

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY
AND EXCHANGE CLUB
OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1926

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

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

BY THE

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T. J. WALL, Esq., B.Sc., M.A.

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(VOL. VIII. PART II).

Victoria Regina.



Floreat flora.

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PRINTED BY T. BUNCLE & Co., ARBROATH.
AUGUST 1927.



REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1926.

THE number of plants received for distribution this year was considerably above the average of recent years, this being to a great extent due to the large contributions of North American plants from a new member and of Jersey plants. The actual number of sheets, as will be seen from the detailed list, was 5262, and represented the contributions of 32 members.

The sheets on the whole were well prepared, particularly so in one or two cases, but there were some sheets of critical plants which were insufficient. Dr E. Drabble has pointed out the necessity for sheets of Pansies consisting of complete plants and not scraps. Similarly in the case of Euphrasiae, Mr W. H. Pearsall points out how imperative it is that sheets should carry sufficient plants to justify their labels.

This brings me to the question of labels, which are still in some cases simply scraps of paper, illegibly inscribed, and so small that it is almost impossible to stamp them without rendering them still more illegible. It would assist the Distributor in the purely mechanical work of stamping the labels if members would place all the labels for one gathering together at the beginning of that gathering rather than put one label to each sheet. Once again the Distributor has to deplore the sending in of plants which no one except young students and those making a series can have any use for. Unless there was some special reason to the contrary they were not distributed, and have been omitted from the Report.

The thanks of the Club are once again due to Mrs E. S. Gregory, Drs E. Drabble and G. C. Druce, Messrs A. Bennett, C. E. Britton, J. Fraser, W. O. Howarth, W. H. Pearsall, C. E. Salmon, Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell, and Col. Wolley-Dod for their kindness in supplying notes upon the critical plants contributed.

T. J. WALL.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, YORK.

LIST OF PARCELS RECEIVED.

	No. of Specimens.
F. S. Beattie,	730
A. Bennett,	9
W. Biddiscombe,	107
Miss R. Bright,	45
C. E. Britton,	187
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H. Downes,	28
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I. A. Williams,	20
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Myosurus minimus L. Abundant in a cornfield by Burghfield Church, Berks, May 23, 1926.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Ranunculus Flammula L., forma *parviflora* Druce. Peaty meadow, Walton-in-Gordano, N. Somerset, August 24, 1926.—I. M. ROPER. "*Parviflora* has flowers $\frac{1}{4}$ in. across; these are nearly twice as large, so it will not do."—DRUCE.

Ranunculus acris L., var. *Boraeanus* (Jord.). Pasture near Hallen, West Gloucester, May 27, 1926.—J. W. WHITE.

Ranunculus acris L., var. *tomophyllus* (Jord.). Compton Greenfield, West Gloucester, May 24, 1926. This variety had no place in the 9th ed. of the *London Cat.* In the last two editions it stands as a "f" of *Boraeanus*, a most peculiar arrangement seeing that the two plants are perhaps more widely separated by characters than any other two members of the aggregate.—J. W. WHITE.

Aconitum Napellus L. Peper Harrow, Surrey, June 22, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "This is *A. anglicum* Stapf."—DRUCE.

Fumaria capreolata L., s. *pallidiflora* (Jord.). [Ref. No. X28.] Laneside by King's Mills, Guernsey, June 15, 1926.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Fumaria Bastardii Bor. (= *F. confusa* Jord.). Waste ground, Plas Crug Avenue, Aberystwyth, Cardigan, June 16, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Cardamine amara L. By River Melgum, Forfar, June 23, 1920. The anthers show no sign of the characteristic purple. When the plant was fresh the anthers were a brilliant yellow.—R. & M. CORSTORPHINE. "A curious lax (? shade-grown) form with yellow anthers = forma nova *dubia mihi*."—DRUCE.

Cardamine impatiens L. Bramley, Surrey, June 25, 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Cardamine bulbifera Crantz. Vicarage Woods, Mayfield, E. Sussex, April 30, 1926.—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

Alyssum incanum L. Waste ground, Barry Dock, Glamorgan, August 1, 1926. Naturalised and increasing every year in this locality.—R. L. SMITH. "Yes; the *Farsetia incana* R.Br."—DRUCE.

Erophila verna E. Meyer, var. *stenocarpa* (Jord.). (= *Draba lanceolata* Neilr.). Below Ingleborough, N.-W. Yorks, May 23, 1926. Number of seeds average 36.—I. M. ROPER. "No; the silicles are not long enough and are too broad for *stenocarpa* which has them 7 mm. \times 1.75 mm."—DRUCE. "Hardly *stenocarpa*. Silicles not narrow enough, and scapes are stout. Exactly where it should be placed is more difficult to say."—LITTLE.

Cochlearia groenlandica L. Rocky and shingly shore at Poolewe, West Ross-shire, July 1926. It is very doubtful if we have the true *groenlandica* in Britain, but this is what has been passed for it. It was abundant and fruiting freely.—G. C. DRUCE.

Brassica Cheiranthus Vill. Sandy places, Corbière, Jersey, June 6, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Brassica nigra Koch. Cliff slopes, Polperro, E. Cornwall, June 3, 1926.—F. RILSTONE.

Brassica adpressa Boiss. Sandy places, The Quenvais, Jersey, July 15, 1921.—L. ARSENE.

Bursa trevirorum (E. At.). [DD.72]. Henley, Oxon, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris Medik., var. *batavorum* E. At. Waste ground, Redland, Bristol, W. Gloster, May 4, 1926.—I. M. ROPER. "This is *C. gallica*, teste E. ALMQUIST."—DRUCE.

Capsella ——. [Ref. No. X.102] Field near Headley, Surrey, October 3, 1926.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "This is *C. patagonica*, teste E. ALMQUIST."—DRUCE.

Lepidium virginicum L. Waste ground, Radyr, near Cardiff, Glamorgan, August 3, 1925.—R. L. SMITH. "These plants are *L. densiflorum* Schrad., teste A. THELLUNG."—DRUCE.

Rapistrum rugosum All. A great quantity of this on waste ground, Grays, Essex, July 16, 1926.—R. MELVILLE. "Correctly named. It is a native of S. Europe, and seems to prefer the sea-shores of this country. I collected it on the beach west of Eastbourne, Sussex, in 1886. I have also seen it on the River Medway, Kent, in 1919."—FRASER. "Dr Thellung refers this to the sub-sp. *orientale* (L.) R. & F."—DRUCE.

Helianthemum guttatum Mill. Rocky or heathy places, Beauport, Jersey, June 8, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Helianthemum polifolium Mill. Brean Down, N. Somerset, May 27, 1926.—H. DOWNES.

Viola odorata L., forma. Stansteadbury, Herts, April 1926.—G. C. DRUCE. "Shown me by Miss TROWER. The flowers had irregular, small petals of a slight greenish hue, and looked very distinct from ordinary white-flowered *odorata*. It showed no signs of hybridity."—DRUCE. "*Viola odorata*, without doubt, unusually hairy but with the depressed hairs of *odorata*. Bracts above the middle of peduncle, another pretty constant character of *odorata*. Of the two plants sent to me, one has no stolon, the other, only one short stolon, such as one finds occasionally in

examples of *hirta*. I should not be surprised, therefore, if further study proved the violet to be an intermediate, *hirta* × *odorata*."—E. S. GREGORY. "Typical *V. odorata*. The few spreading hairs on the petioles when young are not unusual."—I. M. ROPER.

Viola calcarea Gregory. [Ref. X.97.] Slopes of Box Hill, Surrey, May 15, 1926. This species appears to flower considerably later than *hirta*, as only very few flowers of the latter were to be found on the above date. Apparently the two species do not grow exactly together at this locality. Intermediates were frequent.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes; in the semi-cleistogamous stage. The plant is abundant on Box Hill, one of its earliest recorded stations. Its later flowering than *V. hirta* is mentioned on p. 27 of *British Violets*."—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola Riviniana × *silvestris*, forma *pseudo-silvatica* Beck. [Ref. No. 2858.] Polesden Lacey, Surrey, April 11, 1926. Growing with assumed parent species, with characters fairly intermediate and pollen grains mostly aborted. A fuller note appears in *Journ. Bot.* 325, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes; three plants sent, one especially typical."—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola Riviniana × *silvestris*, forma *pseudo-silvatica* Beck. [Ref. No. 2862.] Headley, Surrey, April 25, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "Probably right, but not so convincing as the Polesden Lacey specimens."—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola Riviniana Reichb., var. *nemorosa* N. M. W. [Ref. No. 2865.] Ranmore, Surrey, May 2, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "Of the two plants sent to me, the habit is more lax than I expect to see in British plants. The flower-characters, however, are entirely convincing."—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola montana × *stagnina* = *V. Gregoriae* mihi. Wood Walton, Hunts, June 1925. In honour of its describer I name this × *Viola Gregoriae*. It was in great beauty in 1925.—G. C. DRUCE.

Viola —. Hartley's Wood, Elf Hall, S. Cumberland, September 28, 1926.—W. H. PEARSALL. "I cannot distinguish this plant from *V. lepida*. The specimens are flowering in the first year and some of them have not developed the twiggy bases of the stems which characterize *lepida*. *Lepida* always flowers in its first season and, if growing in cultivated land where it is liable to be disturbed, it may not perennate."—DRABBLE.

Viola segetalis Jord. Hall Thwaites, S. Cumberland, September 3, 1926.—W. H. PEARSALL. "Yes; thus I named this plant for Mr Pearsall. Some of these specimens are unusually luxuriant, but they are unmistakable. The upright growth and the absence of a dense ashy coating serve to distinguish this plant from *agrestis*."—DRABBLE.

Viola sp. One large plant in a garden at Milton near Bloxham, Oxon, June 21, 1926.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. “*V. segetalis* Jord. Not hairy enough for *V. agrestis*. I have seen similar *segetalis* plants sent by Mr W. H. Pearsall from S. Cumberland.”—DRABBLE.

Viola obtusifolia Jord. Ditch side between Ford and Ince Blundell, S.W. Lancs, August 3, 1924.—J. A. WHELDON; comm., NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. “Yes; but some of the specimens approach *segetalis*. The relationship of *segetalis* and *obtusifolia* is a close one.”—DRABBLE.

Viola arvatica Jord. Roanlands, near Elf Hall, S. Cumberland, September 17, 1926.—W. H. PEARSALL. “Yes; I named this plant for Mr Pearsall. Some of the specimens are quite typical; others do not show the divaricate peduncles very well.”—DRABBLE.

Viola nana DC. Sand dunes, maritime sands, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, April 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE. “Yes; a useful contribution of well prepared specimens.”—DRABBLE.

Polygala calcarea F. Schultz. Colley Hill, Reigate, Surrey, June 1926.—K. D. LITTLE; comm., J. E. LITTLE. “Undoubtedly; it is plentiful there.”—SALMON.

Saponaria officinalis L., double-flowered variety. On bank near sea, Southport, Lancs, September 22, 1926.—R. BRIGHT. “Yes; the form *flore pleno*.”—DRUCE. “Correctly named. The garden way of writing the name is *S. officinalis*, *flore pleno*. I have seen it on the sea coast of Sussex, on the R. Medway, Kent, and on some of the Surrey commons, and have always considered it an outcast because it produces no seeds.”—FRASER.

Silene gallica L., var. *quinquevulnera* (L.). [Ref. X.19.] West Mount, Jersey, June 16, 1926.—J. E. LOUSLEY. Also from sandy places and roadsides, The Quenvais, Jersey, May 21, 1926, growing often with the type and seeming to be native.—L. ARSENE.

Silene Muscipula L. Grain alien, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, July 11, 1926. Most of the specimens are only precocious seedlings, but a few managed to reach a fair size. Like all my plants from Splott, they were growing on allotments.—R. L. SMITH. “Yes; under the var. *bracteosa* (Bert.). Dr THELLUNG names it *S. Muscipula*.”—DRUCE.

