

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY  
AND EXCHANGE CLUB  
OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

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REPORT FOR 1930

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

(CONVENIENTLY ABBREVIATED REP. B.E.C.)

BY THE

EDITOR AND DISTRIBUTOR,  
C. E. BRITTON.

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AND EXCHANGE CLUB  
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(VOL. IX. PART IV).

Victoria Regina.



Floreat flora.

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*Ranunculus acris* L. Horley and other places, N. Oxon, June 1930. With very small flowers (only 50 to 65 per cent. of usual diameter), petals often notched or scalloped, stamens much reduced, sometimes hardly showing beyond the head of styles; plant slender. Scattered among normal plants and fairly frequent in occurrence.—H. J. RIDDELS-DELL. "Probably var. *minutiflorus* Dr. See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 469, 1916, and 24, 1923."—BRITTON.

*Ranunculus ophioglossifolius* Vill. Near Cheltenham, Gloucester, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Ranunculus parviflorus* L. (1) Berry Head, S. Devon, June 2, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FOSTER. (2) Gotham, Notts, June 5, 1930.—R. BULLEY.

*Ranunculus triphyllus* Hiern. Pond on the Moat Farm, Ubley, North Somerset, June 3, 1930. Agrees well with gatherings approved by Hiern. The carpels are not bristly.—JAS. W. WHITE. "Hiern's *triphyllus*, judging by his herbarium examples—all of which I examined—was merely a form of *R. heterophyllus*, and to avoid confusion with Wallroth's similar name it has been thought advisable to drop both and use var. *trifidus* Pears. These plants quite justify their label and are well displayed."—PEARSALL.

*Ranunculus floribundus* Bab. Pond near Yate Court, West Gloucester, June 19, 1930. Gathered rather late, in shallow water after weeks of drought, when few submersed leaves survived. As a Babingtonian species this is unsatisfactory. Messrs Groves and Pearsall both regard it as linking *pellatus* with *heterophyllus* and, as a rule, much nearer the former.—JAS. W. WHITE. "Fine examples of this and splendidly mounted, as we expect from Mr White. (It is a fact worth recording, that all the sheets of *Batrachium* and *Potamogeton* sent in this year to both clubs are far more carefully prepared than is commonly the case.)"—PEARSALL.

*Ranunculus tripartitus* DC. Knighton Heath, S. Devon, May 7, 1930.—E. D. MORGAN. "Yes, from a well-known station. These slender and delicate examples are most carefully mounted and display the plants to the greatest advantage."—PEARSALL.

*Papaver Rhoeas* L. [B.39.] Wheat-field near Greenstreet Green, Orpington, W. Kent, July 12, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 274-7, 1918, for list of varieties of *P. Rhoeas*. According to the clavis there given, this plant would come under var. *caudatifolium* Fedde, sub-var. *subpinnatifido-caudatum* Fedde."—BRITTON.

*Papaver Lecoqii* Lam. Dry Sandford, Berks, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Papaver hybridum* L. Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, June 18, 1930. This species (growing in company with *Roemeria*) was rather abundant this year. Curiously enough, I never once saw this poppy with a fully expanded flower. The petals must be exceedingly fugacious even for *Papaver*.—R. L. SMITH.

*Fumaria capreolata* L., var. *Babingtonii* Pugsley. [2461.] Hedgebank, Fingringhoe, N. Essex, June 5, 1930. Flowers pale pink, tips deep claret colour. Plant rampant.—G. C. BROWN.

*Fumaria micrantha* Lag. Chalk near Goring, Oxon, June 29, 1930.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Cardamine bulbifera* Crantz. Wood near Croxley Green, Herts, May 22, 1929.—I. HELSBY.

*Erophila verna* E. Meyer (aggr.). [841b.] Wymondley Road, Hitchin, Herts, April 18, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "I make this come under *Boerhaavii* rather than *verna* E. Meyer. Ovules 24-40, and therefore it would be var. *decipiens*. I think, perhaps sub-var. *linearifolia*. Of course the fruit is narrow for the  $\beta$  section, but not beyond that of *decipiens*."—DRABBLE.

*Sisymbrium pannonicum* Jacq. [B.22.] Waste ground near Thames, Ham, Surrey, July 5, 1930. An alien plant becoming quite plentiful round London.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "The specific name, *altissimum* L., is nowadays used in place of *pannonicum*."—ED.

*Sisymbrium Thalianum* (L.) Gay. Near Earl Shilton, Leicester, May 1930.—F. A. SOWTER.

*Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. Netherfield, Notts, August 9, 1930.—R. BULLEY.

*Bursa pastoris* Weber, form or var. Shavington Avenue, Chester, June 1930.—C. WATERFALL. "I should name this *Capsella B.-p.* (L.) *laevigata* E. At."—BRITTON.

*Teesdalia nudicaulis* Br. (1) Near Earl Shilton, Leicester, May 1930.—F. A. SOWTER. (2) Sandy waste ground near Gainsborough, N. Lincs, June 1930.—H. B. WILLOUGHBY SMITH.

*Helianthemum polifolium* Mill. Berry Head, Devon, June 2, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FOSTER.

*Viola lactea* Sm. Preston-on-Teign, Devon, June 4, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FOSTER. "Right, I believe, but rather scanty material."—GREGORY.

*Viola lactea* × *Riviniana* = × *Curnowii* Dr. [528.] Chailey Common, E. Sussex, May 17, 1930. Growing very abundantly with both parents. *V. canina* L. also occurs, but I have been careful to select in the fresh state only plants which contained no trace of *canina*. This cross frequently gives rise to plants which when dried are very like *canina* superficially. The cordate or sub-cordate leaf bases, however, as well as the more inflated spurs and the fringing of the stipules, are good guides to the true parentage of the plants. The flowers when fresh are very pale blue, only slightly more coloured than those of *V. lactea*.—P. M. HALL. "Correctly named, I have no doubt."—GREGORY.

*Viola odorata* L., var. *subcarnea* (Jord.). [431.] Tidbury Ring near Bullington, N. Hants, April 5, 1930. This var. is widely distributed on the chalk in Hampshire, but generally occurs sparingly among the type and var. *dumetorum* (Jord.). Here, however, it was the dominant form, and the forma, *imberbis* (Leight.), was entirely absent, which is also unusual. The forma *imberbis* may occur in any of the colour varieties. The colour varieties, as well as the *imberbis* character, will, I believe, prove to be genetically constant.—P. M. HALL. "The direction of leaf hairs in this violet is not uniform, and I have for a long time considered it a hybrid, *hirta* × *odorata*, very near *odorata*; not a variety."—GREGORY. "In a Surrey locality known to me, a form that I identify as *V. subcarnea* Jord., is to be met with year after year, and plants transplanted to my garden flower maintain their characters each season."—BRITTON.

*Viola contempta* Jord., var. *patula* Drabble. [918.] Beggarly Shot, Purwell Field, Hitchin, Herts, October 4 and 11, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "All these are *contempta* Jord., and most of them are var. *patula*. Typically, however, var. *patula* has several widely divaricate or even more or less prostrate branches from the base. I have given my determinations on each label."—DRABBLE.

*Viola agrestis* Jord. [929.] Near Highover Farm, Hitchin, Herts, October 10, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes, the late autumnal state of *agrestis*, which is usually smaller-leaved than the spring and summer states."—DRABBLE.

*Viola agrestis* Jord. [900.] Ash Brook, St Ippolyts, Hitchin, July 4, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes, the summer state of *agrestis*."—DRABBLE.

*Viola agrestis* Jord. [895.] Cornfield, near Nine Springs, St Ippolyts, Herts, September 2, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes, *agrestis*."—DRABBLE.

*Viola* ——. [919.] Beggarly Shot, Purwell Field, Hitchin, Herts, October 4, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "*V. agrestis* Jord., the autumnal state."—DRABBLE.

*Viola* —. [921.] Beggarly Shot, Purwell Field, Hitchin, October 6, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "These are *V. latifolia* Drabble, but not very 'typical.' The leaves are usually broader and the flowers paler, but I think there can be no doubt about the identification."—DRABBLE.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. East Molesey, Surrey, June 1, 1930.—J. FRASER. "A mixed gathering. Some are *Deseglisei*, and I have confirmed these on the labels. Of the rest, some are probably small and 'untypical' *V. contempta* Jord., and others are indeterminate and probably hybrids."—DRABBLE.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. [860.] L.N.E. Railway, Wymondley Road, Hitchin, Herts, June 1, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Early-flowering plants, but not *Deseglisei*, I think. The habit suggests *segetalis*, and so I should call these if *segetalis* occurs in the neighbourhood."—DRABBLE.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. [866.] 100 acre field, Great Wymondley, Herts, June 7, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes."—DRABBLE.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. [856.] Rowney Warren, Beds, May 26, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "All these are rather young and without basal branching, but I think they are *Deseglisei*. In this state it is impossible to be sure that there are no young plants of *segetalis* and its forma *obtusifolia* present."—DRABBLE.

