THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY AND EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES

REPORT FOR 1945

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

(CONVENIENTLY ABBREVIATED B.E.C. 1945 REP.)

BY

THE DISTRIBUTOR
J. DONALD GROSE, Esq.

VOL. XIII. PART II.

PRICE 4s.

PUBLISHED BY
T. BUNCLE & CO. LTD., MARKET PLACE, ARBROATH.

May 1947.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Hon. General Secretary, Mr J. F. G. Chapple, Yardley Lodge, 9 Crick Road, Oxford.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurer, Mr J. E. Lousley, at 7 Penistone Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16. Members who have not yet paid their subscription for 1947 are asked to do so without delay.

MATERIAL FOR THE 1947 REPORT

Papers, Plant Notes, Plant Records, etc., should be sent to either of the Honorary Editors before January 31st, 1948.

SPECIMENS FOR IDENTIFICATION

Ordinary specimens for identification may be sent to the Hon. General Secretary. Before sending critical material to the Society's Referees (see 1937 Report, 639-640) members should first ascertain from the Referee concerned whether he is in a position to determine specimens, as the list is now inaccurate. A new and revised list is being prepared which, it is hoped, will be published shortly.

PAST REPORTS REQUIRED

The Society is anxious to obtain copies of B.E.C. Reports for the years 1876, 1886, 1904, 1909, and 1910; Vol. III, parts 2 and 3, Vol. IV, parts 4 and 5, Vol. V, parts 1 and 3. Will anyone in possession of these parts who wishes to dispose of them please communicate with the Hon. General Secretary?

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY AND EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES

(VOL. XIII. PART 11)

Victoria regia

Floreat Flora

REPORT FOR 1945

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

(Conveniently Abbreviated B.E.C. 1945 REP.)

BY

THE DISTRIBUTOR

J. DONALD GROSE, Esq.

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

May 1947

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1945.

After a lapse of six years, the Exchange Section resumed activities in 1945 and eighteen members contributed two thousand and ninety-nine sheets. This total must be considered satisfactory in view of the fact that it was not generally known that the distribution was to be held. It is probable, now that an annual Exchange is contemplated, that a number of new members will come forward, infusing new life to the Club and themselves benefiting by the discussion of their specimens.

A feature of the Exchange was the donation of a number of gatherings and duplicate sheets by referees. These were sent for division among members without expectation of return parcels, and, in consequence, most contributors were able to receive parcels considerably larger than those they had sent. In this connection the thanks of the Club are due to H. K. Airy-Shaw, C. E. Hubbard, A. B. Jackson, J. E. Lousley, E. Nelmes, N. Y. Sandwith, and W. C. R. Watson.

The Club is grateful also to the following referees (in addition to those named above) for their willing help and useful comments: A. H. G. Alston, G. M. Ash, F. Ballard, J. P. M. Brenan, B. L. Burtt, R. W. Butcher, J. E. Dandy, J. S. L. Gilmour, E. M. Marsden-Jones, R. Melville, E. Nelmes, C. Norman, W. R. Philipson, H. W. Pugsley, P. W. Richards, W. A. Sledge, G. Taylor, W. B. Turrill, T. G. Tutin, D. H. Valentine, A. E. Wade, E. F. Warburg, A. J. Wilmott, and F. R. Elliston Wright.

We are glad to welcome two new contributors to the Club—Dr R. C. L. Burges and Mr R. Lewis, and mention must be made also of the indefatigability of Mr E. C. Wallace, who prepared his parcel on the eve of his departure for the Far East.

Many very interesting plants were collected for the Exchange, and most of the specimens were well-selected and properly prepared. Several correspondents suggest that the proportion of critical plants contributed was rather higher than in some recent years.

J. DONALD GROSE.

Swindon, March 1946.

LIST OF PARCELS RECEIVED.

	Gatherings.	Sheets.	Duplicates.
H. K. Airy-Shaw	6	55	—
G. M. Ash	2	45	—
R. C. L. Burges	8	56	—
E. S. Edees	6	75	—
J. D. Grose	33	411	10
C. E. Hubbard	17	254	101
A. B. Jackson	1	8	32
R. Lewis	21	231	—
J. W. Long	12	100	11
J. E. Lousley	7	96	—
E. Nelmes	5	43	41
F. Rilstone	4	50	—
C. M. Rob	9	105	—
N. Y. Sandwith	1	17	—
W. A. Sledge	6	60	—
National Museum of Wales ...	5	62	—
E. C. Wallace	14	195	—
W. C. R. Watson	4	41	—
	161	1904	195
		2099	

[This Report was prepared with commendable promptitude by Mr Grose, but was perforce held up until Part I of the Report for 1945 was in print. Some of the names used here are not in accordance with the Society's annotated copy of the *British Plant List* and will necessitate further " Corrections " in the next Report.—A. J. WILMOTT, Ed.]

