

THE
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

FOR 1875.

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1876.

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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1875.

BY THE CURATOR.

Thalictrum minus, Linn., var. "Cheddar Cliffs, Somerset, September, 1875."—J. G. BAKER. I think it is *T. minus*, var. *montanum*, but hesitate between that name and *flexuosum*; some of the fruits in the separate paper resembling the one, and some the other. I should have been inclined to think that the long and comparatively slender fruits, like those of *T. flexuosum*, had not been matured when the plant was gathered, had it not been that I have an undoubted specimen of *T. flexuosum* from Cheddar Cliffs, collected by Mr. T. B. Flower. It is, however, quite possible that both these forms of *T. minus* grow at Cheddar. I have sown some of the seeds from Mr. Baker's plant, which, if they germinate, will enable me to decide the matter.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Thalictrum majus, Sm., *flexuosum*, Bab. Man. "Shore of Loch Tay, Mid Perth, July 14, 1874."—AUGUSTIN LEY. This is what I consider typical *T. flexuosum*. I have had in cultivation from this station for some years a root sent by Mr. Frederic Stratton. It runs at the root, and the fruit is about twice the length of that of *T. maritimum* and *montanum*. The young leaves of the Loch Tay plant break through the ground about a fortnight later than those of *T. maritimum* from Kirkealdy and *T. montanum* from Derbyshire, and about the same time with those of *T. 'sacatile'* from Cambridge-shire.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Thalictrum flavum, Linn., "*a. sphaerocarpum*." "River Leam at Offchurch, Warwickshire, June and August, 1873."—H. BROMWICH. All the fruits on the specimens sent are diseased, probably from a gall, so that it is impossible to say to which form of *T. flavum* this belongs. All the British *Thalictra* are liable to this deformity, but *T. flexuosum* seems the one most frequently attacked by the disease.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Thalictrum flavum, Linn., *a. sphaerocarpum*. "Stapleford, South Wilts, by River Wylye, September, 1875."—W. MOYLE ROGERS. I should call this *sphaerocarpum*.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Thalictrum flavum, Linn., "*c. Morisonii*." "Shore of River Mersey, Speke, Lancashire, 4th September, 1875."—JOHN WILLIAM BURTON. I should call it *T. flavum*, var. *sphaerocarpum*.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Ranunculus penicillatus, Dum., var. *rivulare*, Schur.—"River Blythe, Warwickshire. The plants I have thus labelled have very much the appearance of *R. fluitans*, but differ from that species in having a somewhat hispid receptacle. I have not been able to procure perfect fruit."—JAS. BAGNALL. Also, "Stanstead, Herts, June, 1875."—T. B. BLOW. The latter specimens are labelled with the synonymous name *pseudo-fluitans*. Mr. Bagnall's plant is certainly considerably like true *fluitans*, having much longer leaf-segments and thicker peduncles than Mr. Blow's. It is to be hoped he will be able another year to obtain specimens in a more advanced state, as those he has sent have not fully-expanded flowers, and so are unsatisfactory for critical examination. Mr. Blow's plant has much the general look of *peltatus*, except in wanting the floating leaves.—T. R. A. B.

Ranunculus Godronii. "A small pond (now filled up) near Willesden, Middlesex. I was directed to this pond for *Drouetii* by Mr. Warren, and was much surprised to find floating loaves. The pond being low may perhaps account for floating leaves being produced. June, 1875."—T. B. BLOW. Rightly-named, I believe.—J. T. BOSWELL. Mr. Blow has remarked respecting this in Journ. Bot., vol. iv., n.s., p. 177: "Some of the plants have no floating leaves, and when these are produced the transition from the submerged leaves is very gradual."—T. R. A. B.

Ranunculus trichophyllus, Chaix. "Floors Pond, Kelso, Roxburgh. Frequent in ponds and pools in this district."—A. BROTHERSTON. Dr. Boswell has made the following note on a label: "This seems true *trichophyllus*, as I understand it." New to v.c. 80. This typical form is sent also by other members. Mr. Duthie sends a remarkably large and stout form from a "pool near Cirencester, Gloucestershire."—T. R. A. B.

"*Ranunculus confusus*." "Pond in clayfield, west side of Bank Hall Lane, north of Liverpool, Lancashire, July 13, 1875."—J. HARBORD LEWIS. Two plants mixed here; one *R. Baudotii*, the other *R. heterophyllus*, Fries, Bab.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Fumaria "*muralis*, Sonder." "Hedgebank, Barnes, Surrey, October 2, 1875."—J. and H. GROVES.

Cochlearia anglica, Linn. "A further series from the neighbourhood of Plymouth, which seem to support the view that *C. anglica* is connected by intermediates with *C. officinalis*, hinted at in the last Club Report. The matter is hard to investigate owing to the plant

losing the earlier and characteristic root-leaves before the pods attain their full size. Thus it becomes difficult to note what correlation exists between the shape of the root-leaves and that of the pods. I believe *C. anglica* to be perennial, and to be propagated to some extent by the younger leaf-bearing portions of the branched root-stock breaking away from the older, and in this way forming separate plants in the soft mud. I suspect the leaves of such offset plants to differ considerably from those of plants immediately derived from seed."—T. R. A. B. There can be no question that Mr. Briggs's specimens connect *C. anglica* with *C. officinalis*, so much so that in several instances, looking at the dried plant, I feel at a loss which name ought to be applied. The best time for examining the root-leaves is in late autumn, say September or October. There is, I suppose, no doubt that both typical *anglica* and typical *officinalis* occur in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. Can it be that these two hybridise? By the estuary of the Thames *C. anglica* is common, chiefly, if not entirely, the form named var. *gemina*, in which the root-leaves are gradually narrowed into the petioles, and the pod large, oval-obovate, and much constricted on the outer side over the replum. *C. officinalis* I have never seen in the Thames estuary. In the "Flora of Essex" it is reported from the sea-shore at Wakering, which is entirely beyond the Thames estuary; and Mr. H. C. Watson has seen a specimen from West Kent, collected by "Taylor," which must be from the Thames estuary; and Mr. Watson also records it from West Kent, on the authority of Smith's Catalogue, but this may be quite out of the Thames estuary. We find, therefore, *C. officinalis* very scarce in a district where *C. anglica* is abundant; and here, out of thousands of specimens of *C. anglica*, I have never seen any which approached *C. officinalis* as Mr. Briggs's specimens do. Again, in the East of Scotland, *C. officinalis* is abundant. Two forms of this occur, one with large, mostly sub-globular pods, the other with smaller pods which are often ovoid. This last form appears to me the same as the form that occurs in alpine districts, and is entered in the "London Catalogue" as var. *alpina*. To this small-fruited form of *C. officinalis* belong, I suspect, all the plants recorded as *C. danica* from Scotland, and some which I have received from England under that name. Genuine *C. danica* has the petals about half the size of those of *C. officinalis*, only slightly exceeding the sepals and oblong-oblongate in form, while in *C. officinalis* they are considerably longer than the sepals and spatulate-obovate. In the east coast of Scotland *C. anglica* is not known to occur. It is entered in "Topographical Botany" in the counties of Edinburgh and Elgin, but with a query after each county name. We have thus in the east coast of Scotland a district in which *C. officinalis* is abundant

and *C. anglica* very rare, if present at all; and out of thousands of specimens of *C. officinalis* I have never seen one showing the least approach towards *C. anglica*. All we can say at present is—first, that in a district where *C. anglica* occurs unaccompanied by *C. officinalis*, the former shows no tendency to approach the latter; secondly, that in a district where *C. officinalis* occurs unaccompanied by *C. anglica*, *C. officinalis* does not approach the latter; thirdly, in a district where both occur, intermediate forms appear connecting the one with the other.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Draba verna, Linn., *b. brachycarpa*. “Near Kingswood Station, Warwickshire. Abundant on a thatched roof.”—J. BAGNALL. New to the county.

Alyssum calycinum, Linn. “Found for the first time growing in a sandy grass pasture near Sutton Common, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, June, 1875.”—J. FRASER, M.D.

