

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY  
AND EXCHANGE CLUB  
OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1939

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

(CONVENIENTLY ABBREVIATED B.E.C. 1639-40 REP.)

BY

THE DISTRIBUTOR

N. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, Esq.

VOL. XII. PART IV.

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December 1939.

## NOTICES TO MEMBERS.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Acting Secretary, Mr A. J. Wilton, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurer, Mr J. E. Lousley, at 7 Penstone Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16. The Annual Subscription for Ordinary Members is Ten Shillings, payable on the 1st of January annually. Owing to the enforced restriction of the activities of the Society the Committee have decided that this should be reduced to Five Shillings per annum for the years 1941, 1942, and 1943. Some members have generously offered to continue payment at the old rate. Exchange Members need subscribe only at the same rate as Ordinary Members during the period when the distribution of plates is in abeyance.

### MATERIAL FOR THE NEXT REPORT.

Material for the next Report—Records, Notes, etc.—should be sent to Mr A. J. Wilton, as Mr E. G. Wallace has now joined W.M. Forces (R.A.F.).

### SPECIMENS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Ordinary Specimens for Identification may be sent to the Acting Secretary. Before sending critical material to the Society's Referees (see 1937 Report, 630-646), members should first ascertain from the Referee concerned whether he is in a position to determine specimens, as in existing circumstances any temporarily amended list is liable at any time to become inaccurate.

### PAST REPORTS REQUIRED

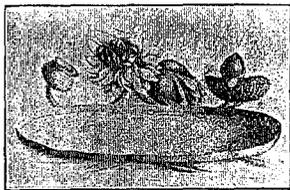
to improve the Society's work:

1970, 1930, 1935, 1938.

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Victoria Regina.

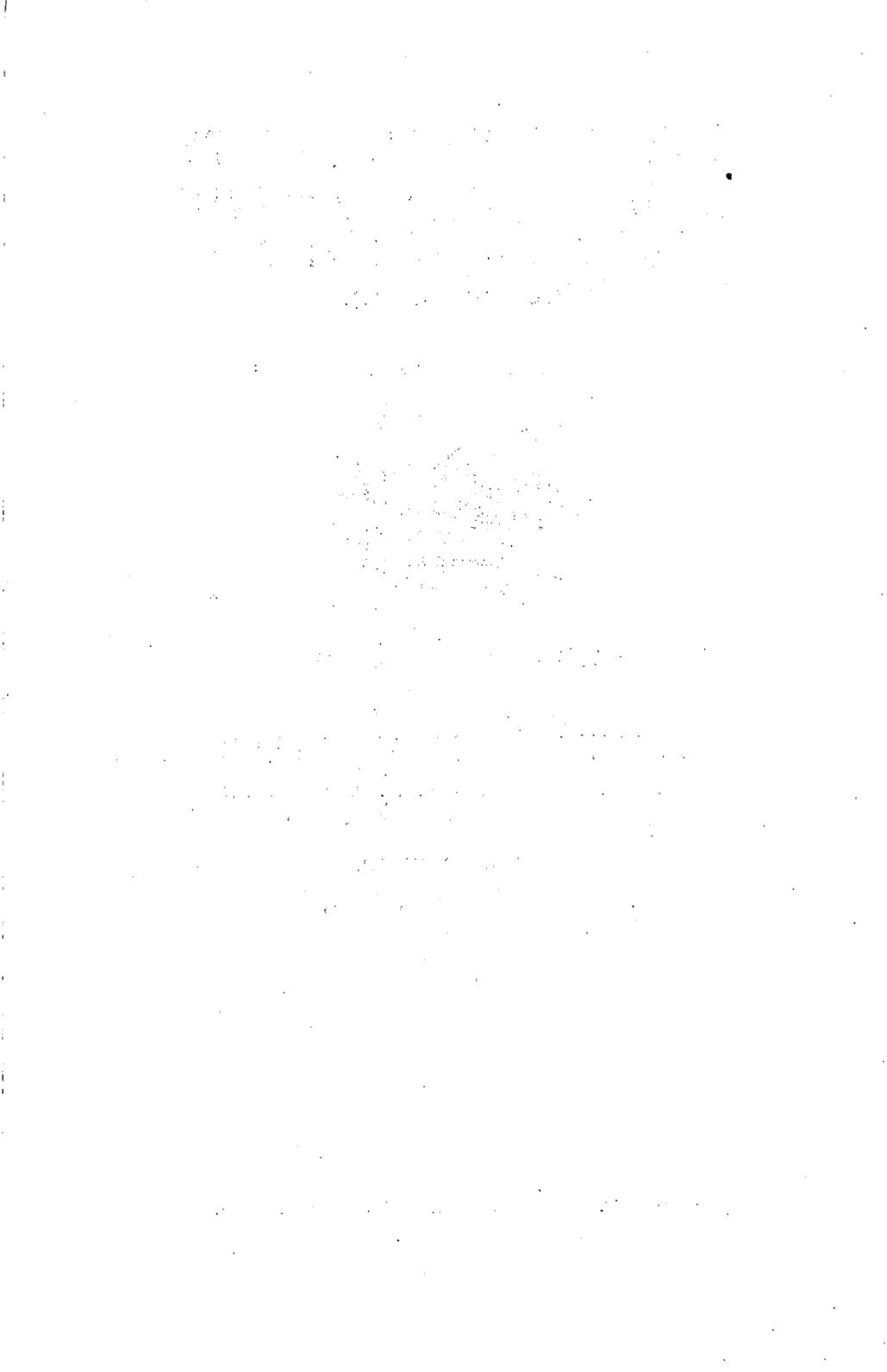


Floreat flora.

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December 1942.



*REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1939.*

Owing to the war the number of specimens sent in for distribution was very small. On this account it is the more regrettable that about a sixth of the gatherings were of common non-critical plants. Others were collected at too young a stage for certain identification beyond the rank of species. Some collectors do not furnish their specimens with a reference number: citation is more simple when such a number is present.

If members would refrain from sending in plants under names they know to have been superseded a good deal of expense and correspondence would be saved.

Many of the specimens were carefully chosen, beautifully prepared and accompanied by most useful notes.

The following botanists have earned the gratitude of the Club for the trouble they have taken in examining specimens and supplying notes:—A. H. G. Alston, C. E. Britton, J. E. Dandy, Prof. R. Ruggles Gates, P. M. Hall, C. E. Hubbard, J. E. Lousley, Dr R. Melville, E. Nemes, H. W. Pugsley, A. L. Still, Dr G. Taylor, Dr D. H. Valentine, Dr E. F. Warburg, and A. J. Wilmott.

N. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

Maesbury, Cavendish Road,  
Bournemouth, December, 1940.

*LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.*

|                                 | Sheets. | Gatherings. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| C. E. Britton ... ..            | 22      | 2           |
| G. C. Brown ... ..              | 127     | 9           |
| J. D. Grose ... ..              | 97      | 8           |
| P. M. Hall ... ..               | 53      | 5           |
| J. W. Long ... ..               | 90      | 6           |
| N. D. Simpson ... ..            | 32      | 2           |
| W. A. Sledge ... ..             | 68      | 6           |
| National Museum of Wales ... .. | 126     | 10          |
| E. C. Wallace ... ..            | 144     | 10          |
|                                 | <hr/>   | <hr/>       |
|                                 | 759     | 58          |

A number of duplicates from the Herbaria of E. C. Wallace and the Distributor were also included in the parcels.

*Aconitum anglicum* Stapf. 41, Glamorgan; banks of the River Ely, near Peterston-super-Ely, May 1939.—Coll. E. P. PERMAN; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC. 41, Glamorgan; banks by the mouth of the River Ely, Grangetown, Cardiff, June 1938.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Viola hirta* L. × *odorata* L. = *V. permixta* Jord. (Ref. No. 2538.) 26, W. Suffolk; Brent Eleigh, April 10th, 1939. Plants strong and flowers very large and deeper violet than in *V. hirta*. Spur short, deep violet.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes; *V. hirta* × *odorata* L. but the hybrids of these species are so variable that I hesitate to attach a name to any particular form."—P. M. HALL.

*Viola segetalis* Jord. f. *obtusifolia* (Jord.) Drabble; det. P. M. Hall. ["*V. agrestis* Jord."] (Ref. No. 2535.) 19, N. Essex; gravel pit, Dedham, June 11th, 1939. Very large plants, foliage pale green, petals very strongly tinged with blue.—G. C. BROWN.

*Viola ruralis* Bor.; det P. M. Hall. ["*V. agrestis* Jord. forma ??"] (Ref. No. 2537.) 29, Cambs.; hedgebank, Linton, May 5th, 1939. Flower small, strongly tinged with blue. Not a typical *agrestis* in stipules but I do not think there is any hybridity.—G. C. BROWN.

*Polygala calcarea* F. Schultz. (Ref. No. 3734.) 7, N. Wilts.; Walker's Hill, June 14th, 1939.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT.

*Geranium rotundifolium* L. 41, Glamorgan; roadside, Grangetown, Cardiff, May, 1938.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Potentilla erecta* (L.) Hampe × *reptans* L. (Ref. No. 4003.) 7, N. Wilts; Catcombe Wood, July 23rd, 1939. Stems rooting freely; flowers ca. 14 mm., petals 4-5; leaflets 3 and 5, small, broadly obovate, serrations acute, often below the middle; leaf-stalks medium; stipules ovate, usually entire, sometimes cleft.—J. D. GROSE. "This hybrid is notoriously difficult to distinguish from *P. procumbens* Sibth.; it is said to be sterile. I am at present making artificial crosses to produce the hybrid, in order to confirm its sterility and describe its characters. In the meantime, I see no reason for not calling these specimens *P. procumbens* Sibth., though the leaves, and the flowers especially, are rather small; it would have been useful to have had some detailed notes of the habitat of the plants, and, particularly, to have known whether the putative parents were present."—D. H. VALENTINE. [After seeing the above remarks Mr Grose reports that the gathering grew in a woodland clearing with *P. reptans* and *P. erecta* and he considers that no normal *P. procumbens* was present. Dr Valentine saw more material, sent him by Mr Grose, and still prefers to withhold a definite opinion. Mr

Pugsley in a letter to Mr Grose said he was inclined to agree to the names given by him to this plant and the following, remarking that the latter (4064) was a good deal like *P. procumbens* but that the short petioles of the stem leaves seemed to show influence of *P. erecta*. There appears to be an admirable opportunity for members to help if they would collect for distribution possible hybrids when the species are found growing together.—Ed.]

*Potentilla erecta* (L.) Hampe × *procumbens* Sibth. (Ref. No. 4064.) 7, N. Wilts.; Battle Lake Wood, Aug. 14th, 1939. Stems rooting frequently; flowers ca. 20 mm., petals 4; leaflets always 3, medium, narrowly obovate, serrations acute, usually not below the middle, base of the leaflet cuneate; leaf-stalks short; stipules ovate, usually entire, sometimes cleft below. This appears to be very near *P. procumbens*, but there appears to be good evidence of *P. erecta* (with which it grew), particularly in the short petioles.—J. D. GROSE. "I think this is correctly determined, though whether the specimens represent the F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, or back crosses of this hybrid with one of the parents, it is difficult to say. Only breeding experiments can give us precise information."—D. H. VALENTINE.

*Myriophyllum alterniflorum* DC. (Ref. No. 36.) H. 16, West Galway; Renvyle, Connemara, Aug. 10th, 1939. Appears to be intermediate between the normal form and var. *americanum* Pugsley for which it was collected, but the leaf measurements exceed those given for the variety.—W. A. SLEDGE. "This is not the variety *americanum* Pugsley but a slender form of typical *M. alterniflorum* DC. The variety, which is a more dwarf plant with leaves only 3-5 mm. long, is confined in Ireland to the lakes of the limestone districts and does not occur in the acid waters of the west, where the typical form takes its place (*vide* Praeger in *Journ. Bot.*, 76, 53, 1938)."—H. W. PUGSLEY. "In August, 1938, Mr J. P. M. Brenan and I, after seeing the variety *americanum* Pugsley in Lough Beg, visited Loughs Shannagh and Kindrum in West Donegal, v.-c. H. 35. In the former was found an attenuate form of *M. alterniflorum* very similar to Dr Sledge's plant, and, in Lough Kindrum, plants we considered were identical with the variety. Mr Pugsley agrees with the above determinations, having seen the specimens and a table of measurements of the internodes, leaves and segments which I made from specimens from the three Loughs. Both the Donegal Loughs appear to occur in the granite area of the Fanad Peninsula."—N. D. SIMPSON.

*Oenothera stricta* Ledeb. ["*O. odorata* Jacq."] 6, N. Somerset; sand dunes, Burnham, July 20th, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "A species with wiry stems, which has frequently gone under the name *O. odorata* Jacq., is *O. stricta* Ledeb. It has very narrow leaves, clasping bracts and slender fruits tapering downwards. The sepal tips are subterminal, 3 mm. long, the buds pubescent, red at least on the midribs, petals ca. 30 mm. long,

yellow fading to terra-cotta. The home of this species is evidently S. America. *O. Agari* Gates, introduced into Australia, is closely related and perhaps conspecific. The measurements given are from my cultures of the Burnham plants."--Prof. R. RUGGLES GATES.

