutinosa—a not infrequent hybrid in Norway, but these may be safely left as incana."—Druce. "Yes;

the typical form (vulgaris Spach). Extends all round the cool and cold parts of the N. Hemisphere, but not native in Britain."—LESTER-GARLAND.

Carpinus Betulus L. [628, &c.]. Denham Golf Links, Bucks, v.-c. 24. July 1, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "No. 645, leafy specimens are the type. The fruit of 646 B. belongs to var. provincialis Gren. & Godr."—Druce.

- C. Betulus L., forma. Pebmarsh, N. Essex, September 1922.—G. C. Druce.
- C. Betulus L., nov. var. [Z 1065.]. Princes Risborough, Bucks.—G. C. Druce.
- C. Betulus. A new variety. Two British varieties of this species have been recognised by Dr Moss (Camb. Brit. Flora, ii., 1914, pp. 78-79), but the variation from type which they present (little more than a difference in leaf-size) is so small as to be almost negligible. I desire now to record a third British variety, which is more marked and, as it seems to me, better deserves recognition, namely:—Var. parvifolia.—Leaves very small (from 3-4 cm. long only) almost completely ovate, point scarcely obvious, edges minutely double-serrate; lobes of cupule with slightly-serrate edges. The type specimen, from the lower chalk slopes at Chinnor, Oxfordshire, collected by Mr G. Claridge Druce, May 1884, is now in Herb. Brit. Mus., presented by Mr Druce, who suggests the above very appropriate name. Mr Druce informs me that he has met with the same form on the lower chalk slopes at Princes Risborough and Loudwater, both in Buckinghamshire, though a few miles only from Chinnor. The form is confined in Britain, so far as I know, to this one district; but it bears an extremely close resemblance to the type specimen of the species, from Smöland, Sweden, in the Linnean Herbarium at Burlington House, this specimen being a springgathered shoot, bearing catkins.—MILLER-CHRISTY.

Salix alba L., var. caerulea Sm. Twinstead, N. Essex, September 1922.—G. C. Druce. "The young leaves of late growths are still rather silky but the rest are rapidly becoming sub-glabrous, as they should be in this variety."—Fraser. "Insufficient material, but my specimen seems nearer the type."—Pearsall.

S. triandra L. Sarsden, v.-c. 23, May 20 and August 22, 1922. of and Q. Whether the determination is correct I cannot say, the foliage of the two gatherings differs so much in shape and colour that I hardly think it possible that we have only one form here.—
H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "of Yes; this is Salix triandra L., forma

bicolor, the leaves being glaucous beneath. Q This is a typical S. triandra L., and seems to be the forma concolor (leaves green on both sides), but there are no mature leaves to make certain.'—FRASER. "Yes. Q Sub-sp. Hoffmanniana."—PEARSALL.

- S. triandra L., var. Hoffmanniana (Sm.). J. Edge of swamp below Brook End, St. Ippolyts, Herts, v.-c. 20.—J. E. Little. "This is perfectly typical."—Fraser. "Yes; a male form."—Pearsall.
- S. aurita × cinerea. J. Stratiotes pond, Ickleford, Herts, Hitchin, Herts, March 28 and July 23, 1922.—J. E. Little. "Yes; note serration of leaf; large development of stipules; undeveloped buds near base of flowering shoots; slender branches of muchbranched twigs."—E. F. Linton. "I agree."—Pearsall. "I fail to see any S. aurita in this and think it is only S. Caprea L."—Fraser.
- S. aurita × cinerea. J. Stratiotes pond, Ickleford, Herts, This bush, though very near April 10, and July 30, 1922. S. cinerea, does not seem quite typical.—J. E. LITTLE. -Pearsall. "I regard this as a narrow-leaved form of S. cinerea L., one of the most variable of British willows. Many of the larger leaves are too acuminate for S. aurita, and I would expect S. aurita x cinerea (lutescens) to be more hairy."—Fraser. Also from Folly Alder Swamp, Hitchin, Herts, April 15 and June 25, 1922. "Why not S. aurita × cinerea? Note stipules and slender twigs."—E. F. Linton.—J. E. LITTLE. "I agree."—PEARSALL. "The long striations beneath the peel are most suggestive of the influence of S. aurita. The pale colour of the pubescence also points to that species, but the leaves are too young. August and September are better months for mature leaves. The long leaves, long male catkins, form of the buds and pubescent one-year-old twigs make this S. cinerea L."—Fraser.