Cerastium vulgatum L., forma. [Ref. No. 2347.] Sea wall, West Mersea, N. Essex, May 24, 1926. A very distinct-looking long-petalled form which frequents the sloping sides of the sea walls here. Leaves smaller and of a lighter green than usual, with branches of the inflorescence very long. *C. viscosum* undergoes a somewhat similar modification in these situations.—G. C. BROWN. “*C. vulgatum* is a most variable plant and Mr Brown's example is a robust state for which no special

name is, I think, needed. The longer petals than usual, the long inflorescence, branches, etc., are very variable features."—SALMON. "This comes under var. *memorale* (Uechtr.) Dr., a common plant of the fen banks in E. England."—DRUCE.

Cerastium arvense L. Near Newmarket Hill, Sussex, July 25, 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Stellaria palustris Retz. Burgh S. Margaret, Norfolk, August 3, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "The older name is *S. Dilleniana* Moench for the green-leaved and var. *palustris* (Retz.) for the glaucous plant."—DRUCE. "In the dried state the leaves appear to be wholly green, and therefore agree with the var. *viridis* Fr."—I. M. ROPER.

Stellaria —. Growing rampantly in a wet ditch near Godalming, Surrey, June 5, 1926.—I. A. WILLIAMS. "*S. aquatica* Scop. = *Malachium aquaticum* Fr."—I. M. ROPER.

Arenaria serpyllifolia L., var. *macrocarpa* Lloyd. [Ref. X.1.] Towing path by Hampton Court, Middlesex, May 30, 1926. This seems an approach to *macrocarpa*. The leaves are very broad, the sepals strongly veined and the capsule somewhat large, but the sepals are distinctly glandular. When growing the plant had a very distinct appearance.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "No; not *macrocarpa* (*Lloydii*), differing in its smaller capsules, longer and more patent pedicels, etc. It is nearer to var. *patula* Martr.-Don., which is a non-glandular plant."—DRUCE.

Sagina maritima G. Don. [Ref. No. 2886.] Penrhyn Point, Merioneth, July 1926. A form with dark purple stems and calyces, the stems usually appressed to the sandy soil. This is not to be identified with var. *prostrata* Townsend, whose type-specimens I have seen, which is a comparatively coarse stout form of *S. maritima* in no way to be associated with *S. debilis* Jord. as has been done by Graebner in *Asch. & Graebn. Syn. Mitt.-Europ. Fl.*, 96 Lief, Band v., p. 805.—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes; good typical specimens."—SALMON.

Spergula vulgaris Boenn., var. *nana* Linton. Sandy places near the sea, Le Ouainé, near St Brelade's, Jersey, March 29, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum L. [Ref. X.31.] Brickwork by pond, Lanresse, Guernsey, June 14, 1926. As this plant is getting very scarce on the S.W. coast of England members may be pleased to have specimens from a locality where it is only too abundant.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Claytonia sibirica L. As a weed in garden, Southport, Lancs, July 11, 1926.—R. BRIGHT. "Very exiguous material."—LITTLE.

Elatine hexandra DC. Mynydd-y Glen, Glamorgan, October 1926.—G. C. DRUCE & E. VACHELL.

Hypericum dubium Leers. Banks of Ettrick, near Selkirk, July 1926.—I. M. HAYWARD.

Hypericum montanum L. Copse at White Down, Surrey, August 26, 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE. "Evidently the var. *scabrum* Koch. See Mr Britton's note in *Journ. Bot.* 325, 1926."—SALMON.

Lavatera arborca L. Cliff slopes, Polperro, E. Cornwall, June 14, 1926.—F. RILSTONE.

Malva sylvestris L. With white flowers on the cliffs near Rottingdean, E. Sussex, July 17, 1926, among plenty of the normal plant.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

Geranium rotundifolium L. Fruits. Hort. Hitchin. Roadside near Stiffkey, W. Norfolk, July 1926.—J. E. LITTLE.

Geranium lucidum L. Peper Harrow, Surrey, June 22, 1926.—R. J. BURDON.

Erodium glutinosum Dum. [Ref. No. 2875.] Barmouth, Merioneth, July 14, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "Mr Britton, unfortunately, does not give the colour of anthers, pollen or stigma nor the other details suggested in *Journ. Bot.* 126, 1920. These would be invaluable in determining critical forms. In spite of the 2-flowered peduncles, etc., Mr Britton's plant has not the habit, pale stigma, etc., of *glutinosum*, and I should place it under *E. neglectum* without much doubt."—SALMON.

Oxalis latifolia H.B.K. Alien, Mexico. Introduced in fields and persisting on account of its numerous bulbs, Bellozane Valley, Jersey, September 1, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Yes."—THELLUNG.

Acer campestre L., var. *incisifolium* Dr. Pebmarsh, N. Essex, October 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Medicago apiculata Willd., var. *confinis* Koch Syn. Fl. Germ. et Helv., ed. 3 (1857), p. 142. Cultivated field near Batheaston, Somerset, August 1926. This plant seems to correspond well with Koch's description "spinulis in tubercula, latitudine eorum non longiora, abbreviatis," except that the "abbreviation" has on many of the fruits gone so far that the spines or tubercles have disappeared altogether. It is the most extreme form which I have seen. It was growing in the greatest profusion, forming the bulk of the vegetation but intermixed with a good deal of *M. lupulina* L., and a certain amount of more typical *apiculata*, from one end to the other of a long strip of cultivated ground. Probably a "barley alien" as the ground was said to have been dressed a year or two ago with refuse from a brewery.—L. V. LESTER-GARLAND. "*Confinis* Koch is placed by Burnat under *hispida* Gaertn. as a variety, and more correctly since the spines are much reduced in size. See *Adv. Fl. Tweed-side* 54."—DRUCE.

Melilotus indica All. Fruits. Purwell Field, Hitchin, Herts, August 20, 1926.—J. E. LITTLE.

Trifolium squamosum L. Fruiting specimens. Wallasea Island, Essex, July 12, 1926.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

Trifolium striatum L. Bryn-y-mor Road, Aberystwyth, Cardigan-shire, June 14, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Trifolium scabrum L. Cliff slopes, Polperro, Cornwall, June 8, 1926.—F. RILSTONE.

Trifolium strictum L. Sandy fields and meadows, La Moye, Jersey, May 18, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Rouy (*Fl. Fr.* v., 90) uses the name *T. laevigatum* Desf. *Fl. Atl.* ii., 193, for this plant, citing Eng. Bot. t. 2949. He gives no reason for rejecting the Linnean name which dates from the 'Amoenitates,' but quotes *T. strictum* from Waldstein & Kitaibel."—DRUCE. "Identical with a specimen from St Brelade's, Jersey, collected in 1902, by L. V. Lester. The La Moye specimens are only one-third the height, due to soil and situation."—FRASER.

Trifolium procumbens L. (*T. campestre* Schreber). White Hill, Hitchin, Herts, July 1926. Large plants, up to 2 ft., with 50-60 flowers in a head. Peduncles normally $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2cc. as long as the lamina with petiole. On Barton Hills, Beds, August 1926, plants of *T. procumbens*, 2-3 in. high only, had at a little distance very much the appearance of *T. scabrum*.—J. E. LITTLE.

Trifolium filiforme L. (*T. micranthum* Viviani). Cricket field, London Road, Hitchin, Herts, July 1926.—J. E. LITTLE.

Trifolium tomentosum L. Grain alien, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, May 30, 1926. All the plants were growing in one small patch, and quite elegant they looked.—R. L. SMITH. "Yes; a plant of the Mediterranean region extending into West Asia. Dr THELLUNG agrees."—DRUCE.

Anthyllis Vulneraria L. In several places near Aberystwyth, Cardigan-shire, June 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Lotus hispidus Desf. Dry banks and sandy places, St Brelade's, Jersey, June 8, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Lotus siliquosus L. Near Henley, Berks, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Astragalus baccatus L. Grain alien, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, September 9, 1926. Dozens of these plants appeared this year, but most of them were not in the ground long enough to flower. Allotment holders are not very partial to "weeds."—R. L. SMITH.

Dorycnium hirsutum DC. Waste ground, Cardiff Docks, Glamorgan, July 11, 1926. This makes the third (and last) *Dorycnium* I have sent to the Club. The other two are also still flourishing.—R. L. SMITH.

Colutea arborescens L. Waste ground, Grays, Essex, August 14, 1926. Bladder Senna. Doubtless a garden escape.—R. MELVILLE. "Yes; good fruiting specimens."—DRUCE.

Ornithopus perpusillus L. [Ref. X.30.] Lanresse Quarries, Guernsey, June 14, 1926. The plants of this gathering all have more or less glabrous leaves, while all the British specimens in my herbarium have the leaves covered with fairly long white hairs. I saw no plants like the last in the Channel Islands.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "This comes under var. *glaber* Corb. Fl. Norm. 169, which I have also from Farley Hill, Berks, 1892, and Malvern, but it is evidently rare as there are only two of it in my large set."—DRUCE. "This plant agrees very well with the description of var. *glaber* Rouy Fl. Fr. v., 310, 'Plante de 1-3 décimètres, entièrement glabre ou presque glabre; folioles elliptiques; légumes glabres.' As it is not entirely devoid of pubescence, this plant cannot be var. *glaber* Corb. Nouv. Fl. Normandie, which is described as 'plante entièrement glabre, y compris les fruits.' Mr Lousley's plant appears more pubescent than it really is, owing to the presence of hair-like hyphal strands of a mould."—BRITTON.

Vicia calcarata Desf. [Ref. No. 2384.] Waste ground by maltings, etc., Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, July 4, 1926. Varying greatly in the width of the leaflets on the same plant. Flowers 1 to 3 on peduncles, purplish, fading to blue. Apparently nearest this.—G. C. BROWN. "Dr THELLUNG agrees."—DRUCE.

Vicia —. [DD. 741.] Frilford, Berks, June 1926. This is the var. *nemoralis* Pers. of *sativa*, teste M. P. de RIENCOURT.—G. C. DRUCE.

Vicia hirsuta Gray. Roanlands, near Elf Hall, S. Cumberland, September 14, 1926.—W. H. PEARSALL.

Vicia lutea L. [Ref. X.67.] Abundant on shingle, Dungeness, E. Kent, June 23, 1925.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Vicia lutea L. ? [Ref. No. 2383.] Waste ground, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, June 13, 1926. Mr Melville, who saw this with me *in situ* in August, at first thought it was best referred to *Vicia vestita*, but it seems difficult to keep it apart from *V. lutea*, under which in the absence of description and fuller material, I am leaving it.—G. C. BROWN. "Is the var. *caerulea* Arch."—THELLUNG.

Vicia sativa L., var. *nemorosa* Pers. [DD. 446.] Reading, Berks, June 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Vicia angustifolia Roth, var. Polperro cliffs, E. Cornwall, June 8, 1926. This form of *Vicia angustifolia* with flowers usually solitary is

what in Cornwall was formerly called var. *Bobartii* Koch, but I understand British plants are no longer so named. The leaflets vary greatly in relative width.—F. RILSTONE.

Vicia angustifolia L., var. *Garlandii* Druce. [Ref. X.13.] St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Lathyrus Nissolia L. Redstone Wood, Redhill, Surrey, 1860.—J. LINNELL; comm., C. E. SALMON. "For some particulars respecting John Linnell see *Rep. Wats. B.E.C.* 1925-6, p. 336."—C. E. S. "A fine form of it."—BENNETT.

Lathyrus Nissolia L. On heavy clay soil amongst grasses and other rank vegetation. One gathering from Fair Oak Lane, near the Brighton Road, June 20; the other from the south-west end of Surbiton, by the new road from Raynes Park to Esher, Surrey, June 27, 1926. The two stations are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart as the crow flies.—J. FRASER.