Papaver dubium L. var. with orange-yellow sap. (Ref. No. 4828.) 7, N. Wilts.; waste ground, Holt Junction, May 30th, 1945. In addition to the forms with colourless and orange-yellow sap, I have several times seen a form with pale lemon-yellow sap. It is possible that the apparent difference may be due to varying degrees of atmospheric humidity, but the present plant has been examined on several occasions, and the sap has each time turned to the deep orange-yellow colour on exposure to the air.—J. D. GROSE. "The narrowly dissected leaves together with the oblong-oval shape of the capsule and the orange-yellow sap indicate what is usually known as *P. Lecoqii* Lamotte."—A. E. WADE. "As these specimens, to which slips of paper stained with the sap have been added, clearly show, there are forms of *P. dubium* with orange-yellow sap. In recent years it has been readily assumed that these must be the now very rare plant of the Eastern Counties which Babington knew as *P. Lecoqii* Lamotte. Babington's Poppy, as I understand it, is a fine robust plant with very characteristic oblong capsules which is apparently restricted to calcareous soils, but it seems that Marshall and other well-known collectors have included forms of *P. dubium* under the name. There are probably three or four well-marked poppies with glabrous elongated capsules in this country but I am not yet clear as to their grade or whether they can be fitted to Boreau's or other continental authors' names."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Sisymbrium volgense M.B. Origin: 34, W. Glos.; Avonmouth Docks. Cultivated at Ely, Cardiff, July 22nd, 1940.—R. L. SMITH; comm. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Apparently correct, but with rather short silicules."—A. J. WILMOTT and A. B. JACKSON.

Lepidium latifolium L. 41, Glam.; grassy margin of Roath Park Recreation Ground, Cardiff, Aug. 9th, 1945. Most of the large ovate lower leaves die off in this station by the time the plants flower.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "A less robust plant than usual, otherwise typical."—R. W. BUTCHER.

Rapistrum rugosum (L.) Allioni proles *orientale* (L.) Arcangeli. 16, West Kent; in great abundance for at least a quarter of a mile along the river-wall, Stone Marshes, May 21st and June 24th, 1945. For the grade of this plant I have followed O. E. Schulz' fine monograph of the *Cruciferae* in *Das Pflanzenreich*, *4* (*105*), Part I, 252-260, 1919. The "proles" (Latin) is the equivalent of the "race" of some recent continental authors and would appear to connote a limited geographical distribution as a native, as does the "subspecies" of other writers. While *R. rugosum* in its several variations is an increasingly frequent adventive, East and West Kent are the only vice-counties known to me where it appears to be persistent. At Forstal near Aylesford it was "bidding fair to" becoming established when Marshall and Wolley-Dod distributed it in

1894 (*B.E.C. 1894 Rep.*, 436, 1895) and it has been collected there at intervals since. E. F. Linton named the original gathering as *R. orientale* DC. and I gathered this there on Sept. 12, 1945, but then and on Sept. 4, 1938, I also collected the longer styled *eu-rugosum*. Mr F. Rose tells me that *R. rugosum* (aggr.) occurs at intervals all down the Medway and he gave me a flowering specimen collected in company with Dr Cyril West as far down as Upnor in May 1945. At Stone Marshes *orientale* has clearly been established for a considerable number of years and although the plant has some general resemblance to *Brassica nigra* L., it is readily distinguished at a little distance by the paler yellow of the flowers. On July 22, 1945, I found *orientale* in almost equal abundance on the sea-wall between Shornemead Fort and Gravesend. It should be added that there is no reason to suspect that this plant of Mediterranean Europe is native in Kent though its present appearance would suggest that it is likely to prove persistent and that its fruits may be dispersed by water carriage.—J. E. LOUSLEY. " Good specimens of an interesting adventive species which has also been persistent for years in the Felixstowe neighbourhood."—R. W. BUTCHER.

Rapistrum hispanicum (L.) Crantz var. *hirsutum* (Cariot) O. E. Schulz. [" *Rapistrum rugosum* (L.) All. var. *eriocarpum* W. & B."] 11, S. Hants.; waste ground, Southampton, May 1937.—J. W. LONG. " This is *R. hispanicum* (L.) Crantz var. *hirsutum* (Cariot) O. E. Schulz."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Viola contempta Jord. [" *Viola* sp."] (Ref. No. 1101.) 35, Monm.; in cornfield, " Warfields," Staunton Road, Monmouth, June 2nd, 1945. —R. LEWIS. " These specimens agree much better with the majority of those labelled *V. contempta* Jord. by Drabble than with those named *V. Lloydii* Jord."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

Viola segetalis Jord. f. *obtusifolia* (Jord.) Drabble. [" *Viola* sp."] (Ref. No. 1102.) 35, Monm.; in cornfield, " Warfields," Staunton Road, Monmouth, June 2nd, 1945.—R. LEWIS. " These plants are not quite uniform. Those with large flowers do not appear to differ specifically from 1101, and those with smaller flowers are most like specimens from Alvington (v.-c. 34) collected by Riddelsdell and named *V. obtusifolia* Jord. by Drabble."—A. H. G. ALSTON. [The large-flowered plants mentioned by Mr Alston have been withdrawn from the Distribution.—ED.]

Silene italica Pers. Origin: 16, W. Kent; Greenhithe. Cultivated at Birmingham, May 1945. Plants grown from seed in my garden, showing distinctly the characteristic inflorescence.—R. C. L. BURGES. " Correctly named."—W. B. TURRILL.