Helleborine longifolia Rendle & Britten. Wells, W. Norfolk, v.-c. 28, August 21, 1922. Growing abundantly on land which, fide Dr F. Long, sixty-five years ago was tide-washed salt-marsh.—
J. E. Little. "Yes; but the more correct and older name is H. palustris Schrank. The trivial longifolia had been already used by Fritsch in Cephalanthera longifolia (L.)."—DRUCE. Also, subnomine Epipactis palustris Crantz, from hollows between the sand-hills, Birkdale, Southport, W. Lancs, July 23, 1881. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce. "This is what Graebner referred to var. ericetorum."—DRUCE.

Orchis incarnata L. (a). Markham Fen, W. Norfolk, v.-c. 28, June 20, 1922. (b). Foulden Common, W. Norfolk, June 16, 1922.

Flowers purple, flesh or cream-coloured; leaves broad or narrow, strict.—J. E. Little & J. L. Luddington.

Habenaria viridis Br. Firle Beacon, Sussex, August 22, 1922. W. Biddiscombe.

Crocus biflorus Mill. Old pasture land, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, February 18, 1922.—F. Robinson.

Romulea Columnae Seb. and Maur. The Warren, Dawlish, Devon, in short turf on sand on the Golf Links towards Exmouth, April 21, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban.

Narcissus major Curt. Field near Coed-y-gores, Penylan, v.-c. 41, March 1922.—A. E. Wade.

Galanthus nivalis L. Hazel copse, Michaelstone-y-Vedw, Monmouth, v.-c. 35, February 1922.—A. E. Wade.

Leuco jum vernum L. Stogumber, N. Somerset, March 1922.— G. C. Druce.

Polygonatum multiflorum All. Stelham, Sussex, May 18, 1922.

—R. J. BURDON.

Allium Scorodoprasum L. Near the School House, Thoralby, Upper Yaredale, N.-W. Yorks, v.-c. 65, August 16, 1922.—C WATERFALL.

Ornithogalum umbellatum L. Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter, May 22, 1922. Naturalised in shrubbery.—W. S. M. D'Urban.

Gagea lutea Ker-Gawl. Copse near Malvern, Worcs, v.-c. 37, April 18, 1922.—T. J. Wall.

Juncus subnodulosus Schrank. Fruiting stems. Ippolyts Common, Herts, v.-c. 20, October 24, 1922.—J. E. LITTLE.

- J. silvaticus Reichb. Fruiting stems. Ippolyts Common, Herts, October 24, 1922.—J. E. Little.
- J. tenwis Willd. Roadside, Maentwrog, Merioneth, v.-c. 48, September 13, 1922.—W. C. Barton.
- J. pygmaeus Rich. Lizard Downs, Cornwall, v.-c. 1, June 1922.

  —H. Downes.

Acorus Calamus L. Long established on the banks of the Exeter Canal, June 28, 1922.—W. S. M. D'URBAN. "Not given for Devon in Top. Bot."—DRUCE.

Sagittaria heterophylla Pursh, var. iscana Hiern, [1450.]. In the Canal, Exeter, June 29, 1922.—W. S. M. D'URBAN. S. heterophylla Pursh = S. rigida Pursh, which is the name adopted in Buchanau's Monograph of the Alismataceae in Das Pflanzenreich 1903. The type is native in Canada and the Northern United For the discovery of the plant in Britain, cf. Hiern's elaborate paper in Journ. Bot. 273-278, 1908 (with plate of his variety). The occurrence of two North American water plants—this plant and Potamogeton foliosus Raf. (see below) in close proximity at Exeter is very interesting. Still more interesting is the fact that each of them differs enough from the North American types to justify the establishment of a new variety in the opinion of Mr Hiern in the one case and of Mr Arthur Bennett in the other."—Lester-Garland. "How did the two Exe plants get there? Exeter is 10 miles from the sea, and the old wooden trade is dead. I wonder whether Mr D'Urban can suggest anything? Of course there are corn-mills and tanneries at Exeter, but I think no timber trade. Seeds might be conveyed in timber if the timber is put into the water, as it often is."—Bennett. "See Rep. B.E.C. 399, 1908, where I said that 'American logs had been brought up the river to Exeter,' and this probably was the means of introduction. American Wood Pulp was also used in the mills at Exeter."—Druce.

Butomus umbellatus L. Exeter, in the Canal, June 28, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban.