*Galium Mollugo* L. var. *genuinum* H. Br. 41, Glamorgan; roadside, Grangetown, Cardiff, May, 1938.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Yes."—C. E. BRITTON.

*Erigeron canadensis* L. 41, Glamorgan; waste ground, Newport Road, Cardiff, Oct. 3rd, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Filago apiculata* G. E. Smith. (Ref. No. 4102.) 12, N. Hampshire; sandy field, Winchfield, Sept. 17th, 1939.—Coll. A. L. STILL; comm. E. C. WALLACE.

*Doronicum Pardalianches* L. 29, Cambs.; wood, Hildersham, May 29th, 1939.—G. C. BROWN.

*Hieracium Peleterianum* Mérat. '10, Wight; garden, Newport, July, 1939. This is named *H. Pilosella* var. *pilosissimum* Fries in the Isle of Wight list. As it flowers very sparingly in its Freshwater station—I have not seen it in flower there for some years—I removed a root to my garden, where it flowers freely.—J. W. LONG. "This is *H. Peleterianum* Mérat, somewhat abnormally luxuriant in growth and with poor flowers, as might be expected in a garden specimen. The wild plant would not show such long stolons."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Hieracium tridentatum* Fr. (Ref. No. 2359.) 19, N. Essex; Tiptree Heath, July 27th, 1939. Narrow leaved.—G. C. BROWN. "This is *H. tridentatum* Fr. *sensu lato*. I cannot name it more accurately at present."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Hieracium maculatum* Sw. ["*H. sp.*"] (Ref. No. 3716.) 7, N. Wilts.; quarry, Kingsdown, Box, June 7th, 1939.—J. D. GROSE. "*Hieracium maculatum* Sw., collected rather early."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Erica Mackayi* Hook. (Ref. No. 34.) H. 16, West Galway; Craiggamore Lough, Roundstone, Connemara, Aug. 9th, 1939.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Primula elatior* (L.) Schreb. × *vulgaris* Huds. (Ref. No. 2536.) 26, W. Suffolk; Spraggs Wood, Brent Eleigh, April 10th, 1939.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes."—R. MELVILLE.

*Linaria repens* (L.) Mill. × *vulgaris* Mill. 10, Wight; railway embankment, Cowes, Sept. 30th, 1939. A late flowering, but I have endeavoured to show at least one flower in each sheet.—J. W. LONG.

*Euphrasia confusa* Pugsley f. *albida* Pugsley. ["*E. nemorosa* (Pers.) Löhr." ] 6, N. Somerset; pasture, Burnham, July 20th, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "All *E. confusa* Pugsley f. *albida* Pugsley (luxuriant)."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Melampyrum pratense* L. var. *commutatum* (Tausch) Beck. (Ref. No. 4354.) 17, Surrey; in wood, Coulsdon, Aug. 19th, 1939. The form distributed is sub-var. *pseudo-nemorosum* Beauverd, marked by 2-3 pairs of intercalary leaves. It may be of interest to mention that the locality indicated is one given for *M. pratense* L. by De Crespigny in *A New London Flora*, 1877, p. 130.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Utricularia vulgaris* L. (Ref. No. 4023.) 17, Surrey; pool at the foot of Cooper's Hill, near Runnymede, July 26th, 1939. These specimens show the size which this species can attain: in some cases it will be seen that three sheets have been necessary to display one plant. Most of the specimens were sent to me fresh by Mr Wallace and dried by myself. These unfortunately were rather long in the post, with the result that the foliage deteriorated and they have not made such good specimens as they might have done. However, the fruiting habit is well shown.—P. M. HALL.

*Mentha longifolia* Huds. (Ref. No. 4290.) 16, W. Kent; near Keston, Sept. 2nd, 1937. Growing on edge of upland meadow. No habitation near at hand. Odour weak, recalling that of *M. viridis*.—C. E. BRITTON. "*M. longifolia* Huds. Among Sole's set of mints, recently unearthed at the Linnean Society's rooms, there is a sheet of a small Horse-Mint labelled *M. villosa tertia*, which is not referred to in Sole's book. It is very similar to this plant from Keston. One sheet of this set is much larger than the rest and the smallness of the plant may be due to the dry habitat. I should have liked to have seen how it behaved under cultivation."—A. L. STILL.

*Prunella laciniata* L. 9, Dorset; pasture between Herston, Swanage, and the sea, July, 1939. The flowers were uniformly pale cream in colour, and I saw no other *Prunella* in the near neighbourhood. The plant could not, I think, have been a recent introduction.—J. W. LONG.

*Chenopodium album* L. × *Berlandieri* Moq. ssp. *Zschackei* (Murr) Zobel. 10, Wight; garden, Newport, June and August, 1938, 1939. Raised from seed of a plant found by the Medina below Newport, in 1937, and named by Dr P. Aellen. The leaves of the mature plant are very variable. In the young plants, however, they seem very characteristic.—J. W. LONG.

*Polygonum Hydropiper* L. 41, Glamorgan; ditches, Llanedyrne Road, near Cardiff, Oct. 5th, 1935.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Rumex conglomeratus* Murray  $\times$  *pulcher* L. (Ref. No. 4038.) 15, E. Kent; bank of canal south of Appledore, Aug. 19th, 1939.—E. C. WALLACE. "Agreed to by J. E. Lousley."—E. C. WALLACE *in litt.*

*Rumex pulcher* L. (Ref. No. 4041.) 15, E. Kent; bank of canal south of Appledore, Aug. 19th, 1939.—E. C. WALLACE. "Agreed to by J. E. Lousley."—E. C. WALLACE *in litt.*

"*Ulmus carpiniifolia* Borckh." = *U. nitens* Moench. (Ref. No. 2540.) 19, N. Essex; edge of wood, Aldham, Sept. 24th, 1939. Leaves dark green and shining above, twigs very slender and pendulous. With exceptional long points to the leaves, actually longer than in any trees that I have examined before, and very deeply bi-serrate.—G. C. BROWN. "This is not typical of *U. carpiniifolia* Gleditsch (the earliest authority for the name), which differs in leaf shape and has a smaller and sharper serrature. It is intermediate between *U. diversifolia* Melville and the tree known as *U. nitens* var. *Hunnybunii* Moss, and is probably a hybrid of this parentage. The leaf serrature is very similar in these elms. In the specimens, the leaf shape is intermediate or in individual leaves tends more towards one or other of the suggested parents, the lower surface is glandular, with very few simple hairs, except for the axillary tufts, as in the Hunnybun elm, but the petiole is pubescent as in *U. diversifolia*; short shoots with even-based leaves (a *U. diversifolia* character) are absent; the branchlets are stouter than in *U. diversifolia*, but are often more or less pubescent as in that species."—R. MELVILLE.

*Betula alba* L. 42, Brecon; Craig Cilau, near Crickhowel, July, 1937.—Coll. H. A. HYDE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Yes."—E. F. WARBURG.

*Salix triandra* L. var. *amygdalina* (L.) Bab. forma *discolor*. (Ref. No. 2534.) 19, N. Essex; Middlewick Rifle Ranges, East Donyland, leaves Oct. 23rd, 1938; flowers April 23rd, 1939. The leaf shape in these mature leaves was very constant and the difference in colouration of the two surfaces striking. There are a number of small trees in this group and all material is of the same facies.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes, but the var. *amygdalina* is usually described as having the leaves ultimately glaucous beneath."—A. J. WILMOTT.

*Salix Caprea* L.  $\times$  *viminalis* L. (Ref. No. 4103.) 17, Surrey; old brick-pits near Ewell, May 19th and Sept. 30th, 1939. I am not sure of the correct name of this plant as there are so many forms of the above hybrid.—E. C. WALLACE. "This is  $\times$  *S. Smithiana* Willd., but whether *S. Caprea* or *S. atrocinnerea* is the Sallow parent is difficult to say. According to the criteria given by Linton (*Journ. Bot. Suppl.*, 1913, p. 32), it should be *S. atrocinnerea*, for it has persistently pubescent twigs, narrow subtire stipules, slender catkins, and traces of striae on the wood under the peel. Further artificially made hybrid material

is required for the elucidation of this series of Sallow-Osier crosses."—  
A. J. WILMOTT.

*Salix aurita* L. ♀. (Ref. No. 3640.) 7, N. Wilts.; near Brinkworth, April 23rd and July 24th, 1939. Uncommon in N. Wilts.—J. D. GROSE.  
"Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT.

*Salix arenaria* L. ["*S. arenaria* × *repens* L." ] ♀. (Ref. No. 3643.) 7, N. Wilts.; Lydiard Plain, April 23rd and July 24th, 1939.—J. D. GROSE. "I do not see why this is not '*S. arenaria*,' i.e. *S. argentea* Sm."—A. J. WILMOTT. "This silky-leaved plant is, I think, the form usually described as *S. arenaria* L. or *S. argentea* Sm. Fraser (*B.E.C. 1932 Rep.*, 370 (1933)) gives the conclusions of Dr Floderus on the distinguishing floral characters of *S. arenaria* and *S. repens*. Here it is stated that *S. arenaria* has sessile stigmas and pubescent ovaries, while *S. repens* possesses styles and has glabrous ovaries. The plants now distributed have long styles and pubescent ovaries, and apparently Dr Floderus and Fraser prefer such plants to the hybrid, *S. arenaria* × *repens*. Fraser states that plants with glabrous ovaries are rare, and it seems also that forms without styles are uncommon. Hence the combination of distinct styles and pubescent ovaries occurs in most of the British material. Are the views of Dr Floderus on this point now countenanced in this country?"—J. D. GROSE.

*Salix arenaria* L. ["*S. (arenaria* × *repens* L." ] ♂. (Ref. No. 3642.) 7, N. Wilts.; Lydiard Plain, April 23rd and July 24th, 1939. The situation for this plant is an isolated one, there being no other known within over twenty miles. Individuals vary much in leaf-breadth.—J. D. GROSE.

*Vallisneria spiralis* L. (Ref. No. 31.) 63, S.W. Yorks.; canal, Salterhebble, Halifax, May 13th, 1939. The part of the canal in which this grows receives hot water discharged from a neighbouring cotton mill. The locality has long been known to local botanists as a habitat for *Potamogeton epiphydrus* var. *ramosus* (*P. pennsylvanicus*), yet the *Vallisneria* was unknown until four years ago. It is now very plentiful and flowers twice each year, in May and September.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Hydrilla verticillata* (L. fil.) Presl. (Ref. No. 35.) H. 16, West Galway; Renvyle, Connemara, Aug. 10, 1939. One of the most abundant aquatics of the lake. Other species occurring with it include *Callitriche autumnalis*, *Potamogeton Berchtoldii*, *Naias flexilis*, *Nitella translucens*, *N. batrachosperma*, *Chara aspera*, and *C. fragilis*. This shallow lake differs from all the other Connemara lakes I have visited in having a richly silted bottom, which accounts for the luxuriant carpet of submerged vegetation which everywhere covers it. The plankton flora is also markedly different from that of other Connemara lakes.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Luzula Forsteri* (Sm.) DC. (Ref. No. 3705.) 8, S. Wilts.; Collingbourne Wood, May 31st, 1939.—J. D. GROSE.

×*Potamogeton undulatus* Wulfg., *P. crispus* L. × *praelongus* Wulfg. ["×*P. venustus* Baagöe, *P. alpinus* Balb. × *crispus* L., a small floating piece so determined in 1939." ] (Ref. No. 39.1157.) H.39, Antrim; shallow water, junction of a channel and Six Mile Water, Antrim, Aug. 16th, 1939. Seen in the same waters, August 1938, by J. P. M. Brennan and N. D. Simpson.—Coll. J. P. M. B. and N. D. S.; comm. N. D. SIMPSON. "A most interesting plant. The floating fragments collected in the same locality in 1938 were erroneously referred by us to ×*P. venustus* Baagöe ex A. Benn.; cf. *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 254. The splendid material collected in 1939 has made clear the true identity of the plant as *P. crispus* × *praelongus*. Material of ×*P. undulatus* was collected also by C. H. Waddell from the River Lagan near Molly Wards, Belfast, Antrim, in May 1906; this is apparently the first record for the British Isles. All records of ×*P. undulatus* hitherto published for the British Isles are errors based on specimens of ×*P. Cooperi*, *P. perfoliatus* and *P. praelongus*. It is worthy of note that in the Six Mile Water ×*P. undulatus* grows with ×*P. Cooperi*, which is the plant formerly recorded from that river as ×*P. undulatus*—an interesting coincidence."—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

×*Potamogeton fluitans* Roth, *P. lucens* L. × *natans* L.; det. J. E. Dandy and G. Taylor. (Ref. No. 3680.) 11, S. Hants.; Moors River at Palmers Ford, Aug. 20th, 1939.—P. M. HALL. [See *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 255.—ED.]

