

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY  
AND EXCHANGE CLUB  
OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

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REPORT FOR 1929

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

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

BY THE

EDITOR AND DISTRIBUTOR,  
G. J. V. BEMROSE, Esq.

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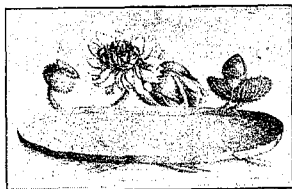
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THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY  
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Victoria Regina.

Floreat flora.

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EDITOR AND DISTRIBUTOR,  
G. J. V. BEMBROSE, Esq.

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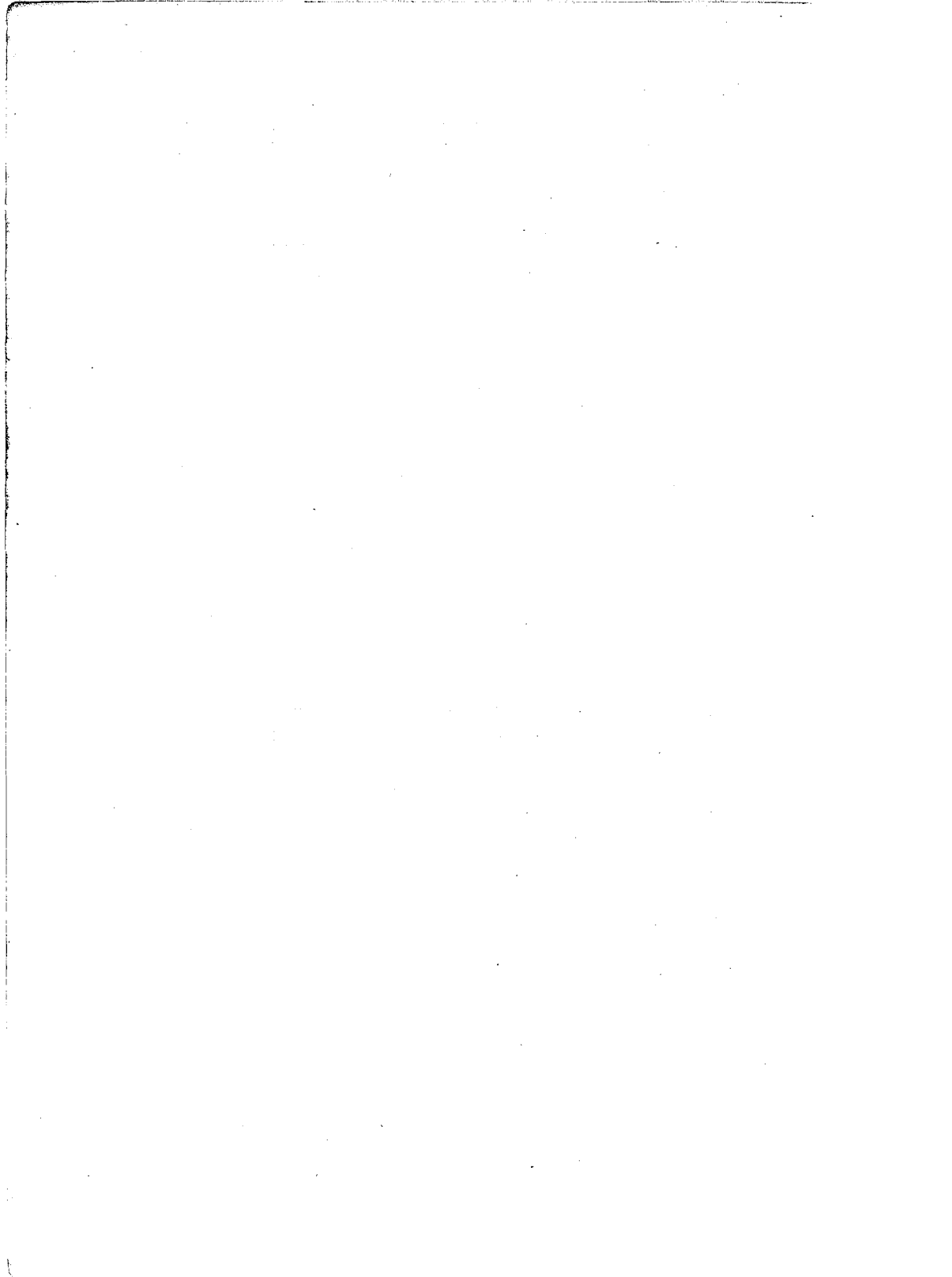
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Printed by T. BUNCLE & CO., Arbroath.  
August 1930.



*REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1929.*

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THE number of specimens received for distribution in 1929 was 3699, a considerable decrease when compared with previous years. The critical genera were but poorly represented—very few *Rubi*, *Rosa*, *Hieracia*, or *Salix* being sent for dispersal. This is all the more to be regretted, as several rare species, the need for which does not seem to be apparent, were included in the parcels. One feels that most members' collections must have arrived at that stage where rarities, as such, are not needed. The critical plants should engage more attention and the rarity allowed to propagate itself. In this way a good deal of the criticism that has recently been levelled at Exchange Clubs would be disarmed, since the most interesting species from our point of view are often among the most common and widely distributed.

The task has been extraordinarily interesting, and a good deal of trouble has been saved by the kindness and courtesy on the part of the contributors. Such acts are typical of Field Botanists generally, and I can only regret that their handwriting is not so helpful as their other works.

Many thanks are due to our member, Mr F. A. Sowter, for the assistance he has given in the distribution.

G. J. V. BEMROSE.

April 1930.

*LIST OF PARCELS RECEIVED.*

	No. of Specimens.
L. Arsène, ... ..	506
S. H. Bickham, ... ..	90
C. E. Britton, ... ..	235
G. C. Brown, ... ..	49
R. Bulley, ... ..	125
R. J. Burdon, ... ..	178
G. C. Druce, ... ..	638
H. Foster, ... ..	136
J. Fraser, ... ..	136
L. B. Hall, ... ..	100
P. M. Hall, ... ..	92
H. H. Johnston, ... ..	30
J. E. Little, ... ..	93
J. W. Long, ... ..	82
J. E. Lousley, ... ..	229
R. Melville, ... ..	50
Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell, ... ..	64
F. Rilstone, ... ..	114
Miss I. M. Roper, ... ..	70
C. E. Salmon, ... ..	19
F. Sowter, ... ..	28
National Museum of Wales, Botanical Department,	101
C. Waterfall, ... ..	286
Prof. F. E. Weiss, ... ..	20
J. W. White, ... ..	117
I. A. Williams, ... ..	21
A. Wilson, ... ..	90
	3699

In addition, Prof. Beattie sent a most valued set of American species. See list at end.

*Ranunculus radians* Revel, var. *Godronii* (Gren.). Alveston, W. Gloster, May 28, 1929.—I. M. ROBER. "Very robust examples of this variety, clearly approaching the type, and affording strong evidence of relationship with *R. radians* rather than with *R. trichophyllus*. My specimen shows most careful selection of material—flowers, fruit and foliage in perfect condition and most carefully displayed—and reflects the greatest credit upon the collector."—PEARSALL.

*Ranunculus sphaerospermus* Boiss. & Bl. Winterborne Steepleton, Dorset.—G. C. DRUCE. "There is only one medium-sized flower on my sheet and its stalk is exactly an inch long. Two other peduncles (from which the flowers have dropped) are under 2 inches in length. They are much too slender and short for this species, in my opinion, and belong, rather, to *R. trichophyllus* Chaix."—PEARSALL.

*Ranunculus pseudofluitans*, var. *minor*. Axe Stream, Cheddar, June 7, 1929.—J. W. WHITE. "Correctly named. These are good examples of Hiern's form *pseudofluitans*."—PEARSALL.

*Ranunculus peltatus* Schrank. Burgh St Margaret, Norfolk, July 11 and 20, 1929.—R. J. BURDON. "These are typical specimens of *R. circinatus* Sibthorp."—PEARSALL.

*Fumaria parviflora* Lamk., var. *acuminata* Clavaud. [Ref. No. 782.] Flowers suffused with pink. Galley Hill, Stopsley, Beds., June 9, 1929. Small specimens. The field was, however, being fed off by sheep so that the plants would soon have vanished.—J. E. LITTLE.

*Fumaria officinalis* L. A small showy form. Cornfield near Looe, East Cornwall, June 8, 1889.—F. RILSTONE.