*Viola arvatica* Jord. [901.] Great Wymondley, Herts, September 6, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes, some of the plants are unusually large."—DRABBLE.

*Viola derelicta* Jord. [858.] Wilbury Hill, Herts, May, June, August, September 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes, some have the larger flowers found in plants from N. Scotland."—DRABBLE.

*Viola segetalis* Jord. Det. DRABBLE. Weed in Botanic Garden, Oxford, June 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Cerastium viscosum* L., var. *macropetalum* (Dr.). [852.] Burnham Green, Herts, May 10, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes."—DRABBLE.

*Stellaria aquatica* Scop. By Trent, Kings Mills, Derbyshire, August 22, 1930.—R. BULLEY.

*Arenaria tenuifolia* L. Wilbury Hill, Herts, June 3, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE.

*Hypericum hircinum* L. Churchyard, Clifton Hill, Bristol, August, September 1930.—J. W. WHITE.

*Hypericum elatum* Ait. Cultivated in the garden of Bristol University, August 20, 1930. Alien. An ornamental shrubby plant which



has a place in our descriptive books and catalogues. These fruiting specimens show the persistent sepals that mark the species. In *H. hircinum* they are deciduous.—J. W. WHITE.

*Malva pusilla* Sm. Roadside, Ryde, Isle of Wight, August 1929.—J. W. LONG. "Excellent examples showing the characteristic features of this species."—BRITTON.

*Malva* —. Riverside, Newport, Isle of Wight, September 1930.—J. W. LONG. "Closely related to *Malva parviflora* L., and apparently the var. *microcarpa* (Pers.) Fiori et Paoletti, which Thellung terms a rather weak var. with calyx less accrescent at maturity and with smaller fruit."—BRITTON.

*Malva parviflora* L. Waste ground, Newport, Isle of Wight, September 1929.—J. W. LONG. "Well-marked by the accrescent calyx and wrinkled carpels. In continental specimens the fruiting calyx often becomes purplish."—BRITTON.

*Linum catharticum* L. [3342.] Banstead Downs, Surrey. A very much-branched form with a multitude of flowering branches, suggesting at first sight a condition of more than annual duration. It is possibly a biennial form or an "over-wintering" annual. Rouy (*Fl. Fr.*, iv., 56) has a var. *segetale* Adam, found in stubble fields on calcareous soil in the Vosges, which, by the description, must resemble the plant distributed.—C. E. BRITTON. "A well-grown state of ordinary *catharticum*. Plants transferred to my garden from Freshwater Downs produced a similar growth."—DRABBLE.

*Geranium rotundifolium* L. By railway bank, near Goring, Oxon, June 24, 1930.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Geranium purpureum* Vill., var. *Forsteri* Wilmott. [B.25.] Shingle, Clymping, West Sussex, June 6, 1930. An interesting plant which does not quite agree with the description of *Forsteri* in that it is erect. However, the other characters and the extremely small petals seem to indicate this variety. The size of the plants varied slightly according to exposure on the shingle, but they were all small.—Leg. J. E. LOUSLEY. "The glandular sepals, and the smooth carpels, deeply wrinkled throughout, seem to show that this is *G. purpureum* Vill., var. *Forsteri* Wilmott (= *G. purpureum* Forster)."—DRABBLE. "The only difference between *G. purpureum* Vill. and var. *Forsteri* Wilmott, is that the latter is prostrate. Mr Lousley's specimen therefore fails in its only distinguishing feature."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Impatiens parviflora* DC. (1) Clifton Grove, Nottingham, August 30, 1930.—R. BULLEY. (2) Littleworth Common, Surrey, September 1, 1929 [3752].—C. E. BRITTON.

*Ulex Gallii* Planch. Ventongimps, W. Cornwall. Pods, April 1929; flowers, August 1929.—F. RILSTONE.

*Medicago Falcata* L. Knighton, Leicester, October 14, 1930.—G. J. V. BEMROSE. "This is var. *tenuifoliolata* Vuyck."—BRITTON.

*Medicago minima* (L.) Bartalini. [B.28.] Seaside banks in several places near Seasalter, Whitstable, E. Kent, August 3, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Trifolium arvense* L., var. Cothill, Berks, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. "An extraordinarily fine growth of *arvense*, var. *strictius* Koch = *T. Brittingeri* Weitenw."—DRABBLE.

*Trifolium subterraneum* L. Orley Common, S. Devon, May 12, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FOSTER.

*Dorycnium rectum* (L.) Ser. Barry Dock, Glamorgan, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Lathyrus tuberosus* L. Barry Dock, Glamorgan, September 14, 1930. This species has long been established at the above locality. There is a patch about four yards square which is slowly increasing in size each year. Its mode of introduction is uncertain, but probably with ballast.—R. L. SMITH and R. MELVILLE.

*Lathyrus tuberosus* L. [B.6.] Near Fyfield, North Essex, July 27, 1930. I was shown the locality for this plant by some village boys, who are well acquainted with it under the name of "The Fyfield Pea." The characteristic tubers are extremely difficult to dig up for examination, and the plant grows both in the standing corn and the surrounding hedges. Dr Walker-Arnott's statement that the flowers fall off without forming pods is probably due to the fact that the Pea is cut with the corn. It has been known here by farmers since about 1800.—Leg. J. E. LOUSLEY. "Is not the fact, if it be a fact, that the flowers drop off before the fruit is formed, due to the plant having learnt to increase itself by its tuberous runners, and so does not trouble to make seeds, as in other analogous cases? How can cutting the corn make its flowers fall off if they were ever advanced enough to make fruit before that operation? Naturally if cut before it had a chance the flowers would fall or fade."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Lathyrus Nissolia* L. Torquay, Devon, June 13, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FOSTER.

*Tetragonolobus purpureus* Mch. [3740.] Fallow field, Hook, Surrey, October 5, 1930. Notable for its crimson-blackish flowers. It is the *Lotus Tetragonolobus* L. of Druce's *British Plant List*.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Lotus hispidus* Desf. Dartmouth, S. Devon, June 12, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FORSTER.

*Lotus angustissimus* L. Old garden ground above cliffs, Polperro, Cornwall. On account of the robust growth and unusually stout pods I have sometimes suspected this plant of being *angustissimus* × *hispidus*, but the characters are essentially those of the former species. It grew in a derelict garden plot and probably had benefitted by the comparative richness of the soil.—F. RILSTONE.

*Lotus angustissimus* L. St Lawrence's Valley, Jersey, July 1, 1930.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

*Vicia angustifolia* (L.) Reichard, var. *typica* Rouy. Pont Marquet, Jersey, June 1, 1928.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

*Vicia tetrasperma* Moench, var. *tenuissima* Druce. Near Pamber, N. Hants, September 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Vicia bifoliolulata* Rodrig. Clifton, July 1930. Cultivated from seeds brought from the Cala Mesquieda, Minorca, 1905 (*loc. class.*). Endemic.—J. W. WHITE.

*Spiraea Filipendula* L. Near Bingham, Notts, July 1930.—F. A. SOWTER. "Luxuriant specimens."—BRITTON.

*Rubus* ——. Castle Eden, Co. Durham, July 25, 1930.—R. J. BURDON. "Clearly a poor shade-grown *dasyphyllus*. On the whole, material a good deal knocked about, especially stem-pieces. Several of the panicles, which seem rather more robust, are probably from a different root; they are rather less characteristic in armature, and may have a second influence in their parentage. Two characteristic stem pieces and one panicle are the minimum of material for a sheet. This rule is not followed in the present gathering."—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Potentilla erecta* × *procumbens*. Banstead Heath, Surrey, June 29, 1930.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Alchemilla vulgaris* L. Langree, Jedburgh, July 3, 1930.—R. J. BURDON.

*Alchemilla pastoralis* Buser. Middleton-in-Teesdale, Durham, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Acaena anserinifolia* (Forst.) Dr. Trendlebeare Down, S. Devon, June 18, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FORSTER. "Under the name of *A. Sanguisorbae* Vahl, Dunn says 'A native of New Zealand, which was found by Mr W. R. Martin on Heytor Down, Dartmoor, Devonshire.' How it came to this bleak moor is exceedingly difficult to determine, but it is almost certain that it was carried thither by reason

of its clinging seeds, which would be carried on the fur of animals or the clothes of human beings."—H. FOSTER.