Sagina apetala Ard. 62, North-east Yorks.; garden path, Catton, July 1st, 1945.—Miss C. M. ROB. " Correct."—F. R. ELLISTON WRIGHT. " Correctly named."—W. B. TURRILL.

Tilia platyphyllos Scop. (Ref. No. 964.) 35, Monm.; on calcareous soil, edge of Lady Park Wood, roadside, between Symond's Yat and Hadnock Quarries, near Monmouth, Sept. 6th, 1944.—R. LEWIS. "Yes. The hairy shoots and leaves and fruits with five prominent ribs are characteristic of this species which is believed to be indigenous in the Wye Valley. See *Fl. Herefordshire.*"—A. B. JACKSON.

Geranium molle L. var. *aequale* Bab. 34, W. Glos.; in clover field north-east of Tarlton, Coates, near Cirencester, June 1st, 1945. An interesting form which would repay genetical investigation.—H. K. AIRY-SHAW and E. NELMES. "Correct."—E. F. WARBURG. "There are two plants on the sheet I have: one is correctly named var. *aequale*, the other has wrinkled capsules characteristic of the typical plant. Most books describe the carpels as glabrous, but these specimens show a few minute hairs at the base."—A. E. WADE. "This is not found in Babington's *Manual*; I wonder why?"—W. C. R. WATSON. It was added with a query in ed. 2 of the *Manual* and cut out in ed. 3.—A. J. WILMOTT.

Geranium Robertianum L. (white-flowered form). 38, Warwicks.; roadside bank, Wootton Wawen, May 27th, 1945.—R. C. L. BURGES. "Correct."—E. F. WARBURG.

Erodium pimpinellifolium Cav. ["*E. cicutarium* L'Herit."] (Ref. No. 5327.) 62, North-east Yorks.; sandy cultivated land, Youlton Moor near Aldwark, Sept. 17th, 1944. Petals reddish-violet, longer than calyx, two upper spotted. I should think this plant is either *E. commixtum* Jord. or *E. praetermissum* Boreau, but I did not note colour of stigmas.—E. C. WALLACE. "*E. pimpinellifolium* Cav.; I do not regard *E. commixtum* Jord. and *E. praetermissum* Boreau as separable."—E. F. WARBURG.

Oxalis stricta L. 35, Monm.; garden weed, Mayhill, Monmouth, Aug. 2nd, 1945.—Coll. Mrs E. LEWIS; comm. R. LEWIS. "Mr A. J. Wilmott remarked on specimens of this sent to him in 1942, 'The *Oxalis* is what is distributed as *O. stricta*, but I find that *O. stricta* is said to have capsules glabrescent, which does not seem to be true'."—R. LEWIS.

Trifolium medium (L.) Huds. (Ref. No. 4885.) 7, N. Wilts.; roadside near Hullavington, July 4th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes."—J. S. L. GILMOUR.

Trifolium arvense L. 10, Isle of Wight; waste land, Newport, 1944.—J. W. LONG. "Yes."—J. S. L. GILMOUR.

Trifolium subterraneum L. 10, Isle of Wight; St Helens, 1944.—J. W. LONG. "Yes."—J. S. L. GILMOUR.

Lotus angustissimus L. 1, W. Cornwall; 1930.—J. W. LONG. "Yes."—J. S. L. GILMOUR.

Vicia villosa Roth. subsp. *dasycarpa* (Tenore) Cavillier. 17, Surrey; disused rickyard in corner of field near Holmwood, July 1st and 28th, 1945. This vetch was growing in quantity mixed with occasional plants of densely hairy *V. villosa* subsp. *eu-villosa* Cavillier and intermediates. If the behaviour in this adventive station is evidence on which to base an opinion the two plants should be separated on a lower grade than the subspecific rank given in Hegi (*Ill. Fl. Mitt.-Eur., 4 (3)*, 1534 seq., 1924) and the plant distributed may be better cited as *V. villosa* Roth. var. *glabrescens* Koch. It is *V. varia* Host. *s. str.* but certainly does not justify separation from *V. villosa* as a species.—J. E. Lousley. "Yes. Pending a competent revision I prefer to keep this as *V. dasycarpa* Tenore."—B. L. Burtt.

Vicia narbonensis L. 39, Staffs.; appearing every year in an allotment near Worthington's maltings, Burton-on-Trent, Sept. 1945.—R. C. L. Burges. "Correct."—B. L. Burtt.

Lathyrus tuberosus L. ["*Lathyrus* sp."] (Ref. No. 4959.) 7, N. Wilts.; wood border, West Woods, Marlborough, Aug. 15th, 1945. This differs from all the sheets of *L. tuberosus* I have, in the much narrower leaflets and the rather larger flowers.—J. D. Grose. "This is *L. tuberosus* L."—B. L. Burtt, A. B. Jackson and A. J. Wilmott.