*Radicula palustris* Moench. Near Capenhurst, Cheshire, August 17, 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "Right for Dr Druce's List, 1st Edition, but in the second he names it *R. islandica* (Oeder) Dr., with the duplicate *Nasturtium islandicum* (Oeder). Most other books have been shifting about these names and authorities for the last 70 years to my knowledge."—FRASER. "*Islandica* is used because it is the earliest trivial. *Nasturtium* is given in the List as a duplicate name for those who follow Engler."—DRUCE.

*Erophila Boerhaavii* (Van Hall) Dum. Holton Pits, Oxford, 1914.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Erophila Boerhaavii*, var. *decipiens* (Jord.) Schultz. Cothill, Berks, 1914.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Erophila verna* (L.) E. Meyer, var. *acrocarpa* (Brenner) O. E. Schultz. Frilford, Berks, April 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Sisymbrium polyceratium* L. Garden weed, Underdown, Ledbury, Hereford, July 1929.—S. H. BICKHAM. "At one time it was described in the British Floras, but many of the species fail to get truly naturalised. It would be interesting to know how it got into the garden at Ledbury."—FRASER.

*Bursa* —? Burgh St Margarets, Norfolk.—R. J. BURDON.

*Lepidium ruderales* L. [Ref. No. 324.] Cosham, S. Hants.—P. M. HALL. "The form of the fruit and the pale, orange brown, non-bordered seeds seem to indicate *ruderales*."—DRABBLE.

*Hesperis matronalis* L. Plentiful in a pasture near Cuxham, Oxon, June 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Bursa gallica* (E. At.), teste E. Almquist. Wheatley turn, Oxfordshire, June 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Viola silvestris* Lam., var. *punctata* Dr. Ledge Wootton, Chelwood, N. Somerset, April and November 1929.—I. M. ROPER.

*Viola canina* L. × *lactea* Lam. [Ref. No. 328.] Wootton Heath, near New Milton, S. Hants, June 4, 1929. This particular form of the hybrid appears to be referable to Watson's *intermedia*. A plant similar to the larger of those distributed is very probably the origin of the erroneous record of *V. stagnina* for the New Forest. Mr J. E. Lousley suggests that these larger plants may be "giant" hybrids arising from the duplication of the chromosomes.—P. M. HALL.

*Viola hirta*, L., var. [Ref. No. 209.] Kingley Vale, West Sussex, April 1929. This gathering differs both from *V. hirta* L., var. *Foudrasii* (Jord.) R. & F., and from *V. calcarea* Greg. It differs from the former in having straight, not hooked, spurs except in a very few specimens and from the latter in the following characters:—(1) The spurs though nearly always straight are in many cases as long as in *V. hirta* L.; (2) The flowers have not the "Maltese Cross" shape; (3) The time of flowering is normal, the same as, and not later than, *hirta*.—P. M. HALL.

*Viola lepida* Jord. Tongue, W. Sutherland, August 1923.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes; *lepida*, with unusually broad sepals. One plant on my sheet is gathered in its first year and the other is without the characteristic basal parts, but I saw Dr Druce's gathering and named the plants for him."—DRABBLE.

*Viola ruralis* Boreau. Gangsdown Hill, Oxford, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes; I named this plant for Dr Druce."—DRABBLE.

*Viola contempta* Jord. Coleman's Moor, Berks.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes; this must be called *contempta*, though the leaves are very broad



for this pansy. However, I saw more typical specimens when I named this gathering."—DRABBLE.

*Viola variata* Jord., var. *sulphurea* Drabble. Bradenham, Bucks, June 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Yes; though my sheet is not very typical. The spreading habit, the lower leaves and the stipules, however, leave no doubt that it is *V. variata*, var. *sulphurea*. The locality is in the *sulphurea* area and I have quite typical plants from Bradenham."—DRABBLE. "Quite like my specimens in the dried state from Surrey. I hesitated about Dr Drabble's variety until, in a revision, he said—'Occasionally the flowers may be entirely whitish-yellow, or the upper petals may be tinged with blue or violet.' There is less blue in Dr Drabble's specimens, otherwise they are identical. The white becomes pale yellow when dried."—FRASER.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. [Ref. No. 776.] Near Tingley Wood, Herts, June 24, 1929.—J. E. LITTLE. "Yes; excellent *Deseglisei*. The plant on my sheet is rather narrow leaved. I named this for Mr Little."—DRABBLE.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. [Ref. No. 788.] Albury, E. Herts, August 2, 1929.—J. E. LITTLE.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. Lurgershall, W. Sussex, August 10, 1929.—R. J. BURDON. "Rather more pubescent than the Norwich specimen, but the violet of the appendices of the sepals is more marked and the plant, having been pulled up by the roots, shows that it is branched from the base."—FRASER.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. Burgh St Margarets, Norfolk, July 4, 1929.—R. J. BURDON. "Young, but unmistakable."—DRABBLE. "Conforms to the specimens at Caistor, Norfolk, with more violet sepals. There is a cluster of small plants that had been growing in sand, and the leaves do not show the best gradation so well, but they are the same as I have been calling *Deseglisei* Jord. This species is fairly common in Surrey."—FRASER.

*Viola Deseglisei* Jord. Caistor, Norwich.—R. J. BURDON. "I have seen only two sheets, one may be *Deseglisei*, the other is quite indeterminate, bearing only immature plants."—DRABBLE. "Answers to the description in having deep, blunt, irregular, forwardly pointing teeth to the leaves, and the violet spur, but the appendages of the sepals are not so greenish-violet as I usually find them. The larger of my two specimens is imperfect in lacking the roots and lower leaves."—FRASER.

Owing to an oversight the complete gatherings of pansies were not sent to Dr Drabble so that his determinations refer only to such sheets as he has seen.—Editor.

*Polygala vulgare* L. Tall form. Cliff slopes, Polperro, East Cornwall, July 15, 1929.—F. RILSTONE.

*Silene dubia* Herb. Fort Cumberland, Portsea Island, S. Hants, June 6, 1929.—P. M. HALL.

*Cerastium viscosum* L., var. *macropetalum* Druce. [Ref. No. A.44.] By a stream, Poldhu Cove, near Mullion, West Cornwall, May 27, 1929. A fine big *Cerastium* which I take to be the above variety although I have not seen authentic specimens.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes; the petals exceed the sepals by 2 mm. or more as in forma *macropetalum* Druce. See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 1922, pp. 30-31."—DRABBLE. "Seems to me to be correct or inseparable. The petals are much longer than the sepals, whereas in the type, *C. viscosum*, they are about equal."—FRASER.

*Stellaria neglecta* Weihe. Hedgebank near Publow, N. Somerset, June 11, 1929.—J. W. WHITE.

*Stellaria umbrosa* Opiz. About Pensford and Wollard, N. Somerset, May 1929.—J. W. WHITE.

*Stellaria graminea* L. [Ref. No. 3503.] Littleworth Common, Surrey. A curious form in which the petals have taken on a sepaloid character, being green, ribbed and undivided. The stamens and carpels appear normal.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Polycarpon tetraphyllum* L., var. *densum* R. & F. Dry places, bases of walls, banks and roadsides, Gros-Nez, Jersey, August 8, 1928.—L. ARSENE.

*Claytonia Alsinoides* Sims. Cadeby, Leicester.—F. A. SOWTER. "The labels should be altered to read *Cadeby* not *Cadby* as shown."—ED. "Now named *C. sibirica* L."—DRUCE.

*Hypericum perforatum* L., forma ? Thirsk, Yorks, August 1929. I was very doubtful about this garden weed in Mr Foggitt's garden. It has been named *Desetangii* Lam.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Malva nicaeensis* All. Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, September 18, 1929. All the specimens were gathered from one large plant that was found growing on an allotment, the owner of which very kindly allowed the plant to remain undisturbed. Some of our members will be interested to know that this plant was growing on the same allotment which gave us *Roemeria* a couple of years ago.—R. MELVILLE and R. L. SMITH.

*Althaea hirsuta* L. Reclaimed land, Newport, Isle of Wight, September 1929.—J. W. LONG.

*Geranium sanguineum* L. Dyserth and Cwm, Flint, June 1928; near Silverdale, W. Lancs, May 30, 1929.—C. WATERFALL.

*Erodium cicutarium* L'Hér., var. *pimpinellifolium* (Sibth.). Potato garden, Alwick, E. Yorks, September 16, 1929.—R. BULLEY.

*Impatiens parviflora* DC. Bank of River Alyn, near Rossett, Denbigh, September 4, 1929.—C. WATERFALL.