*Rosa stylosa* Desv., var. *systyla* Baker. Under Wavering Down, Winscombe, N. Somerset, July 10, 1930, October 1, 1930. Flowers pink.—IDA M. ROPER. "Good typical *systyla* Baker."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Rosa micrantha* Sm. Lambourne, W. Cornwall, October 10, 1930.—F. RILSTONE. "A very ordinary form of *R. micrantha* Sm., var. *typica*."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Rosa omissa* Déségl. Dwarf bushes in hedgebanks, Polperro, Cornwall, October 6, 1930.—F. RILSTONE. "I think this is *R. Sherardi*, f. *pseudo-mollis* (E. G. Baker) W.-Dod, but some *tomentosa* form is not obviously excluded, if indeed *pseudo-mollis* does not really belong to that species and not to *Sherardi*. I have recently learnt that long persistence of the sepals is not at all a conclusive feature of *R. Sherardi* and its varieties. Though it is an unusual fault to find, these specimens are gathered too late. Glands, hairs, and often the best leaflets are deciduous after about the middle of September."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Rosa pimpinellifolia* × *tomentosa*. Selkirkshire, August and October 1930.—I. M. HAYWARD. "This is one of the innumerable forms of *R. spinosissima* crossed with one of the *Villosae*. It is always difficult, if not impossible, to diagnose which species of the latter is involved, whether *mollis*, *Sherardi*, or *tomentosa*. From geographical considerations *tomentosa* is quite a possibility, while there is not much indication of *mollis*. I classify most of these indefinite hybrids under ×*R. Sabini*, though normally I believe that to be *spinosissima* × *mollis*. A peculiarity in this gathering is the markedly emarginate terminal leaflets, not well seen in all specimens. The oblique bases of the lateral leaflets are derived from the *spinosissima* parent, but it is more exaggerated here than I have seen before."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Rosa multiflora* Thunb. Hedge, Puttenham, Surrey, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE and F. CLARKE. "A garden escape, of course, and I cannot verify the name, though it looks right. It would have been interesting to know how far from human habitations it was found, and whether it appeared well established."—WOLLEY-DOD. "*R. multiflora* Thunb. belongs to the section *Synstyleae*. Related to it is the common Crimson Rambler of the gardens."—BRITTON. "The nearest house had no *multiflora* in the garden. It was a large bush in a hedge."—DRUCE.

*Pyrus communis* L., var. *Deseglisei* Rouy & Camus. Yate Lower Common, West Gloucester, April 24 and August 11, 1930. Only two trees are now known to exist in the locality and they are so old and full of dead wood that one fears they cannot long survive.—J. W. WHITE. "It appears doubtful to me whether this interesting pear has been correctly identified. The var. *Deseglisei* belongs to the glabrous *P. Piraster* Bor.,

whereas this plant evidently comes under the more hairy *P. Boroeana* Rouy & Camus."—BRITTON. "For notes on this plant see *Rep. B.E.C.*, 222, 1917, and 820, 1919, and *Wats. B.E.C.*, 62, 1917-18."—JACKSON.

*Sorbus Aria* Crantz, var. *lanifera* Kern. Border of a limestone wood on the Cadbury ridge above Clapton Wick, North Somerset, May 27, June 18, and August 20, 1930. A solitary tree of 40 feet with foliage hoary-tomentose on both surfaces, but becoming bald above towards autumn. Specimens have been twice distributed through the B.E. Club in hope of their being identified with some named variety, but it was only a few months ago that our lamented friend, C. E. Salmon, discovered that Kerner had given the name *lanifera* to a corresponding form similarly isolated in Central Europe. See *Journ. Bot.*, 175, 1930. Damaged leaves and flower-buds are the work of swarms of beetles and caterpillars that infested the tree in May and fell in showers on the gatherer of these sprays. I have not met with the plant found in Leigh Woods, 1892, by the Rev. Aug. Ley, and accepted as *lanifera* by Prof. Hedlund (*loc. cit.*).—J. W. WHITE.

*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., var. *fissa* (Poiret). The Parks, Oxford, October 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Crataegus heterophylla* Flugge. Tiverton, N. Devon, October 1930.—G. C. DRUCE and Col. WATTS. "Alien, of course, but I do not think it was planted."—DRUCE.

*Sedum sexangulare* L. Torre, S. Devon, June 26, 1930; coll. E. D. MORGAN, comm. H. FOSTER.

*Epilobium hirsutum* L., var. *villosissimum* Koch. Oakham, Rutland, September 15, 1930.—G. J. V. BEMROSE.

*Epilobium roseum* Schreber. [B.16.] Moist roadside near Hever, W. Kent, August 4, 1930. Fairly plentiful around Hever and Edenbridge. —J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Epilobium roseum* Schreber. Garden weed, Chester, June 1930.—C. WATERFALL.

*Bupleurum fruticosum* L. British Camp, Hereford, July 26, 1930.—G. J. V. BEMROSE. "Yes, but it is not a British plant. It is the only shrubby umbellifer hardy in Europe."—JACKSON.

*Bupleurum opacum* Lange, var. *nanum* Koch. Sands of St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, July 12, 1930.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

*Bupleurum tenuissimum* L. Shingle near Seasalter, E. Kent, September 8, 1930; coll. J. E. COOPER, comm. G. C. BROWN.

*Apium nodiflorum* (L.) H. G. Reichb., var. *pseudorepens* (H. C. Wats.) Dr. Shalford, Surrey, August 7, 1930.—R. J. BURDON. "This

plant is quite interesting. At the Shalford locality, it was sending horizontal runners along the mud of the pond, and rooting at every joint. Also the leaflets were  $\pm$  rotundate. But the peduncles are too short for *A. repens* (L.) H. G. Reichb. On the pond *A. nodiflorum* flowered and fruited, but the plants on the mud were shy of flowering. It is interesting that so distinct a mud-form should grow alongside the terrestrial form and that both should differ from the plant of ditches and streams."—LITTLE.

*Chaerophyllum sylvestre* (L.) Schinz & Thell., var. *angustisectum* Dr., vergens. Autumnal leaves, Tiverton, N. Devon, October 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Peucedanum officinale* L. [B.3.] Extremely abundant on the slopes facing the sea at Tånkerton, near Whitstable, E. Kent, August 3, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Galium erectum* Huds. [864.] Near Wilbury Hill, Beds, June 3, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Excellent examples of *G. erectum*."—BRITTON.

*Galium sylvestre* Poll. Chalk Downs near Goring, Oxon, June 1930.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Galium uliginosum* L. Banks of Tweed, near Ashestiel, Selkirk, July 8, 1930.—R. J. BURDON.

*Valerianella dentata* (L.) Poll. Near Cinderhill, Nottingham, June 27, 1930.—R. BULLEY.

*Filago germanica* (L.) Huds. Heathy ground, near Papplewick, Notts, August 25, 1930.—R. BULLEY. "One specimen of *F. spathulata* was in this set."—BRITTON.

*Filago minima* Pers. Sandy field, Papplewick, Notts, August 25, 1930.—R. BULLEY.

*Filago minima* Pers. Cothill, Berks, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Ambrosia artemisifolia* L. St Anne's-on-the-Sea, September 6, 1902. CONTR. NAT. MUS. WALES, CARDIFF.

*Bidens cernua* L. Darenth Marshes, W. Kent, August 15, 1929.—I. HELSBY.

*Bidens tripartita* L. Canal side, Nottingham, September 17, 1930.—R. BULLEY.

*Achillea nobilis* L. Barry Dock, Glamorgan, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Achillea* —. Hortal, Ely, Cardiff, July 7, 1930. I first found this interesting plant at Splott, Cardiff, two years ago, and removed it to my garden, where it flourishes.—R. L. SMITH.

*Matricaria* ? *decipiens* C. Koch. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

? *Hieracium cumbriense* Hanbury. Barras, Westmorland, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Hieracium pellucidum* Laest. Lambridge Wood, Oxon, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Hieracium diaphanoides* Lindeb. Det. J. CRYER. Wingfield Manor, Derbyshire, July 3, 1926.—R. BULLEY.

*Hieracium* —. [P.87.] Newhaven, Sussex, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "This, teste Zahn, is *sub-lepistoides* Zahn."—DRUCE.

*Hieracium* —. [2463.] L.N.E. Railway embankment, Colchester, N. Essex, October 30, 1930.—G. C. BROWN.

*Leontodon nudicaule* (L.) Banks, var. *lasiolaena* (Bisch.) Dr. Sandhills, St Osyth, N. Essex, July 20, 1930. A few plants of var. *leiolaena* grew intermixed with these.—G. C. BROWN.

*Taraxacum glauciniforme* Dahist. Heath, Beds, May 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Taraxacum lacistophyllum* Dahlst. Hinksey, Berks, May 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Taraxacum britannicum* Dahlst. Oxford, May 1929, in *Rep. B.E.C.*, 30, 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Taraxacum hamatum* Raunk. Shefford Woodlands, Riever, Berks; Ledbury, Hereford; Ham, N. Hants; Byfleet, Surrey; Little Bedwyn, Wilts, May 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Lactuca saligna* L. Shingle by sea, Swalecliff and Seasalter, E. Kent, August 26 and September 28, 1930; coll. J. E. COOPER, comm. G. C. BROWN.