×*Prunus fruticans* Weihe. ["*P. insititia* L. ?"] 1, W. Cornwall; in hedge, Lambriggan, Perranzabuloe, Aug. and Sept. 1945. A small-fruited form; one of many which pass under the name. As with the sloe, the various forms of *P. insititia* spread readily by suckers from the roots, and so form thickets in waste ground or long rows in hedges. Suckers from these bushes were noticed several feet from the hedge.—F. Rilstone. "This seems best placed in ×*P. fruticans* Weihe (*P. spinosa* × *insititia*) on account of the spiny branches, suckers and relatively small fruit with glabrous peduncle."—R. Melville. "I think this plant is probably the same as Davey records as *P. spinosa* var. *macrocarpa* (*fruticans*) in the *Flora of Cornwall*. An interesting sequence is to be observed in records of the plant. First, Briggs in his *Flora of Plymouth* calls the common plant about Plymouth (in Devon and Cornwall) *P. fruticans*. Later, in the *Journ. Bot.*, he records the same thing for Egloshayle and other localities in the Camel basin. Davey, when preparing the *Flora of Cornwall*, visited that area, evidently found Briggs' plant, recorded it also from Wadebridge and also identified one of his West Cornwall forms, which in his *Tentative List* a few years earlier he had put to *insititia*, as var. *macrocarpa*."—F. Rilstone.

Rubus fuscus Weihe. (Ref. No. 1) 17, Surrey; *ex* heath, The Chart, near Limpsfield, National Grid ref. 428516; July 1945. The specimens distributed are garden grown from a plant derived from the bush at the Chart. Petals broad ovate, white with the claw greenish. Stamens white, slightly longer than the reddish-based styles. Young carpels

glabrous. This is, I believe, the first correct record for *Rubus fuscus* Weihe in this country, the plant usually so called by British botanists, on Focke's authority, e.g. at Leigh Woods, near Bristol, N. Som., being *Rubus fusciformis* Sud. The author of the species is Weihe, not Weihe and Nees as given in Rogers' *Handbook*, the *London Catalogue*, ed. 11, and Druce's *Plant List*.—W. C. R. WATSON.

Rubus praetextus Sudre. (Ref. No. 2) 16, W. Kent; *ex* Hosey Common, near Westerham, National Grid ref. 453534; July 5th, 1945. The specimens distributed are garden grown from a plant derived from a bush on Hosey Common. Sepals green, white-bordered, patent in flower, afterwards clasping. Petals rhomboid-elliptical notched, white. Stamens white, shorter than the reddish-based styles. Frequent on the Lower Greensand range south of Westerham, and in v.-c. 15, E. Kent, in King's Wood, Sutton Valence. This is the first record for Great Britain.—W. C. R. WATSON.

Rubus obscurus Kalt. (Ref. No. 3) 16, W. Kent; *ex* Tunbridge Wells Common, National Grid ref. 580391; July 5th and 29th, 1944, and Aug. 11th, 1945. The specimens distributed are garden grown from a plant derived from Tunbridge Wells Common. Petals pink. Stamens white. Styles whitish, or reddish or red. Young carpels pilose. Upper stem leaves and all branch leaves greyish-white felted beneath. This is the true *R. obscurus* Kalt.: the *obscurus* of Rogers' *Handbook*, p. 74 (Set of Brit. Rubi No. 125, Belmont Wood, Hereford) is not *obscurus* despite its having been so identified by Focke and accepted as correct by Sudre. The latter is a much hairier and smaller plant, with small roundish cuspidate leaflets, the chief prickles very strongly declining or somewhat hooked, the leaves finely and evenly crenate-mucronate, the panicle long with many simple leaves, the stamens and styles subequal, the sepals clasping, and the fruit very acid. The true *obscurus*, on the contrary, is a robust plant with large elliptical or obovate leaflets, somewhat coarsely and unequally sharply serrate, the chief prickles long broad and thick, the panicle short, broad, and leafy only below, the sepals patent or hardly clasping, the stamens long, and the fruit very large and sweet.—W. C. R. WATSON.

Rubus hirtus Waldst. & Kit. (Ref. No. 4) 16, W. Kent; *ex* Tunbridge Wells Common, National Grid ref. 580391; July 5th, 1944, and Aug. 11th, 1945. The specimens distributed are garden grown from a plant derived from Tunbridge Wells Common. Petals white. Stamens white, slightly longer than the whitish styles. *R. hirtus* also occurs along the west border of Telegraph Wood, Claygate, National Grid ref. 157648, v.-c. 17, Surrey; and in several woods in v.-c. 19, N. Essex, between Saffron Walden and Bishops Stortford. There seems to have been much uncertainty as to its occurrence in this country.—W. C. R. WATSON.

Potentilla intermedia L. Origin not known. Cultivated at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1945.—J. W. Long. " I think this is correct; the specimen probably belongs to the var. *Heidenreichii* Focke, which is commoner in Europe than the type and is more hairy, the underside of the leaves in particular being thickly hairy and grey-green in colour."—D. H. Valentine.