*Medicago arabica* Huds. [Ref. No. 326.] Porchester, S. Hants, June 2, 1929. This gathering is sent to call attention to the fact that the plant is described as glabrous in Hayward's Pocket-Book. The description in Bentham and Hooker, "plant almost glabrous . . . a few spreading hairs on the leaf stalks," appears to be more accurate.—P. M. HALL. "Correctly named. 'Plant almost glabrous,' as Mr Hall says, would be more correct than glabrous, for the stem, branches, peduncles, leaves and stipules of his plant are thinly pilose. The teeth of the legume are said not to be hooked, though curved, yet I find a few of them distinctly hooked."—FRASER.

*Trifolium ochroleucon* Huds. Dry meadows and grassy banks. Rare in the island and perhaps not native. St Saviours, Jersey, July 1, 1928.—L. ARSENE. "Quite correct. The flower head is nodding. The anterior tooth of the calyx is twice as long as the rest or more. The free part of the stipules is very long and narrowly attenuate."—FRASER.

*Trifolium Molinerii* Balb. On a rocky hillside at Rouge-nez, Jersey, June 1, 1928. In 1925 I distributed a few sheets of this plant collected at the classic Jersey locality, Portelet Bay. M. de Rencourt de Longpré, to whom specimens were submitted, put them under the variety *stramineum* (Presl) Rouy. The Jersey plant is rarely found with rose flowers; they are usually white or straw-coloured as in the specimens I distribute this year. The descriptions given by Rouy for this plant and the related varieties are not precise at all. He writes of his sub-variety *roseum* of *T. incarnatum* (*T. Molinerii* Balb.) "fleurs roses ou d'un blanc rose," and of his sub-variety *stramineum* "fleurs d'un blanc jaunâtre souvent teinté de rose." There is not much difference in the two descriptions.—L. ARSENE. "Yes; *Molinerii*, I think. Dr Druce is right in placing *stramineum* under *incarnatum* as the pale-flowered form of the cultivated plant and in keeping *Molinerii* separate at present. The distinction of *Molinerii*, however, is a subject for further enquiry. The Lizard plants may have the inflorescence conical or cylindrical while *incarnatum* may have the hairs on the stem spreading or more or less adpressed."—DRABBLE. "Correct. I would retain the name *T. Molinerii* for the straw-yellow or white, and truly wild plant. From a field of the cultivated Crimson Clover (*T. incarnatum* L.) I have collected pure white ones, and another having rose flowers, tipped with white. The latter may be a reversion to an original rose-coloured strain from which the crimson form was evolved by cultivation and selection."—FRASER.

*Trifolium suffocatum* L. Minehead Golf Links, N. Somerset, May 15, 1929.—P. M. HALL.

*Anthyllis maritima* Koch. Le Portelet, Jersey, May 1928; Le Quennevais, with the var. *ochroleuca*, June 1928.—L. ARSENE.

*Anthyllis maritima* Koch, var. *ochroleuca* Corb. Le Quennevais, Jersey, June 1928. Differing from the type by its cream-coloured flowers. Grows with the type (whose flowers are pale yellow) in a number of localities in the island, but is much less common. At Portelet Bay, I did not find the variety with the type, but on the Quennevais both were growing together. *A. maritima*, as well as its variety, *ochroleuca*, is a stout hairy plant with a stem almost woody at the base.—L. ARSENE. "Answers the description quite well. A very hairy plant, with the hairs adpressed on the stem, the latter tall, often branching, with many flower heads. Another *A. maritima*, or the same, has been described by Schweigger, but they are generally regarded as varieties of the polymorphic, *A. Vulneraria*, though the 'London Catalogue of Plants' accepts Schweigger's name as a species."—FRASER.

*Lotus siliquosus* L. Basildon, Berks, July 1929. Discovered here by V. Murray. See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 315, 1913. It has maintained its own, but was evidently introduced as it is close to a young plantation.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Astragalus boeticus* L. Bath, Somerset, July 1929. Shown to me by Mr Green. It has been in this situation (bank of the canal) for some years.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Vicia Cracca* L., forma *pallidiflora*. Shipham-on-Mendip, Somerset, August 1929.—J. W. WHITE.

*Vicia Orobus* DC. Near Pentre Foelas, Denbighshire. Widespread in the district and locally abundant.—A. WILSON. "Rightly named."—FRASER.

*Alchemilla minor* Huds. Hedgebank near Abinger, Surrey, September 1929.—E. C. WALLACE.

*Pyrus Malus* L., a. *sylvestris* L. Broughton, Oxon, September 21, 1929. This comes closer to my idea of the true wild crab than most of what is called *acerba* DC. in the British Museum Herbarium. It is too late for the calyx, but there is hardly any pubescence on the leaves, petiole or pedicel; the fruit is small and leaves are narrow and on rather long petioles. Small bush on edge of a copse.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Sorbus Aria* Crantz. [Ref. No. A.61.] By a pond on Ranmore Common, near Dorking, Surrey. The leaves of the flowering shoot vary greatly in Surrey plants of this species. The examples now sent are in

no way extreme, and I cannot refer them to any described form, but they do not seem quite typical.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Correctly named. Rather a small-leaved form, but not separable from the type."—FRASER.

*Rubus Marshallii* Focke & Rogers. Blackdown, Sussex, August 5, 1929.—R. J. BURDON. "Yes."—RIDDELSDELL.

*Rubus saxatilis* L. Lily Woods, Silverdale, W. Lancs, May 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "I agree."—FRASER.

*Dryas octopetala* L. Arncliffe Cloud, Yorks, June 22, 1907.—H. FOSTER. "There are certainly several forms of this plant, but the characters are not linked so as always to give the forms described in Babington's 'Manual,' Editions 2 to 6. Thus, to take two characters only, I have the following forms:—(1) Sepals acute, hairs on calyx and peduncle red (Castle Taylor, Galway; Glyder Fawr, Carnarvon; Norway); (2) Sepals acute, hairs on calyx and peduncle black (Killin; Saint Gorlin d'Arves, Savoie; Norway); (3) Sepals more oblong, shortly pointed, hairs red (Killin, Rigi); (4) Sepals more oblong, shortly pointed, hairs black (Teesdale, and the present plant)." —DRABBLE.

*Rosa canina* L., var. *leiostyla* (Rip.). [Ref. No. 45.] Behind "Dowling Castle," near Tadworth, Surrey, September 18, 1929.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Surely there is some misplacement of labels. This cannot be var. *leiostyla*, since its leaflets are simply serrate and its styles far from glabrous. I think it is an ordinary form of var. *lutetiana*, though some specimens have fruits broadly ovoid, and so approach var. *sphaerica*." —WOLLEY-DOD. "My sheet has simple serratures to the leaves and hispid styles. I would call this *R. canina* L., var. *lutetiana* Baker. The var. *leiostyla* should have biserrate leaves and glabrous styles."—FRASER.

*Rosa tomentella* Lem., var. *Carionii* Déségl. et Gill. Field hedge, Filton, West Gloucester, August 27, 1929.—I. M. ROPER. "Not *Carionii*, which is biserrate. This is simply so, and though the leaflets are broadish I see no reason for supposing that it is one of the *Tomentellae*. It is a *dumetorum* form, best under var. *sphaerocarpa*. Barren stems should not be collected; the descriptions are always drawn up from the flowering branches, and both leaflets and prickles on the barren shoots often differ amazingly, and are most misleading."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Rosa dumetorum* Thuill., var. *erecta* W.-Dod. [Ref. No. 3549.] Epping Long Green, Essex, August 17, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON. "I do not think this can be kept from my var. *erecta*, but it is not very characteristic. Too many of the sepals are spreading or even reflexed, and the biserration is full, though weak, many of the denticles being reduced to sessile glands. It makes some approach to var. *sphaerocarpa*, but is better as named."—WOLLEY-DOD. "Seems to me correct in every way in leaves with spreading or sub-erect sepals, very hispid styles, and globose fruits, some of them prolonged into the peduncle."—FRASER.

*Rosa* — ? Moorlands near the Minera Lime Works, Denbighshire, N. Wales, September 14, 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "A small form of *R. mollis* Sm., with some of the sepals deciduous. The specimens seem to have come from a bush stunted by exposure."—WOLLEY-DOD.