Potamogeton polygonifolius Pourr., var. genuina E.B. On the margin of Llyn-an-àfon, south of Llanfairfechan, N.-E. Carnarvon, alt. 1600 ft., September 29, 1884. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce. "This was probably Syme's idea of the plant, but the type of Pourret (which I have) was a much smaller plant. But, like all Mr Bailey's specimens, it is a good one."—Bennett.

P. Drucei Fryer. Abundant in the Avon at Bath, July and August, 1922. Since it was first noticed there in 1916 (Journ. Bot. 82, 1918), the plant has greatly increased, the patches of floating leaves being now conspicuous on the slowly moving surface of the river. Until this summer no trace of flower or fruit had been observed in the locality, but on raking out a quantity near the Midland Station at the end of August I found that about one stem in twenty had produced a small peduncle,  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  in., bearing a tiny spike of abortive flowers. The Loddon plant, cultivated by Mr Fryer in Cambridgeshire, ultimately bore 4 in. peduncles with

flower-spikes of the same length; and in view of distinct characters presented by the fruit and stolons, unlike those of any known pondweed, Mr Fryer (Journ. Bot. 524, 1899) abandoned the impression that this remarkable plant was a hybrid = alpinus × natans and ranked it as a good species. Mr Arthur Bennett, writing some years ago on another suspected hybrid, says "Fruit must be patiently waited for, that it will come may be fairly considered a safe suggestion. In one case, in the United States, fruit was procured thirty years after the species had been first discovered; and in the case of Smith's P. lanceolatus an interval of eighty years occurred before a ripe fruit was seen." We are thus encouraged to believe that sooner or later this Avon P. Drucei, which possibly travelled to Bath from the Loddon by way of the Thames and the Kennet and Avon Canal, will show us as good fruit as it did in "Yes; quite the plant of the cultivation.—James W. White. Loddon, and in its second known locality in the world."—Druce.

- P. alpinus Balb., var. obscurus Asch. Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Shipley, v.-c. 64, August 4, 1922, in abundance.—J. CRYER. "Yes; this is the P. obscurus of De Candolle Fl. France, supp. 5, 311, 1805. I have seen specimens from Mr Cryer."—Bennett. "The definition of a species is sufficiently difficult, but who will define a variety? Ascherson's var. obscurus includes all forms destitute of floating leaves, and is unnecessary."—Pearsall.
- P. nitens Weber, var. sub-perfoliatus, forma flumineus Hagstr. Spiggie, Shetland, August 1921.—G. C. Druce. "I expect this was named by Dr Hagström, whose lamented death is a great loss to students of Potamogeton. If so, of course, comment is needless. But I should certainly not so name it. It bears no resemblance to his fig. 107. To me it comes under his sub-gramineus, fig. 106. Dr Tiselius first named the sub-perfoliatus as 'perfoliatiformis' in his extra No. 41!, and I have numerous specimens named by him."—Bennett. "Yes, according to Hagström."—Pearsall.
- P. flabellatus Bab. Pit between Moreton and Leasowe, near Birkenhead, N.-W. Cheshire, August 29, 1885. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce. Also from Derby, July 7, 1884, from the same collector, of which Mr Arthur Bennett writes, "I do not think it is possible to name flabellatus unless in fruit, or having the wide developed leaves. The fruiting (or rather flowering) state of this specimen is remarkably like P. fliformis Pers. in habit. It is P. pectinatus L., agg." A common form of P. pectinatus L.—W. H. Pearsall.
- P. [pusillus L.] In deep water near the Double Lock, Exeter Canal, August 18, 1921. [Ref. No. 1357.].—W. S. M. D'Urban.