Agrimonia odorata (Gouan) Mill. (Ref. No. 4897.) 7, N. Wilts.; Burderop Wood, July 10th, 1945. This plant agrees with the characters attributed to *A. odorata*, but it is not an extreme form. I have specimens in which the recurved spines of the calyx are so long that they completely cover the calyx, making the fruit orbicular in outline. In the present plant, the fruit usually has two nuts, but in a few cases only a single nut is produced. In these cases the furrows become more prominent and the base of the calyx becomes less campanulate. It is generally possible to recognize such fruits by their shape without dissection.—J. D. Grose. " Mr Grose's observations on the development of the nuts in *Agrimonia* are borne out by M. Crépin (*Notes sur Pl. Rares ou Critiques Belg.*, in ***Bull.*** *Acad. Roy. Sci. Belg.*; 2nd Ser., 7, 101, 1859). ' Le fruit, chez l'*A. odorata*, offre presque toujours deux akènes à la maturité, et si, par hasard un des ovaires vient à avorter, les sillons du calice se montrent plus marqués, sans dependant arriver à la longueur de ceux de l'*A. Eupatoria*. Dans ce dernier cas, la forme du tube calicinal, celle du bourrelet couronnant le fruit à la maturité, ainsi que la direction des épines ne sont point altérées '." —A. B. Jackson. " I have little doubt that this is correctly identified." —D. H. Valentine.

Agrimonia odorata (Gouan) Mill. (Ref. No. 4919.) 7, N. Wilts.; wood near Puthall Gate, Savernake Forest, July 15th, 1945. This form appears to be intermediate between *A. odorata* and *A. Eupatoria*. It differs from the Burderop Wood plant (Ref. No. 4897) in its lesser stature, smaller leaves and less-branched habit. Further, the calyx is obconic with long, prominent furrows and with shorter reflexed spines. These last characters must, I feel, be related to the fact that the fruit is almost always with a single nut, and only occasionally are two nuts formed. The leaves, however, have not the very dense pubescence of *A. Eupatoria*, and are copiously sprinkled with sub-foliar glands, many of them stalked. In all the specimens of *A. Eupatoria* I have examined there are at least some glands, but they are sessile. I think it likely that it will be found that the most constant distinguishing character between the two species lies in the pubescence and glandular development of the leaves.—J. D. Grose. " This plant needs to be collected in a later stage, when I think it will turn out to be fairly typical *A. odorata*. The shape of the fruiting calyx-tube differs very little from that of the Burderop Wood plant, although the ribbing is slightly more prominent. The size of the plant has no diagnostic value, although *A. odorata* is often stated to be taller and more robust. Useful

characters for distinguishing the two species are furnished by the character of the pubescence and glandular development. See *Journ. Bot.*, *53*, 280, 337, 338 (1915) for notes on the two species."—A. B. JACKSON. "This I think is also correct. I am interested in the remarks on pubescence and glandular development. These are both characters that one would expect to be much affected by variation in environmental factors. It would be valuable and instructive to grow *A. Eupatoria* and *A. odorata* side by side, both in well-illuminated and in shady conditions, and also on different types of soil, in order to determine the constancy of the characters. Hairiness is a character which is notoriously variable, and I should hesitate to give it preference over fruit characters."—D. H. VALENTINE. In my experience the amount of an indumentum varies while the type of indumentum is, as in these species, characteristic.—A. J. WILMOTT.

Rosa canina L. var. *senticosa* (Ach.) Baker forma *oxyphylla* (Rip.) W.-Dod (det. R. Melville). (Ref. No. 821.) 35, Monm.; edge of large clearing, Garth Wood, near Monmouth, May 30th and Sept. 4th, 1945.—R. LEWIS.

Rosa canina L. var. *globularis* (Franch.) Dum. (det. R. Melville). (Ref. No. 804.) 35, Monm.; edge of Garth Wood, roadside, Staunton Road, Monmouth, May 21st and Sept. 4th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. "Correctly named."—W. C. R. WATSON.

Rosa dumetorum Thuill. var. *incerta* (Déségl.) W.-Dod (det. R. Melville). (Ref. No. 1100.) 35, Monm.; roadside, Kymin, Monmouth, May 30th and Aug. 30th, 1945. Flowers white and faintly scented; see remarks under Ref. 1103 below.—R. LEWIS. "Correctly named. I have not seen this before."—W. C. R. WATSON.

Rosa dumetorum Thuill. var. *incerta* (Déségl.) W.-Dod (det. R. Melville). (Ref. No. 1103.) 35, Monm.; in hedgerow, "Warfields," Staunton Road, Monmouth, June 2nd and Sept. 4th, 1945. Flowers pink.—R. LEWIS. "Ref. No. 1100 and Ref. No. 1103 are both *Rosa dumetorum* Thuill. var. *incerta* (Déségl.) W.-Dod. There is some variation in the amount of hispidity of the styles in both collections, individual hips having ± glabrous styles. Wolley-Dod in *Roses of Britain* suggests that this variety is very close to *R. stylosa*. I think it likely that the Roses of this group are hybrids between *R. dumetorum* and *R. stylosa*, but a good deal of field work will be necessary to substantiate this view. On this ground one would expect a range of intergrading forms between the species, and the comparatively small differences in colour and leaf size between the two collections would fit in."—R. MELVILLE.

Rosa Sherardi Davies var. *omissa* (Déségl.) W.-Dod (det. R. Melville). (Ref. No. 810.) 35, Monm.; in hedge, roadside, Staunton Road near Staunton, June 4th and Sept. 4th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. "Correctly named."—W. C. R. WATSON.