*Ledum oelandicum* Oeder. (*L. latifolium* Jacq.). Naturalised in some quantity in two separate localities at Normandy, Surrey, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE and C. E. MARKS. "*L. groenlandicum* Oeder."—JACKSON.

*Limonium binervosum* C. E. Salmon. [2459.] Sandhills, St Osyth, N. Essex, July 17, 1930. Abundant in one spot where but few plants had been seen in previous years.—G. C. BROWN.

*Ligustrum vulgare* L., var. *aureum*. With golden-yellow flowers. In a hedge, with the ordinary white-flowered form, at Goring, Oxon, June and July 1930. Near a house and probably introduced. I put it under *vulgare* as I do not know of any yellow-flowered distinct species, nor indeed, of any such variety of *vulgare*. I could detect no distinction except that of the flower colour.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "*Ligustrum vulgare*, var. *fl. aureis*. I do not know a yellow-flowered form of the common privet, and it is difficult to judge of it on this specimen, the flowers of which have dried brown."—JACKSON.

*Gentiana germanica* Willd. Assenton, Oxon, September 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Gentiana campestris* L. Brimfield, Berks, September 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Asperugo procumbens* L. Cherry Hinton, Cambs, June 1930.—G. C. DRUCE and GILBERT-CARTER.

*Pulmonaria longifolia* Bor. Wootton, Isle of Wight, May and June 1930.—J. W. LONG.

*Myosotis* ? *sylvatica* Hoffm. By a stream in a wood, Great Tew, Oxon, May 22, 1930. In small quantity. If it is *sylvatica*, it would, I believe, be a new county record.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Correct."—WADE. "Sent from this place by G. C. Druce to the Club (see p. 270, 1912). It was originally planted there with *Potentilla fruticosa* and other plants by Mr Boulton, a former owner of the park. Other localities are given in my 'Flora of Oxfordshire,' p. 296, but in this county it is not a native."—DRUCE.

*Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill, forma. Shingly ground, Sully Island, Glamorgan, July 1930.—A. E. WADE. "Merely stunted *arvensis*, is it not?"—DRABBLE.

*Myosotis arvensis* Hill. Roadside, Crantock, W. Cornwall, July 28, 1930.—I. M. ROPER. "This plant comes very near to forms I have called var. *stricta* Bosch. Prodr. Fl. Batavae, p. 160 (1850). Persoon has a var. *simplex* which is probably the same. I have similar forms under cultivation and await the results before any opinion upon the true status of any of the varieties of *M. arvensis*."—WADE.

*Myosotis versicolor* Sm., sub-var. *dubia* Rouy. Cloverfield, Cefn Rhwawg, Abercarn, Monmouth, June 6, 1930.—A. E. WADE.

*Cuscuta epilinum* L. Easton Maudit, Northants, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Solanum nigrum* L., var. *chlorocarpum* Spenn. [3738.] Cultivated field, Hook, Surrey, October 5, 1930. Ripe fruit bright green, finally



becoming yellowish-green. This plant does not appear in the *British Plant List*, where, however, there is var. *luteo-virescens* (Gmel.), which is not identical, as the berries in that are less green.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Atropa Belladonna* L. Very rare in Jersey. Found in a hedge at St Saviour's, July 1, 1930.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

*Veronica officinalis* L. Glen Luce, Wigtown, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes, the capsules are more deeply emarginate than in most English specimens."—DRABBLE.

*Veronica Anagallis-aquatica* L., var. *ambigua* (Krosche). [P.85.] Lechlade, Gloster, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes, var. *ambigua*."—BRITTON.

*Veronica aquatica* Benq. Binsey, Oxon, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes."—BRITTON.

*Veronica persica* Poir., var. *Corrensiana* (Lehm.). [3736.] Cultivated field, Lower Morden, Surrey, September 28, 1930.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Veronica agrestis* L., f. *alba*. Garden weed, Hallatrow, N. Somerset, June 25, 1930.—IDA M. ROPER. "Var. *Garckiana* P. Fourn."—BRITTON.

*Veronica agrestis* L. (some show *lusus calycida*). [848.] Allotment, Storehouse Lane, Hitchin, Herts, April 30, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Very young. In this state the leaves approximate in shape and dentition to those of *V. polita*. The characters of the sepals and capsules are, however, those of *V. agrestis* L., and it is the common var. *Garckiana* P. Fourn."—BRITTON.

*Veronica agrestis* L. (some show *lusus calycida*). [849.] Allotment, Highbury, Hitchin, Herts, May 3, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Preceding remarks also apply to this."—BRITTON.

*Veronica hederifolia* L. The Westra, Dinas Powis, Glamorgan, May 5, 1930.—A. E. WADE.

*Veronica hederifolia* L., var. *triloba* (Opiz) Beck. The Westra, Dinas Powis, Glamorgan, May 5, 1930.—A. E. WADE. "The plant is slender, the leaves small and mostly three-lobed, so I suppose this may pass as the 'variety'."—DRABBLE. "Probably no more than juvenile representatives of the species, which, at a later stage, would exhibit the 5 or 7-lobed or toothed leaves. It is not difficult to detect leaves 5-lobed on these specimens."—BRITTON.

*Euphrasia* ——. Philpots, E. Grinstead, E. Sussex, August 30, 1930.—R. J. BURDON. "*E. anglica* Pugsley."—PEARSALL and DRABBLE.

*Arenaria Lloydii*, *Saxifraga tridactylites*, etc., August 11, 1930.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

*Polygonum dumetorum* L. Tubney, Berks, September 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Polygonum lapathifolium* L. [3707.] Wisley, Surrey, August 31, 1930. The var. *genuinum* of Gren. et Godron.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Polygonum lapathifolium* L., var. *tomentosum* Beck. [3663.] White-moor Common, Surrey, August 17, 1930. Beck (*Fl. N.Ö.* i., 323) describes the variety as having stems erect and little-branched, or, prostrate and more branched, the leaves oblong lanceolate, narrowed at each end, and all, with the exception of the uppermost, woolly arachnoid. The plants distributed are in agreement with this description.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Polygonum* ——. [3706.] Wisley, Surrey, August 31, 1931. This plant attracted notice in a cultivated field where *P. Persicaria* and *P. lapathifolium* were both abundant. The spikes of flowers were paler than the first, and more slender than either. A study of its characters suggested that it was a hybrid between these two species, a conclusion that was supported by the discovery that large well-formed fruits were devoid of contents. For the following note, I am greatly indebted to Mr W. H. Pearsall, who has made a very careful study of the specimen received.—C. E. BRITTON. "This plant is interesting. Mr Britton informs me that it was growing near abundant *P. Persicaria* (1), and *P. lapathifolium* (2), but it is clearly neither of these species alone but shows the influence of each in the following characters. The stem is strongly marked with red on the sun-touched side only. The flowers, on the whole, are paler than those of normal (1), but all the perianths have their lower parts  $\pm$  glandular, although less so than is usual in (2). The sheaths have their actual surfaces glabrous as in (2) but beset with scattered hairs (especially on the veins) less numerous than in (1), and their marginal cilia are also less strong than in that species. The spikes are slender and  $\pm$  interrupted and the pedicels sparsely glandular. The leaves are broadly lanceolate, subequally attenuate above and below, not acuminate but subacute with the margins at the actual apex convex. They are  $\pm$  hairy on both sides and an occasional glandular hair may be found on the lower surface. There are few mature fruits but these are very suggestive of hybridity. Most of them resemble those of (1)—are black, smooth, shining, nearly round ( $2.5 \times 2.0$  mm.) and shortly acuminate. An occasional fruit is longer ( $3.0 \times 2.0$  mm.) but not broad enough for (2) and invariably empty. The styles are always united for nearly or quite half their length, becoming divergent and not merely patent but vertically reflexed. In my judgment these characters point to *P. Persicaria*  $\times$  *P. lapathifolium*."—PEARSALL.

*Polygonum Persicaria* L. Llangollen, Denbighshire, N. Wales, August 27, 1930.—C. WATERFALL.

*Polygonum nodosum* Pers. [B.14.] Mitcham Common, Surrey, July 26, 1930. A large colony by a streamlet. Seems to me very typical of the species.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "No form of *P. nodosum*, but just ordinary *P. Persicaria*. W. H. Pearsall concurs."—BRITTON. "There is nothing even remotely suggesting *nodosum* (*petecticale*) in my specimen. The leaves, pedicels, and perianths are all eglandular, the fruit surface is quite smooth, and many of the fruits are trigonous. It is *P. Persicaria*, var. *elatum*."—DRABBLE.

