THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY AND EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1927

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

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

BY THE

EDITOR AND DISTRIBUTOR,

F. RILSTONE, Esq.

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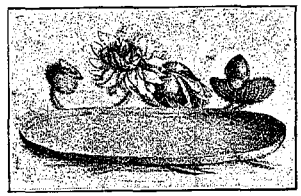
Victoria Regina.



Floreat flora.

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The Subscription, 12s 6d per annum, and Non-Contributing Member's Subscription of 10s per annum, become due on January 1, 1928, and should be sent to

G. CLARIDGE DRUCE,
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who will act as Distributor and Editor of the B.E.C. Report.

PRINTED BY T. BUNCLE & CO., ARBROATH.
AUGUST 1928.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1927.

As might have been expected after such an unfavourable collecting season as the summer of 1927 proved to be, the number of plants contributed to the Exchange was below the average: 28 members sent in 4485 sheets. The greater part of these came as a result either of critical study by members of the variations of well-known British plants, or of the equally interesting problems of the occurrence of plants of alien origin. A series of beautifully prepared American plants came from Professor Beattie and a very welcome Canadian gathering of *Ludwigia palustris* from Fr. Arsène, our largest contributor.

From the personal point of view the Distributor gratefully records the evident pains taken by all the more experienced contributors to lighten his task. One small suggestion he has to make is that flimsy water plants, which have a troublesome habit of adhering to the sheet immediately above, should always be placed separately in folded covers.

Mr Wall's suggestion in last year's *Report* that all the labels for any one gathering might well be placed together at the beginning of the gathering, rather than distributed among the sheets, was generally adopted, and a very considerable saving of time in stamping resulted.

The thanks of the Club are again due to Mrs E. S. Gregory, Drs E. Drabble and G. C. Druce, Messrs A. Bennett, C. E. Britton, J. Fraser, L. V. Lester-Garland, W. O. Howarth, W. H. Pearsall, C. E. Salmon, Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell and Col. Wolley-Dod for their notes on the critical plants submitted to them.

F. RILSTONE.

POLPERRO, April 1928.

LIST OF PLANTS RECEIVED.

	Gatherings.	No. of Sheets.
G. C. Druce, ...	55	640
C. Waterfall, ...	8	114
Rev. Bro. Louis-Arsène, ...	39	814
L. B. Hall, ...	3	19
W. Biddiscombe, ...	4	40
J. Fraser, ...	4	83
J. E. Little, ...	22	300
J. E. Lousley, ...	39	537
C. E. Britton, ...	20	254
F. Rilstone, ...	12	163
R. Bulley, ...	8	67
J. W. White, ...	9	101
Miss R. Bright, ...	2	23
J. W. Long, ...	3	44
G. C. Brown, ...	13	131
L. V. Lester-Garland, ...	2	31
F. S. Beattie, ...	27	270
R. L. Smith, ...	9	156
C. E. Salmon, ...	1	9
National Museum of Wales, ...	6	71
Rev. R. J. Burdon, ...	4	59
A. Wilson, ...	4	66
R. & M. Corstorphine, ...	2	28
Miss I. M. Roper, ...	11	176
R. Melville, ...	10	122
W. A. Sledge, ...	3	59
I. A. Williams, ...	7	41
C. V. B. Marquand, ...	7	67
	334	4485

Ranunculus auricomus L. Depauperate type (with reduced number of petals). Meadow near the River, Kew, Surrey, April 19, 1926.—C. V. B. MARQUAND. "The paper on this species by Professor Weiss should be consulted; see p. 299. This is the var. *depauperata* Hook. f." —DRUCE.

Ranunculus bulbosus L., var. *dunensis* Druce. Sandy plains and dunes, Bel Royal, May 20, 1926. This plant is very common in its true habitat, especially on the Quennevais, St Aubin's Bay, and St Ouen's Bay. It is certainly not *R. Aleae* Willk., whose stock though swollen is not bulbous. I observed carefully a great number of Jersey plants, and I never found a single one that was cormless. The assertion of the *Cambridge Flora* that *R. Aleae* is very common in St Ouen's Bay cannot be true. The type is not rare in meadows, hedges and roadsides.—L. ARSENE. "I quite agree with Fr. Arsène in his opinion that it is not *R. Aleae*. I examined thousands of plants in the area in which that plant was asserted to have been found, but never saw a cormless plant. The one on which *Aleae* is described in the *Cambridge Flora* must have been an abnormal plant of *dunensis*, which seems to be distinct from *valdepubens* Jord."—DRUCE. "Unfortunately, my specimen does not show ripe fruit, but it is certainly not *R. Aleae* Willk. The well-developed corm and the peduncle furrowed to the base are not those of *Aleae*. The *Cambridge Flora* seems to be quite wrong about *Aleae*."—DRABBLE.

Ranunculus heterophyllus Weber, var. *trifidus* W. H. Pearsall. [Ref. No. Y.122.] Pond on Mitcham Common, Surrey, May 10, 1927. This series shows great variation in the floating leaves, which in some specimens are completely absent. The submerged leaves were not naturally quite so tassel-like as they appear in these dried examples. The stamens were numerous.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Correctly named, but the floating leaves of the plant are not typical on my specimen. This name has been substituted for that of *triphyllus* (Hiern) as being not liable to be confused with that of *triphyllus* Wallroth. The carpels of Mr Lousley's plant are, however, much nearer to those of Wallroth's plant than those of any British specimens I have seen. Those on my sheet are quite glabrous, but scarcely 'glaberrimis nitidis.' I should be interested to see further complete and mature examples of this plant next year."—W. H. PEARSALL.

Batrachium peltatum Fr. A small form. Wurple Pool on Barrow Hill at 600 ft., N. Somerset, May 27, 1927.—J. W. WHITE. "A weak and untypical form of this species with nearly glabrous carpels."—PEARSALL.

Ranunculus peltatus Schrank, forma *truncatus* Koch. [Ref. No. Y.127.] Pond near Hand in Hand between Box Hill and Headley, Surrey, May 29, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "My sheet shows typical *R. peltatus*, with densely hairy capsules. None of its leaves are truncate." —PEARSALL.

Ranunculus Ficaria L., forma *luxurians* Moss. Wet places; much less common than the type. Seems to be a true variety. La Haule, March 16, 1926.—L. ARSENE. " I agree with Fr. Arsène and have put *luxurians* as a variety in the *List*. The fruits are distinctly hairy."—DRUCE.

Actaea spicata L. Hayton Wood, Aberford, W. York, May 28, 1927.—W. A. SLEDGE.

Papaver Rhoeas L., var. [P.P. 99.] Garford, Berks, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Papaver hybridum L. Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, May 1927. These plants were growing in company with *Roemeria* and were introduced from the same source.—R. L. SMITH.

Glaucium corniculatum Curt. Allotments, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, September 1927. Grain-sifting alien.—Coll. A. E. WADE; Comm. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Roemeria hybrida DC. Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, May 1927. This plant appeared sparingly on some allotments at Splott in 1926, where it was seen by a number of our members, including Dr Druce. This year quite a number sprang up; in fact, I saw over sixty plants in a space about three yards square. Introduced with grain refuse.—R. L. SMITH. " Beautiful specimens of an acceptable plant."—DRUCE. "Yes, *R. hybrida* (L.) DC., var. *eriocarpa* (DC.), which is only a form with bristles all up the capsule, instead of only at the top."—LESTER-GARLAND.

Fumaria capreolata L. Cliff slopes, Polperro, E. Cornwall (Mrs Perrycoste's locality), June 24, 1927.—F. RILSTONE.

Fumaria capreolata L. [Ref. No. 3201.] Near Rhyl, Flint, July 15, 1927.—C. E. BRITTON.

Fumaria occidentalis Pugsley. Top of hedge, Lambourne, W. Cornwall, June 6, 1927.—F. RILSTONE.

Mathiola sinuata (L.) R. Br. Sandy shores, dunes, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 5 and July 7, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Radicula sylvestris Druce. Hillgrove, Lurgashall, W. Sussex, July 25, 1927.—R. J. BURDON.

Arabis petraea Lam. Sgurr nan Banachdich, c. 2400 ft. altitude, Isle of Skye, July 8, 1925.—C. V. B. MARQUAND. " Yes, the hairy-leaved *A. petraea*, var. *hispida* DC."—DRUCE.

Cardamine amara L., var. *rubescens* Peterm. New Haw Lock, Addlestone, Surrey, v.-c. 17. So far as I have discovered, there are two

stations for this variety in Surrey. The lilac purple colour is mostly on the back of the petals, but is liable to fade more or less in course of time when dried. There is a sheet of this variety in the Herbarium, Royal Gardens, Kew, from the above station.—J. FRASER.

Erophila verna E. Meyer. (*E. vulgaris* DC.). [Ref. No. Y.119.] Track near top of Cronkley Fell, N.W. Yorks, July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes, *verna* Meyer (*vulgaris* DC., sensu stricto)."—DRABBLE.

Erophila verna E. Meyer, var. *stenocarpa* (Jord.)? [Ref. No. Y.136.] Gravelly bank on Hythe Rifle Ranges, Kent, April 18, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "*E. verna* Meyer (*vulgaris* DC., sensu stricto); not *stenocarpa* Jord."—DRABBLE. "Mine seems a mixed gathering, but none of them should I name *stenocarpa*; the fruits are too short and too broad, even broader than Y.119 from Cronkley Fell, which is a neat little plant."—DRUCE.

Cochlearia anglica L. Bank of Avon below Bristol, West Gloucestershire, July 2, 1927. The Bristol plant differs from that figured in *English Botany* and from some I gathered on the lower Thames. The pods are shorter and broader, and the leaves less entire.—J. W. WHITE.

Sisymbrium orientale L., var. *subhastatum* (Willd.) Thell. [Ref. No. 2413.] "Gasworks Folley," Colchester, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, June 3, 1927.—G. C. BROWN. "Correctly named."—DRUCE.

Sisymbrium officinale (Scop.), var. *leiocarpum* DC. Waste ground, Slough, Bucks, July 23, 1927; also from roadside between Peasemarsh and Bramley, Surrey, September 24, 1927.—I. A. WILLIAMS. "Correctly named."—DRUCE. "Yes, with the pods quite glabrous. This variety is, however, by no means uncommon in Surrey."—LOUSLEY.

Brassica Cheiranthos Vill. Yarnton Railway, Oxon, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Erucastrum Pollichii Spenn. Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, July 1926.—R. L. SMITH. "It is *Brassica gallica* (Willd.) Dr. (=*Erucastrum gallicum* = *E. Pollichii*). *Gallicum* is the oldest trivial."—DRUCE.

Eruca ——? Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, July 1926. A grain alien. This may be only a variety of *E. sativa* Mill., but it looks quite distinct from the type.—R. L. SMITH. "Yes, *Eruca Eruca* (L.)."—DRUCE.

Bursa pastoris Weber, var. [Ref. No. 1.] Wall-side, Newton Lane, Avenue, Chester, June 1927.—C. WATERFALL.

Bursa pastoris Weber, var. [Ref. No. 2.] Wall-side, Shavington Avenue, Chester, June 1927.—C. WATERFALL.