Myriophyllum heterophyllum Michx. (Ref. No. 40.) 63, South-west Yorks.; canal, Halifax, Sept. 16th, 1944.—Coll. H. WALSH; comm. W. A. SLEDGE. "A North American species not previously recorded for Britain. It grows near the well known *Potamogeton epihydrus* var. *ramosus* but is a much more recent introduction which was first observed sterile in 1941 and again in the two succeeding years but not until 1944 were flowers produced. For further particulars see *The Naturalist*, 1944, pp. 143-144."—W. A. SLEDGE. "This species has normally four stamens, while the two native species have eight. In habit the specimens match one collected in Alabama by Lesquereux. Fruiting specimens should be collected."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

Callitriche truncata Guss. var. *occidentalis* (Rouy). (Ref. No. 42.) 56, Notts.; fruiting plants, Chesterfield Canal, Drakeholes, Aug. 2nd, 1945.—W. A. SLEDGE. "This material matches British specimens so-named in the B.M. Herbarium and agrees with Pearsall's description in the 1934 *Report*, p. 870."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

Epilobium obscurum Schreb. (with stolons). 1, W. Cornwall; old garden ground, Lambourne Hill, Perranzabuloe, Sept., 1945. I send these sheets because though I have three or four British specimens distributed at one time or another through the Club none of them shows stolons.—F. RILSTONE. "These are all admirable specimens of *E. obscurum* showing the characteristic stolons. It would be a mistake however to assume that an *Epilobium* gathered in September without stolons could not be *Epilobium obscurum*. Dry ground, inclement weather, or late development of seedling plants may produce many plants of this species without any signs of stolons at all. Complete plants, such as these are, are always welcome when sending *Epilobium* for distribution."—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium adenocaulon Hausskn. × *obscurum* Schreb. 17, Surrey; Witley, July 23rd, 1941. These hybrids are generally plentiful where the parents occur. The pubescence of the upper parts is as in *E. obscurum*, with a small admixture of patent glandular hairs. The leaves resemble a narrow-leaved form of *E. adenocaulon*. As with most *Epilobium* hybrids these plants show the flushed tips to the petals.—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium roseum Schreb. (Ref. No. 4898.) 7, N. Wilts.; Hodson Wood, July 10th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "All these sheets are correctly named. The rose-coloured flowers with the long petioled, tapering base to the leaves is very definite for this species."—G. M. ASH.

Epilobium montanum L. ["*E. montanum* × ——"] (Ref. No. 4899.) 7, N. Wilts.; Hodson Wood, July 10th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "In my opinion all these plants are *E. montanum* L."—G. M. ASH.

Oenanthe pimpinelloides L. 16, West Kent; golf-course near Bickley, July and Aug. 1944.—J. E. LOUSLEY and R. W. HALE. "As recorded in the *London Naturalist*, 1945, the credit for this N.C.R. is due to R. W. Hale who showed me the plant *in situ* and sent material at intervals until late autumn in order that the development of the fruits and tubercles might be followed. It occurs in considerable quantity spread over a disused golf-course, and also, I understand, elsewhere in the neighbourhood on a railway bank. As usual with this species the habitat is a dry one and although the geology is London Clay the soil is less heavy than is usually the case over that rock."—J. E. LOUSLEY. "*Oenanthe pimpinelloides* L."—C. NORMAN.

Oenanthe fistulosa L. (non-flowering stems). 7, N. Wilts; Inglesham, Nov. 24th, 1945.—Coll. N. PESKETT; comm. J. D. GROSE. "*Oenanthe fistulosa* L."—C. NORMAN.

Valerianella dentata Poll. (Ref. No. 4984.) 7, N. Wilts.; cultivated field, Norton, Sept. 19th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "Correct."—B. L. BURTT and A. J. WILMOTT.

Bidens tripartita L. (Ref. No. 1165.) 35, Monm.; brookside in roadside meadow, between Mitchel Troy and Dingestow, near Monmouth, August 27th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. "Yes."—W. R. PHILIPSON.

Galinsoga quadriradiata Ruiz & Pav. var. *hispida* (DC.) Thell. 17, Surrey; abundant in cultivated fields near Claygate, Sept. 2nd, 1944. See Report for 1943-44. These plants are much finer than those I have seen growing under less favourable conditions in the City and West End of London, and at Christchurch, S. Hants. In addition to the well known characters it will be seen that the leaf-shape of these fully developed plants is different from that of *G. parviflora* and that the branches are more spreading with a tendency for the stem to terminate in an abortive flower-head at the point of branching.—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Yes."—W. R. PHILIPSON. "Correct—see *B.E.C. 1938 Rep.*, 93 (1939)."—A. E. WADE.

Hemizonia pungens Torrey & Gray. 39, Staffs.; one large straggling plant at Worthington's maltings, Burton-on-Trent, Sept. 1945. I have not seen this alien for several years at Burton but between 1933 and 1936 it appeared fairly frequently.—R. C. L. BURGES. "Yes."—W. R. PHILIPSON.