"This is an alien species, a native of North America, and the second species that has occurred as an introduction in England; the other being P. pennsylvanicus Cham. et Schlecht., found by Miss Vigurs in a canal near Halifax, Yorkshire (Naturalist 10, 1908). P. foliosus Rafinesque in Medical Repository, 2nd Hex. 5, 354, 1808 = P. pauciflorus Pursh Flora Amer. Sept. 1, 121, 1814. It is distributed from Hudson's Bay Territory to Florida, and from New York to California, and Colorado, the West Indies, and the Sandwich Isles. It occurs in 32 of the United States Territories, States, etc. It is a variable species, from a broad-leaved stout form, the var. niagarensis (Morong) = P. niagarensis Tuckerman in Amer. Jour. Science, 2 ser., vii., 354, 1849, to very narrow-leaved forms with few flowers in the Eastern States. Occurring as far north as 57 degs. N. Lat. It is possible it may have been introduced to the Sandwich Isles in drift wood from the United States of America (see Wallace Island Life, ed. 2, 320, 1892). These are the only two introductions of *Potamogeton* that I know of. Morong in his Mon. N. Am. species in Mem. Torrey Bot. Club, iii., 37, 1893, under P. crispus L., calls it "introduced from Europe," but he omitted to note that Pursh in 1814 records it from "Canada to Virginia," and marks it "v.v.," having seen a living specimen. It certainly occurs in Arizona where Dr Morong suggests it might have been carried by birds. It is a curious fact that another American water plant, Sagittaria heterophylla Pursh, has been found in the River Exe in Devon. It is understandable with regard to the Yorkshire Potamogeton as it is abundant in the cottongrowing states of the U.S.A., and its seeds might get among the cotton. I have looked up my 51 specimens of P. foliosus, and the result is that while the U.S.A. specimens from East to West present different forms, yet the arrangement of the stems and branching is symmetrical, while in the Devon plant they are diffuse, with a greater number of fruits on the peduncles. So I think it may be well to separate the Devon plant as var. diffusus (nov. var.) characterised by the loose branching stems, longer internodes, longer peduncles and fruits developed in larger numbers on the peduncles, especially if it is challenged, which I hope it may be."—Bennett.

Ruppia maritima L. (= R. spiralis Hartm.). Loch of Carness, St Ola, Mainland, Orkney, October 19, 1922.—H. H. Johnston. "Yes; a fine-leaved form, excellently displayed."—Pearsall. "This is surely rostellata. It has not the inflated sheaths, long, spirally-twisted peduncles and the less gibbous fruits of spiralis. All these are seen on specimens before me from Loch Stenness, Orkney, collected by F. C. Crawford in 1902."—Salmon.

Eleocharis uniglumis Schultes. Littlesea, Dorset, June 20, 1922.—C. E. Salmon.

Scirpus fluitans L. Tan-y-Bwlch Lake, Merioneth, October 7, 1922.—W. C. Barton. "Yes; the floating state."—Druce.

Rhynchospora alba Vahl, var. Chobham Common, Surrey, August 22, 1922.—W. Biddiscombe. "This looks like var. sordida of Syme, 'spikelets pale reddish-brown'; but this has now been dropped as of no real value."—Salmon. "I do not see any variety in this. The var. sordida has quite a different habit and colour."—Bennett.

Kobresia caricina Willd. Stjaerkin, Dovre, Norway, August 3, 1922.—R. J. Burdon.

Carex Pseudo-cyperus L. Canal, Woking, July 22, 1922.— W. Biddiscombe. "Correct. Nice specimens of this Carex."— Bennett.

- C. vesicaria L. Canal by Brinklow Station, Warwickshire, v.-c. 38, July 1922.—L. Cumming. "This is towards var. pendula (Uechtr. herb.) Asch. & Graeb. Syn. Fl. Eur. 212, 1903."—Bennett. "This is not true C. vesicaria L., but a hybrid of it with C. riparia, = C. Csomadensis Simonk. The fruits are too hard, dark and rough for true vesicaria, which in northern Britain readily hybridises with C. inflata. In the Midlands the above hybrid occurs in several places."—Druce. "Surely C. riparia:"—Salmon.
- C. lasiocarpa Ehrh. Grayrigg Tarn, Westmoreland, v.-c. 69, alt. 700 ft., peat formation, July 1922.—A. Wilson. "Yes; correct. The Swedish botanists seem to doubt whether this was the filiformis Linn. Sp. Pl., ed. 1, 1753 (2, p. 976). Ehrhart's name occurred in his Calam. Gram. etc., sec. 1-14, No. 19, 1785—a series of exsiccata in 6 parts, published from 1780 to 1793. Linnaeus says nothing about the hairy fruit, but quotes Scheuchzer 425, t. 10, f. 11, 1719. It wants looking up in Linn. herb. and the Hortus Cliffortianus."—Bennett.
- C. hirta L. [1430.]. Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter, May 27, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "Approaches var. hirtiformis Pers., but that is, with the exception of the perigynium, totally glabrous. The awns of the glumes in these specimens are scarcely long enough to bring them under var. spinosa Mort., I believe."—Salmon.
- C. silvatica Huds. [1429.]. Newport, Countess Wear, near Exeter, May 20, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban. "Yes; correct. Frequent in Devon, local in Cornwall."—Bennett.

