

Vol. III., No. 10.

THE
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WATSON
Botanical Exchange Club
1926—27.

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THE WATSON Botanical Exchange Club

REPORT FOR 1926—27.

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The total number of sheets sent for distribution shows a decided increase on that for recent years. Although a new Desiderata List has not been issued, members have kept the study of critical groups to the fore, and nearly all of these were represented by a larger or smaller number of gatherings. On the whole, the Referees were satisfied with the material they saw; though, it must be pointed out, that quality to a greater extent than quantity is to be desired and especially needed in specimens for study. Incomplete and mouldy examples are useless and are better destroyed.

Lt.-Col. Wolley-Dod wishes me to emphasise the importance of having gatherings homogeneous in the genus *Rosa*, and great care should be taken that sets are gathered from a single bush *only*. This, of course, applies with equal force to certain other genera and groups.

I must also emphasise the necessity for members to obey the rules. Infringements cause endless trouble and confusion to everyone concerned in the working of the Club. Among those which cropped up in this year's distribution might be mentioned : neglect to send latest edition (11th) of London Catalogue ; gathering not enclosed in a wrapper bearing name of plant, with number in London Catalogue and number of sheets in bold lettering ; use of too large or too small sheets ; untidy, badly written labels ; neglect to send list of data (in lieu of extra label) for the Report ; insufficient data on labels. I feel I must also protest against the practice of sending single sheets for determination ; it would be simpler for the member concerned to send such plants direct to the Referee ; and he would probably derive more benefit, for any difficulties could be explained to the Referee. I have no doubt the Secretary would willingly supply the address of any Referee that might be wanted.

In addition to those sent to contributing members, parcels were sent to Kew, the British Museum, and some half-dozen non-contributing members who applied for surplus.

Our best thanks are due to the Referees, and for notes received from Messrs. A. Bennett and C. E. Britton, Dr. E. Drabble, Messrs. J. Fraser and Jas. Groves, Prof. A. Henry, Messrs. W. O. Howarth, A. B. Jackson, J. E. Little, W. H. Pearsall, H. W. Pugsley, H. J. Riddelsdell, Miss I. M. Roper, Messrs. C. E. Salmon, H. S. Thompson, J. W. White, Lt.-Col. Wolley-Dod, and others.

D. G. CATCHESIDE, Jun.,

28, *Greyswood Street,*
Streatham, S.W. 16.

Distributor.

We are under an obligation to Mr. David G. Catcheside, Jun., for the efficient way in which he managed the distribution ; and I am personally indebted to him for his willing help in the preparation of the Report. Probably never in the history of the Club has so young a member acted as Distributor. Indeed, while some of the older members are perforce less active than formerly, it is gratifying that several quite young men are doing very useful and observant work as collectors. We still, however, much need a few active members from both Scotland and Ireland, and others from the north of England.

We are grateful to Dr. Karl Reehinger for the large and interesting parcel of specimens sent from Southern Austria and elsewhere, which I understand comprised many rare plants. But

it has not been found feasible to mention Continental plants in the Report, except when notes have been written upon any.

Since the publication of the last Report we have heard with regret of the death in 1925 of Miss Louisa Day, who joined in 1908; and of Mr. William Bell, of Leicester (1862—1925), a former member of this Club who acted as Distributor for the two years 1905 and 1906. The death of Dr. Long is referred to later.

Revised Regulations were posted to all members on March 24th. The revision was largely based on suggestions and criticisms from Col. Wolley-Dod, and I also had the help of some half-dozen other experienced members before finality was reached; so it is hoped the result will meet with a wide approval. A sufficient stock has been printed to last some years, both for new members and others who may from time to time need fresh copies.

An effort will be made to compile and print a suitable Desiderata List for next year. Volunteers are wanted to help in the work.

Too many quite common and ordinary plants appear to have been contributed to the last exchange. Several collectors should realise that some species may be quite uncommon or wanting in certain districts, and yet very widely spread throughout the country.

It is important that the tendency of certain members to omit from their labels the name of the county or vice-county and to merely give the V.C. number should cease. It stands to reason that the Watsonian numbers, and especially the vice-comital, are often both arbitrary and circumscribed, though useful in their place. To Continental botanists they are particularly perplexing. It is, moreover, desirable to take fairly broad views in studying the distribution of species, even in a small country like Great Britain.

REFERENCE NUMBERS. I have informed Mr. Lousley that I have taken the liberty of omitting from the Report some of his reference numbers to ordinary species, as being quite unnecessary for our purpose. In this Club the use of reference numbers should not be overdone. (See par. 4 in the Regulations). It may be helpful to mention that Mr. Lousley's method is for each year to be represented by a letter. Last year that letter chanced to be "X," which might be confused with the sign for hybrid; this year it will be "Y." Therefore any quotations without the letter would be misleading.

Mr. J. E. Little is collecting opinions on the distribution of *Veronica agrestis*, which he finds a very restricted plant; and

hitherto none of his correspondents consider it common in their district. Further observations from botanists, and some dried specimens, would be useful. It is evident that the species is far less frequent in England than generally supposed. It has doubtless been either overlooked or confused by many of us.

REPORT 1900-1, p. 20.—Mr. Salmon writes that a re-examination of Mr. C. Waterfall's *Valerianella ramosa* from Carnarvon makes his specimen *V. dentata* only.

REPORT 1922-23, p. 221.—Mr. Little sent this *Euphorbia* of Mr. Crosfield to Dr. Reehinger, who replied that he makes it *E. virgata* W. & K.

REPORT 1924-25, p. 301.—*Euphrasia Rostkoviana*. Kittows Moor, Cornwall, J. E. Little (two gatherings). Dr. E. Drabble writes to Mr. Little: "This is quite normal *Rostkoviana*. The plant is typically 'strict,' and the colour is quite often purplish. I do not see why Pugsley calls it intermediate between *Rostkoviana* and *Vigursii*."

REPORT 1925-26.—Mr. Little kindly sends several of the following notes and corrections:—

P. 340, line 8 from bottom, *Utracium decolor*—for radicle read panicle.

P. 341, l. 31—*Primula elatior* Jacq. Stony Stratford, Essex, March 1889, J. H. A. Stuart; Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales. Of course Stony Stratford is in Bucks, and quite out of the area of *P. elatior*, as also is the Essex Stratford on the River Lea. Mr. Wade, of Cardiff, writes that the original label is in the handwriting of the late J. A. Wheldon, so the mistake seems to have been his. I can only suggest that possibly Great Sampford in N.-W. Essex was intended. Specimens from near there were collected in 1898 and sent to the Club by the late C. Bailey.—H.S.T.

P. 342, l. 34—*Scrophularia Ehrharti* C. A. Stevens. The reference is Ann. Nat. Hist. v. i. (1840).

P. 344, l. 15—*Euphrasia Kernerii*. Carnkief, Cornwall, F. Rilstone. Dr. E. Drabble writes to Mr. Little: "Yes; *Kernerii* (small flowered)."

P. 347—*Rumex palustris* Sm. Dr. Reehinger, Vienna, writes (April 7, 1926): "It is much to be regretted that in his time G. von Beck made the serious error of asserting that *R. paluster*

Sm. was a hybrid of *R. conglomeratus* and *R. maritimus*. Unfortunately this erroneous assumption was followed by Ascherson and Gracber in their Synopsis. As against this, Murbeck (Lund, Sweden) and K. Fritsch (Graz, Austria) have made it quite clear that Beck's view is incorrect. *R. paluster* Sm. is the same species as *R. limosus* Thuill." It will be noted that Continental usage is *R. paluster*, *Rumex* being masculine, and *paluster* being a three-termination adjective. On the other hand *silvestris* is only a two-termination adjective, and the form *silvester* would be incorrect.—J. E. Little.

P. 336—*Prunus serotina*. For Plum Cherry read Rum Cherry.

P. 339—*Galium palustre*. For Roadside read Pondsides.

P. 352, l. 30. For flat read fat.

P. 356—*Carex divulsa*, "Parkhurst, I. of Wight," should read Parkhurst House, near Black Down, W. Sussex; the same as (No. 1).

P. 334—*Brassica adpressa*, from Avonmouth Docks, leg. Mrs. Sandwith and J. W. White, has been compared by Mr. Little with *B. adpressa* from the Channel Isles, which had a relatively longer beak, with occasional seeds in it; and he suggests that his specimen is *B. nigra*, with which Mr. Salmon agrees. Mr. White says that evidently there was a mixed gathering.

FREDERICK LONG (1840—1927).

On going to press we much regret to hear that Mr. Frederick Long, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Norwich, passed away on Feb. 23, aged 86. Since joining the Club in 1910 he had been a contributor of specimens every year but one until 1921.

His daughter, Miss Mary S. Long, writes that her father was ill only a few hours, and that up to the last he took an interest in his favourite hobby, and that his friend Mr. Nicholson came every week and spent an hour helping him with his plants, etc., for his eyesight was much impaired.

From the *Eastern Daily Press*, March 23rd, 1927, we learn that his herbarium of some 2000 specimens of British plants was bequeathed to the Norwich Castle Museum. Some of the specimens were gathered as far back as 1859, and the last was added on the day of his death. The collection contains a specimen of the rare grass *Hierochloa borealis* from the original finder, Robert Dick, of Caithness. Dr. Long is stated to have been the first to

have recorded in the British Isles the variety *angustifolius* of *Sonchus olerensis*. He was closely associated with the Castle Museum during the years he was resident in Norwich, and his knowledge and kindly personality endeared him to many citizens. In 1910 Dr. Long undertook the arduous task of compiling a catalogue of the herbarium of J. D. Salmon, which had been presented to the Museum in 1859.

H. S. THOMPSON,

April, 1927.

Hon. Sec.

Anemone apennina L. In a field amongst a rough undergrowth of young elm suckers near Mitcham, Surrey, March 28, 1926. Known here for the last fifty years, collected by De Crespigny and by A. Bennett in 1873. It grows in company with *Eranthis hyemalis* and *Ranunculus auricomus*.—E. C. Wallace.

Myosurus minimus L. (1) Abundant in a cornfield by Burghfield Church, Berks., May 23, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. (2) Chapel Foot, St. Ippolyts, Herts., May 16, 1926.—J. E. Little.

Ranunculus heterophyllus Weber [1311]. Pond by railway, between Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, April 19, 1926.—E. C. Wallace and N. Sentance. The var. *triphyllus* (Hiern) of this species. To avoid ambiguity, this variety will in future be cited as *trifidus* mihi.—W. H. Pearsall.

R. peltatus Schrank. ? Pond on the Green at Chiddingfold, Surrey, May 7, 1926.—I. A. Williams. There appeared to be two forms growing together, (a) a stouter plant with coarser capillary leaves, which collapse on being taken from the water, and more regularly shaped floating leaves; and (b) a slender plant, with finer capillary leaves, not so readily collapsing, and floating leaves very variously cut. The slender form was not showing so many flowers as the stouter one. There are specimens of each form on each sheet. I could find no fully grown fruit at this date. Are there two species in this gathering, or are the differences due to the age of the particular plants?—I. A. Williams. The specimens are too incomplete to decide.—D. G. Catchside. Probably correct; but my specimen only shows one petal and no fruits.—W. H. Pearsall.

Ranunculus ——. Brackish pool, Heybridge Basin, Essex, June 25, 1926. A stiff form with short and rigid divided leaves, Only one shoot showing any sign of floating leaves, and that only one very small leaf. I noticed this form in only one of the

many pools in this locality.—I. A. Williams. *R. Baudotii* Godr., f. *marinus* (Fries.). The congested heads of small, glabrous carpels; the very long, much-arched peduncles; the short rigid diverging segments of the submerged leaves; the absence of floating leaves, the rather small flowers, and the maritime habitat are characteristic of this form.—W. H. Pearsall.