*Potamogeton acutifolius* Link. (Ref. No. 4032.) 14, E. Sussex; dyke on Pevensey Level near Rickney, July 30th, 1939. Generally distributed all over the Levels.—E. C. WALLACE. "Yes."—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

*Carex lepidocarpa* Tausch. ["*C. Oederi* Retz. var. *elatior* Anderss." ] (Ref. No. 32.) 65, N.W. Yorks.; shores of Semmerwater, July 2nd, 1939.—W. A. SLEDGE. "Two things that strike one about this plant at first glance are (a) its apparent sterility and (b) its resemblance to *C. lepidocarpa* Tausch. A closer examination confirms these impressions and suggests that the plant may be a hybrid between *C. lepidocarpa* and one of the several forms of what has hitherto been known as *C. Oederi* Retz. (see *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 301-304). It has the tall habit, peduncled male spike, and reflexed fruits of *C. lepidocarpa*, but differs from this species mainly by its smaller spikes and much smaller fruits with rather shorter beak, all rather pointing to the influence of '*C. Oederi*,' but exhibiting no really definite character of this latter species. Dr Sledge, the collector of the plant, points out a difficulty in accepting it as a hybrid. He says that if the '*C. Oederi*' of British botanists is there at all it must be extremely scarce, as he made a close examination of

the sedges present and failed to find it. It has not been recorded for v.-c. 65. Dr Sledge goes on to say that the plant under discussion is growing side by side with what I have determined as *C. lepidocarpa*, for half-a-mile along the Semmerwater shore, distinct from each other and each in itself apparently without variation. As Dr Sledge says, most hybrids occur in small quantity ' amongst abundance of the parents.' Further, ' if this plant is a hybrid its abundance and uniformity would suggest that it is a fixed hybrid of the *Spartina Townsendii* type.' An alternative suggestion of mine, with which Dr Sledge is more inclined to agree, is that his plant is a sterile form of *C. lepidocarpa*. A combined genetical and taxonomic investigation into the very puzzling *Carex flava* groups is now being conducted by a friend and myself, and will, it is hoped, lead to satisfactory results. The various forms and hybrids which appear to link up the so-called species in this group have proved most difficult to identify with any degree of assurance."—E. NELMES. " I now agree with Mr Nelmes that the plants are sterile *C. lepidocarpa* Tausch. I must reject the suggestion that hybridity with *C. Oederi* auct. is involved, on the grounds (a) of the abundance and uniformity of the plant distributed and (b) of the absence of *C. Oederi* (which I am satisfied I did not overlook) throughout the entire Pennine chain in Yorkshire. A temporary seasonal sterility due possibly to abnormal climatic conditions would also account for the remarkable fact that no reference to this plant, which is so strikingly distinct in its small utricles from the associated *C. lepidocarpa*, is made by Baker, Lees or any other of the numerous Yorkshire botanists who have visited the Lake."—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Carex limosa* L. (Ref. No. 4104.) 108, W. Sutherland; swamp near Badcall, Scourie, July 5th, 1939.—Coll. P. M. HALL and E. C. WALLACE; comm. E. C. WALLACE.

*Carex Hudsonii* Ar. Benn. (Ref. No. 3356.) 12, N. Hants.; marsh on the left bank of River Itchen, about half a mile west of Easton, June 11th, 1939.—P. M. HALL.

×*Carex axillaris* Good. (Ref. No. 4079.) 17, Surrey; ditch in lane to Newdigate, Dawes Green, Aug. 26th, 1939. Frequent on the weald clay of this part of Surrey.—E. C. WALLACE. " Notes on this hybrid in *B.E.C. 1933 Rep.*, 777 (1934), apply also to this gathering."—E. NELMES.

*Carex vulpina* L. (Ref. No. 4066.) 13, W. Sussex; by dyke on the Wild Brooks, Amberley, June 25th, 1939. This is the plant referred to by E. Nelmes in " Notes on British Carices IV," *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 260.—E. C. WALLACE. " Yes. Since the publication, in the *Journal of Botany*, of the paper referred to by Mr Wallace, I have received a letter from the Dutch botanist Kern in which he mentions that he thinks that he has found a distinguishing character between *C. vulpina* and *C. nemorosa* which he would like other botanists to test. He finds that

the lowest sheaths of *C. nemorosa* are light brown and do not, or scarcely, split up into fibres; *C. vulpina* has dark brown or nearly black sheaths which break up into hair-like fibres, so that its culms are surrounded at the base with the dark remains of the old sheaths. He notes that there is the same difference between *C. paniculata* and *C. paradoxa*. In his opinion, even young plants can be distinguished by this character. Mr Wallace's specimens do not exhibit the basal parts sufficiently well to show the character mentioned, as he wisely refrained from digging up specimens of this rare British sedge. In future we must carefully examine the basal sheaths of *C. Otrubae* Podp. in plants at various stages of development, and also of *C. vulpina* L., if it can be done without completely destroying individual plants."—E. NELMES.

*Carex diandra* Schrank. (Ref. No. 33.) 61, E. Yorks.; Kelleythorpe Marsh, Driffield, July 8th, 1939. Bracketed as extinct or dubious for v.-c. 61 in the *Comital Flora*, presumably on account of the entry in Robinson's *Flora of East Yorks.*, but it has been known to Yorkshire botanists in this station for nearly forty years.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv. 41, Glamorgan; waste ground, Newport Road, Cardiff, October 3rd, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Yes."—C. E. HUBBARD.

*Mibora minima* (L.) Desv. (Ref. No. 3339.) 9, Dorset; naturalised in Stewart's Nursery, Ferndown, April 23rd, 1939. Members may like to see these specimens to compare the habit of the species in cultivated ground compared with that in its natural habitats.—P. M. HALL.

*Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf.; det C. E. Hubbard. ["*P. maritimus* Willd."] (Ref. No. 2264.) 19, N. Essex; malting refuse, Hythe Quay, Colchester, June 17th, 1923. Not seen since 1926.—G. C. BROWN.

*Calamagrostis epigeios* (L.) Roth. (Ref. No. 4048.) 13, W. Sussex; damp field near Partridge Green in the Adur Valley, July 23rd, 1939.—E. C. WALLACE. "Yes."—C. E. HUBBARD.

*Deschampsia setacea* (Huds.) Hack. (Ref. No. 3672.) 9, Dorset; Verwood Lower Common, July 30th, 1939.—P. M. HALL. "Yes."—C. E. HUBBARD.

*Brachypodium pinnatum* (L.) Beauv. × *sylvaticum* (Huds.) Beauv. (Ref. No. 39.1135.) H. 39, Antrim; between wood and pasture, south of Garron Tower, Aug. 14th, 1939. Both the parent species were present. See Praeger, *Irish Naturalist's Journal*, 6, 160.—Coll. J. P. M. BRENNAN and N. D. SIMPSON; comm. N.D.S. "? *Brachypodium pinnatum* (L.) Beauv. × *B. sylvaticum* (Huds.) Beauv."—C. E. HUBBARD. "Mr Hubbard in a letter to me gives some interesting notes which he allows me to record here. He says that the specimens distributed appear to be intermediate in several respects but it would be necessary to make a

study of the variations of the two species shown throughout their area of distribution before making an exact determination. A supposed hybrid between *B. pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum* was recorded by S. Andersen from Denmark (*Bot. Tidsskr.*, 41, 429, 1931). Another putative hybrid between *B. pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum* var. *villosum* Lej. & Court. was described by Mdlle. A. Camus and named  $\times B.$  *Cugnacii* (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, 78, 100, 1931). It was collected at Verrières in France. The description shows that it must differ in a number of characters from my plant. In his study of the genus Saint-Yves referred both hybrids, with a query, to *B. pinnatum* var. *glaucovirrens* (Murb.) Saint-Yves (*B. sylvaticum* subsp. *glaucovirrens* Murb.). Murbeck's plant came from Herzegovina and was found growing with *B. sylvaticum*. Saint-Yves (*Candollea*, 5, 435, 446, 1934) does not consider it to be a hybrid, but he did not see either Andersen's or Cugnac's specimens."—N. D. SIMPSON.

*Equisetum variegatum* Schleich. ? var. *majus* Syme. 92, S. Aberdeen; Braemar, July 16th, 1939.—Coll. R. MACKECHNIE; comm. E. C. WALLACE. "*E. variegatum* Schleich.: this is somewhat intermediate between the typical and varietal states, but the variety appears to be only an ecological state, not worth distinguishing."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

Mr E. Nelmes has re-examined (see p. 202) those *Carex* specimens of the 1938 Distribution which were in the herbarium of the late Editor. The determinations of *C. lepidocarpa* Tausch, *C. Hudsonii* Ar. Benn., and *C. Otrubae* Podp. were confirmed, but unfortunately there was no specimen of the *C. Hostiana*  $\times$  *lepidocarpa* among Mr Hall's plants. The only note received for publication is:

*Carex leporina* L. var. *longibracteata* Peterm. 17, Surrey; Pease-marsh, July 23rd, 1938.—E. C. WALLACE. "I have always considered this distinct plant, apparently constant in its variation from the species, to be deserving of varietal rank. Probably, also, it is not identical with Petermann's var. *longibracteata*, but, like Mr Lousley, I have seen neither the original description of this nor an authentic specimen, and until one can do so the matter must remain *sub judice*. In my view *C. leporina* var. *malvernensis* is a superfluous name for *C. ovalis* var. *bracteata*: my reasons for this view are set out in detail in one of my 'Notes on British Carices' to be published shortly."—E. NELMES.

Mr C. E. Hubbard has kindly sent the following notes on some of the grasses contributed to the 1938 Distribution. The specimens were from the parcel sent to the late Hon. Editor; four of the gatherings had been omitted from the Report—see pages 204, 205.

*Panicum sanguinale* L. 11, S. Hants.; Southampton, Sept. 1937.—  
J. W. LONG. "*Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop."—C.E.H.

*Phleum phleoides* (L.) Karst. 26, W. Suffolk; Thetford, June 15th,  
1920.—Coll. M. COBBE; comm. F. RILSTONE. "Correct. Two forms are  
present, one with ciliate-keeled, the other with glabrous-keeled, glumes."  
—C.E.H.

*Ammophila baltica* (Fluegge) Link. 68, Cheviotland; Ross Links,  
Sept. 1938.—Coll. H. FISHER; comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY  
MUSEUM. "Correct."—C.E.H.

*Corynephorus canescens* (L.) Beauv. 27, E. Norfolk; Caister-on-Sea,  
July 31st, 1920.—Coll. M. COBBE; comm. F. RILSTONE. "Correct."—  
C.E.H.

*Festuca elatior* L. × *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. (Ref. No. 3854.)  
23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th, 1938.—  
J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "Probably correct, but the resulting hybrids usually  
have ciliolate auricles."—C.E.H.

*Festuca elatior* L. × *Lolium perenne* L. (Ref. No. 3855.) 23, Oxon.;  
waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th, 1938.—J. F. G.  
CHAPPLE. "Probably correct, but the resulting hybrids usually have  
ciliolate auricles. I have seen good material of the hybrid from Jack  
Daw Lane in which the cilia are present."—C.E.H.