Thlaspi perfoliatum, Linn. “This plant is still to be found in some plenty in several places a few miles north of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. I must have seen five or six hundred specimens. May, 1875.”—J. FRASER, M.D. Also from “roadside near Foss Bridge, Gloucestershire, April, 1875.”—J. F. DUTHIE. (See Journ. Bot., vol. iv., n.s., p. 178.)

Lepidium latifolium, Linn. “Coatham, near Redcar, N. Yorkshire, September, 1874. The specimens are not good, but they are the last which will be gathered at Coatham or Redcar, as the locality for it is now covered with cottages.”—T. J. FOGGITT.

Viola lactea? “Heathy wayside north of Fleet Pond, Hants, June 4, 1875.”—H. C. WATSON and J. L. WARREN. In a letter to Mr. Warren, Mr. Watson says: “I am at fault how to label this. It ill agrees with any of the three figured in ‘English Botany’—perhaps least like the scrap of *lactea* with its very small spur. It rather better comes between the figures given for *flavicornis* and *stagnina*. I wish now that we had looked for more of it in flower.” In another letter to Dr. Boswell, dated November 3, 1875, Mr. Watson thus writes: “Please to look at these Violets, and tell me what you make of them. Mr. Warren and I were returning to Fleet Station from the circuit of the pond, he looking along one side of the road, I intent on the other side. He picked the *Viola*, and said ‘What is this?’ I saw at a glance that it was the same with specimens sent me two or three years ago by Mr. Briggs, and which have remained undecided upon, but are mentioned in ‘Topographical Botany’ (part ii., pp. 598-9). By longer delay we ran the risk of missing the only train at Fleet Station, so each took a very few flowering specimens, got hastily among the dense furze, &c. I fully intended to return for

a better examination and supply, but circumstances kept coming to prevent until too late. It so chanced at length that I went on the hottest day of the year, and found the seeding plants very difficult to work out among an entanglement of furze, &c., while a bright sun was baking my stooping head, and the thermometer at 86° in shade. . . . The plants branch like *V. canina* and *V. lactea*; but you will see some indications of a creeping root or stole."

When Mr. Watson is in doubt about a Dog Violet, a person must have large self-esteem indeed to offer an opinion at all. I therefore throw out a suggestion only. Is not the North Hants plant *V. stricta*, Hornemann? It agrees with it in the tall stem, long petioles, ovate-lanceolate leaves, abruptly contracted or subcordate at the base, which is decurrent into a wing on the upper part of the petiole; large inciso-serrate stipules, of which the uppermost often equal the petioles; long peduncles; large flowers with greatly developed spurs; obtuse capsule, abruptly acuminate into the apiculus, and without prominent lines. It differs, however, in the stem being weak and flexuous, but that may be owing to its growing amongst a tangle of gorse, &c. The petals of the Fleet Pond plant also seem narrower than those of *V. stricta*; but the flowers having withered before they were pressed, it is not easy to be sure on this point.—J. T. BOSWELL.

I have never seen any of these heath Violets with so short a spur as that given to *lactea* in "E. B.," though I have very often found their flowers damaged through having had the point of the spur eaten away by some insect. The figure in "E. B." looks exactly as if it had been taken from a plant so injured.—T. R. A. B.

Viola lactea, Sm. "Wet heath, Staplers, Isle of Wight, 1875."—F. STRATTON. In some of these examples we have rather large spurs and bluish petals associated with the narrow, not at all cordate leaves characteristic of *lactea*, whilst in others we find many of the leaves slightly cordate. The latter at least are certainly not true *lactea*, but seem to agree better with the supposed *V. stricta*.—T. R. A. B.

Polygala austriaca, Crantz. "Wye Downs, Kent, July, 1874."—F. J. HANBURY. Well-dried specimens of this rare species. (See Rep. B. E. C., 1872-74, p. 11, and Journ. Bot., vol. iv., n.s., p. 237.)

Cerastium "*triviale*, Link., var. *c. pentandrum*." "Nairn, July 12, 1874."—AUGUSTIN LEY. Not *pentandrum*, nor does it belong to *triviale* at all. The specimens are fragmentary ones of a single immense plant, as the Rev. A. Ley has informed me in a letter. Prof. Babington has favoured me with the following opinion on a specimen that I sent him: "I think that this is fine *C. tetrandrum*. I have seen it quite as large, and the number of stamens is not of much con-

sequence." Since I wrote the above Dr. Boswell has forwarded the following note with reference to this plant: "Certainly *C. tetrandrum*. Mr. J. F. Duthie collected the true *triviale*, var. *pentandrum*, near Marlborough in 1875." I have found what seems the same form of *tetrandrum* as this plant of Mr. Ley's growing on a wall on the coast above Bigbury Bay, S. Devon. Its flowers also had five stamens.—T. R. A. B.

Cerastium pumilum, Curt. "Wigwold Common, Gloucestershire, May, 1875."—J. F. DUTHIE. A good supply of a plant asked for by many members of the Club. The capsule in these specimens from Mr. Duthie is considerably longer than in some which I have had recently fresh from Torquay through the kindness of Mr. F. Townsend.—T. R. A. B.

Cerastium triviale, Link., var. *b. holosteoides*. "Bank of Tay, near Perth, Co. Perth, July 29, 1875. The specimens sent were gathered in the noted Perth habitat, pretty late in the season. Whether that be the reason or not I do not know, but I cannot find among my specimens any the sepals of which can be said to be glabrous, although they were collected at all parts of the bank below high-water mark; while all the other characters of this variety, including the large flowers, are well enough represented."—TOM DRUMMOND. (See Rep. B. E. C., 1872-74, pp. 11, 12.)

Stellaria uliginosa, Murr. "Specimen showing the perennial character of the plant. (See Journ. Bot., vol. ii., n.s., p. 175.) By a stream, Tamerton Foliot, S. Devon, March 31, 1875."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS. It is long since I have been aware that this plant was a perennial. In 1864 I sent to the Thirsk Bot. Ex. Club examples of the autumnal state of *S. uliginosa*, showing the barren shoots developed in autumn, which have the leaves stalked, not sessile as in the flowering-stems. These specimens are noticed by the Curator of the B. E. Club in the Report for 1864. I think my specimens were gathered in 1863, too late to be noticed in the description of the plant in "English Botany," ed. 3. The same feature occurs in *Veronica Chamædrys*, which has the autumnal barren shoots furnished with stalked leaves, though the spring and summer flowering shoots have sessile or subsessile leaves. This fact also I was not aware of when I was writing the description of the plant for "English Botany," ed. 3.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Spergularia marginata, Syme, E. B., var. having the calyces and pedicels decidedly glandular hairy. "From a rocky and stony spot by Weston Mill Lake, a tidal inlet from the Tamar, S. Devon, June, 1875; also from the shore of Hooe Lake, a tidal inlet from the Plym estuary, July, 1875." Notwithstanding the short glandular hairs on

the upper portions of these specimens, they are clearly the *marginata* of "Eng. Bot.," by the seeds. Mr. Chas. Bailey sends a large number of specimens from the "edges of a tidal drain on the eastern side of the Llandudno Railway, near Castell Diganwy, N. Carnarvonshire," some of which have the youngest pedicels and calyces more or less hairy, the hairs mostly disappearing as the parts mature, and never forming a noticeable feature, as in the Plymouth examples.—T. R. A. B.

Spergularia rupestris, Lon. Cat., var. *b. glabrescens*, Lebel. "Cliff by Bigbury Bay, below Kingston, S. Devon, July, 1875." Clearly *rupestris* (*rupicola*, Bab. Man.) by habit and seeds, but with the glandular hairs so reduced as to make the plant seem quite glabrous at first sight, yet careful examination shows short glandular hairs on the inflorescence. It is, I have little doubt, the *glabrescens* of Lebel, thus referred to by Brébisson in his "Flore de la Normandie" (p. 57, ed. 4): "Cette forme à peu près glabre, excepté sur l'inflorescence, est signalée à Gatteville (Manche) comme très-rare par M. le Dr. Lebel."—T. R. A. B.

Althæa hirsuta, Linn. "Butleigh Wood, near Somerton, N. Somerset, 1875."—J. G. BAKER. (See Journ. Bot., vol. iv., n.s., p. 358)

Malva borealis, Wallm. "Roadside near Antony Village, E. Cornwall, Aug., 1875." From the spot where it also grew in 1874. Noticed springing up again there in April, 1876.—T. R. A. B.