R. Lenormandi F. Schultz [1031]. In the Tillingbourne, below Broadmoor, Wotton, Surrey, June 12, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside and E. C. Wallace, Comm. E. C. W. Growing in large floating clumps, associated with *Myosotis*, etc.—E. C. Wallace. Typical *R. Lenormandi*—W. H. Pearsall.

× *R. Hilloni* Groves (*R. Lenormandi* × *peltatus*). Copthorne, Sussex, March 27, 1926. This is a very variable hybrid, and I am afraid some of the sheets display it rather inadequately.—I. A. Williams. "Yes, *R. Hilloni*—very acceptable. As is usual with hybrids between very different species these differ from others previously distributed. The floating leaves are much larger, and their segments often overlapping; there are more transitional leaves with sessile or longly-stalked and variously fissile segments. The flowers, however, continue to show the influence of *R. Lenormandi* in the narrow, oblong, non-contiguous petals."—W. H. Pearsall.

R. Lingua L. Nr. Stanmore, Middlesex.—I. Helsby. No date. What is its status? Queried for Middlesex in Top. Bot.; not in Bennett's Suppl., nor in the Fl. of Middlesex, 1869; two Middlesex stations appeared in De Crespigny's New London Flora, 1877.—H. S. Thompson.

R. acris L. var. *rectus* Rouy = *R. rectus* Boreau pro-specie. Lawrence Weston, West Gloucester, v.c. 34, May 24, 1926. Corresponds well with specimens from Haslemere distributed by the late Frederick Townsend.—Jas. W. White.

R. arcensis L. (fruits). Purwell Field, Hitchin, Herts., Aug. 31, 1926.—J. E. Little.

Helleborus Smithianus A. Braun; purple-blotched at base of sepals. Winterhead, N. Somerset, March 12, 1926. Six more sheets may be useful, for it was never sent in large quantity.—H. S. Thompson.

H. foetidus L. Headley Lane, Surrey, March 7, 1926. This locality being in danger of destruction through the cutting down of trees and undergrowth, and the erection of buildings, I take the opportunity of sending in a few specimens.—J. E. Lousley.

Aconitum Napellus L. Peperharrow, Surrey, June 22, 1926.—R. J. Burdon. This is the plant called *Aconitum anglicum* Stapf. in the Bot. Mag. 1926, and quoted in Journ. Bot. of the same year, p. 70, which records the latest opinion on all the English forms of Monkshood. Dr. Stapf shows that the plants of the south of England and Wales do not correspond with any found on the Continent. On the other hand, Mr. Barton in 1918 agreed that a specimen from Devon matched the Swiss variety *lacinosum* Seringe (1823), and the new Lond. Cat. has admitted this variety.—I. M. Roper.

Fumaria officinalis L. By the golf links, Burnham-on-Sea, N. Somerset, v.c. 6, June 3, 1926, for confirmation.—Ida M. Roper. Yes; a small-flowered form.—H. W. Pugsley.

F. officinalis L. [Ref. x. 80]. Field near Addington, Surrey, v.c. 17, Sept. 18, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Poor material, but apparently var. *Wirtgenii* Haussk.—H. W. Pugsley.

F. Boraei Jord. Abundant as a garden weed at Minehead, W. Somerset, June 18, 1925. Determined by Mr. Pugsley to be very near his f. *elongata*.—Jas. W. White.

F. ——— Elf Hall, S. Cumberland, v.c. 70, Sept. 7, 1926.—W. H. Pearsall. Is *F. purpurea* mihi, with more or less depauperate flowers.—H. W. Pugsley.

F. ——— Hall Thwaites, S. Cumberland, v.c. 70, Sept. 15, 1926.—W. H. Pearsall. Is *F. purpurea* mihi, similar to the above.—H. W. Pugsley.

Matthiola sinuata Br. St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough.

Nasturtium sylvestris R. Br. Same station for four years—waste ground, Farnborough, W. Kent, v.c. 16, 1926.—I. Helsby and St. J. Marriott.

Barbarea vulgaris R. Br. var. *arcuata* Fries (1828) = *divaricata* Trim. & Dyer (1866). Under an alder tree by River Chew, near Chew Magna, N. Somerset, June 9, 1926.—H. S. Thompson. In the absence of mature pods I should prefer to call this simply *B. vulgaris* R. Br.—A. B. Jackson.

Cardamine pratensis L., var. *Hayneana* Welw. Damp places with *C. amara* and *C. pratensis* near Reigate Heath, Surrey, June 1, 1926 [x. 96].—J. E. Lousley and J. L. O'Loughlin.

C. bulbifera Crantz. Vicarage Woods, Mayfield, E. Sussex, April 30, 1926.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

Sisymbrium Columnae Jacq. Waste ground by Bush House, Strand, London, Middlesex, Aug. 3, 1926. [Ref. 1206]. Growing in great abundance and associated with *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Polygonum Persicaria*, *Erysimum cheiranthoides* and *Senecio viscosus*.—E. C. Wallace. Should name this *S. pannonicum* Jacq.—C. E. Salmon. The upper leaves of *S. Columnae* are entire. In Mr. Wallace's plant they are cut into linear segments characteristic of *S. pannonicum* Jacq., to which I should refer it. Coste describes the siliques of the latter (under *Sisymbrium Sinapistrum* Crantz) as glabrous; and at maturity they are so; but when immature they are hispid. Both these aliens are becoming more frequent.—J. E. Little. Others agree to this being *pannonicum*.

S. Columnae Jacq. Riddy Lane, Hitchin, Herts., Sept. 6 and Oct. 23, 1926.—J. E. Little. (Question has been raised by Mr. W. H. Pearsall, as to the identification of *S. Columnae* Jacq. and *S. orientale* L. The sheets sent may afford opportunity for the discussion of this point.—J.E.L.)

S. Columnae Jacq. Abbey Wood, W. Kent., v.c. 16, 1926.—St. John Marriott.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris Medik., sub.-sp. *Brittonii* E. At. [Ref. x. 78]. Field near Addington, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. No; that form has larger silicles with more convex margins, a deeper sinus, and subacute lobes. Mr. Lousley's plant has affinities with *C. gallica* and *C. germanica*, but does not exactly match any specimens named for me by Prof. Almquist.—C. E. Britton. E. At. = Ernst Almquist.—H.S.T.

C. B.-p. Medik. sub.-sp. *Druceana* E. At. ? [Ref. x. 2]. Wall-top, South Croydon, Surrey, March 24, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Is *Capsella B.-p.* (L.) *batavorum* E. At. Dwarf specimens, but otherwise typical.—C. E. Britton.

C. B.-p. Medik. s.—sp. *anglica* E. At. ? [Ref. x. 5]. Rubbish heap at top of Banstead Down, Surrey, v.c. 17. All specimens from same large plant.—J. E. Lousley. Material insufficient for accurate determination.—C. E. Britton.*

Coronopus didymus Sm. Rubbish heaps, Hampton Court, Middlesex, Sept. 11, 1926. I have found it in flower and fruit at this locality during almost every month of the year.—J. E. Lousley.

Viola silvestris Lamarek, var. *punctata* Druce ? Wray, near Reigate, Surrey, May 2 and April 2, 1926. [Ref. x. 36]. Veins

* Mr. Britton wishes it to be known that the determinations of *Capsella* and *Centaurea* apply only to the sheets he has seen.

of lower petals heavy and dark, but not quite extending to the edge. Spurs speckled, greenish, variable, but always intermediate in colour, being neither light nor dark. Some plants with lighter spurs. Most of the spurs furrowed. Cal. appendages broad and squarish. The April specimens seemed to agree with *punctata* fairly well, but a month later the plants got more robust, and changed their appearance considerably. I seem to find this intermediate between *silvestris* and *Riviniana* fairly frequently in Surrey. What is it?—J. E. Lousley. The above notes were written last May. Plants from this locality varied greatly, but they all appear to be intermediate between *silvestris* and *Riviniana*, mimic hybrids, mentioned by Mr. Britton in his notes in Journ. Bot. December, 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

It must clearly be understood that the names given to the pansies refer only to those sheets actually seen by me.—ERIC DRABBLE.

V. agrestis Jord. ? [Ref. x. 39]. Field near Epsom Downs, Surrey, May 2, 1925.—J. E. Lousley. No; this is *V. ruralis* Jord.—E. Drabble.

V. agrestis Jord. [Ref. x. 79]. Field near Addington, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. This is an interesting plant. The specimen sent to me combines the spreading branches of *agrestis* with the general habit of *subtilis*. I have seen the plant from other localities, and intend to study it in cultivation this year.—E. Drabble.

V. segetalis Jord. Hall Thwaites, S. Cumberland, v.c. 70, Sept. 3, 1926.—W. H. Pearsall. Yes; I named this plant for Mr. Pearsall.—E. Drabble.

V. ——— Woods near Duddon Hall, S. Cumberland, v.c. 70, Oct. 1, 1926.—W. H. Pearsall. I cannot make this plant other than first year *lepida*.—E. Drabble.

V. ruralis Jord. ? [Ref. x. 41]. Field adjoining Crohamhurst, Surrey, v.c. 17, April 24, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *V. ruralis* Jord.—E. Drabble.

V. ruralis Jord. ? [Ref. x. 38]. Field near Epsom Downs, Surrey, v.c. 17, May 2, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *V. ruralis* Jord.—E. Drabble.

Dianthus Armeria L. Origin, Cadbury Hill, Yatton, N. Somerset, v.c. 6. ex Hort., July 1926.—Ida M. Roper.

D. gallicus Pers. [Ref. x. 10]. St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough. Only two sheets of this rarity were sent.

D. prolifer L. [Ref. x. 9]. St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough.

Tunica Saxifraga Scop. Tenby, Pembroke, Aug. 14, 1926.—Coll. J. E. Arnett. Comm. National Museum of Wales.

Silene nutans L. Llandudno, Carnarvon, May 29, 1926.—I. Helsby.

S. dubia Herbich. [Ref. x. 69]. Shingle, Dungeness, E. Kent, v. c. 15, June 23, 1925. See B.E.C. Rep. 1914. This species is so distinct from *nutans* that it can be distinguished from the latter at a considerable distance.—J. E. Lousley.

Arenaria serpyllifolia L., var. *macrocarpa* Lloyd [Ref. x. 1]. Towing-path by Hampton Court, Middlesex, v. c. 21, May 30, 1926. This seems an approach to *macrocarpa*. The leaves are very broad, the sepals strongly veined and the capsule large. But the sepals are distinctly glandular. When growing the plant had a very distinct appearance.—J. E. Lousley. This is very unlike var. *macrocarpa* Lloyd (*Lloydii* Jord.), and appears to be type *serpyllifolia* L.—C. E. Salmon. Others agree with Mr. Salmon.

Sagina filicaulis Jord., det. C. E. Salmon [693]. Cornfield, E. of "Oakfield," St. Ippolyts, Herts., Oct. 5, 1926.—J. E. Little. Mr. Little sent this to me in a fresh condition, and I think it well represents Jordan's *filicaulis*. These *Saginas* often grow together, so I cannot speak with certainty except as regards the one sheet before me.—C. E. Salmon. Dr. Drabble says these are not identical with Mr. Riddelsdell's gathering of 1924.

Spergularia marginata Kittel. var. *glandulosa* Druce. Harbour, Porlock Weir, W. Somerset, v. c. 5, Aug. 24, 1925. Forming a close turf together with *Armeria maritima*, which was locally dominant. The turf ended abruptly in a little "cliff" about six inches high; the rest of the harbour is mud, with a few *Salicornia* plants and a form of *Fucus vesiculosus* not permanently attached to the substratum. Smaller isolated pieces of turf, raised above the general level of the mud, and situated near the main mass, seem to indicate that the marsh is retrogressing, and that the turf is being cut away.—D. G. Catcheside.