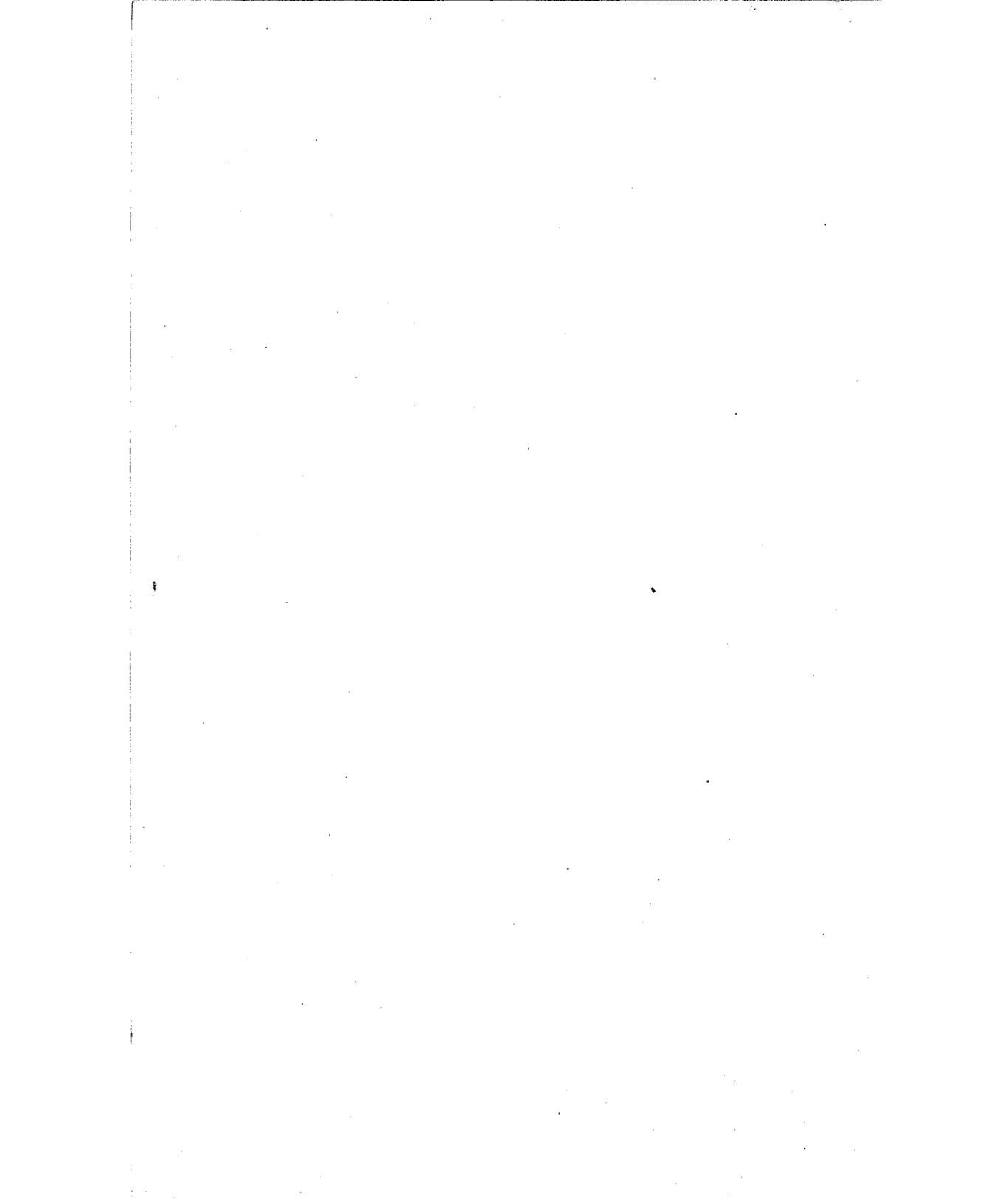
*Bromus Thominii* Hard., *B. hordeaceus* var. *Thominii* Aschers. et  
Graebn.; det. C.E.H. ["*Bromus commutatus* Schrad."] (Ref. No.  
3857.) 23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th,  
1938.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE.

*Bromus lepidus* Holmb.; det. C.E.H. ["*Bromus* —."] 10,  
Wight; Newport, June 1932.—J. W. LONG.

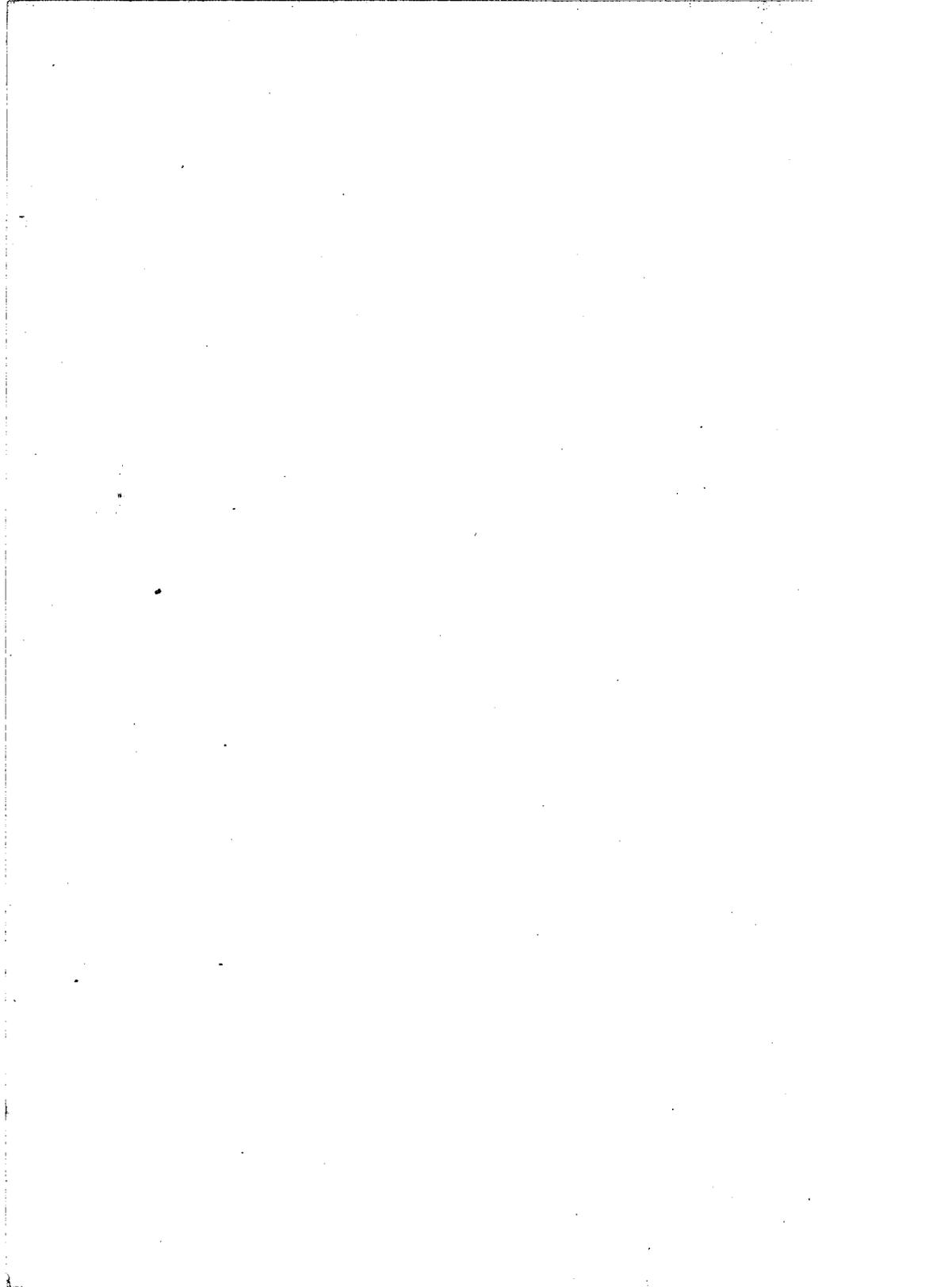
*Bromus lepidus* Holmberg f. *lasiolepis* Holmberg. (Ref. No. 3856.)  
23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th, 1938.—  
J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "Correct."—C.E.H.

*Lolium perenne* L. var. *cristatum* Pers. 7, N. Wilts.; Walcot, Swin-  
don, June 13th and July 1st, 1938; spikes broad, flattened, coiled and  
drooping when young, afterwards ± erect but remaining broad, probably  
similar to the form distributed in 1924, see *B.E.C. 1924 Rep.*, 746 (1925).  
—J. D. GROSE. "A plant of this form cultivated at Kew reverted to  
the normal condition."—C.E.H.

?*Lolium multiflorum* Lam. × *perenne* L. (Ref. No. 3858.) 23, Oxon.;  
waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 28th, 1938.—J. F. G.  
CHAPPLE. "Yes, the material seen appears to be the product of  
hybridisation between these species."—C.E.H.







PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE (Continued).

SYSTEMATIC.

|   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| Erinet and Dubious Plants of Britain. Bruce (1910)                          | 2  | 0  |
| The British Forms of <i>Raynoldsia</i> ssp. L. Drabbe (1930)                | 1  | 0  |
| The British <i>Salicaria</i> . Pearsall (1923)                              | 2  | 0  |
| The British <i>Eupasia</i> . Bruce (1923)                                   | 2  | 0  |
| Distribution of Parsies in England and Wales. Drabbe (1923)                 | 2  | 0  |
| Pansy Records. Drabbe (1923)  | 0  | 0  |
| Additional Pansy Records. Drabbe (1930)                                     | 0  | 0  |
| Variation . . . and a Variant of <i>Geranium vulgatum</i> . Turpin (1923)   | 1  | 0  |
| Brantle Notes. Watson (1926)  | 1  | 0  |
| Some English Rudi, new and old. Watson (1931)                               | 1  | 0  |
| British Gramineae. Trevor (1923)  | 3  | 0  |
| Collected names of Reeds distributed through the S.E.S. Weymouth (1924)     | 1  | 0  |
| Quest to see if <i>Scirpus</i> in Dolerite? Thibaut (1926)                  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Elymus</i> . Pearsall (1923)   | 0  | 0  |
| Montane Gramineae. Fraser (1926)  | 0  | 0  |
| Notes on <i>Hyperba</i> . Fraser (1926)                                     | 1  | 0  |
| The British Species and Forms of <i>Thymus</i> . Rowland (1923)             | 2  | 0  |
| Taraxacoid Forms of <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> . Flinn (1930)               | 1  | 0  |
| Two varieties of <i>Ulmus glabra</i> . Lindquist (1931)                     | 1  | 0  |
| Explanation of the <i>Salix</i> list in the London Catalogue. Fraser (1923) | 1  | 0  |
| British <i>Oxalis</i> in 1929. Hall (1930)                                  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Oxalis maculata</i> and <i>O. Fuchsi</i> . Bruce (1923)                  | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Oxalis latifolia</i> . Bruce (1923)                                      | 0  | 0  |
| R.W. European <i>Urtica</i> ssp. forms. Lindquist (1930)                    | 2  | 0  |
| <i>Polygonum</i> . I. Pearsall (1923). II. Pearsall (1923). Two Parts.      | 0  | 0  |
| The British Species of <i>Carex</i> . Pearsall (1931)                       | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Carex macrocarpa</i> . Bruce (1923)                                      | 0  | 0  |
| Beginning the Study of Grasses. Pearsall (1930)                             | 1  | 0  |

FOREIGN.

|  |   |   |
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| Botanising in Norway. Bruce (1922)           | 0 | 0 |
| Norway and Sweden. Bruce (1925)              | 0 | 0 |
| Visit to the Canaries. Bruce (1927)          | 0 | 0 |
| Botanising in Algeria. Chase (1930)          | 0 | 0 |
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| Egypt and Palestine. Bruce (1923)            | 0 | 0 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

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| Evolution and Classification of Flowering Plants. Parkin (1926) | 1 | 0 |
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OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

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| Dixon. Ather Flora of England. XVII, 202. 1923 | 0 | 0 |
| Irving. The London Flora. XVI, 215. 1923       | 3 | 0 |

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Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

## REPORTS: Prices on application.

- BRITISH PLANT LIST, ed. 2. Druce (1923). Bound 5/-; Bound  
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THE COMMITAL FLORA OF THE BRITISH ISLES. Druce (1932).  
Bound, 20/-; Bound and Interleaved, 25/6; Unbound, 17/6;  
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(Year of Report in parentheses. In paper covers unless otherwise  
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### HISTORICAL.

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| Annals of the B. E. C. Foggin (1931)                   | 2  | 0  |
| Dr Druce's 60th Birthday. (1930)                       | 1  | 0  |
| Publications of G. C. Druce. (1931)                    | 1  | 0  |
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### NOMENCLATURE.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Nomenclature Supplement. Druce (1913)                                 | 2 | 0 |
| Supplanted Binomials. Druce (1924)                                    | 1 | 0 |
| Notes . . . and Corrections to Brit. Pl. List, ed. 2. Druce<br>(1923) | 1 | 6 |
| Plant Nomenclature. Savage (1932)                                     | 2 | 0 |

### TOPOGRAPHICAL.

|  |   |   |
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| Local Floras. Druce (1932)   | 2 | 0 |
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| Flora of Surrey (Notes on). Druce (1931)   | 1 | 6 |
| Additions to the Flora of Northamptonshire. Bishop<br>(1933)   | 1 | 6 |
| A List of Glamorgan Plants. Vachell (1933)   | 2 | 0 |
| The Flora of West Ross. Druce (1929) 2s 6d; bound.<br>Flora Zelandica and Supplement. Druce (1927; 1924) | 3 | 0 |
| Flora of Faria. Turrial (1933)   | 1 | 0 |

### ALIENS.

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Adventive Flora of the Port of Bristol. Sandwith<br>(1931)     | 2 | 6 |
| Adventive Flora of the Port of Cardiff. Wade & Smith<br>(1923) | 1 | 6 |
| Adventive Flora of Burmah-Trom. Curtis (1930)                  | 1 | 6 |

(Continued overleaf.)

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY  
AND EXCHANGE CLUB  
OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1939

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

(CONVENIENTLY ABBREVIATED B.E.C. 1939-40 REP.)

BY

THE DIRECTOR

N. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, Esq.

VOL. XII. PART IV.

PRICE 3s.

PUBLISHED BY  
T. BUNGER & CO. LTD., MARKET PLACE, ABERDEEN.

December 1942.