Malva parviflora, Linn. "Brickfield, Ware, Herts, August, 1875."—T. B. BLOW. Rightly named, I believe.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Geranium striatum, Linn. "Poltesco Valley, Lizard, W. Cornwall, July, 1875."—J. CUNNACK. Doubtless originally an escape. About Plymouth this *Geranium* is quite established in several spots near old houses. It is clearly not an indigenous species, though now more frequent here than *pratense* or *phæum*.—T. R. A. B.

Sarothamnus scoparius, Koch, *b. prostratus*. "This may be had in any quantity near the Lizard Lights, W. Cornwall. I have sent a number of large specimens in fruit."—J. CUNNACK.

Trigonella ornithopodioides, DC. "Malvern Link, Worcestershire, May, 1875. This plant has not been previously reported from Worcestershire. I found it growing in several places among the grass on Malvern Link. It was first pointed out to me by Mr. W. J. Smith, of Worcester, a young man of great promise, who has been cut off since I gathered it by aneurism of the heart."—J. FRASER, M.D.

Trifolium Bocconi, Savi. "Near Lizard Point, W. Cornwall. I have found this very rare plant in considerable quantity in two new stations near the Lizard. I have met with it in five places, and

doubtless may find it in others. June, 1875."—J. CUNNACK. The largest of these specimens from Mr. Cunnack have stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 inches long.

Trifolium strictum, Linn. "I have found this in another locality, June, 1875."—J. CUNNACK. Mr. Beeby has also sent specimens of this and of *Bocconi*, gathered at Caerthillian in June, 1872.

Trifolium agrarium, Schreb. "Bagby Fields, near Thirsk, N. Yorkshire, July, 1875. Seems well established in our neighbourhood. I have met with it for the last ten or fifteen years in most of the corn and seed fields in this locality."—T. J. FOGGITT.

Lotus (Tetragonolobus) siliquosus, Linn. "Waste side of field, Ashley, near Stockbridge, Hants, May, 1875."—F. J. WARNER. "Well established in a grassy strip of roadway adjoining an arable field near Sparsholt, Hants, May, 1875."—F. STRATTON. Probably these two records refer to but one and the same station. (See Journ. Bot., vol. iv., n.s., p. 179.)

Vicia Orobus, DC. "Specimens taken from a large bushy plant that I found on a steep basaltic cliff at Sallagh Braes, near Larne, co. Antrim, July 20, 1873. The rocks are now about two miles inland, but at a recent geological period were maritime. This species has not heretofore been recorded for the North of Ireland with certainty, but its discovery in Antrim renders it probable that Sherard's plant found at Rostrevor, in co. Down, was really *V. Orobus*, and not *V. sylvatica*, as conjectured by the authors of "Cybele Hibernica."—S. A. STEWART.

Lathyrus hirsutus, Linn. "Bank near Warlingham, six miles from Croydon, Surrey, July, 1875."—A. BENNETT. Also from same station by Mr. Beeby. (See Rep. B. E. C., 1872-74, p. 15.)

Agrimonia odorata, Mill. "Trinley Wood, near Canterbury, E. Kent, September, 1875."—F. J. HANBURY. New to v. county (15).

Rubus Leesii, Bab. "Bog at Woodloes, near Warwick, June and September, 1875. Only one small patch in a little bog. I first noticed it the year before last in autumn, and gathered some of the barren stems. I visited it last summer for the flowers, which all seemed to be abortive, but it was so devoured by snails that I had a difficulty in finding any. There is abundance of *Rubus Idæus* in the bog, including the variety with yellowish fruit; *Juncus obtusiflorus*, *Galium uliginosum*, &c. I sent the *Rubus Leesii* to the Rev. A. Bloxam, who considered I had named it correctly."—H. BROMWICH. I am able to add the following note on this from Professor Babington: "*Rubus Leesii*, a very curious form worth careful study."—T. R. A. B.

Rubus incurvatus, Bab. "Roadside, Simonswood, Lancashire,

1874."—J. HARBORD LEWIS. "I think correct, but the very loose flowering panicle is singular."—C. C. BABINGTON.

Rubus thyrsoideus, Wimm. "Near Tardebig, Warwickshire (v. c. 28); July, 1875. A very abundant Bramble in the district. Prof. Babington says: "Very near the macroacanthus form of Rev. A. Bloxam.'"—J. BAGNALL.

Rubus macrophyllus, Weihe, var. *c. Schlechtendalii*. "Sutton Park, Warwickshire (v. c. 28). This has been confirmed by Babington, September, 1875."—J. BAGNALL.

Rubus pyramidalis, Bab. "Wood, Llanberis, Carnarvonshire, August, 1874."—J. HARBORD LEWIS. Specimens from the original station, with which those of the *pyramidalis* of the neighbourhood of Plymouth exactly agree. Mr. Bagnall sent an example of a Bramble from Bentley Park, Warwickshire, so labelled, but I felt sure it was not this, and on submitting it to Babington he pronounced it *Guntheri*.—T. R. A. B.

Rubus saxatilis, Linn. "Lethonsden, Fife, August, 1875."—T. DRUMMOND. Nicely in fruit. Not recorded for v. c. 85 in Top. Bot.—T. R. A. B.

Rosa involuta, Sm., var. *i. Wilsoni*. "Banks of the Menai, N. Wales, July, 1875."—T. B. FLOWER. Good specimens in flower from this well-known station, where, however, it is said to be likely that it will be soon destroyed.—T. R. A. B.

Rosa tomentosa, Sm., var. *b. subglobosa*. "I know of two localities for this, one by roadside near Woolmer Green, on gravel, and another on chalk dug out of the tunnels near Welwyn, Herts."—T. B. BLOW. "St. Stephens, E. Cornwall, July and September, 1875." Remarkable for the soft texture of its densely hairy leaflets, which have few or no glands on either surface. The Cornish plant has shorter peduncles than the Welwyn one, in this respect answering the better to Smith's description in his "English Flora."—T. R. A. B.

Rosa tomentosa, Sm., var. *f. obovata*. "Egleston, Durham, June, 1865."—J. G. BAKER. The strongly uncinatè prickles are a striking feature in this curious variety.

Rosa micrantha, Sm., var. *pedunculo nudo*. "Hedge between Efford and Egg Buckland village, S. Devon, 1875." This naked peduncled variety of *micrantha* is put with *R. tomentella*, Leman, by M. Déséglise, an arrangement which I cannot adopt. It differs from the type only in having naked peduncles and sepals with few or no glands on the back. The var. *Briggsii*, Baker, is simply a luxuriant form of this. The naked peduncled plant has been recently recorded

by Dr. Christ from "Vallée de Clanzo," near Santa Anna, on the Maritime Alps.—T. R. A. B.

Rosa canina, Linn., var. *f. biserrata*, Merat, var. *vinacea*, Baker. (good). "Hedge, Carkeel, E. Cornwall, 1875."—T. R. A. B.

Var. *dumctorum*, Thuill. "Hedge, Collaford, Plympton St. Mary, S. Devon, June, 1875." M. Déséglise considers this correctly named.—T. R. A. B.

Var. *obtusifolia*, Desv. "Sellaek and near Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, September, 1874."—REV. AUGUSTIN LEY. Neighbourhood of Plymouth, S. Devon and E. Cornwall, 1875. From several spots about Plymouth, where it will probably prove to be common.—T. R. A. B.

Var. *andevagensis*, Bust. "Sellaek, Herefordshire, October, 1875."—REV. AUGUSTIN LEY. "Boxhill, Pennyross, S. Devon, June, 1875." M. Déséglise coincides as to the name of the Plymouth plant.—T. R. A. B.

Var. *aspernata*, Nob., fide Déséglise. "Hedge, Moditonham, E. Cornwall, June, 1875," and other stations near Plymouth. Considered an extreme form of *verticillacantha*, Merat, by Mr. Baker. M. Déséglise now adopts the name as above, giving *R. saxatilis*, Boreau, that under which specimens have previously been sent out, as a synonym.—T. R. A. B.

