

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY
AND EXCHANGE CLUB
OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1936

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB
(CONVENIENTLY ABBREVIATED B.E.C. REP.)

BY THE

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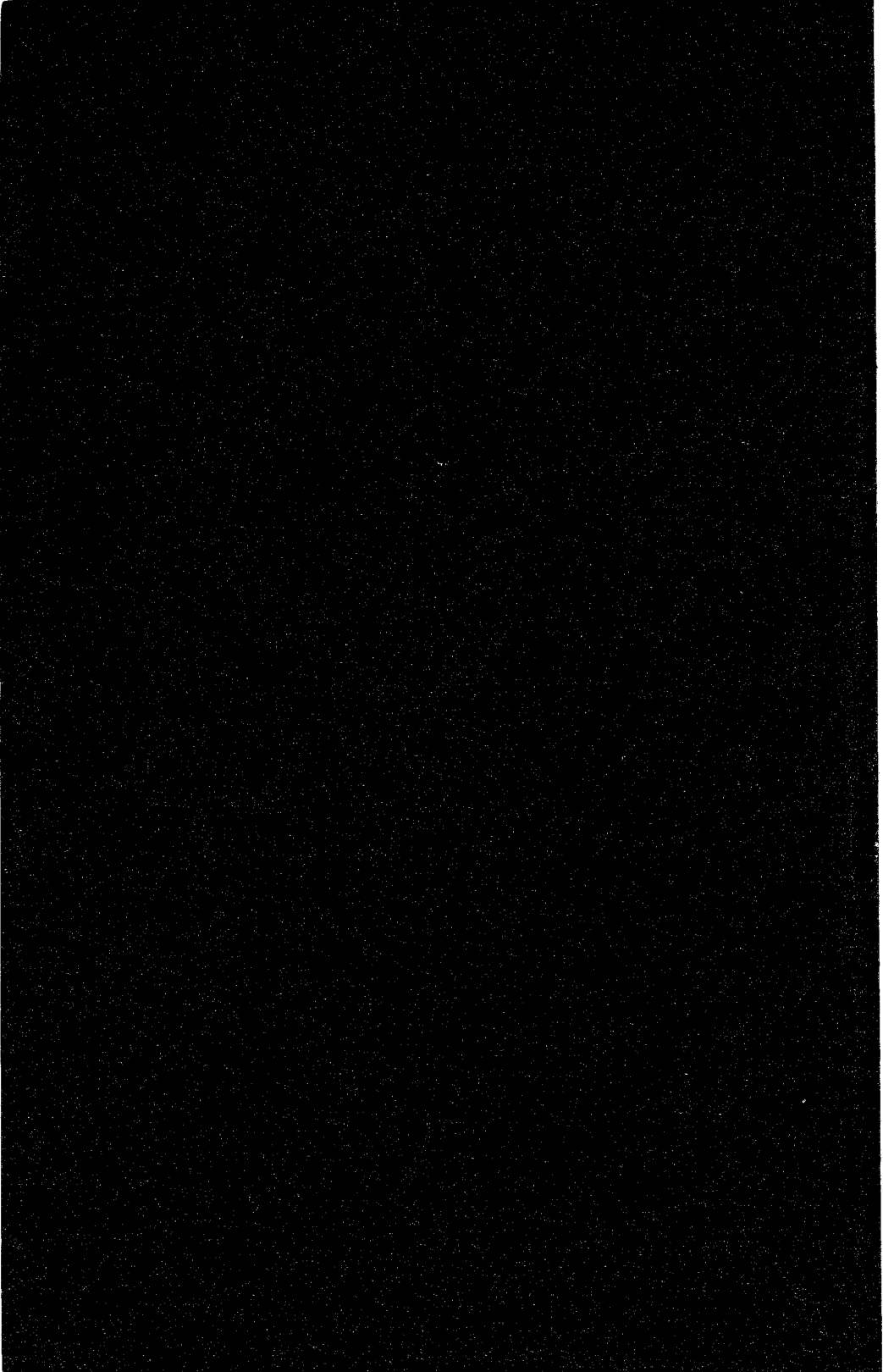
E. C. WALLACE, Esq.

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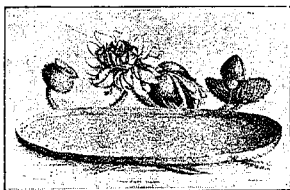
August 1937.



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(VOL. XI. PART IV).

Victoria Regina.



Floreat flora.

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BY THE

DISTRIBUTOR,

E. C. WALLACE, Esq.

The Subscription, £1 per annum for Exchange Members, and 10s per annum for Ordinary Members, became due on January 1, 1937, and should be sent to

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AUGUST 1937.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Sheets.	Gatherings.
G. M. Ash	79	6
C. E. Britton	74	5
G. C. Brown	89	7
R. J. Burdon	39	4
J. F. G. Chapple	275	17
E. S. Edees	61	6
H. Foster	86	12
J. D. Grose	122	11
P. M. Hall	115	10
R. Knowling	12	1
J. W. Long	95	9
Nottingham Public Nat. Hist. Museum	150	18
F. Rilstone	82	8
C. M. Rob	81	6
W. A. Sledge	74	5
National Museum of Wales	138	13
E. C. Wallace	168	12
C. Waterfall	63	10
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	1803	160

Thalictrum Babingtonii Butcher, *teste ipso*. [Ref. No. 1829.] Abundant among gorse bushes on the limestone at Berry Head, Brixham, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, July 19th, 1936, with good fruit.—P. M. HALL.

Myosurus minimus L. [Ref. No. 19.] Sandy lane, Aughton, near Bubwith, S.E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, May 16th, 1936. New to v.-c. 61 and discovered here by Mr James Kendall of Selby.—W. A. SLEDGE.

Berberis vulgaris L. [Ref. No. 1057.] Watchfield, Berks, v.-c. 22, May 14th, 1936.—J. D. GROSE. "This locality is not given in Druce's *Flora of Berkshire* nor in the Supplement (1918)."—E. C. WALLACE.

Berberis Aquifolium Pursh. [Ref. No. 1454.] Charlton, N. Wilts, v.-c. 7, April 5th, 1936.—J. D. GROSE.

Barbarea vulgaris Br. (? var. *transiens* Druce). Waste ground, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, May 13th and June 9th, 1936.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "This plant matches fairly well a plant distributed in 1923 by J. W. White from Tyndall's Park, Bristol, as var. *transiens* Dr., and accepted by Dr Druce as this variety (*B.E.C. 1923 Rep.*, 374, 1924). But this plant and White's—neither of which I should label var. *transiens* Dr.—are very different from other specimens of this variety in Hb. Druce, which conform more nearly to the description in *Fl. Berks*, p. 44."—J. CHAPPLE. "I would prefer to name this var. *campestris* Fr. Druce ascribed to his variety leaves with rather oblong terminal lobe and linear lateral lobes in length much exceeding terminal lobe. A. B. Jackson in his account of *Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br. gave to var. *transiens* stem-leaves with terminal lobe oblong-cuneiform; and well-developed lateral lobes exceeding the terminal in width. The plant distributed does not agree with the characters given as regards the shape of the lobes and relative dimensions, although the lateral lobes appear more numerous than usual."—C. E. BRITTON. "The note in Appendix I to *Hayward's Pocket Book*, 19th ed., 269 (1930), says:—'Ls. with lateral linear lobes much exceeding in breadth the long terminal lobe.' This seems to imply that in *transiens* the terminal lobe is remarkable for its length and narrowness, but these characters are not apparent in the two plants on my sheet."—P. M. HALL.

Cochlearia officinalis L. [Ref. No. 1625.] Shore 1 mile north of Baltimore, West Cork, v.-c. H.3, May 17th, 1936. This gathering comes from an area in which Praeger (*Botanist in Ireland*) states that *C. groenlandica* and the hybrid *groenlandica* × *officinalis* are found but I do not think it is possible to separate this gathering from *C. officinalis*.—P. M. HALL. "I saw these plants while drying and agree that they cannot be separated from *C. officinalis*."—E. C. WALLACE.