Bursa Druceana E. At. [Ref. No. Y.142.] Gravel Pit near Hayes, Kent, June 17, 1927, leg. F. A. SWAIN.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Bursa Druceana E. At. [Ref. No. Y.64.] Roadside by the Vicarage, Langdon Beck, Forest-in-Teesdale, Durham, July 10, 1927. In this district there is practically no cultivated land and weeds of cultivation are very rare. These plants collected from an area of less than three square yards seem to me remarkable for lack of variation between individuals.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Bursa mediterranea E. At. [Ref. No. Y.145.] Rickground on roadside beween Oxted and Titsey Hill, Surrey, June 19, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Bursa ——? [Ref. No. Y.123.] Cultivated fields above Riddlesdown, Purley, Surrey, November 11, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Coronopus didymus Sm. Waste ground near sandhills, Birkdale, Southport, August 1927.—R. BRIGHT.

Lepidium Draba L. Quarry spoil bank, near Denholme Lane Colliery, Flintshire, July 2, 1927.—C. WATERFALL.

Lepidium chalepense L. Burton, Staffordshire, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Lepidium virginicum L. Waste ground near Yiewsley, Middlesex, June 26, 1927.—R. MELVILLE.

Hutchinsia petraea (L.) R. Br. Maritime sands and dunes, Le Quennevais, Jersey, April 5, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Bunias orientalis L. On disused rubbish tips at Dagenham Dock, Essex, with *Heracleum Mantegazzianum* and *Euphorbia virgata*, all of which appear to have been in this spot for a number of years, May 13, 1927.—R. MELVILLE.

Reseda alba L. Waste ground near sandhills, Birkdale, Southport, August 1927.—R. BRIGHT.

Helianthemum canum Baumg., var. *vineale* Pers. [Ref. No. Y.62.] In plenty on a sugar-limestone hillock some short distance from Whitewell, Cronkley Fell, Teesdale, N.W. Yorks, with *H. Chamaecistus*, var. *tomentosum*, July 10, 1927. T. A. Lofthouse (describing his finds in the Eastern Pyrenees in *Journ. Royal Hort. Soc.*, 167, 1927, says—"*Helianthemum canum* with pretty clusters of bright yellow flowers, and a pale sulphur-coloured form, not so stiff or dwarf as the *H. canum* known to me in a very exposed position in the north of England. The English plant appears to be the *H. marifolium*, a rare form figured in Bonnier's Flora."—J. E. LOUSLEY. "The nomenclature of this plant is very confused, but we await evidence of the occurrence of true *marifolium* in Britain."—DRUCE.

Viola epipsila Ledeb. Burghfield, Berks, May 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Viola palustris L., var. *epipsila* Ledeb. [Ref. No. Y.135.] Bog beside stream on Burghfield Common, Berks, June 5, 1927. I have purposely cited as above. The locality is one of the earliest for this plant. See *British Violets*, p. 34, where Dr Druce's gathering is noted. In 1926 I visited Burghfield Common, but was unable to find *epipsila* at all. In 1927 I found a small patch after considerable search, where it grew very much intermingled with typical *palustris*. The gathering was carefully made to consist of plants with more or less hairy petioles. The interesting result was that many of the plants with hairy petioles were without the acute apex to the leaves, and in fact had most obtuse apices (I have marked some examples with blue crosses). The floral characters seemed exactly the same as typical *palustris*. Thus I found no character except the hairy petioles to differentiate the two plants, and even this is most variable. Intermediates are most frequent, and we are left without a definite character to tell var. *glabrescens* from *palustris*. Admittedly the leaf apices vary with age, the later leaves apparently being more typical. The numerous intermediates might be explained away by hybridism. If so, does *epipsila* ever occur by itself? If it is a good species, it would surely be reasonable to expect it to. What is the present opinion?—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Of the Burghfield *epipsila* Dr Druce wrote, when sending the specimens in 1912—' Flowers to supplement the fruiting plants I sent last year. In this stage the plants are practically glabrous, and I was afraid the character which chiefly separates it from *palustris* had broken down; but I brought a few roots home and placed them in a cool house, where, within a month, the later leaves had the veins and peduncles hairy.' This character of late hairiness differentiates the plant from *V. palustris*, which is reported to have ' the *least-developed* leaves slightly hairy.' Other points of difference are:—

	V. PALUSTRIS.	V. EPIPSILA.
Underground Stems.	Slender, sometimes reddish.	Thick, clothed with brown hairs.
Stipules.	Green, tinged with red, membranous.	Brown.
Leaves.	With no points, almost entire.	Early leaves without points, later ones with or without points. All toothed irregularly.
Bracts.	Variously placed.	*Always* above middle of peduncle.
Sepals.	Obtuse.	More pointed than in *palustris*.
Petals.	Small, round.	Thicker; lower petal strongly contracted, with 9 slightly-branching veins.
Spur.	Flat, obtuse, *slightly longer* than appendages of calyx.	Flat, broad, *twice as long* as appendages.
Capsule.	Small, roundish.	In dehiscence, 1 cm. in length.

British *epipsila* has hairy peduncles. In a *Supplement* to Davey's *Flora of Cornwall*, published in 1922, by Edgar Thurston, Esq., C.I.E., and

Chambré C. Vigurs, B.A., M.D., Cantab, Dr Vigurs inserts this note—'I find this species much more plentifully than the true *V. palustris*, and think that if field botanists studied the plants, it would be found that *V. epipsila* is the common Cornish Marsh Violet'."—E. S. GREGORY.

Viola cornuta L. Waste ground adjoining the Boughton Hall Cricket Ground, Chester, June 1927.—C. WATERFALL. "Yes, a mere garden escape. The material consists of mere scraps and is quite inadequate. It should not be necessary again to repeat the instruction that only entire plants are of any use in the pansies."—DRABBLE.

Viola [*agrestis*] Jord. [Ref. No. Y.139.] Field by Tot Hill, Headley, Surrey, July 23, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Not *agrestis*, which is a hairy plant with the lateral branches spreading widely from the base of the plant, and, when well grown, much longer than the main stem. This is *V. segetalis* Jord."—DRABBLE.

Viola [*segetalis*] Jord. [Ref. No. 3269.] Ashtead, Surrey, September 3, 1927.—C. E. BRITTON. "No, this is *V. agrestis* Jord. The material is well prepared, but all the sheets do not show the spreading basal branches so characteristic of mature and well-grown plants."—DRABBLE.

Viola [*arvatica*] Jord. [Ref. No. Y.129.] Cultivated fields near Burghfield Common, Berks, June 5, 1927. I had doubts as to whether this might possibly be a young form of something else, and hence included in the gathering the most branched plants I could find.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Not *arvatica*, of course. *Arvatica* is an *arvensis* pansy of very slender growth and widely divaricate peduncles. This is *V. vectensis* F. N. Williams. The plants are less hairy than the isle of Wight specimens, but otherwise quite typical."—DRABBLE.

Polygala dubia Bellynck, var. *dunensis* Dumort. Sand dunes, plains, and heaths, Le Quennevais, Jersey, April 5, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "I believe Dumortier described his *dunense* as a species, but Fr. Arsène has, I think, correctly made it subordinate to Bellynck's *dubium*."—DRUCE. "In spite of this plant growing on sand dunes I should prefer to leave it under *dubia*. At any rate, it does not correspond with Dumortier's description of *dunensis*."—SALMON.

Frankenia laevis L. Near Wootton, Isle of Wight, September 1927.—J. W. LONG.

Dianthus prolifer L. Maritime sands and dunes, Le Quennevais, Jersey, June 15 and July 7, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Silene nutans L., var. *dubia* Herbich. Dry places, cliffs, and hillsides, St Peter's, Jersey, May 18, 1926. Many French botanists do not recognise this variety, which certainly grows in Brittany and Normandy as well as in Jersey.—L. ARSENE.

Silene conoidea L. Highlands College, Jersey, June 1, 1926. Raised in our garden from seed coming from France. This species is reported as native in Jersey in the *Cambridge British Flora*; but in spite of all my researches I could not find it on the island except once in 1923 in a waste place near the harbour of St Helier, where it did not persist. Dr Druce wrote to me that he has a specimen from a rubbish heap at St Ouen's, but it seems probable that the plant has long ago disappeared from that locality. It may be introduced in cultivated ground, but certainly is not native in Jersey. Its area of extension in France does not reach the 45th degree of latitude. Very likely it was mistaken for a larger form of *Silene conica*, which is sometimes found in sheltered places or in wet ground among grass. This error was made in Normandy in Brébisson's time. In his *Flore de Normandie* (3rd edition, 47, 1859), he writes: "Nous ne trouvous pas en Normandie le véritable *S. conoidea* L., mais simplement une variété du *S. conica* à capsule plus allongée, à feuilles plus larges et à pétales à peine bilobés."—L. Arsene. "Welcome specimens. In *Journ. Bot.* 47, 1926, I drew attention to the plate in the *Cambridge Flora* so named, which is a form of *conica*, therefore Fr. Arsène's remarks corroborate that statement. As a native plant *conoidea* must be deleted from the Jersey flora."—Druce.

Lychnis ——? Ely, Cardiff, June 1927. This plant appeared spontaneously in my garden, and looked strange from the beginning. It is completely glabrous, obviously perennial, but not very showy. The single plant produced about seven hundred flowers, but not a single ripe capsule.—R. L. Smith. "*Lychnis Preslii* Sekera. I am glad to see this plant from another habitat, since I am afraid it is destroyed at Tantallon, where Miss Trower first found it. Its true grade—species, variety or mutant has yet to be ascertained. It produces abundant seed in my garden and has hybridised with *L. dioica*."—Druce.

Cerastium arcticum Lange. Damp rocks at 2600 feet altitude on Sgurr nan Banachdich, Cuillin Mountains, Isle of Skye, July 1925.—C. V. B. Marquand. "Yes, identical with the Ben Nevis plant. It was first found in Skye by Prof. M. A. Lawson and H. G. Fox, but labelled by them *alpinum*. The older and more correct name for it is *C. nigrescens* Edmondst."—Druce.

Stellaria neglecta Weihe. [Ref. No. 3.] Near Ro Wen, Carnarvonshire, June 1927. This large chickweed is quite a feature of damp hedgebanks, etc., in this part of the county and it occurs also in the adjoining districts of Denbighshire. Its tall stems, conspicuous flowers with ten stamens, hairy pedicels and calyx, and the large acutely-tubercled seeds well separate it from *S. media*. It looks very different from the latter when growing, and almost recalls *S. nemorum*. It is not mentioned in Mr J. E. Griffith's *Flora of Carnarvonshire*.—A. Wilson.

Sagina filicaulis Jord. [Ref. No. 693.] Cornfield east of Oakfield, St Ippolyts, Herts, October 5, 1926. For notes see *W.E.C.R.* 375, 1926.

—J. E. LITTLE; det. C. E. SALMON. "Mr Little kindly sent me fresh specimens of this and I agree with his suggestion as to the name. Closely allied to *S. ciliata*, but differs in habit, hair-like peduncles, smaller flowers, shape of sepals, etc."—SALMON. "Yes."—DRABBLE.