*Rosa omissa* Déségl., var. *Sherardi* W.-Dod. [Ref. No. 3555.] Aimes Green, Essex, August 17, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON. "I think the narrow leaflets, hooked prickles, and very long peduncles all point to this being a *tomentosa* variety, not one of *omissa*, but I am at a loss for a name. I feel sure that continental botanists would label it *R. tomentosa*, var. *subglobosa* Car., which is certainly not that of Smith. I cannot give a better name than *R. tomentosa* Sm., var. *typica*, f. *eglandulosa* W.-Dod."—WOLLEY-DOD. "The leaflets are rather thinly tomentose, but they are without subfoliar glands, and some of the serratures are without secondary glandular denticles as this variety requires. The fruit is also globose and thinly hispid."—FRASER.

*Sedum dasyphyllum* L. Wall top, Alverstone, Isle of Wight.—J. W. LONG. "Rightly named. The short, fleshy leaves now flattened, the more or less coloured petals about three times the length of the sepals, and equalling the styles or nearly so, are characteristic."—FRASER.

*Epilobium* — ? [Ref. No. P.P.521.] Didcot, Berks, August 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Epilobium montanum* L., forma. Watersmeet, N. Devon, September 1929. The flowers seemed to be double but the appearance was due to the much deeper lobing of the petals which were nearly white in colour. This form was the prevailing plant over a considerable area.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Aethusa Cynapium* L. Bloxham, Oxon, August 1929. Two forms:—One (O) differs in its lighter green foliage and stem; leaves with longer, finer, closer segments, and general bright appearance, with slenderer and more delicate habit. The other form (M), of which a few sheets only are sent, is more familiar, and I always look on it as typical. The flowers of O, on the outside of the umbel, are, I believe, larger: but that point will require verification. The two forms differ at least as varieties; but I do not know which is type, or if either is. Form O has a good deal of the look of *Æ. cynapioides* M. B. Syll., 156 (specimen from F. Schultz in the British Museum), but that has apparently narrower fruit. The two forms grow side by side in some places. At first glance I was reminded by Form O of *Anthriscus vulgaris*.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Aethusa Cynapium* L., var. *agrestis* Wallr. Aynhoe, Northants, September 1929. Cultivation is needed to test the permanence of its characters.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Peucedanum officinale* L. Kirby-le-Soken, Essex, August 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Daucus gummifer* All., var. *genuina* Rouy. Maritime rocks, La Moye, Jersey, July 7, 1928.—L. ARSENE. "Yes."—DRABBLE.

*Daucus gummifer* All., var. *intermedius* Corb. St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, July 1928.—L. ARSENE. "Yes; the common seaside form, but I am inclined to place it under *D. Carota* rather than *gummifer*."—DRABBLE. "Quite an intermediate form, the stem being elongated, with no basal branches. The umbels of white flowers and their bracts are like *D. Carota*, while the hispidity of the stems recalls *D. gummifer*, especially the woolly hairs about the nodes and on the leaf sheaths."—FRASER.

*Caucalis Daucoides* L. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, July 1929. Unfortunately the wrong labels, *i.e.*, *C. latifolia* L., were supplied. The plants sent are *Daucoides*.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Galium erectum* Huds. Little Almshoe, Herts, June 15, 1929.—J. E. LITTLE.

*Galium erectum* Huds. [Ref. No. 3501.] Down above Westcott, Surrey, June 23, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Galium Mollugo* L. (Réstr.). [Ref. No. A.46.] Chalky down below Ranmore Church, Dorking, Surrey, June 24, 1929.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Galium pumilum* Murray. Nore Hill, Chelsham, Surrey, July 8, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON. "Judging from the number of synonyms attached to the above name, we are up against a very variable species. Under *G. silvestre* Poll. (*G. umbellatum* Lamk., etc.), Coste, in 'Flore de France,' vol. ii., p. 250 describes the plant as glabrous or pubescent. I have had the glabrous form as *G. silvestre* Poll. for many years, and the pubescent form as *G. silvestre* Poll., (f) *hispidum* Schrad. The present plant conforms to the latter in that the leaves and stem are pubescent. I have not Murray's description. Additional synonyms to this are *G. pusillum* Sm. and *G. asperum* Schreb. Coste describes a very similar species with short internodes under the name of *G. pusillum* L. (*G. pumilum* Lamk.). This is different from Mr Britton's plant, but the intermixing of names is confusing."—FRASER.

*Erigeron Karvinskianus* DC., var. *mucronatus* (DC.) Asch. Naturalised on walls, St Helier's, Jersey, May 24, 1929.—L. ARSENE.

*Senecio erraticus* Bertol. Ramsfold, Lurgershall, Sussex, August 19, 1929.—R. J. BURDON. "Yes; this is *erraticus* Bertol. My sheet shows the slender branches of the very widely 'erratic' inflorescence with small capitula. The one large stem-leaf present has the characteristic lobes

spreading at right angles. It should be noted that this is not the plant which Babington erroneously called *erraticus* and which he later, on discovering his error, called *S. aquaticus*, var. *major*."—DRABBLE. "Seems to me to be correct for the species. The plant on my sheet is much branched from the middle, and the achenes are finely downy on the faces, though this is difficult to see even under the compound microscope, because the hairs are mostly on the sunk areas of the four faces, and the achenes persist in lying upon their faces. The seedlings on young plants have only the terminal lobe of the leaf, which is correct for the species. It is widely distributed in France."—FRASER.

*Senecio erraticus* Bert. Holmesby, S. Hants, September 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Senecio aquaticus* Hill, forma. Pixey's Mead, Oxford, July 1929. A pretty large blossomed but small plant with leaves less divided.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Carduus pycnocephalus* L. Waste ground, Yiewsley, Middlesex, June 1929.—R. MELVILLE.

*Cirsium acaule* Scop. Gotham, Notts, August 1929.—R. BULLEY.

*Centaurea Jacea* L., sub-sp. *angustifolia* Gugl. [Ref. No. 3513.] Malden, Surrey.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Centaurea Jacea* L., sub-sp. *jungens* Gugl. [Ref. No. 3514.] No locality.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Hieracium Inuloides* Tausch, sub-sp. *strictum* Fries, forma *angustifolia* Dahlstedt (fide Hugo Dahlstedt, who saw James Sinclair's two dried specimens of his Ref. No. 596, at Stockholm, Sweden, on 20th February 1929).—Ref. No. 596, grassy cliffs at seashore, north-east side of Aith Hope, South Walls, Hoy, Orkney, 9th August 1928, James Sinclair. Native. Common. Plants in full flower. A new record for this form for H. C. Watson's county No. 111 Orkney, discovered by James Sinclair, junior, aged fourteen years, residing at the Bu, Hoy, Orkney, on 9th August 1928. I have never found the sub-species *strictum* Fries in Orkney, but I have specimens of the variety *amplidentatum* F. J. Hanbury (fide F. J. Hanbury), collected at Pegal Bay, Waas, Hoy, Orkney, on 14th August 1880, by Miss Isobel B. Irvine Fortescue. See *Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.*, No. 15, p. 178 (July 1895); and Reprint, pp. 6-7 (1st January 1925).—H. H. JOHNSTON.

*Hieracium Pulmonarioides* Vill. Mells, N. Somerset. See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 120, 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Correctly named. The radical leaves are furnished with many curled, woolly-looking hairs that are scabrid or furnished with minute denticles. Amongst these are shorter, glandular hairs. The cauline leaves are sessile and cordate at the base,



but not amplexicaul, though belonging to the same small group as *H. amplexicaule*. The ligules are ciliate on the apical teeth. A doubtful native."—FRASER.

*Hieracium claropurpureum* N. P. South Molton, N. Devon.—G. C. DRUCE. "Seems to me correct for the broad-leaved Hawkweed of this group, but the specimens are so reduced in size that only one cauline leaf is represented by a bract-like organ. The stolons of my two pieces are correct. I used to be delighted with it on the way to school in the sixties of last century by flower stems 12-15 in. high."—FRASER.

*Hieracium obliquum* Jord. [Ref. No. 2426.] Gravel bank, Abber-ton, N. Essex, August 8, 1929. This seems to be identical with a plant [Ref. No. 331] collected here in 1910 and named *H. boreale*, var. *Hervieri* by Mr Cryer.—G. C. BROWN.

*Hieracium chlorophyllum* Jord. [Ref. No. 3500.] Westcott, Surrey, June 1929.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Hieracium Lachenalii* Gmel. [Ref. No. 2427.] Gravel bank, Abber-ton, N. Essex, August 1929.—G. C. BROWN.

*Lactuca Saligna* L. Bank of tidal Avon below Bristol, persistent, August 1929.—J. W. WHITE.

*Lobelia urens* L. Hinton, Hants.—J. W. LONG.