Cochlearia alpina Wats. Gordale Scar, Mid-West Yorks, v.-c. 64, June 2nd, 1936.—H. FOSTER.

Hesperis matronalis L., in young fruit. Garden weed (for 50 years past), Lambourne Hill, Ferranzabuloe, West Cornwall, v.-c. 1, June 22nd, 1936.—F. RILSTONE.

Brassicella Cheiranthos (Vill.) Pugsl. [Ref. No. 1876.] Hedgebanks west of Fawley, S. Hants, v.-c. 11, August 1st, 1936. This species was first recorded in this locality by H. & J. Groves in 1879. It still occurs in considerable abundance over a limited area, where it appears to be confined to roadside hedgebanks.—P. M. HALL.

Brassica incana F. Schultz. Waste ground, Cardiff Docks, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, October 1936.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "*Hirschfeldia incana* (L.) Lagreze-Fossat, in untypical late autumn condition. These specimens, like those from Jersey, Newhaven, and Glynde, E. Sussex, and Richborough, E. Kent, have the pods almost glabrous. The plate in *English Botany* (E.B.S. 2843) was drawn from Babington's Alderney specimens, with pods hairy except near the apex, and is var. *hirta* (Babington) O. E. Schulz in *Das Pflanzenreich*, 4, 105, Cruciferae-Brassicaceae, Part I, p. 141, 1919. (*Erucastrum incanum* W. J. Hooker in Sowerby, *E.B. Supplement III*, 1840)."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Lepidium rudérale L. Canal-side, Lenton, Nottingham, v.-c. 56, June 1st, 1936.—Coll. R. BULLEY, COMM. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. "Apparently an addition to the *Comital Flora*."—J. CHAPPLE.

Lepidium campestre Br. The Crumbles, Eastbourne, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, June 13th, 1936.—H. FOSTER.

Viola agrestis Jord. [Ref. No. 1448.] Barbury, N. Wilts, v.-c. 7, November 27th, 1935.—J. D. GROSE. "In my opinion this gathering is *V. agrestis* Jord., but, being gathered very late in the season, it is untypical. The long straggling stems have started secondary growth from the nodes."—P. M. HALL. "*V. agrestis* Jord. Quite characteristic of the autumn form of this species."—HILDA DRABBLE.

Viola —. [Ref. No. 864.] Sandy field near Swaffham, West Norfolk, v.-c. 28, August 1st, 1936.—E. S. EDEES. "*V. segetalis* Jord."—P. M. HALL. "*V. segetalis*."—HILDA DRABBLE.

Viola —. [Ref. No. 865.] Sandy field near Swaffham, West Norfolk, v.-c. 28, August 1st, 1936. Gathered from the same field as No. 864.—E. S. EDEES. "*V. segetalis* Jord., f. *obtusifolia* (Jord.) Drabble. Young plants.—P. M. HALL. "*V. segetalis*, f. *obtusifolia*."—HILDA DRABBLE.

Viola —. [Ref. No. 863.] Winterton, North Lincs, v.-c. 54, August 8th, 1936.—E. S. EDEES. "*V. segetalis* Jord., f. *obtusifolia*

(Jord.) Drabble."—P. M. HALL. "*V. segetalis* Jord., f. *obtusifolia* (Jord.) Drabble."—HILDA DRABBLE.

Viola ruralis Boreau. Field by Coombe Wood, Oxon, v.-c. 23, May 1st, 1936. The name kindly supplied by Mr P. M. Hall.—J. CHAPPLE. "*V. ruralis* Jord. They are very uniform and in my opinion typical of this species."—P. M. HALL. "Typical *V. ruralis*."—HILDA DRABBLE.

Viola Deseglisei Jord. Stubble field, Sowerby, near Thirsk, N.E. Yorks, v.-c. 62, May 6th, 1936.—C. M. ROB, det. Mrs H. DRABBLE. "I think the name *V. Deseglisei* Jord. fits these best, but they are very young."—P. M. HALL.

Silene maritima With. Coire Mhusgain, Glen Nevis, Westernness, v.-c. 97, July 5th, 1936. Occurred on rocks about gullies at between 1500-2000 feet altitude.—E. C. WALLACE.

Silene gallica L. Waste land, Southampton, S. Hants, v.-c. 11, June 1935.—J. W. LONG. "Although given specific rank by Linnaeus (*Sp. Plant.*, 416-7, 1753) and some earlier authors, most recent continental authorities agree that *S. anglica*, *gallica*, and *quinquevulnera* cannot be retained as separate species. Indeed Rouy and Foucaud (*Fl. France*, 3, 116-120, 1896) reject *anglica* and *gallica* altogether as primary divisions of their aggregate *gallica*, adopting instead as varieties the complicated series of 'species' proposed by Jordan and Fourreau (*Brev. Plant. nov.*, 1866-8). It would appear that British plants cannot easily be referred to these continental microspecies, and in all probability the polymorphic *S. gallica* aggr. tends to form local races in various parts of its range. The British series as known to me can conveniently be arranged in three series as follows, it being understood that many intermediates and minor variations occur, and that extreme examples are not always to be found. *S. gallica* L. *sensu amplo*: (1) var. *sylvestris* (Schott) Asch. & Graeb., *Fl. Nordostdeutschen Flachlandes*, 298, 1898; *S. eu-gallica* Syme; *S. anglica*, var. *stricta* Bromfield, *Fl. Vectensis*, 63, 1856. Stem simple, or with a few erect branches. Petals large (lamina at least 5 × 5 mm.), pale pink or rose, rounder and more entire than in the following. Fruiting pedicels shorter than the calyx, erect. This is a rare form which I have only seen growing in the Channel Isles. It probably also occurs as a permanent plant of the Isles of Scilly, and as a casual elsewhere. It is well illustrated in Reichenbach, *Icones*, t. cclxxii, fig. 5055, and also in Dillenius, *Hortus Elthamensis*, 419, t. cccx, fig. 399, 1732, as 'Viscago hirta Gallica, flore parvo carneo, petalis integris.' (2) var. *anglica* (L.) Mert & Koch. Stem branched, spreading. Petals small, dingy white, yellowish or pale pink. Lower fruiting pedicels exceeding the calyx, often spreading or even reflexed. The form with dingy white flowers is commonest in E. and S.E. England, that with smaller pale purple flowers in S.W. England. It is illustrated in Reichenbach, *l.c.*, t. cclxxiii, fig. 5056, and Dillenius, *l.c.*, 417, t. cccix, fig. 398, as 'Viscago cerastei foliis, vasculis pendulis.' (3) var.

quinquevulnera (L.) Mert. & Koch. Closely allied to var. *anglica*, but petals with a deep crimson spot near the base, and sometimes larger. This probably hybridises with *anglica* as intermediates often occur where they grow together. According to Withering, Smith, and other authors, *quinquevulnera* was once extensively grown in English gardens for its ornamental flowers. I should consider Mr Long's specimens best named as var. *sylvestris* (Schott) A. & Gr., but not so typical as the Jersey plants."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Silene dichotoma Ehrh. Seedfield, Catton, near Thirsk, N.E. Yorks, v.-c. 62, September 16th, 1936.—C. M. ROB. "Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Cerastium erectum (L.) C. & G. [Ref. No. 1505.] Savernake Forest, N. Wilts, v.-c. 7, May 19th, 1936.—J. D. GROSE.

Cerastium cerastoides Britton. Ben Nevis, above 3500 feet, Westernness, v.-c. 97, July 10th, 1936.—R. MACKECHNIE and E. C. WALLACE.