Rubus idaeus L., var. *obtusifolius* (Willd.). Beacon Hill, above Shepton Mallet, N. Somerset, June 19, 1926.—I. M. ROPER. "A weak plant of typical *R. idaeus* L."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus plinthostylus Génév. [Ref. No. 411.] Rocky hillside, Langreck, Polperro, E. Cornwall, July 13, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "I am doubtful of this. It answers in detail to Rogers's description of *hirtifolius*, and may be an open poor ground form of it. But it seems rather like a hybrid (as indeed *hirtifolius* may be), and if named *hirtifolius*, must be ? *hirtifolius* M. & W., form."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus mucronatoides Ley. [Ref. No. 404.] Polperro, E. Cornwall, June 22, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "*R. mucronatoides* Ley, f. This name is certainly (to my mind) correct. I have seen Ley's plant growing this year in Herefordshire, and have now no hesitation. The Cornish plant is a strong-growing form, strongly emphasising most of Ley's descriptive points, even to the strange and wild variations of panicle outline, though the glandular development is greater on stem and less on the panicle, and the sepals rise rather more, etc. But the differences are not enough to speak of 'variety.' I call it *mucronatoides* Ley, f."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus Borreri Bell-Salt. [Ref. No. 408.] Roadside near Sandplace Station on way to Duloe, E. Cornwall, July 7, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "*R. Borreri* Bell-Salt., more glandular than usual. Material weak, poor and undeveloped, but correctly named."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus melanoderms Focke. [Ref. No. 406.] Roadside, West Looe, E. Cornwall, July 7, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "Yes; *R. melanoderms* Focke, slightly off type."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus melanoderms Focke, f. [Ref. No. 429.] Roadside near Tregantle, E. Cornwall, July 17, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "This must go under

R. melanodermis Focke as a form. It tends to go off towards *cenomanensis* Sudre in panicle, but in everything else, as far as I can see, it comes best under *melanodermis*."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus scaber Wh. & N. [Ref. No. 431.] Rocky hillside, Langreek, Polperro, E. Cornwall, July 21, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "This is a very puzzling plant which I eventually put, with some hesitation, to *R. scaber* Wh. & Nees (in an aggregate sense). It cannot be called typical in its very unequal prickles and strongly cordate leaves, nor is it as glandular as we might expect. If it goes here, it must be as a form."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus hystrix Wh. & N. [Ref. No. 405.] Roadside near Trevarder, between Polperro and Polruan, E. Cornwall, June 28, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "This is *R. hystrix*, in rather a slender form, I feel sure. The stem certainly agrees well, but better developed panicles might help to certainty."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus plinthostylus Génév. [Ref. No. 1411.] Rocky hillside, Langreek, Polperro, E. Cornwall, July 8, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "I find that I had removed this to *plinthostylus* Génév. (according to Bab.). The stem is more *echinatus*-like than usual, more removed from the usual *plinthostylus* of Cornwall. But it must go there as a form, and not to *mutabilis*."—RIDDELSDELL.

Potentilla erecta × *reptans* ? [Ref. No. 2348.] Tiptree Heath, N. Essex, June 3, 1926. One large clump only. Exactly matches my No. 592 (1914) from another part of the heath, named as above by Dr Druce. *P. erecta* is abundant in several states.—G. C. BROWN.

Potentilla reptans L., var. *microphylla* Tratt. In turf, St Thomas's Head, Woodspring, N. Somerset, July 20, 1926.—I. M. ROPER. "This is what I have been calling the var. *microphylla* Tratt., but specimens I lifted from hard ground and grew for some years in the garden grew as large as the type, and I was wondering if other collectors have had a similar experience."—FRASER.

Alchemilla connivens Buser. Discovered at Dalnaspidal in 1922 and grown on in my garden ever since. Note the slender, graceful habit, the deeply cut stem-leaves. See *Journ. Bot.* 225, 1925. Hort. Reigate, May and June 1926.—C. E. SALMON.

Rosa canina L., var. *insignis* Déségl. & Rip. Hedge, Almondsbury, W. Gloster, June 25, and September 13, 1926. Flowers pale rose.—I. M. ROPER. "The strong biserration is fatal to *insignis* (which Déséglise and Ripart described as a species, not as a variety). This is quite good var. *leiostyla* Rouy."—WOLLEY-DOD.

Rosa canina L., var. *andegavensis* Desp. [Ref. No. 2949.] Leatherhead Downs, Surrey, August 5, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "Correctly named and fairly typical."—WOLLEY-DOD.

Rosa canina L., var. *surculosa* Hook. Border of Norton's Wood, Walton-in-Gordano, N. Somerset, September 9, 1926.—I. M. ROPER. "I should call this a small-leafted, compact form of var. *andegavensis*, decidedly off type. Var. *surculosa* is a strongly developed, large, coarse form, the antithesis of this, with many flowers in a cluster, very unlike this specimen."—WOLLEY-DOD.

Rosa micrantha Sm. Polperro, E. Cornwall, fruits, September 30, 1925; flowers, June 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "Certainly a form of this, but with little of its usual appearance. Its chief features are the broadly ovoid, almost subglobose fruit, and the entire absence of prickles, but I can give it no definite name. Perhaps larger specimens might be helpful. Small fragments are never of much value for naming Roses."—WOLLEY-DOD.

Sorbus Aria Crantz. In good and plentiful fruit near the Four Shire Stone, E. Gloster, August 3, 1926.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Yes; the narrow-leaved form."—I. M. ROPER.

Crataegus sp. A small tree, some 12 feet high, along with *C. oxyacanthoides*. Planted, but in a wild spot, near Storrington, W. Sussex, July 15, 1926.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

Cotoneaster Cotoneaster (L.). From Orme's Head, Carnarvon, June 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Parnassia palustris L., var. *condensata* Travis & Wheld. Sand hills near Southport, Lancs, September 1911.—G. C. DRUCE. Also from Birkdale, S. Lancs, August 23, 1924.—J. A. WHELDON; COMM. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Callitriche intermedia G. F. Hoffm. Near Lyndhurst, Hants, June 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Callitriche autumnalis L. Spiggie, Zetland, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Lythrum Hyssopifolia L. Inundated or very damp places, St Catherine's Bay, Jersey, August 1, 1926.—L. ARSENE. Also sent from the same locality by J. E. LOUSLEY.

Epilobium ——. [DD. 891.] Hanslope, Bucks, September 1926. This must go under *parviflorum*, and Dr THELLUNG agrees.—G. C. DRUCE. "*E. parviflorum* Schreb."—I. M. ROPER.

Epilobium montanum L. [680.] L.N.E.R. Station. chalk pit, Hitchin, Herts, July 22, 1926. Growing with *E. montanum* [694] and *E. parviflorum*. The two points which make me doubtful whether [680] is pure *E. montanum* are the narrower leaves and especially the leaf-margins. The latter show short processes more akin to those of *E. parvi-*

florum. In [694] there are deep irregular rounded sinuses, which are characteristic of *E. montanum*.—J. E. LITTLE.

Epilobium montanum L. [694.] L.N.E.R. Station chalk pit, Hitchin, Herts, September 10, 1926. I send [694], about which there cannot, I think, be any doubt, for comparison with [680]. Plants of the latter character, in this same station, have puzzled me for a good many years.—J. E. LITTLE. “[680] and [694] are *Epilobium montanum* × *parviflorum*, [694] being *super-montanum*, teste A. THELLUNG.”—DRUCE.

Epilobium lanceolatum Seb. et Maur. Fyfield, Essex, July 14, 1926. Stigma 4-cleft. Dr Druce tells me this is a New County Record. I did not find the plant in sufficient quantity to warrant picking more than a very little. I send one specimen, however, as a voucher for the record. Another specimen is in the Brit. Mus. Herbarium.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

Epilobium tetragonum Curt. L.N.E.R., near Nine Springs, Hitchin, Herts, August 23, and September 28, 1926. This plant is not frequent in the Ivel basin, but *E. obscurum* is still more infrequent. Neither is recorded for this district in Pryor's *Fl. Herts.* Cf. *Wats. B.E.C. Rep.* 174, 1921.—J. E. LITTLE. “Linnaeus is the authority (in an aggregate sense).”—DRUCE.

Bupleurum tenuissimum L. Hayling Island, Essex, August 1922.—G. C. DRUCE. “Yes; no doubt a clerical error for Hampshire. The plant is well known there.”—SALMON.

Oenanthe pimpinelloides L. Pasture on Ursleigh Hill, near the Wansdyke, N. Somerset, July 16, 1926.—J. W. WHITE.

Oenanthe Lachenalii C. Gmel. Back of R. Rhymney, near Cardiff, Glamorgan, July 22, 1926.—A. E. WADE; COMM. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Caucalis latifolia L. Waste ground by maltings, in immense numbers, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, June 13, 1926.—G. C. BROWN. “Yes; the *Turgenia latifolia* Hoffm., assented to by Dr THELLUNG.”—DRUCE.

Linnaea borealis L. Near Grantown, Elgin, June 1925.—G. C. DRUCE.

Lonicera Xylosteum L. Planted and well established on the Great Tew Estate, Oxon, April 17, 1926.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

Galium Mollugo L. [Ref. No. 3479.] Artificial grass lawn in a garden, Established Church Manse, Hoy, Orkney, Scotland, August 4,

1926.—H. H. JOHNSTON. "The panicles are narrow and the cymes not strongly reflexed. To me it recedes towards *erectum*."—DRUCE.

Galium palustre. Burgh St Margaret, Norfolk, August 20, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "I think the var. *lanceolatum* Uechtr."—DRUCE.

Galium uliginosum L. [Ref. No. 2921.] Littleworth Common, Surrey, August 8, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON.

Scabiosa maritima L. Dry hillsides, L'Etac, Jersey, June 26, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Is this not *S. atropurpurea* L.? I believe J. Piquet sowed the seeds of *maritima* and some other French plants at St Ouen's. He showed it me there. It had whitish flowers, and has now disappeared."—DRUCE.

Aster sp. Garden escape or outcast, Horley, Oxon, September 2, 1926.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Under *A. lanceolatus*, teste A. THELLUNG."—DRUCE.

Aster ——. [DD. 842.] Port Meadow, Oxford, October 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Erigeron bonariense L. Waste ground, Cardiff Docks, Glamorgan, September 10, 1925. This plant is quite at home with us, and is increasing yearly. There is an excellent figure of it in the "Adventive Flora of Tweedside."—R. L. SMITH. "Yes."—THELLUNG.

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. [Ref. X. 90.] Waste ground at Eastfields, near Mitcham, Surrey, October 1, 1926. This plant is so abundant in the fields of this district, where it has been known to my knowledge since 1915, that it has become an absolute pest. Some of the labels were accidentally typed "Southfields" instead of "Eastfields."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Ambrosia trifida L. Waste ground, Dagenham, Essex, August 27, 1926.—R. MELVILLE.

Hemizonia pungens Torr. & Gray. Colchester, Essex, October 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Anacyclus clavatus Pers.? [Ref. No. 2349.] Waste ground, by maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, June 13, 1926. Apparently this, but impossible to determine in the absence of fruit, none of the plants having survived to the fruiting stage.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes; *A. clavatus*."—THELLUNG.

Cotula coronopifolia L. Leasowe, Wirral Peninsula, North-west Cheshire, August 22, 1908.—CHARLES BAILEY; comm. G. C. DRUCE.

Artemisia vulgaris L. Lane side, between the River Dee and Farn-
don, Cheshire, August 11, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Senecio lanuginosus Trow. Sand dunes, The Quenvais, Jersey,
April 4, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Senecio erraticus Bertol. New Forest, S. Hants, October 1926.
Originally found by Mr Colin Trapnell, by whose direction I gathered
it this October, and saw plenty growing with *S. Jacobaea* and *S.*
aquaticus. From the latter its smaller achenes and more straddling
habit distinguish it. In France it appears to be common and more
widely spread than *aquaticus*. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 996, 1925. Dr
THELLUNG agrees to the identification.—G. C. DRUCE.

Onopordon Acanthium L. Waste ground, Grays, Essex, July 16,
1926.—R. MELVILLE. "The var. *viride* Mich., which is always a
casual in this country."—I. M. ROPER.

Serratula tinctoria L. Bishops Wood, near Prestatyn, Flint,
August 28, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Centaurea pratensis Thuill. Dry places, sands of St Ouen's Bay,
Jersey, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "An excellent specimen of typical
pratensis."—BRITTON.

Centaurea aspera L. Dry places, sandy hillsides and dunes, locally
abundant, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Carthamus tinctorius L. Waste ground, Yiewsley, Bucks, August
6, 1926. The florets of this plant form the "cake saffron" of com-
merce, which was formerly used to extract the red pigment for prepar-
ing theatrical rouge and for dyeing.—R. MELVILLE. "Correct. In
the 18th century much grown in Gloucestershire to colour pastry and
feed poultry. It appeared as a casual round Bristol during the Great
War."—I. M. ROPER.