*Campanula patula* L. Blenbury, July 1929. From its only Berkshire locality.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Erica cinerea* L., var. *Rendlei* L. B. Hall. Parkstone, Dorset, August 5, 1928. See *Journ. Bot.*, 1909, p. 437; 1928, p. 272, and Druce's "British Plant List," 446/1 e. All the specimens labelled Parkstone, now and previously distributed, were gathered from the same bush [Ref. No. 703] at different times. Each year since it was first discovered this plant has borne only the heads of crimson bracts in place of flowers, as also have the several other plants of this form which I have had under observation in Dorset during the last few years—L. B. HALL.

*Limonium lechnidifolium* O. Kuntze. Origin—Plémont rocks, Jer-sey; cultivated in garden, Highlands College, July 31, 1929. The plant growing wild on Plémont rocks is not quite so tall and strong as the specimens grown in our garden and distributed here. I found at Ronez, about two miles from Plémont, a plant a little different; it is much smaller, its leaves are more bluish, and its panicle is congested. I cultivated it also in our garden, but I have not a sufficient number of specimens to distribute. Mr C. E. Salmon thinks the Ronez plant is nearer his variety *corymbosum* than the Plémont plant.—L. ARSENE.

*Armeria maritima* Willd. Maritime rocks, La Moye, Jersey, July 1, 1928.—L. ARSENE.

*Armeria maritima* Willd, var. ? Maritime rocks, La Moye, Jersey, July 1, 1928. This stout form, with leaves longer and broader, is less common in Jersey than the type. It is very likely the plant that Corbière puts under the variety *pubescens* in his "Flore de Normandie."—L. ARSENE.

*Fraxinus excelsior* L. Polperro, East Cornwall, October 1, 1929. (a) Narrow-leaved; (b) broad-leaved. The two young trees from which these leaves were taken grew side by side and were noticeably different in colour:—(a) With narrow lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate leaflets, being dark green and the leaves opaque, and (b) with broader, ovate, glossy leaflets, decidedly yellowish-green. Ash trees generally in this neighbourhood seem to be either dark green or yellowish-green.—F. RILSTONE. "It would be interesting to know whether these two trees differ in their flowers. I have trees showing much more extreme difference in the size and breadth of the leaflets. Of these the one with smaller, very narrow leaflets bears flowers with fertile carpels, but with stamens producing very little pollen and that apparently imperfect. The tree with much larger and broader leaflets bears flowers which are almost all staminate, with only an occasional carpellary flower at the top of the cyme. There may be some connection between floral condition and form of leaf."—DRABBLE.

*Gentiana Amarella* L. Dry moorlands above Minera Lime Works, near Wrexham, Denbigh, September 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "Yes; typical."—DRUCE.

*Myosotis cespitosa* Schultz. Land Yeo Reservoir, Blagdon, N. Somerset, July 15, 1929.—I. M. ROPER. "This plant is peculiar in that the hairs on the surfaces of the lower leaves have swollen bulbous bases such as one finds in *Lycopsis* and in some species of *Symphytum*. I have no other sheet of *Myosotis* which shows this peculiarity, but Miss Roper tells me she has a similar plant from another locality in Somerset. Cornish *cespitosa* differs somewhat from this Blagdon plant, notably in the long, strap-shaped leaves of the former, but the name seems to be used in an aggregate sense to cover all our wet ground forms with adpressed stem hairs and small flowers."—RILSTONE.

*Solanum ochroleucum* Bast., var. *luteo-virescens* Gmel. Waste ground at Highlands, Jersey, November 15, 1929. Seems to be very rare in Jersey, but is easily overlooked or mistaken for the type, unless examined closely at the end of the season.—L. ARSENE.

*Solanum miniatum* Bernh. Waste ground at St Helier's, Jersey, November 15, 1929. Much rarer than the type.—L. ARSENE.

*Solanum chenopodioides* Lam.? Gathered on an alien plant hunt on "foreign" territory, our guide being Mr Edgar A. Rees of Penzance, to whom we express our most cordial thanks. Some dozens of plants formed a pair-sized patch, growing in and around a fowl-run in a grassy hollow among the sand-hills. Probably introduced with chicken food. The plant agrees fairly well with the above, but appears to be a perennial as it has persisted in the spot for several years, though setting very few fruits which show no signs of ripening.—R. MELVILLE and R. L. SMITH.

*Veronica Anagallis-aquatica* L. agg., var. *divaricata* (Krösche). Wolvercote, Oxon, April 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "According to Mr C. E. Britton's paper in the B.E.C. Report for 1927, Krösche made his *divaricata* a sub-species of the restricted *V. Anagallis* L., and Mr Britton describes it as having pinkish flowers. I am inclined to wonder whether, at any rate in England, all pink-flowered plants ought not to go to forms of *V. aquatica* Bernh., and all blue-flowered ones to *V. Anagallis* L. Certainly all plants I have gathered, or seen fresh, appeared to suggest this. Moreover, it has seemed to me that the young barren leaf-shoots of these plants are of considerable assistance in determination, and it seems to be probable that the barren shoots of *Anagallis* always have more or less petioled leaves, whereas those of *aquatica* always have sessile, more or less strap-shaped, leaves. It would be a great help, therefore, in the study of these rather difficult plants if (a) some note as to the colour of the flowers were always made, and (b) only complete plants were collected. The latter point means, of course, that of some of the bigger and coarser forms, each specimen takes two or three sheets to mount. This is, obviously, cumbersome, yet it does not appear possible to study the plants properly in any other way. My sheet of the present gathering contains only the top of one (apparently largish) plant. The pedicels are much thicker than is usual in *V. Anagallis*, and if, as I suppose from the general look of the specimen, the flowers were pink, I should be inclined to call this a form of *V. aquatica* Bernh., though not the typical form. I may perhaps add my impression that when hybrids occur between the two species they are barren and blue-flowered. These suggestions are all made somewhat indefinitely because it seems to me that the forms of these Veronicas require much more study before definite statements can be made about them."—WILLIAMS.

*Veronica peregrina* L. Garden weed, Ledbury, Hereford, June 9, 1929.—S. H. BICKHAM.

*Veronica Tournefortii* Gmel., var. *Corrensiana* (Lehm.). Henley on Thames, August 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Euphrasia Kernerii* Wettst. [Ref. No. A.14.] Chalky slope of Winter Downs, nearest to Bourne End, near Cookham, on the Berkshire side of the River Thames, August 25, 1929. In Surrey this species is

often nibbled by rabbits and a good series is therefore difficult to obtain.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Correctly named."—LUMB.

*Euphrasia Rostkoviana* (auct. brit.). [Ref. No. 798.] Longmoor, Morayshire, September 1929, coll. K. D. LITTLE. I have been doubtful, as the naming of *Euphrasia* is being revised, whether to put a name on this, or to leave it. It is I believe, what British authors have been calling *E. Rostkoviana*.—J. E. LITTLE. "Mixed; two plants and three scraps being *Rostkoviana* and three plants and one scrap being *brevipila*."—LUMB.

*Euphrasia* — ? Bwlch, Brecknockshire, September 16, 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "Quite insufficient for determination."—DRABBLE.

*Euphrasia* — ? Head of Hatchmere, Delamere Forest, Cheshire, September 7, 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "My sheet has one poor specimen of *E. nemorosa*, var. *ciliata*."—DRABBLE.

*Rhinanthus Crista-Galli* L. [Ref. No. 3531.] Woldingham, Surrey.—C. E. BRITTON.

× *Mentha cordifolia* (Opiz) Fraser, var. *dourensis* Fraser. Cult. Kew from The Dour, New Aberdour, N. Aberdeen, August 13, 1928, and August 19, 1929. This variety of the hybrid *M. rotundifolia* × *spicata* was known to Smith in 1798 or previously, as his herbarium shows, but he had no wild locality for it. He regarded it as a variety of *M. spicata*. It differs from the type in its much longer, more slender spikes, purple (instead of pink) flowers, more pointed leaves with sharper serration, etc.—J. FRASER.

× *Mentha villosa-nervata* (Opiz) Fraser. Cult. Kew from Friday Street, Surrey, August 24 and September 13, 1929. Parentage *M. longifolia* × *spicata*. Opiz described it as a species, and I have adopted his name for it. When seen growing wild it strongly resembles *M. spicata*, but when cultivated the leaves become broader. Its special feature is the villous hairs on the principal nerves, stems and branches. The pedicels are covered with short, pin-headed hairs, otherwise they and the calyx tube are glabrous. I have only seen it from three stations—two in Surrey and one in Dorset, where I collected it in September last.—J. FRASER.