Artemisia Verlotorum Lamotte in *Mém. Assoc. française, Congr. de Clermont-Ferrand*, 1876, 511, and *Prod. Fl. du Plateau central de la France*, 2, 400-402, 1876-1880. 17, Surrey; by the towing path between Mortlake and Kew, Nov. 3rd, 1945. Mr Iolo A. Williams was the first to detect this plant in Britain at the locality from which it is now distributed. There are two large colonies, one of which extends for some distance up a lane leading away from the river, and I under-

stand that Mr N. Y. Sandwith has seen it at Ham and Ripley in Surrey and Mrs B. Welch at Brentford and Chiswick in Middlesex. In the field the plant is easily distinguished from *A. vulgaris* L. by the tall stems 1 to 1½ metres in height, unbranched below and devoid of leaves in their lower half; by the brighter green leaves with lanceolate acute lobes with a strong aromatic scent when crushed recalling that of Tansy; by the small sessile axillary capitula with reddish glabrous corollas devoid of glands, and by the remarkable lateness of the flowering. With a view to selecting specimens at their best the colony was visited frequently for about two months but although there was an absence of severe frost no better developed heads were found after the date of collection. The species was named by Lamotte for the brothers J.-B. and B. Verlot and he was well aware that its claims to be a native of France were doubtful. Hegi (*Ill. Fl. Mitt.-Eur.*, *6* (*1*), 631-2, 1929) gives an excellent account and illustrations of *A. Verlotorum* with useful references and synonomy. It seems that it is a native of Western China naturalised in North America, Algeria, southern and middle France, northern Italy and Germany. I have not yet seen the very characteristic winter rosettes illustrated by Hegi (fig. 343) but to-day (Dec. 1st) fresh shoots are appearing from the lower stem which seem likely to develop into them.—J. E. Lousley. " Yes."—W. R. Philipson. " I do not know the plant. The specimens I have seen have only a few buds. The foliage suggests the plant referred to by Rouy, *Fl. de France*, *8*, 291, but mature flowers are necessary for certain determination. Rouy adopts the name *A. Selengensis* Turez."—A. E. Wade.

×*Senecio londinensis* Lousley. (*S. squalidus* L. × *viscosus* L.) (det. J. E. Lousley). 38, Warwicks.; Birmingham, Sept. 1945. This hybrid appeared on the rubble of a house in Birmingham completely destroyed during the air bombardment of 1940. It appears to be a good intermediate between its parents; the ray-florets are a little larger than in *S. viscosus*, it is not nearly so viscid, the leaves approach those of *S. squalidus* and the achenes are abortive.—R. C. L. Burges. " Yes."—W. R. Philipson.

×*Senecio londinensis* Lousley. (*S. squalidus* L. × *viscosus* L.) (Ref. No. 3034.) 17, Surrey; waste ground, Ham Pits, July 31st, 1944. (Ref. Nos. 3030, 3031, 3032.) 21, Middlesex; bombed site, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., Aug. 11th, 1943; Sept. 14th, 1943, and June 22nd, 1944. (Ref. No. 3033.) 21, Middlesex; bombed site, Devereux Court, Temple, W.C.1, Aug. 8th, 1944. The specimens from Serjeants' Inn, Aug. 11th, 1943, were, I believe, the first to be collected of this newly-described hybrid. The five gatherings show a range of variation at different dates from June to September."—N. Y. Sandwith.

Arctostaphyllos Uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. 65, North-west Yorks.; Cronkley Scars, Teesdale, May 28th, 1939, and Aug. 9th, 1942.—W. A. Sledge. " Correct."—H. K. Airy-Shaw.

Anagallis arvensis L. subsp. *phoenicea* (Scop.) Schinz & Keller var. *coerulea* Lüdi. (Ref. No. 1113.) 35, Monm.; in barley field, "Warfields," Staunton Road, Monmouth, July 9th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. "Yes, correctly named. A most interesting gathering. Data as to the proportion of type to blue, also if the field had been recently ploughed, would have been of interest."—E. M. MARSDEN-JONES. "The proportion of blue to type was very small. The plants occurred in small scattered patches amongst a more or less continuous patch of the red type which extended practically over the whole field. This blue var. although usually found in small patches, is fairly widespread in the district around Monmouth. The field had been under cultivation since 1940 and had again been ploughed earlier in 1945. I think that the intensive ploughing of grassland may be an important factor in the spread of this plant."—R. LEWIS. *A. arvensis* var. *azurea* Wilmott, see *1943-44 Rep.*, 664.—A. J. WILMOTT. [Beautifully prepared specimens.—ED.]

Ligustrum vulgare L. var. *auriflorum* Hoefk. (det. R. Melville). (Ref. No. 4884.) 7, N. Wilts.; on the Inferior Oolite between Alderton and Luckington, July 4th and Sept. 19th, 1945. A single bush, associated with many of the normal form, and to all appearances, quite native. The fruit is black.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes."—J. S. L. GILMOUR.

Pulmonaria officinalis L. var. *immaculata* Opiz. (Ref. F.23.) 25, E. Suffolk; Burgate Wood, Botesdale, May 5th, 1934.—Coll. J. E. LOUSLEY; comm. E. C. WALLACE. "Correct."—A. E. WADE.

Veronica filiformis Smith (det. A. J. Wilmott). 1, W. Cornwall; waste ground by Perranzabuloe Church, May 2nd, 1945.—F. RILSTONE. "Rapidly becoming established in many places as a garden escape, but only, I believe, by vegetative means, as I have not seen seeds produced in this country."—A. E. WADE.