Montia fontana L. var. *chondrosperma* Fenzl. [Ref. x. 32]. Burghfield Common, Berks., May 23, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *M. fontana* L. var. *intermedia* Beeby.—C. E. Salmon.

Geranium pyrenaicum Burm. fil. Belvedere, W. Kent, v. c. 16, 1926.—St. John Marriott.

G. Endressi J. Gay. Garden weed at Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, July 19, 1926.—Jas. W. White.

G. molle L., ? var. *grandiflorum* Lange. Hedgerow above Lawrence Weston, West Gloucester, June 2, 1926.—Jas. W. White. I know nothing of Lange's variety, but var. *grandiflorum* Vis. which has flowers well over 10 mm. in diameter grows on Epsom Downs, Surrey. My specimen of Mr. White's plant has flowers barely 7 mm. across, and would be a very poor approach to this variety—J. E. Lousley. Can hardly be var. *grandiflorum* Lange, which has the petals twice as long as the sepals.—I. M. Roper.

Hypericum linariifolium Vahl. St. Catherine's Bay, Jersey, June 23, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Is var. *approximatum* Rouy ap. Magn. vide Journ. Bot. LII, 330 (1914) and LIII, 170 (1915).—H. W. Pugsley.

Olex europæus L. Seedlings among brambles by Fourwents Pond, Holmwood Common, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1926.—E. C. Wallace.

Genista pilosa L. Perranporth, W. Cornwall, June 7, 1913.—Leg: C. C. Vigurs. Comm. F. Rilstone.

Melicago lupulina L., var. *Willdenowiana* Koch. Side of New Road near Cheam, Surrey. [Ref. 1207]. Oct. 7, 1926. Associated with *Polygonum Convolvulus* var. *subulatum*, etc. Forms occur on Banstead Downs with pods hairy when young, but glabrous when ripe; but specimens from this locality seem to retain their hairs when the pods are black.—E. C. Wallace. Correct, I. M. Roper.

M. lupulina L. var. *Willdenowiana* Koch. (1) White Hill, Hitchin, Herts., Sept. 8, 1926. (2) Chapmore End, Herts., Sept. 11, 1926.—J. E. Little. The erect glandular hairs tend to disappear on the mature pods, but are more easily seen on the green pods, and on the peduncles.—J. E. Little.

M. minima Desr. St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough.

Melilotus officinalis Lam. Waste ground E. of Gravesend, W. Kent, v.c. 16, July 31, 1926. Fruit, Oct. 10, 1926—I. A. Williams.

M. indica All. (fruits). Purwell Field, Hitchin, Herts., Aug. 20, 1926.—J. E. Little.

Trifolium subterraneum L. St. Catherine's Bay, Jersey. June 23, 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

T. Molinerii Balb. The Lizard, W. Cornwall, June, 1913.—C. C. Vigurs. Comm. F. Rilstone.

T. arvense L., with white flowers. Furze Hill, Hildersham, Cambridgeshire, July 8, 1926. This very pretty form was growing in large patches. Plants with typically-coloured flowers also grew on the hill.—I. A. Williams.

T. strictum L. The Lizard, W. Cornwall, June 22, 1913.—C. C. Vigurs. Comm. F. Rilstone. See Reg. 5 in future.

Trifolium ———. Erith, W. Kent, v.c. 16, 1926. St. John Marriott. Is *Trifolium hybridum* L. var. *phyllanthum* Seringe. This monstrous state has greener stipules and calyx-teeth, and less developed leaves in the flower-heads than in Miss Roper's specimens from Avonmouth Docks, sent to the Club 1920-21, or in a gathering of my own from Bristol, 1917.—H. S. Thompson. A monstrous state of *T. hybridum* L.—H. W. Pugsley.

Lotus hispidus Desf. Near Christchurch, Hants., July 30, 1926. These plants were growing at the edge of a piece of land which had been levelled for building. It is a considerable distance from the place where this species has been known for many years. Many of the plants had stems over 30 inches long and much branched, some of them measuring over 4 feet across.—L. B. Hall. A very remarkable growth.—H.S.T.

Vicia sylvatica L. (1) Thicket near Lydden, E. Kent, v.c. 15. June 20, 1925.—J. E. Lousley and John Jacob. (2) Near Dover, E. Kent, v.c. 15, July 1926.—J. Jacob.

V. lutea L. Shingle near Leree, Guernsey, June 15, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and M. A. McCrea.

V. sepium L. var. *ochroleuca* Bast. Peperharrow, Surrey, June 22, 1926.—R. J. Burdon.

V. angustifolia L. var. *Garlandii* Druce. [Ref. x. 13]. St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough. The two specimens sent me (no pods) do not differ from several gatherings of English and French *V. angustifolia* L. in my herbarium. Neither the size of the corolla nor the size and shape of the calyx is abnormal. If this is typical of the "beautiful form of the plant with very large flowers (which) is not uncommon," (Lester Garland, *Flora of Jersey*, p. 101), and of var. *Garlandii* G. C. Druce in *Journ. Bot.*, 1907, p. 420,

I see nothing worthy of a varietal name in the Jersey vetch. The "bright rose-purple conspicuous standard" of this var. can be seen in many a large-flowered *angustifolia* in the south of England and in France, particularly when growing within maritime influence. The var. *Bobartii* often has larger flowers than those of these upright plants from Jersey, but the leaves and habit are not those of the plant we have known as var. *Bobartii* which Rouy places as his var. *typica* of *V. angustifolia* (Fl. France), v, 213). In its very narrow leaves *Bobartii* approximates to var. *uncinata* Desv., found in the Channel Isles, and "very common in Normandy" (Marquand, Fl. of Guernsey, 81). I have gathered *uncinata* in Provence, but this again was reduced to merely a form of *V. angustifolia* by Reynier (Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 1908, 590-4). For a further note by me on *V. angustifolia* forms see Report 1913-14 p. 438.—II. S. Thompson.

Lathyrus tuberosus L. Rough ground near wood, Ledbury, W. Glos., v.c. 34, Aug. 25, 1926.—W. A. Shoolbred. From what I know of this beautiful Pea on the Continent and of its occurrence in England I am inclined to agree with Mr. Miller Christy (Journ. Bot. 1910, p. 170), that it is not indigenous in Britain. Though found near Ledbury (Herefords.) it was apparently within the Glos. border.—II. S. Thompson.

L. sylvestris L. Lyme Regis, Dorset, 1926.—St. John Marriott.

L. sylvestris L. Chalky slope near Whitehill, Caterham, Surrey, July, 1924.—J. E. Lousley.

L. maritimus, Bigel. Shingle, Rifle Ranges, Hythe, Kent. I send this for the interest of the locality. The public are only allowed on these ranges on Sundays; perhaps that explains why this locality is, so far as I know, unpublished. The plant is much more abundant here than at Kingsdown, and I failed to find it at Dungeness.—J. E. Lousley.

Prunus insititia × *spinosa*. [673]. Riddy Lane, Hitchin, Herts., March 30, Aug. 9, Sept. 17, 1926.—J. E. Little. I agree to this. The petals are broader than pure *P. spinosa* usually is; the peduncles have a short pubescence, the leaves are broader than those of *P. spinosa*, and the flowers are contemporaneous with them.—J. Fraser.

Rubus integrifolius P. J. Muell. (?) Stem arcuate; petals pink, oval-obovate, clawed; filaments pinkish, equal to the prominent pink-green styles; sepals patent in flower, and very loosely

reflexed to sub-patent in fruit. Arbrook Common, Surrey, Aug. 14, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside. *R. opacus* Focke, or else a hybrid of it.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. thyrsoideus Wimm. Arbrook Common, Surrey, Aug. 14, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside. *R. rusticanus* Merc.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. rusticanus Merc. [Ref. 24]. Stem not rooting; sepals continuously reflexed; petals pink; stamens slightly longer than the brownish styles. Banstead Downs, Surrey, Aug. 10, 1924.—E. C. Wallace. Correct.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. cenomanensis Sudre, var. *Bloxamianus* Colem. ex Purchas. Stem somewhat arcuate, prostrate, not rooting; petals rather narrow, pink; filaments white, somewhat green styles; sepals erect at first, spreading in flower, becoming reflexed before fall of petals, spreading in fruit. Hedge by a wood near Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, July 10, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside. Certainly *R. rudis* Whc. & Nees.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. plinthostylus Genev. Colan, near Newquay, W. Cornwall, July 13, 1907.—C. C. Vigurs. Comm. F. Rilstone. Yes.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. corylifolius Sm. ? [Ref. 11]. Banstead Heath, Surrey, v.c. 17, Aug. 29, 1926. Stem not rooting; tip of sepals dark brown, glabrous; petals white; white stamens \pm longer than yellowish styles.—E. C. Wallace. A corylifolius hybrid, I expect.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. ——— [Ref. 13]. Stem not rooting; petals pale pink; greenish styles < pinkish stamens; slender spreading bush. Arbrook Common, Surrey, v.c. 17, Aug. 14, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. *R. opacus* Focke. Stem pieces lacking on some sheets.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. ——— [Ref. 2]. Stem not rooting; sepals reflexed during flowering; stamens longer than styles; filaments white, anthers darker; petals pinkish-white fading to white. Headley Heath, Surrey, v.c. 17, Aug. 8, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. This is the difficult plant put by Focke and Rogers to *R. argenteus* Whc. and Nees, f. *glandulosa*. I do not think it can go there; it is really near *Gelertii* Frider. This year I found it in great quantity on the top of the South Downs, both near Worthing and near Brighton, up to 800 feet. The supply of stem pieces is inadequate.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

R. ——— [Ref. 12]. Petals rich pinkish-red; styles green, shorter than yellowish-white stamens; stem not rooting. Arbrook

Common, Surrey, Aug. 14, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. *R. festivus* Muell. & Wirtg. Supply of stem pieces inadequate. There should be two at least to each sheet, taken from mid-stem. One or two sheets show only the lower parts of panicles.—H. J. Riddelsdell.

Geum rivale × *urbanum*. Brickyard Wood, Wallington, W. Norfolk, June 12, 1926.—J. E. Little.

Fragaria moschata Duchesne [Ref. 1020]. Hedgebank on the road from Shere Heath to Pitch Hill, Surrey, May 22, 1926.—E. C. Wallace.

Potentilla palustris Scop. Moira, Leicester, June 22, 1926.—A. R. Horwood. Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales.

Alchemilla pastoralis Buser. Orig. Teesdale, Durham (A. J. Wilmott); Hort. Reigate, May 20, 1926. An account of this plant may be found in Journ. Bot. 1922, p. 164.—C. E. Salmon.

Poterium Polygamum Waldst. & Kit. var. *stenolophum* (Jord.) [Ref. x. 56]. Roadside, St. Margaret's Bay, E. Kent, v.c. 15, June 25, 1925.—J. E. Lousley.