Spergularia atheniensis Asch. & Schw. (*S. campestris* (Kindb.) Willk. & Lange). Gorey, Jersey, July 1, 1926. Dry places, roadsides, sandy bays, all along the coast from St Catherine's Bay to St Aubin's. Very likely introduced, though it may be native. Not reported by Lloyd in his *Flore de l'Ouest de la France*.—L. ARSENE. "Yes, it is pleasing to see that Fr. Arsène has found it over an extended area. I am inclined to think it native since it also grows at L'Etee, Guernsey. Its more correct name seems to be *S. Bocconei* (Soleir.) Steudel. This gets rid of the misleading name *campestris*."—DRUCE.

Spergularia rubra Presl, forma. Waste ground, Hythe Quay, Colchester, v.-c. 19, June 3 and September 1927. This puzzled Mr Melville and myself in 1926. Further and fuller material, however, shows, I think, that it is only a viscid and glandular form of *S. rubra*, though *S. atheniensis* was at first suspected.—G. C. BROWN.

Montia verna Neck., var. *intermedia* (Beeby) Druce. Damp places, pond at Le Ouaisne, Jersey, March 29, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Yes."—DRUCE.

Lavatera cretica L. Maritime sands, introduced and rare. St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Geranium purpureum Vill. La Haule, Jersey, May 15, 1927, coll. by Bro. ARISTE. Dry places, hedges and banks, and exposed hillsides; less common than *G. Robertianum*.—L. ARSENE.

Erodium [*commixtum* Jord.]. [Ref. No. Y.124.] Sandy soil, field by Anchor Inn, Pyrford, Surrey, May 24, 1927. Stigmas violet, beak of fruit with a few white hairs, two upper petals spotted, the rest unspotted; stems diffuse; plant very remarkably large, well over a yard across; peduncles 4-6 flowered; petals a pinkish-red in colour, longer than the calyx.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Agrees in several points with Jordan's description, but there is no ripe fruit on Mr Lousley's specimens to show the number of awn-twists—there should be 6-7. Jordan also states 'foliis saepe molliter pilosis . . . sepalis . . . pilis saepe patentibus glandulosis undique tectis' and 'foliolis petiolulatis' for this species, characters wanting in these specimens. On the whole, I think it is better placed under *E. triviale* Jord. in spite of the petals being spotted—a feature unmentioned by Jordan in his description of this species. In any case, this feature is not a very stable one."—SALMON.

Ononis repens L. Near Albury, Oxon, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Medicago Falcata L. Grassy bank, Dagenham Dock, S. Essex, August 6, 1927.—Coll. J. E. COOPER; comm. G. C. BROWN.

Medicago Falcata L. Waste ground, Slough, Bucks, October 1, 1927. Locality shown me by Mr F. Druce.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

Medicago Falcata L., var. *tenuifoliolata* Vuyck. Barry Dock, Glamorgan, September 1926. Adventive, but thoroughly naturalised in this locality. I believe this is the common adventive form found in this country.—R. L. SMITH.

Medicago Falcata L. × *M. sativa* L. Grassy banks, Dagenham Docks, S. Essex, August 6, 1927. Confidently named as above by the collector, Mr Cooper, in spite of the apparently perfect fruit. The influence (or predominance) of *M. sativa* is obvious and *M. Falcata* grew on the same spot. I forward it under Mr Cooper's label.—Coll. J. E. COOPER; comm. G. C. BROWN.

Medicago denticulata (Willd.). Railway embankment, near Dawlish Warren Station, S. Devon, September 15, 1927.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

Melilotus sulcatus Desf. Waste ground, Hythe Quay, Colchester, October 6, 1927. Teste Kew. Not seen since 1914.—G. C. BROWN.

Trifolium agrarium L. Near Dundee, Forfar, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Trifolium dubium Sibth., var. *pygmaeum* Soy.-Will. [Ref. No. Y.151.] Gravel pits on Worms Heath, Warlingham, Surrey, June 19, 1927. This variety is distinguished from the type by its prostrate habit, small size, and few-flowered heads. The size is intermediate between *dubium* and *filiforme*, from which it is easily distinguished by the deep notch in the standard, the less robust appearance, and the quite sessile leaflets of the latter. This variety seems fairly common in Surrey and Kent in gravelly places, and it is possible that it may at times have been mistaken for *filiforme*. The plants growing in cart-tracks and dips on the surface of the pit were much larger in every way than those growing on the more exposed level ground. From this I infer that *pygmaeum* is in all probability only an ecological state.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Trifolium [*squarrosum* L.]. Hedge bank near Buriton, Hants, in quantity; it has also been found near Aldershot, and in Surrey, August 1927.—W. BIDDISCOMBE. "The plant I have received is not this but *T. medium* L."—BRITTON. "Not *squarrosum*, I think; the calyx is not urceolate nor is it closed in the throat by two lip-like callosities. Why not *medium*?"—DRABBLE.

Trifolium resupinatum L. Salted meadows and waste places near the sea. Seems to be native as in the maritime parts of Brittany. St

Ouen's Bay, Jersey, in a meadow near the pond, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "Yes, a rather robust form approaching var. *robustum* R. & T."—DRUCE.

Ornithopus roseus Dufour. Sandy field, St Peter's, Jersey, June 15, 1926. Alien of very rare occurrence in Jersey. Not native north of Loire-Inférieure in Brittany, where it is common.—L. ARSENE. "The long beak to the fruit seems to bring this under var. *macrorrhychus* Will. Fl. Hisp. iii. 261."—LESTER-GARLAND. "Yes, a pretty plant that I have seen in Essex and Surrey."—DRUCE.

Vicia lutea L., var. *caerulea* Archang. Ware, Herts, October 1927. —G. C. DRUCE.

Vicia sativa L., var. By maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, May 22, 1927. A neat pale-flowered form of *V. sativa* of alien origin, with small neat leaves and flowers pink, with darker wings. No fruit was produced.—G. C. BROWN.

Vicia tetrasperma Moench, var. *tenuissima* Druce. [Ref. No. Y.126.]. Roadside near Leigh, Surrey, May, 29, 1927. Some of the lower leaves approach type *tetrasperma*.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes."—DRUCE.

Vicia Ervilia (L.) Willd. St Peter's, Jersey, July 15, 1926. Introduced in grain fields, but rare. This plant being a calcicole will very likely not thrive on the island.—L. ARSENE. "Yes, it is based on *Ervum Ervilia* L."—DRUCE.

Rubus idaeus L. Near Winchester, August 1927. This peculiar variety or sport was found growing among some wild raspberries in a copse near Winchester. The leaves are all ternate and stems downy and unarmed; the drupes of a light transparent red, and only one or two developed. It was suggetsed to me that it may be a hybrid between *idaeus* and *caesius*.—Coll. C. A. COOK; comm. W. BIDDISCOMBE. "A curious sport, producing some fruit. In a dried specimen it is hard to see what has happened. There appear to be two or more rows of sepals. It does not look like a hybrid, in my opinion.—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus affinis W. & N. Hedge above Publow, N. Somerset, August 12, 1907.—J. W. WHITE. "One or two leaves look like *affinis*; but most of the gathering is something else (perhaps all of it). I cannot name." —RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus argenteus Wh. & N. Perranzabuloe, W. Cornwall, August 1927. In Perranzabuloe Parish, where *R. argenteus* is abundant, I frequently find these abnormal panicles associated with others of more normal form, on the same plant and often on the same stems. Such plants are often fungus-infested, but some of the slender-pedicelled

panicles are, as far as I can see, clean and healthy. On the other hand, I am inclined to think the panicles of more usual form, represented by (b), are never quite typical *argenteus*.—F. RILSTONE. "*R. argenteus*—fairly typical except as stated by Rilstone. In the abnormal panicles are to be found several degrees of abnormality; in some cases the sepals behave quite normally, in others not. Pedicels usually very long and slender, prickles very numerous, strong and falcate, etc."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus leucostachys Sm. Wayside, Lower Failand, North Somerset, September 5, 1927.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus lasioclados Focke, var. *angustifolius* Rogers. Durdham Down, Bristol, W. Gloucester, August 4 and 19, 1927.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes."—RIDDELSDELL.

Rubus echinatus Lindl. [Ref. No. Y.170b.]. By Boldermere, Wisley, Surrey, August 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes, all *R. echinatus* Lindl."—RIDDELSDELL.

Potentilla fruticosa L. [Ref. No. Y.78.] Tees-side by Cronkley Farm, below Cronkley Fell, Upper Teesdale, N.W. Yorks, July 12, 1927. See *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, p. 83, January 1927, where an excellent note on the distribution and variations of this species is to be found.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Potentilla norvegica L. Waste ground, Queen St., Hitchin, Herts, August 27, 1927.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes."—DRUCE.

Alchemilla pastoralis Buser. Origin—Teesdale, Durham.—A. J. WILMOTT. Hort. Reigate, May, 1927.—C. E. SALMON.

Alchemilla alpestris Schmidt. [Ref. No. Y.184.] Near Langdon Beck Inn, Upper Teesdale, Durham, July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes, I agree with this determination."—SALMON.

Rosa canina L., var. *insignis* Déségl. & Rip. Cambridge Batch, Long Ashton, Bristol, N. Somerset, June 15 and October 3, 1927. Flowers pale pink.—I. M. ROPER. "These specimens are correctly named. There is a tendency in some of them to excessive biserration, but insufficient to refuse the name to them, though taken alone I might have referred them to the *Dumales*. But I see no reason to suppose that they may not all have come from the same bush, and the borderland between the two Groups is indefinable."—WOLLEY-DOD.

Rosa tomentella, var. *obtusifolia* Desf. Near Scotcher's Farm, Horsell Common, Surrey, September 1927. I believe this is correct *obtusifolia* although the leaves are none of them obtuse and very sparingly hairy on the upper surface.—W. BIDDISCOMBE. "All the specimens are correctly named and tolerably characteristic, but the name should be

written either as *R. tomentella* Lem., var. *obtusifolia* Wolley-Dod, or as *R. canina*, var. *obtusifolia* Desv., who so wrote it after first describing it as *R. obtusifolia* as a species."—WOLLEY-DOD.

Sorbus rupicola Hedl. [Ref. No. Y.83.] Trees overhanging Tees at Winch Bridge, Teesdale, Durham, July 1927. Pointed out to me as good *rupicola* by Mr T. J. Foggitt.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Pyrus germanica (L.) Hook., forma. Hedges in the N.E. of the Island, where it is quite naturalised if not native, Rozel, Jersey, May 25, 1927.—Coll. Bro. ARISTE; comm. L. ARSENE. "Yes, the wild, and as Fr. Arsène says, it may be the native plant in Jersey."—DRUCE.

Saxifraga platypetala Sm. [Ref. No. Y.187.] Upper slopes of Mickle Fell, N.W. Yorkshire, alt. c. 2000 ft., July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Tillaea muscosa L. Sandy plains, rocky pathways or denudated places on heaths, Le Ouaisne, Jersey, April 30, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Sedum album L. Walls; not common, La Rosière, Jersey, June 15, 1927; coll. by Bro. ARISTE. I do not see why this plant, which is frequent in Brittany and Normandy, should not be considered as native in Jersey.—L. ARSENE. "Yes, I think (with Fr. Arsene) that it may be native in Jersey."—DRUCE.

Sedum hispanicum L., var. *minor* Praeger. Walls at Garford, Berks, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Peplis Portula L. Growing upright in deep water, Loch of Lintrathen, Forfar, July 1927.—R. & M. CORSTORPHINE. "Var. *callitrichoides* A. Br., which appears to be no more than an elongated submerged state."—BRITTON. "I should refer this to var. *callitrichoides* A. Br. of my *List*, which is probably a state only. The analagous condition of var. *longidentata* proves so."—DRUCE.