Rosa stylosa, Desv., var. *a. systyla*, Bast. "Hedge near Adisham, Kent, September, 1875."—T. B. BLOW. "Near Saltram, S. Devon; Hay Lane, between Torpoint and Antony, &c., E. Cornwall." This is undoubtedly the *systyla* of the Continental botanists, as received from M. Déséglise; and specimens from the neighbourhood of Plymouth have been so named by him. Here it is quite a common Rose and widely distributed.—T. R. A. B.

? var. *leucochroa*, Desv. "Hedge, Cutmere, St. Germans, E. Cornwall, July, 1875. Between St. Johns, and Whitsand Bay, E. Cornwall, September, 1875." This has a much stiffer habit than true *systyla*, shorter peduncles, a less prominent disc when in fruit, and styles commonly not so much agglutinated, or quite free. The petals are white, though of a creamy tint when expanding. M. Déséglise has had specimens from several places in Devon and Cornwall, and has pronounced them to be *leucochroa*. I used to regard this Rose as the *collina* of Jacquin, but am now satisfied that it is not that. It seems to be nearer to *systyla*, Bastard, than to any other of our Roses. It is abundant about Plymouth.—T. R. A. B.

Rosa arvensis, Huds., *b. bibracteata*. "Hedge between Latchbrook and Notter; also Sheviocke, E. Cornwall, 1875." This luxuriant variety of *arvensis* proves to be widely distributed about

Plymouth, occurring both in Devon and Cornwall. Mr. Bagnall has sent a number of specimens from "Butler's Hill, near Tardebig, Warwickshire." The calyx-tube of this last is broader when in fruit than in the Plymouth examples, but the long-pointed and very sharply-cut leaves, together with the luxuriant habit of the plant, are quite characteristic of *bibracteata*.—T. R. A. B.

Pyrus Aria. "Wild on cliffs of mountain limestone at Cheddar, Somerset, September, 1875."—J. G. BAKER. *P. eu-Aria*. Eng. Bot., ed. iii., and Rep. B. E. Club, 1872-74.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Pyrus latifolia, Syme MS. "Symonds Yat, W. Gloucester, May 25, 1875. I had an opportunity of comparing the scent of the flowers of this plant with that of *Pyrus Aria* this year; and I can corroborate the testimony of Mr. T. R. Archer Briggs (Report, 1872-74) that it is decidedly disagreeable. It seemed to me to resemble a mixture of Meadow Sweet with bad snuff or tobacco. The scent of *P. Aria* was far sweeter, resembling that of Hawthorn. As regards the fruit of *Pyrus latifolia*, the colour in my specimen quite corresponds with that of a specimen from Devonshire which I had through the Club; both are a very dull dark brown."—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Rorborough, S. Devon, September, 1875." The Symonds Yat and Rorborough plants seem essentially the same, although the leaves of the latter are more rounded at the base, more serrate, and less uniformly toothed and lobed. In the latter I have found the fruits nearly globose in shape; those of the largest size rather exceeding half an inch each way. When fully grown, but stone-hard, the colour is olivaceous brown, with numerous very small, light brown or greyish dots disposed irregularly over the surface, giving the skin a blistered appearance. When ripe, at the end of October or in November, it becomes somewhat reddish in colour, but is never of the decided red of the fruit of *Aria*.—T. R. A. B.

Pyrus communis, Linn., *c. Briggsii*, Boswell-Syme. Hedge between Thornbury and Common Wood, Egg Buckland, S. Devon, 13th August and September, 1875. Specimens with fruit. A sufficient number were obtained to supply nearly all the members who contributed parcels with an example. Some of the fruits contained seeds. I sowed a few in a pot, and now have three young plants sprung from them. This Pear may prove identical with *Pyrus cordata*, Desv. (See "Gardener's Chron.," vol. iv., n.s., p. 684.)—T. R. A. B.

Callitriche Lachii, Warren MS. "Tabley Moat, Cheshire, September, 1868. It seems possible that this may prove an undescribed *Callitriche*. I regard it as intermediate between *hamulata*

and *obtusangula*. It has nearly the fruit of the latter, with remarkably long persistent styles. But its upper leaves are nearly linear, and the general habit of the plant, except the topmost rosette, is nearer coarse *hamulata*. Dr. Boswell will remember I sent him portions of this specimen last year. This year in July (in company with Mr. Webb) I observed the same plant on the Lach Eye Meadows, near Chester. Should, therefore, Dr. B. think the plant worth a provisional name, I should propose *Callitriche Lachii*."—J. L. WARREN. A very puzzling form, intermediate between *C. obtusangula* and *C. stagnalis*, having the lobes of the fruit rounded as in *obtusangula* and the styles long as in *C. stagnalis*. I can see no resemblance to *C. hamulata*, for the bracts are persistent and the fruit large and not broader than long. The lower leaves of *C. obtusangula*, growing in deep water, are often linear, notably so in specimens collected by Mr. Duthie near Deal. They are also linear in *C. stagnalis* when it grows in deep water. The latter plant commonly grows on mud, in which case the leaves are all spatulate or obovate, but the same plants, should the water rise and cover them to the depth of a foot or so, have the lower leaves linear. The converse of this takes place in *C. hamulata*, for when it grows on mud the leaves are all linear without a terminal rosette of obovate leaves. In this state the fruit is stalked, but when the water rises over it a terminal apical rosette of obovate leaves is developed, and only sessile or subsessile fruit is produced.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Eryngium campestre, Linn. "Sandhills near New Romney, Kent, August, 1875."—F. J. HANBURY. From the station recorded by Mr. Hanbury, in Journ. Bot., vol. iii., n.s., p. 246-47.

Caucalis daucooides, Linn. "Cornfields at Binton, Warwickshire, June, 1875."—H. BROMWICH.

Galium verum, Linn., *b. ochroleucum*. "Deal Sandhills, E. Kent, July, 1875."—A. BENNETT. "Wembury and Revelstoke, S. Devon." These specimens represent two or three forms of this intermediate *Galium*. One of the Wembury plants in its comparatively broad leaves and general appearance has considerably more of the look of *Mollugo* than has either of the others; whilst a second from the same neighbourhood might in its dried state pass for *G. verum*, although it had when fresh the lighter flowers of *ochroleucum*.—T. R. A. B.

Valerianella eriocarpa, Desv. "Hedgebank by a cornfield, Rame, E. Cornwall, August, 1875." Some dozens of specimens grew last summer on a dry hedgebank, or old wall of stones and earth, bounding a cornfield at Rame, very near the coast and fully exposed to the breezes from the Channel. The spot is about five miles from Plymouth, as the crow flies, in a south-westerly direction. There were also a few examples in the field below, either among a crop of barley or

in a weedy strip of ground between the corn and the hedgebank. On the latter the plant extended for two or three yards only, growing principally in one or two large patches.—T. R. A. B. It is the ordinary form.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Carduus tenuiflorus, Curt., var. *pycnocephalus*, Jacq. “In waste rocky spots on limestone under the Hoe, Plymouth, S. Devon; where ordinary *tenuiflorus* also occurs, July, 1875.” M. Déséglise, to whom I sent a specimen, regards this as the true *pycnocephalus*, for which it was recorded by Mr. Keys. It looks considerably different from our ordinary *tenuiflorus*.—T. R. A. B. This looks much like true *pycnocephalus*, but has the spines of the leaves much stronger than in any of my Continental specimens of that plant. I should like much to see the lower leaves of the Plymouth “*pycnocephalus*.”—J. T. BOSWELL.

Arctium intermedium, Lange. “Grown from seed collected whilst in company with Prof. Lange, near Copenhagen, July, 1872.”—F. J. HANBUBY. Prof. Babington, on receiving a specimen of the cultivated plant, wrote: “The Copenhagen plant is certainly *intermedium*.” The stem-leaves in these specimens are very broad, and remarkably cordate or lobed at the base; blunt, or ending suddenly in an extremely short point. Root-leaves are unfortunately wanting.—T. R. A. B.