Rosa arvensis Huds. var. White Down, Surrey, July 1926.—W. Biddiscombe. The collector does not say why he labels this "var." All roses vary so much that it would be justifiable to add "var." after the names of the majority. Here the clustered peduncles seem to indicate f. *major*, but these often occur in the type, while f. *major* usually has a much more ovoid fruit, but I see no great objection to the name. The most striking feature is the trespassing of the glandular setae on the peduncles to the base of the fruit in many cases, but I know of no name to cover such a form. This does not occur on all the sheets, showing the care that must be taken by the collector to send in a homogeneous series.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. stylosa Desv. var. Near Compton, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1926.—W. Biddiscombe. This is fairly typical var. *systyla*, though some of the leaflets have become nearly glabrous from age. I have marked four pieces which belong to three different varieties in other species, and which should not be distributed.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. stylosa near *chlorantha*. Dolley's Farm, Horsell, Woking, Surrey, Sept. 4, 1926.—W. Biddiscombe. This is not *chlorantha*, nor any variety of *R. stylosa*. The disc is too flat and the prickles too slender and straightish. It is one of the small-

leafleted varieties of *R. dumetorum*, best under var. *Gabrielis* R. Kell., though it is very unusual for that to have glabrous styles. The ovoid fruit takes it off var. *calophylla* Rouy.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. amina L., group *Transitoriae*. Field hedge, Almondsbury, W. Gloster, v.c. 34, June 25 and Sept. 13, 1926.—Ida M. Roper. I should have felt inclined to have referred this to the *Dumales*, under var. *viridicata* Rouy. It is just a little too biserrate for the *Transitoriae*, none of the leaflets being simply so. The fruit also is not of the correct shape for var. *insignis*, the only variety of that group to which it could be referred. I do not regard var. *viridicata* as at all a satisfactory variety, but if this be not var. *insignis* that is the only alternative.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. dumetorum Thuill. var. *semiglabra* (Rip.). Horsell Common, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1926.—W. Biddiscombe. The two last sheets in this cover, of which I have marked the labels with an 'A,' may probably be f. *semiglabra*, but with remarkably long peduncles. The rest have their leaflets much too hairy. All these are pubescent on the lateral nerves as well as on the midribs, and most of them on the whole lower surface. I should call them f. *urbica*, but the styles are very thinly hispid, a character by which I used to segregate *R. trichoneura* Rip., but which I now regard as synonymous.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. dumetorum Thuill. var. *incerta* Déségl. Field, Ursleigh Hill, Pensford, N. Somerset, June 22 and Sept. 24, 1926.—Ida M. Roper. The filaments of the styles of most of the specimens are glabrous, and the others are all but so, though the stigmas are papillose, so I think they can all be labelled f. *laevistyla* W.-Dod. There is a good deal of variation in the shape of the fruit from globose to ovoid, and the styles are variously exserted. The peduncles also are often more hispid than is usual. The colour of the flowers is difficult to judge from a dried specimen, but some at least of the specimens appear to have them bright rose, so that they would not have been referred to *R. leucochroa* by our former rhodologists, as most of our f. *laevistyla* has been, but I do not regard colour as of primary importance in most varieties.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. micrantha Sm. var. *microcarpa* R. Kell. Lane near Albury Down, Surrey, Aug. 15, 1926.—W. Biddiscombe. I think not var. *microcarpa*. The fruit is narrowly ovoid-urceolate or ellipsoid-urceolate, not pyriform, there are no acicles under the

inflorescence, and the petioles and midribs are hardly shaggy. I think it is only rather small-fruited type.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. micrantha, var. *microcarpa* but with clustered fruits, armed stems, and fruit more rounded. Merrow Down, Surrey, Aug. 15, 1926.—W. Biddiscombe. Only the rounded based fruits are any objection to the suggested name. It is very like the Albury Down specimens and has the same objections, besides having somewhat larger leaflets. Both are certainly near var. *microcarpa* R. Kell., but I hesitate to refer either to that variety, which is apparently very rare in Britain, in the absence of a closer agreement with the description.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. micrantha Sm., var. *microcarpa* R. Kell. Buckland Hills, Surrey, July 10, 1926.—D. G. Catchside. I do not think this is *microcarpa*. The fruit is certainly small, but the leaflets are too large and lack the villous pubescence of that variety. Only two or three specimens have some acicles under the inflorescence, which would bring them as near *sylvicola* as to *microcarpa*, but I do not think that even these individuals will do for either variety and would call them small-fruited type.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. micrantha, near *septicola*. White Down, Surrey, July 28, 1926.—W. Biddiscombe. I should not separate this from type. The fruits are clearly ovoid, not roundish.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

Pyrus Pyraeaster Boreau. Tall tree on the high ground of Thornbury Knap, W. Gloster. Flowers, April 29, 1924, leaves and fruit, June 24, 1926. But few fruits could be obtained, the poor crop being mainly inaccessible. This must represent the true wild stock of the British Pear—rarely met with save in aboriginal woodland. It corresponds with specimens from Contrexéville and the Haute Savoie. The var. *Déséglisei* differs in its smaller, rounder, and more cordate foliage and smaller fruit.—Jas. W. White.

Parnassia palustris L., var. *condensata* Travis and Wheldon. Birkdale, S. Lancs., v.c. 59. Aug. 23, 1924.—J. A. Wheldon; Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales.

Tillaea muscosa L. Weed on garden path, Wallington Hall, W. Norfolk, v.c. 28, June 10, 1926. It was curious to find this on a garden path. I made enquiry, and went to the place from which gravel had been brought, but the plant did not occur there. The nearest wild station is on greensand about a mile away.—J. E. Little.

Callitriche obtusangula Le Gall. [Ref. x 72]. Ditch near Epsom Downs, Surrey, May 29, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Correct.—A. Bennett.

Lythrum Hyssopifolia L. St. Catherine's Bay, Jersey, June 23, 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

Bupleurum rotundifolium L. Near High Down, Herts, Aug. 1926.—J. E. Little.

Carum Petroselinum Benth. et Hook. fl. Shingle at Leree, Guernsey, where it has been abundant and well established for many years. See Flora of Guernsey, p. 99. June 15, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and M. A. McCrea.

Sison Amomum L. (fruits). The Grennell, Sutton, Surrey, Oct., 1926.—E. C. Wallace.

Peucedanum officinale L. Abundant on cliffs at Tankerton, E. Kent, v.c. 15, Aug. 1, 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

Caucalis arvensis Huds. Cornfield, Oxhey, Watford, Herts.—I. Helsby.

Sambucus nigra L., var. *laciniata* Mill. Hedge near Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey, May 2, 1926. Besides these lacinate leaves the bush bore normal and intermediate leaves.—J. G. Lousley. Yes; is it ever to be found far away from houses?—J. E. Little. I have never seen this as other than a cultivated plant.—E. Drabble.

Leycesteria formosa Wallich. North Hill, between Minehead and Greenalough, W. Somerset, v.c. 5, Aug. 26, 1925.—D. G. Catcheside. Wallich named this genus in honour of his friend Wm. Leycester, once Chief Judge at Bengal, and a patron of horticulture. *L. formosa* was introduced into England about 1824.—H. S. Thompson.

Galium boreale L. Stream-sides, Ben Lawers, Perthshire, v.c. 88, Aug. 30, 1925.—J. L. O'Loughlin.

Galium aparine L. Hairy form. In a roadside swamp between Hatfield Broad Oak and Hatfield Heath, Essex, June 23, 1926. Very rank plants, copiously provided with white hairs. On looking through the sheets of *G. aparine* in British Museum Herbarium I could only find one other similar specimen. Presumably, therefore, this extreme hairiness is not very common.—I. A. Williams.

Valerianella olitoria Poll. [Ref. 1064]. Arable field to west of Banstead Downs, Surrey, June 27, 1926. An almost prostrate plant, and quite different in appearance from the *V. olitoria* that grows in the Dorking district. Known at Banstead for many decades, it does not seem to be common in Surrey. Also some packets of seeds.—E. C. Wallace. Yes.—J. E. Little. Yes; var. *lasiocarpa* Reichb. with pubescent fruit.—I. M. Roper.

V. olitoria Poll. Amongst damp herbage, Westcott, Surrey, June 12, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside.

V. dentata Poll. Fields below Denbies Drive, Dorking, near Westcott, Surrey [Ref. 1081], July 3, 1926.—E. C. Wallace.

Gnaphalium uliginosum L. Watford, Herts., Sept. 1926.—I. Helsby. Yes; not quite ripe enough to show the fruits, but I have never found the var. *pitulare* in Herts. The Hitchin district produced this year very large plants up to 18 in. high.—J. E. Little.

Inula crithmoides L. Hayling Island, Hampshire, Aug. 26, 1926.—I. A. Williams.

Matricaria inodora L., var. *salina* DC. Salt-marsh, Minehead, W. Somerset, Aug. 25, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside.

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. Waste ground at Eastfields, near Mitcham, Surrey, Oct. 1, 1926. This plant is so abundant in the fields of this district, where it has been known to my knowledge since 1915, that it has become an absolute pest.—J. E. Lousley.

Senecio viscosus Linn. [Ref. x. 50]. Towing-path near Richmond, Surrey, Aug. 9, 1924. Showing great variation in height and luxuriance.—J. E. Lousley.

S. Jacobaea L., var. *discoideus* Koch. Waste ground, Deramore Drive, Belfast, Co. Antrim, July 27, 1926. An inland form of the variety, differing from that of the exposed western coast merely in the way that most plants differ when growing in similar contrasted situations. *S. flosculosus* Jord. is synonymous.—Jas. W. White.

S. Cineraria DC. Shingle, Kingsdown, E. Kent, v.c. 15, June 25, 1924. Here *Cineraria* is only a casual, as also I have found it at several places round the coast recently. At Torquay, where it has been known for a large number of years, I saw it in 1922 well established over several miles of coast.—J. E. Lousley.

The notes on *CENTAUREA* apply only to the sheets that have actually been seen by Mr. Britton, who writes that Mr. Lousley's specimens would have gained in interest had more discrimination been displayed in the selection, and more care bestowed in the drying.

Centaurea obscura Jord. forma *elongata*? [Ref. x. 91]. Mitcham Common, Surrey, Sept. 23, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *C. nemoralis* Jord., approaching var. *microptilon* C. E. B.; but it looks rather abnormal.—C. E. Britton.

C. surrejana C. E. Britton? [Ref. x. 92/1]. Epsom Downs, Surrey, Aug. 26, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *C. nemoralis* Jord. forma.—C. E. Britton.

C. nigra L., segregate? Hedgebank, Shire Newton, Monmouth, v.c. 35, July 31, 1926. The plant seems to agree fairly well with *C. nigra* var. *Endressii* Hochst. & Steudel in Rouy & Fouc. Fl. de France; but I do not know what that might be in the new Lond. Cat.—W. A. Shoolbred. *C. obscura* Jord., f. *elongata*.—C. E. Britton.

Centaurea ——— [Ref. x. 64]. Hallelu Farm, Warlingham, Surrey, Oct. 7, 1925.—J. E. Lousley. *Centaurea pratensis* Thuill.—C. E. Britton.

Centaurea ——— [Ref. x. 65]. Near Warlingham, Surrey, Oct. 7, 1925.—J. E. Lousley. In very poor condition. Either *C. pratensis* Thuill. or *C. Jacea* L. sub-sp. *C. jungens* Gayler. Both of these forms occur in the above district.—C. E. Britton.

Centaurea ——— [Ref. x. 94/6]. Banstead Downs, Surrey, Aug. 26, 1926. A very large branched plant.—J. E. Lousley. *C. nemoralis* Jord.—C. E. Britton.

Centaurea ——— [Ref. x. 95/7]. Banstead Downs, Surrey, Aug. 26, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *C. nemoralis* Jord.—C. E. Britton.

Centaurea ——— [Ref. x. 84/16]. Park Downs, near Chipstead, Surrey, Oct. 11, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *C. nemoralis* Jord.—C. E. Britton.

Centaurea ——— [Ref. x. 81]. Bank by Ballard's Lane, near Croydon, Surrey, Oct. 8, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *Centaurea nemoralis* Jord.—C. E. Britton.

Centaurea ——— [Ref. x. 82]. Epsom Downs, Surrey, Oct. 11, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *C. nemoralis* Jord.—C. E. Britton.

C. microptilon C. E. Britton ? [Ref. x. 83 (14)]. Heath, near Woodcote Park, Epsom, Surrey, Oct. 11, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. *C. nemoralis* Jord. Not var. *microptilon*.—C. E. Britton.

C. nemoralis Jord. [Ref. x. 93/2]. Epsom Downs, Surrey, Aug. 26, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Correct.—C. E. Britton.

C. aspera Linn. [Ref. x. 11]. St. Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough.

Crepis capillaris Wallr., var. *pinnatifida* Willd. Waste ground, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, W. Glou., v.c. 34, July 3, 1926.—Ida M. Roper.