Epilobium parviflorum Schreb., var. Ware, Herts, October 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Epilobium roseum Schreb. "The Cedars," Bordyke, Tonbridge, W. Kent, July 30, 1927.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes, one of them a very broad-leaved form."—DRUCE.

Epilobium anagallidifolium Lam. [Ref. No. Y.98.] Banks of upper reaches of Maize Beck, Teesdale, Westmorland, July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes, but I see no adequate reason for giving up the name *alpinum*. It certainly is Hudson's *alpinum* of the *Flora Anglica* 1762, and I do not think anyone has had the temerity to use *alpinum* in the sense of *lactiflorum*. The description in the *Species Plantarum* is admittedly bad, but Hudson brought *alpinum*, as a definite entity, into

citation. Pedants may if they choose write *E. alpinum* L. em. Hudson, which is prior to Lamarck's name of *anagallidifolium*."—DRUCE.

Ludwigia palustris (L.) Elliot. Laprairie, Quebec, Canada, August 9, 1927. This rare English plant is, as far as I know, found in Jersey in but one locality near Grouville where it is far from being abundant. It is very common in the vicinity of Montreal, where I collected a number of specimens for the members of the Club.—L. ARSENE.

Bupleurum tenuissimum L. Medina Estuary, Cowes, September 1927.—J. W. LONG.

Heracleum Manegazzianum Somm. & Levier. Established on old tips, near Dagenham, Essex, August 4, 1927. Det. DR THELLUNG. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 210, 1926, No. 1153. The thickets of this plant up to 12 feet high made an extraordinary sight.—R. MELVILLE. " The specific name requires a ' t;' it is named after the Italian naturalist and ethnologist, Paulo Mantegazzi."—DRUCE.

Coriandrum sativum L. Waste ground, near Dagenham, Essex, September 7, 1927.—R. MELVILLE. " Yes."—DRUCE.

Daucus Carota L., forma. [Ref. No. P.P.1106.] Derrynane, Kerry, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Galium Mollugo L. [Ref. No. 2679.] Headley, Surrey, July 13, 1924. A large plant with long and narrow leaves which is to be referred to the restricted *G. Mollugo* Linn., as opposed to the plant with broader and shorter leaves, which is the *G. elatum* of Thuillier. The leaves are not sufficiently narrow for this plant to be the var. *angustifolium* Leers, nor, for the same reason, is it *G. dumetorum* Jord. It has not any obvious affinity with *G. erectum* Huds.—C. E. BRITTON.

Galium Mollugo L. [Ref. No. 3153.] Ashtead, Surrey, June 19, 1927. Identical with the Headley plant [Ref. No. 2679] and the same remarks apply here also.—C. E. BRITTON.

Galium Mollugo L. [Ref. No. 3180.] Ashtead, Surrey, July 2, 1927. I think the lower stem leaves are sufficiently elongated to place this plant within the limits of *G. Mollugo* L., and not to *G. elatum* Thuill. It is a form remarkable for the very hairy stems and leaves. The lower parts of stems are almost rough with hairs. It is the var. *pubescens* Schrader, and as the hairiness extends to the summit of the stems and to the bracts it comes under the sub-var. *pycnotrichum* H. Braun.—C. E. BRITTON.

Galium Mollugo L. [Ref. No. 3239.] Headley, Surrey, August 21, 1927.—C. E. BRITTON.

Galium Mollugo L. [Ref. No. 3260.] Near Leatherhead, Surrey, August 28, 1927. Ref. No. 3239 from Headley and Ref. No. 3260 from

near Leatherhead are narrow-leaved, weak-panicled plants that belong to the *G. Mollugo* group rather than to *G. erectum*.—C. E. BRITTON.

Galium erectum Huds.? High Down, Herts, June 14 and 20, 1927. Plants growing in open ground amongst nettles, etc., in flower May 28, and nearly over and fruiting on June 14, when typical *G. Mollugo* had hardly begun to flower. The lower, non-flowering branches are divaricate, the upper ascending; the panicle somewhat strict; the leaves mostly intermediate between extreme *G. Mollugo* and extreme *G. erectum*. Flowers about 4 mm. in diameter. I sent this plant to Mr W. H. Pearsall who replied (June 4, 1927), "I should have no hesitation in putting it to *G. erectum*."—J. E. LITTLE. "*Galium erectum*; one of the many forms of this plant."—DRUCE.

Asperula ciliata Roch. Near St Donat's, Glamorgan, June 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Kentranthus ruber DC. Albino. Hort. July 7, 1927; original, roadside near Llandudno, Carnarvonshire.—C. WATERFALL. "Yes, a white-flowered form which is only a sport, since I introduced a plant to my garden from which among several normal seedlings one came with white flowers. The second, narrow-leaved form is not De Candolle's *angustifolius*, which has a spur which in length does not exceed the ovary. It is a native of Greece. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 307, 1927.—DRUCE.

Valerianella olitoria Poll. Hort. June 1927; origin Slapton Sands, S. Devon, May 1904.—C. WATERFALL. "The type with glabrous fruits."—DRUCE.

Aster ? *longifolius* Lam. Yarnton, Oxon, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Filago sp. Garden weed, Bathford, Somerset, July 28, 1927. All the specimens sent came from a single luxuriant plant from a garden path. The wet summer was, no doubt, responsible for the luxuriance, but I cannot satisfy myself whether they should be named *F. germanica* L. forma or *F. spathulata* Presl.—L. V. LESTER-GARLAND. "This is a very *apiculata* looking plant, but it lacks the red-tipped phyllaries, and the stem leaves are not narrowed at base. I think it must go under *germanica*."—DRUCE.

Inula crithmoides L. Corbiere, Jersey, July 1907.—G. C. DRUCE.

Ambrosia psilostachya DC. Barry, Glamorgan, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Achillea Millefolium L., var. *conspicua* Dr. Culham, Oxon, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Anthemis macrantha Heuff. Fishguard, Pembroke, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Matricaria inodora L., var. *maritima* L. Maritime sands and rocks, Bel Royal, Jersey, June 25, 1927; coll. by Bro. ARISTE.—L. ARSENE. "I should name this plant *Matricaria inodora* L., var. *salina* DC. The name var. *maritima* is, in my opinion, applicable to the northern form (or group of forms) which is found on the coasts of Scotland, the Orkneys, Norway, Lapland, etc., and never gets so far south as the Channel Islands. See my paper in *Journ. Bot.* 170 f.f. 1921."—LESTER-GARLAND.

Artemisia annua L. Waste ground, Yiewsley, Middlesex, September 15, 1927.—R. MELVILLE.

Artemisia biennis L. Gas Works Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, October 6, 1927.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes, but the authority should be Willdenow."—DRUCE.

Senecio sylvaticus L., var. *auriculatus* Meyer = *S. lividus* Sm., non L. Peat Moors at Catcot-Burtle, N. Somerset, August 23, 1927.—J. W. WHITE.

Senecio Cineraria DC. (= *Cineraria maritima* L.). St Aubin's, Jersey, June 18, 1927; coll. by Bro. ARISTE. Introduced in some places near the sea, but has not spread much since it was discovered by Dr Druce in 1906.—L. ARSENE. "Yes, it is likely to spread in Jersey."—DRUCE.

Centaurea Jacea L., forma. [Ref. No. 3171.] Malden, Surrey, June 26, 1927. Rayless. Best regarded, I think, as a form of the protean *C. Jacea* L., though it is likely that also it exhibits the influence of *C. nemoralis* Jord.—C. E. BRITTON.

Centaurea Jacea L., sub-sp. *C. jungens* Gugl., var. *fimbriatisquama* Gugl. [Ref. Nos. 3169 and 3174.]. Malden, Surrey, June 26, 1927.—C. E. BRITTON.

Centaurea jungens Gugl., var. *fimbriatisquama* Gugl. Sandy places and dry fields, rare; Don Bridge, Jersey, July 10, 1927; coll. by Bro. ARISTE.—L. ARSENE. "A very interesting series of plants that it is difficult to believe do not represent phases of the same form. At one end are the plants with the phyllary-appendages mostly regularly pectinate, which cannot be separated from *C. pratensis* Thuill., and, at the other end, are the plants which seem much nearer to *C. Jacea* L. by reason of the appendages (with the exception of the outermost) being, at the most, fissured, lacerate, or fimbriate, but not pectinate. It is only these last plants that can, I think, be named *C. Jacea* L., sub-sp. *C. jungens* Gugl., var. *fimbriatisquama*. I have indicated which speci-

mens should bear the latter name, and which, in my opinion, are *C. pratensis*. Similar associated plants have come to my knowledge from other localities."—BRITTON.

Centaurea Jacea L., sub-sp. *angustifolia* Gugl. [Ref. No. 3192.]. Malden, Surrey, June 26, 1927. Similar to other plants to which I have applied this name from other English localities.—C. E. BRITTON.

Centaurea ——. [Ref. No. Y.166.] Laneside near Field Farm, Burghfield, Berks, August 1, 1927. This appears to be by far the commonest form in this district and has rayed flowers.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "These plants are best referred to *C. Drucei*, f. *radiata*, but are not characteristic, and differ in the more crowded appendages. The branching of the stems, character of the rameal leaves, capituli, and shape of the appendages, all point to *C. Drucei*."—BRITTON.

Centaurea ——. [Ref. No. 3218.] Merton, Surrey, July 24, 1927. This suggests the combined influence of *C. Jacea* and *C. nemoralis*, although it may be more than a mutant of the latter. No *C. Jacea* was observed close at hand, the nearest known locality where the latter grows being about half a mile away.—C. E. BRITTON.

Centaurea ——. [Ref. No. 3195.] Malden, Surrey, July 6, 1927. A very critical plant. The appendages are bullate as in many forms of *C. Jacea*, but are somewhat fimbriate. As it grew with various forms of *C. Jacea*, and also with *C. nemoralis*, the possibility of it being of hybrid origin is not to be lost sight of.—C. E. BRITTON.

Centaurea ——. [Ref. No. 737.] Foulden Common, Norfolk, September 13, 1927. The phyllary appendages are brown.—J. E. LITTLE. "All plants contributed are, I believe, immature individuals of *C. nemoralis* Jord., var. *subintegra*."—BRITTON.

Centaurea ——. Crowell, Oxon, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. "A handsome rayed form of *C. nemoralis* Jord., var. *subintegra*. Some few specimens show spreading lower phyllary-appendages and so approach var. *microptilon*, but the character in question is not sufficiently marked for the plants to be rightfully referred to the latter variety." —BRITTON.

Centaurea nemoralis Jord., forma. [Ref. No. P.P.1112.] Kingston, Berks, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. "Another very pretty form that I can only regard as a radiate var. *subintegra*."—BRITTON.

Centaurea nemoralis Jord., var. *microptilon* C. E. B. [Ref. No. 3246.] Ashtead, Surrey, August 21, 1927.—C. E. BRITTON.

Centaurea nemoralis Jord. [var. *microptilon* C. E. B.] [Ref. No. 3171.] By Cedars Road, Mitcham Common, Surrey, August 20, 1927.