*Mentha viridis* L. [Ref. No. A.33.] By Paper Mills west of Esher, Surrey, August 14, 1929. Name agreed to by Mr Fraser.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Mentha aquatica* L., var. *Lobeliana* Becker. [Ref. No. A.27.] Outwood Common, Surrey, September 9, 1929. A very striking plant when growing. Named for me by Mr Fraser. Dr Druce gives Briquet as the author in his List.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "I agree. My sheet is one of the

largest size for the variety. The leaves are lanceolate, and the stem is branched with many heads. It is true that Briquet put his name to the variety, but that was probably due to a slip of memory, as he gave Becker the credit in his 'Flore des Alpes Maritimes.'—FRASER.

*Mentha aquatica* L., var. *Weiheana* H. Braun. [Ref. No. A.30.] Thameside, by Molesey Hurst, Surrey, August 17, 1929. Compare with Ref. No. A.29. Dr Druce has the name as var. *Weiheana* (Opiz) Briq. in his List. Determined by Mr Fraser.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "A subglabrous variety, but my specimens are not quite typical. The leaves as well as the stems are often red, though this is not constant in the same colony."—FRASER.

*Mentha aquatica* L., var. *Weiheana* H. Braun. [Ref. No. A.29.] Thameside near Molesey Hurst, Surrey, August 17, 1929. Determined by Mr Fraser. This gathering as a whole shows more acute leaf apices than Ref. No. A.30, and is reddish—evidently a result of slightly drier habitat.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

× *Mentha verticillata* L., var. *ovalifolia* H. Braun. [Ref. No. A.26.] Earlswood Common, Surrey, September 8, 1929. I write the name as Mr Fraser determined the mint, but Dr Druce gives it in his List as × *verticillata* (L.), var. *ovalifolia* (Opiz) Briq.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes, a small form."—FRASER.

× *Mentha verticillata* L., var. *ovalifolia* H. Braun. [Ref. No. A.34.] Hare Lane Green, Claygate, Surrey, August 31, 1929. Rather more hirsute, and branched lower than my Ref. No. A.26 from Earlswood—perhaps a result of shadier conditions. Mr Fraser determined this mint and writes the name as above.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Mentha arvensis* L., var. *densifoliata* Briq. [Ref. No. A.31.] In coppice wood above Southawke, Woldingham, Surrey, August 5, 1929. Named for me by Mr Fraser. The rich colouring of the flowers gives a beautiful contrast to the delicate green of the leaves.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Mentha arvensis* L., forma *hirtipes* Fraser. [Ref. No. A.32.] Banks of Aldenham Reservoir, Elstree, Herts, July 14, 1929. Named by Mr Fraser.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Mentha Pulegium* L. Skipwith, Yorks, August 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Thymus* — ? [Ref. No. 4.] Growing with heather, Ventongimps, West Cornwall, August 9, 1929.—F. RILSTONE.

*Thymus Serpyllum* L., agg. [Ref. No. 1.] Sand dunes, Perranporth, West Cornwall, August 1929.—F. RILSTONE.

*Thymus* — ? [Ref. No. 2.] Edge of path, Mill Downs, Ventongimps, West Cornwall, August 9, 1929. Lower calyx teeth stouter than

in No. 3, equalling upper teeth, leaves narrow, veins projecting below.—F. RILSTONE.

*Thymus* — ? [Ref. No. 3.] Edge of Path, Mill Downs, Venton-gimps, West Cornwall, August 9, 1929. Lower calyx teeth very slender, longer than upper teeth; leaves broad, veins projecting below.—F. RILSTONE.

*Salvia Verbenaca* L. Benson, Oxon, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Scutellaria Columnae* All. Mells, Somerset.—G. C. DRUCE. See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 34, 1929.

*Stachys palustris* × *silvatica*. [Ref. No. 3542.] Chessington, Surrey, August 4, 1929. This has been so often distributed that I fear an apology is necessary. As, however, the specimens have dried remarkably well, perhaps they may be acceptable to members. The plants, when growing, exhibited an admirable admixture of the parental characters. The softly pubescent foliage, the stronger odour, and the dark flowers showed the presence of *S. silvatica*, whilst the influence of *S. palustris* is most apparent in the shape of the leaves.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Galeopsis bifida* Boenn. [Ref. No. 3541.] Carnelis Green, Herts, August 3, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON. "Very nice material, but should not the calyx teeth be longer than the tube of a rather small corolla in *bifida*?"—DRABBLE.

*Galeopsis Ladanum* L., var. Stow Wood, Oxon, September 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "A common form in cornfields, coming rather under *G. angustifolia* Ehrh., and it also agrees with the French botanists' description of var. *campestris* (Timb.)."—C. E. BRITTON.

*Lamium purpureum* L., var. *foliis profundius crenatis*. [Ref. No. 770.] Market garden, Riddy Lane, Hitchin, Herts, May and June, 1929.—J. E. LITTLE. "A not uncommon form of *L. purpureum* scarcely worthy of being called a variety. The leaves are not so deeply and irregularly crenate as in *L. hybridum*, var. *decipiens*."—BRITTON.

*Lamium hybridum* Vill. Entomophilous state. [Ref. No. 769.] Market garden, Riddy Lane, Hitchin, Herts, May and June 1929.—J. E. LITTLE. "This is the var. *dissectum* Mutel."—BRITTON.

*Teucrium Scorodonia* L., nov. var. *acrotomum* L. B. Hall. Origin, Exmoor, Somerset, 1922; grown in garden, Parkstone, Dorset, gathered August 1, 1925. See *Journ. Bot.*, October 1928. I have now grown this variety in my garden for seven years, under various conditions, and it remains constant in the essential characters which distinguish it from type. The specimens I now send were grown in very light and poor sandy soil.—L. B. HALL.

*Plantago Coronopus* L. Dry sandy ground on Barrow Hills, near Bawtry, Notts, September 4, 1929.—A. WILSON.

*Littorella uniflora* Asch. Moor Green Reservoir, Notts, September 29, 1929.—R. BULLEY.

*Amaranthus ascendens* Loisel., var. *polygonoides* (Moq.) Thell. *A. acutilobus* Uline & Bray = *Euxolus emarginatus* Salzm. Casual, not naturalised, St Helier's, Jersey, September 21, 1929.—L. ARSENE.

*Amaranthus speciosus* Sims. Escaped from cultivation and rare, St Helier's, Jersey, August 11, 1929. Several species of *Amaranthus* have been found in Jersey in cultivated ground or waste places, but only *Amaranthus retroflexus* is thoroughly naturalised. The other species—*A. sylvestris*, *paniculatus*, *deflexus*, *albus*, *polygonoides*, and *speciosus* are found occasionally, but they do not seem to be well established anywhere in the Island.—L. ARSENE.

*Chenopodium ficifolium* Sm. [Ref. No. 829.] Seeds. Arable, near Parkhurst House, Black Down, W. Sussex, August 16, 1929.—J. E. LITTLE.

*Chenopodium opulifolium* Schrad., var. *mucronatum* Beck. [Ref. No. 3617.] Merton, Surrey.—C. E. BRITTON. "Labelled *opulifolium* only by Dr Aellen."—DRUCE.

*Atriplex Babingtonii* Woods. Rocky sea shores, Westmount, Jersey.—L. ARSENE. "Is not this the seaside form of *deltoides*?"—DRABBLE. "Correctly named. The small 3-lobed leaves pass right up into the inflorescence. It is a very variable plant, sometimes bright red. This one is grey and mealy."—FRASER. "More correctly *A. glabriuscula* Edmonst., but, if correctly named, it is not typical."—DRUCE.

*Atriplex tatarica* L. Cotgrave, Notts, August 26, 1929.—R. BULLEY. "No; it is *A. hastata*."—AELEN and DRUCE.

*Polygonum dumetorum* L. Coppice, Newchurch, Isle of Wight.—J. W. LONG. "Quite correct. Being gather in October, the plant was ripening off making some of the long pedicelled, winged fruits to drop."—FRASER.