Crepis nicaeensis Balb. Near Forfar, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.
I am afraid this will have to go to *C. capillaris* Wallr., var. *anglica*
Druce & Thell.—G. C. DRUCE.

Hieracium Pilosella L. Densely silky form, Tredudwell, near
Fowey, E. Cornwall, June 1926.—F. RILSTONE.

Hieracium pratense Tausch. (*collinum*). Growing plentifully on
private pasture-land, near Galashiels, Selkirk, July 6, 1926.—I. M. HAY-
WARD.

Hieracium vulgatum (Fr.) Almq. Mellon Charles, W. Ross, July
1926; Det. H. DAHLSTEDT.—G. C. DRUCE.

Hieracium —. Parkhurst, Lurgashall, W. Sussex, June 18, 1926.
—R. J. BURDON.

Hieracium —. Lurgashall, W. Sussex, August 31, 1926.—R. J. BURDON.

Hieracium —. [Ref. X. 98.] Railway cutting between Hayes and West Wickham, on Greensand, West Kent, October 10 and 24, 1926. The vegetation on these banks was cut down early in the year, and the growth of the plant may not be quite typical. Fresh leaves were very few.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Hieracium rubicundiforme Zahn. [DD. 991.] Hort. Oxford ex Clova, Forfar, August 1926.—G. C. DRUCE; teste ROFFAY.

Hieracium hypchoeroides Gibson (*H. Gibsoni* Backh.). Origin—Limestone crags, Settle, Yorks, per Rev. W. Hunt Painter, cult. at Clifton, July 7, 1925.—J. W. WHITE.

Hieracium lucidulum Ley. [DD. 95.] Near Henley, Oxon, July 1926. Not typical. Dahlstedt refers it to a form of *melanolepis*.—G. C. DRUCE.

Hieracium diaphanum Fr. Railway-bank, Longridge, N.E.R., Preston, W. Lancs., July 25, 1891.—C. BAILEY; comm. G. C. DRUCE.

Taraxacum Johnstonii Dahlstedt in *Rep. B.E.C.* 744, 1922. [Ref. No. 2911.] Grassy banks at roadside, Tou, Wasbister, Rousay, Orkney, May 8, 1925. Also [2951] from east-north-east side of Inner Holm of Stromness, Orkney, June 5, 1925.—H. H. JOHNSTON.

Sonchus arvensis L., var. *laevipes* Koch. [Ref. No. 2961.] Kingswood, Surrey, September 12, 1926. In this var. the peduncles are devoid of stalked glands or setae and the involucre either the same or provided with stalked glands to a smaller extent than usual. The plants distributed share the latter character.—C. E. BRITTON.

Lobelia urens L. Hinton Amiral, S. Hants, September 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Wahlenbergia hederacea Reichb. Near Ro Wen, Carnarvonshire, August 17, 1926. Frequent in boggy ground from 250 to 1500 feet.—A. WILSON. "The older name is *Cervicina hederacea* (L.).—DRUCE. Also from Royal Common, Surrey, August 26, 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Gaultheria Shallon Pursh. Flowerdale, W. Ross, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Erica ciliaris L. Silverwell Moor, St Agnes, W. Cornwall, August 1926.—F. RILSTONE.

Erica vagans L. The Lizard, West Cornwall, August 1912.—C. C. FIGURS and H. H. HARVEY; comm. F. RILSTONE.

Armeria plantaginea Willd. Sand dunes, abundant, The Quenvais, July 5, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Yes; *Statice plantaginea*."—DRUCE.

Lysimachia vulgaris L. Ditch, Berrington, Salop, July 31, 1926.—A. WILKINSON.

Erythraea Centaurium Pers. var. *ellipticum* Druce. Dry places, cliffs and maritime sands, The Quenvais, Jersey, June 21, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "I should like to see this in a fresh state. I think it comes under var. *conferta*."—SALMON. "I described it under its proper generic name, *Centaurium*, not under the invalid *Erythraea*."—DRUCE.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe L. Chobham Common, Surrey, August 1926.—W. BDDISCOMBE. "Yes; but I am sorry to see this beautiful plant sent to Exchange Clubs from our county. It is becoming far too scarce."—SALMON.

Gentiana campestris L., agg. Little Sand, West Ross, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Gentiana ligulata C. A. Ag., var. *praecox* Towns. [Ref. X. 4.] Banstead Downs, Surrey, May 28, 1926. Although *G. Amarella* was abundant in most parts of the Downs in August 1926, I was unable to find it in the exact locality where the present specimens were taken.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "This is given as *G. lingulata* C. A. Ag., var. *praecox* Towns in *L.C.*, ed. xi."—WALL. "Undoubtedly. Rather small examples, but they show well the long, stalked flowers, etc., of this plant."—SALMON.

× *Symphytum densiflorum* Bucknall. (*S. officinale* β *purpureum* × *peregrinum*). Right bank of the river Chew, near Chew Magna, N. Somerset, June 1, 1926.—J. W. WHITE.

× *Symphytum discolor* Bucknall. (*S. officinale*, α *ochroleucum* × *peregrinum*). By the leat at Gatcombe Mill, N. Somerset, May 14-24, 1926. When growing the distinctive features of these handsome hybrids can be readily recognised. In the dried state, while leaf-characters and the asperous clothing of stem and calyx remain unaltered, the pale rosy or bluish-tinted white flowers of *S. discolor* turn to a slaty grey, and the large reddish-violet corollas of *S. densiflorum* become dark purple even when pressed with the greatest care. The two now distributed, together with some others, were described by Bucknall in his "Revision of the Genus *Symphytum*" (*Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xli., December 1913). They cannot be of frequent occurrence, as, so far as I know, neither *discolor* nor *densiflorum* have been recorded from localities other

than those in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset mentioned by the author in the "Revision."—J. W. WHITE.

Symphytum peregrinum Ledeb. Peper Harrow, Surrey, June 22, 1926.—R. J. BURDON.

Myosotis sicula Guss. Damp, rocky or sandy places, banks of an old quarry near Portelet, Jersey, July 20, 1926. It is a small plant near *M. caespitosa* Schultz. It grows in Corsica, and is found in Loire-Inférieure, France, where I collected it 30 years ago. Dr Druce says (*Report* 886, 1925) Rouy refers this plant to his var. *confusa* of *Myosotis multiflora*. Coste and Lloyd call it *M. Sicula*. The plant was far from being so fine this year as it was last year, on account of the height of the water in the Pond at Portelet. It is the reason why the specimens are rather poor.—L. ARSENE. "Correct. My sheet shows some of the fruiting pedicels reflexed; a character mentioned in Gussone's original description and which was apparently lacking in the specimens collected by A. J. Wilmott in 1924. I do not agree with Rouy in separating the French plant from the Sicilian *M. sicula*."—WADE. "Very welcome specimens. One would like to know if the Jersey plants are annual or biennial."—DRUCE.

Echium plantagineum L. Native, dry hillsides, Beauport, Jersey, June 8, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Oscuta europaea L. Burpham, Guildford, Surrey, August 26, 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE. "I agree. Hitherto I have frequently seen it growing upon the common Nettles and on the Hop on or near the banks of Surrey rivers, but not on Rubus.—FRASER.

Solanum Dulcamara L., var. In a lane at Hook Norton, Oxon, July 31, 1926. A very grey, tomentose variety, with startling distinct appearance among the normal bushes in the vicinity. Is this var. *villosissimum* Desv. of C. E. Britton's note in *Rep. B.E.C.* 1054, 1925?—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Var. *tomentosum* Koch."—DRUCE. "The var. *tomentosum* Koch. Cf. the plant sent by Mr J. W. White.—I. M. ROPER.

Solanum Dulcamara L., var. *tomentosum* Koch. (Var. *villosissimum* Desv.; *S. littorale* Raab.) Among bushes above Broad Mayne, Dorset, at 400 feet, five miles from the coast, June 20, 1926. Although disregarded by many British botanists, including the compilers of the recent *Lond. Cat.*, this seems well worthy of recognition as a variety. It is so closely covered with patent hairs as to attract attention by its greyish hue and to feel velvety to the touch. The var. *marinum* Syme (or Bab.) is a fleshy prostrate form of coast shingle, differing also by its incurved hairs. It seems remarkable that there appears to be no record of the plant having been distributed between 1872, when it was sent from Oxfordshire by the late Prebendary H. E. Fox, and 1925,

when specimens reached the Club from both Mr Britton and Dr Druce. Neither Townsend nor Mansel-Pleydell mentions it in their respective Floras of Hants and Dorset.—J. W. WHITE.

Linaria supina Desf. Par, E. Cornwall, September 25, 1913.—C. C. VIGURS; comm. F. RILSTONE.

Scrophularia Scorodonia L. Very common in hedges and on banks, not rare on walls, Highlands College, Jersey, July 1, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Mimulus guttatus DC., var. In great quantities by the river near Clatterin' Brig, Kincardine, July 1926. I think this must be *M. guttatus* DC., var. *Youngana* (Hook.) Druce. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 298, 1921. It formed a beautiful sight from its reddish coloured blossoms. It fringed the burn for a mile.—G. C. DRUCE.

Veronica Chamaedrys L., var. *lamiifolia* Beck. [Ref. No. 2868.] Headley, Surrey, June 20, 1926. This variety is described by its author as distinguished by the leaves of the flowering stems being shortly but distinctly petioled. Under this varietal name Beck placed three plants originally described as species. As two of these may be expected to reward search, their characters and those of restricted *V. Chamaedrys* are given:—(1) *V. Chamaedrys* L.—Hayne defined this as with lower leaves ovate, petioled, the upper leaves cordate-ovate, sessile; racemes opposite, arising from the axils of the upper leaves and exceeding the stem. (2) *V. lamiifolia* Hayne—Leaves cordate with a cuneate base, the lower sessile, the remainder petioled; racemes opposite, arising from the axils of the lower leaves, and scarcely exceeding the stem. (3) *V. Rudolphiana* Hayne—Leaves cordate-ovate, the lower sessile, the remainder petioled; racemes alternate, arising from the axils of the lower leaves, and shorter than the stem. English plants resemble *V. lamiifolia* Hayne and *V. Rudolphiana* Hayne in leaf-characters, but the features of opposite and alternate racemes do not appear to be fixed characters.—C. E. BRITTON.

Euphrasia borealis Wettst. Buddon, Dalescord, Ronas, Whiteness, Zetland, August 1924.—G. C. DRUCE.

Euphrasia brevipila Burn & Gremler, f. *subeglandulosa*. [566.] August 19, 1923; September 1925, and September 20, 1926. See *W.E.C. Report* 343, 1925. This was determined as above by Messrs Pearsall and Lumb. Mr Salmon, I think, agrees. Mr H. W. Pugsley is doubtful.—J. E. LITTLE. "These plants are remarkable in many ways. They have evidently grown in a very congenial environment, for they are perfectly and uniformly developed in every particular. As they are, in addition, excellently presented, they are unusually acceptable. They possess one very exceptional characteristic—the foliage is extremely thin and transparent in texture. They represent a form which has frequently been distributed through the B.E.C.—especially during the years preceding 1923

—from Devon, Cornwall, and other places. This form is marked by the *memorosa*-like character of its foliage. It cannot, however, be that species. In this case, the size of flowers, the texture of the foliage, the long sub-parallel and erect branches—as well as the large capsules—are against it. The general habit is certainly not that of *E. borealis*—which, moreover, has normally leaves of thick and coriaceous texture with teeth very different from these. *E. Kernerii* sometimes produces rather similar very pale flowers, and possesses foliage of thin texture, but the leaves and bracts are of quite different shape, and have teeth much longer and narrower than these. It rarely, if ever, grows to the height of these plants and has a quite different habit. Apart from the absence of glands, the plants are typical *E. brevipila*, and, in my opinion, are best referred to Townsend's f. *subeglandulosa* of that species."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia —. Burgh St Margaret, Norfolk, August 17, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "The large flowers, only slightly branched stem, and long, narrow, truncate mature capsules point to *E. brevipila*. The foliage is, however, eglandular, although otherwise more or less typical of that species. The two plants submitted are, I think, rather slender examples of *E. brevipila*, f. *subeglandulosa* Towns."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia nemorosa H. Mart. [Ref. No. 98.] Dry grassy hillside, Polperro, E. Cornwall, July 23, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "It is, perhaps, not yet sufficiently recognised that many British species of *Euphrasia*, which are normally glandular, possess also an eglandular form. This is the case with *brevipila*, *latifolia*, *occidentalis*, and *Vigursii*—among others less well-known. On the other hand, at least two species, normally eglandular, may occasionally be found furnished with numerous or scanty glandular hairs—*E. nemorosa*, and to a lesser extent, *E. borealis*. I have undoubted examples of each of these species upon which glandular hairs are plainly visible, and have also seen them in other herbaria. Of the six plants upon Dr Druce's sheet of this gathering, two (Nos. 1 and 3) are well furnished with slender short-stalked glands, but all the plants are obviously *E. nemorosa*. All this goes to show how imperative it is that sheets submitted for determination should carry sufficient plants to justify their labels. Mr Rilstone's sheets always do this."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia nemorosa Pers. [681.] Gravel pit, Barbon Hills, Beds, August 19 and 27, 1926.—J. E. LITTLE. "*E. nemorosa*."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia nemorosa Pers., var. *ciliata* Drabble. Hawkshead Hills, W. Lancashire, August 13, 1926.—W. H. PEARSALL.