J. E. LOUSLEY. " I am afraid that these plants cannot be placed under var. *microptilon*, as the phyllary appendages are not sufficiently elongated, nor are they conspicuously arcuate-spreading, even in the undeveloped capituli. The set contributed excellently illustrates what I ventured to describe as var. *subintegra*."—BRITTON.

Centaurea Solstitialis L. Waste ground near Rainham, Essex, September 2, 1927.—R. MELVILLE. " Yes, nice specimens."—DRUCE.

Centaurea algeriensis Coss. & Dur. Splott, Cardiff, June 1927. A very showy and distinct plant. Introduced with grain refuse.—R. L. SMITH.

Picris Hieracioides L., var. *arvalis* (Jord.). Sandy fields and banks, Pont Marquet, Jersey, July 10, 1927; coll. by Bro. ARISTE.—L. ARSENE. "Yes, good examples; Jordan's species *arvalis* seems to be var. *umbellata* Schultz, which is more correct, since it is based on *Leontodon umbellatum* Schrank, which is earlier than Jordan's *P. arvalis*. See *Rouy Fl. Fr.* 23."—DRUCE.

Crepis capillaris Wallr. Merton, Oxford, August 1927. Sent because the type is uncommon.—G. C. DRUCE.

Hieracium Peleterianum Mérat. St Aubin's, Jersey, April 29, 1927; coll. Bro. ARISTE.—L. ARSENE.

Hieracium stoloniferum W. & K. Hanslope, Berks, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Hieracium praecox Sch.-Bip. Railway Bank near Chipstead, Surrey, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. " In the ' Hieracia of the London Catalogue,' 315-322, 1925 (*Journ. Bot.*), the late Rev. Roffey identifies this Chipstead plant with var. *castanetorum* Schultz-Bipontinus, *Cichoraceotheca* No. 22. But as Mr Pugsley points out (*Watson B.E.C. Rep.* 386, 1926-7) this is apparently a nomen nudum."—LOUSLEY.

Hieracium Sommerfeltii Lindeb. ? [Ref. No. 4.] Cliffs of Moel Sych, Berwyn Mountains, at 2400 feet, Denbighshire, July 16, 1927.—A. WILSON.

Hieracium deductum Sudre. Parkhurst, Lurgashall, W. Sussex, June 6, 1927.—R. J. BURDON. " Zahn uses *H. Jaccardii* Zahn for this since it is four years earlier than Sudre's name which Zahn adopts for his var. a. I have the same plant from Russell's Water, Oxon."—DRUCE.

Hieracium amplexicaule L. Nottingham Castle Rocks, August 29, 1927.—R. BULLEY. " This Nottingham Hawkweed is *H. Pulmonarioides* Vill."—DRUCE.

Hieracium umbellatum L., var. *littorale* Lindb. Cliffs and hillsides near the sea, Jersey. (a) Form with narrow leaves, sometimes linear;

very variable in the locality where I collected it; Gros-Nez, July 15, 1926. (b) Form with leaves remarkably broad, a delicate plant; Crabbé, July 15, 1926. (c) A more vigorous plant than forms (a) and (b); the most common form of the variety; Plémont, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Taraxacum vulgare Schrank, var. [Ref. No. 333.] Under wall, Westbury-on-Trym, W. Gloster, May 5, 1927.—I. M. ROPER.

Taraxacum vulgare Schrank, var. [Ref. No. 334.] Made ground, Avonmouth, W. Gloster, April 28, 1927.—I. M. ROPER.

Taraxacum cyanolepis Dahlst. Ivinghoe, Bucks, May 1925.—G. C. DRUCE.

Taraxacum longisquameum Dahlst. Chadlington, Oxon, May 1927. —G. C. DRUCE.

Taraxacum ——. Blackdown, Sussex, May 18, 1927.—R. J. BURDON.

Sonchus palustris L. Bank of River Medway near Aylesford, Kent, August 1925. The luxuriance of this plant in this locality is not appreciably affected by a most interesting uredine, *Puccinia Sonchi* Rob., which attacks it, and of which rare fungus this rare species is, so far as is known, an unrecorded host plant.—C. V. B. MARQUAND.

Lobelia urens L. Near Hinton, S. Hants, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Jasione montana L., var. *major* Mert. & Koch. L'Etac, Jersey, June 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "The specimens of this which I have received do not show the general habit of the plant very well, but they appear to belong to var. *latifolia* Pugsley. True *major* is a very rare plant in this country, and has cauline leaves only about 4 mm. broad and ciliate or sparingly pilose. *Latifolia*, on the other hand, differs 'by being of lower stature though equally robust, and in having broader, thicker, and more pilose foliage, and flatter heads of more shortly pedicelled flowers subtended by much larger and broader bracts.' In the past it has commonly been identified with *major*. See Mr Pugsley on 'British Forms of *Jasione montana* L.' in *Journ. Bot.*, August 1921."—LOUSLEY.

Jasione montana L., var. *littoralis* Fr. Sand dunes, Studland Bay, Dorset, June 23, 1926.—L. B. HALL.

Erica cinerea L., forma. [Ref. No. 703.] Parkstone, Dorset, August 31 and October 5, 1927. A form in which all the flowers are replaced by compact ovoid heads of bracts of a rather bright crimson tint. All the specimens are from the same plant. See *Journ. Bot.* 437, 1909.—L. B. HALL. "See also *Journ. Bot.* 25, January 1928, where Mr Hall describes this plant under the name var. *Rendlei*, var. nov."—RILSTONE.

Erica Tetralix L. Silverwell Moor, W. Cornwall, August 1927. Two forms: one with leaves ciliate with glandular hairs, the other with leaves not ciliate.—F. RILSTONE. "Mr Rilstone sends two forms, one with leaves ciliate, which is the usual form; the other in which they are absent, sub-var. *eciliata*."—DRUCE.

Erica ciliaris L. Silverwell Moor, W. Cornwall, August 1927.—F. RILSTONE.

×*Erica Watsoni* Benth. Silverwell Moor, W. Cornwall, August 1927. Three forms—(b) approaching *E. ciliaris*, with leaves ciliate with glandular hairs; (c) approaching *E. Tetralix*, with leaves similarly gland-ciliate; and (d) with leaves ciliate with glandless hairs. Silverwell Moor is in St Agnes Parish.—F. RILSTONE.

Limonium reticulatum Mill. Hunstanton, Norfolk, September 8, 1927.—R. BULLEY. "Correct, and neat specimens."—DRUCE. "Good examples of *L. bellidifolium* Dum., carefully prepared. Reasons for not adopting the name *L. reticulatum* Mill. may be found in *Journ. Bot.* 429, 1907."—SALMON.

Trientalis europaea L. Pine forest near Carr Bridge, Easterness, June 1924.—C. V. B. MARQUAND.

Glaux maritima L. Le Sauchet, Jersey, June 10, 1927; coll. by Bro. ARISTE. In the *Flora of Jersey* the plant is said to be very rare and on the way to extinction, but it is found in many places at the base of cliffs —Corbiere, St Catherine's Bay, Le Couperon, Les Rouaux, le Douet de la Mer, etc.—L. ARSENE.

Blackstonia perfoliata Huds. Thrumpton, Notts, August 27, 1927. —R. BULLEY.

Centaurium Centaurium (L.) Dr., var. Coast Dunes, Altcar, S.W. Lancs.—G. C. DRUCE. "I should be interested to know if any other species grew within range of this gathering? It varies considerably in habit, etc. Some examples appear to come under var. *conferta*, others are not unlike var. *sublitoralis*. I should like to see fresh specimens, with the root leaves, gathered a little earlier in the year.—SALMON.

Centaurium tenuiflorum (H. & L.). Marshy ground near Newport, Isle of Wight, September 1927.—J. W. LONG. "*Erythraea tenuiflora* Hoff. & Link. Fine examples of this distinct-looking plant."—SALMON. "The generic name, *Erythraea*, is antedated by *Centaurium*."—DRUCE.

Gentiana septentrionalis Dr. Spiggie, Zetland, July 1925.—G. C. DRUCE.

Gentiana germanica Willd. Crowell, Oxon, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Cynoglossum germanicum Jacq. Pyrton, Oxon, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

×*Symphytum caeruleum* Petitmengin. See Bucknall in *Journ. Bot.* 335, 1912. Obtained from Germany about 1885 by Prof. Leipner, and since cultivated from the original root in the garden of Bristol University. The decurrent leaf-blades that wing the stem from node to node mark the parentage of *S. officinale*, while the stature, general asperity, and colour of the flowers indicate hybridity with *S. peregrinum*. The plant attains a height of six feet when April and May pass without much rain; in wet seasons a foot less is the average. Apparently only known in cultivation. Garden of Bristol University, June 1927.—J. W. WHITE.

Myosotis versicolor Sm., var. *Lloydii* Corbière. [Ref. No. 3120.] Banstead, Surrey, May 22, 1927. Characterised by pale yellow flowers becoming pale blue without further change.—C. E. BRITTON.

?*Solanum atriplicifolium*. Alien on banana refuse from ships in Avonmouth Docks, West Gloucester, September 1926. This must be a rare introduction as I have never met with it at any other time. The name has been suggested and I would be glad to know if it can be substantiated.—J. W. WHITE. " This is *Solanum sarrachoides* Sendtn."—R. MELVILLE.

Solanum sarrachoides Sendtn. Waste ground, near Dagenham, Essex, October 2, 1927. Native of Central America. Det. Dr THELLUNG. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 211, 1926, No. 1850. Very similar in appearance to *S. nigrum*, but differs in its lighter coloured glandular foliage and in having the calyx segments exceeding the berry.—R. MELVILLE.

Physalis pubescens L. Waste ground near Yiewsley, Middlesex, September 15, 1927.—R. MELVILLE. Later—" This has been determined as *P. peruviana* L. by Mr N. Sandwith."—MELVILLE.

Linaria Linaria (L.) Karst × *L. repens* (L.) Mill. Didcot, Berks, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Linaria vulgaris Mill ("appr. var. *pulchella* " Druce). Hunstanton, Norfolk, September 8, 1927.—R. BULLEY.

Linaria Cymbalaria Mill., var. *pallidior* (Rouy). Trap rocks, Broughty Ferry, v.-c. 90, July 1927.—R. & M. CORSTORPHINE. "Rouy describes this as a sub-var. It seems constant in culture."—DRUCE.

Veronica agrestis L. Garden ground, " Highfield," Luton, Beds, November 18 and December 15, 1926; coll. J. E. LITTLE and M. BROWN. —J. E. LITTLE. " Yes, *agrestis*; rather stout and large leaved."—DRABBLE. " The keel of the capsule is strongly glandular-ciliate, the lateral surfaces are also glandular-hairy, but without curled hairs. These features place it to var. *Garkiana* P. Fournier."—BRITTON.

Veronica serpyllifolia L. Field, Avonmouth, W. Gloster, May 10, 1927. In its procumbent and much rooted growth it imitates the alpine var. *humifusa*. Its capsules also are covered with gland-tipped hairs, and not confined to the apex. The flowers are those of the type and the many hairs on the bracts and pedicels are jointed but not glandular.—I. M. ROPER. "A common 'humifuse' rooting state of ordinary *serpyllifolia*."—DRABBLE.