*Polygonum petecticale* Dr. Britons Pond, Guildford, Surrey, August 7, 1930.—R. J. BURDON. "Correct. A similar form to my plant [3598] from Esher."—BRITTON.

*Polygonum petecticale* Dr. [3598.] Esher Westend, Surrey, September 15, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Polygonum petecticale* Dr. [3655.] Near Mortlake, Surrey, August 16, 1930. The var. *ovatum* of authors.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Polygonum petecticale* Dr., var. *erectum* (Rouy). [3650.] Near Mortlake, Surrey, August 16, 1930. Seen for two seasons in preceding locality. It appears to agree well with the plant described by Rouy as *P. lapathifolium*, race *P. nodosum*, var. *erectum*. The principal features are the erect stem with nodes not much swollen, the lanceolate longly acuminate leaves and erect spikes.—C. E. BRITTON. "Very interesting; form and surface of fruit, and the glandular leaves point to *petecticale*, and, if so, no doubt it is var. *erectum* (Rouy). It is rather disturbing, however, to find entirely glandless peduncles and perianths in *petecticale*. Was it growing with normal *petecticale* and *Persicaria*?"—DRABBLE.

*Polygonum Hydropiper* × *Persicaria*. [3750, etc.] Near Brookwood, Surrey, October 18, 1930. Growing with species *P. Hydropiper* and *P. Persicaria*, and appearing to be of mixed parentage. The fruits are plentifully produced and vary in shape from the rounded form of *P. Persicaria* to the more elongated form of *P. Hydropiper*.—C. E. BRITTON. "A good intermediate."—PEARSALL.

*Polygonum minus* × *Persicaria* = *P. Braunianum* F. Schultz. [O.39.] Binsey, Oxon, August 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Quite possibly, if it grew with the supposed parents."—DRABBLE. "Immature, with but few expanded flowers. The elongate-lanceolate leaves, broader than is usual with *P. minus*, and longer in proportion to breadth than in *P. Persicaria*, the comparatively stout stems, and linear inflorescences, appear to indicate that this plant is correctly identified as the hybrid named."—BRITTON.

*Rumex sanguineus* L. Hort. Origin, The Grounds, Lymm, Cheshire, May 1930.—C. WATERFALL.

*Rumex pulcher* L. Polperro, E. Cornwall. Flowers, June 14, 1930; leaves, October 2, 1930.—F. RILSTONE.

*Muehlenbeckia complexa* Meissn. New Zealand, shrub, well-established on a hillside at St Saviour's, Jersey, September 11, 1930.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Yes."—JACKSON.

*Thesium humifusum* DC. Barry Dock, Glamorgan, July 10, 1930. An established species. I gathered 34 sheets from one large healthy plant that continued to produce flowers for four months.—R. L. SMITH.

*Euphorbia Cyparissias* L. Churn, Berks, July 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Ulmus minor* Mill., var. *sarniensis* (Loudon). Easton Neston, Northants, November 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. "This is the tree commonly known as the Wheatley Elm, *U. nitens*, var. *Wheatleyi*, the leaves of which are broader than the Cornish elm. The tree may generally be recognised at a glance by its pyramidal habit. Henry (Elwes & Henry, vii., p. 1891 (1913)) considered that this elm, which is sometimes sold in Germany and Holland under the erroneous name of *U. campestris*, var. *monumentalis*, is in all probability the same as that propagated by Lodiges as *U. sarniensis*, as it is also frequently called the Jersey or Guernsey elm, but Loudon's *U. campestris*, var. *sarniensis*, judging from the description seems to refer to a different tree. There is also no reason to suppose that Miller's description of *U. minor* referred to the Cornish elm, which is not 'common in some parts of Hertfordshire & Cambridge-shire' as stated by Miller in his description of *U. minor* (*Gard. Dict.*, ed. 8, No. 6 (1768))."—JACKSON. "My friend, Mr Bruce Jackson, as it will be seen, denies that *U. minor* Mill. is the Cornish Elm, probably owing to his notes having been confused. If our members will refer to Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary* of 1768, where *U. minor* is first established, they will find there is no reference to its occurrence in the counties of Herts and Cambridge as mentioned by Mr Jackson. So that any inference drawn from non-existing data must be fallacious. The localities cited by Miller are loosely given as 'Hedgerows in several parts of England,' which applies equally well to Cornwall and Devon as to Cambridge and Herts. Moreover, he says 'by some it has been called the Irish Elm,' which indicates it is a western not an eastern tree, and Prof. Henry gives Ireland in its distribution. If the description of *U. minor* is carefully read 'foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris acuminatis duplicato serratis. The smooth narrow-leaved Elm, by some called the upright Elm . . . The branches smooth . . . erect,' it will be seen that it can only apply to the Cornish Elm and its variety, the Wheatley Elm. Miller also goes on to say of *U. minor* 'leaves are narrower and more pointed than the English Elm and are somewhat later in coming out in the Spring than those, but continue longer in the Autumn,' which is true of the Cornish Elm. I have seen green leaves attached to the branches of the Wheatley Elm as late as November. Miller's descrip-

tion of *U. minor* is practically repeated by Martyn in his edition of the *Gardeners' Dictionary* of 1807. Therefore, I contend that *U. minor* Mill. = *U. stricta* Lindley. The latter was established in the *Synopsis*, 227, 1829, but he makes no reference to Miller, although his description is practically that of Miller's *U. minor*, with which it is synonymous. Loudon (*Arboretum*, iii., 1376) gives var. *cornubiense* = *stricta* Lindl. and var. *sarniensis* Loud., based on *U. sarniensis* Loddiges Cat., 1836, with an inadequate description, 'differing very little from the species.' It is suggested that this does not apply to the Jersey Elm, but that is the vernacular name given to it by Loudon, and there seems no need to suspect that *sarniensis* Loddiges—the original trivial—is not the same."—DRUCE.

*Urtica dioica* L., var. *umbrosa* (Weddell as sub-var.) Rouy Flore de France, xii. (1910), 273, "tiges et feuilles pubescentes à poils acérés rares." Banks and islands of River Thames, near Goring, Oxon, and Berks, June 25, 1930. Leaves remarkably soft, almost velvety. Stinging hairs hardly to be found on leaves, and rare on petioles and stems. These actual specimens were gathered on an island on the Oxford side of the river.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Alnus incana* Medik. Roundsea Wood, near Cork, N. Lancs, June 22, 1930.—W. A. SLEDGE. "Yes. W. H. Pearsall sent me some from this station some years ago. T. J. Foggitt recently wrote that he had seen it (planted with pines) in Glen Clova, which is a new station to me."—LITTLE. "Correct. Presumably introduced."—JACKSON.

*Salix aurita* × *caprea* (*S. capreola* J. Kern.). [579.] Whyteleafe, Caterham Valley, Surrey; catkins, April 14th; leaves, July 7, 1929.—J. FRASER.

*Salix cinerea* × *viminalis*, f. *ferruginea* (G. Anderss.). [741.] Tilburstow Hill, Surrey; catkins, April 13; leaves, July 27, 1930.—J. FRASER.

*Populus canescens* Sm. ♂ (or *P. canescens* × *tremula* ?). Planted, Old Park Road, Hitchin, Herts, February 18, March 15, October 22, 1930. Two trees, not more than 20 ft. high, with slender branches which suggest *P. tremula*. The leaves are those of *P. canescens*, and the bud-bracts are hairy though rather acute. The floral bracts are of the lighter colour of *P. canescens*, rather than the darker colour of *P. tremula*.—J. E. LITTLE. "*P. canescens*, I should say undoubtedly. I can see no evidence of hybridity here."—JACKSON.

*Populus alba* L. ♀ (sucker leaves). Planted, Wymondley Road, Hitchin, Herts, March 27, October 23, 1930.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes, showing the characteristic 3-lobed leaves. The male flower of this species is rarely if ever found."—JACKSON.

*Orchis O'Kellyi* Druce. Ballyvaghan, Co. Clare; coll. P. B. O'KELLY, June 1930, ex G. C. DRUCE.

*Lilium pyrenaicum* Gouan. Plentiful among bracken and male-fern on banks near South Molton, Devon. Stems quite 3 feet in height, often producing five or six flowers, June 30, 1930.—J. W. WHITE. "A fine series of a very handsome plant."—BRITTON.

*Paris quadrifolia* L. Wood near Berkhamsted, Herts, May 21, 1929.—I. HELSBY.