*Polygonum mite* × *Persicaria*. [Ref. No. 3566.] Mortlake, Surrey, August 24, 1929. Gathered in the company of C. E. Salmon, whose untimely death is a great blow to all his friends, and a greater loss to British Botany. I have not associated Mr Salmon's name with my own as collectors of this *Polygonum*, as I am sorry we were unable to agree as to the identity of the plant. I believe that Mr Salmon entertained the view that the plant was a form of *P. Persicaria*. However, a few weeks before his death he wrote, "if only the fruit were more elongated

and narrow, then *mite* × *Persicaria* would satisfy me!" It is admitted that the plant distributed shows strongly the characters of *P. Persicaria*, but there are also features present which seem to indicate the influence of another species which can only be *P. mite*, I think. The reasons which actuate me in ascribing a hybrid origin are (1) the vigorous vegetative growth, all specimens distributed being taken from one plant, which also furnished other examples to both collectors and yet did not extirpate the plant; (2) the habit is intermediate between *P. Persicaria* and *P. mite*, the inflorescences are less stout than in the first, and approach the second in being more interrupted; (3) the cilia of the sheaths, both foliar and floral, are longer, coarser, and more numerous than in *P. Persicaria*, and are closer in character to those of *P. mite*. Other features presented by this plant, not necessarily indicative of a mixed origin, are the slightly glandular peduncles and perianth, characters presumably derived from *P. Persicaria*, which frequently shows a glandular perianth, in spite of what books say to the contrary; the well-formed fruits, in appearance similar to *P. Persicaria*, and not recalling those of *P. mite*. I am unable to agree with the view that the shape of the fruit is the deciding factor. In passing, it should be noted that hybrids in the Polygonaceae are not always sterile, and that some are prolifically fertile.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Polygonum minus* Huds. [Ref. No. 3595.] West End, Esher, Surrey, September 15, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Polygonum Persicaria* L., var. *elatum* G. & G., or near it. Dorchester, Oxon, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Polygonum lapathifolium* L. [Ref. No. 3533.] Lower Morden, Surrey, July 1929. This is the form with most of the leaves arachnoid-felted, and it has received various indicative names. It is the *P. lapathifolium* L., var. *incanum* Koch, and it is also *P. lapathifolium* L., var. *tomentosum* (Schrank) of Beck. It agrees excellently with the representation of *P. tomentosum* Schrank in Reichb. Icon, t. 217. This plant is probably more than a mere form and seems to constitute a well-marked variety. The erect, little-branched stem and narrow leaves, tapering at each end, are other features.—C. E. BRITTON. "I agree. It has all of the characters of *P. lapathifolium*, but the bright pink flowers were at one time attributed to *P. nodosum* Pers. Mr Britton's specimens are more highly coloured than the majority of Surrey specimens."—FRASER. "Some important authors hold that this is not the *lapathifolium*, and choose *P. scabrum* Moench as used in my List."—DRUCE.

*Polygonum polystachyum* Wallich. In great abundance along the railway from Barnstaple to Lynton, and especially about Woody Bay, N. Devon, September 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.



*Rumex obtusifolius* L., var. *silvestris* (Wallr.). [Ref. No. 3539.] Wormley, Herts.—C. E. BRITTON. "Yes; so I should name it."—DRABBLE.

*Rumex salicifolius* Weinm. Railway embankment, Newport, Isle of Wight, October 1929.—J. W. LONG. "Yes."—DRUCE.

*Urtica pilulifera* L. Nottingham, August 1929, ex hort.—R. BULLEY. "Grown from seed which I supplied to Mr Bulley in 1928. Among the plants of my own raising was a fair quantity of the variety *Dodartii* L."—BEMROSE.

*Rumex crispus* L., var. *trigranulatus* Syme. Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk, September 27, 1928, coll. K. D. LITTLE. There appear to be three forms of fruiting segments in *R. crispus*: (1) *nudivalvis* Meisner, in which no tubercles are developed; (2) the type, with one tubercle only; (3) *trigranulatus* Syme, with three tubercles. These fruits appear nearest to the last, although one tubercle is somewhat larger than the other two.—J. E. LITTLE.

*Euphorbia virgata* W. & K. [Ref. No. 789.] Sacombe Pound, Herts, June, August, and September 1929.—E. F. D. BLOOM and J. E. LITTLE.

*Euphorbia exigua* L. Barley field, Atwick, E. Yorks, September 6, 1929.—R. BULLEY.

*Salix pentandra* L. Cult. Kew from Esher Common, Surrey, one lot, June 7, 1928, the other with catkins and leaves separate, September 24, 1928 (leaves), and May 25, 1929 (catkins). The leaves of the second lot were injured by frost early in May, and failed. *S. pentandra* is not native in Surrey, but the above station for it was recorded by H. C. Watson in Brewer's "Flora of Surrey" (1863). [Ref. No. 676, as it precedes the name on the labels.]—J. FRASER.

*Salix alba* × *fragilis* (*viridis* Fries). Near Effingham, Surrey, May 12 and September 22, 1929. The catkins are poor as the tree had been pollarded a few years ago and was not flowering freely. The ♂ form is very scarce in Surrey. The leaves are not silky like *S. alba*, but they have got the short and wide form of that species, the silvery under-surface of *S. fragilis*, and the serratures are intermediate in depth between the two species. [Ref. No. 722, as it precedes the name on the labels.]—J. FRASER.

*Salix cinerea* × *viminalis*, f. *ferruginea* (G. And.). Tilburstow Hill, Surrey, catkins April 14; leaves July 7, 1929. [Ref. No. 495, as written before the name on the labels.] The features of this form are the thin, short pubescence, which would have been thinner if gathered in September, and the narrow leaves that become rusty beneath when gathered late.—J. FRASER.

*Salix cinerea* L. [Ref. No. A.73.] By pond near Warlingham Church, Surrey. Leaves, July 1, 1928; catkins, April 1928. Although fairly common in Surrey generally, Mr Beadell knows only this one tree in the Warlingham and Chelsham district. As the field is in the hands of the builders I send these specimens, named for me by Mr Fraser, in anticipation of the destruction of the tree.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Populus canescens* Sm. Kidlington, Oxon, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Habenaria conopsea* Benth. Pant-y-Mwyn, Flint, July 1929.—C. WATERFALL.

*Scilla autumnalis* L. Dry places, hillsides and cliffs, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, August 8, 1929.—L. ARSENE.

*Juncus maritimus* Lam., var. *congestus* L. B. Hall. Near Poole Harbour, Dorset, August 17, 1928. See *Journ. Bot.*, December 1928. The original five large clumps, which I first found in 1927, have this year, 1929, again produced only heads of the compacted form as in the two preceding years. An extended search among the large colonies of the type which occur in the district has hitherto failed to reveal any other plants of this form.—L. B. HALL. "The older name is *J. spinosus* Forsk., var. *congestus* (Hall) Druce."—DRUCE.

*Juncus bulbosus* L. [Ref. No. 3606.] Wisley Common, Surrey, September 1929.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Potamogeton alpinus* Balb., var. *Palmeri* Druce. Odiham, Hants, September 1929. Discovered many years ago by Miss Palmer and myself. It has something of the aspect of *praelongus*, and for sometime I thought its peculiarities were due to a cross and named it ?  $\times$  *Palmeri*, but Mr Bennett corrected that opinion and thought it was the type. Having seen a great gathering of it, in almost the last letter I had from him he suggested that I should give it the varietal name.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Potamogeton decipiens* Nolte. Canal near Market Harborough, Leicester, in great quantity, September 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Potamogeton panormitanus* Biv.-Bern. Cattle pond, Blagdon, N. Somerset, July 15, 1929.—I. M. ROPER.

*Cyperus longus* L. Damp meadows and fields, marshes and borders of streams and ponds, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, August 8, 1929.—L. ARSENE.

*Cyperus longus* L. Discovered in a marsh at Ascot, Berks, by the Rev. D. M. Heath in 1929. New to Berkshire, but I think it has been introduced since I worked that area in the early nineties.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Eleocharis acicularis* R. Br. [Ref. No. 3601.] West End, Esher, Surrey, September 1929.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Scirpus* — ? Between Freshfield and Arnsdale, S. Lancs, September 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "My sheet has one small specimen of depauperate *S. maritimus* L., var. *conglobatus* Gray (*compactus* Koch)."—DRABBLE.

*Scirpus filiformis* Savi. Colan, near Newquay, W. Cornwall, July 1913.—C. C. VIGURS.