Arctium nemorosum, Lej. “Field hedge, Welwyn, Herts, August, 1875. This occurs in several places around Welwyn, by field sides or in bushy places. It is a large (5 feet high) handsome plant, and is very strikingly different in habit to any other *Arctium*. The heads are large, almost or quite sessile, and much contracted at the mouth in fruit. I noticed it in E. Kent last autumn.”—T. B. BLOW. Prof. Babington has favoured me with the following remarks on this plant: “I think that Mr. Blow’s plant may be correctly named, but should like to have seen a root-leaf. These pieces may have been branches, and therefore of no value for inflorescence. Nevertheless, they are so like my specimens that I consider the name correct.”—T. R. A. B.

Senecio vulgaris, Linn., var.; probably *hibernica*, Boswell, in Report B. E. C., 1872-74, p. 27. “Tregantle, E. Cornwall, April 17, 1875.” A striking variety, of dwarf habit, having heads with a ray of conspicuous patent ligulate florets, at least one-third the length of the anthodes (in the fresh plant). A few dozen of small plants were growing in sand that had been blown from the shore up over a low cliff. Noticed again in the spring of 1876.—T. R. A. B. This seems precisely the plant mentioned in the Bot. Ex. Club Report cited above. The second generation from the Cork plant retains the ray, which is at first flat and then becomes revolute. Every seed seems

to germinate. If *S. squalidus* be not in the neighbourhood of the East Cornwall plant, my supposition that it is a variety of *S. vulgaris* will be strengthened. Mr. Carroll, I believe, still thinks it a hybrid between *S. vulgaris* and *S. squalidus*.—J. T. BOSWELL. Tregantle is about five or six miles from Plymouth, in which neighbourhood *S. squalidus* is unknown.—T. R. A. B.

Senecio viscosus, Linn. "Numerous examples came up this year on the gravelly margin of the Metropolitan Railway Station, at High Street, Kensington, July, August, 1875. The plant seems to have originated from the coal-dust, the trains coaling here. It might be worth any Welsh botanist's while, within reach of this spot, to see whether the species grows there."—J. L. WARREN.

Bidens "hybrida." "Surrey side of Thames at Putney, October, 1875."—J. L. WARREN. This form of *Bidens* I have formerly received from Mr. Warren, gathered on the banks of the Willesden Canal, Middlesex. I at that time thought it might be a hybrid between *B. cernua* and *B. tripartita*, but I now believe it to be a luxuriant form of *B. tripartita*, into the ordinary state of which it seems to pass imperceptibly. It is distinguishable by the leaves being undivided—that is, not having lateral lobes which give them their tripartite form. The anthodes have a broader pericline and more numerous florets, and the fruit has frequently three or even four awns, although the lateral ones are always much longer than the inner and outer. The root is precisely similar to that of ordinary *B. tripartita*, having the root-fibres irregularly disposed, not produced from the lower nodes of the stem as in *B. cernua*, from which it differs also in the stalked leaves, with much broader laminæ, and the erect or suberect anthodes.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Crepis biennis, Linn. "By roadsides near Eldon, a few miles from Bishop's Auckland, 1875."—JOHN ROBSON. "Roadsides and hedgebanks, Bishop's Auckland, Durham, July, 1875. Occurs on the magnesian limestone in the vicinity of Bishop's Auckland, and has not been previously recorded for Northumberland or Durham. In July, 1875, I found it growing freely along both sides of an unfrequented lane and in the hedges of the adjoining fields, and if not indigenous it is thoroughly well established."—J. B. SOUTTER. The occurrence of this species in the locality has been recently noticed in the report of the "Botanical Locality Record Club" for 1875. It may be only a recent introduction to the neighbourhood of Bishop's Auckland, for it has spread at a wonderfully rapid rate in the vicinity of Plymouth, and bids fair to become a very common weed.—T. R. A. B.

Crepis tectorum, Linn. "I have the pleasure of forwarding forty specimens. It still keeps its ground. If introduced with farm seeds

(which is the most likely), it ought to be found in other parts of the country. (See Rep. 1872-74, p. 28.)"—A. BROTHERSTON.

Crepis nicæensis, Balb. "Introduced in a clover and grass field, Leigham, Egg Buckland, S. Devon, June, 1875." Several plants occurred in a similar way at Buckland Monachorum in June, 1874, as mentioned in the last Club report.—T. R. A. B.

Hieracium dubium, Linn., Fries. "Root from Selkirk, July, 1873. There is certainly some mistake about this plant in the 'Students' Flora.' The description does not fit the Selkirk plant in several important points. The only other description that I have seen (excepting that in the Trans. Bot. Soc., Edinburgh) is that of *H. dubium* in Withering, which is not the same plant. I will try next season to get wild examples."—A. BROTHERSTON. I think this is *H. pratense*, Tausch.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Hieracium strictum, Fries. "Aberdona, Clackmannan, August, 1875."—TOM DRUMMOND. Mr. Drummond also sends a plant from Linmill in the same county, which he has labelled as a "broad-leaved form" of this, but both Dr. Boswell and Prof. Babington have doubts as to what this latter is. I have sent it out with a query against the name.—T. R. A. B. May be *H. elatum*, Fries, with the description of which it agrees pretty well, except that the leaves of our plant are not "*inciso-dentata*."—J. T. BOSWELL.

Erica tetralicis-ciliaris, Syme. "Near Penryn, W. Cornwall, August, 1875. I have found this very fine and in great abundance about half a mile from the station, where I obtained the specimens sent in 1874. I noticed what I consider to be another hybrid form with corolla as large as in *Dabeoica polifolia*. I proposed taking a supply for distribution at a subsequent visit, as only a few plants were in flower when I first saw it, but could not manage to do so. I hope to carry out my intention in 1876."—J. CUNNACK.

Pyrola media, Swartz. "Harlow Hill, Harrogate, June, 1875. New to M. W. Yorkshire (v. c. 64)."—T. J. FOGGITT.

Gentiana campestris, Linn. "With creamy-white flowers. Growing plentifully along the roadside for about two miles beyond the shores of the Bealey Frith, about twenty miles north of Inverness, third week in July. Only a few specimens collected, because the flowers in several were not fully expanded."—Mrs. E. A. LOMAX. I have seen a few specimens of this Gentian with white flowers, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, growing intermixed with others.—T. R. A. B.

Solanum nigrum, Linn., var., with greenish-yellow fruit (*S. orchroleucum*, Bast.?). "Waste ground near Faversham, Kent, September, 1875. I noticed this in abundance. Mr. Groves noticed the same near Barnes, Surrey."—T. B. BLOW.

Solanum nigrum, Linn., *b. miniatum*. "Coast near Whitstable, Kent, September, 1875."—F. J. HANBURY. Two or three specimens.

Verbascum hybridum. "Stone-quarry near Warwick, September, 1875. Seems to be between *Thapsus* and *virgatum*, growing with the former."—H. BROMWICH. Evidently a hybrid, from the abortive capsules, and quite likely to be between the parents Mr. Bromwich suggests, as it grows with *Thapsus*. If sent without information, and judging from dried specimens only, I should have suggested *V. virgatum* and *V. Lychnitis* as possible parents, as the pubescence and shape of upper leaves approach those of *V. Lychnitis*.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Veronica peregrina, Linn. "Newtondon, Berwick, August, 1875. I think it very probable that this will soon get as plentiful as *V. Buxbaumii*. (See Rep. 1872-74, p. 32.)"—A. BROTHERSTON.

Mentha sativa, Linn., var. *subglabra*, Baker. "By a ditch in the Tavy Valley, S. Devon, August, 1875." This Mint appears to be indigenous in this and a few other spots in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, but is, I should say, mostly a denizen. It quite comes between normal *M. sativa* and *M. rubra*. After arriving at this conclusion, I was pleased to find M. Déséglise remarking on a specimen of the Tavy Valley plant: "Je vois dans cet échantillon une Menthe du groupe de *M. rubra*, Sm., et non une *M. sativa*."—T. R. A. B.