- C. flava L., var. minor Towns. Marham Fen, W. Norfolk, v.-c. 13, June 20, 1922.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes; the var. oedocarpa Anders., which is practically synonymous."—Druce. "I am not quite happy in calling this C. Oederi, var. oedocarpa And. (= flava, var. minor Towns.), but I do not know what else it can come under."—Salmon.
- C. elata All. Edge of Hatchmere, Delamere Forest, Cheshire, v.-c. 58, May 27, 1922.—C. WATERFALL. "A small form of C. stricta Good., I suppose. It does grow there."—Bennett. "Yes."—Druce and Salmon. "The name adopted by Kükenthal is C. Hudsonii A. Bennett, on the ground that C. stricta Good. is antedated by C. stricta Lam., a North American species, while C. elata All. is from the description equally applicable to C. gracilis Curt."—Lester-Garland.
- C. gracilis Curt. Bank of the Thames below Burford Bridge, Oxon, v.-c. 23, June 21, 1922.—C. WATERFALL.
- C. Lachenalii Schkuhr, Grotli, Norway, August 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. Also from the same locality (sub-nomine C. lagopina Wahl.), August 14, 1922.—R. J. BURDON.
- C. curta Good. Midhurst, W. Sussex, v.-c. 13, July 11, 1922.—
  J. E. Little. "Yes; a station not given in the Flora. A rare species in Sussex."—Bennett.
- C. muricata L., forma. [529.]. High Tor, Derbyshire, June 1922.—F. ROBINSON. "I think a small form of C. divulsa, but the fruit is not ripe, and in its present state differs from the group."—Bennett. "I wish the ligules had been better represented. From the inflorescence and the shape and size of the fruit I think this must go to C. Leersii F. Schultz, which I put as a var. of muricata."—Druce. "Gathered rather early, and ripe fruit would be valuable. Beak and ligule rather long for C. Pairaei, but I believe it comes under that. The interrupted spike reminds one of Leersii."—Salmon.
- C. paniculata L., f. simplicior. Canal by Brinklow Station, Warwickshire, v.-c. 38, July 1922.—L. Cumming. "Andersson's name simplicior dates from 1849, in Cyp. Scand. p. 67. But Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Plants 46, 1821, named it simplex."—Bennett. "The panicle is too compound for the var. simplex Peterm."—Druce. "Yes; it seems to agree with Andersson's description of his simplicior."—Salmon.
- C. ——? Canal by Brinklow Station, Warwickshire, v.-c. 38, July 1922.—L. Cumming. "C. acuta L. (C. gracilis Curt.)."—

BENNETT. "This is an interesting form of C. acuta, which I should like to see with fruit a little riper. The  $\pm$  regularly 8-rowed dense spikes recall C. tricostata Fries, but that has distant, erect spikes, shorter and oblong, and the fruit, as in C. trinervis Degl., with 3 raised ribs."—Salmon.

Echinochloa frumentacea Link. Waste ground, Bradford, v.-c. 64, October 22, 1921. First found in 1917, and so named by Dr Stapf, and confirmed by Dr Thellung.—J. CRYER. "Usually considered to be a form or cultivated race of Panicum Crus-galli L."—DRUCE. "Yes; = Panicum frumentaceum Roxb., cultivated in India for its fruits."—LESTER-GARLAND.

Spartina stricta Roth. Ray Island, N. Essex, September 1922. G. C. Druce.

Alopecurus pratensis L., var. caesius A. Schwartz. [2494 and 2496.]. West Barnes, Merton and North Cheam, v.-c. 17, June 8, 1922.—C. E. Britton. "This seems to be a good variety."—DRUCE.

Milium effusum L. By woodland stream, Abistock Woods, Cheshire, v.-c. 58, June 5, 1922.—C. WATERFALL.

Agrostis canina L., var. pallida Reichb. Shady roadside, Gollawater, near Perranporth, v.-c. 1, September 1922. A gathering from this station was so named at Kew by Dr Stapf in 1921.—F. RILSTONE.

A. canina L., forma. Bourne, Lines, August 28, 1922.—A. Webster.

Apera Spica-venti Beauv. Taplow, Bucks, July 5, 1922.—A. Webster.

Ammophila baltica Link. Caistor-on-Sea, Norfolk, v.-c. 28, July 31, 1922.—F. Robinson.

Lagurus ovatus L. Sandy sea-shore, St Ouen's Pond, Jersey, June 2, 1922.—L. CUMMING.

Deschampsia alpina R. & S. Lochnagar, S. Aberdeen, July 1918.—G. C. DRUCE.

Avena fatua L., var. Riddy Lane, Hitchin, v.-c. 20, September 4, 1922. Appears to come very near A. intermedia (Lindg.) in Babington's Manual, "Lower pales nearly glabrous, becoming pale vellowish-olive."—J. E. LITTLE.