Hieracium grandidens Dahlst. Bank by road between Trelleck and Llandego, Monmouth, v.c. 35, May 26, 1926.—W. A. Shoobred.

H. praecox Sch. Bip. [419]. Railway bank near Chipstead, Surrey, June 23, 1922. Phyllaries incumbent; ligule tips glabrous; styles slightly livid.—H. W. Pugsley. This plant has been identified by Rev. J. Roffey with *H. praecox* var. *castanctorum*. Schultz. Bipontinus Cichoracotheca, No. 22. The varietal name seems to be a *nomen nudum*. It grew in abundance near Chipstead in 1922, but only on the banks of the railway, where it appeared to have been recently introduced, probably during the great war. It seeds and spreads very rapidly in my garden. *H. praecox* is placed in the section *Oreadea* in the new London Catalogue, following the arrangement of Zahn; but after cultivating the Chipstead plant for four years I cannot agree to its position in that generic division. Its foliage-hairs at all times of the year are relatively soft and short, as in the *Vulgata*, and the clothing of its small heads resembles that of *H. serratifrons* Almq. and its allics, near which I think it should be placed. Gremli places the Swiss forms of *H. praecox*, which are much more *Oreadea* than our plant both in foliage and in flowers, among the *Vulgata* next to *H. murorum*.—H. W. Pugsley.

H. ———. Lurgashall, W. Sussex, Aug. 31, 1926. R. J. Burdon. The usual form of *H. boreale* Fr. seen in the south of England, formerly referred to var. *Hervieri* Arvet-Touvet.—H. W. Pugsley.

Calluna vulgaris var. *incana* Reichb. Wisley Common, Surrey, v.c. 17 [Ref. 1204], Oct. 11, 1926. This variety prefers moist ground, and is more marked in such localities. These specimens are from ground which is submerged in winter.—E. C. Wallace.

Limonium reticulatum Mill. Stiffkey Marshes, Norfolk, July 29, 1926.—R. J. Burdon. Apparently now called *L. bellidifolium* Dum.—H.S.T.

L. binervosum C.E. Salm. Stiffkey Marshes, Norfolk, July 29, 1926.—R. J. Burdon.

Centunculus minimus L. Horsell Common, Surrey, Sept., 1926.—W. Biddiscombe.

Symphytum officinale L., var. *ochroleucum* DC. Damp way-side, Stanton Drew, N. Somerset, May 22, 1926.—Jas. W. White.

Lappula echinata Gilib. Waste ground, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, coll: A. E. Wade, Sept., 1926. Comm. National Museum of Wales.

Anchusa sempervirens L. Humberstone, Leicester, v.c. 55a. coll: A. R. Horwood, June, 1916. Comm. National Museum Wales.

Myosotis collina Hoffm. (1). L.N.E.R., Wymondley Road, Hitchin, Herts., May 11, 1925.—J. E. Little. (2.) (Fruits). Wymondley Priory, Herts., June 18, 1925.—J. E. Little. Yes. A. E. Wade.

Lithospermum purpureo-coeruleum L. Cheddar Wood, N. Somerset, June 11, 1911.—H. W. Pugsley.

Echinum plantaginicum L. West Mount, Jersey, June 26, 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

Convolvulus arvensis L., var. *linearifolium* Choisy. Cadbury Ridge, Clevedon, N. Somerset, v.c. 6, Sept. 9, 1926.—Ida M. Roper.

Atropa Belladonna L. Trillis Wood, Sapperton, E. Gloster., v.c. 33, June 1, 1925.—Ida M. Roper.

Linaria minor Desf. Railway siding, Hallatrow, N. Somerset, Aug. 18, 1926. Differs from type in the colour of the flowers; the lower lip of the corolla is pure white instead of yellowish or yellow as given in descriptions, and the sepals longer than the capsule.—Ida M. Roper.

L. purpurea Mill. Railway bank, Kingsdown, near Deal, E. Kent, Aug. 31, 1925.—J. L. O'Loughlin.

L. repens Mill. Stony field out of cultivation several years, close to Buckland Lime Works, Surrey. [Ref. 1094]. July 10, 1926.—E. C. Wallace.

Veronica scutellata L., var. *hirsuta* Weber. Amongst *Juncus* in pond, Headley Heath, Surrey; also small form amongst *Littorella* on mud by pond.—D. G. Catcheside. Also July 1, 1926. [Ref. 1069].—E. C. Wallace. Yes; but is not var. *villosa* Schumacher. the correct name?—E. Drabble.

Veronica aquatica (Bernh.). By pond, Matching Green, Essex, June 17, 1926. Appears to fit the description on p. 586 of the tenth edition of Babington's Manual. Flowers white suffused with pink. Plant reddish.—I. A. Williams. Yes; i.e. our common British plant. I am not sure that the capsule-characters given in B.E.C. Report (1911), part I, pp. 26-27, are quite right. Dr. Druce should see this plant.—E. Drabble.

Euphrasia gracilis Fr. [Ref. x. 63]. Chalky field near Fairchildes, Warlingham, Surrey, Aug. 23, 1925. There are specimens in the S. London Bot. Inst. Herbarium, collected by A. Bennett many years ago, which appear to be from the same locality.—J. E. Lousley and A. Beadell. *E. gracilis* Fries.—W. H. Pearsall.

E. gracilis Fr. [Ref. x. 77]. Field near Fairchildes, Warlingham, Surrey, Oct. 18, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Badly mildewed, *E. gracilis*.—W. H. Pearsall.

E. nemorosa H. v. Mart. Near Llangstone, Monmouth, Aug. 1924.—A. E. Wade. Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales. *E. nemorosa*, var. *ciliata* Drabble.—W. H. Pearsall.

E. brevipila Burnat et Greml. Meadow, Pant-yr-eos, Henllys, Monmouth, July 31, 1924.—A. E. Wade. Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales. My sheet shows five plants of typical *E. brevipila* and one of *E. Rostkoviana*.—W. H. Pearsall. The rest all seem to be typical *E. brevipila*.—D. G. Catcheside.

E. Rostkoviana Hayne. Meadows, near Cwrt Henllys, Monmouth, July 31, 1926.—A. E. Wade. Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales. Correctly named.—W. H. Pearsall.

E. Rostkoviana Hayne. By Fourwents Pond, Holmwood Common, Surrey, Sept. 19, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. Yes.—W. H. Pearsall.

E. Rostkoviana Hayne. [Ref. No. 648]. Yelverton, S. Devon, Sept. 9, 1925. Leg. M. C. Williams. Comm. J. E. Little. Not *E. Rostkoviana*, but *E. Vigursii* Davey. Flowers strongly marked with the characteristic purplish-violet or dark blue of the latter species. The glandular hairs are unusually numerous and very

unequal in length. Many are relatively short and straight, others long and flexuous. Bucknall (*Brit. Euphr.* p. 16) says, "glandular hairs very numerous on leaves, bracts and calyx," but it is well to remember that this species may be eglandular. On a sheet sent me by Dr. Druce in 1918 from the original station five plants out of nine are quite eglandular, the other four being copiously supplied with unequal glandular hairs. The bracts of these Yelverton plants are more or less rotund, and in some cases even slightly broader than long. All possess short ovate teeth.—W. H. Pearsall. Surely "dark blue" is hardly the colour of the markings of *E. Vigursii*, of which I have seen plenty in Cornwall.—H. S. Thompson.

E. Kernerii Wettst. [Ref. 1153]. Buckland Hills, Surrey, Oct. 3, 1925.—E. C. Wallace. *E. Kernerii* Wettst., with extremely small leaves and numerous filiform branches. The stems and branches give evidence of having been repeatedly bitten off by grazing animals.—W. H. Pearsall.

Euphrasia ———. Lane through Boundless Copse, near Hindhead, Surrey, Aug. 15, 1926.—I. A. Williams. *E. Kernerii* Wettst. My sheet contains only two plants, both updrawn, tall and slender, with long filiform branches from the middle of the stem upwards. Both show the very long and narrow *salisburgensis*-like cauline leaves which often characterise this species. Those which subtend the larger branches are deflexed—as is frequently the case—a character by no means confined to *E. nemorosa*.—W. H. Pearsall.

Euphrasia ———. Grassy roadside by High Woods, Blackmore, Essex, July 11, 1926. All the plants were small, small flowered, and hairy. Is this *E. curta* (Wettst.)?—I. A. Williams. Very young *E. Kostkoviciana*—specimens very mouldy.—W. H. Pearsall.

Euphrasia ———. Chinnor Hill, Oxfordshire, Sept. 11, 1926.—I. A. Williams. *E. gracilis*.—W. H. Pearsall.

Euphrasia ———. Downs near Patcham, Sussex, Aug. 24, 1926.—J. L. O'Loughlin. "An ordinary form of *E. nemorosa*."—H. W. Pugsley *in litt.*

Bartsia viscosa L. Grande Mare, Guernsey, June 15, 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

Rhinanthus major Ehrh. ? (*a*) *platypterus* Fr. Sandhills between Deal and Sandwich, E. Kent, v.c. 15, June, 1925. [Ref. 62].—J. E. Lousley. This appears somewhat intermediate between

E. major and *E. minor*; the flowers are small and the corolla appendages rather short for the former. I hope to submit the plant to a Continental expert. On the whole, the specimens agree fairly satisfactorily with the name Mr. Lousley has given it.—C. E. Salmon.

Orobanche Picridis F. Schultz [Ref. x. 51]. Sandhills near Berrow, Somerset, v.c. 6, Aug. 3, 1923.—J. E. Lousley (1 sheet). Possibly correct, but it may be only a form of *O. minor*. I saw *O. Picridis* at Berrow many years ago (on *Crepis virens*), but, unfortunately, only in a dried-up condition. When fresh its colour is characteristic. Vide Journ. Bot. LXIII, 18 (1926).—H. W. Pugsley.

O. minor Sm. On *Vicia lutea* at Leree, Guernsey, June 15, 1926, Although *O. minor* is found on many of the Leguminosae, the present host is, I believe, very unusual.—J. E. Lousley. Yes; very interesting.—H.S.T.

O. amethystea Thuill. [Ref. x 18]. Plemont, Jersey, June 17, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough. Is *O. minor* Sutton. Vide Journ. Bot. LXIII, 18 (1926).—H. W. Pugsley.

Mentha longifolia Huds.? var. *nemorosa* Willd. Marsh, near Clevedon, N. Somerset, Aug. 29, 1926. The leaves of this plant are "green pubescent above, slightly tomentose beneath" (Bab.); but not "blanchâtres en dessous" as demanded by Boreau. Possibly nearer the type.—Jas. W. White. Correct.—A. Bennett. The leaves are on the small side for the var. *nemorosa* Willd., but they are broad for their actual length. The inflorescence is also stouter than that of good *M. longifolia* Huds. The var. *nemorosa* is more common than the type. I believe it is the hybrid *M. longifolia* × *rotundifolia*, and hybrids are variable. I agree with the name.—J. Fraser.

M. crispa Hook. Watergate, near Newquay, Cornwall, v.c. 1, Oct. 18, 1913.—C. C. Vigurs; Comm. F. Rilstone. Not *M. crispa* of Linn., Hooker, nor Bentham, but one of the forms of the hybrid *M. rotundifolia* × *viridis*, which is the parentage of *M. crispa*. I have four forms of the hybrid, and can match this one from Swanage. It has the foxtail inflorescence, and pale flowers of *M. rotundifolia*, but the subglabrous character and scent of *M. viridis*.—J. Fraser. I suppose by this, Dr. Vigurs means *M. viridis* L., var. *crispa* L.—A. Bennett.

M. viridis L. Bootle, Laucs., v.c. 59, Aug. 21, 1924.—J. A. Wheldon; Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales. Correct.—A. Bennett.