Stellaria media Vill., var.? [Ref. No. 1504.] Okus, N. Wilts, v.-c. 7, May 18th, 1936.—J. D. GROSE. "No variety, but a drawn-up condition."—C. E. BRITTON. "A frequent form of *S. media*, not a variety."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Arenaria peploides L. Hornsea, S.E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, July 17th, 1936.—Coll. R. BULLEY, comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Spergularia media (Pers.) Presl. Frieston shore, N. Lincs, v.-c. 54, August 16th, 1936.—Coll. R. BULLEY, comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Spergularia Bocconei (Sol.) Steud.? Tor Cross, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, August 14th, 1936. This plant I found growing by the road side at Tor Cross, and in greater quantity also by the road side, close to the sea, at Bee Sands. At first I took it to be *Bocconei* but subsequent examination showed that it differed from that species by not having broadly triangular, dull bracts, but instead, possessing bracts rather long, narrow and lanceolate, and not dull. In all other respects it matches plants of *Bocconei* in Herb. Druce from the Channel Isles, Cornwall and Suffolk, and appears to me to be the same as the plant from Countess Wear, Exeter, W.S.M. D'Urban (see *B.E.C. 1927 Rep.*, 390 (1928)) which was thought to be *Bocconei* by C. E. Salmon, Dr Druce and the "British Museum." An important character to which I failed to give notice when collecting is the size and colour of the flowers. In Mr Pugsley's account of *S. Bocconei* in *Journ. Bot.*, 328-9, 1914, he says "the corolla characters of the British *Spergularias* are usually constant and sufficient alone to determine the species . . . in *rubra* the corollas are pale lilac or lavender and in *atheniensis* (*Bocconei*) purplish-pink and concolorous." Judging from the dried material, the colour of the flowers in these specimens is clearly of a purplish-

red and certainly not pale lilac or lavender. This seems to point to their best being put under *Bocconei*, rather than *rubra*.—J. CHAPPLE. "This does not show the characteristic secund inflorescence of *Bocconei* and must, I think, be a very glandular form of *S. rubra*. On my sheet some of the petals have retained their colour and are the clear pale rose- (not purplish-) pink characteristic of *rubra*. The capsules are rather longer than the sepals: though most of the authorities say of *rubra* 'capsules not exceeding sepals,' some say 'equalling or slightly longer'."—P. M. HALL.

Linum angustifolium Huds. Cliffs, near Barry, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, June 17th, 1936.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Erodium moschatum L'Hérit. Sea wall, near Rumney, Monmouth, v.-c. 35, July 9th, 1936.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Ononis repens L. Hornsée, S.E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, July 17th, 1936.—Coll. R. BULLBY, COMM. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Medicago hispida Gaertn. Waste ground, Splott, Cardiff, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, September 1936.—Coll. R. L. SMITH, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Trifolium pratense L. Waste land, Southampton, S. Hants, v.-c. 11, June 1936.—J. W. LONG.

Trifolium striatum L. Pevensey Bay, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, June 24th, 1936.—H. FOSTER. "Some pieces of *T. scabrum* intermixed."—E. C. WALLACE.

Vicia angustifolia (L.) Reichard, var.? Waste ground, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, June 16th, 1936.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Will not this come under var. *segetalis* Koch.?"—J. CHAPPLE.

Lathyrus Nissolia L. Polegate, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, June 16th, 1936.—H. FOSTER.

Rubus L. For critical work two average panicles (if possible showing both flowers and fruit) and three representative pieces of stem (with good leaves) cut from the *middle* of the first year shoot are generally desirable. Moreover, the panicles and stem pieces should come from the same root. It would be of great assistance to the student and referee if collectors would trace the first and second year stems right down to the crown of the root and state on the label that this has been done.—W. C. BARTON.

Rubus affinis W. & N. [Ref. No. 665.] *Teste* Rev. W. Moyle Rogers. "The Moors," Alphamstone, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, July 5th, 1936. Petals white, stamens much exceeding styles, sepals patent in flower, loosely reflexed later. Named from the first gathering made August 2nd, 1914. Rev. W. M. Rogers said *in litt.*, November 1914:—"The first Essex specimen I have seen and a N.C.R. for v.-c. 19." These specimens supplement the supply distributed in 1915.—G. C. BROWN. "Name correct. Stem pieces poor."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Correct."—W. WATSON.

Rubus carpiniifolius W. & N. [Ref. No. 2513.] Middlewick Rife Ranges, East Donyland, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, July 8th, 1936. Petals pure white, long clawed, stamens much exceed styles, sepals patent in flower and after. One of the commonest brambles on the ranges and apparently this gathering is identical with my Nos. 1971 and 2010 of July 1922 and 1923, which Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell passed as correct and N.C.R. for v.-c. 19.—G. C. BROWN. "*R. carpiniifolius* Wh. Stem and leaves poor."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Correct."—W. WATSON.

Rubus mercicus Bagn. Spring Wood, Apley, S. Lincs, v.-c. 53, September 5th, 1932.—Coll. H. FISHER, comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. "Yes; with prickles straighter, fewer and shorter-based than in Bagnall's own specimens."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "No, this is *R. villicaulis* Koehl. Attention to the long prickles, the long hair on the stem, the presence of long acicles and long-stalked glands, the broad and cordate base of the leaflets, the pink petals, etc., amply serve to distinguish this from *R. mercicus*. The Handbook description under the name of *R. villicaulis* is of another species (*R. insularis* Aresch.), to which is perhaps due the general failure in this country to recognise *R. villicaulis*. Compare *B.E.C. 1931 Rep.*, 761 (1932)."—W. WATSON.

Rubus Winteri Focke. [Ref. No. 2514.] Danbury Common, S. Essex, v.-c. 18, July 26th, 1936. Petals pink, stamens equalling styles, sepals patent in flower, reflexed later. From the bushes examined in the company of Mr William Watson in July 1935 and in better condition than at that time. I think that there is no doubt of the identification.—G. C. BROWN. "No. The panicle is almost unarmed; apparently a hybrid of *rusticanus*."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "This is *R. macrothyrsus* Lge. × *R. ulmifolius* Schott. Points against *R. Winteri* are the short stamens and unarmed rachis, the short stalk and rather short point of the terminal leaflet, of which also one misses the deep sharp teeth and roundish or formal obovate-cuneate shape proper to *Winteri*. Both *R. macrothyrsus* and *R. ulmifolius* were close by."—W. WATSON.

Rubus ——. Newton Abbot, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, July 20th, 1936.—R. J. BURDON. "*R. rusticanus* Merc. crossed probably with a local

form of *R. propinquus* or *R. Winteri* Focke. We have seen no true *R. Godronii* Lec. & Lam. from the British Isles; the plants included by Rogers and others under this name have not yet been worked out satisfactorily."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "*R. heteromorphus* Rip., a form—not a hybrid—of *R. ulmifolius* Schott. It is fairly common and well distributed."—W. WATSON.

Rubus Drejeri G. Jensen? [Ref. No. 2516.] Middlewick Rifle Ranges, East Donyland, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, July 8th, 1936. Rather young, but I think a form of *R. Drejeri*. The stem-pieces are weak and the panicle leaves very numerous, but would seem best placed here. Petals pure white, sepals patent in flower then loosely reflexed, stamens about equalling styles.—G. C. BROWN. "Panicle too young and material too poor for certain determination or critical comment."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "*R. scaber* Whe., the short-stamened English form described by Rogers under the name of *R. tereticaulis*."—W. WATSON.