*Carex riparia* Curtis, ? forma *gracilescens* Hartm. Marsh ditch below Tickenham Hill, North Somerset, June 27, 1929. A slender plant with narrow leaves and lower fertile spikes longly peduncled and pendent. In those characters it approaches the var. *gracilescens* Hartm.; and where the glumes of female spikes are prolonged into aristate beaks, the sub-var. *aristata* Rouy seems to be suggested. Since writing the above I have learned that in 1915 Miss Roper gathered the same form at Tickenham, probably from the same ditch. In the B.E.C. Report for that year her specimens were commented on by Messrs Bennett and Marshall without being definitely determined. But in the "Kew Bulletin," No. 4 (1920), the variety is fully discussed and the conclusion reached that Miss Roper's gathering, together with others from Cornwall and the Isle of Wight, should be ascribed to *Carex riparia* Curt., var. *gracilis* Coss. & Germ., as the earliest name applicable. With that name, apparently, *gracilescens* is synonymous and so the labelling of these sheets may stand.—J. W. WHITE. "The chief differences between this and the type are the slender stems, smooth on all angles, as far as I can see or feel; the narrow, cylindrical spikes, and the pale brown colour of their scales. Would not var. *gracilis* Coss. & Germ. fit it?"—FRASER.

*Carex Oederi* Retz., var. *oedocarpa* And. [Ref. No. 3519.] Epsom Common, Surrey, July 5, 1929.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Carex Goodenowii* Gay, forma. Bog by Sarn Helen, near Pont-y-Pant, Carnarvonshire, June 1929. Roots creeping.—A. WILSON. "Probably under var. *recta*."—DRUCE.

*Carex* — ? Roadside bank, Porchester and Fareham, S. Hants.—P. M. HALL. "It is *Carex divulsa* Stokes. The edge of the perigynium, and its long, bifid beak is scabrid. The specimen I have received is abnormal in having the lowest bract of the inflorescence not much larger than the next one."—FRASER.

*Carex divulsa* Stokes. [Ref. No. A.67.] Headley Lane, near Dorking, Surrey. All gathered from one large clump.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Carex Pairaei* F. Schultz. In old grass, side of path, Coombe, Liskeard, E. Cornwall, July 1929.—F. RILSTONE. "A very good example of this."—BRITTON.

*Carex Pairaei* F. Schultz. St Owen's Bay, Jersey, June 1929.—L. ARSENE. "I agree. The spikes are short, somewhat interrupted, more slender than those of *C. contigua*, and the perigynia are all ascending and scabrous on the two edges."—FRASER.

*Carex vulpina* L., var. *nemorosa* Lej. New Mickle, Trafford, Cheshire, July 1929.—C. WATERFALL. "No; this must go under type."—DRUCE.

×*Carex axillaris* Good. (*C. remota* L. × *C. vulpina* L.). A large clump, growing with both parents, in a wet hedgebank between Keyhaven and Lymington, S. Hampshire, August 3, 1929. Most of the spikelets seem attacked by some disease which was also affecting *vulpina* in this locality.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

*Panicum Ischaemum* Schreb. (= *P. glabrum* Gaud.). Arable land, Pyrford, Surrey, September 1918.—Miss M. COBBE.

*Spartina alterniflora* Lois. Southampton Water, S. Hants, September 1928.—J. W. LONG.

*Anthoxanthum aristatum* Boiss. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Phleum intermedium* Jord. Nuneham, Oxon, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Alopecurus aequalis* Sobol. Byfield Reservoir, Northants, on the mud margin, September 1929. It formed a beautiful sight from the profusion of the orange anthers.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Alopecurus aequalis* Sobol. Pond, near Guildford, Surrey, August 23, 1923.—R. J. BURDON. Sent as *A. fulvus*.

*Polypogon monspeliense* Desf. Weston Park, Warwick, August 1929.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL.

*Festuca heterophylla* Lam. Abundant at Chiselhampton, Oxon, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Festuca elatior* L. [Ref. No. A.64.] Banks of River Thames between Richmond and Teddington, Surrey, September 7, 1929.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

*Bromus hordeaceus* L., depauperate form. Wall-top, Polperro, E. Cornwall, June 1929.—F. Rilstone. "Certainly; but more depauperate forms occur."—WILLIAMS.

*Bromus pratensis* Ehrh. = *B. commutatus* Schrad. Chertsey Mead, Surrey, June 15, 1929. There seems so often to be confusion between various species of *Bromus* that I venture to send these specimens. Some of them are already beginning to show the dark red colour which is typical of *B. pratensis* (= *commutatus*) as it gets old and sometimes leads to its confusion with *B. arvensis*. *B. pratensis* is a very common grass in riverside meadows both at Chertsey and across the Thames in Middlesex.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

*Bromus britannicus* I. A. W. In a dry sandy pasture, Churt, Surrey, June 23, 1929. This grass, which I described in the *Journal of Botany*, March 1929, seems to be frequent in sandy fields (both arable and thin pasture) in S.W. Surrey. It will probably prove to have a very wide range in Britain as specimens of it are to be found in most large British herbaria. I saw several gatherings in Dr Druce's herbarium, for example. Not all plants of this grass are so small as those I now send, but these Churt specimens are quite typical, and (mostly) quite ripe enough for certain determination. The character of the inner pale being shorter than the caryopsis is, however, easier to see in specimens which are dropping, *i.e.*, two or three weeks older than these.—I. A. WILLIAMS.

*Bromus britannicus* I. A. W. Riever, Berks, June 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Grasses of this genus are extremely deceptive in appearance when young, though after the fruit has formed they appear perfectly distinct. My sheet of this gathering contains five plants. I believe that four of them are *britannicus*, with the flowers just opening, but no fruit formed. The fifth is not *britannicus*, but, apparently, a glabrous form of *B. hordeaceus*, but in such an early stage of development (flowers not fully formed, *e.g.*, pales not yet grown to their full size) as to be not readily recognisable. I have no real doubt that four of the specimens on my sheet are *britannicus*, but for the present I do not like to be positive about gatherings which are without well formed fruit."—WILLIAMS.

*Agropyron repens* L., var. *dumetorum* (Hoffm.) S. F. Gray. Hythe Quay, Colchester, August 9, 1929.—G. C. BROWN. "The glumes and pales are very shortly awned, so it must be called var. *dumetorum*. There are certainly three forms of awning in *repens*:—(a) Awn absent (*obtusum* Syme); (b) awn short (*dumetorum* (Hoffm.) S. F. Gray); (c) awn very long (*Leersianum* S. F. Gray). These seem to be well marked varieties but there is considerable range of length of awn in (b) and (c)." —DRABBLE.

*Agropyron pungens* Roem. & Schultes, forma. [Ref. No. 2428.] Wharf, Langenhoe Marshes, N. Essex, August 8, 1929. Extensively creeping in heaps of sand dumped from barges. Plants all slender.—G. C. BROWN

*Hordeum nodosum* L. Fields by the River Conway, near Tay-y-Bont, Carnarvonshire, July 17, 1929. Very abundant.—A. WILSON.

*Equisetum variegatum* (Schleich.) Weber. Weston-super-Mare, N. Somerset, July 1929.—G. C. DRUCE.

*Equisetum occidentale* (Hy) Coste. Shere, Surrey.—G. C. DRUCE. See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 42, 1929.

*Isoetes echinospora* Durieu. Near Studland, Dorset, September 6, 1928. See *Journ. Bot.*, 272, 1928. Since this plant was discovered in this locality it has very rapidly increased in numbers, and this year (1929) is very abundant. I therefore have no hesitation in sending some specimens. *I. lacustris* L. has been reported from this locality, but I have examined a large number of the plants, all of which, both in the tubercles on the macrospores and in the habit of growth, were good examples of *echinospora*.—L. B. HALL.

*Azolla Filiculoides* Lam. Wolvercote, Oxon, September 1929.—G. C. DRUCE. "Small plants."—ED.

*Nitella translucens* Agardh. [Ref. No. A.11.] Pond on Burghfield Common, Berks, September 9, 1929. Unfortunately this pond has now been thoroughly cleaned out so possibly the plant will be eradicated.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

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Plants received from Prof. S. F. Beattie, Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.:—*Solidago nemoralis*, *Pycnanthemum muticum*, *Lycopodium lucidulum*, *Linnaea borealis* var. *Americana* (Forbes) Rehder, *Viburnum cassinoidea*, *Verbena urticaefolia*, *Viola papilionacea*, *Polygonum acre* var. *leptostachyon*, *P. Coccineum* var. *terrestre*, *Sisyrinchium gramineum*, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, *Viola fimbriatula*, *Trientalis borealis*, *Euphorbia maculata*, *Panax trifolium*, *Viola pedata*, *V. blanda*, *Solidago Cutleri*.

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LIST OF SEEDS RECEIVED.

From Mr Little:—*Agrimonia odorata*, 20; *Chenopodium ficifolium*, 12; *Rumex crispus*, var. *trigranulatus*, 12.

From Mr Bickham:—*Cucubalus baccifer*, 30; *Cotoneaster integerrima*, 22; *Vicia Orobus*, 25.

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