Euphrasia [*borealis* Towns.]. [Ref. No. Y.179.] Pasture by the Langdon Beck and Harwood Beck Junction, Upper Teesdale, Durham, July 3, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "No, not *borealis*; I think we must call it *brevipila*, var. *subeglandulosa*."—DRABBLE. "These plants are very young, but the exceptional thinness of the texture of the foliage is quite against *E. borealis*, and I should refer them to *E. brevipila*, var. *subeglandulosa* Towns."—PEARSALL.

Euphrasia [*brevipila* Burn. & Gremli, var. *subeglandulosa* Towns.]. Dry places, common among grass on sandy plains and dunes, Le Quennevais, Jersey, June 21, 1926.—L. ARSENE. "*E. nemorosa*, var. *ciliata* Drabble."—PEARSALL. "No, not *brevipila*; this is *nemorosa*, var. *ciliata*, small and mostly unbranched."—DRABBLE.

Euphrasia [*curta* Fr., var. *piccola* Towns.]. Sphagnum bog at northern end of Falcon Clints, Widdy Bank Fell, Durham, July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Although these plants have very strong marginal setae, the leaf-surfaces have relatively little clothing. They are certainly not densely hairy as are those of the var. *piccola*. The plants are also much too large (7-8 cm.) for that variety. Authentic specimens in my herbarium are only 2-3 cm. I should refer them to *E. scotica*, and find they greatly resemble plants from Teesdale so named by the late C. Bucknall."—PEARSALL. "Not *curta*; I think it is *scotica*."—DRABBLE.

Euphrasia Rostkoviana Hayne. In mowing grass, Pendery, Co. Brecon, August 17, 1927.—I. M. ROPER. "Yes, *E. Rostkoviana*, but very variable. (a) Some spikes very robust, with densely imbricated bracts, showing relatively few glandular hairs but stems abundantly clothed with these; (b) others with very slender spikes showing long internodes and no imbrication. These examples are less glandular than (a)."—PEARSALL. "Yes, *Rostkoviana*."—DRABBLE.

Euphrasia Rostkoviana Hayne. Field, Penycae, Breconshire, July 1927; coll. A. E. WADE.—NAT. MUSEUM OF WALES. "Densely glandular on stem and foliage, hairs 5-6 cells long, plus gland., *E. Rostkoviana*."—PEARSALL. "Yes, *Rostkoviana*."—DRABBLE.

Euphrasia Kerneri Wettst. Crowell, Oxon, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. "Excellent *Kerneri*."—DRABBLE. "Yes, the usually brilliantly-coloured form of dry, chalky habitats."—PEARSALL.

Bartsia viscosa L. Damp places, Pont-Marquet, Jersey, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Melampyrum pratense L., var. [Ref. No. Y.167.] Roadside near Leith Hill, Surrey, August 21, 1927. With entire bracts and pale lemon coloured flowers. I preserved this by means of the method advocated by E. Van den Broeck in *Bulletin du Jardin d'Agrement* 55-61, April 4, 1926, entailing the use of " papier de soie." Almost all the flowers and leaves have completely kept their natural colour, and the method seems to possess considerable advantages in the preservation of herbarium specimens of this group. It remains to be seen to what degree these colours will be lost in the course of time. I will gladly supply particulars if required.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Melampyrum pratense L., var. *laurifolium* Beauv., f., p.p. 1124. Compton, Berks, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Orobanche purpurea Jacq. Near Tenby, S. Wales, June 23, 1926; coll. E. ARNETT.—NAT. MUSEUM OF WALES. " Yes, very nice examples." —SALMON.

Mentha alopecuroides Hull. Clipstone, Notts, August 27, 1927.— R. BULLEY. " Yes, *M. alopecuroides* Hull. It is considered one of the numerous primary and secondary hybrids between *M. longifolia* and *rotundifolia*, and is described under the name ×*M. niliaca* Jacq., var. *alopecuroides* (Hull) Briquet in *Rep. B.E.C.* 220, 1926."—FRASER.

Mentha longifolia Huds. (*M. silvestris* L.). Marsh by a stream near Clevedon, N. Somerset, August 31, 1927.—J. W. WHITE. " Some of the leaves are broad for the type, but they have good length and the slender spikes are typical enough."—FRASER.

Mentha niliaca Jacq. [var. *nemorosa* (Willd.)]. Yarnton, Oxon, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. " This matches a sheet exactly which was gathered at Abingdon, Berks, by the same collector in 1926, and which I have described as typical ×*M. niliaca* Jacq. in ' Menthae Britannicae ;' see *Rep. B.E.C.* 1926, Supp. p. 216. The leaves of the main axis are longer, and more gradually acuminate than in var. *nemorosa* (Willd.). The spikes are cylindrical, slender and continuous throughout, whereas those of var. *nemorosa* are more or less interrupted at the base, stouter and longer in specimens of similar vigour."—FRASER.

Mentha [*citrata* Ehrh.]. [Ref. No. Y.164.] In considerable quantity in a field at Little Briton Hill, Sanderstead, Surrey, September 4, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. " This is *M. piperita* L., var. *subcordata* Fraser. The leaves are rounded or emarginate at the base, and would have been subcordate at the base in more vigorous specimens. It is a mint that is liable to be mistaken for *M. citrata* Ehrh. owing to its glabrous character, except for the calyx teeth. It can be distinguished, however, by

its acuminate leaves, even if growing in running water when they are large, or by their length in proportion to their breadth. The leaves of *M. citrata* are always broad and rounded at the end or have a small point. The variety is a rare plant in Surrey."—FRASER.

Mentha aquatica L., type. Cothill, Berks, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. "The best representative of the species in the Linnean Herbarium with *M. hirsuta* Huds., *M. aquatica* L., var. *minor* Sole, and *M. aquatica* L., var. *capitata* Briq., as synonyms."—FRASER.

Mentha [*aquatica* L.], var. *congesta* Fraser. [Ref. No. Y.170.] Laneside near Hedge Court Pond, S.E. Surrey, August 28, 1927; leg. J. E. L. and C. E. WALLACE. Note.—In these plants the inflorescence can in most cases by no means be said to hide the bracts, but I notice that this character is somewhat variable.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "No doubt the name given above was a mere oversight for × *M. verticillata* L., var. *congesta* Fraser. All the specimens I have seen of this variety previous to 1894, by various collectors, had very congested or crowded inflorescences, and various names were given them. In 1921 I collected the most congested specimens I had seen, only two or three verticels showing amongst the bracts. Roots I cultivated developed six to nine verticels, more widely apart, but all at the apex of the stem and branches. Collected from a hedge to the north of Newdigate, I have a sheet that exactly matches the specimens now being distributed. It always occurs on dry soils in Surrey, but only in a few stations have the flowers hidden the bracts. The long oval or elliptic leaves are the same in all well-developed specimens, and the variations are due to soil, degree of moisture and shade or exposure."—FRASER.

Mentha hircina (Hull) Fraser, var. *hirsuta* Fraser (*aquatica* × *longifolia*). The Dour, New Aberdour, North Aberdeen, September 17 and 20. All the modern collections of ×*M. hircina* I have seen are far too hairy for Hull's plant and I have named it the var. *hirsuta*, meaning hirsute, but the underside of the leaves is more or less tomentose. The gathering made on the 17th had been borne down and sanded by the Dour in flood, those collected on the 20th were from another station on the same stream.—J. FRASER.

×*Mentha verticillata* L., var. *ovalifolia* H. Braun. Wytham, Berks, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. "A branched state of the variety, but it can even be excessively branched, with much longer branches than these specimens, and smaller leaves. That state I have proved by cultivation to be inconstant. In a wet season, in the wild state, it may be excessively branched, with quite small leaves on the ultimate branches; while the same colony may be greatly reduced in a dry season and quite different in appearance."—J. FRASER.

×*Mentha verticillata* L., var. *rivalis* Briq. Berehaven, Co. Cork, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. "A subspicate state of the plant rather than a permanent form, and is likely to occur in any variety when the growth for the season is played out, but particularly in dry seasons and dry situations."—FRASER.

×*Mentha gentilis* L., var. *cardiaca* (Baker) Briq. (*arvensis* × *gentilis*). In a meadow, Woking, Surrey, August 23, 1925, and August 15, 1926. The first gathering was more or less trodden down by horses; the second gathering shows the graceful habit of the plant. This ancient hybrid was figured in Johnson's edition of John Gerard's *Herbal*, 680, No. 4, which was even then named *Mentha cardiaca* or Heart Mint. It was also known to the Italians and Germans in those days (1633). The first four Mints were grown in gardens everywhere.—J. FRASER.

Mentha rubra Sm., var. *raripila* Briq. [Ref. No. 3274.] West End, Esher, Surrey, September 18, 1927.—C. E. BRITTON. "I agree. I collected it there in 1916, and the leaves are now much smaller than then, owing, doubtless, to the hard clay bottom of the ponds."—FRASER.

Mentha arvensis L. [var.]. [Ref. No. Y.168.] Forge Wood, Worth, Sussex, August 8, 1927; leg. J. E. L. and E. C. WALLACE.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "A small state of the typical *M. arvensis* L. The leaves are elliptic, more or less densely hairy on both surfaces. The calyx teeth are triangular with rather long, sharp or slightly acuminate points, and the pedicels are glabrous or subglabrous."—FRASER.

Mentha arvensis L. P.P. 1011. Ambrosden, Oxon, August 1927. —G. C. DRUCE. "The leaves are rather less hairy than usual, but hairs are liable to be deficient in shade and in water. The calyx teeth are typical for the species. The pedicels are rather densely hairy, which makes it what I call *M. arvensis* L., forma *hirtipes* Fraser, because the specimen of Linnaeus has glabrous pedicels."—FRASER.

Stachys alpina L. [Ref. No. 2.] Edge of thicket on limestone at about 800 feet near Cerrig-y-Druidion, Denbighshire, August 1, 1927. —A. WILSON. "A splendid New County Record on which we heartily congratulate Mr Wilson."—DRUCE.

Galeopsis Tetrahit L., forma. [Ref. No. 3242.] Ermyn Street, near Leatherhead, Surrey, August 21, 1927. This has the dark purple calyx of var. *nigrescens* Bréb., but that is a name scarcely worthy of keeping up, as the character does not come true from seed. The plant distributed is best named var. *arvensis* Schlecht. I don't know whether Dr Druce extends beyond the boundaries of the county of Oxford the observations on *G. Tetrahit* published in the *Flora of Oxfordshire*, ed. 2. That this species is variable is readily agreed to, but its delimitation into two forms, one being *G. bifida* Boenn. (I follow those Continental botanists who give this specific rank), the other var. *sylvestris* Schlecht.,

seems to depart widely from the views of those botanists who have specially studied the forms of this species, and arrange restricted *G. Tetrahit* under two vars., *arvensis* and *sylvestris* of Schlecht., admitting that these grade into each other. As far as I have observed, the usual plant of copses and hedges is not var. *sylvestris*, but var. *arvensis*, which, beside other characters, has a leaf-blade rounded or only slightly contracted at the base, whereas var. *sylvestris* has a rather long-drawn-out base to the lamina. Var. *arvensis* is the common form, but var. *sylvestris* appears much rarer. There are well-marked plants to be referred to this in the British Herbarium at South Kensington, from Astley, Worcs.; Moston, Flint; Maresfield, E. Sussex; Ulverston, Lancs; Tunbridge Wells, W. Kent; Merioneth, etc.—C. E. BRITTON. "This comes under the so-called variety *nigrescens* Bréb., though the colour of the calyx is more purple and less blackish than in the Derbyshire plants with which I am familiar. Var. *nigrescens* is, however, a mere colour form."—DRABBLE.