Rubus Murrayi Sudre (*R. adornatus* Rogers). [Ref. No. 2515.] Danbury Common, S. Essex, v.-c. 18, July 26th, 1935. Petals white, very small, the white stamens slightly exceed the styles. Sepals patent after flowering then gradually rising and clasping fruit. I think almost certainly *Rubus Murrayi* Sudre, which, however, has not been certainly identified at Danbury, but I have it from Galleywood Common, v.-c. 18, and Great Lotham and Tiptree Heath in v.-c. 19. In facies, it is close to *R. Marshalli*, var. *semiglaber* Rogers, as found at Tiptree Heath, but the armature is hardly sufficiently strong.—G. C. BROWN. "These sheets come under *R. adornatus* of Rogers' *Handbook*, but the material is poor; leaf-toothing is abnormal and many panicles are misgrown (with irregular branching, thickening of rachis and abnormal hair)."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "This is *R. hylonomus* L. & M., a form of the *R. serpens* group. See *B.E.C. 1930 Rep.*, 435 (1931), where I have given references to notices of it in English authors. It is a frequent bramble in the higher parts of the Weald of Kent and Sussex. I suppose that it is the Kentish bramble described at the top of page 90 of Rogers' *Handbook*, for which Focke suggested the name *R. minutiflorus* P. J. Muell."—W. WATSON.

Rubus Bellardi W. & N. Terrington Carr, N.E. Yorks, v.-c. 62, August 16th, 1936.—C. M. ROB. "*R. Bellardi* Wh. & N. grows in quantity on the edge of Terrington Carr, which I visited in company with Miss Rob in 1934. It hybridises there with other species, and some of the hybrids (e.g., \times *mucronatus*) were included in this gathering."—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "The hybrids have been removed and the sheets distributed we consider to be *R. Bellardi*."—W. C. BARTON and H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Yes, from the station in which it was first discovered in Britain, and which furnished the specimen for *Engl. Bot. Suppl.*, 2883."—W. WATSON.

Sorbus sp. [Ref. No. 1842.] Roadside, Little Haldon, near Bishopsteignton, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, July 19th, 1936, in immature fruit. This has been recorded in the Report of the Botanical Section of the Devonshire Association as *S. Aria*, but it appears to be a subspecies of the aggregate *S. latifolia* (Lam.) Pers. It grows as a small tree or bush not more than 20 feet in height and there are a number of specimens with a few saplings all quite uniform.—P. M. HALL. "This is the Devonshire form of *S. latifolia* (Lam.) Pers."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Sorbus latifolia Lam. Small tree in wood, Newton, near Chester, Cheshire, v.-c. 53, August 12th, 1936.—C. WATERFALL. "This is the form of '*Sorbus latifolia*' commonly distributed by nurserymen; I do not yet know its origin."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Sorbus torminalis Crantz. Wood near Wootton, Isle of Wight, v.-c. 10, September 1934.—J. W. LONG.

Saxifraga spathularis Brot. Rocks in wood near Ballyrisode, West Cork, v.-c. H. 3, May 17th, 1936.—P. M. HALL.

Callitriche stagnalis Scop. A cushioned growth on damp mud, Penhallow, Perranzabuloe, W. Cornwall, v.-c. 1, May 20th, 1936.—F. RILSTONE.

Callitriche truncata Gussone, var. *occidentalis* Rouy. Ditch near the Arun, Burpham, W. Sussex, v.-c. 13, June 14th, 1936.—E. C. WALLACE. "A very important and interesting discovery. This plant was found by Borrer in a deep ditch near Amberley Castle in 1826, but repeated search by many botanists has failed to rediscover it at this station. Apparently Hemsley subsequently found it somewhere in the Arun valley, but I have been unable to trace the exact locality or date, the inclusion of the record by Arnold (*Fl. Sussex*, 1907) being apparently based on Hemsley, 'An Outline Fl. Sussex,' p. 16 (*Journ. Bot.*, Suppl., 1875), where, however, there is no statement that Hemsley himself found the plant. Mr Wallace's discovery is all the more important as the habitat is fairly still (though tidal) water where if left undisturbed at the right time of the year it may well fruit. The W. Kent station near Westerham is a parallel example of the rediscovery of *C. truncata* in an area after a long interval. Specimens from G. E. Smith in Herb. Borrer from Westerham are dated 1837, and it was not until 1886 that it was re-found in the district by Beeby (*Journ. Bot.*, 1886, 346, and *Proc. Linn. Soc.*, 3, November 18, 1886)—it still persists in at least two places in the same stream (*B.E.C. 1933 Rep.*, 762, 1934). The Amberley plant was first known as *C. autumnalis*, and was fully described and illustrated under the correct name by Trimen in *Journ. Bot.*, 1870, 154. Although Druce presumed that all British specimens of *truncata* should be placed to the variety *occidentalis* (*B.E.C. 1912 Rep.*, 162, 1913) because those specimens which he had seen in fruit had sessile or subsessile fruits, it seems rather unwise to assume that this must always

be the case. Rouy's 'race' is a very slight one based entirely on the absence of long peduncles and the more robust vegetative parts, and in view of the general lack of stability of these characters in the genus it seems better not to adopt it for our rarely fruiting British material. Pearsall gave an account of *C. truncata* in *B.E.C. 1934 Rep.*, 870-871, 1935. To the distribution as there given may be added N. Somerset, v.-c. 6 (*Journ. Bot.*, 1923, 314). A record of the Notts localities is to be found in *B.E.C. 1918 Rep.*, 380, 1919, and notes on the Irish records in *Journ. Bot.*, 1897, 147, and *Irish Naturalist*, 1897, 134 and 219. It still exists at Chard Reservoir whence I have recent specimens from A. W. Graveson."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Epilobium hirsutum L. × *parviflorum* Schreb. (growing with the putative parents). Groby stone-quarry, Leicester, v.-c. 55, August 29th, 1936. All these specimens came from one very large plant. Stigma 4-cleft, lobes a little recurved but not nearly so much as in *hirsutum*. Rachis densely glandular and with no appressed hairs. The presence of *hirsutum* is strongly shown by the irregular, sharp, sometimes hooked toothing of the leaves.—J. CHAPPLE. "A very variable hybrid of which there were several in the quarry. These specimens come from one bushy plant branched at the base."—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium hirsutum L. × *tetragonum* L. em. Curtis (growing with the putative parents). Groby stone-quarry, Leicester, v.-c. 55, August 29th, 1936. All these specimens came from one very large plant. Stigma intermediate, lobes recurved as in *hirsutum*. The presence of *hirsutum* is shown in the stolons, in the hooked teeth of the leaves; *tetragonum* by the shape of the leaves and by the silky adpressed pubescence and the long pods.—J. CHAPPLE. "I was with Mr Chapple at the stone-quarry near Groby and among a very large number of *Epilobium* plants and hybrids we only noticed one specimen of this rare hybrid. All the sheets are from one large bushy plant. It is the only convincing example I have seen from this country. There can, I think, be no doubt as to the parents but the following points are perhaps worthy of notice. The flowers are rather smaller than in the pure *E. hirsutum* growing nearby: the stigmas very shortly divided on long styles. The pubescence consists of a mixture of ascending hairs and shorter adpressed hairs. No glands are present, the eglandular *E. tetragonum* being dominant in this case over the other parent. Faint lines are noticeable on the stem from the strongly decurrent lower leaves; even the upper leaves of the inflorescence (bracts) are slightly decurrent as we should expect. The leaves are much narrower than in pure *E. hirsutum* with numerous hooked acute teeth. Most of the seeds are abortive."—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium tetragonum L. em. Curtis. Gravel quarry, Farnham, Surrey, v.-c. 17, September 3rd, 1936. Mr E. W. Swanton of the Haslemere Educational Museum informs me that the mould present on these

and the other plants from this locality is *Oidium Erysiphoides* Fr.—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium Lamyi Schultz. Gravel quarry, Farnham, Surrey, v.-c. 17, September 3rd, 1936.—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium Lamyi Schultz × *tetragonum* L. em. Curtis. Gravel quarry, Farnham, Surrey, v.-c. 17, September 3rd, 1936. Always a very difficult hybrid to be sure about. Some of the plants had very large flowers over 10 mm. in length as compared with 5-8 mm. for pure *E. Lamyi* and about 4-6 mm. for pure *E. tetragonum*.—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium obscurum Schreb. × *palustre* L. Marsh near Elstead, Surrey, v.-c. 17, September 8th, 1936. These sheets are from four or five strong plants growing amongst masses of the two parents. They were very noticeable by the larger rosier flowers. The pubescence is intermediate; numerous adpressed hairs throughout with many glandular spreading hairs on the base of the calyx and several scattered down the capsules.—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium obscurum Schreb. × *parviflorum* Schreb. Wood, Brook, Godalming, Surrey, v.-c. 17, August 27th, 1936. Although all the plants distributed have perfect intermediate stigmas there were two plants in the same locality with quite entire stigmas but which were undoubtedly this hybrid. This is interesting since Mr Chapple pointed out to me at Guildford quarry one or two plants of undoubted *E. parviflorum* × *tetragonum* with entire stigmas amongst several of the more normal form with partly divided stigmas. As is always the case with the hybrid distributed, practically all the seeds are abortive.—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium lanceolatum Seb. & Maur. Newton Abbot, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, July 22nd, 1936.—R. J. BURDON.