It is the hybrid *M. rotundifolia* × *viridis*. The broad leaves, cordate at base, and netted above with sunk venation take after *M. rotundifolia*. Their subglabrous character and the slender inflorescence, as well as scent, are characters of *M. viridis*.—J. Fraser.

M. aquatica L. Coarse shaggy form. Marshy ground by W. Looe River, Sowden's Bridge, Cornwall, v.c. 2, Oct. 30, 1926.—F. Rilstone. Is *M. aquatica* L., var. *acuta* Briq. The variety is widely distributed and very variable in the amount of hairiness. It grows 2½—6 ft. high. Leaves ovate, more or less acute, and the principal ones slightly cuncate at base, never cordate.—J. Fraser. *M. aquatica* f. *hirsuta*.—A. Bennett.

M. aquatica L. Slender subglabrous form. Locality and date as last.—F. Rilstone. Yes; *M. aquatica* L. var. *acuta*, Briq., and practically that figured and described by Sole as *M. aquatica major*. It grows 3—6 ft. high, and varies greatly in hairiness, being often more glabrous than this in water and in shade.—J. Fraser. Var. *subglabra* Baker.—A. Bennett.

M. aquatica L. var. *subglabra* Baker. In shade under alders, Frensham Great Pond, Surrey, Aug. 22, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside. Correct.—A. Bennett. Yes; I would so name it by the Lond. Cat. method. This is the most frequently subglabrous of the varieties. It is what Briquet names *M. aquatica* L., var. *acuta* Briq., but there are hairy forms of it also.—J. Fraser.

M. aquatica × *arvensis* (*M. rivalis* Wats.). Catcott Drove, Shapwick Moor, N. Somerset, v.c. 6, Aug. 25, 1926.—I. M. Roper. Correct.—A. Bennett. The calyx-teeth are not long enough to come under this heading. It is *M. arvensis* L., var. *austriaca* Jacq. The calyx teeth are long for *arvensis*, but there are others with long teeth . . . and I admit they are puzzling. The variety *austriaca* is widely distributed.—J. Fraser.

M. arvensis L. Stream-side below Grabhurst, Minehead, Somerset, v.c. 5, Aug. 27, 1925.—D. G. Catcheside. A stream-side form of the type, not one of the subglabrous named forms.—A. Bennett. The calyx teeth are too long for *arvensis*. This is *M. verticillata* L., var. *rivalis* Briq. By Lond. Cat. this is *M. aquatica* × *arvensis* (*sativa* L.; *rivalis* Wats.).—J. Fraser.

Mentha ———. Damp ground by West Looe River, Sowden's Bridge, E. Cornwall, v.c. 2, Oct. 30, 1926.—F. Rilstone. By Lond. Cat. this is *M. longifolia* Huds., var. *nemorosa* Willd. Briquet calls it a variety of the hybrid *M. longifolia* × *rotundifolia*.

It is far more common in Britain than *longifolia*, and is very variable. It may be recognised by its short, oblong leaves becoming shorter and more ovate at the top of the stems.—J. Fraser. *M. pubescens* And. fil. (*M. hircina* Sole). For many years *M. pubescens* Willd. was in British books. Willdenow's Mints were lent me from Berlin, and there is no *pubescens* among them!—A. Bennett.

M. arvensis L., var. *cuneifolia* Lej. et Court. Cult. Kew, from Thames Banks, Hampton Court, Middlesex. This is allied to var. *Allioni* and var. *praecox*, but quite distinct from either. The leaves are lanceolate-elliptic, attenuate to both ends and of a beautiful grass green. I regret the leaves were suddenly spoiled by caterpillars.—J. Fraser.

M. Pulegium L. Pond near Chobham, Surrey, Aug. 22, 1923. [x. 53].—J. E. Lousley. Yes; coming under the "variety" *erecta*.—C. F. Salmon.

Thymus glaber Miller. Gravelly bank on Walton Heath, near Kingswood Church, Surrey [Ref. 1155], Aug. 29, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. Probably Ronniger would so name it, but I find it difficult to separate from *T. ovatus* Miller. The latter name has been discarded by Ronniger in favour of *T. pulegioides* L.—A. B. Jackson. Mr. A. B. Jackson makes *T. glaber* Mill. his *T. ovatus* Mill., sub-var. *glaber* A.B.J., having a capitate inflorescence. The present plant, in which the whorls are separated, comes under his sub-var. *subcitratus* = *T. subcitratus* Schreber.—J. E. Little.

T. Serpyllum Linn., var. *silvicola* Wimm. & Graeb. Near Grand Stand, Epsom Downs, Surrey [Ref. x 86], Aug. 28, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Material too poor for definite determination.—A. B. Jackson.

Sabia verticillata Linn. Woodcote Park, Epsom, Surrey, Aug. 28, 1925. Growing near a copse out on the golf course, it has been known here for nearly ten years. Probably introduced in grass seed.—E. C. Wallace.

Stachys palustris Linn. [Ref. x 54]. In the middle of a dry, clay, clover field about two miles from the nearest stream or water, by Burghfield Church, Berks, Oct. 3, 1923. This plant puzzles me. I can make it only *S. palustris*, which the seeds match perfectly.—J. Lousley. Long observation tells me there is nothing very unusual about the above habitat. It often grows in quite dry places, e.g. on the top of a dry bank near Porlock. As usual, one finds in White's Flora of Bristol the

most accurate and comprehensive description of habitat; in this case, "and neglected arable land" is given.—H. S. Thompson.

Stachys palustris × *silvatica* (*S. ambigua* Sm.) Austria Inferior.—Dr. K. Reehinger. Yes; *S. palustris* × *silvatica*, nearer to the first. Can we identify all the forms of this variable hybrid with *S. ambigua* Sm.?—J. E. Little. It seems to me that if two plants give rise to hybrids, ranging from nearly one parent to nearly the other, they should all have a separate name, as each has a different genetical composition.—D. G. Catcheside.

Teucrium Botrys Linn. Field near Crundale, E. Kent, v.c. 15, July, 1926. Leg. J. Jacob. This year the plant was less abundant than during 1925, and the specimens I received were not so branched or robust.—Comm. J. E. Lousley.

Ajuga Chamaepitys Schreb. Field near Chipstead, Surrey, June 23, 1923. Very scrappy, but I was anxious not to disturb the roots, and hence only took small pieces.—J. E. Lousley. Mr. Little wrote to me, saying that he thought the specimens showed perennial characters, whereas the plants of arable land in his district were distinctly annual. The sheet I kept contains pieces showing signs of what might be perennating buds, and the only root on the sheet shows a single, indistinct annual ring in transverse section. The specimens are too incomplete to be conclusive, but they seem to be perennial. Hooker gives the plant as annual, Hayward (Druce) as a perennial, and Watson as a colonist. It seems to me probable that the length of life of the plant is considerably influenced by situation; plants on undisturbed ground in the Box Hill district are certainly perennial, and early in the year show young shoots springing from old roots, while plants on arable ground, according to Mr. Little, are as definitely annual.—D. G. Catcheside. Keller and Schinz in *Flore de la Suisse* say annual (in the ordinary sense), and also "annuelle hivernante, gormant en automne, fleurissant et fructifiant au printemps de l'année suivante."—H.S.T.

Plantago Coronopus L. var. Pebble beach, Watermouth Bay, N. Devon, v.c. 4, Aug. 11, 1924.—D. G. Catcheside. These agree with specimens collected on a gravelly path on Quantock, W. Somerset, and on a cart-track on (limestone) Mendip, N. Somerset; both of which I put under var. *pygmaea* Lange, which can be regarded as little more than a starved ecological state of this very polymorphic species.—H. S. Thompson. "Is not this 'var.' *pygmaea* Lange? I think it is merely a state."—E. Drabble *in litt.* to J. E. Little.

Herniaria glabra L. [Ref. x 21]. Cobe Common, Guernsey, June 13, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Is *H. ciliata* Bab., the only species known in Guernsey. Vide Jour. Bot. LII., 330 (1914).—H. W. Pugsley.

Corrigiola littoralis L. Slapton Lea, S. Devon, Sept. 18, 1907.—H. W. Pugsley.

Amaranthus Thunbergii det. G. C. Druce. Abbey Wood, W. Kent, v.c. 16, 1926.—St. John Marriott.

A. chlorostachys Willd. Waste ground, Avonmouth Dock, W. Glos., v.c. 34, Aug. 19, 1926.—Ida M. Roper. On further examination I think it should be labelled *A. retroflexus* L., and Mr. J. W. White agrees with me. The two species are similar in appearance, but the long bracts seem conclusive.—I. M. Roper.

Chenopodium opulifolium Schrad? One big plant, two feet or more high; waste ground between Greenwich and Woolwich, Kent, Oct. 20, 1926. Even at this late date very little fruit was ripe.—I. A. Williams.

C. rubrum L. *forma*. Muddy edges of a pond on Peasemarsch near Guildford, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1926.—I. A. Williams. Is this small form or variety named? It was growing very plentifully on mud which is under water in winter, but dry in summer. Typical *rubrum* is common in other parts of Peasemarsch and its neighbourhood, and seemed this year to have ripened its fruit before the small mud-form. Dunn does not record *C. rubrum* for south-west Surrey in his Flora of the district.—I. A. Williams. I have not seen this gathering, but from the data I take it to be var. *pseudo-botryoides* Wats.—H. S. Thompson.

C. rubrum L. Near Pinner Wood Farm, Middlesex, Oct. 2, 1926.—I. Helsby.

Beta trigyna Wahlb. Teste W. R. Sherrin. Waste ground, Erith, W. Kent, v.c. 16, June 1926.—St. John Marriott. A rare alien from the Near East of Europe, only recorded in England at long intervals. Some plants flourished on made ground near Bristol from 1908 to 1914, but failed to become established.—I. M. Roper.

Polygonum Convolvulus L., var. *subalatum* Lej. & Court. [Ref. 1170]. Roadside near Cheam, Surrey, Sept. 18, 1926. This seems to be adventive in the Sutton neighbourhood, because I had never observed it until the new bye-pass roads were made in the district. It has since appeared in great abundance

along them in company with "Goosefoots," etc.—E. C. Wallace. Yes; I suppose this is var. *subalatum* Lej. & Court., as the perianth segments in the fruit are slightly winged on the keel; they are certainly not obtusely keeled. In my experience this is the commoner form.—E. Drabble.

P. dumetorum L. [Ref. 1138]. Hedgebank, south end of Thursley Common, Surrey, Aug. 22, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. I agree, but I have never seen *dumetorum* before with such small fruit and such weakly-developed perianth-wings. On looking through a series it is clear that in all *dumetorum* plants a few of the perianths are practically wingless; but the nut is unmistakable.—C. E. Salmon.

P. Persicaria L., var. *elatum* Gren. & Godr. Farmyard, Middle Town, Clevedon, N. Somerset, v.c. 6, Sept. 9, 1926.—Ida M. Roper. In var. *agreste* (as in *elatum*) the young spikes are tapered, so this is no criterion, and the leaves may be broader or narrower. But the mature spikes of *agreste* are in general stouter and shorter, as these are. Miss Roper's ochree are loose, whereas for *elatum* they should be close.—J. E. Little.

P. Hydropiper L., var. *densiflorum* A. Br. [Ref. No. 2988]. Brox, Surrey, Oct. 2, 1926. Leg. C. E. Britton. Comm. S. L. Bot. Inst. See note by C. E. Britton in Journ. Bot., Dec. 1926, p. 328, on *P. Hydropiper* var. *densiflorum* A. Br.—W. R. Sherrin.

P. minus Huds. [Ref. 76]. Margin of pond in Hampton Court Park, Middlesex, Sept. 11, 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

Mercivialis perennis L. ♂ *forma*. Near Thursley, Surrey, April 22, 1926. This form with ovate leaves and rather short petioles (but not *M. ovata* Sternb. et Hoppe) was growing in a patch about three or four feet across. It looked quite different from other plants of the same species growing plentifully near it. Apart from their shape, the leaves struck me as being rather more glaucous than usual on the undersides.—I. A. Williams. I also fail to see anything unusual in this plant.—E. Drabble.