Euphrasia nemorosa Pers., var. *ciliata* Drabble. Elf Hall, S. Cumberland, August 14, 1926.—W. H. PEARSALL.

Euphrasia occidentalis Wettst. Grassy hillside, Polperro, E. Cornwall, July 14 and 23, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "The best sheet of examples of this species I have ever examined. The plants are very glandular and

show abundance of the characteristic unequal glands of the species. Some are as short as those of *E. brevipila*, many are much longer, and all are unusually stout."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia gracilis Fr. Downs between St Agnes Beacon and the sea, W. Cornwall, August 27, 1926.—F. RILSTONE. "Robust *E. gracilis*, very similar to No. 2054."—PEARSALL. "The older name is *E. micrantha* Reichb."—DRUCE.

Euphrasia atrovioleacea G. C. Druce & D. Lumb. in *Rep. B.E.C.* 49-50, 1923. [Ref. Nos. 3485 and 3486.] Natural, grassy, shell-sandy pasture at seashore, Links of Boardhouse, Birsay, Mainland, Orkney, August 10, 1926.—H. H. JOHNSTON. "Small, much branched compact plants of peculiar habit. The stem is usually very flexuose, the branches widely spreading, variously arcuate, occasionally looped, often crossing the stem and frequently secund. In many of the plants there is evidence of the stem or branches having been bitten off, and this accounts, in great measure, for their congested habit. The spikes are normally condensed and the upper bracts densely imbricated. The margins of the bracts are rough with short, broad-based incurved setulae. The upper teeth of each bract are usually ovate acute, non-aristate and frequently 2, 3, or even 4-fid at the apex, but the lower teeth are often shortly and opaquely aristate. The upper bracts are, as a rule, very thin in texture and the lower bracts early caducous, leaving the glabrous base of the calyx visible. The glandular hairs (in both 3485 and 3486) are extremely few in number, but undeniably present, and may be found scattered singly—or occasionally in small clusters—on the leaves, bracts and calyx-teeth. They are most readily seen on the nerves of the under surfaces of the bracts—rather than on the margins. The capsules are relatively short, broad, and elliptical—scarcely narrowed upward and usually tapering slightly more at the base than at the apex, which is commonly emarginate. The plants differ markedly from known British species. The flowers most resemble those of *E. Vigursii*, but are much more uniform in size. The habit of *E. Vigursii*, and also its distribution—Cornwall and Devon—are quite distinct. The glandular hairs of *E. atrovioleacea* are shorter and more uniform in size than those of any other British species. Those of normal *E. brevipila* are distinctly longer, those of *E. Vigursii* are unequal in length—some relatively short and straight, others long and flexuose—but the shortest of them are much longer than those of *E. atrovioleacea*. These plants are very similar to those distributed in 1925 [Ref. Nos. 3103 and 3104] and are most acceptable."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia ——. [Ref. No. 2.] Moorland pasture, near Prestatyn, Flint, August 28, 1926.—C. WATERFALL. "One much branched plant, which is mouldy but may be *E. Kernerii*."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia gracilis Fr. [Ref. No. 1.] Drybank near Meliden Station, near Prestatyn, Flint, August 21, 1926. I am venturing to call this *Euphrasia gracilis* Fr. because, to my thinking, it agrees very well with

the description given in the 9th edition of Babington's "Manual," and also it agrees very well with specimens of *Euphrasia gracilis* Fr. that are in my herbarium which I have received from various members of the Botanical Exchange Club.—C. WATERFALL. "Only one plant. The whole gathering might possibly justify the name *E. Kernerii*—or it might not."—PEARSALL.

Orobanche Hederae Duby. [Ref. X.52.] On Ivy on ledges in Cheddar Gorge, N. Somerset, July 31, 1923.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Mentha alopecuroides Hull. Burgh St Margaret, Fleggburgh, Norfolk, August 25, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "Yes."—DRUCE. "Correctly named. The leaves are thinner and less hairy than usual, but the plants may have been growing in shade."—FRASER.

Mentha longifolia Huds. Oxford, September 1926.—G. C. DRUCE. "The leaves are too short and broad for *M. longifolia* Huds., and they are netted with sunk venation on both surfaces. It may be named *M. longifolia* Huds., var. *nemorosa* (Willd.) or, as Briquet declared in 1894, \times *M. villicata* Jacq., var. *nemorosa* (Willd.)."—FRASER.

Mentha longifolia Huds., var. *nemorosa* Willd. [Ref. No. 2345.] Meadow by R. Stour, Nayland, W. Suffolk, September 9, 1926. I think sufficiently hairy for this var., and agreeing very well with Mr Robinson's Ref. No. 85 from Carbrooke Fen, Norfolk, 1914.—G. C. BROWN. "Rather narrow leaves for this variety, but their shortness, and the sunk venation on both surfaces would admit the name as correct. It is more common than the true *M. longifolia* in my experience. It is difficult to draw the line sometimes between these two forms of Mint because the leaves of good *M. longifolia* may sometimes be somewhat rugose, especially when young."—FRASER.

Mentha nemorosa \times *viridis* = *M. Nouletiana* Timbal-Lagr. Adventive on the border of a neglected cultivation, Montpellier, Belfast, Co. Antrim, August, 1926. (*Journ. Bot.* Oct. 282, 1926.) It has the slender interrupted spike, glabrous corolla and incised leaf-serration of *M. viridis* with a pubescent clothing such as a *longifolia* form might contribute. The savour of the fresh plant resembled that of Spear-Mint, but was coarser. Two large clumps had appeared within the previous two years, with Verbascums, Feverfew and Epilobia. Gardeners of long experience in the locality had never seen it elsewhere. Neither of the presumed parents is a native Irish species.—J. W. WHITE. "I had not previously seen this Mint, though I read Mr White's account of it in *Journ. Bot.* I have one which I reckon has the parentage *M. longifolia* \times *viridis*, but the leaves are far less hairy, the serratures are shorter and most of them are incurved at the point. The inflorescence is also less hairy. My duties in summer leave no time for research, but probably Mr White's specimen is correctly named. The slender, much interrupted spike is the chief evidence of *M. viridis*."—FRASER.

Mentha aquatica L. Swalcliffe Common, Oxon, July 6, 1926. This seems to me normal (perhaps rather less hairy than usual), except for a peculiar unpleasant quality of the smell. This was more marked in the fresh state than now. It is certainly not the normal scent of *aquatica*.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Yes; *M. aquatica* L., var. *major* Sole (1798), *M. aquatica* L., var. *acuta* Briq. (1894), *M. aquatica* L., var. *acuta* H. Braun (1890). One of the two most common varieties of the species."—FRASER.

Mentha aquatica L. Blackdown, W. Sussex, August 31, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "Yes; *M. aquatica* L., var. *major* Sole. It is what J. Briquet named *M. aquatica* L., var. *acuta* Briq. in 1894."—FRASER.

Mentha aquatica L., var. *acutifolia* (Sm.). Dovedale, Staffs, December 1926. This comes nearest to var. *acutifolia* Sm., but the scent was sweet, *gentilis*-like. It grew plentifully on both sides of the Dove in Dovedale.—G. C. DRUCE. "The top of the main stem of my specimen has been broken off, but six branches show that this is a verticillate mint, namely, × *M. verticillata* L., var. *ovalifolia* Briq. *M. ovalifolia* Opiz. (*M. aquatica* × *arvensis*)."—FRASER.

× *Mentha verticillata* Huds., var. [Ref. No. 2346.] Meadow, Fingrinhoe, N. Essex, August 12, 1926. A strong growing and hairy form, which seems to fit the var. *rivalis* Briquet, as described in Mr Fraser's résumé in *Rep. B.E.C.* 1924.—G. C. BROWN. "All things considered, I would admit this as × *verticillata* L., var. *rivalis* Briq. The two lowest pairs of leaves in my specimen approach the variety *ovalifolia* Briq., but they are abnormal, I think. The third pair of leaves, and those on the branches, are right for var. *rivalis*. The leafy bracts accompanying the verticils of flowers, particularly the upper ones, are much alike in most cases in both of the above varieties. Mostly all segregates of × *M. verticillata* vary considerably in hairiness. Linnaeus is the older authority for × *M. verticillata* (1759); Hudson dates 1762."—FRASER.

Mentha sativa L., var. *subspicata* Becker. Bank of rhine, Walton-in-Gordano, N. Somerset, August 27, 1926. Remarkable for its long aerial stolons.—I. M. ROPER. "I admit that this is a subspicate Mint, but this form or state is liable to appear in several varieties with leaves of a different form. It is what was named × *M. verticillata* L., var. *ovalifolia* Briq. in 1894. *M. ovalifolia* Opiz. (*M. aquatica* × *arvensis*). It might be placed under *M. sativa* L., but his *M. verticillata* L. is the older published name (1759)."—FRASER.

× *Mentha niliaca* Jacq. Near Abingdon, Berks, September 1926.—G. C. DRUCE. "Agrees pretty closely with Jacquin's description and plate in *Hort. Vind.* iii., p. 46, t. 87 (1776 and 1777). His description would seem to imply that the leaves are more villous on the upper surface than in my specimen, but his plate does not support this view. The ovate

leaves on the main axis, and lanceolate ones on the branches agree with the description. Jacquin says that the stamens are exserted, but that is only very occasional in hybrid Mints. The short spikes and form of the leaves place this between the var. *mollissima* (Borchh.), and var. *sapida* (Tausch) Briq. It is the oldest described form in this series of hybrids."

—FRASER.

Mentha villosa Huds., var. *sapida* (Tausch) Briq. (f. *valde lanigera*). By River South Esk at Netherton, Forfar, September 26, 1926. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 215, 273, 1912, and 332, 1913. This mint is not infrequent in Forfarshire, growing in quantity by roadside-ditches and covering large areas of river shingle by the South Esk and its tributaries.—R. & M. CORSTORPHINE. "Correct as named by J. Briquet in *Rep. B.E.C.* 332, 1913, but in 1894 he placed *M. villosa* and other allied hybrid forms under $\times M. niliaca$ Jacq. The date of the latter is 1776-1777, and the date of $\times M. villosa$ Huds is *Fl. Angl.*, ed. 2, 250, 1778."—FRASER.

Calamintha Acinos Clairv. White var., very densely tufted in growth. Hackhurst Downs, Surrey, August 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Satureia adscendens Jord. = *S. Calamintha* Scheele. Abingdon, Berks, September 1893.—G. C. DRUCE.

Satureia sylvatica (Bromf.) Hort. Oxon ex Apes Down, Isle of Wight, September 1907.—G. C. DRUCE.

Marrubium vulgare L. Stony moorland, Rhyd-y-Foel, Llandulas, Denbigh, June 29, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Salvia Verbenaca L., forma. Waste ground, Tilbury, Essex, June 6, 1926. Form with the corolla about twice length of calyx. The spring leaves are much more deeply cut than the autumn.—R. MELVILLE.

Nepeta Cataria L. Waste ground, Tilbury, Essex, August 14, 1926.—R. MELVILLE.