## NOTICES TO MEMBERS.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Acting Secretary, Mr A. J. Wilmett, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurer, Mr J. E. Lousley, at 7 Parkstone Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16. The Annual Subscription for Ordinary Members is Ten Shillings, payable on the 1st of January annually. Owing to the enforced restriction of the activities of the Society the Committee have decided that this should be reduced to Five Shillings per annum for the years 1941, 1942, and 1943. Some members have generously offered to continue payment at the old rate. Exchange Members need subscribe only at the same rate as Ordinary Members during the period when the distribution of plants is in abeyance.

### MATERIAL FOR THE NEXT REPORT.

Material for the next Report—Resorts, Notes, etc.—should be sent to Mr A. J. Wilmett, as Mr E. C. Wallace has now joined H.M. Forces (R.A.F.).

### SPECIMENS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Ordinary Specimens for Identification may be sent to the Acting Secretary. Before sending critical material to the Society's Referees (see 1937 Report, 630-640), members should first ascertain from the Referee concerned whether he is in a position to determine specimens, as in existing circumstances any temporarily amended list is liable at any time to become inaccurate.

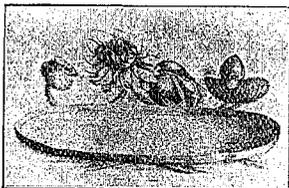
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to improve the Society's stock:  
1870, 1890, 1900, 1900.

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY  
AND EXCHANGE CLUB  
OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

(VOL. XII. PART IV).

Victoria Regina.



Floreat flora.

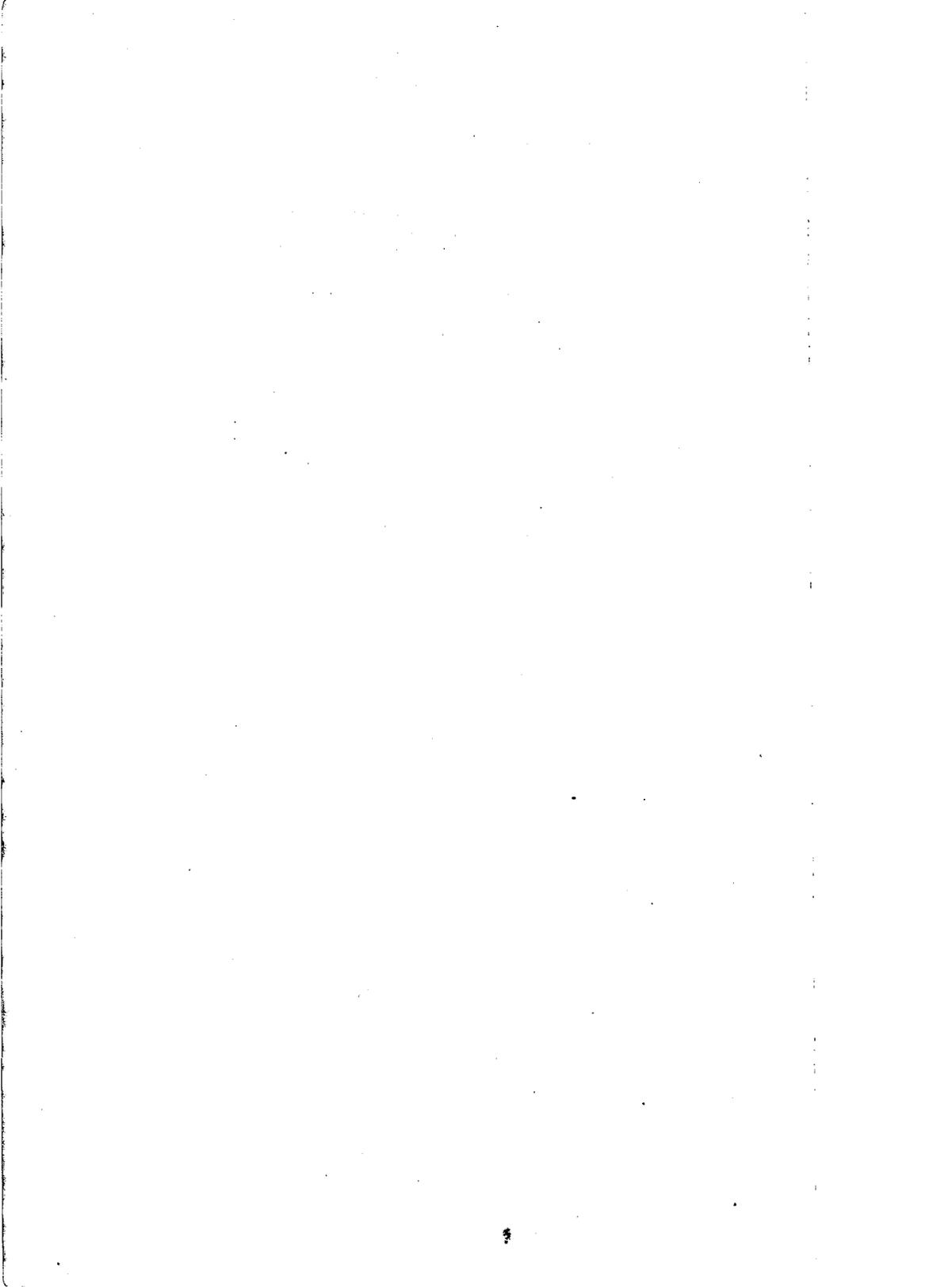
REPORT FOR 1939  
OF THE  
BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB  
*(Conveniently Abbreviated B.E.C. 1939-40 REP.)*

BY

THE DISTRIBUTOR,  
N. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, Esq.

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Printed by T. Buncle & Co. Ltd., Market Place, Arbroath.  
December 1942.



*REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1939.*

Owing to the war the number of specimens sent in for distribution was very small. On this account it is the more regrettable that about a sixth of the gatherings were of common non-critical plants. Others were collected at too young a stage for certain identification beyond the rank of species. Some collectors do not furnish their specimens with a reference number: citation is more simple when such a number is present.

If members would refrain from sending in plants under names they know to have been superseded a good deal of expense and correspondence would be saved.

Many of the specimens were carefully chosen, beautifully prepared and accompanied by most useful notes.

The following botanists have earned the gratitude of the Club for the trouble they have taken in examining specimens and supplying notes:—A. H. G. Alston, C. E. Britton, J. E. Dandy, Prof. R. Ruggles Gates, P. M. Hall, C. E. Hubbard, J. E. Lousley, Dr R. Melville, E. Nelmes, H. W. Pugsley, A. L. Still, Dr G. Taylor, Dr D. H. Valentine, Dr E. F. Warburg, and A. J. Wilmott.

N. DOUGLAS SIMPSON.

Maesbury, Cavendish Road,  
Bournemouth, December, 1940.

*LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.*

|                                 | Sheets. | Gatherings. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| C. E. Britton ... ..            | 22      | 2           |
| G. C. Brown ... ..              | 127     | 9           |
| J. D. Grose ... ..              | 97      | 8           |
| P. M. Hall ... ..               | 53      | 5           |
| J. W. Long ... ..               | 90      | 6           |
| N. D. Simpson ... ..            | 32      | 2           |
| W. A. Sledge ... ..             | 68      | 6           |
| National Museum of Wales ... .. | 126     | 10          |
| E. C. Wallace ... ..            | 144     | 10          |
|                                 | 759     | 58          |

A number of duplicates from the Herbaria of E. C. Wallace and the Distributor were also included in the parcels.

*Aconitum anglicum* Stapf. 41, Glamorgan; banks of the River Ely, near Peterston-super-Ely, May 1939.—Coll. E. P. PERMAN; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Diploxia tenuifolia* (L.) DC. 41, Glamorgan; banks by the mouth of the River Ely, Grangetown, Cardiff, June 1938.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Viola hirta* L.  $\times$  *odorata* L. = *V. permixta* Jord. (Ref. No. 2538.) 26, W. Suffolk; Brent Eleigh, April 10th, 1939. Plants strong and flowers very large and deeper violet than in *V. hirta*. Spur short, deep violet.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes; *V. hirta*  $\times$  *odorata* L. but the hybrids of these species are so variable that I hesitate to attach a name to any particular form."—P. M. HALL.

*Viola segetalis* Jord. f. *obtusifolia* (Jord.) Drabble; det. P. M. Hall. ["*V. agrestis* Jord."] (Ref. No. 2535.) 19, N. Essex; gravel pit, Dedham, June 11th, 1939. Very large plants, foliage pale green, petals very strongly tinged with blue.—G. C. BROWN.

*Viola ruralis* Bor.; det P. M. Hall. ["*V. agrestis* Jord. forma"?] (Ref. No. 2537.) 29, Cambs.; hedgebank, Linton, May 5th, 1939. Flower small, strongly tinged with blue. Not a typical *agrestis* in stipules but I do not think there is any hybridity.—G. C. BROWN.

*Polygala calcarea* F. Schultz. (Ref. No. 3734.) 7, N. Wilts.; Walker's Hill, June 14th, 1939.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT.

*Geranium rotundifolium* L. 41, Glamorgan; roadside, Grangetown, Cardiff, May, 1938.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Potentilla erecta* (L.) Hampe  $\times$  *reptans* L. (Ref. No. 4003.) 7, N. Wilts.; Catcombe Wood, July 23rd, 1939. Stems rooting freely; flowers ca. 14 mm., petals 4-5; leaflets 3 and 5, small, broadly obovate, serrations acute, often below the middle; leaf-stalks medium; stipules ovate, usually entire, sometimes cleft.—J. D. GROSE. "This hybrid is notoriously difficult to distinguish from *P. procumbens* Sibth.; it is said to be sterile. I am at present making artificial crosses to produce the hybrid, in order to confirm its sterility and describe its characters. In the meantime, I see no reason for not calling these specimens *P. procumbens* Sibth., though the leaves, and the flowers especially, are rather small; it would have been useful to have had some detailed notes of the habitat of the plants, and, particularly, to have known whether the putative parents were present."—D. H. VALENTINE. [After seeing the above remarks Mr Grose reports that the gathering grew in a woodland clearing with *P. reptans* and *P. erecta* and he considers that no normal *P. procumbens* was present. Dr Valentine saw more material, sent him by Mr Grose, and still prefers to withhold a definite opinion. Mr

Pugsley in a letter to Mr Grose said he was inclined to agree to the names given by him to this plant and the following, remarking that the latter (4064) was a good deal like *P. procumbens* but that the short petioles of the stem leaves seemed to show influence of *P. erecta*. There appears to be an admirable opportunity for members to help if they would collect for distribution possible hybrids when the species are found growing together.—ED.]

*Potentilla erecta* (L.) Hampe × *procumbens* Sibth. (Ref. No. 4064.) 7, N. Wilts.; Battle Lake Wood, Aug. 14th, 1939. Stems rooting frequently; flowers ca. 20 mm., petals 4; leaflets always 3, medium, narrowly obovate, serrations acute, usually not below the middle, base of the leaflet cuneate; leaf-stalks short; stipules ovate, usually entire, sometimes cleft below. This appears to be very near *P. procumbens*, but there appears to be good evidence of *P. erecta* (with which it grew), particularly in the short petioles.—J. D. GROSE. "I think this is correctly determined, though whether the specimens represent the F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, or back crosses of this hybrid with one of the parents, it is difficult to say. Only breeding experiments can give us precise information."—D. H. VALENTINE.

*Myriophyllum alterniflorum* DC. (Ref. No. 36.) H. 16, West Galway; Renvyle, Connemara, Aug. 10th, 1939. Appears to be intermediate between the normal form and var. *americanum* Pugsley for which it was collected, but the leaf measurements exceed those given for the variety.—W. A. SLEDGE. "This is not the variety *americanum* Pugsley but a slender form of typical *M. alterniflorum* DC. The variety, which is a more dwarf plant with leaves only 3-5 mm. long, is confined in Ireland to the lakes of the limestone districts and does not occur in the acid waters of the west, where the typical form takes its place (*vide* Praeger in *Journ. Bot.*, 76, 53, 1938)."—H. W. PUGSLEY. "In August, 1938, Mr J. P. M. Brennan and I, after seeing the variety *americanum* Pugsley in Lough Beg, visited Loughs Shannagh and Kindrum in West Donegal, v.-c. H. 35. In the former was found an attenuate form of *M. alterniflorum* very similar to Dr Sledge's plant, and, in Lough Kindrum, plants we considered were identical with the variety. Mr Pugsley agrees with the above determinations, having seen the specimens and a table of measurements of the internodes, leaves and segments which I made from specimens from the three Loughs. Both the Donegal Loughs appear to occur in the granite area of the Fanad Peninsula."—N. D. SIMPSON.

*Oenothera stricta* Ledeb. ["*O. odorata* Jacq."] 6, N. Somerset; sand dunes, Burnham, July 20th, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "A species with wiry stems, which has frequently gone under the name *O. odorata* Jacq., is *O. stricta* Ledeb. It has very narrow leaves, clasping bracts and slender fruits tapering downwards. The sepal tips are subterminal, 3 mm. long, the buds pubescent, red at least on the midribs, petals ca. 30 mm. long,

yellow fading to terra-cotta. The home of this species is evidently S. America. *O. Agari* Gates, introduced into Australia, is closely related and perhaps conspecific. The measurements given are from my cultures of the Burnham plants."—Prof. R. RUGGLES GATES.