Epilobium montanum L. × *parviflorum* Schreb. Wood, Brook, Godalming, Surrey, v.-c. 17, August 27th, 1936.—G. M. ASH.

Bupleurum fruticosum L. [Ref. No. 4245.] Horton Kirby, W. Kent, v.-c. 16, August 22nd, 1936.—C. E. BRITTON. "A native of Southern Europe, North Africa, and Syria, this plant has become naturalised in many parts of Europe, and in several English stations. Near Wynd's Point, Malvern Hills, Worcester, v.-c. 37, it was observed prior to 1909 (Amphlett & Rea, *Botany of Worcester*) and was still there in 1934. At Slapton, S. Devon, it persisted for at least ten years (*B.E.C. 1920 Rep.*, 125, 1921). It was formerly a common plant in cultivation in herbal gardens in this country for its medicinal properties."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Daucus Carota L. Near Old Colwyn, Denbigh, v.-c. 50, July 20th, 1936.—C. WATERFALL.

Galium sylvestre Poll. Malham, Mid-W. Yorks, v.-c. 64, June 2nd, 1936.—H. FOSTER. "Gathered in an immature condition. Flowers in bud only."—C. E. BRITTON.

Galium debile Desv. [Ref. No. 4247.] Chudleigh Knighton Heath, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, August 25th 1936.—Coll. G. T. FRASER, comm. C. E. BRITTON. "The only sheet of this gathering which I have seen bears specimens of abnormal growth with leafy shoots growing out from the nodes from which the flowering branches arise. They are thus less convincing than material which has been gathered under this name from the New Forest. Since the work containing Desvieux's original description is a scarce one the following extract should be useful:—' Ses feuilles au nombre de quatre à six par verticilles, sont lineaires, obtuses, comme mucronées. Les angles des tiges sont hérissés d'asperités, ce qui le fera facilement reconnaître, et distinguer du *G. palustre*, dont il s'éloigne encore par les ombellules de ses fruits qui ne sont par divariques' (*Obs. pl. Angers*, 134, 1818). He also states that it does not turn black in drying. *G. debile* looks quite distinct from the taller, stricter *G. constrictum* Chaubart, although several authors following Boreau (*Fl. Centre*, 2, 307, 1857) have treated them as synonymous. Perhaps owing to the influence of Boreau's then recently published work, J. G. Baker gave these names as synonyms for a plant which he gathered near Thirsk, though from his descriptions (*Phytologist*, 3 (N.S.), 54-5, 1859, and *Rep. Thirsk B.E.C.*, 6, 1859), it is doubtful whether he really found either of them. Druce (*B.E.C. 1925 Rep.*) reported *G. debile* from Britain citing Lyndhurst and Hatchett's Pond, New Forest, as stations. He quotes Willkomm and Lange, adding immediately 'The habit is much that of *Asperula cynanchica*.' But Lange remarks in *Prod. Hisp.*, 2, 322, 1870, 'habitus *Asperulae cynanchicae*' not of the species as a whole, but of his var. (a) *humile*, as distinguishing it from his var. β *congestum* Gr. & Godr. (*G. constrictum* Chaub.; *G. debile* as illustrated in Reichenbach, *Icones*, t. 1195). Lange described his var. *humile* as 'humilius (4-8" 1), caulibus diffusis, internodiis brevioribus,' which agrees with the New Forest plant as also does a specimen of the exsiccata he cites which is in Herb. Kew. The specimens in that Herbarium have been arranged by Messrs Airy-Shaw and Sandwith, and give a very clear idea of the range of these difficult micro-species."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Valerianella dentata (L.) Poll. Tor Cross, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, August 22nd, 1936. Growing with this were a few specimens of the var. *mixta* (L.) and *Valerianella rimosa* Bast.—J. CHAPPLE.

Anaphalis margaritacea, var. *subalpina* A. Gray. Railway embankment, Llanishen, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, August 1935.—Coll. A. E. WADE, comm. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Anthemis tinctoria L. Cultivated, West Byfleet ex Godalming, Surrey, v.-c. 17, 1936.—Coll. Lady DAVY, comm. J. CHAPPLE. "These

specimens are from self-sown seedlings of the well-known discoid (var. *discoidea* DC.) *Anthemis tinctoria* from Godalming, a piece of which Lady Davy planted in her garden at West Byfleet. The white-rayed specimens are from a plant one foot from the original plant, grown in shade. The yellow-rayed specimens are from a plant one and a half feet from the original plant, grown in shade. The discoid specimens are from another plant growing in greater sun. It should be remarked that the original parent plant in Lady Davy's garden this year produced white-rayed florets, and at Godalming this year also, I saw a plant with white rays and one with yellow rays growing among a larger proportion of discoid plants. This is the first occasion on which I have seen rayed plants at Godalming, where on my previous visits the colony has remained uniformly discoid. Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ. et Helv.*, ed. iii, 322, says *A. tinctoria* varies in having either yellow or white rays. These forms seem to be induced by the greater or less amount of sun they are subject to. I must apologise for not being able to supply in all the sheets a specimen of the typical plant with yellow rays."—J. CHAPPLE.

Senecio integrifolius Clairv. The Downs, Eastbourne, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, June 26th, 1936.—H. FOSTER.

Centaurea nemoralis Jord., var. *diversifolia* C.E.B. Waste ground, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, August 1936.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Centaurea Calcitrapa L. The Crumbles, Langney, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, July 6th, 1936.—H. FOSTER.

Picris spinulosa Bertol. [Ref. No. 4246.] Horton Kirby, West Kent, v.-c. 16, August 22nd, 1936.—C. E. BRITTON. [Ref. No. 4243.] Longfield, West Kent, v.-c. 16, August 16th, 1936.—Coll. A. BEADELL, COMM. C. E. BRITTON. "See *Journ. Bot.*, 1936, 354, for further field notes on this plant."—E. C. WALLACE. "The single specimen of this gathering which I have seen apparently only differs from the normal *P. hieracioides* of this country in having an umbellate inflorescence and the indumentum on the leaves being very soft. I have gathered very similar plants at Wotton-under-Edge, W. Gloucester, v.-c. 34. The specimen is quite unlike two sheets from the same collector [Ref. No. 4218] in *Herb. Mus. Brit.* which are similarly named and were distributed through this Club last year. These have a subracemose inflorescence extending some way down the stem, and rough coarse leaves. None of the examples of Ref. No. 4218 or 4243 which I have seen could be considered identical with the plant known as *P. spinulosa* from Dalmatia, Macedonia, or S. Italy."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Taraxacum anglicum Dahlst. Marston Meadows, Oxford, v.-c. 23, May 13th, 1936. In the *Brit. Plant List*, ed. ii, by an error, no doubt, this is wrongly placed in the sect. *Vulgaria* D. Its correct position is

in the sect. *Palustria*. See *B.E.C. 1919 Rep.*, 566 and 567 (1920), and *Fl. Oxon.*, ed. ii, 264.—J. CHAPPLE.