Lamium purpureum L., var. *exannulatum* Loret et Barr. Allotment ground, Westbury-on-Trym, W. Gloster, March 14, 1927. Rouy describes the variety "Tube de la corolle dépourvu d'anneau de poils." Examination of a large number of florets shows that although the tube is sparsely hairy there is no definite ring of hairs at the base. The plants were intermixed with type and the white flowered form.—I. M. ROPER. "The tube of the corolla seems to be without a ring of hairs, so I suppose we may call it var. *exannulatum* Loret et Barr."—DRABBLE.

Ballota nigra L., var. *mollissima* Dr. Kenfig, Glamorgan, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Ajuga reptans L., var. *stoloniflora* Bogenh. [Ref. No. 3112.] Ashtead, Surrey, May 5, 1927. A form in which the scions develop terminal inflorescences in the same season as they are produced.—C. E. BRITTON.

Ajuga pyramidalis × *reptans*. Origin, Burren, Co. Clare; Hort. Ox. 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Illecebrum verticillatum L. Origin, New Forest, Hants, September 14, 1925. Grown at Parkstone, Dorset; gathered September 20, 1927. These plants were grown in uncultivated ground, consisting of almost pure sand under partial shade of pine trees. Each plant formed a dense circular mat, the largest being 33 inches in diameter. I have previously sent a few small specimens from the New Forest locality, but think that these well-grown specimens of complete plants may be acceptable, particularly as they do not diminish the plant in any wild locality. —L. B. HALL. "Delightful specimens."—DRUCE.

Scleranthus perennis L. Fano, Denmark, July 1925.—G. C. DRUCE.

Amaranthus albus L. Waste ground, Rainham, S. Essex, October 8, 1927; coll. J. E. COOPER.—G. C. BROWN.

Chenopodium album L., var. Waste ground, Electric Power Station, Colchester, August 28, 1927. A tall slender form of the *album* group which I am unable to match. The cusps of the leaves suggest the influence of *opulifolium*.—G. C. BROWN.

Chenopodium [*album* L., var.]. Weed at Parkhurst, Lurgashall, W. Sussex, August 4, 1927.—R. J. BURDON. "*C. ficifolium* Sm."—DRABBLE, LITTLE and MELVILLE.

Chenopodium subficifolium Murr, f. *microphyllum* Murr. Didcot, Berks, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Chenopodium ficifolium (Sm.). Rubbish heap, Iver, Bucks, October 22, 1927.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

Axyris Amarantoides L. Bathford, Somerset, September 1, 1927. In a disused poultry run, with other casuals. Native in central and northern Asia, extending into Russia in Europe.—L. V. LESTER-GARLAND.

Polygonum petecticale (Stokes) Dr. Didcot, Berks, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Polygonum maculatum Trim. & Dyer. [Ref. No. 732.] Wretton Fen, W. Norfolk, September 22, 1927. Fl. white, turning dingy red. Perianth sparingly glandular. Upon soil dredged from the bed of the River Wissey and thrown out along the bank, thus creating a new area of open ground, there sprang up in the 2nd and 3rd years an immense profusion of *Polygonum*, *Rumex* and other marsh plants, which give place after about the 4th year to thistles and coarse grasses. The most abundant form of *P. maculatum* was that with dingy red flowers and ± spreading decumbent habit. From these the present plants differed in having an erect central stem, very stout at the base, flanked by many spreading lateral branches, and flowers pure white at first but afterwards turning dingy red. Both forms were much thickened at the joints, up to 20 cm. in diameter, and had the same long somewhat drooping racemes of flowers. Plants having the erect habit were relatively scarce, and I could only count about six plants among many hundreds of the more usual form. Under the collective species *P. Persicaria* Ascherson & Graebner (*Fl. des N.O. Deutschen Flachlandes*, 279) group the following:—*P. tomentosum* Schrank, *P. nodosum* Persoon, *P. Persicaria* L. (restr.). The first two correspond respectively to *P. lapathifolium* L. and *P. laxum* Reichb. of Babington (*Manual*, 1856 edn.). Ascherson and Graebner (*l.c.*) remark:—"These three species, only slightly differing from one another, often appear not markedly distinct. There are frequently to be found between them (hybrid ?) intermediates. We possess a very instructive collection of such forms from Stettin, communicated by H. Möllendorf." The present plants differ from *P. laxum* Babington (*l.c.*) and from *P. maculatum* Trimen and Dyer of Groves' Bab. (Edn. 1904) in the close ochreae, and in the very sparing glandular

clothing. In their smaller fruits (which, however, are also biconcave), they differ from *P. lapathifolium* (L.) Bab. From the plano-convex form of the two-styled fruits of *P. Persicaria* (L.) Bab. they are also clearly distinct. To sum up, the form and size of the achene appears to be a more constant character than the closeness or looseness of the ochreae, or the amount of glandular clothing.—J. E. LITTLE. "I have elsewhere shown that (1) Trimen and Dyer rejected the trivial *nodosum* for this plant, (2) that they established *maculatum* as a sub-species only, and (3) that the earliest certain trivial is *petecticale* Stokes in Withering's *Natural Arrangement of British Plants*, which dates from 1787. There Stokes aptly names it, and his description is unequivocal."—DRUCE.

Polygonum mite Schrank. Wytham, Berks, August 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

P. minus Huds. Adel Dam near Leeds, W. Yorks, September 10, 1927. Flowers white.—W. A. SLEDGE.

Rumex glomeratus Schreb., sub-var. *divaricatus* Moss. Border of field, Redland, Bristol, W. Gloster, July 31, 1927.—I. M. ROPER. "It is extraordinary how an error once made persists. Most of us, I am afraid, are content to copy and ignore Routh's advice to check references. In *Rep. B.E.C.* 32, 1914, I showed that the replacement of *R. conglomeratus* by this name could not be maintained. It seems to have been made by a mis-reading of the date as 1790 on the title page of Murray's *Prodromus*. It is really 1770, and therefore one year earlier than Schreber's *glomeratus*. This led to the wrong naming of four hybrids and the sub-variety in the *Cambridge Flora*. The earliest varietal name seems to be that of Wallroth's var. *pycnocarpus* (*Sched. Crit.* 157, 1822) and this it would seem should be used, since *divaricatus* Thuill., on which Bluff and Fingerhuth based their variety, is not the *divaricatus* of Linnaeus. Whether it is worth separation is a matter of doubt."—DRUCE.

Rumex salicifolius Weinm. Didcot, Berks, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Rumex Patientia L. [Ref. No. 723.] Near Gas Works, Hitchin, Herts, June 4 and July 9, 1927. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 745, 1922.—J. E. LITTLE.

Thesium humifusum DC. Sandy places and dry fields, rare, Le Quennevais, Jersey, July 15, 1926.—L. ARSENE.

Euphorbia platyphyllos L. Hort. Oxford, September 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Euphorbia virgata Waldst. & Kit. L.N.E. Railway Embankment, Colchester, N. Essex, May 29, 1927.—G. C. BROWN.

Euphorbia ceratocarpa Ten. Barry Dock, Glamorgan, October 1927. These specimens were taken from one large plant that is getting bigger every year. This plant was also in full flower last May.—R. L. SMITH.

Ulmus nitens Moench, var. *Hunnybuni* Moss. Durley Hill, Keynsham, N. Somerset, May 14, 1927. Leaves and fruit seem to agree with the illustration in the *Cambridge Flora*, and the growth of the tree corresponds to the description.—I. M. ROPER. "It seems clear that *nitens* is antedated by *carpinifolius* of Borckh., which is not identical with Lindley's *carpinifolius* of a later date."—DRUCE.

Humulus Lupulus L. Between Kent's Bank and Humphrey Head, N. Lancashire, September 9, 1927.—C. WATERFALL.

Salix viminalis L., var. *linearifolia* Wimm. Marsh, Manningford Bruce, N. Wilts, June 6, 1927.—I. M. ROPER. "A very good example of what is known as *S. viminalis* L., var. *linearifolia* Wimmer et Grab. I have been trying to assure myself whether or not it is a distinct variety, or merely an old or impoverished state of the species. There are many old bushes in Surrey that produce narrow leaves on the top, but develop leaves of the normal width low down."—FRASER.

Salix caprea × *viminalis* (= *mollissima* Sm.), f. *rugosa* (Leefe) ♀. Lane, Ursleigh Hill, Pensford, N. Somerset, March 30, June 22, 1927.—I. M. ROPER. "I agree with the name. The leaves are shorter and broader, and the tomentum of the under surface more bluish or less grey than those of *S. caprea* × *viminalis* in the ♂ and ♀ in my experience. The margin of the leaves is also more or less distinctly crenate."—J. FRASER.

Salix aurita × *caprea* ♂. [Ref. No. 669.] Lilley Bottom, Herts, March 14 and July 24, 1926.—J. E. LITTLE. "The dominant partner in the hybrid is *S. caprea*, judged by the size of some of the leaves, a few large crenatures upon them and the larger size of the catkins. The *S. aurita* parent is shown by the numerous small crenatures and serratures on the upper half of the leaves, the more scanty pubescence, the obtuse character of most of the bracteoles of the catkins, and the stipules sent separately."—FRASER.

Salix aurita × *cinerea*. [Ref. No. 572.] West Mill, Hitchin, Herts; leaves, September 15, 1923, and October 3, 1927; flowers, April 18, 1924, and March 26, 1927.—J. E. LITTLE. "I agree with this name, having some specimens of a similar type though not quite so large. The evidence of *S. aurita* consists in most of the leaves being obovate, in the rugosity of the younger leaves, the density of the reticulation beneath, and the copious pubescence even in the middle of September. The stipules are right, and the slender catkins densely set with small ovaries and very short styles all indicate *S. aurita*. The other parent is indicated by the large leaves and stout twigs."—J. FRASER.

Salix cinerea L., forma. Shellingford, Berks, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. "A form of *S. cinerea* with very long styles for this species, and which is not very common, though apparently widely spread."—FRASER.

Salix cinerea × *viminalis* ♂. [Ref. No. 539.] (*S. caprea* × *cinerea* × *viminalis* E. F. L. ? W. E. C. R. 265, 1923). Swamp by River Hiz, Hitchin, Herts, April 5, 1923, and March 15, 1927, October 4, 1923, and October 1, 1927.—J. E. LITTLE. "I think I would call this *S. caprea* × *viminalis* on account of the dense tomentum of grey hairs on the under surface of the leaves, and the prominent, arching, lateral nerves, covered with grey hair; or might adopt E. F. Linton's alternative name of *S. caprea* × *cinerea* × *viminalis*, probably on account of the small size of the leaves. These, however, are very liable to get much reduced on old plants.—FRASER.

Salix repens L., f. *incubacea* (L.). [Ref. Nos. 655 ♂ and 656 ♀.] Rosehearty, N. Aberdeen, May 27 and August 25, 1927. In wet hollows, and also growing over large boulders of greenstone cropping out of the soil. There are only six of the male though more might have been gathered. The f. *incubacea* (L.) appears to be a maritime one, judging from Sir J. E. Smith's remarks and my experience, and is characterised by the glabrous or subglabrous upper surface of the leaves and the copious raised reticulation when dry.—J. FRASER.