Teucrium Botrys, Linn. "Boxhill, Surrey, August, 1875. This plant will probably ere long be much less plentiful in this locality, many acres of the ground in which it grows having been planted with young Firs, which in the course of a few years will no doubt smother the plant. Some of the specimens were collected among the young Firs, others on the open sloping side of the down towards the head of the valley. On the same day a friend and myself searched the Bookham station (which should be Bagdon Hill, not Bagley Hill, as in the 'Flora of Surrey'), but without success. I have also looked for it about Sanderstead, near Croydon, as Mr. Borrer many years ago, in the 'Phytologist,' mentioned having been shown plants by Mr. Anderson, of Chelsea, as coming from Sanderstead, but I have not succeeded in finding it."—A. BENNETT. Also sent from a "chalk pasture, Boxhill," by Mr. Groves.

Utricularia vulgaris, Linn. "Moccas, Herefordshire, September, 1872."—AUGUSTIN LEY. Not given for the county (36, in Top. Bot.

Utricularia neglecta, Lehm. "Ditch near Penzance, Cornwall, August, 23, 1875."—Mrs. E. A. LOMAX. In Eng. Bot., ed. iii., the leaves of *U. neglecta* are stated, on the authority of Reichenbach, to be not bristly even when young. In this Penzance plant, however, they are decidedly bristly, so there would seem to be some doubt as to the

correctness of the name; but in the absence of flowers it is difficult to determine the species. Still a comparison with a Kentish specimen of undoubted *neglecta*, for which I am indebted to Mr. Hanbury, leads me to think this correctly named.—T. R. A. B. The small bladders and fine segments of the leaves lead me to endorse the name *neglecta* in spite of the bristles on the young leaves. I observe that some of the leaves are without bristles; probably the character is by no means constant, but I know too little of *neglecta* in a living state to be able to judge. It is to be hoped that flowering specimens from this station may be obtained, which would settle its name. Botanists who may visit Moray will, it is hoped, endeavour to procure flowering specimens of the *Utricularia*, believed by Mr. F. M. Webb to be *U. Bremii*, Heer, which was collected by Mr. Jas. B. Brechan, August 16, 1833, at Moss of Inshoch, Nairnshire, and seems to have occurred also in the Loch of Spynie. (See Journ. Bot., 1876, p. 146) I have only a very poor specimen of the Loch of Spynie plant, quite insufficient to decide upon, but so far as the leaves and bladders are concerned it resembles *U. Bremii*, and most certainly is not *U. intermedia*.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Chenopodium urbicum, Linn. "Approximating to var. *intermedium*. Near Chobham, Surrey, 1867 and 1872."—H. C. WATSON.

Atriplex "rosea," Linn. "About three large plants on the West Sussex coast, between Coppard's Gap and Southwick, near cottage-rubbish, but probably brought in ship's ballast. September, 1875."—J. L. WARREN. (See Journ. Bot., vol. iv., n.s., p. 336.) This is not *A. rosea* of Koch, Grenier & Godron, Billot, exsic., no. 842, &c, but I believe *A. laciniata*, "Linn.," Koch., Fl. Germ. et Helv., ed. 7, p. 703, and Gren. & Godr. Fl. de Fr., vol. iii., p. 11; Billot, exsic. no. 1763 & 1763 (bis). Linnæus, according to Dr. Ascherson, confounded under the name *laciniata* the *A. arenaria*, Woods, and a plant, which in the first ed. of the "Species Plantarum," he described as *A. tatarica*: this, however, is not the *A. tatarica* of Schk. & Koch, which is *A. oblongifolia*, Waldst. & Kit. If Koch be right in citing *A. sinuata*, Hoff., as a synonym of his *A. laciniata*, it would be well to adopt this name for the plant to get quit of the confusion in the nomenclature. See Eng. Bot., ed. iii., vol. viii., p. 35; to which I must add that Nuttall having named an American *Atriplex "arenaria"* before Woods so named the European plant, the latter must be called by some other name. This Babington has done in the 7th edition of his "Manual," where the plant stands as *A. farinosa*, Dumortier. Mrs. Lomax sends this plant (*A. laciniata*, Koch, or "*sinuata*," Hoffm.) labelled "*Chenopodium glaucum*," collected on Marazion Green, Cornwall, August, 1875.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Rumex rupestris, Le Gall. "Shore, Wembury, July, 1875, and by Bigbury Bay, S. Devon; near Rame Head, Whitsand Bay; Port Wrinkle and Donderry, E. Cornwall, August, 1875."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS. Also at "Gunwalloe, four miles from Helston, West Cornwall, August, 1875."—J. CUNNACK. These I have no doubt are the *R. rupestris* of French botanists. It differs from *R. nemorosus* by having the enlarged petals and granules much larger, all the three petals bearing granules. With *R. conglomeratus*, with which it is usually contrasted, it has far less affinity. I am glad to say that I have raised young plants from seeds from both Mr. Briggs's and Mr. Cunnack's specimens, which I hope may throw some light upon the matter.—J. T. BOSWELL. "After the appearance of the notices respecting this Dock in Journ. Bot. last year I had so many applications for specimens that the number left me proved quite insufficient for Club purposes.—T. R. A. B.

Rumex obtusifolius, Auct., extreme form. "Roadside near Welwyn, Herts, August, 1875."—T. B. BLOW. A very remarkable plant. Nearly the same as one in Mr. Warren's collection, of which I have previously taken notice.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Rumex obtusifolius, var. *b. sylvestris*. "Thames-side, Putney, Surrey, August, 1875."—H. GROVES. "Richmond."—J. G. BAKER. "Bank of Thames, Kew."—GEO. NICHOLSON. Of one of Mr. Nicholson's specimens Dr. Boswell says: "I should call this *R. Friesii* collected before the fruit petals were matured." There are other specimens from Mr. Nicholson, however, which seem certainly *R. sylvestris*.—T. R. A. B.

Rumex pratensis, M. & K. "Rubbish near Old Evingham, West Sussex, September, 1875."—J. L. WARREN. This is very similar to the form of *pratensis* which occurs here in Fife, but is almost always sterile, the fruit falling off without ripening. I am now nearly convinced that *Rumex pratensis* is a fertile hybrid between *R. obtusifolius* and *R. crispus*, and like most hybrids approximates sometimes to one parent, sometimes to the other. Mr. H. C. Watson has sent what seems the same form, collected in Wheston's Meadow, Thames Ditton, Surrey, while from the same station he sends me the "*cristatus*" form, collected in August of the same year, with the remark, "On some plants the perianths much resemble those of *obtusifolius* by prominent teeth; on other plants they are more like those of *crispus* in shape and slighter tothing."—J. T. BOSWELL. Mr. Drummond sends *pratensis* from Linmill, Hillend, and Dollar, Clackmannan; also from "sands near Culross" and Vicar's Bridge, Perth, 1875. New t. v. c. 87. His specimens seem generally as sterile as the Fife ones referred to by Dr. Boswell.—T. R. A. B.

Rumex maximus, Schreb. "Lewes, East Sussex, September, 1875."—J. L. WARREN. And "sandy shore, Downterry, St. Germans, East Cornwall, August, 1875."—T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS.

That these two plants belong to the same form there cannot be the slightest doubt; still less can there be any doubt that they are not the ordinary form of *R. Hydrolapathum*. They differ in the root-leaves, which are thinner in texture and more or less cordate at the base, though the latter character sometimes obtains in *R. Hydrolapathum*. The enlarged petals are more abrupt at the base, being truncate or even subcordate; denticulate at the margins at the base, and then contracted into an entire apex something like that of *R. obtusifolius*. But I still have my doubts if this be the *maximus* of most Continental authors. In the few German and Scandinavian specimens I possess of that plant the stem-leaves are more decidedly cordate and the enlarged petals are considerably larger, more decidedly cordate at the base, less toothed in the upper part, less evidently contracted into an entire point—indeed, ovate-triangular would be the appropriate description of the foreign specimens, while deltoid, acuminate into a triangular point, would express the British *R. maximus*. The granule is considerably larger in proportion to the size of the petal in the British than in the foreign plant, while the whole aspect of the foreign plant suggests a deviation from *R. Hydrolapathum* in the direction of *R. Hippolapathum*, Fries (*aquaticus*, Koch et Auct. plur. non Bab). The British plant, on the other hand, gives me the idea of a deviation from *R. Hydrolapathum* in the direction of *R. pratensis* or *obtusifolius*. Can it be that *R. maximus* is a series of hybrids between *R. Hydrolapathum* and other Rumices, or is it a mere variety of *R. Hydrolapathum*? My attempts to raise this Dock from the seed of dried Continental specimens have failed to furnish me with seedlings, and it was not until this spring that I succeeded in raising them from the seeds of the Lewes plant; but this gives me some hopes that I may yet be able to judge from growing plants.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Polygonum minus, Huds. "Gartmoon, Clackmannan, September, 1875."—T. DRUMMOND. New to v.c. 87.