Stachys sylvatica \times *palustris*. [Ref. No. 2342.] Cultivated field, Berechurch, N. Essex, July 11, 1926.—G. C. BROWN. "The evidence of *sylvatica* in this is very slight, the leaves and their clothing is distinctly *palustris*, var. *canescens* Lange. In $\times S. ambigua$ the leaves are stalked—these are sessile—as is shown in Mr Riddelsdell's specimens of *S. ambigua* from Bloxham."—DRUCE.

Stachys ambigua Sm. = *palustris* \times *sylvatica*. In quantity in two localities (1) between Bloxham and Banbury, nearer the former; (2) beyond Banbury, on the Warwick Road, August and September 1926.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

Galeopsis angustifolia Ehrh., var. *canescens* Schultz. [Ref. X.100.] Field near Headley, Surrey, October 3, 1926.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Many

English botanists would so name it but, if Rouy (*Fl. Fr.* xi., 281) be correct, we have been wrongly interpreting Schultes' plant. Rouy, in his key says of *canescens*—'Plante recouverte d'un indument feutré-blanchâtre, calices compris; feuilles étroites, souvent pliées, calice non muni de poils étalés et de glandes,' whereas in these specimens there are many glandular spreading hairs. Billot's specimen, No. 1300, cited by Rouy, has appressed hairs almost destitute of glands. According to his key, Mr Lousley's specimens would come under var. *calcareo* Schönheit = *monticola* Lannes. Briquet (*Mon. Galeopsis* 284, 1893), however, says of *canescens*—'Calices ± glandulosi vel subglandulosi.' The forms of *G. Ladanium* are well worth working out as we have many which have been ill-defined in Britain. These specimens do not agree with Billot's specimen of *canescens*."—DRUCE.

Galeopsis Tetrahit L., var. *nigricans* Bréb. [Ref. No. 2933.] Rammore, Surrey, August 15, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes; presumably the white-flowered form."—DRUCE.

Lamium hybridum Vill., var. *decipiens* Rouy. [Ref. Nos. 2853 and 2867.] Blue House Crossing, Malden, Surrey, March 28, 1926, and May 9, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "The placing of this under *L. hybridum* by Rouy does not commend itself to me. The habit of the plant, length of the corolla in relation to the calyx, and the ring of hairs within the corolla all point to a variety of *L. purpureum* under which it is best placed as var. *decipiens* Sonder."—WADE. "Passed as correctly named by A. THELLUNG."—DRUCE.

Lamium purpureum L., var. *Lymbii* Dr. Hort. Oxon, ex seed from Dalton in Furness, August 1926. Distinguished by its small size and consistently small leaves. It was originally sent me by Mr D. Lumb from Dalton in Furness, and has reproduced itself in my garden for several years.—G. C. DRUCE.

Teucrium Chamaedrys L. Cultivated from plant from Wootton under Edge, Gloster.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Plantago Coronopus L., var. *ceratophyllon* Hoffmg. & Link. Coast of Caithness near Keiss, September 1924.—G. LITTLE; comm. A. BENNETT.

Herniaria ciliata Bab. Lizard, E. Cornwall, September 1912.—G. C. DRUCE.

Chenopodium rubrum L., forma. Port Meadow, Oxon, September 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Chenopodium glaucum L. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, September 1926. Abundant on the sidings. A new county record, only here, of course, ad-ventive, if indeed it has any other grade in Britain.—G. C. DRUCE.

Atriplex hortensis L. [Ref. No. 2385.] Waste ground, Finchley, Middlesex, September 5, 1926.—J. E. COOPER; comm. G. C. BROWN. "Yes."—DRUCE.

Atriplex —. [Ref. No. 2355.] Waste ground, by maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, August 22, 1926. This has appeared for several years in small quantity. Hitherto I have been unable to get a name for it. The meal has a yellowish-white tinge.—G. C. BROWN. "A form of *A. tatarica* L."—DRUCE.

Atriplex Portulacoides L. Muddy salt marshes, Southport, Lancs, September 22, 1926.—R. BRIGHT.

Salicornia ramosissima Woods.? [Ref. No. 2351.] Cart-track at Stone Point, Walton-on-Naze, N. Essex, August 29, 1926. In an old cart track never touched by the tide, the branches are hence rather more slender than usual, but otherwise, I think, characteristic. Not reddening. In great abundance.—G. C. BROWN. "I believe correct, but gathered too early; it is scarcely in flower."—SALMON.

Suaeda fruticosa Forsk. Stiffkey, Norfolk, July 24, 1926.—R. J. BURDON.

Polygonum —. [DD. 991.] Yarnton, Oxon, September 1926.—G. C. DRUCE. "Mr W. R. Sherrin, curator of the South London Botanical Institute, and I have made a careful examination of this, and are of opinion that it is *P. mite* (*P. laxiflorum* Weihe)."—BRITTON.

Polygonum —. [DD. 992.] Yarnton, Oxon, September 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Polygonum Hydropiper L., var. *densiflorum* A. Br. [Ref. No. 2988.] Brox, Surrey, October 2, 1926. Very unlike *P. Hydropiper* when growing, but possessing the essential characters of this species. A note referring appears in *Journ. Bot.* 328, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON.

Polygonum Bistorta L. Field at Pyrford, Surrey, July 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Polygonum —. [Ref. No. 2268.] Waste ground, Hythe Quay, Colchester, September 7, 1926. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 1062, 1925.—G. C. BROWN. "This is *P. cognatum* Meisn., var. *alpestre* (C. A. Mey), teste A. THELLUNG."—DRUCE.

× *Rumex Mureti* Hausskn. (*R. glomeratus* × *pulcher*). [Ref. No. 2920.] Littleworth Common, Surrey, August 8, 1926.—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes; I think so, but *conglomeratus*, not *glomeratus*, is one of its parents with *pulcher*. In the *Camb. Fl.* *glomeratus* was given in error as it is antedated by Murray's name."—DRUCE.

Rumex limosus Thuill. Bank of Chard Reservoir, S. Somerset, July 5, 1926.—H. DOWNES. "This is *R. palustris* Sm. *R. limosus* Thuill. is said to be a hybrid of *maritimus* and *conglomeratus*."—DRUCE.

Rumex Patientia L. Waste ground, Redland, Bristol, W. Gloster, 1926. A well established alien.—I. M. ROPER. "Yes; a handsome species, a native of Eastern Europe, of rare adventive occurrence."—DRUCE.

Euphorbia virgata W. & K. Near Henley, Oxon, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Euphorbia Esula L. On a bank of the Tweed near Melrose, Roxburgh, July 1926.—I. M. HAYWARD.

Euphorbia ——. [Ref. No. 4.] Sandy field, Victoria Road, Prestatyn, Flint, August 28, 1926.—C. WATERFALL. "Is *E. Cyparissias* L."—DRUCE.

Euphorbia exigua L. Roadsides, near Prestatyn, Flint, August 28, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Mercurialis perennis L., f. *monoica*. Tidebrook, E. Sussex, May 1, 1926. All the specimens from this gathering have the lower spikes wholly male, and the upper wholly female or female towards their ends. In previous gatherings from other localities the sexes have been more indiscriminately mixed or with a tendency to grow female flowers on the lower spikes or the lower portions of them. In one piece I dug up (not in this locality), a wholly male flowering stem was growing clearly on the same rhizome as a wholly female one. This came from the same cluster as the monoecious form.—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

Ulmus sp. Bloxham, Oxon, June 10, 1926. Is this *Plotii*?—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "More likely to be a form of *U. nitens* Moench than of *U. Plotii*, the best name for which I think is *U. minor* Reichenbach, but more mature foliage needed."—JACKSON.

Parietaria ramiflora Moench. Clinging to rocks at the Quarries, Bryn Euryn, Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, June 25, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Salix triandra × *viminalis*, b. *Trevirani* Sprengel. [Ref. No. 452.] Near Mortlake, Surrey. The catkins are rather short lived, and much gathered by the public on account of the silky hairs upon them when only partly grown. The leaves were gathered early to show how different the short stipules are from those of *S. rubra* Huds. and those of *S. undulata* Ehrhart.—J. FRASER.

Salix alba L., var. Riverside between Grimston and Maiden Newton, Dorset, August 31, 1926.—J. W. WHITE. "This comes very close to N. J. Andersson's *S. alba* L., var. *angustata*. His description is

'Leaves 4-6 times longer than broad, very longly cuspidate at the apex, for the most part obsolete serrulate, and silky on both sides.' The leaves are scarcely obsolete serrulate otherwise the specimens agree. *S. alba* varies considerably in the width of the leaves in Surrey, and this can be detected in the second year of seedlings."—FRASER.

Salix alba L., var. *vitellina* (L.) ♀. By stream, Lambriggan, Peranzabuloe, W. Cornwall, catkins May 24, 1926, leaves August 1926. Taken, I believe, from the tree recorded as var. *vitellina* in Davey's Flora of Cornwall, p. 413.—F. RILSTONE. "I can only make this to be *S. alba* L. and, if I were to give it a varietal name, it would be *S. alba* L., var. *angustata* Anderss. The leaves are more nearly obsolete serrulate than specimens sent in by Mr J. W. White. The var. *vitellina* (L.) should have the bracteoles or scales of the catkins as long as the mature ovaries; but here they are much shorter than them at the stage of pollination. The small size of the leaves and catkins is highly interesting."—FRASER.

Salix alba × *fragilis* (*viridis* Fries). ♂. [Ref. No. 252.] Spa Bottom, Esher, Surrey, April 12 and July 4, 1926. The ♂ of this hybrid is much scarcer than the ♀ which is fairly frequent and widely distributed. The ♂ has fewer distinctive marks than the ♀, but the serratures are intermediate between the parents and far more regular than in *S. fragilis*.—J. FRASER.

Salix alba × *triandra* (*undulata* Ehrh.). [Ref. No. 582.] Field-common Farm, West Molesey, Surrey, April 2 and July 4, 1926. The specimens were cut from a tall old bush, growing by the side of a ditch in clay soil, to show how small the leaves of *S. undulata* Ehrh. may be under the circumstances. The flowering twigs are very short and unfortunately cut a few days too soon, but have all the characters of the bushes on the banks of the Thames.—J. FRASER.

Salix viminalis L. Near East Haven Station, Forfar, May 3, and October 23, 1912. "An extremely broad-leaved form." Det. E. F. LINTON.—R. & M. CORSTORPINE. "This is *S. caprea* × *viminalis* (*mollissima* Sm.). *S. viminalis* gives no varieties of any importance. The underside of the leaves of this specimen is not silky and sleek as in *S. viminalis*, the hairs being curled and confused. The lower leaves are also more or less crenate. It is what N. J. Andersson called *S. sericans* Tausch, forma or modification *subobscura*, on account of the crenatures of the leaves. This narrow-leaved form of *S. caprea* × *viminalis* is plentiful about Killin, Mid Perth, or was so at the beginning of this century."—FRASER.

Salix aurita × *cinerea*. [Ref. No. 2352.] Middlewick Rife Ranges, E. Denyland, N. Essex, March 14 and August 15, 1926.—G. C. BROWN. "I would call this simply *S. cinerea* L. The leaves are very thinly pubescent with short, very red hairs. The styles are also rather long

for the hybrid. The catkins are slender, but *S. cinerea* can vary much in this respect."—FRASER.

Salix aurita × *cinerea*. [Ref. No. 2353.] Middlewick Rifle Ranges, East Denyland, N. Essex, March 14 and August 15, 1926.—G. C. BROWN. "I would call this *S. cinerea* L. The leaves are subglabrous, some of them having only a few specks of red hairs. I like to see a considerable amount of pubescence on the underside of the leaves of the hybrid to show the presence of *S. aurita*."—FRASER.

Salix aurita × *cinerea* (= *S. lutescens* A. Kern.). Putney Heath, near Oxted Chalk-pit, N. of Woking town, Holmwood Common, Epsom Common and Ockham Common, all in Surrey, August and September 1924 and March and April 1925.—J. FRASER; comm. G. C. DRUCE.