*Juncus acutus* L., var. *decompositus* Guss. The common form in Jersey. St Ouen's Bay, July 12, 1930.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

*Juncus nodulosus* Wahl. Near Langdon Beck, Durham (found there in 1909), August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Juncus compressus* Jacq. [B.37.] By pool, Swalecliffe, east of Whitstable, E. Kent, August 3, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Iuzula sylvatica* (Huds.) Gaud., var. *latifolia* Gerard. (Bulletin Société française: Duffour No. 1, 1911.) Very strong plant with leaves very wide—12 to 17 mm. Giffard Bay, Jersey, May 21, 1929.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

*Potamogeton crispus* L., var. *serratus* (Huds.). Canal, Market Harborough, Leicester, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes, but I agree with Fryer that this flat-leaved form is merely a state."—PEARSALL.

*Potamogeton pennsylvanicus* C. & S. (autumnal state) (*P. Nuttallii* C. & S.). Near Elland, Yorks, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. "Very beautiful specimens of this."—PEARSALL.

×*Potamogeton Lintoni* Fryer (*P. crispus* × *mucronatus*). Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. "Very good examples of this rare and little-known hybrid. They are more than usually valuable as they may be compared with *P. Bennettii*, from which they are quite distinct, and with *P. crispus*, f. *serratus*, which they closely resemble. Singularly enough, there is no description of this hybrid in Fryer's *Pots. Brit. Isles*, nor in any other British Flora. Dr Hagström does not describe it, as he had seen no specimens at the date of publication of his *Critical Researches* (1916). In March 1920, however, I sent him sheets of the Rev. W. R. Linton's original gathering—Canal, Renishaw, Derby, August 1, 1900—and these were determined by Dr Hagström as *P. crispus* × *Friesii*, confirming Fryer's view (*Journ. Bot.*, 366, 1900). Later in the same year Dr Druce added a second locality—Canal, Lichfield, Stafford—for this hybrid and these plants also were confirmed by Dr Hagström (*Rep. B.E.C.*, 250, 1920). As I saw the whole of Dr Druce's gatherings and have authenticated sheets of the Derbyshire

plant, a brief description of the chief characters of the hybrid may be of use. Both the parent species show stem-sections which are oblong with rounded ends—the L/B ratio of *P. crispus* being nearly 2:1, and that of *P. Friesii* being 3:1. We should therefore expect, and we find, that the hybrid possesses a similarly compressed stem whose section is more than twice as long as broad. The habit of the Derbyshire form is similar to that of *P. Friesii*, but the Staffordshire form more closely resembles *P. crispus*, f. *serratus*, and is, indeed, easily mistaken for it. The leaves of the former are of a darker green, narrower, and possess a very obtuse rounded apex; those of the latter are olive green, wider and  $\pm$  acute; they also frequently carry suggestions of the reddish tinge of the young leaves of *P. crispus*. The fruits of each, if formed, are sterile, but often *crispus*-like in outline. The distinctive character of the hybrid is the indistinct and scanty serrulation of the leaf margins. This can only be seen on leaves which are quite clean, and as the few, distant and minute denticles are easily abraded from older leaves the examination of young leaves under the microscope becomes essential, a lens being quite useless for this purpose. Often there are the merest traces of denticles near the apex only, but other leaves of the same plant will show an occasional tooth and numerous minute prominences (which normally form the bases of teeth) along a  $\pm$  sinuated margin. Other useful characters in separating the hybrid from similar forms are the presence or absence of glands at the leaf-bases and the nature of the stipules and nervation. It is, perhaps, necessary to add that no gathering should be distributed until every plant has been authenticated.”—PEARSALL.

*Potamogeton compressus* L., ad. var. *latifolius* Gray vergens. Market Harborough, Leicester, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. “Very carefully prepared specimens of this species. The width of the leaves on the sheet sent me is 4.0-4.5 mm., but many others of the same gathering—which I have seen previously—were 5 mm. wide. I do not think these width-forms deserve varietal rank but they come under f. *latifolius* Fischer (*Bayer. Pot.*, 97, 1907), which is synonymous. I have seen no British forms wider than these, although Hooker (*Stu. Fl.*, 435) says ‘often  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch broad’ (=6 mm.). Scottish forms are usually longer, narrower and more longly acuminate than these.”—PEARSALL.

$\times$ *Potamogeton Bennettii* Fryer (*P. crispus*  $\times$  *pusillus*). Grange-mouth, Stirling, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. “Very acceptable examples. Both British and Continental botanists long regarded this hybrid as *crispus*  $\times$  *obtusifolius*. The former of these supposed parents possesses a stem-section nearly twice as long as broad; in the latter the length is slightly over twice the breadth. Any hybrid of these two species should therefore show a stem-section with a L/B ratio of approximately two. The hybrid, however, has a nearly round stem—only very slightly longer (in section) than broad—as in *pusillus*. The width of the leaves, too, would tend to be broader than in the specimens before us, if *obtusifolius* were one of the parents. Under the microscope

the influence of *crispus* is well seen in the minute denticles on the leaf margins. The late Mr A. Bennett ultimately agreed with this determination, see *L.C.* (1925) 1959."—PEARSALL.

*Potamogeton obtusifolius* M. & K. [B.8.] In the Canal near Byfleet, Surrey, September 9, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Zannichellia pedunculata* Reichb. [B.18.] Brackish dyke near Seasalter, E. Kent, August 3, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Quite good examples of this. Reichenbach described it as *Z. pedunculata*, var. *maritima*, in *Fl. Germ. Excurs.*, i., 7, 1830, but there is an earlier name for it as a species—*Z. maritima* Nolte, *Novit. Fl. Holsat.*, 75, 1826, and this should have preference. Earlier still it had been cited as a form of *Z. palustris*, under the name *pedicellata*, by Wahlenberg et Rosen in *Nov. Act. Upsal.*, viii., 227, 254, 1821. The characteristic fruits are well shown on these sheets. As usual, they vary considerably so far as the dorsal margin is concerned on the same plant. Some are dorsally nearly smooth and only slightly ridged; others are crenulate, and some strongly muricate. All the fruits are pedicellate and have a common peduncle. The styles are subequal in length to the carpels."—PEARSALL.

*Ruppia rostellata* Koch. [B.4.] Brackish ditch on the levels near Seasalter, Whitstable, E. Kent, August 3, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Very nice examples of this. One member, however, reports an admixture of *R. maritima* on the sheet received by him, so examination of all specimens is desirable."—BRITTON.

*Eleocharis uniglumis* Schultes. Loch Dunvegan, Skye, July 1930.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Scirpus carinatus* Smith. [B.10.] Large paniced form. Near Mortlake, August 16, 1930. The form I call *sublacustris* with large cymes—a tall stout plant approaching *lacustris*. The stem is trigonous for only a short distance below the panicle. The reproductive organs are better formed than in *subtriqueter*, and it is on this form that nuts are occasionally found.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Scirpus carinatus* Smith. [B.32.] Small paniced form. Near Mortlake, August 16, 1930. These plants are unfortunately a little young, but the anthers are fully formed. It is plain that they would never grow into plants with large cymes like B.10. They represent the hybrid-form I term *subtriqueter* with small cymes, stem trigonous for a considerable distance below the panicle, and upper leaves often extended into short leaves. In this form the reproductive organs are usually ill-developed.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

"*Scirpus carinatus* Smith." [B.26.] Aylesford, West Kent, August 24, 1930. This is  $\times$ *S. Scheuchzeri* Brügger (Neue Pflanzenbastarde der Schweizer-Flora in *Bericht der Naturforsch-Gesellschaft Graubundens*,



*Jahrgang*, xxv., May 15, 1882), which is the plant described by Dr Druce from West Sussex as *×arunensis*. The presence of *S. Tabernaemontani* is clearly seen in these plants in the glumes, which are asperous. The present gathering (all from one rootstock, like all my gatherings of *Scirpus*) is not so asperous in the glumes as some of the Medway plants. The stigmas are 2 (sometimes in *carinatus* they may be 3). The influence of the *triqueter* parent is seen in the trigonous upper stem.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Scirpus Tabernaemontani* Gmel. Rycote, Oxon, October 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*×Scirpus arunensis* Druce. [B.36.] Near Houghton Bridge, August 9, 1930. I consider *S. Scheuchzeri* Brügger to be the correct name of this plant with *S. Kukenthalianus* P. Junge and *×S. arunensis* Druce as synonyms. The Arun plant shows considerable variation in the extent to which the glumes are asperous and the length of the trigonous portion of the upper stem and size of panicle. This, of course, is only to be expected in a hybrid.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Scirpus triqueter* L. [B.11.] Estuarine mud of Thames between Mortlake and Kew, Surrey, August 16, 1930. Entirely submerged at high tide.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Scirpus Holoschoenus* L. Barry Dock, Glamorgan, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Rhynchospora fusca* Ait. [B.7.] Bog behind "The Moat," Thursley Common, Surrey, July 23, 1930. This plant is here very plentiful, but restricted to patches of peat, very moist, and free of almost all other vegetation. It was discovered here by the late Rev. E. S. Marshall.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Carex lasiocarpa* Ehrh. Askham Bog near York, July 9, 1930.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Carex flava* L. Roundsea Wood, Havorthwaite, N. Lancs, June 22, 1930.—W. A. SLEDGE. "These are most interesting examples of this species. I have known this station for over thirty years and distributed examples from it in 1913. In correspondence, some botanists were inclined to think it a new species, but I have identical material from Vermont, U.S.A., some sheets of which show plants 32 inches high. In my judgment it is shade-grown *C. flava* but possessing characters not usually given in books. The beaks are noticeably arcuate, long, strongly ciliate, deeply bifid, but smooth in the notch. The glumes are lanceolate-acute, very gradually tapering to the ciliate apex. Many authorities—Bab., Gray, Bentham and Hooker—give 'blunt' for the apex, which is sometimes the case. The specimens are, unfortunately, too young to show mature fruits but are excellently displayed."—PEARSALL.