Polygonum tataricum, Linn. "Waste ground near Newport, Isle of Wight, September, 1875."—F. STRATTON. The seed of this plant seems to be frequently mixed with that of the ordinary Buckwheat (*P. Fagopyrum*). I have rarely sown a patch of Buckwheat without finding some plants of *P. tataricum* come up with it.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Ceratophyllum aquaticum, E. B., ed. 3, *b. submersum*. "Brackish

ditch by the road to Hartly Ferry, Faversham, Kent. Interesting from being in good fruit. I think *submersum* is a plant of brackish water, and that it only fruits when the water is low. The spineless fruit, covered with tubercles and tipped with the curved style, show it to be quite distinct from *demersum*.'—T. B. BLOW.

Salix rubra. "Bilbrook, Staffordshire, 17th April and 25th July, 1874."—DR. JOHN FRASER. This is not *S. rubra*, Huds.—*i.e.*, a plant probably hybrid between *S. purpurea* and *S. viminalis*. It is *S. Treverani*, Spr., one of the forms included by Wimmer under his *S. triandra-viminalis*.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Salix viminalis, var. *intricata*. "Banks of the Wye, King's Caple, Herefordshire, March 30 and July 31, 1874."—AUGUSTIN LEY. Rightly named, I believe. The very long stigmas twisted in the dried plant separate it from the ordinary form of *S. viminalis*.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Salix Smithiana, Willd. "Near Ednam, Roxburgh, April and August, 1875."—R. BROTHERSTON. The satiny-white pubescence makes me think that this is rightly named, but the catkins look more like the comparatively small ones of *S. rugosa*, but this may arise from having been gathered before attaining their full size. *S. Smithiana* is readily distinguished from *S. rugosa* when growing, but is much more difficult to determine from dried specimens. *S. Smithiana* differs from *S. rugosa* in the leaves (which should be taken from the autumnal barren shoots of an unmutilated tree) being usually larger, less attenuated at the base, lighter green and smoother and more even above, whiter and more silky beneath. Also by the catkins being considerably larger and with larger and longer-haired scales.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Salix ferruginea, Anders. "Rosebank, Tweedside, Roxburgh, April and September, 1875."—A. BROTHERSTON. "Bank of Devon, near Alloa, Clackmannan, April and October, 1875"—T. DRUMMOND. Both rightly named.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Salix laurina, Sm. "Shruley Pool, Warwickshire, July, 1873, and May, 1874."—H. BROMWICH. Certainly right.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Salix nigricans, Sm., var. *b. cotonifolia*. "Primside Bog, near Yetholm, Roxburgh. I have no doubt of its being truly wild there. This is not the type, it having a leaning towards var. *h. hirta*."—A. BROTHERSTON.

Salix nigricans, Sm., var. *e. "Andersoniana"*. "Shruley Pool, Warwickshire, July, 1873, and May, 1874."—H. BROMWICH. I should call this form of *S. nigricans*, *Damascena*, Forbes, not *Andersoniana*, which has narrower leaves and wrinkled capsules.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Potamogeton lanceolatus, Sm. "In a small brook (the River Lligwy) on Rhôs Lligwy, a quarter of a mile south of the new National School, N.E. coast of Anglesey, September 1, 1875."—CHAS. BAILEY. A large supply of specimens, several with flowers, but none with fruit, as was also the case with fresh examples sent in the month of September to Dr. Boswell by Mr. F. M. Webb (see Eng. Bot., ed. 3, vol. ix., p. 35).

Potamogeton obtusifolius, M. & K. "Sands near Culross, Perth, August, 1875."—T. DRUMMOND. If in W. Perth new to v.c. 87.

Zannichellia forms. Mr. Baker has drawn up the following description of the varieties or subspecies known to be British, and Dr. Boswell has made valuable notes on two or three.—T. R. A. B.

Zannichellia palustris, L. The varieties or subspecies of *Zannichellia* represented in our flora appear to be four in number, viz. :—

1. *Z. brachystemon*, Gay. Carpels 2-4 to a flower. Shortly pedicellate. Pedicel usually about a quarter as long as the fruit, which is three-quarters to one line long, and crenate on the back. Style about half as long as the fruit. Stigma large, crenulate. Filament one-eighth to quarter inch long. Anther two-celled. This is the common inland form throughout the country. Here belong *Z. palustris*, Eng. Bot., edit. iii., t. 95, and of the "Herbarium Normale" of Fries, *Z. repens* of Boreau, and *Z. dentata* of Lloyd. *Z. repens*, Bonning., as figured, Reich., Ic. Fl. Germ., tab. 16, fig. 20, is a subordinate form with slender habit, pedicel none, a small carpel, and a very large stigma. *Z. major*, Bonng., Reich. Ic., vii., t. 16, fig. 24, a form of stouter habit with larger fruit crenulate on the back.

2. *Z. pedunculata*, Reich. Ic., vii., t. 16, fig. 21. Pedicel from half as long to as long as the fruit. Carpel oblong-fusiform, three-quarters to one line long, strongly mucronated on the back. Style nearly or quite as long as the carpel. Stigma large, crenulate. Stamens with a two-celled anther and filament a quarter to half-inch long. This is a not unfrequent coast-form, but I think runs into No. 1 by insensible gradations, and a plant gathered by Mr. Warren in Kensington Gardens should apparently be placed here. Here belong *Z. maritima* of Nolte, *Z. gibberosa*, Reich. Ic., t. 16, fig. 22 and 23, and *Z. pedicellata*, Eng. Bot., ed. 3, t. 926. The *Z. pedunculata* of the "Herbarium Normale" of Fries comes about midway between this and the last.

3. *Z. polycarpa*, Nolte; Reich. Pl. Crit., t. 757; Reich. Ic. Fl. Germ., t. 16, fig. 23. Carpels often 5 or 6. Pedicel none or very short. Carpel cylindrical, under a line long, crenulate on the back. Style not more than one-fifth to one-fourth as long as the carpel. Stigma large, repand. Stamens with a bilocular anther and filament

not more than one-eighth to one-tenth inch long. The type has not yet been found in Britain. Dr. Boswell's Orkney plant is this, except that the style is a little longer and the tuberculation on the margin of the fruit is very faint or entirely obsolete, so that it recedes from the type in the direction of No. 1.

4. *Z. macrostemon*, Gay, *Z. palustris*, Boreau, Fl. du Centre, edit. 2, p. 603. *Z. digyna*, Brebisson. *Z. disperma*, Salzmann. Ovaries usually two, but sometimes three or four. Pedicel none. Fruit three-fourth to one line long, sausage-shaped, rarely crenulate. Style half as long as the fruit. Stigma small, not crenulate. Stamens with a four-celled anther and filament, from half an inch to an inch long. The only station within the bounds of our flora with which I am acquainted is, ditches of fresh water near the Shannon, two miles west of Wicklow, where it was gathered by Mr. Jno. Ball. It was pronounced to be the true *macrostemon* by Gay, and a specimen so labelled by the latter is in the Kew Herbarium. Gay's idea was that 1, 2, and 3 were varieties of one species, but that this was distinct. The figures of 1, 2, and 3 in Reichenbach's "Icones" are excellent, but I cannot refer to any satisfactory figure of this. It is probable that if the matter were taken in hand by the members of the Club, three or four would be found in fresh places. Nearly all the specimens which I have seen in British herbaria are in the fruiting stage, and we want a supply gathered a month earlier, so as to show the stamens.—J. G. BAKER.