*Galium Mollugo* L. var. *genuinum* H. Br. 41, Glamorgan; roadside, Grangetown, Cardiff, May, 1938.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Yes."—C. E. BRITTON.

*Erigeron canadensis* L. 41, Glamorgan; waste ground, Newport Road, Cardiff, Oct. 3rd, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Filago apiculata* G. E. Smith. (Ref. No. 4102.) 12, N. Hampshire; sandy field, Winchfield, Sept. 17th, 1939.—Coll. A. L. STILL; comm. E. C. WALLACE.

*Doronium Pardalianches* L. 29, Cambs.; wood, Hildersham, May 29th, 1939.—G. C. BROWN.

*Hieracium Peleterianum* Mérat. 10, Wight; garden, Newport, July, 1939. This is named *H. Pilosella* var. *pilosissimum* Fries in the Isle of Wight list. As it flowers very sparingly in its Freshwater station—I have not seen it in flower there for some years—I removed a root to my garden, where it flowers freely.—J. W. LONG. "This is *H. Peleterianum* Mérat, somewhat abnormally luxuriant in growth and with poor flowers, as might be expected in a garden specimen. The wild plant would not show such long stolons."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Hieracium tridentatum* Fr. (Ref. No. 2359.) 19, N. Essex; Tiptree Heath, July 27th, 1939. Narrow leaved.—G. C. BROWN. "This is *H. tridentatum* Fr. *sensu lato*. I cannot name it more accurately at present."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Hieracium maculatum* Sw. ["*H. sp.*"] (Ref. No. 3716.) 7, N. Wilts.; quarry, Kingsdown, Box, June 7th, 1939.—J. D. GROSE. "*Hieracium maculatum* Sw., collected rather early."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Erica Mackayi* Hook. (Ref. No. 34.) H. 16, West Galway; Craiggamore Lough, Roundstone, Connemara, Aug. 9th, 1939.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Primula elatior* (L.) Schreb. × *vulgaris* Huds. (Ref. No. 2536.) 26, W. Suffolk; Spraggs Wood, Brent Eleigh, April 10th, 1939.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes."—R. MELVILLE.

*Linaria repens* (L.) Mill. × *vulgaris* Mill. 10, Wight; railway embankment, Cowes, Sept. 30th, 1939. A late flowering, but I have endeavoured to show at least one flower in each sheet.—J. W. LONG.

*Euphrasia confusa* Pugsley f. *albida* Pugsley. ["*E. nemorosa* (Pers.) Löhr."] 6, N. Somerset; pasture, Burnham, July 20th, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "All *E. confusa* Pugsley f. *albida* Pugsley (luxuriant)." —H. W. PUGSLEY.

*Melampyrum pratense* L. var. *commutatum* (Tausch) Beck. (Ref. No. 4354.) 17, Surrey; in wood, Coulsdon, Aug. 19th, 1939. The form distributed is sub-var. *pseudo-nemorosum* Beauverd, marked by 2-3 pairs of intercalary leaves. It may be of interest to mention that the locality indicated is one given for *M. pratense* L. by De Crespigny in *A New London Flora*, 1877, p. 130.—C. E. BRITTON.

*Utricularia vulgaris* L. (Ref. No. 4023.) 17, Surrey; pool at the foot of Cooper's Hill, near Runnymede, July 26th, 1939. These specimens show the size which this species can attain: in some cases it will be seen that three sheets have been necessary to display one plant. Most of the specimens were sent to me fresh by Mr Wallace and dried by myself. These unfortunately were rather long in the post, with the result that the foliage deteriorated and they have not made such good specimens as they might have done. However, the fruiting habit is well shown.—P. M. HALL.

*Mentha longifolia* Huds. (Ref. No. 4290.) 16, W. Kent; near Keston, Sept. 2nd, 1937. Growing on edge of upland meadow. No habitation near at hand. Odour weak, recalling that of *M. viridis*.—C. E. BRITTON. "*M. longifolia* Huds. Among Sole's set of mints, recently unearthed at the Linnean Society's rooms, there is a sheet of a small Horse-Mint labelled *M. villosa tertia*, which is not referred to in Sole's book. It is very similar to this plant from Keston. One sheet of this set is much larger than the rest and the smallness of the plant may be due to the dry habitat. I should have liked to have seen how it behaved under cultivation."—A. L. STILL.

*Prunella laciniata* L. 9, Dorset; pasture between Herston, Swanage, and the sea, July, 1939. The flowers were uniformly pale cream in colour, and I saw no other *Prunella* in the near neighbourhood. The plant could not, I think, have been a recent introduction.—J. W. LONG.

*Chenopodium album* L. × *Berlandieri* Moq. ssp. *Zschackei* (Murr) Zobel. 10, Wight; garden, Newport, June and August, 1938, 1939. Raised from seed of a plant found by the Medina below Newport, in 1937, and named by Dr P. Aellen. The leaves of the mature plant are very variable. In the young plants, however, they seem very characteristic.—J. W. LONG.

*Polygonum Hydropiper* L. 41, Glamorgan; ditches, Llanedyrne Road, near Cardiff, Oct. 5th, 1935.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

*Rumex conglomeratus* Murray  $\times$  *pulcher* L. (Ref. No. 4038.) 15, E. Kent; bank of canal south of Appledore, Aug. 19th, 1939.—E. C. WALLACE. "Agreed to by J. E. Lousley."—E. C. WALLACE *in litt.*

*Rumex pulcher* L. (Ref. No. 4041.) 15, E. Kent; bank of canal south of Appledore, Aug. 19th, 1939.—E. C. WALLACE. "Agreed to by J. E. Lousley."—E. C. WALLACE *in litt.*

"*Ulmus carpiniifolia* Borekh." = *U. nitens* Moench. (Ref. No. 2540.) 19, N. Essex; edge of wood, Aldham, Sept. 24th, 1939. Leaves dark green and shining above, twigs very slender and pendulous. With exceptional long points to the leaves, actually longer than in any trees that I have examined before, and very deeply bi-serrate.—G. C. BROWN. "This is not typical of *U. carpiniifolia* Gleditsch (the earliest authority for the name), which differs in leaf shape and has a smaller and sharper serrature. It is intermediate between *U. diversifolia* Melville and the tree known as *U. nitens* var. *Hunnybunii* Moss, and is probably a hybrid of this parentage. The leaf serrature is very similar in these elms. In the specimens, the leaf shape is intermediate or in individual leaves tends more towards one or other of the suggested parents, the lower surface is glandular, with very few simple hairs, except for the axillary tufts, as in the Hunnybun elm, but the petiole is pubescent as in *U. diversifolia*; short shoots with even-based leaves (a *U. diversifolia* character) are absent; the branchlets are stouter than in *U. diversifolia*, but are often more or less pubescent as in that species."—R. MELVILLE.

*Betula alba* L. 42, Brecon; Craig Cilau, near Crickhowel, July, 1937.—Coll. H. A. HYDE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Yes."—E. F. WARBURG.

*Salix triandra* L. var. *amygdalina* (L.) Bab. forma *discolor*. (Ref. No. 2534.) 19, N. Essex; Middlewick Rifle Ranges, East Donyland, leaves Oct. 23rd, 1938; flowers April 23rd, 1939. The leaf shape in these mature leaves was very constant and the difference in colouration of the two surfaces striking. There are a number of small trees in this group and all material is of the same facies.—G. C. BROWN. "Yes, but the var. *amygdalina* is usually described as having the leaves ultimately glaucous beneath."—A. J. WILMOTT.

*Salix Caprea* L.  $\times$  *viminalis* L. (Ref. No. 4103.) 17, Surrey; old brick-pits near Ewell, May 19th and Sept. 30th, 1939. I am not sure of the correct name of this plant as there are so many forms of the above hybrid.—E. C. WALLACE. "This is  $\times$  *S. Smithiana* Willd., but whether *S. Caprea* or *S. atrocineria* is the Sallow parent is difficult to say. According to the criteria given by Linton (*Journ. Bot. Suppl.*, 1913, p. 32), it should be *S. atrocineria*, for it has persistently pubescent twigs, narrow subentire stipules, slender catkins, and traces of striae on the wood under the peel. Further artificially made hybrid material

is required for the elucidation of this series of Sallow-Osier crosses."—  
A. J. WILMOTT.

*Salix aurita* L. ♀. (Ref. No. 3640.) 7, N. Wilts.; near Brinkworth,  
April 23rd and July 24th, 1939. Uncommon in N. Wilts.—J. D. GROSE.  
"Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT.

*Salix arenaria* L. ["*S. arenaria* × *repens* L."] ♀. (Ref. No. 3643.)  
7, N. Wilts.; Lydiard Plain, April 23rd and July 24th, 1939.—J. D.  
GROSE. "I do not see why this is not '*S. arenaria*,' i.e. *S. argentea*  
Sm."—A. J. WILMOTT. "This silky-leaved plant is, I think, the form  
usually described as *S. arenaria* L. or *S. argentea* Sm. Fraser (*B.E.C.*  
*1932 Rep.*, 370 (1933)) gives the conclusions of Dr Floderus on the dis-  
tinguishing floral characters of *S. arenaria* and *S. repens*. Here it is  
stated that *S. arenaria* has sessile stigmas and pubescent ovaries, while  
*S. repens* possesses styles and has glabrous ovaries. The plants now dis-  
tributed have long styles and pubescent ovaries, and apparently Dr  
Floderus and Fraser prefer such plants to the hybrid, *S. arenaria* ×  
*repens*. Fraser states that plants with glabrous ovaries are rare, and  
it seems also that forms without styles are uncommon. Hence the com-  
bination of distinct styles and pubescent ovaries occurs in most of the  
British material. Are the views of Dr Floderus on this point now  
countenanced in this country?"—J. D. GROSE.

*Salix arenaria* L. ["*S. (arenaria* × *repens* L."] ♂. (Ref. No. 3642.)  
7, N. Wilts.; Lydiard Plain, April 23rd and July 24th, 1939. The situa-  
tion for this plant is an isolated one, there being no other known within  
over twenty miles. Individuals vary much in leaf-breadth.—J. D.  
GROSE.

*Vallisneria spiralis* L. (Ref. No. 31.) 63, S.W. Yorks.; canal, Salter-  
hebble, Halifax, May 13th, 1939. The part of the canal in which this  
grows receives hot water discharged from a neighbouring cotton mill.  
The locality has long been known to local botanists as a habitat for  
*Potamogeton epihydrys* var. *ramosus* (*P. pennsylvanicus*), yet the *Vallis-*  
*neria* was unknown until four years ago. It is now very plentiful and  
flowers twice each year, in May and September.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Hydrilla verticillata* (L. fil.) Presl. (Ref. No. 35.) H. 16, West Gal-  
way; Renvyle, Connemara, Aug. 10, 1939. One of the most abundant  
aquatics of the lake. Other species occurring with it include *Callitriche*  
*autumnalis*, *Potamogeton Berchtoldii*, *Najas flexilis*, *Nitella translucens*,  
*N. batrachosperma*, *Chara aspera*, and *C. fragilis*. This shallow lake  
differs from all the other Connemara lakes I have visited in having a  
richly silted bottom, which accounts for the luxuriant carpet of sub-  
merged vegetation which everywhere covers it. The plankton flora is  
also markedly different from that of other Connemara lakes.—W. A.  
SLEDGE.

*Luzula Forsteri* (Sm.) DC. (Ref. No. 3705.) 8, S. Wilts.; Collingbourne Wood, May 31st, 1939.—J. D. GROSE.

×*Potamogeton undulatus* Wulfg., *P. crispus* L. × *praelongus* Wulfen. [“×*P. venustus* Baagöe, *P. alpinus* Balb. × *crispus* L., a small floating piece so determined in 1939.”] (Ref. No. 39.1157.) H.39, Antrim; shallow water, junction of a channel and Six Mile Water, Antrim, Aug. 16th, 1939. Seen in the same waters, August 1938, by J. P. M. Brennan and N. D. Simpson.—Coll. J. P. M. B. and N. D. S.; comm. N. D. SIMPSON. “A most interesting plant. The floating fragments collected in the same locality in 1938 were erroneously referred by us to ×*P. venustus* Baagöe ex A. Benn.; cf. *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 254. The splendid material collected in 1939 has made clear the true identity of the plant as *P. crispus* × *praelongus*. Material of ×*P. undulatus* was collected also by C. H. Waddell from the River Lagan near Molly Wards, Belfast, Antrim, in May 1906; this is apparently the first record for the British Isles. All records of ×*P. undulatus* hitherto published for the British Isles are errors based on specimens of ×*P. Cooperi*, *P. perfoliatus* and *P. praelongus*. It is worthy of note that in the Six Mile Water ×*P. undulatus* grows with ×*P. Cooperi*, which is the plant formerly recorded from that river as ×*P. undulatus*—an interesting coincidence.”—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

×*Potamogeton fluitans* Roth, *P. lucens* L. × *natans* L.; det. J. E. Dandy and G. Taylor. (Ref. No. 3680.) 11, S. Hants.; Moors River at Palmers Ford, Aug. 20th, 1939.—P. M. HALL. [See *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 255.—ED.]