Populus tremula L., var. *Brownii* Druce in *Rep. B.E.C.* 36, 1926. The prevailing form on Tiptree Heath, N. Essex, June 9, 1927.—G. C. BROWN.

Orchis incarnata L., var. *dunensis* Dr. Kenfig dunes, Glamorgan, June 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Allium triquetrum L. Grouville, Jersey, May 25, 1926; coll. by Bro. ARISTE. Banks and hedges, roadsides; perhaps native.—L. ARSENE.

Allium oleraceum L. Near Bulwell, Notts, August 11, 1927.—R. BULLEY.

Muscari racemosum (L.) Mill. Introduced in several places. Sands of La Rocque, April 29, 1927; coll. by Bro. ARISTE; comm. L. ARSENE. There is a doubt about Miller's plant; it is more correctly of Lam. & DC. —G. C. DRUCE.

Juncus bifonius L. [Ref. No. Y.132.] The very dwarf form mentioned by Marquand. Morlin Hill, Guernsey, January 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Juncus tenuis Willd. By the Hut at Wisley, Surrey, August 1927. —J. E. LOUSLEY.

Potamogeton obtusifolius M. & K. Witley Common, Surrey, July 1927.—W. BIDDISCOMBE.

Carex leporina L., var. *bracteata* Syme. Milford, Surrey, July 21, 1927. It seems worth noting the points about this strongly marked variety. (1) I found it two years previously in the same locality; probably therefore it is constant there. (2) The characters which mark it seem to affect the whole of a clump of the sedge; there were, as far as I could see, no mixed plants (*i.e.*, bearing spikes of both variety and type) and no intermediates. (3) Clumps of type and of the variety grew side by side, and therefore the degree of wet or dryness does not seem to be a cause of this variety.—I. A. WILLIAMS. " *C. leporina* L., var. *bracteata* Sonder Fl. Hamb."—BENNETT.

Panicum sanguinale L. Waste ground, Didcot, Berks, August 1927. —G. C. DRUCE. " Yes, under section *Digitaria* (Heister)."—HOWARTH.

Panicum sp. Waste ground, Yiewsley, Middlesex, September 24, 1927; coll. J. E. COOPER.—G. C. BROWN. " *Setaria italica* Beauv."—DRUCE. " Offers some difficulties but I should place it under *Setaria viridis* P. B., var. *brevisetum* Doell."—HOWARTH.

Setaria italica P. B. Waste ground near Rainham, Essex, September 2, 1927.—R. MELVILLE. " Yes, var. *longisetum* Doell."—HOWARTH. " *S. italica*."—DRUCE.

Phalaris minor Retz. (In different states.) Vale Parish, Guernsey, August 1912. Though all growing in the same neighbourhood, I believe the range in size is not genetic but entirely due to immediate local conditions of nutrition.—C. V. B. MARQUAND. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Anthoxanthum odoratum L. Quarries, near Groeanyed, Denbighshire, N. Wales, May 25, 1927.—C. WATERFALL. " Yes."—HOWARTH. " Var. *villosum* Lois."—BRITTON.

Anthoxanthum Puellii Lec. & Lam. Waste ground, Dagenham, Essex, August 4, 1927.—R. MELVILLE. " =*A. aristatum* Boiss."—HOWARTH.

Cynodon Dactylon (L.) Pers. Grève de Lecq, Jersey, August 28, 1926. Very likely introduced in Jersey though it is native in Brittany. —L. ARSENE. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Phragmites communis Trin. (with small panicles). Gerrans Bay, Cornwall, September 19, 1913, leg. E. Thurston.—F. RILSTONE. "Yes." —HOWARTH. " I think this comes as *Phragmites Phragmites* (L.) Karst., var. *flavescens* (Custer)."—DRUCE.

Cynosurus echinatus L. [Ref. No. Y.146.] Gravel pit on Worms Heath, Surrey, June 19, 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Molinia caerulea Moench, var. *depauperata* (Lindl.). Boggy bank, Conglass Valley, Tomintoul, Banff, July 15, 1909; coll. W. A. SHOOLBRED. —NAT. MUSEUM OF WALES. " Yes."—HOWARTH. " This does not agree with Lindley's description (*Synopsis* 307, 1829) since he says ' leaves much longer than panicle; panicle thin, few-flowered, colourless; glumes very unequal, 1-flowered; lower palea acuminate, obtuse, 5-ribbed.' Here the panicles are much longer than the leaves, and the lower pales have 3 ribs."—DRUCE.

Poa pratensis L., var. *subcaerulea* Sm. [Ref. No. Y.106.] Wall by Cauldron Snout, Teesdale, Westmorland, July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. " Yes."—HOWARTH. " Smith described it as a species, which Lindman says is a grade it well deserves."—DRUCE.

Poa compressa L. Thrumpton, Notts, August 27, 1927.—R. BULLEY. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Festuca rigida Kunth. Nuttall, Notts, August 19, 1927.—R. BULLEY. " Yes."—HOWARTH. " I agree."—SALMON.

Festuca capillata Lam. [Ref. No. Y.117.] Old wall by Cauldron Snout, Upper Teesdale, Westmorland, July. 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Festuca sp. [Ref. No. Y.116.] Slopes of Mickle Fell, near summit, Westmorland side, alt. c. 2000 feet, July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "=*F. capillata* Lam."—HOWARTH.

Festuca uniglumis Soland. Maritime sands and dunes, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, June 5, 1926.—L. ARSENE. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Festuca Danthonii A. & G. (*F. ciliata* Danth.). Burton, Staffs, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Festuca bromoides L. Frilford, Berks, June 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. " =*F. dertonensis* Asch. & Graeb."—HOWARTH. " There seems no adequate reason for rejecting the Linnean name."—DRUCE.

Festuca Myuros L. Walls, Garford, Berks, July 1927.—G. C. DRUCE. " Yes."—HOWARTH.

Festuca Myuros L. Rubbish heap near Bramley, Essex, June 26, 1927. I send these specimens to show that the character of " uppermost sheath reaching or partially covering the panicle " does not hold good when the plants grow old. There is then a considerable gap between the sheath and the bottom of the panicle. These particular specimens were growing in rich soil, but I observed the same thing in plants growing on almost pure sand at Thursley not far away.—I. A. WILLIAMS. "This form deserves further investigation by cultivation under observation." —HOWARTH.

Bromus sp. [Ref. No. Y.144.] Edenbridge, Kent, June 19, 1927. —J. E. LOUSLEY. "Why not *B. racemosus* L.?"—BRITTON. "*B. racemosus* L."—HOWARTH.

Bromus commutatus Schrad. [Ref. No. Y.140.] Field near the River Eden, Edenbridge, Kent, June 19, 1927; leg. J. E. LOUSLEY and F. A. SWAIN.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes."—HOWARTH. "Yes, the earlier name is *B. pratensis* Ehrh."—DRUCE.

Agropyron repens Beauv., var. *caesium* Bolle. [Ref. No. 3219.] Merton, Surrey, July 24, 1927. See *Rep. B.E.C.* 37, 1926. The plant distributed is a shade-grown form, with the characteristic glaucous feature not well-developed. It, however, well displays the hairy leaf-sheaths.—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes."—HOWARTH. "*A. repens* with the lower sheaths hairy. Mr Britton drew attention to a similar plant in *Journ. Bot.*, December 1926, but he does not there mention the particular authority stated, although he states that the plant has many synonyms and quotes four of them."—LOUSLEY.

Triticum triunciale Rasp. Splott, Cardiff, June, 1926. Introduced with grain refuse.—R. L. SMITH. "My specimens are *T. ventricosum* Ces. (*Ægilops ventricosa* Tausch)."—LESTER-GARLAND. "Not this but *T. ventricosum* Ces. Pass. et Gib. = *Ægilops ventricosa* Tausch."—BRITTON. "I should place under *T. ventricosum* Ces."—HOWARTH.

Hordeum hexastichon L. [Ref. No. 2417.] Waste ground by maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, August 28 and September 3, 1927.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes."—HOWARTH.

Equisetum arvense L., var. *nemorosum* Braun. Hedgerow, Chase Hill, Wickwar, W. Gloster, July 20, 1927.—I. M. ROPER.

Equisetum pratense Ehrh. [Ref. No. Y.52.] Abundant on banks of Harwood Beck, Upper Teesdale, Durham, July 1927.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Equisetum hyemale L. Railway bank, Cardiff, Glamorgan, June 1927.—G. C. DRUCE.

Lastrea filix-mas Presl (Mountain form). [Ref. No. 1.] Cliffs at 1800 feet, near Pistyll Rhaiadr, Denbighshire, July 29, 1927.—A. WILSON. "=*Dryopteris Filix-mas*."—DRUCE.

Cystopteris fragilis Bernh. Rocks by River Avon, Tomintoul, Banff, July 17, 1905; coll. W. A. SHOOLBRED.—NAT. MUSEUM OF WALES.

Hymenophyllum peltatum Desv. Damp rocks, wood by stream, Capel Curig, Carnarvonshire, July 11, 1912; coll. W. A. SHOOLBRED.—NAT. MUSEUM OF WALES.

Pilularia globulifera L. Pint Mere, Walton, Surrey, May 29, 1927. —J. E. LOUSLEY.

Selaginella Kraussiana A. Br.? Established on roadside hedge, Porthpean, E. Cornwall, June 1927; leg. W. TRESIDDER.—F. RILSTONE.

Chara vulgaris (L.). ? Pool near River Thames (probably brackish), near Grays, Essex, October 29, 1927.—I. A. WILLIAMS. "Yes, quite an ordinary form of this polymorphous species."—GROVES.

Packets of seeds and fruits contributed by Mr J. E. Little:—*Radicula palustris* Moench, *Arenaria leptoclados* Guss., *Chrysanthemum segetum* L., *Matricaria Chamomilla* L., *Verbascum Thapsus* L., *V. Lychnitis* L., *Atriplex hastata* L., *Carpinus Betulus* L., and *Orchis incarnata* L.

American plants contributed by Professor F. S. Beattie:—*Hypericum mutilum* L., *Desmodium grandiflorum* (Walt.) DC., *D. nodiflorum* (L.) DC., *Prunus virginiana* L., *Poterium canadense* (L.) Gray, *Epilobium coloratum*, *Sanicula marilandica* L., *Solidago bicolor* L., *Euthamia* (*Solidago*) *caroliniana* (L.) Greene, *Aster vimineus* Lam., *A. patens* Ait., *A. divaricata* L., *Ionactis* (*Aster*) *linariifolius* Greene, *Hieracium paniculatum* R., *Lobelia inflata* L., *Gaylussacia caroliniensis* (Wanz) Koch, *Rhodora canadensis* L., *Pyrola elliptica* Nutt., *Gentiana clausa* Raff, *Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl, *Lycopus americanus* Mull., *Polygonella articulata*, *Myrica caroliniensis* Mill., *Cypripedium acaule* Ait., *Polygonatum biflorum* (Walt.) Ell., *Cenchrus carolieniensis* Walt., *Pteritis nodulosa* (Michx.) Nieuwl.

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