Zannichellia (———?). "Round Pond, Kensington Gardens, Middlesex, July, 1875. This form deserves study. It seems intermediate between *eu-palustris* and *pedicellata*. The arrangement of the fruits round their common peduncle recalls the former, and even to some extent the Orkney plant distributed this year. But the length of styles and fruit-stalks would bring it rather to *pedicellata* had it been gathered from brackish, not purely fresh water. (Qv. Can it be *pedicellata* carried in here from the Thames and altered by a long colonisation in fresh water?)"—J. L. WARREN. As Mr. Warren says, this form is quite intermediate between *Z. eu-palustris* and *pedicellata*. It has the capillary leaves, short common peduncle, and style considerably shorter than the fruit which distinguish the former; but the nuts as conspicuously stipitate and the exterior membranous keel as dentate as in *Z. pedicellata*. Reichenbach in his "Fl. Germ. Excurs.," p. 7, describes a *Z. gibberosa* which may be the present form, but of this I have no specimens. Perhaps it is figured in Reichenbach's "Fl. Germ. et Helv.," but I have not access to that work. With regard to the Orkney *Zannichellia*, it differs from authentic specimens of Nolte's *Z. polycarpa*, by having longer styles

with the stigma mostly deciduous, the nuts more slender and less connivent. It is precisely similar to specimens sent out to Mr. Watson by Prof. Reichenbach, under the name of *Zannichellia polycarpa*, β . *tenuissima*, Fries, from the Island of Zealand. The true *polycarpa* appears to have been collected in brackish water, as Mr. Watson has been good enough to present me with specimens collected by Prof. Reichenbach in Nolte's station, which are labelled, "In the Baltic Sea itself at Heiligenhavn." It should be looked for in the Lower Loch of Stenness, Orkney, in which the water is brackish.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Zannichellia "palustris." "Brook at Woodloes, near Warwick, October, 1875."—H. BROMWICH. This appears to be the same form as the plant just noticed from Mr. Warren. It has the group of carpels pedunculate, and each carpel shortly stipitate.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Ruppia rostellata, Koch. "Marsh Dykes, Faversham, Kent, September, 1875."—F. J. HANBURY. "Bidston Marsh, Cheshire, July, 1875."—R. BROWN. This segregate is not named for either of these countries in "Topographical Botany."

Gagea lutea, Kir. "Cumnor, Berks, April, 1875."—E. F. LINTON. County queried in Top. Bot., but possibly the plant is not indigenous at Cumnor.—T. R. A. B.

Luzula albida, DC. "Kelso, Roxburgh, June, 1875. Sometimes met with in pastures and woods in the district."—A. BROTHERSTON. This has occurred near Plymouth, sown, I suspect, with grass seeds.

Cyperus fuscus, Linn. "Shalford, Surrey, 1869."—H. C. WATSON. Also "W. H. BEEBY, September, 1873." A good supply of this very rare, but possibly introduced species, which has more than sufficed to furnish specimens for all the members of the Club who asked for it.—T. R. A. B.

Scirpus carinatus, Sm. "By the Tamar, near Gawton, Beer Ferris, S. Devon, 1875." Noticed from being from a recently-discovered station; it likewise occurs on the E. Cornwall side of the river, where it was detected last summer by Mr. Ralfs, of Penzance. I consider it a very unsatisfactory species, for whilst it sometimes has stems bluntly trigonous for nearly their whole length, at others they are round from two to three inches below the panicle, and they vary in shape even on the same root, the smaller stems as a rule being more conspicuously trigonous than the larger.—T. R. A. B.

Scirpus triquetus, Linn. By the Tamar with the last, and, like it, in both S. Devon and E. Cornwall.—T. R. A. B.

Carex elongata, Linn. "Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire. I have sent a few specimens of this plant as a record of its occurrence

in Warwickshire. It was too late for me to gather it in good condition."—J. BAGNALL.

Carex limosa, Linn. "From wet pools in Primside Bog, Roxburgh, June, 1875. The same form grows also in Lurgie Loch, Berwickshire."—A. BROTHERSTON.

Carex punctata, Gaud. "Cliff by Bigbury Bay, S. Devon, July and August, 1875." Grows rather sparingly on some low rocks under a cliff, where it is probably not unfrequently dashed with spray from the waves. It occurs mostly intermixed with coarse grassy vegetation, and *Carex extensa* may be seen near it. The locality is just four degrees west longitude.—T. R. A. B.

Carex filiformis, Linn. "Primside Bog, Roxburgh; Lurgie Loch, Berwick; Campfield Bog, Northumberland, June, 1875. I send examples of this from three counties. It is abundant in all the stations."—A. BROTHERSTON.

Anthoxanthum Puelii, Lec. & Lam. "Oatfields above Bigbury Bay (near Lambside), S. Devon, July and August, 1875. (See Journ. Bot., vol. iv., n.s., p. 297.)"—T. R. A. B. It is certainly small *Puelii*, not the *A. Lloydii* of Jordan, which has the uppermost leaf close to the panicle.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Psamma baltica, R. & S. "Ross Links, Northumberland, August, 1875."—WM. RICHARDSON; also sent by Mr. BROTHERSTON, who observes: "If last season may be taken as an average one, it will be some time ere every botanist in the country gets an example of this plant. When I visited the station in August last I saw plenty of plants, but very few of them were flowering. The common species was the same in that respect. When seen growing together *P. baltica* is easily distinguished by the leaf; it is much broader and flatter than in *P. arenaria*, and the grass is altogether a stronger-growing plant."

Poa compressa, Linn. "Heskyn, Tiddy Valley, E. Cornwall, July, 1875." I have seen this grass in two places only in the county of Cornwall.—T. R. A. B.

Poa sudetica, Haenke. "Leek Wotton, Warwickshire, June, 1875."—R. L. BAKER. Sent thence also by Mr. BROMWICH, who says: "Growing in great abundance in a portion of an old wood at Leek Wotton, covering about half an acre. The spot is about two and a half miles from where I first found it, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, and pointed it out to Mr. Kirk. It is now nearly extinct at Kenilworth." "Wood near Kelso, Roxburgh, June, 1875. (See Rep. B. E. C., 1872-74, p. 45.)"—A. BROTHERSTON.

Bromus Benekenii, Lange. "Downhill, Glen Devon, Perth, Sep-

tember 2, 1875."—TOM DRUMMOND. This is, I believe, the first undoubted native station recorded for this plant. Mr. Drummond has found it also in Glen of Sorrow, about three miles above Dollar, Clackmannanshire.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Bromus mollis, Linn., var. *Lloydianus*, Mullion, Helston, W. Cornwall, July, 1875."—J. CUNNACK. Certainly the plant intended by that name in E. B., ed. 3.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Bromus mollis, Linn.; coast form. "By Bigbury Bay, S. Devon, May 17, 1875."—T. R. A. B. This seems to me a form allied to *B. Lloydianus*. More glabrous than usual, and with the panicle rather less compact, though much more so than in ordinary *B. mollis*. The awns are recurved when dry, but less so than in *B. Lloydianus*, but more so than in *B. hordeaceus*, Fries, which it approaches.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Triticum acutum, DC. "Sandy bank of the river Dee, near Heswell Point, Hundred of Wirrall, Cheshire, September 25, 1875, New to Cheshire."—ROBERT BROWN.

Triticum "acutum, DC." "Littlehampton, West Sussex."—J. L. WARREN. This is *T. pungens*, var. *a. genuinum*, E. B., ed. 3.—J. T. BOSWELL.

Lolium perenne, Linn. "Seashore, Bognor, Sussex."—H. E. FOX. A few specimens of a plant with spikes slightly branched.

Equisetum hyemale, Linn. "Linmill, Clackmannan, August, 1875."—T. DRUMMOND. New to v.c. 87.

Chara hispida, Linn., var. *polyacantha*, A. Br. "Very abundant in a small lake near Thirsk, N. Yorkshire. New to Yorkshire. From the copiousness of the spines on some parts of the stem the specific characters are difficult to determine; but where the stem is less covered the spiral arrangement of the furrows and the position of the spines on the tubes are better seen. December 23, 1875."—FRED. ADDISON.

Chara fragilis, Desv. "Pool on Lizard Downs, W. Cornwall, July, 1873. I sent specimens of this to Professor Babington, who kindly examined them for me, and said that he considered them '*C. fragilis*; very fine and slender.'"—W. H. BEEBY.

T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS.

June 24, 1876.