Salix cinerea L., forma. [Ref. No. 2354.] Middlewick Rifle Ranges, East Denyland, N. Essex, March 14 and August 15, 1926. With Ref. Nos. 2352 and 2353 and true *S. aurita*. The leaves are unusually narrow, but I believe there is no suspicion of hybridity, and *oleifolia* is ruled out by the strong serratures.—G. C. BROWN. "I agree to this. *S. cinerea* is one of the most variable of British Willows and gave me more trouble than any other species to grasp the limits of it when I was commencing the study of the genus nearly thirty years ago."—FRASER.

Salix cinerea × *viminalis* ♂. [510.] Near Sootfield Green, Herts, April 21, 1925, and September 13, 1926. Det. E. F. LINTON. For notes, see *W.E.C. Rep.* 182, 1921.—J. E. LITTLE.

Salix Myrsinites L., forma *procumbens* (Forbes). ♀. [Ref. Nos. 3482, 3481 and 3280.] Rocky freestone crags at ravine side, west side of Glen of Gair, north side of Ward Hill, Hoy, Orkney, August 4, 1926. Very rare. Two female plants, in undeveloped fruit, only seen. The plant, from which these specimens were collected, was in full flower on May 13, 1926.—H. H. JOHNSTON. "Yes; the leaves are large for *S. Myrsinites* though the catkin does not equal that of Forbes *Sal. Wob.*, t. 61. The catkin comes within the description, however. To be in full flower on 13th May, the bush must have been growing under the mild conditions of Gulf Stream waters. I have male specimens from the Highlands with the catkins only one-third developed on June 3."—FRASER.

Ceratophyllum submersum L. Pond by River Yeo, Congresbury, N. Somerset, September 10, 1926. Shows good and distinctive fruit. Mr H. S. Thompson first called my attention to the plant.—I. M. ROPER.

Spiranthes spiralis Koch. (*S. autumnalis* Rich.). Lawn at Brookfield, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon, September 22, 1926.—C. WATERFALL.

Goodyera repens Br. Strachan, Kincardine, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Helleborine palustris Schrank, var. *ericetorum* (A. & G.). Birkdale, Lancashire, July 1876.—G. C. DRUCE.

Orchis purpurea Huds. [Ref. X.99.] Copse near Lydden, E. Kent, May 17, 1926. When I saw this colony in 1925 there were about 150 plants.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Orchis laxiflora Lam. Damp meadows, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, May 18, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Romulea Columnae Seb. & Maur. Hillsides, sandy commons, Le Quainé, Jersey, March 3, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Allium sphaerocephalum L. Sands near the sea, St Aubin's Bay, Jersey, June 10, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Gagea lutea (L.) Ker-Gawl. Near Collingtree, Northants, March 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Juncus compressus Jacq. Horn Moor, near Chard, S. Somerset, July 13, 1926.—H. DOWNES.

Juncus acutus L. [Ref. X.45.] Sandhills near Deal, E. Kent, June 1925.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Luzula Forsteri DC. × *pilosa* Will. (*L. Borreri* Bromf.). Knowle, Mayfield, E. Sussex, May 16, 1926. I can see no obvious distinction between these specimens and normal *L. pilosa*, except that these are all barren or very nearly so. The two species were growing together in plenty, but I did not find any plants that were only partially barren, so assumed they were all the hybrid.—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

Sparganium simplex Huds. Burgh Common, Norfolk, July 28, 1926.—R. J. BURDON.

Sparganium affine Schnitz. Burgh Common, Fleggburgh, Norfolk, July 22, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "The older name is *S. angustifolium* Michaux."—DRUCE.

Alisma lanceolatum (With.). ? Ditch, Berrington, Salop, July 31, 1926.—A. WILKINSON. "The leaves are too broad at the base for var. *lanceolatum* (With.). It is only a small form of the type."—DRUCE. "A *Plantago-aquatica*, the leaves are not narrowed at the base."—I. M. ROPER. "Surely *A. Plantago*."—LITTLE.

Butomus umbellatus L. Between Ripley and Walsham, August 1926.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Potamogeton heterophyllus Schreb. Ainsdale Lake, S. Lancs, July 14, 1924.—J. A. WHELDON; comm. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Cor-

rect."—BENNETT. "My sheet exhibits a form of *P. nitens*. The submerged branch-leaves are \pm rounded at the base—not tapered and lanceolate, as in *P. heterophyllus*. The tendency of most Potamogeton species to fold the basal margins of their leaves in drying is often very misleading, as in this case."—PEARSALL.

Potamogeton pensylvanicus Cham. & Sch. Canal near Elland, S.W. Yorks, August 4, 1926.—W. A. SLEDGE. "Britton and Brown in their *Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada*, 2nd ed., 1913, p. 77, give a plate of this *Potamogeton* under *P. epiphydrus* Raf."—WALL. "For this species see *Rep. B.E.C.* 787, 1925, also the Report for 1926, where notes are given on it."—BENNETT. "Excellent examples of this interesting N. American species. Gray's 'New Man. of Botany,' ed. 7, 72, 1908, gives this as *P. epiphydrus* Raf., citing as synonyms *P. pensylvanicus* Willd. and *P. Nuttallii* C. & S. Dr Hagström (*Crit. Researches*, 139) rejects Rafinesque's name on the ground that his original description of the submerged leaves—'foliis . . . submersis subcordatis,'—does not apply to the plant now before us. He, therefore, uses the name *P. Nuttallii* Cham. & Schlecht., thus agreeing with Dr Morong in Naid. N. Amer., tab. 29, 2 (1893)."—PEARSALL.

Potamogeton nitens Web., forma *involuta* Fryer. [Ref. No. 3004.] Blackbush Drain, Whittlesea, Cambridge, District 8, June 25, 1895, Herb. A. Fryer, from CHAS. BAILEY; comm. G. C. DRUCE. See *Journ. Bot.* 1896, p. 1, tab. 353-4. "Hagström in his *Crit. Researches on Potamogeton* places this as under var. *subgramineus* (Raunkier) Hagst., f. *involutus* Fryer."—BENNETT.

Potamogeton Friesii Rupr. Burgh St Margaret, Norfolk, August 3, 1926.—R. J. BURDON. "An unrecorded station for E. Norfolk."—BENNETT. "Yes; *P. Friesii* Rupr."—PEARSALL.

Scirpus fuitans L. Burgh St Margaret, Norfolk, August 17, 1926.—R. J. BURDON.

Scirpus americanus Pers. Edges of ponds, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Eriophorum angustifolium Roch., var. *brevisetum* Druce. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 789, 1925. Marsh at Petit Port, where the type was absent, July 10, 1926. The specimens of the type, distributed with the variety, were collected at Canal du Souez, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Yes; good examples."—DRUCE. "I do not know Dr Druce's plant, but I should suppose it correctly named."—BENNETT.

Cladium Mariscus Br. Burgh St Margaret, Norfolk, July 27, 1926.—R. J. BURDON.

Carex divisa Huds., var. —. Richmond Park, Surrey, July 1926. Discovered by Mr J. Fraser in Richmond Park, Surrey. With his direc-

tion I found it there. It is a narrow-leaved form, which was thought to be *chaetophylla*. Rouy (*Fl. Fr.* xiii., 495) treats the latter as a distinct species = *C. ammophila* Willd. = *setifolia* Godr. = *chaetophylla* Husnot, but the Richmond plant differs from the description given by Rouy in its fruits and glumes. It may come under the var. *rivularis* Kük., but it grew in dry places in Richmond Park. Whether native or no I feel unable to say, but it was restricted to a few largish patches.—G. C. DRUCE. "These specimens seem to answer fairly well to the *C. setifolia* Godr. in *Fl. Mont.*, G. et G. *Fl. France* 3, p. 390, 1855 = *C. chaetophylla* Steud. (1855). There is another *C. setifolia* Kunze (1840) (Chili) and another *C. setifolia* Dewey (U.S.A.)."—BENNETT.

Carex remota L. [Ref. X.29.] Laneside by King's Mills, Guernsey, June 15, 1926. I am sending this because *C. remota* is very local in Guernsey.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes; approaching the var. *subtoliacea* A. & G."—DRUCE. "Very exiguous material."—LITTLE.

Carex elongata L. Near Sandford Mill, Berks, June 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Carex helvola Blytt = *C. canescens* (Lightf.) × *lagopina* Wahl. (= × *Lachenalii* Schkuhr). Lochnagar, S. Aberdeen, 3500 ft., August 1925.—A. H. EVANS; comm. A. BENNETT; teste KUKENTHAL.

Carex Hudsonii Ar. Benn. Fruits. Wretton Fen, W. Norfolk, June 7, 1926.—J. E. LITTLE.

Carex gracilis Curt. Near Woodcote, Oxon, August 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Carex ornithopoda Willd. Origin: Hutton Roof Crag, Westmorland, September 1921; cult. in garden at Ro Wen, April 27, 1926. Hutton Roof Crag (Carboniferous "Great Scar" Limestone) is a new locality for this plant. It is near the boundary of West Lancashire, in which vice-county it may perhaps yet be discovered.—A. WILSON.

Carex lepidocarpa Tausch. [695.] Sterile. Wretton Fen, W. Norfolk, June 7, 1926. These sterile plants are possibly a hybrid. The fertile *C. lepidocarpa* was abundant, and *C. Oederi*, var. *oedocarpa* formed an important part of the sward, upon peat, in the valley of the Wisley. I saw no *C. fulva* Host here, but it occurs within 10 miles.—J. E. LITTLE.

Carex Oederi Retz. aggr. [650.] Wretton Fen, W. Norfolk. Lower spikelet remote, ♂ spikelet stalked or not. August 10, 1925. These appear to be intermediate between *C. Oederi* and var. *oedocarpa*.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes; near the var. *elatior* And."—DRUCE.

Carex Grahami Boott. Glen Fiagh, Forfar, July 1926.—G. C. DRUCE.

Panicum sanguinale L. Sandy fields and roadsides, Waterworks Valley, Jersey, September 1, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Panicum capillare L. Waste ground, Dagenham, Essex, August 27, 1926.—R. MELVILLE.

Phalaris canariensis L. Waste ground, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, June 23, 1926.—A. E. WADE; comm. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Phalaris paradoxa L. Waste ground, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, June 23, 1926.—A. E. WADE; comm. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Alopecurus geniculatus L. [Ref. No. 2343.] Saltmarsh form. Marsh by River Colne, Wivenhoe, N. Essex, June 26, 1926. This bulbous form is confined to the non-tidal ditches of the saltmarshes in most parts of the Essex coast. Undoubtedly there is a trace of brackishness in the water in all its habitats, though frequently found in typically fresh-marsh plant associations. In these specimens the "bulb" is very well shown. Apparently it has not received a varietal name.—G. C. BROWN. "This is *A. bulbosus* Gouan."—HOWARTH.

Mibora minima Beauv. Sand dunes and dry hillsides, The Quenvais, Jersey, March 16, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Apera Spica-venti Beauv. Corn field between Burnham and Burnham Beeches, Bucks, July 24, 1926.—I. A. WILLIAMS. "This is the var. or sub-var. *purpurea* (Gaud.) Rouy."—DRUCE.

Corynephorus canescens Beauv. Sand dunes, The Quenvais, Jersey, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Sesleria caerulea Ard. Langstrothdale, Upper Wharfedale, M.W. Yorks, May 16, 1915.—E. C. HORRELL; comm. W. A. SLEDGE. "Nice specimens of the typical plant."—BENNETT.

Cynosurus echinatus L. [Ref. X.27.] Waste ground now enclosed in the garden of Mrs M. A. McCrea at Leree, Guernsey, June 15, 1926. It seems that it has been known in this locality for some years, but is now very rare in Guernsey.—J. E. LOUSLEY. Also from dunes of St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 5, 1926.—L. ARSENE. Also from Wymondley Road, Hitchin, Herts, June 21, 1926, casual.—J. E. LITTLE.

Koeleria gracilis Pers., var. *britannica* Domin. Harston, Leicester, July 18, 1916.—A. R. HORWOOD; comm. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Koeleria albescens DC. Sand dunes and dry hillsides, The Quenvais, Jersey, June 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Judging by remarks made many years ago when my friend, M. J. Nicholson of Kew, had specimens sent him by de Candolle (which he returned), these specimens are

correct."—BENNETT. Also from St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 20, 1926.—
J. E. LOUSLEY.