- Cynodon Dactylon Pers. Foreshore at Penzance, Cornwall, v.-c. 1, September 1920.—H. Downes.
- Cynosurus echinatus L. West Mount, St Helier's, Jersey, June 7, 1922.—L. Cumming.
- Koeleria gracilis Pers., var. britannica Domin. Sandy places, the Quenvais, Jersey, June 6, 1922.—L. Cumming. "This should be compared with K. albescens."—Druce.
- Poa bulbosa L. Near Pontac, Jersey. N.C.R. Coll. Lady Davy, May 1922; comm. G. C. Druce. "An interesting find. Probably native. Corbière says that it is frequent in Normandy."—LESTER-GARLAND.
- Glyceria fluitans Br. Maidencroft, Hitchin, Herts, v.-c. 20, July 1, 1922.—J. E. Little.
- Festuca Myuros L. Roadside under Clifton Down, Bristol, June 29, 1902.—Jas. W. White.
- Bromus rigens L. Ware, Herts, June 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. Also from Hythe Quay, Colchester, v.-c. 19, June 6, 1922.—G. C. Brown.
- B. secalinus L. [Z 830.]. Bullingdon, Oxon, July 1922.—G. C. Druce. Also from Jerring, Sussex, June 29, 1922.—R. J. Burdon. Of Preb. Burdon's plant Dr Druce says, "This appears to be the var. badensis (Gmel. Fl. Bad. iv., 74, t. 5). In var. velutinus the spikelets are larger and longer."
- B. hordeaceus L., var. glabratus (Doell). Field border, Roath, Cardiff, v.-c. 41, June 1922.—A. E. Wade.
- Brachypodium silvaticum Roem. & Schult., var. glabrescens Syme (fide Arthur Bennett). Grassy cliffs at the seashore, Berstane, St Ola, Mainland, Orkney, October 19, 1922. Confirms the record of this species from Berstane in Dr A. R. Duguid's MS. Flora Orcadensis 1858. See Journ. Bot. 17, 1864.—H. H. JOHNSTON. "Yes; the var. glabrescens Syme."—DRUCE.
- Agropyron junceum Beauv. [1535.]. Exmouth, Devon, in sand at the base of the red marl cliffs, June 8, 1922.—W. S. M. D'Urban.
- A. violaceum (Hornem.). Hjerkin, Norway, July 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. "Assuming that Dr Druce has got the right plant—as to

which I express no opinion—the name should stand as Agropyron violaceum C. Richt. Pl. Eur. i., 123, 1890. Hornemann (Fl. Dan. t. 2044) published his plant as Triticum violaceum. Koch (Syn. ed. 3, p. 716) reduced T. violaceum Hornem. to a variety of T. biflorum Brignoli (T. biflorum Brign., var. Hornemanni Koch), of which species he apparently regarded it as a northern form."—LESTER-GARLAND.

Elymus europaeus L. Steep banks on stream-side, Torn Ghyll, Thoralby, Upper Yaredale, N.-W. Yorks, v.-c. 65, August 16, 1922.—C. WATERFALL.

Equisetum pratense Ehrh. Bank of Tees, High Force, Teesdale, July 1, 1922.—F. ROBINSON.

Asplenium serpentini Tausch. Near Cabrach, N. Aberdeen, August 1918.—G. C. Druce.

Woodsia ilvensis Br. Romsdal, Norway, August 10, 1922.— R. J. Burdon.

W. alpina S. F. Gray. Vossevangen, Norway, August 27, 1922.

—R. J. Burdon.

Hymenophyllum peltatum Desv. Rocks in Festiniog Valley, Merioneth, v.-c. 48, September 13, 1922.—W. C. Barton.

Azolla filiculoides Lam. Reens, Goldeliff, Monmouth, v.-c. 35, June 1922.—R. L. Smith.

Nitella intricata Braun. Yarnton, Oxon, May 1922.—G. C. DRUCE.

Chara fragilis Desv., var. delicatula von Leonh. In the mud at the edge of Lochan Dubh, one mile north of Oban, W. Argyll, July 25, 1885. Coll. C. Bailey; comm. G. C. Druce.

C. canescens Lois. Small pond on Lizard Downs, v.-c. 1, June 1921.—H. Downes. Confirmed by Mr J. Groves.

C. fragifera Dur. Pool on Lizard Downs, v.-c. 1, June 1920.— H. Downes. Confirmed by Mr J. Groves.

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