Lactuca Serriola L. Waste ground by maltings, Hythe Quay, Colchester, N. Essex, v.-c. 19, September 6th, 1936. Not noticed for some years but abundant this year.—G. C. BROWN.

Phyteuma orbiculare L. The Downs, Eastbourne, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, June 26th, 1936.—H. FOSTER.

Vaccinium Myrtillus L. × *Vitis-Idaea* L. = *V. intermedium* Ruthe. [Ref. No. 22.] Moor, Ringinglow, near Sheffield, Derbyshire, v.-c. 57, June 27th, 1936. A detailed description of the locality is given in *B.E.C. 1928 Rep.*, 629 (1929), but Ringinglow is misspelt Rivington. The hybrid does not appear to flower freely and the corollas had all dropped when the gathering was made. There is some doubt as to whether this locality is in Yorkshire or Derbyshire. Mr Gourlay (*loc. cit.*) determined it as just within v.-c. 63, but the half-inch Ordnance Survey shows it as well within Derbyshire. The hybrid probably occurs on both sides of the boundary as the moors hereabouts are dominated by Cowberry and Bilberry.—W. A. SLEDGE. "These excellent specimens of one of our most convincing natural hybrids exhibit ample evidence of both parents. They differ from *V. Myrtillus* in the thicker firmer leaves with more prominent venation, in the less angular section of the branches, and in the terminal arrangement of the flowers, two of which are present on my specimen. From *V. Vitis-Idaea* they are easily distinguished by the very different habit and the almost total absence of punctate dots on the undersurface of the serrulate, more acute leaves. The hybrid was described as a species by Ruthe (*Fl. Mark Brandenburg*, 377, 1834), and first published for Britain by R. Garner in *Science Gossip*, 248, figs. 134-5, 1872, and *Proc. Linn. Soc.*, 31, 1871-2. Unaware of this record the plant was again described as new to Britain by N. E. Brown from Cannock Chase specimens (*Journ. Linn. Soc.*, 24, 125, t. 3, 1888) and the illustration there given is of a much larger-leaved plant than that now contributed by Dr Sledge and similar to hybrids seen in two localities in the Chase in 1936 by R. C. L. Burges and myself. These large leaved plants have dimorphic foliage—the upper leaves resembling those of *Myrtillus* and the lower recalling rather those of *Vitis-Idaea*. On the other hand microphyllous forms with much smaller leaves than those of the present gathering are recorded. Bennett recorded the first Scottish specimens from Caithness in *Annals Scot. Nat. Hist.*, 249, 1904, and Gourlay in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.*, 27, 327, 1919, published excellent field notes, reviewed in *B.E.C. 1919 Rep.*, 567 (1920), where Druce added an account of the distribution to date. Further notes, and photographs of seedling plants grown from seed, appear in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.*, xxx, 131, t. 11, 1929, and *B.E.C. 1928 Rep.*, 629 (1929), repeats the directions for the locality near Sheffield there given. The preference of the hybrid for disturbed ground is remarkable and not yet adequately explained. Hybrid forms similar

1933), and Stoke Bardolph, near Nottingham (E. Pethybridge, October 1925, Hb. Kew). The usual hosts are Lucerne and Red Clover, but at Cardiff it occurred on Carrots and Onions, at Skipton on Dock, and at Reigate on *Prunella vulgaris*, *Cnicus arvensis*, and *Ranunculus repens*. The specimens from C. E. Salmon from the last named station (September 23rd, 1900) in Herb. Kew are on Thistle and exceptionally large flowered. It is said that the fresh flowers have a strong smell like heliotrope. This Dodder was first noticed in Europe about a century ago, having been introduced from Chili. A fascinating account of its subsequent spread through France, Corsica, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and Hungary will be found in Hegi, *Mittel-Eur. Fl.*, 3, 2106-8."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Solanum Dulcamara L., var. *villosissimum* Desv. Cliffs, near Barry, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, June 17th, 1936.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Veronica Anagallis × *aquatica* (growing with the putative parents). Port Meadow, Oxford, v.-c. 23, July 30th, 1936. For an account of this hybrid by I. A. Williams, see *Journ Bot.*, 23, 1929. It might be added to the description there given that the bracts, on the whole, are intermediate in length between those of the parents—at least in the Port Meadow plants—but are very variable, some being only half as long as, others equalling the pedicels. The sepals are also intermediate—broader than in *Anagallis* and narrower than in *aquatica*. Racemes very floriferous. Growing in great masses and as abundant as the parent species, but on no plant could I find a fertile capsule—all being completely barren as in the specimens distributed, and a few galled—whereas in the case of *Anagallis* and *aquatica* all appeared to be fertile. The colour of the flowers in these specimens was blue; exactly similar to those of *Anagallis*.—J. CHAPPLE. "Not a hybrid in my opinion, but a sterile condition of *V. Anagallis* L., whose barrenness probably results from animal parasitism. On some racemes may be seen one or several apparent capsules, but examination will show that these are abnormal in size and shape and are devoid of seed. They appear to be of the nature of galls."—C. E. BRITTON. Mr Chapple took me to the locality, and I agree with his determination.—A. J. WILMOTT.

Veronica aquatica Bernh. Port Meadow, Oxford, v.-c. 23, July 30th, 1936. Flowers pink. One or two specimens are eglandular, but most bear varying quantities of glandular hairs.—J. CHAPPLE. "Yes. Var. *laticarpa* E. Krösche."—C. E. BRITTON.

Veronica arvensis L. Field border, Lambourne Hill, Perranzabuloe, W. Cornwall, v.-c. 1, June 11th, 1936. This plant is described as being usually bifariously pubescent like *V. Chamaedrys*, but the arrangement in the two plants is very different. In *V. Chamaedrys* the long, pointed, glandless hairs, exceeding in length the stem diameter, are

mainly disposed in two narrow strips on either side of the stem. In *V. arvensis* there are oftenest two broad bands of pubescence (crowded, short, incurved hairs) with a sprinkling of straight glandular hairs rather less in length than the stem diameter and between the bands are narrow glabrous strips. But the pubescence may be in three or four strips instead of two.—F. RILSTONE. "Apart from the characters of the indumentum described by Mr Rilstone, the plants distributed appear to belong to the var. *polyantha* Math. by reason of the widely-spreading stems and branches, the roundish coarsely-toothed lower leaves and the elongated racemes."—C. E. BRITTON.

Melampyrum pratense L., var. *ovatum* Spenn. [Ref. No. 4224.]
Ranmore, Surrey, v.-c. 17, June 11th, 1936.—C. E. BRITTON.

Verbena officinalis L. Waste ground, Cardiff, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, July 1935.—Coll. A. E. WADE, comm. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Mentha rotundifolia (L.) Huds. Near Start Point, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, August 12th, 1936.—J. CHAPPLE. "Correctly named; one of the more slender forms."—R. KNOWLING.

Mentha piperita L. *M. piperita sylvestris* Sole = *M. hircina* (Hull). See *Journ. Bot.*, 102, 1936. Lane near Danehill, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, September 1936.—Coll. A. L. STILL, comm. E. C. WALLACE. "I believe this to be a hairy sport of \times *Mentha piperita*, which is, I think, in agreement with Mr Still's opinion. Some of the specimens show a marked resemblance to *Mentha aquatica* in the shape of the inflorescence, but if *piperita* is a hybrid of *aquatica* and *spicata* it would not be unreasonable for a sport to show sometimes a reversion to one or other of the parents. It would not be satisfactory to name the plant as simply a hairy form, because that would not account for the unusual inflorescence."—R. KNOWLING.