*Carex flava* L. [A.201.] Penhale Quarries, Mullion, W. Cornwall, May 23, 1929.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "The *C. flava*, var. *minor*, of Townsend, but better placed under *C. Oederi* as var. *oedocarpa*."—BRITTON. "Seems to be var. *minor* Towns., but without well-advanced utricle, it is difficult to be sure. I suppose, as both Druce and Salmon in *L.C.* give *oedocarpa* And. priority, that this is the name to be used. But the plant itself is in many characters more closely related to *lepidocarpa* than to *flava* proper, or to *Oederi*."—LITTLE.

*Carex rariflora* Sm. From various localities where collected by the late W. A. SHOOLBRED. Contributed by NAT. MUS. OF WALES, CARDIFF.

*Carex aquatilis* Wahl. Windermere, June 27, 1930.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Carex helvola* Blytt. Lochnagar, S. Aberdeen, 1906, W. A. SHOOLBRED. Contributed by NAT. MUS. OF WALES, CARDIFF.

*Carex canescens* L. Holt House Wood, Kings Lynn, W. Norfolk, June 7, 1930.—IDA M. ROPER.

*Carex divulsa* Stokes. [679.] Hort. Hitchin. Ex Wimbotsham, W. Norfolk, July 1929, September 1930. I have now grown this *Carex* in my garden, 1926-1930, and wish to withdraw the name *C. contigua* × *divulsa* (*Rep. B.E.C.*, 930, 1928) in favour of *C. divulsa* Stokes. Will members kindly make the correction?—J. E. LITTLE. "These well-developed plants, with the ripe fruits, leave no doubt as to their identity with *C. divulsa*."—BRITTON.

*Setaria viridis* Beauv. [B.23.] Disused gravel pits, Tamworth Lane, near Mitcham Common, Surrey, September 9, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Setaria verticillata* Beauv. Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, September 10, 1930. This rather rare adventive species appeared in fair quantity this year, and was seen with pleasure by several of our members.—R. L. SMITH. "This is var. *brevisetum* Godr."—HOWARTH.

*Phalaris paradoxa* L., var. *praemorsa* Coss. & Dur. Waste land, Newport, Isle of Wight. Occurred in plenty in 1917, and lasted several years, July 1917.—J. W. LONG. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Phleum pratense* L., var. *nodosum* (L.). Great Orme's Head, altitude 300 ft. on scar limestone, July 30, 1930.—A. WILSON. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Ammophila baltica* Link. Sand dunes north of Yarmouth, E. Norfolk, June 26, 1926.—J. W. WHITE.

*Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf. Bristol, July 1886.—J. W. WHITE. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Mibora verna* Beauv. St Aubins Bay, Jersey, April 8, 1910.—J. W. WHITE.

*Agrostis alba* L., var. Sea Banks, Castle Eden, Co. Durham, August 29, 1930.—R. J. BURDON. "Probably only a form."—HOWARTH.

*Apera Spica-Venti* Beauv. Waste ground, Newport, Isle of Wight, July 1930.—J. W. LONG. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Holcus* —. One large patch on Wimbledon Common, Surrey, July 10, 1930. I suppose just a broad-leaved form of *H. mollis* L.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Scarcely, I think, more than a f. *luxurians* (in all parts) due to soil. . . . No varieties can I trace in this direction."—BARTON. "A normal form of *H. mollis* grew close by."—BARTON and RIDDELSDELL. "My specimen is without the underground parts, but is clearly *H. mollis* L."—DRABBLE. "*Holcus mollis*."—HOWARTH.

*Cynosurus echinatus* L. Sandy waste, St Helens, Isle of Wight, July 1930.—J. W. LONG.

*Catabrosa aquatica* Beauv. By ditch near Watermeads, Mitcham, Surrey, June 14, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Eragrostis Eragrostis* (L.) Dr. Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, September 10, 1930. Quantities of this species (a grain alien) appeared this year, forming patches a couple of feet across, with the plants quite prostrate on the ground.—R. L. SMITH. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Sphenopus divaricatus* (Gouan) Reichb. Guernsey; coll. Lady DAVY, July 1930, ex G. C. DRUCE. "Yes, but I should name it *Festuca expansa* Kunth, reserving the name *Sphenopus* for a section of the genus *Festuca* in the same way as *Vulpia*, *Scleropoa*, etc."—HOWARTH.

*Festuca rubra* L., var. *barbata* Hackel. Stone Point, Walton-on-Naze, N. Essex, June 29, 1930.—G. C. BROWN. "Is the var. *genuina*, sub-var. *barbata* Hack; and the var. *dumetorum* Howarth."—HOWARTH.

*Bromus britannicus* I. A. Williams. Origin near Lymington, Hants, August 1930. Sown, August 18, 1929; taken, June 24, 1930. A: In dry sand, full sun; B: in sandy peat, full sun; C: in sandy peat, shade.—L. B. HALL. "It might be possible to test this genetically and cytologically, and compare it with authentic *Bromus hordeaceus* L., and with *B. molliformis* Lloyd."—HOWARTH.

*Brachypodium pinnatum* Beauv. Clipsham, Rutland, July 1930.—F. A. SOWTER. "My specimen is var. *pubescens* S. F. Gray."—DRABBLE. "Yes, a *vulgare* Koch."—HOWARTH. "These two varietal names appear to be synonymous, but *pubescens* is the earlier name."—EDITOR.

*Lolium multiflorum* Lam. [B.29.] Wheat-field near Chelsfield Station, W. Kent, July 12, 1930.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Agropyron junceum* Beauv. [18-89.] Westmount, Jersey, August 4, 1929. This is the var. *genuinum* G. & G. (var. *microstachyum* Lange). I never saw in Jersey the var. *macrostachyum* G. & G.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE.

× *Agropyron junceum* × *repens* (*A. Hackelii* Druce = *A. acutum* auct.) [18-90a.] Maritime sands, all around the Island: Grève d'Azette, Jersey, August 4, 1929.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Yes."—DRUCE.

× *Agropyron junceum* × *repens*. (*A. acutum*.) [18-90c.] Another form; perhaps *junceum* × *pungens*. Sands of the Quennvais, in dry places, with *A. Vaillantianum*. Jersey, July 6, 1928.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Hackel rejected *acutum* for Britain."—DRUCE.

*Agropyron repens* L., var. *dumetorum* (Hoffm.) S. F. Gray. [18-93a.] Sandy borders of the Quennvais Pond, where it grows with vars. *Leer-* places, with *A. Vaillantianum*, Jersey, July 6, 1928.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Yes."—DRABBLE. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Agropyron repens* L., var. *Leersianum* S. F. Gray. [18-94.] Wet borders of the Quennvais Pond, growing with vars. *dumetorum* and *lasiorachis*. Jersey, July 6, 1928.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "My sheet has two distinct varieties, (a) two spikes of *dumetorum* as above, and (b) one spike of *Vaillantianum*."—HOWARTH.

*Agropyron repens* L., var. *Vaillantianum* (Schreb.) Schrank. [18-95a.] Sands of the Quennvais, growing in dry places with *A. acutum* [18-90c.] Jersey, July 6, 1928.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Agropyron repens* L., var. *Vaillantianum* (Schreb.) Schrank. [18-95b.] A form growing on the sands of Grève d'Azette with *A. junceum* and *A. acutum*. Jersey, August 4, 1929.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Agropyron repens* L., var. *Vaillantianum* (Schreb.) Schrank. [18-95f.] A form with leaves distinctly bluish, especially in their upper part. Grows with *A. junceum* on the maritime sands at Westmount, Jersey, August 4, 1929.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

*Agropyron repens* L., var. *lasiorachis* Hack. [18-96.] Sandy borders of the Quennvais Pond. Plant glaucous, growing with vars. *dumetorum* and *Leersianum*. Jersey, July 6, 1928.—Bro. LOUIS ARSENE. "Yes."—DRABBLE. "Correct."—HOWARTH.