Urtica dioica L., var. *angustifolia* Wimm. & Graeb. Shady spot by stream, Arbrook Common, Surrey, Aug. 14, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside. Yes; I think it is var. *angustifolia* W. & G.—E. Drabble.

Ulmus campestris var. *suberosa* Wahlenberg. Laxenburg, Austria Inferior, April 14, 1922.—Dr. K. Rechinger. Although no foliage is sent I have very little doubt that this is the tree we call here *U. nitens* var. *suberosa* Henry (*U. campestris* var. *suberosa*).

Wahlenberg). There used to be a tree of it in Kew Gardens, wrongly labelled *U. alata*, which is an American species. Henry mentions trees at Hatfield, and says that it appears to be a common variety in the forests of Central Europe.—A. B. Jackson. The elm sent is *U. nitens* Moench, var. *suberosa* (*U. foliacea* Gilbert, var. *suberosa*). It is not *U. campestris*, if by that name is meant the "English Elm" of the Thames and Severn valleys. It is hopeless to attempt to bring correctness into names of elms, as Continental and British authors are not agreed.—A. Henry.

U. stricta Lindley. Tyntesfield Park, Wraxall, N. Somerset, v.c. 6, fls. Mar. 3, fr. April 13, ls. July 26, 1926.—Ida M. Roper. Correct, I believe.—A. B. Jackson.

Salix alba L. ? var. *angustata* Anderss. Dunwen, Belfast, Co. Antrim, Ireland, 1926. This narrow-leaved form agrees in some respects with Andersson's description of the variety, "folia angustata, latitudine quadruplo-sextuplo longiore, apice longissime cuspidata," but Mr. Fraser, to whom I submitted examples two years ago, hesitated to so name it. He thought it more in the direction of *S. caerulea* Sm., matching well a male plant from Surrey, and pointed out that the leaves of my willow are not "plerumque obsolete serrulata." These leaf-variations, though conspicuous enough, are probably unworthy of much consideration.—Jas. W. White. Conforms fairly closely with *S. alba* L., var. *angustata* Andersson, of Sweden.—J. Fraser.

S. alba L. var. *vitellina* (L.) ♀. By stream, Lambriggan, Perranzabuloe, W. Cornwall, v.c. 1. Catkins, May 24, 1926; leaves, Aug. 1926. Taken, I believe, from the tree recorded as var. *vitellina* in Davey's Flora of Cornwall, p. 413.—F. Rilstone. I can match the size and shape of the leaves of this with *S. alba* var. *vitellina* (L.) taken from an old tree, but in no other respect does it fit into the variety. The leaves and twigs are too silky, and the bark is not yellow nor red. The catkins are too short for the var. *vitellina* even on an old tree; but the most decisive test of all is that the bracts of the catkins are ovate, obtuse, and shorter than the ovaries, whereas the bracts of the var. *vitellina* should be linear-lanceolate, very acute, and reach to the base of the short style. I would name the specimens *S. alba* L. var. *angustata* Andersson.—J. Fraser. The colour of the branches and twigs does not support the varietal attribution. I would suggest *S. alba* L. type.—J. E. Little.

S. aurita × *caprea* (*S. caprea* J. Kern). [453]. Oxted chalk pits, Oxted, Surrey, April 5, August 2, 1925.—J. Fraser. (2)

[Ref. No. 523]. Whyteleafe, Caterham Valley, Surrey. Leaves Sept. 14, 1924, catkins, April 19, 1925. *S. caprea* rather asserts itself in the large crenatures of some of the leaves. The finer serratures of most of the leaves, the partial glabrescence of the younger leaves, the small catkins, intermediate bracts, late date of flowering, and the twiggy habit of the bush, about five feet high, suggest *S. aurita*.—J. Fraser.

S. cinerea × *riménalis* f. *ferruginea* (G. And.) [Ref. No. 495]. Tilburstow Hill, Godstone, Surrey. Leaves, July 6, 1924, catkins, March 29, 1926. The short pubescence on the under-surface of the leaves, and the rusty or ferruginous colour when getting old, are my chief reasons for considering *S. cinerea* as one of the parents.—J. Fraser.

S. Anderssoniana × *phylicifolia* ♂ [624]. Eelmiro, near Jervaulx, N. Riding, Yorks., June 2, 1925. Alt. circ. 400 feet.—J. E. Little. Very close to *S. Anderssoniana* Sm. (*nigricans* Sm.); but since many of the leaves have entire points, and there is considerable polish on the one-year-old twigs, there is evidence that it is the hybrid *S. Anderssoniana* × *phylicifolia*. It is difficult to get the two species pure when both grow together.—J. Fraser.

S. Anderssoniana × *phylicifolia* ♂ [625]. Sowden Beck, E. Witton, N. Riding, Yorks., June 3, 1925. Leg. J. E. Little. Leaves, Oct. 18, 1926. Leg. Rev. G. Garrod. Yes; the green colour of the dried leaves, with entire points in many cases, and the amount of polish on the one-year's shoots, indicate relations to *S. phylicifolia*. The partial polish of the one-year-old shoots, and the quantity of pubescence on both sides of the young leaves and shoots indicate *S. Anderssoniana*.—J. Fraser. By the kindness of the Rev. Canon G. Garrod, vicar of E. Witton, who gathered the leaves from the same two bushes, I have been enabled to complete the set.—J. E. Little.

Populus canescens Sm. [672]. The Willows, Hitchin, Herts., v.c. 20, March 20, 1926.—W. J. Housden. Comm. J. E. Little. A belated catkin enabled me to ascertain that the colour of the stigmas was light purple. Moss (Camb. Brit. Flora) states that the colour of the stigmas in *P. canescens* is yellow, and I believe he would regard the purple stigmas as evidence of hybridity with *P. tremula*. But Babington makes the stigmas of *P. canescens* purple. Such enlarged figures of the stigmas as I have seen are in general very inaccurate, being drawn not from fresh but from shrivelled specimens.—J. E. Little.

P. canescens Sm. [696]. The Willows, Hitchin, Herts., v.c. 20, Sept. 26, 1926.—W. J. Housden. Comm. J. E. Little. Leaves from sucker shoots. Mr. Housden was unable to procure leaves from the same tree as that [672] from which the flowers were obtained, so they are sent under separate covers.—J. E. Little.

Populus alba × *tremula* (*P. canescens* Sm.) Wien, Prater, 1892.—Dr. K. Reehinger. After a careful examination, comparison with my British specimens and consultation with Mr. A. B. Jackson, we came to the conclusion that this is a state of *P. canescens* Sm. We should have liked to see a shoot gathered in May or June, and also catkins that would have been conclusive. We cannot see *P. alba* or *P. tremula* in it. Dr. C. E. Moss in the Cambridge Flora says: "Some continental botanists regard what is apparently *P. canescens* as a hybrid of *P. alba* and *P. tremula*. There seems, however, very little real evidence to support this supposition. *P. alba* and *P. tremula* are very distinct species, and occupy very different climatic regions."—J. Fraser. The poplar is not ordinary *P. canescens* Smith, and would probably be correctly named *P. canescens* × *P. tremula*. I consider *P. canescens* Smith to be a good species.—A. Henry. Vide K. Reehinger, "Ueber den Polymorphismus der Laubblätter von *Populus canescens* Sm." in Verhandlungen der zoolog.-botan. Gesellschaft, Wien (1899).

Ceratophyllum submersum L. with ripe fruits. Congresbury, N. Somerset, Sept. 28, 1926. First seen Sept. 4, in a pond 40 yards long and communicating with R. Yeo by a ditch.—H. S. Thompson. This ancient pond is choked with the plant, and it may be the station near Congresbury from which Dillenius recorded it in 1726. Some of the loose fruits are smooth and much smaller, but probably they belong to plants of the same species and not to *C. cristatum* Spruce (see note by A. Bennett in W.B.E.C. Report, 1901-2, p. 21). Mrs. Sandwith, of Clifton, is investigating this Congresbury plant and others, and preparing a paper on *Ceratophyllum* for Trans. Bristol Nat. Soc.—H. S. Thompson.

Epipactis purpurata Sm. [I. Ref. x. 60]. Near Warlingham, Surrey, Aug. 23, 1925. [II. Ref. x. 61]. Near Godstone, Surrey, July 12, 1925. I send this to show how large this species sometimes grows. The plant in question, which was originally shown to me by Mr. C. B. Tahourdin, put up 34 of these large flower-stems in 1924 and 38 the following year.—J. E. Lousley.

Orchis praetermissa Druce. [Ref. x. 59]. Teste C. B. Tahourdin. Home "Ponds," near Deal, E. Kent, growing with *maculata*, *elodes*, *incarnata*, and hybrids, June 1926.—J. E. Lousley.

Orchis elodes Gris. Bog, Broadmoor Valley, Leith Hill, Surrey [Ref. 1062], June 12, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. This species is abundant in wet peat bogs in Surrey and Sussex. I have rarely seen two specimens in which the lip-markings or the colouring were identical. In a field near it grows with *O maculata* L. and *Listera ovata* on arid soil. Nearly every blossom had a little fly in the top of the spur, but when the flies were removed they were dead, or else intoxicated with nectar.—E. C. Wallace.

Ophrys fuciflora Reich. Many places on the hills behind Folkestone, E. Kent, v.c., 15, June 21, 1925.—J. E. Lousley.

O. apifera Huds. (seeds). Barton Hills, Beds., Aug. 27, 1926.—J. E. Little.

Polygonatum multiflorum Allioni. Burghfield, Deans Copse. Berks., v.c., 22, May 23, 1926. Solomon's Seal is very abundant in the woods and copses in this district.—J. E. Lousley.

Allium Scorodoprasum L. [418]. Shore of Ullswater, Westmoreland, Aug. 1, 1926.—H. W. Pugsley.

Lilium Martagon L. Mickleham, Surrey, June 26, 1911.—H. W. Pugsley. Only three specimens sent.

Juncus trifidus L. Bare slopes of Ben Lawers, at about 3000 ft., Perthshire, v.c. 88, Aug. 31, 1925.—J. L. O'Loughlin.

Juncus tenuis Willd. Farningham, W. Kent, v.c. 16, Aug., 1926.—St. John Marriott.

Luzula Forsteri DC. × *pilosa* Willd. (*L. Borreri* Bromf.). Knowle, Mayfield, E. Sussex, May 16, 1926.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

L. Forsteri DC. × *L. pilosa* Willd. Wood, near Fernhurst, Sussex, May 8, 1926. *Forsteri* was frequent in this wood, but *pilosa* rather scarce. The hybrid was a much taller plant than either of the parents.—I. A. Williams.

Sparganium ramosum Curt., var. *microcarpum* (Neum.). Pond near Chiswick's Farm, Stow Bardolph, W. Norfolk, v.c. 28, Oct. 15, 1925.—J. E. Little.

Potamogeton Zizii M. et K. Pl. Austr. Stiria: Aussen See; alt. ca. 700 m., Aug. 18, 1923.—K. Rechinger. = *P. angustifolius* Bercht. et Presl.—A. Bennett.

P. pectinatus L. Austria Infer., Marmswörth Fiegelwasser, June 21, 1922.—K. Rechinger. Correct.—A. Bennett.

Scirpus americanus Pers. (*S. pungens* Vahl.) [Ref. x. 12]. St. Owen's Pond, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and T. W. Attenborough.

Carex diandra Schrank. Blo' Norton Fen, W. Norfolk, v.c. 28, June 11, 1926.—J. E. Little and Rev. E. M. Reynolds. Blo' Norton = Blow Norton = Bel'eau Norton = "Norton-on-the-fairwater" (Mawer and Stenton, "Intro. to the Study of English Place-Names," 1924, I, pt. I, 122).—J. E. Little. Correct.—A. Bennett. Yes; characteristic.—C. E. Salmon.