Mentha aquatica L. \times *spicata* L. Cultivated at Wallington, Surrey. Origin, Roydon, Herts, v.-c. 20, 1935.—Coll. A. L. STILL, September 1936, comm. E. C. WALLACE. Cf. *B.E.C. 1922 Rep.*, 618 (1923), Plant Notes and 1935 Plant Notes for remarks on this plant. "The scent of this plant is very characteristic of *M. aquatica*. The moniliform inflorescence of *M. rubra* does not appear in it, and there is no terminal tuft of leaves, as is almost always the case in *M. rubra*."—A. L. STILL. "This is an extremely puzzling mint which for a long time I considered to be *aquatica* \times *piperita*—despite the fact that such a cross is rather an unlikely one. I could also detect in it resemblances to *citrata*. However, I have seen lately several more of the specimens distributed, and I believe now that the plant is an extreme form of \times *Mentha rubra* Sm. It will be noticed that some of the bracts are shaped exactly like those of *rubra laevigata*, while the lower leaves really only differ from

rubra in their large size. The calyx is perhaps a trifle short, however, and the stamens appear to be inserted. *M. aquatica* × *spicata* is usually taken to be *Mentha piperita*, and as this is certainly no ordinary Peppermint I think the name is rather an unsatisfactory one. I should like to have seen this plant when it was fresh, because the smell would be an important character in naming it."—R. KNOWLING.

× *Mentha verticillata* L., f. *calva* Still. Stanmore Common, Middlesex, v.-c. 21, August 1936.—Coll. A. L. STILL, comm. E. C. WALLACE. "I do not know f. *calva*, but the plant distributed seems to be a slender form of *verticillata* that only just escapes being an *arvensis*. According to the shape of the leaves the plant comes under the *verticillata* of Hudson and not the *verticillata* of Linnaeus."—R. KNOWLING.

× *Mentha gentilis* L. River Wye near Symonds Yat, West Gloucester, v.-c. 34, August 1936.—Coll. A. L. STILL, comm. E. C. WALLACE.

× *Mentha cardiaca* Baker. Cultivated in garden at Wallington, Surrey, by A. L. STILL, August 1936. Root of nursery origin. Comm. E. C. WALLACE. "Yes, I think this will have to be called *cardiaca* but the bracts are abnormally broad and far more like those of × *Mentha gentilis*. However, the all-important lower leaves are undoubtedly those of a *cardiaca*. The plant seems to be intermediate between the two."—R. KNOWLING.

Mentha arvensis L. Cultivated fields, St Cyrus, Kincardine, v.-c. 91, August 26th, 1936. This is a particularly striking and beautiful cornmint, the most noticeable feature being the rather narrow leaves with their numerous, jagged serratures. In some of the material the leaves were narrow enough for it to be called var. *austriaca* Briquet or forma *angustifolia* Fraser, but in many plants the leaves were too short and round for the above variety. I have not distributed specimens to represent the two extremes because I am confident that all the plants I saw were just different editions of the same thing, the width of the leaves being entirely a matter of form and therefore it is rather unnecessary to name individual plants as different from the others simply because their leaves are slightly narrower than the bulk of the material. If some of these plants were really var. *austriaca* Briquet the variety cannot stand for much. I have never seen any other cornmints that are so striking as this one, and I think they are worth good varietal rank (though not var. *austriaca*). It is noticeable that this particular mint is only common on the coast, and becomes replaced by more normal cornmints as the distance from the sea becomes greater.—R. KNOWLING. "One of the difficult forms. The habit is that of *arvensis*. The calyces are short, and the teeth, though long, are truly triangular; the whorls are compact. I think it must be called *M. arvensis*."—A. L. STILL.

Mentha pulegium L. Start Point, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, August 12th, 1936.—J. CHAPPLE. "My specimens appear to be the erect form."—R. KNOWLING.

Calamintha — ? Garden, Newport, Isle of Wight, v.-c. 10, August 1936.—J. W. LONG. "This is 562/3 of the *Br. Pl. List*, ed. ii. *Satureia grandiflora* Scheele, *Calamintha grandiflora* Moench, *Melissa grandiflora* L., a native of S. Europe."—J. CHAPPLE. "This is *Calamintha grandiflora* (L.) Moench = *Satureia grandiflora* (L.) Scheele."—A. E. WADE. "*C. grandiflora* (L.) Mch., the species with which the Isle of Wight *C. sylvatica* Bromf. was once mis-identified."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Galeopsis speciosa Mill. Allotment weed, Llandaff, Glamorgan, v.-c. 41, August 1936.—Coll. R. L. SMITH, COMM. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Chenopodium urticum L. Cultivated garden, Newport, Isle of Wight, v.-c. 10, October 1936. This was grown from Dorset seed, but no plant raised by me had leaves quite as "toothless" as a plant taken from the same spot many years ago. They all differ, however, from the Island plants, which are unmistakably *intermedium*.—J. W. LONG.

Polygonum lapathifolium L., var. In potato ground, Callestick, Perranzabuloe, W. Cornwall, v.-c. 1, August 28th, 1936. A robust, erect, highly glandular, purplish plant found growing with potatoes, turnips, mangolds, or cabbages, or occasionally on waste ground. It always looks very distinct from the usual pale-flowered *lapathifolium* which accompanies it. Fruits bi-concave. The perianth covers the fruit but the usually erect habit seems to exclude var. *ruderales* Schuster.—F. RILSTONE.

Rumex Acetosa L., var. *rubida* Danser, and var. *alba* Danser. Growing intermixed in open sunny pasture, Lambourne Hill, Perranzabuloe, W. Cornwall, v.-c. 1, June 22nd, 1936. The variation in colour of these two gatherings is not due to varying amounts of sun, nor can one think it due to soil differences for they grew closely mixed in open pasture in full sun. There were intermediates but even so the impression upon the eye was of two fairly clear-cut colour forms. The *B.E.C. 1923 Rep.*, 57, summarises a paper by Herr Danser in *Nederl. Kruidk. Archief*, where names are given to three colour-forms of *R. Acetosa*, viz.:—Var. *rubida*, with panicle deep red and the outer sepals entirely red or with only a small green centre; var. *rubra*, with red-margined outer sepals; and var. *alba*, with little or no red coloration.—F. RILSTONE. "In his original paper in *Nederl. Kruid. Archief*, 1920, 233, B. H. Danser states that his object in giving varietal names to these colour forms of *R. Acetosa* was to draw attention to them. Most botanists in this country would not consider that the single character of the distribution of red pigmentation justified the creation of three new varieties, but would rather regard it as a fit subject for genetical research. Mr Ril-

stone's useful note included with the specimens agrees very closely with Herr Danser's experience of the forms in Holland, but the red specimens received by me agree better with the description of *rubra* than with that of *rubida*."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Rumex dentatus L. Waste land, Newport, Isle of Wight, v.-c. 10, June and July 1936. This *Rumex* was abundant some years ago on a gravelly waste near Newport, but it died out completely for a time, together with *R. salicifolius* Weinm. and *R. bucephalophorus* L.—J. W. LONG. "Correct."—A. E. WADE. "Yes, *R. dentatus* (L.) Campd.—the reason for this citation is given in *B.E.C. 1892 Rep.*, 384. This dock allied to *R. pulcher* is a native of N. Africa and W. Asia and illustrated by Danser in *Nederl. Kruid. Archief*, 1921, 222-4, t. ii, and by Beck in Reichenbach, *Icones*, 24, t. 183, fig. 7, 1909. In Britain it is a rare alien."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Euphorbia virgata W. & K., var. *esulifolia* Thell. Eastbourne Golf Course, E. Sussex, v.-c. 14, June 22nd, 1936. Growing in quantity at the edge of the Golf Links near the Market Gardens. I assumed it to be *E. esula* L. and to be an escape from the Gardens. The botanist, Mr T. J. Richards, at the Municipal Museum, informs me that it appeared when the military had left the Links after the war and was thought to be *E. esula* L., but it was submitted to expert examination and named as above.—H. Foster. "Yes—the f. *esulifolia* Thell."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Quercus sessiliflora Salisb. Young shoots, hedge bank, Flatford, East Bergholt, E. Suffolk, v.-c. 25, May 7th, 1936. This unusual incise-lobate form of leaf not previously noticed was found at the roots of only one stump.—G. C. BROWN. "This is Turkey Oak (*Quercus Cerris* L.) as shown by the persistent stipular bud-scales, hairy branchlets, and acutely lobed leaves."—H. A. HYDE. "This is the cut-leaved variety, *Q. Cerris*, known as var. *asplenifolia*."—A. B. JACKSON.