*Potamogeton acutifolius* Link. (Ref. No. 4032.) 14, E. Sussex; dyke on Pevensy Level near Rickney, July 30th, 1939. Generally distributed all over the Levels.—E. C. WALLACE. “Yes.”—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

*Carex lepidocarpa* Tausch. [“*C. Oederi* Retz. var. *elatio*r Anderss.”] (Ref. No. 32.) 65, N.W. Yorks.; shores of Semmerwater, July 2nd, 1939.—W. A. SLEDGE. “Two things that strike one about this plant at first glance are (a) its apparent sterility and (b) its resemblance to *C. lepidocarpa* Tausch. A closer examination confirms these impressions and suggests that the plant may be a hybrid between *C. lepidocarpa* and one of the several forms of what has hitherto been known as *C. Oederi* Retz. (see *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 301-304). It has the tall habit, peduncled male spike, and reflexed fruits of *C. lepidocarpa*, but differs from this species mainly by its smaller spikes and much smaller fruits with rather shorter beak, all rather pointing to the influence of ‘*C. Oederi*,’ but exhibiting no really definite character of this latter species. Dr Sledge, the collector of the plant, points out a difficulty in accepting it as a hybrid. He says that if the ‘*C. Oederi*’ of British botanists is there at all it must be extremely scarce, as he made a close examination of

the sedges present and failed to find it. It has not been recorded for v.-c. 65. Dr Sledge goes on to say that the plant under discussion is growing side by side with what I have determined as *C. lepidocarpa*, for half-a-mile along the Semmerwater shore, distinct from each other and each in itself apparently without variation. As Dr Sledge says, most hybrids occur in small quantity ' amongst abundance of the parents.' Further, ' if this plant is a hybrid its abundance and uniformity would suggest that it is a fixed hybrid of the *Spartina Townsendii* type.' An alternative suggestion of mine, with which Dr Sledge is more inclined to agree, is that his plant is a sterile form of *C. lepidocarpa*. A combined genetical and taxonomic investigation into the very puzzling *Carex flava* groups is now being conducted by a friend and myself, and will, it is hoped, lead to satisfactory results. The various forms and hybrids which appear to link up the so-called species in this group have proved most difficult to identify with any degree of assurance."—E. NELMES. " I now agree with Mr Nelmes that the plants are sterile *C. lepidocarpa* Tausch. I must reject the suggestion that hybridity with *C. Oederi* auct. is involved, on the grounds (a) of the abundance and uniformity of the plant distributed and (b) of the absence of *C. Oederi* (which I am satisfied I did not overlook) throughout the entire Pennine chain in Yorkshire. A temporary seasonal sterility due possibly to abnormal climatic conditions would also account for the remarkable fact that no reference to this plant, which is so strikingly distinct in its small utricles from the associated *C. lepidocarpa*, is made by Baker, Lees or any other of the numerous Yorkshire botanists who have visited the Lake."—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Carex limosa* L. (Ref. No. 4104.) 108, W. Sutherland; swamp near Badcall, Scourie, July 5th, 1939.—Coll. P. M. HALL and E. C. WALLACE; comm. E. C. WALLACE.

*Carex Hudsonii* Ar. Benn. (Ref. No. 3356.) 12, N. Hants.; marsh on the left bank of River Itchen, about half a mile west of Easton, June 11th, 1939.—P. M. HALL.

× *Carex axillaris* Good. (Ref. No. 4079.) 17, Surrey; ditch in lane to Newdigate, Dawes Green, Aug. 26th, 1939. Frequent on the weald clay of this part of Surrey.—E. C. WALLACE. " Notes on this hybrid in *B.E.C. 1933 Rep.*, 777 (1934), apply also to this gathering."—E. NELMES.

*Carex vulpina* L. (Ref. No. 4066.) 13, W. Sussex; by dyke on the Wild Brooks, Amberley, June 25th, 1939. This is the plant referred to by E. Nelmes in " Notes on British Carices IV," *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 260.—E. C. WALLACE. " Yes. Since the publication, in the *Journal of Botany*, of the paper referred to by Mr Wallace, I have received a letter from the Dutch botanist Kern in which he mentions that he thinks that he has found a distinguishing character between *C. vulpina* and *C. nemorosa* which he would like other botanists to test. He finds that

the lowest sheaths of *C. nemorosa* are light brown and do not, or scarcely, split up into fibres; *C. vulpina* has dark brown or nearly black sheaths which break up into hair-like fibres, so that its culms are surrounded at the base with the dark remains of the old sheaths. He notes that there is the same difference between *C. paniculata* and *C. paradoxa*. In his opinion, even young plants can be distinguished by this character. Mr Wallace's specimens do not exhibit the basal parts sufficiently well to show the character mentioned, as he wisely refrained from digging up specimens of this rare British sedge. In future we must carefully examine the basal sheaths of *C. Otrubae* Podp. in plants at various stages of development, and also of *C. vulpina* L., if it can be done without completely destroying individual plants."—E. NELMES.

*Carex diandra* Schrank. (Ref. No. 33.) 61, E. Yorks.; Kelleythorpe Marsh, Driffeld, July 8th, 1939. Bracketed as extinct or dubious for v.-c. 61 in the *Comital Flora*, presumably on account of the entry in Robinson's *Flora of East Yorks.*, but it has been known to Yorkshire botanists in this station for nearly forty years.—W. A. SLEDGE.

*Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv. 41, Glamorgan; waste ground, Newport Road, Cardiff, October 3rd, 1939.—Coll. A. E. WADE; COMM. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Yes."—C. E. HUBBARD.

*Mibora minima* (L.) Desv. (Ref. No. 3339.) 9, Dorset; naturalised in Stewart's Nursery, Ferndown, April 23rd, 1939. Members may like to see these specimens to compare the habit of the species in cultivated ground compared with that in its natural habitats.—P. M. HALL.

*Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf.; det C. E. Hubbard. ["*P. maritimus* Willd."] (Ref. No. 2264.) 19, N. Essex; malting refuse, Hythe Quay, Colchester, June 17th, 1923. Not seen since 1926.—G. C. BROWN.

*Calamagrostis epigeios* (L.) Roth. (Ref. No. 4048.) 13, W. Sussex; damp field near Partridge Green in the Adur Valley, July 23rd, 1939.—E. C. WALLACE. "Yes."—C. E. HUBBARD.

*Deschampsia setacea* (Huds.) Hack. (Ref. No. 3672.) 9, Dorset; Verwood Lower Common, July 30th, 1939.—P. M. HALL. "Yes."—C. E. HUBBARD.

*Brachypodium pinnatum* (L.) Beauv. × *sylvaticum* (Huds.) Beauv. (Ref. No. 39.1135.) H. 39, Antrim; between wood and pasture, south of Garron Tower, Aug. 14th, 1939. Both the parent species were present. See Praeger, *Irish Naturalist's Journal*, 6, 160.—Coll. J. P. M. BRENNAN and N. D. SIMPSON; comm. N.D.S. " ? *Brachypodium pinnatum* (L.) Beauv. × *B. sylvaticum* (Huds.) Beauv."—C. E. HUBBARD. "Mr Hubbard in a letter to me gives some interesting notes which he allows me to record here. He says that the specimens distributed appear to be intermediate in several respects but it would be necessary to make a

study of the variations of the two species shown throughout their area of distribution before making an exact determination. A supposed hybrid between *B. pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum* was recorded by S. Andersen from Denmark (*Bot. Tidsskr.*, 41, 429, 1931). Another putative hybrid between *B. pinnatum* and *B. sylvaticum* var. *villosum* Lej. & Court. was described by Mdlle. A. Camus and named  $\times B.$  *Cugnacii* (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, 78, 100, 1931). It was collected at Verrières in France. The description shows that it must differ in a number of characters from my plant. In his study of the genus Saint-Yves referred both hybrids, with a query, to *B. pinnatum* var. *glaucovirrens* (Murb.) Saint-Yves (*B. sylvaticum* subsp. *glaucovirrens* Murb.). Murbeck's plant came from Herzegovina and was found growing with *B. sylvaticum*. Saint-Yves (*Candollea*, 5, 435, 446, 1934) does not consider it to be a hybrid, but he did not see either Andersen's or Cugnac's specimens."—N. D. SIMPSON.

*Equisetum variegatum* Schleich. ? var. *majus* Syme. 92, S. Aberdeen; Braemar, July 16th, 1939.—Coll. R. MACKECHNIE; comm. E. C. WALLACE. "*E. variegatum* Schleich.: this is somewhat intermediate between the typical and varietal states, but the variety appears to be only an ecological state, not worth distinguishing."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

Mr E. Nelmes has re-examined (see p. 202) those *Carex* specimens of the 1938 Distribution which were in the herbarium of the late Editor. The determinations of *C. lepidocarpa* Tausch, *C. Hudsonii* Ar. Benn., and *C. Otrubae* Podp. were confirmed, but unfortunately there was no specimen of the *C. Hostiana*  $\times$  *lepidocarpa* among Mr Hall's plants. The only note received for publication is:

*Carex leporina* L. var. *longibracteata* Peterm. 17, Surrey; Pease-marsh, July 23rd, 1938.—E. C. WALLACE. "I have always considered this distinct plant, apparently constant in its variation from the species, to be deserving of varietal rank. Probably, also, it is not identical with Petermann's var. *longibracteata*, but, like Mr Lousley, I have seen neither the original description of this nor an authentic specimen, and until one can do so the matter must remain *sub judice*. In my view *C. leporina* var. *malvernensis* is a superfluous name for *C. ovalis* var. *bracteata*: my reasons for this view are set out in detail in one of my 'Notes on British Carices' to be published shortly."—E. NELMES.

Mr C. E. Hubbard has kindly sent the following notes on some of the grasses contributed to the 1938 Distribution. The specimens were from the parcel sent to the late Hon. Editor; four of the gatherings had been omitted from the Report—see pages 204, 205.

*Panicum sanguinale* L. 11, S. Hants.; Southampton, Sept. 1937.—J. W. LONG. "*Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop."—C.E.H.

*Phleum phleoides* (L.) Karst. 26, W. Suffolk; Thetford, June 15th, 1920.—Coll. M. COBBE; comm. F. RILSTONE. "Correct. Two forms are present, one with ciliate-keeled, the other with glabrous-keeled, glumes."—C.E.H.

*Ammophila baltica* (Fluegge) Link. 68, Cheviotland; Ross Links, Sept. 1938.—Coll. H. FISHER; comm. NOTTINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. "Correct."—C.E.H.

*Corynephorus canescens* (L.) Beauv. 27, E. Norfolk; Caister-on-Sea, July 31st, 1920.—Coll. M. COBBE; comm. F. RILSTONE. "Correct."—C.E.H.

*Festuca elatior* L. × *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. (Ref. No. 3854.) 23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th, 1938.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "Probably correct, but the resulting hybrids usually have ciliate auricles."—C.E.H.

*Festuca elatior* L. × *Lolium perenne* L. (Ref. No. 3855.) 23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th, 1938.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "Probably correct, but the resulting hybrids usually have ciliate auricles. I have seen good material of the hybrid from Jack Daw Lane in which the cilia are present."—C.E.H.