"All these varieties of *A. repens* require genetical and cytological investigation, and no satisfactory determinations can be made without this. We are, however, much indebted to Bro. Louis-

Arsene for bringing these grasses before us, and hope that it may result in stimulating their investigation."—W. O. HOWARTH.

*Triticum triunciale* (L.) Rasp. [482.] Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, August 1930.—G. C. DRUCE. "Not this species, but is *T. ventricosum* Ces., otherwise *Aegilops ventricosa* Tausch."—BRITTON. "This plant is *T. ventricosum* Ces."—HOWARTH and J. PERCIVAL.

*Polystichum angulare* Presl. Hort. The Wirral, Cheshire, May 1930.—C. WATERFALL.

*Chara vulgaris* L., var. *papillata* Wallr. Brackish dyke near Seasalter, Whitstable, E. Kent [no date on label].—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Chara aculeolata* Kütz. Cors Bodeilio, Anglesey, June 25, 1930.—A. WILSON.

Plants received from Prof. S. F. BEATTIE, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.:—*Myriophyllum tenellum* Big., *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., *Iris prismatica* Pursh, *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr., *Rhexia virginica* L., *Ostrya virginiana* (Mx.) Koch, *Lycopus communis* Bickn., *Anemone quinquefolia* L., *Apocynum androsaemifolium* L., *Alisma subcordatum* Raf., *Apocynum cannabinum* L., *Aster Radula* Aiton, *A. multiflorus* Ait., *A. vimineus* Lam., var. *saxatilis* Fernald, *Agrimonia gryposepala* Wallr., *Chelone glabra* L., *Bidens trichosperma* (Mx.) Britt., *Circaea latifolia* Mill., *Cornus paniculata* L'Hérit.

Prof. Beattie writes:—"Of the species sent, *Alisma subcordatum*, *Anemone quinquefolia*, *Circaea latifolia*, and *Agrimonia gryposepala* may be of a little special interest, since opinion is divided as to whether they are or are not *A. Plantago-aquatica*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *C. lutetiana*, and *A. Eupatoria*. The best authorities regard them now as quite distinct, but it may be of interest to some to compare my specimens with the European parallels. *Lycopus communis* is one of the few species we have which are in the class of "segregates." Very little careful work has been done in this country, so far, upon critical species, though we have enough which ought to be studied. Of the others, *Rhexia virginica* is unusual, and rather far north of its usual range. *Aster vimineus*, var. *saxatilis*, is of interest because it is a form of the higher levels, occurring here as a wash-down from the mountains."

#### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Rep. Bot. Soc. and E.C., 1929, p. 31, p. 128. Mr J. E. Little points out that some confusion exists in these records. One species only is concerned, *Verbascum longifolium* DC. The identity of this has been reaffirmed by Dr W. B. Turrill.

Rep. B.E.C., 1929, p. 221, line 20. The name should read *Fumaria Vaillantii* Lois. Labels bearing this correction were sent to the Distributor.

Rep. B.E.C., 1929, pp. 223 and 229. In place of Lurgershall read Lurgashall.

Rep. B.E.C., 1929, p. 234. For Longmoor read Longmorn.

Distribution of 1929 but not appearing in the Report. "*Viola ruralis* Jord. [A.2.] Chalky field above Goring, Oxon, June 8, 1929. Leg. J. E. LOUSLEY." Dr Drabble has noted Mr J. E. Little's sheet of this gathering as "imperfect and scrappy *V. Deseglisei*."

Distribution of 1928, but not appearing in the Report. "*Veronica persica* Poir., var. *Corrensiana* (Lehm.). [3463.] Hook, Surrey, October 21, 1928.—C. E. BRITTON."

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REPORT, 1930.

P. 280.—676/2. Read "A variety with yellow seeds and veins of the corolla darker orange," etc.

P. 285.—Line 22. Read "south-east" in place of "north-east."

P. 372.—718. Read "*Juncus macer* S. F. Gray (*bicornis* Michx.)." Also in last line of paragraph read "*macer*" in place of "*bicornis*."

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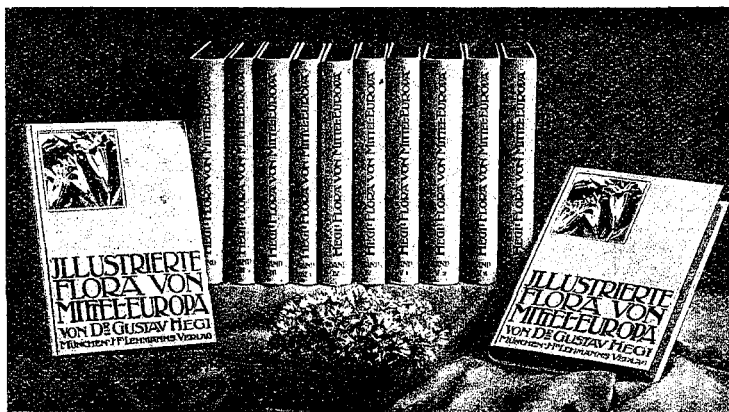
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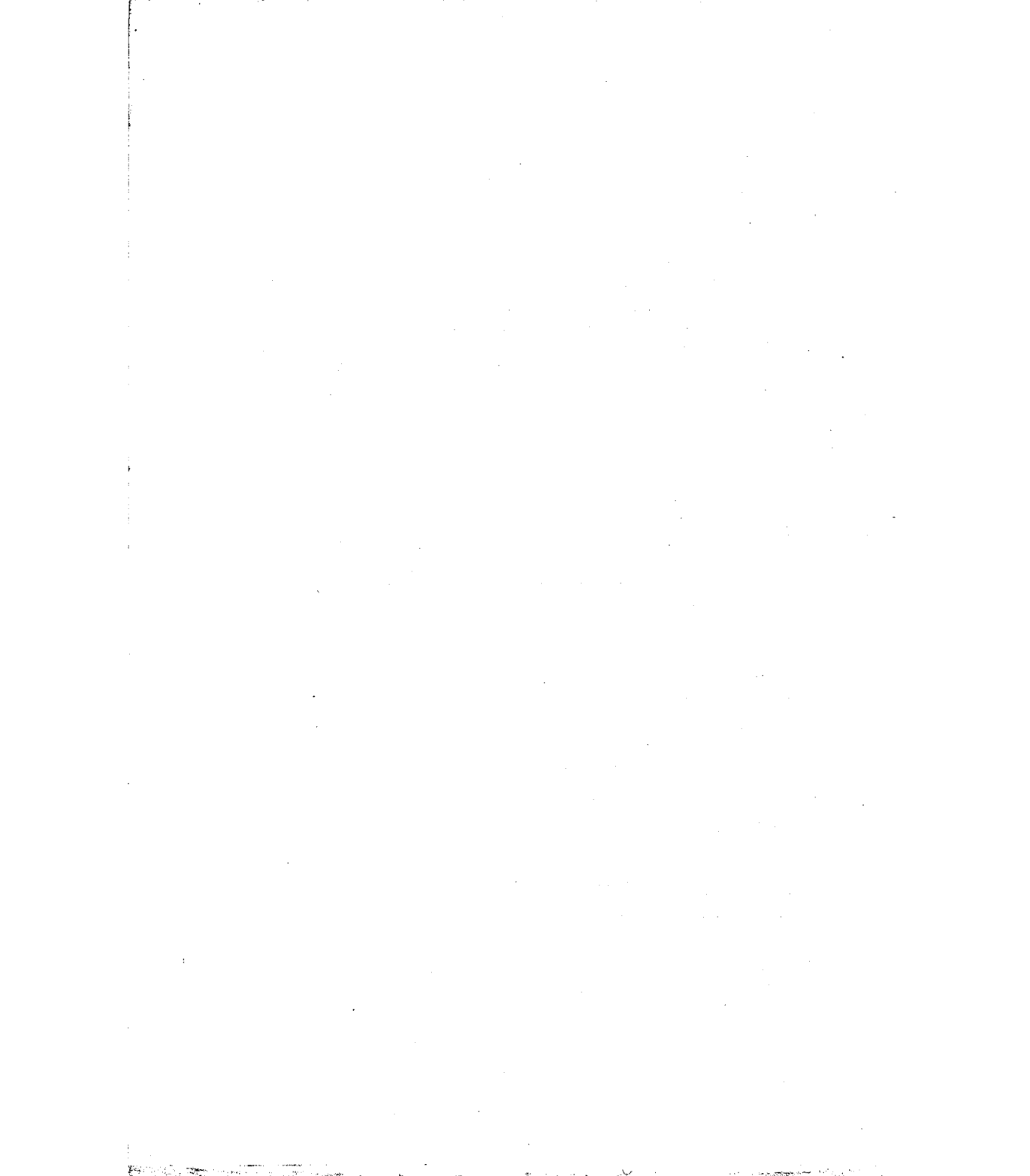
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