Briza maxima L. Dry banks, doubtfully native, Pont Marquet,
Jersey, June 5, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Eragrostis major Host. Grain alien, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan,
September 9, 1926. Syn. *E. megastachya* Link, *Briza Eragrostis* L. All
the plants were growing together on a neglected allotment. Hence their
size.—R. L. SMITH. "This should read *E. megastachya* Link."—
HOWARTH. "Dr Thellung names it *E. major* Host. *E. cilianensis* Vig.-
Lut. is said to be the older name, but *E. Eragrostis* (L.) Dr. avoids this
conflict of names."—DRUCE.

Poa nemoralis L. Dry shrubby meadow, Provinc. Östergötland,
Sweden, August 3, 1919.—S. LINDMAN.

Poa ——. High Force, Teesdale, Durham, June 1925.—G. C. DRUCE.
"This is *Poa nemoralis* L."—HOWARTH.

Poa compressa L. Dry roadside, Provinc. Östergötland, August
18, 1919.—S. LINDMAN.

Poa angustifolia L., type. Woodyhill, Og. Krokek, Sweden, August
1919.—S. LINDMAN.

Poa angustifolia L., f. *setacea* Döll. Very dry meadow, Provinc.
Östergötland, Sweden, August 1919.—S. LINDMAN.

Poa angustifolia L., f. *decipiens* (Lindm.). Meadow in a garden,
Provinc. Östergötland, Sweden, August 11, 1919.—S. LINDMAN.

Poa trivialis L. Rather dry soil, Provinc. Östergötland, Sweden,
August 17, 1919.—S. LINDMAN.

Festuca dumetorum L., sensu Hackel. Skegness, N. Lincoln, July
1906. Named as *Festuca dumetorum* for me by Prof. Hackel. The de-
scription in the "Species Plantarum" 108, 1763, is "Panicula speci-
forme pubescente foliis filiformibus; culmi pedales f. sesquipedales, fili-
formes, teretes geniculis duobus tumidis. Folia radicalia pedalia, tere-
tia, vix ancipitia; caulina breviora, canaliculata. Panicula parva, quasi
spicata. Spiculae 10 f. 12 oblongae, pubescentes, canescentes; inferiores
geminatae, pedicellatae; superiores sessiles, solitariae. Glumae termina-
tae arista minuta. Figura—Moris. Hist. 3 f. 8 t. 2 f. ult. hanc refert.
Bulbi saepe prognascuntur intra vaginas culmi. Affinis valde *F. durius-
culae*." See also *Rep. B.E.C.* 141-2, 1911; 174, 1914; 135, 1917, and 491,
1924. Rouy (*Fl. Fr.* xiv., 202) gives *F. dumetorum* with *F. arenaria*
Osb. as a race.—G. C. DRUCE. "This is not as named; the specimen
sent to me has not even got the typical hairy glumes of either *F. dume-*

torum or of *F. rubra*, var. *arenaria* Osb. Notwithstanding, I should place it under the latter as forma *glabra*."—HOWARTH.

Festuca ligustica Danth. Grain alien, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, July 3, 1926. This plant appeared in dozens on most of the neglected allotments. In fact the chief vegetation of these patches consisted of it, in company with *Hordeum Gussoneanum* Parl. and *H. jubatum* L., all three being equally abundant.—R. L. SMITH. "This is *F. geniculata* Willd."—HOWARTH. "Thellung names it *F. geniculata* (L.) Willd., var. *ciliata* (Parl.) A. & G."—DRUCE.

Bromus maximus Desf. Sandy places and dry banks, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 5, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Triticum ventricosum Ces.? (*Aegilops ventricosus* Tausch). [Ref. No. 2350.] Waste ground, by maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, June 11 and 13, 1926. If correct, and it seems to agree perfectly with Archangelis's description in "Flora Italiana," this has not, I believe, been previously recorded for Britain.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes; the plant is also described by Ascherson and Graebner in Syn. Mittel-Eur. Flora ii., 1, p. 711."—HOWARTH. "Yes."—THELLUNG.

Lepturus incurvus L. [Ref. No. 2344.] On chalk refuse, Langenhoe, N. Essex, June 27, 1926. First seen on an excursion of the S.E. Union of Scientific Societies under the leadership of Dr E. J. Salisbury, who agrees with this identification. The plants are confined to the spots covered by old chalk heaps unloaded here from barges. *L. filiformis* occurs in the same spot on unaltered soil.—G. C. BROWN. "This is the name given in Druce's *List*, but I venture to suggest *L. incurvatus* Trin. as correct."—HOWARTH. "Yes; but the name should stand is *L. incurvus* (L.) Druce. Thellung places it in the genus *Psoliurus*. *Incurvus* retains the oldest trivial. Passed as correct by A. THELLUNG."—DRUCE.

Hordeum Gussoneanum Parl. Grain alien, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, June 16, 1926. First record for Britain. This plant was at first thought to be *H. maritimum* With., to which it is similar in aspect.—R. L. SMITH. "Passed as correct by A. THELLUNG."—DRUCE.

Athyrium Filix-foemina Roth, var. Wolford Heath, Warwick, August 3, 1926.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

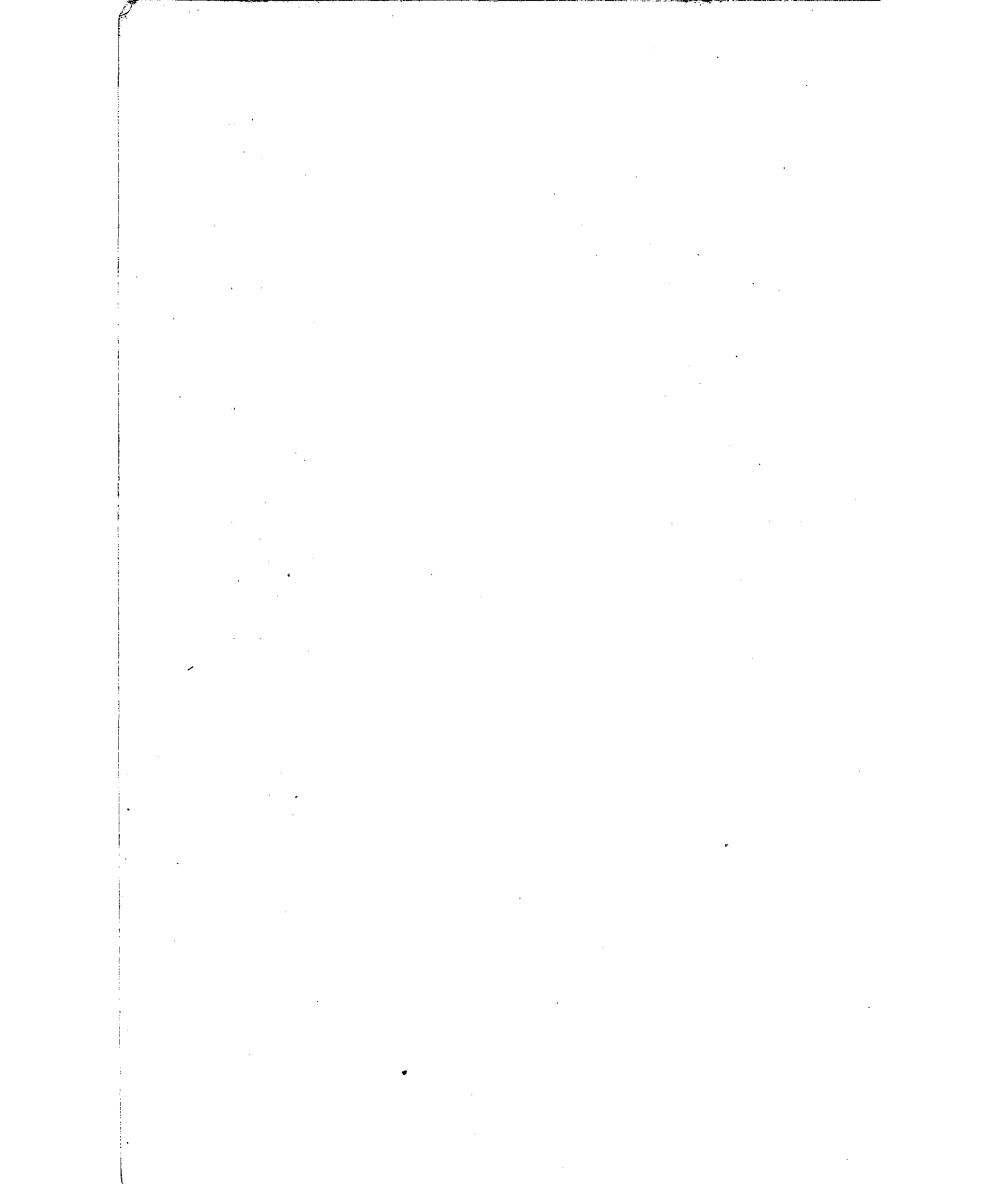
The following American species were kindly contributed by Prof. Beattie, chiefly from Massachusetts:—*Hudsonia tomentosa* Nutt., *Polygala sanguinea* L., *Arenaria groenlandica* (Retz.) Spreng., *Tilia americana* L., *Sarothra gentianoides* L., *Impatiens biflora* Walt., *Ceanothus americanus* L., *Nemopanthus*

mucronata (L.) Trel., *Lespedeza frutescens* (L.) Britt., *Lespedeza virginica* (L.) Britt., *Lespedeza hirta* (L.) Britt., *Lespedeza capitata* Michx., *Lupinus perennis* L., *Tephrosia virginiana* (L.) Pers., *Desmodium canadense* (L.) DC., *Cassia Chamaecrista* L., *Prunus pennsylvanica* L.f., *Potentilla canadense* L., *Potentilla tridentata* Ait., *Spiraea latifolia* (Ait.) Borkh., *Spiraea tomentosa* L., *Rubus odoratus* L., *Sieversia Peckii* (Pursh) Rydb., *Dalibarda repens* L., *Decodon verticillatus* (L.) Ell., *Arakia hispida* Vent., *Cornus canadensis* L., *Viburnum acerifolium* L., *Diervilla Lonicera* Mill., *Cephalanthus occidentalis* L., *Mitchella repens* L., *Helianthus divaricatus* L., *Coreopsis rosea* Nutt., *Helenium nudiflorum* Nutt., *Seriocarpus asteroides* (L.) B.S.P., *Eupatorium purpureum* L., *Liatris squamosa* Willd., *Hieracium venosum* L., *Hieracium venosum* L., var. *rubicaulescens* F. v. E., *Doellingeria umbellata* (Mill.) Nees, *Lobelia cardinalis* L., *Campanula aparinoides* Pursh, *Kalmia angustifolia* L., *Lyonia lingustrina* DC., *Azalea viscosa* L., *Phyllodoce caerulea* (L.) Bab., *Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus* (Ait.) Pursh, *Monotropa uniflora* L., *Apocynum album* Greene, *Convolvulus sepium* L., var. *americanus* Sims, *Dasystema Pedicularia* (L.) Benth., *Mimulus ringens* L., *Scrophularia leporella* Bickn., *Melampyrum lineare* Lam., *Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum., *Trichostema dichotoma* L., *Verbena hastata* L., *Lysimachia quadrifolia* L., *Lysimachia terrestris* (L.) B.S.P., *Naumbergia thyrsoflora* (L.) Duby, *Steironema ciliatum* (L.) Raf., *Asclepias pulchra* Ehrh., *Plantago decipiens* Barneoud, *Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt., *Ulmus americana* L., *Celtis occidentalis* L., *Comptonia peregrina* (L.) Coulter, *Hypoxis hirsuta* (L.) Coville, *Maianthemum canadense* Desf., *Medeola virginiana* L., *Sparganium eurycarpum* Engelm., *Osmunda cinnamomea* L.

CORRECTIONS.

Report 1925.

- p. 758. Line 26. For "Silene" read "Stellaria."
 p. 767. Line 21. For "1893" read "1923."
 Line 24. For "fruits" read "stalks."
 p. 775. Line 1. For "Sommerfeltii" read "Sommerfeltii."
 p. 849. Line 26. For "November 1" read "November 29."
 p. 886. Line 19. For "Miss TACKER" read "Miss GRACE TUCKER."
 p. 996. Line 4. For "Monmouth" read "Isle of Wight."



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