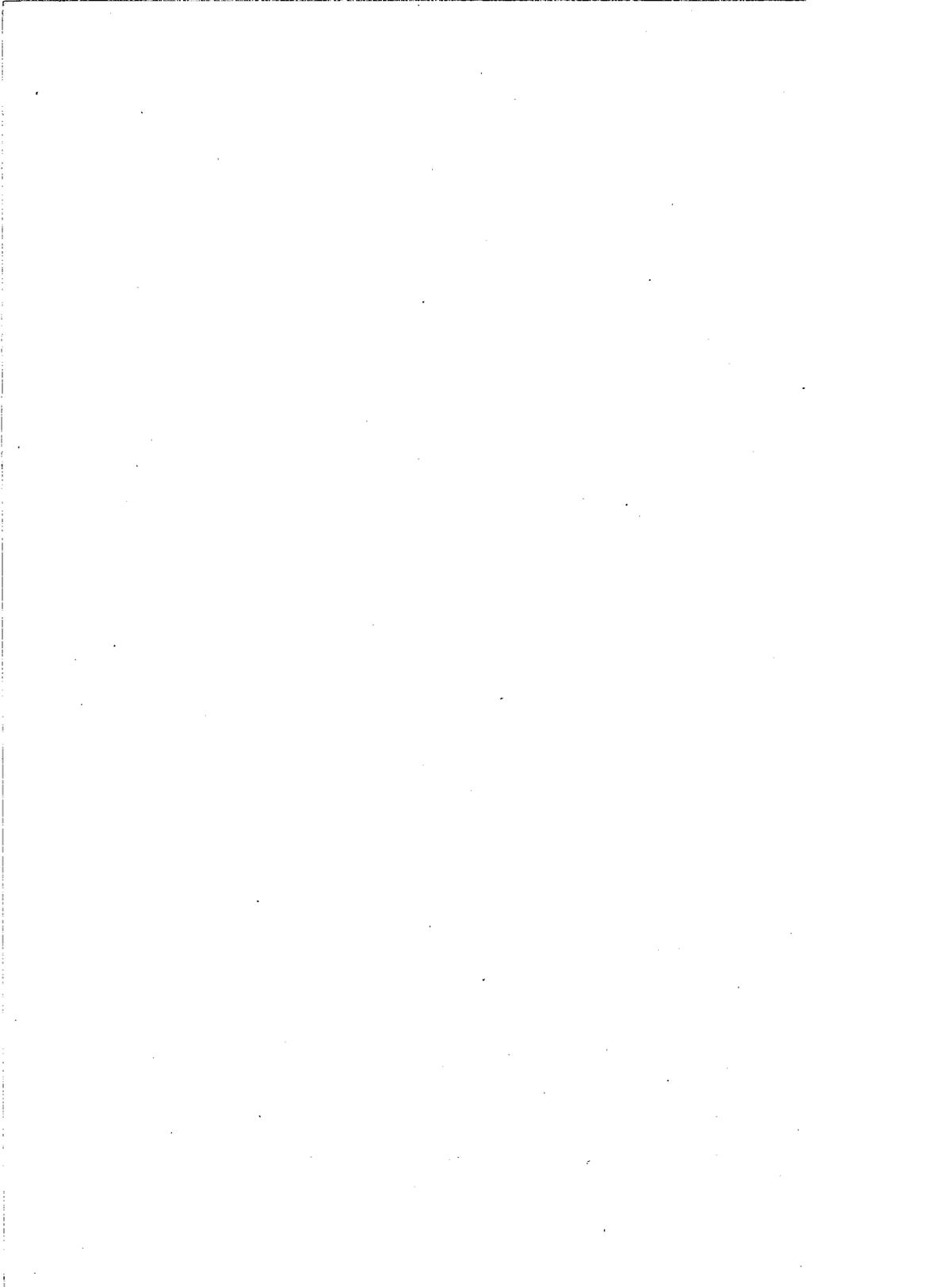
*Bromus Thominii* Hard., *B. hordeaceus* var. *Thominii* Aschers. et Graebn.; det. C.E.H. ["*Bromus commutatus* Schrad."] (Ref. No. 3857.) 23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th, 1938.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE.

*Bromus lepidus* Holmb.; det. C.E.H. ["*Bromus* —."] 10, Wight; Newport, June 1932.—J. W. LONG.

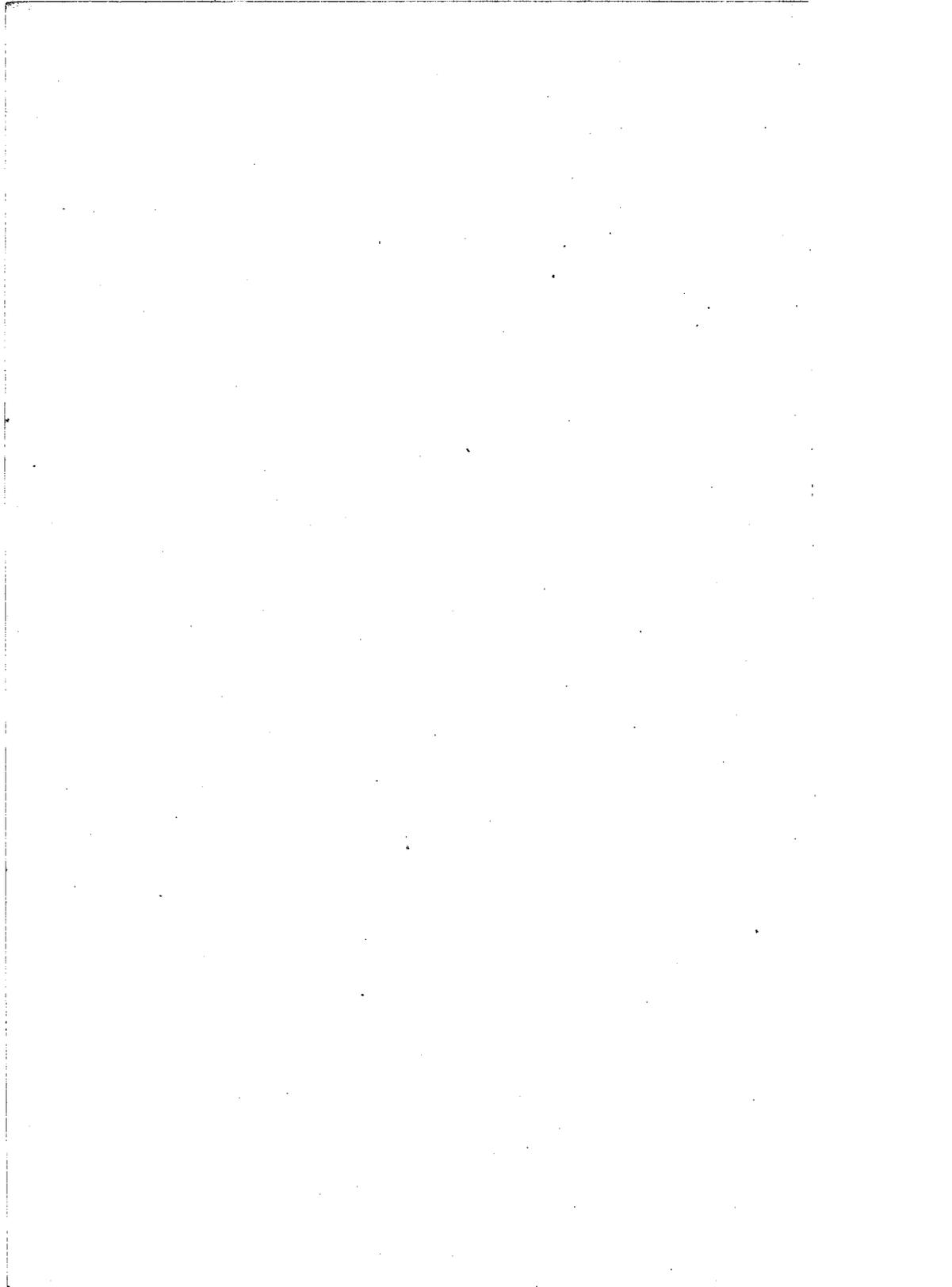
*Bromus lepidus* Holmberg f. *lasiolepis* Holmberg. (Ref. No. 3856.) 23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 24th, 1938.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "Correct."—C.E.H.

*Lolium perenne* L. var. *cristatum* Pers. 7, N. Wilts.; Walcot, Swindon, June 13th and July 1st, 1938; spikes broad, flattened, coiled and drooping when young, afterwards ± erect but remaining broad, probably similar to the form distributed in 1924, see *B.E.C. 1924 Rep.*, 746 (1925).—J. D. GROSE. "A plant of this form cultivated at Kew reverted to the normal condition."—C.E.H.

?*Lolium multiflorum* Lam. × *perenne* L. (Ref. No. 3858.) 23, Oxon.; waste ground, Jack Daw Lane, Oxford, June 28th, 1938.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "Yes, the material seen appears to be the product of hybridisation between these species."—C.E.H.







PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE (Continued).

SYSTEMATIC.

|  | S. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| Extinct and Dubious Plants of Britain. Druce (1919) .....  | 2  | 0  |
| The British Forms of <i>Farunculus</i> near L. Drabbe (1933) .....   | 1  | 0  |
| The British <i>Eragrostis</i> . Pearsall (1929) .....  | 2  | 0  |
| The British <i>Eragrostis</i> . Druce (1929) .....   | 2  | 0  |
| Distribution of Pansies in England and Wales. Drabbe<br>(1926) .....   | 1  | 0  |
| Pansy Records. Drabbe (1923) .....   | 1  | 0  |
| Additional Pansy Records. Drabbe (1920) .....  | 0  | 0  |
| Variation . . . and a Variant of <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> .<br>Turnell (1931) .....   | 1  | 4  |
| Drabbe Notes. Watson (1933) .....  | 1  | 4  |
| Some British <i>Poa</i> , new and old. Watson (1931) .....   | 0  | 6  |
| British <i>Brassicacae</i> . Trower (1923) .....   | 0  | 6  |
| Corrected names of <i>Roses</i> distributed through the E.-E.-S.<br>Walley-Dod (1924) .....  | 1  | 0  |
| Quest ce due to <i>Solanum Dillenioides</i> Walpurg (1926) .....   | 1  | 0  |
| <i>Euphrasia</i> . Pearsall (1929) .....   | 1  | 2  |
| <i>Menthae Britannicae</i> . Fraser (1926) .....   | 0  | 6  |
| Notes on <i>Mentha</i> . Fraser (1930) .....   | 1  | 0  |
| The British Species and Forms of <i>Thymus</i> . Roniger<br>(1928) .....   | 2  | 0  |
| Teratologica: Forms of <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> . Finckh<br>(1933) .....   | 1  | 1  |
| Two varieties of <i>Ulmus glabra</i> . Lindquist (1934) .....  | 1  | 1  |
| Explanation of the Salt pet in the London Catalogue.<br>Fraser (1925) .....  | 1  | 1  |
| British <i>Cruciferae</i> in 1930. Mill (1930) .....   | 1  | 1  |
| <i>Orchis mascula</i> and <i>O. Fuchsii</i> . Druce (1929) .....   | 1  | 1  |
| <i>Orchis lanifolia</i> . Druce (1922) .....   | 1  | 1  |
| N.W. European <i>Juncus alpinus</i> forms. Lindquist (1933)<br>Potamogeton. I. Pearsall (1929). III. Pearsall (1930).<br>Two Parts ..... | 2  | 2  |
| The British Species of <i>Carex</i> . Pearsall (1931) .....  | 0  | 6  |
| <i>Carex microlocha</i> . Druce (1929) .....   | 0  | 6  |
| Beginning the Study of Grasses. Pearsall (1933) .....  | 1  | 0  |

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|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
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| Norway and Sweden. Druce (1925) .....              | 1 | 0 |
| Visit to the Canaries. Druce (1927) .....          | 1 | 0 |
| Botanising in Algeria. Chase (1930) .....          | 0 | 6 |
| Plants New to the Cyprus Flora. Druce (1930) ..... | 0 | 6 |
| Egypt and Palestine. Druce (1924) .....            | 1 | 0 |

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| Species Studies in Plants. Marsden-Jones & Turnell<br>(1930) .....  | 1 | 0 |
| The Classical Carpet and Recumbent Attacks. Parkin (1933)<br>Phenological Observations made at Oxford. Bohamy<br>(1927) ..... | 1 | 0 |

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| Dunn. Allen Flora of Britain. XVI, 205, 1935 | 6 | 0 |
| Trueman. The London Flora, XVI, 340, 1935    | 3 | 0 |

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BRITISH PLANT LIST, ed. 2. Druce (1926). Boards, 5/-; Bound  
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## REFRINTS FROM THE SOCIETY'S REPORTS.

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### HISTORICAL.

Annals of the B.E.C. Faggitt (1931) 2 0 0  
Dr Druce's 50th Birthday. (1926) 0 0 0  
Publications of C. C. Druce. (1921) 1 0 0  
Mortonia. Druce (1922) 1 0 0  
Samuel Druce's Diary (N. Wales). Pycroft (1933) 1 0 0  
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Oxford Botanical Garden. Druce (1923) 2 0 0

### NOMENCLATURE.

Nomenclature Statement. Druce (1919) 2 0 0  
Duplicated Elements. Druce (1921) 1 0 0  
Notes ... and Corrections to Brit. Pl. List, ed. 2. Druce  
(1926) 1 0 0  
Plant Nomenclature. Sprague (1933) 2 0 0

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A List of Plants from the Isle of Wight. Drayton &  
Long (1931) 1 0 0  
Flora of Surrey (Woods only). Druce (1934) 1 0 0  
Additions to the Flora of Northamptonshire. Bishop  
(1933) 1 0 0  
A List of Stammergal Plants. Vachon (1933) 2 0 0  
The Flora of West. Pers. Druce (1920) 3 0 0  
Flora Zealandica and Synonymy. Druce (1922; 1924) 3 0 0  
Flora of Fozia. Terrell (1923) 1 0 0

### ALIENS.

Adventive Flora of the Port of Bristol. Sawden  
(1930) 2 0 0  
Adventive Flora of the Port of Cardiff. Ware & Smith  
(1925) 1 0 0  
Adventive Flora of Burton-upon-Trent. Curtis (1930) 1 0 0

(Continued overleaf)