Salix triandra L., var. Cinderhill, Nottingham, v.-c. 56, June 2nd, 1934.—Coll. R. BULLEY, comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Salix atrocinerea L., var. *aquatica* (Sm.). [Ref. No. 1477] ♂ and [Ref. No. 1476] ♀. Hodson, N. Wilts, v.-c. 7, April 25th, 1936, and August 23rd, 1936.—J. D. GROSE. "Good specimens of both male and female plant."—E. C. WALLACE. "Certainly *S. atrocinerea* Brot., but not the variety named."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Populus nigra L. [Ref. No. 1475.] Old Swindon, N. Wilts, v.-c. 7, April 1936. [Ref. No. 1475a.] May 1936. I was unable to obtain mature leaves as the tree was felled shortly after the April gathering was made. The older leaves sent were collected from the fallen tree, and brought forward in water.—J. D. GROSE. "Both are *P. canadensis* Aiton. (Ontario Poplar, Balm of Gilead.) Rehder, *Manual*, p. 89, 1927. Henry, *T.G.B.I.*, 7, p. 1834, 1913. (*P. tacamahacca* Mill. sec. Moss.

Camb. Brit. Fl., Vol. ii, 1913; nec Rehder, *l.c.*, non Sargent, *Trees N. Amer.*, ed. 2, 125, 1921).”—H. A. HYDE. “The *Populus* sent is undoubtedly *P. candicans* Aiton which is commonly planted in this country and occasionally found in a semi-wild condition. It is only known as a female tree and these long catkins are very characteristic. The specimen is, however, incomplete without mature leaves. This tree has been confused with *P. tacamahacca*, a N. American species.”—A. B. JACKSON.

Allium oleraceum L. Near Bulwell Hall Park, Nottingham, v.-c. 56, August 25th, 1936.—Coll. R. BULLEY, comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Juncus Gerardi Lois. Hornsea, S.E. Yorks, v.-c. 61, July 17th, 1936.—Coll. R. BULLEY, comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Luzula arcuata Wahl. Wet grassy ground high on Aonach Beag, Westernness, v.-c. 97, July 15th, 1936. These plants were abundant in grass and moss on damp ground and by a rill; a habitat quite unlike the haunts of this plant on the dry stony summits of the Cairngorms.—R. MACKECHNIE and E. C. WALLACE.

Sparganium simplex Huds. Canal, Bridgford, Nottingham, v.-c. 56, July 1934.—Coll. R. BULLEY, comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Potamogeton Drucei Fryer. [Ref. No. 1909.] River Stour, near Child Okeford, Dorset, v.-c. 9, August 3rd, 1936.—P. M. HALL and E. C. WALLACE.

Potamogeton Drucei Fryer. River Loddon near Whistley Mill, Berkshire, v.-c. 22, August 18th, 1936.—E. C. WALLACE.

Potamogeton gramineus L., ? f. *stagnalis* Fries. Abundant in Cropstone reservoir, Leicester, v.-c. 55, August 29th, 1936. These specimens, according to Hagstrom, *Crit. Res.*, 206, 1916, appear to be the forma *stagnalis* Fries, *Novit. Fl. Suec.*, 37, 1828—“foliis natantibus basi ovatis, caule longo ramoso,” which is said to be a form of Central and Southern Swedish lakes, as distinct from the forma *lacustris* Fries, a plant of deep water with short submerged leaves and no floating leaves. This is not made clear by Pearsall in *B.E.C. 1930 Rep.*, 393 (1931). Hagstrom has named specimens of f. *lacustris* Fries from Tingwall, Shetland, and from Black Bush Drain, Hunts.—J. CHAPPLE. “I should name these rather *P. gramineus* L., var. *lacustris* Fries, in accordance with Pearsall’s grouping of the forms of this variable species in *B.E.C. 1930 Rep.*, 393. On the same day I gathered plants from this locality with well-developed floating leaves, but Mr Chapple’s specimens do not show these, and the dense vegetative growth usual in the lower parts is not represented. As Cropstone Reservoir has been intensively worked botanically over a long period without previous record of *gramineus* it

I am convinced that it must have been an Island plant for many years. Early this year, in a remote corner at the opposite end of the Island, I found a grass in an immature condition which I could not at the time identify. On planting it in my garden it lived and proved to be *Gaudinia*, and it is very unlikely that I brought away the only plant.—J. W. LONG. "*Gaudinia fragilis* (L.) P.B. is an alien, introduced no doubt along with the seeds of forage plants from S. Europe."—W. O. HOWARTH. "Correct."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Sesleria coerulea Ard. Gordale, Mid-West Yorks, v.-c. 64, June 2nd, 1936.—H. FOSTER. "Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH and C. E. HUBBARD.

Puccinellia distans (L.) Parl. [Ref. No. 1873.] Adventive on manure heap, Laffan's Plain, near Fleet, N. Hants, v.-c. 12, July 26th, 1936.—P. M. HALL. "Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH and C. E. HUBBARD. "Yes, specimens gathered at the same time were named *Puccinellia distans* Parl. by Jansen. The occurrence of this species inland as an alien is more frequent than is generally recognised."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Festuca elatior L. [Ref. No. 867.] Canal side, Milton, near Burslem, Staffordshire, v.-c. 39, July 11th, 1936.—E. S. EDEES. "Correct."—C. E. HUBBARD. "*F. elatior* L., subsp. *arundinacea*, var. *genuina*, subvar. *vulgaris* Hack."—W. O. HOWARTH.

Festuca pratensis Huds. × *Lolium perenne* L. [Ref. No. 868.] Whitfield, near Burslem, Staffordshire, v.-c. 39, July 13th, 1936.—E. S. EDEES. "Quite a good example of this hybrid."—W. O. HOWARTH. "Correct."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Festuca heterophylla Lam. Near Bradfield, Berks, v.-c. 22, June 25th, 1936. First discovered here by Druce and Riddelsdell in 1907 (see *B.E.C. 1907 Rep.*, 322 (1908)) and thought to be native. It is hard to explain how, if it is a denizen, this species became established in so remote a situation unless it was introduced with pheasant food.—J. CHAPPLE. "Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH and C. E. HUBBARD.

Nardurus maritimus (L.) Janchen. Torbryan, near Totnes, S. Devon, v.-c. 3, May 1936.—Coll. T. STEPHENSON, comm. J. CHAPPLE. (See *Proc. Linn. Soc.*, March 1936, p. 109). "An interesting find. It occurs here and there in France, and is very rare in Belgium. Linnaeus named it *Festuca maritima*, and it is a matter of opinion whether it should be retained as such or named as above."—W. O. HOWARTH. "Correct."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus lepidus Holmb. [Ref. No. 21.] Sandy field near Topcliffe Station, N.E. Yorks, v.-c. 62, June 25th, 1936.—W. A. SLEDGE. "Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH and C. E. HUBBARD.

Equisetum sylvaticum L., var. *capillare* Hoffm. Near Minstead, S. Hants, v.-c. 11, August 6th, 1936.—Coll. Lady DAVY, comm. J. CHAPPLE. "This variety appears not to have been recorded before for Hants."—J. CHAPPLE.

Equisetum pratense Ehrh. Colin Glen, near Belfast, Co. Antrim, v.-c. H.39, 1858.—Coll. T. G. RYLANDS, comm. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Polystichum aculeatum Roth. [Ref. No. 1446.] Membury, N. Wilts, v.-c. 7, November 24th, 1935.—J. D. GROSE.