C. contigua Hoppe [Ref. x. 3]. Towing-path by Hampton Court, Middlesex, May 19, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. I think this is correct, but it is a mistake to gather *Cariexes* so young.—C. E. Salmon. Probably correct, but poor specimen.—A. Bennett.

C. acillaris Good. Near Popping House, Moreton, Essex, June 12, 1926. Growing with *C. vulpina*. *C. remota* was plentiful about fifty yards away. This hybrid seems not uncommon in the district round Ongar.—I. A. Williams. I should so name it.—C. E. Salmon.

C. Hudsonii Ar. Benn. Fruits. Wretton Fen, W. Norfolk, v.c. 28, June 7, 1926. An unrecorded station.—J. E. Little.

C. rariflora Sm. Canlochan Glen, Forfar, July 13, 1910.—H. W. Pugsley.

C. lepidocarpa Tausch. or *cedocarpa* And. Sterile, ? \times *fulva* Host. Wretton Fen, W. Norfolk, June 6, 1926. Legit J. E. Little, dried by H. S. Thompson. (Sent with a sheet of *C. cedocarpa* from the same Fen for comparison.) An interesting sedge which probably Mr. Little can name better than any of us. He knows with what species this was associated. It does not match very well specimens of *lepidocarpa* \times *fulva* or *cedocarpa* \times *fulva* in my herbarium. Did *flava* type grow thereabouts? One of the culms on my sheet was fertile, and contained excellent nuts of *lepidocarpa* type.—C. E. Salmon.

C. Fideri Retz. [649]. Wretton Fen, W. Norfolk, Aug. 1925. Growing with abundant var. *cedocarpa* and apparent intermediates [650, sent to B.E.C.].—J. E. Little. I believe correct.—C. E. Salmon.

Panicum Crus-galli L. Waste ground, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan. Grain-sifting alien. Coll. A. E. Wade, Sept. 7, 1926.

Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales. Yes; the var. *longiaristatum* Lejeune, I think.—E. Drabble.

Setaria viridis Beauv. Allotment ground, Sutton, Surrey, Aug. 26, 1925. A single large plant.—E. C. Wallace. Correct.—A. Bennett.

Leersia oryzoides Sw. Brockham, Surrey. Coll. J. Linnell, Aug. 1859. For details respecting the exceptionally exerted panicles of this gathering see Rep. B.E.C. 1925, p. 1069.—C. E. Salmon.

Phalaris canariensis L. In considerable quantity in a roadside ditch, where earth had been tipped to make up the path, Hindhead, Surrey, Aug. 25, 1926.—I. A. Williams.

Agrostis tenuis Sibth., var. *aristata* Parn. W. Kent, v.c. 16, 1926.—St. John Marriott.

Calamagrostis epigeios Koch. Seaton, S. Devon, v.c. 3, 1926.—St. John Marriott. Correct.—A. Bennett.

C. canescens Gmel. Burgh St. Margaret, Norfolk, July 27, 1926.—R. J. Burdon. Correct.—A. Bennett. Yes.—E. Drabble.

Apera spica-venti Beauv. [Ref. 1139]. Cornfield near Ripley, Surrey, Aug. 1, 1926. Growing in sandy soil amongst outs.—E. C. Wallace. Yes.—J. E. Little.

Gastridium lendigerum Gaud. Loamy clay near Black Down, W. Sussex, v.c. 13, July 3, 1925.—J. E. Little.

Aira caryophyllea L. & var. *aggregata* (Tim.). Sewage Farm, Woking, Surrey, June 1926.—W. Biddiscombe.

Avena fatua L., var. Waste ground, Mitcham Common, Surrey, Aug. 21, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside.

Arrhenatherum elatius M. & K. var. *bulbosum* Presl. North Chapel, W. Sussex, v.c. 13, June 30, 1925.—J. E. Little and R. J. Burdon. Usually written *A. tuberosum* Gilib. The tuberosus swellings are not very pronounced on my specimen.—W. O. Howarth.

Koeleria valesiana Asch. et Graeb. (1) Purn Hill, Bleadon, N. Somerset, June 10, 1924. (2) Brean Down, N. Somerset, June 14, 1924.—H. S. Thompson.

K. gracilis Pers. Lower Hazel, Alveston, W. Gloster, v.c. 34, June 14, 1926.—Ida M. Roper. Correct.—A. Bennett.

K. gracilis Pers., var. *britannica* Domin. (1) Brean Down, N. Somerset, June 14, 1924. (2) Kingdown Craggs, Mendip, N. Somerset, June 27, 1924.—H. S. Thompson. Correct.—A. Bennett. (3) Rocks above Bridge Valley Road, Clifton, W. Glos., June 20, 1924. Two specimens of No. 3 have a long interrupted spike. In all these gatherings the rachis and some of the spikelets are more or less hirsute.—H. S. Thompson.

Briza minor L. (1) Cornfield, near Hinton Admiral, Hants., July 15, 1926. (2) Parkstone, Dorset, July 21, 1926.—L. B. Hall.

Eragrostis ciliaris (All.) Vigw. Lut. Waste ground, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan. Grain-sifting alien, Sept. 8, 1926.—A. E. Wade. Comm. Nat. Mus. of Wales. *Eragrostis* is a large cosmopolitan, but mostly sub-tropical, genus allied to *Poa*. None of the 150 species are native in Britain; but the genus is represented in Europe by about six elegant species, two of which, closely allied to this one, reach almost to Paris. "Schinz and Keller" give *E. ciliaris* (All.) Vigw. Lutati as growing on uncultivated ground about Genève, Lausanne, etc., on the Lake of Geneva; very rare, and only casual elsewhere in Switzerland.—H. S. Thompson.

Poa nemoralis L. var. Harestone Valley, Caterham, Surrey. [Ref. 1090]. July 4, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. I take this to be var. *vulgaris* of Ascherson and Graebner, Syn. Mitteleur. Fl., p. 408.—W. O. Howarth.

Glyceria plicata Fr. Plumstead, W. Kent, v.c. 16, 1926.—St. John Marriott.

Festuca bromoides L., small form. Gravelly banks, Mitcham Common, Surrey, July 6, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside. This is *F. Myuros* L. (*F. bromoides* Savi).—W. O. Howarth. Yes; merely a state.—E. Drabble.

F. ambigua Le Gall. Beechamwell Warren, W. Norfolk, v.c. 28, June 10, 1926. Growing intermixed with *Festuca bromoides* L., on sand.—J. E. Little. Correct, but very poor specimens.—A. Bennett. I agree; the specimens show well the characteristic colouring of this species.—C. E. Salmon.

F. ovina L. Mitcham Common, Surrey, July, 1926.—D. G. Catcheside. Is *F. capillata* Lam.—W. O. Howarth. This is *F. capillata* Lam. The pales are not curved, the leaf has five bundles, and the sub-epidermal sclerenchyma is continuous.—E. Drabble.

F. rubra (genuina) dumetorum. Littleboro, E. Kent, v.c. 15, 1925.—St. John Marriott. The name given is that of my paper in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot., vol. XLVI, p. 318, 1923. It corresponds to *F. rubra* var. *genuina*, subvar. *barbata* Hack.—W. O. Howarth.

Bromus maximus Desf. Erith, W. Kent, v.c. 16, June, 1926.—St. John Marriott. Correct.—A. Bennett.

B. madritensis L., var. *rigidus* Bab. Lane near Lerec, Guernsey. [Ref. x 26.] June 15, 1926.—J. E. Lousley and M. A. McCrea. Correct.—A. Bennett.

B. racemosus L. Near Burgh Heath, Surrey, June 26, 1926.—W. R. Sherrin. Correct.—A. Bennett. I agree.—W. O. Howarth. My single specimen has a loose compound panicle with the lower branches reaching half its length. I should name it *B. commutatus* Schrad. = *B. pratensis* Ehrh.—I. M. Roper.

Bromus ———. Amongst rubble on site of camp in Woodcote Park, Epsom, Surrey. [Ref. 1119]. July 24, 1926.—M. Bell and E. C. Wallace. Is *B. racemosus* L.—W. O. Howarth.

B. arvensis L. Waste ground near the Mill House, on Mitcham Common, Surrey. [Ref. 1056]. June 26, 1926.—E. C. Wallace. Is also, in my opinion, *B. racemosus* L.—W. O. Howarth.

B. unioloides H.B.K. Erith, W. Kent, v.c. 16, 1926. Alien.—St. J. Marriott.

Lolium perenne L., f. *crisatum*. Field near Burgh Heath, Surrey. [Ref. 1040]. June 19, 1925. A form similar to this appeared in my garden two years ago, and has remained constant ever since. In these specimens it seems that the larger the spike is the more pronounced is the aberration.—E. C. Wallace. This name should be ascribed to Döll. This state of *L. perenne* is, however, purely a teratological one.—W. O. Howarth.

Asplenium lanceolatum Huds. Near Newlyn, W. Cornwall, Jan. 14, 1925.—Miss M. Brown. Comm. J. E. Little. Rather scrappy, but may be useful to some who have not a specimen.—J.E.L.

Polystichum Lonchitis Roth. Amongst rocks on Ben Lawers, Perthshire, v.c. 88, Sept. 2, 1925.—J. L. O'Loughlin.

Equisetum sylvaticum L., var. *capillare* (Hoffm.). [Ref. 1126]. By Fourwents Pond on Holmwood Common, Surrey, Sept. 9, 1926. Very abundant in this locality, where it grows amongst

a tangled undergrowth of brambles, etc. I have never yet observed fruiting spikes at any time of the year.—E. C. Wallace.

E. palustre L., var. *polystachium* Vill. Wet meadow by R. Wey, Eashing, Surrey, Aug., 1926. In some quantity and growing with the type.—I. A. Williams.

E. limosum L., var. *fluviale* L. Pond near Epsom, Surrey. [Ref. x 48]. June 7, 1925.—J. E. Lousley.

Chara hispida L. [Ref. x 46]. Ditches, Ham "Ponds," near Deal, Kent, v.c. 15, June 1925.—J. E. Lousley. Yes.—J. Groves.

C. vulgaris L. Pond, Folkestone Warren, Kent, v.c. 15, June, 1925. [Ref. x 47].—J. E. Lousley. A form of *C. hispida* L.—J. Groves.

C. vulgaris L. [Ref. x 89]. Pool on Quenvais, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. Lousley. Yes.—J. Groves.

Chara crinita Wallr., f. *microsperma elongata* Syden. Hungaria: Comitad. Pest. Gubaaspusta, pr. Kossuthfalva. Mai. Leg. Filarsky. Ex. hb. Dr. K. Reehinger, Wien. A particularly interesting contribution; the specimen sent to me consisting of examples of the male as well as the female plant. The male has apparently a very restricted distribution in the East of Europe, whereas the female occurs in scattered localities over most of Europe, in a band across Asia, in North Africa, and in North America. The male plant is not likely to have been overlooked by collectors, the large brightly coloured antheridia being so much more conspicuous than the oogonia. In England and elsewhere the female produces well-developed oospores, which germinate freely in the absence of the male plant. The name of *C. canescens* Loisel (1810) antedates that of *C. crinita*, Wallr. (1815).—J. Groves.

Nitella flexilis Agardh. Pond in Ashbridge Park, Herts., Feb. 26, 1926.—I do not know if it is possible to identify this plant in this early state.—I. A. Williams. *N. opaca* or *N. flexilis*, but too immature for determination.—J. Groves.

NOTE.—Back numbers of many of the Reports may be bought from the Treasurer at prices to be arranged with him.

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				£38	9	5			
				£38	9	5			
								£	s.
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								6	6
								14	0
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