Euphrasia brevipila B. & G. (Ref. No. 4689.) 39, Staffs.; hayfield between Winkhill and Bottom House, Ipstones, July 27th, 1945.—E. S. EDEES. "This set has been gathered late; the plants are just past flowering. The majority of the specimens have scarcely glandular foliage and might be referred to f. *subeglandulosa* Bucknall. Some of them even recall *E. borealis* Towns."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Euphrasia brevipila B. & G. var. *notata* Pugsl. (Ref. No. 4691.) 88, Mid Perth; pasture near the Ben Lawers Hotel, Aug. 15th, 1945.—E. S. EDEES. "A homogeneous set of this well-marked plant from its *locus classicus*."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Euphrasia brevipila B. & G. × *nemorosa* Löhr. ? (det. H. W. Pugsley). (Ref. No. 4689 B.) 39, Staffs.; hayfield between Winkhill and Bottom House, Ipstones, July 27th, 1945.—E. S. EDEES. "The short lower internodes and the relatively narrow leaves suggest this possibility.—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Euphrasia nemorosa Löhr. (Ref. No. 4687.) 39, Staffs.; waste ground about coal pit mounds between Silverdale and Scot Hay, Newcastle, Aug. 31st, 1945.—E. S. EDEES. "Yes. *E. nemorosa* Löhr. (type) with fruits narrower and less retuse than usual."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Euphrasia nemorosa Löhr. var. *collina* Pugsl. ["*Euphrasia nemorosa* Löhr."] (Ref. No. 4688.) 39, Staffs.; waste limestone ground at Ecton quarry in the Manifold Valley, Wetton, Aug. 25th, 1945.—E. S. EDEES. "This is var. *collina* Pugsl., mostly a rather slender form."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Euphrasia anglica Pugsl. (Ref. No. 4690.) 39, Staffs.; damp limestone pasture near Dale Abbey Farm, Stanton, July 27th, 1945.—E. S. EDEES. "A homogeneous set, correctly named."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Orobanche elatior Sutton. (Ref. No. 4878.) 8, S. Wilts.; chalk down near Enford, June 27th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "Correctly named. The host-plant is not stated but is presumably *Centaurea Scabiosa* L."—H. W. PUGSLEY. "Yes. The species is common in many parts of Wiltshire, particularly on the chalk, but I have never seen it on any other host."—J. D. GROSE.

Teucrium Scordium L. Origin: 4, N. Devon; Braunton. Cultivated at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1936.—J. W. LONG. "The coarser leaves and extensive development of long hairs on the Braunton plant give it a very different appearance from the Water Germander of Berkshire and East Anglia, and Babington and other botanists of a century ago were inclined to give it a separate name. David Moore in a careful note (*Phytologist, 2*, 129, 1845) showed that the almost glabrous and very hairy forms were merely deep water and dry ground states of the same plant, but G. C. Druce described the Braunton plant as var. *dumense*. One would expect the hairy form to retain its characters in a garden as in the case of Mr Long's specimens, but it would be interesting to grow a few roots of the same clone under very wet conditions."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Herniaria hirsuta L. 39, Staffs.; Burton, Sept. 1945. Abundant every year at Bass' Brewery, growing between the railway lines and on the asphalt behind the coopering sheds.—R. C. L. BURGES. "Correctly named."—W. B. TURRILL.

Chenopodium rubrum L. forma. 7, N. Wilts.; garden ground, Lydiard Millicent Rectory, July 1945.—Coll. Mrs SHEPHERD; comm. J. D. GROSE. "Mrs Shepherd has kindly given me the following information on these plants. A form of *C. rubrum* was first noticed in the garden on a sheltered south border in 1939. The plants were very small, seldom with a diameter of more than 8 cm. and often much less. The branches were prostrate, ascending only at the tips. Most of the

plants flowered and fruited in the early summer, but a few appeared later in the season. The form seemed to be referable to var. *pseudo-botryoides* Wats. in every way. During the period 1939 to 1944 little change was observed in the colony, and again in June 1945 only the one form was present. At this period, there was no gardener, and much of the garden was left unweeded. During the following month (July 1945) there occurred a remarkable development in the rate of growth, and many of the plants assumed enormous proportions. The largest seen was about 70 cm. in diameter, with the ascending branches reaching to about 30 cm. The habit of many of these large plants was unchanged, but some (probably because of crowding) became sub-erect with many branches all reaching to about the same height. In a potato-patch only the small form grew; in an onion-bed which had been made firm by rolling, small and large forms grew together; and on ground which had been rough-dug during the winter and not sown, all the plants were large. It may be noted that the normal erect form of *C. rubrum* occurs sparingly in the same area, and it is of particular interest that the times of flowering and fruiting of this are several weeks later than of the procumbent forms. Dr Bromfield (*Phytol.*, *3*, 751) found that seeds of var. *pseudo-botryoides* when sown in garden soil produced an erect form of *C. rubrum*, but this gathering seems to indicate that this may not always be the case."—J. D. GROSE. "It seems likely, as Mr Grose suggests, that the prostrate or subprostrate, more or less microphyllous forms of *Chenopodium rubrum* L. that have been called var. *pseudo-botryoides* H. C. Wats. ex Syme are heterogeneous, including both plants where these characters are genuinely genetic and plants that are merely environmental states. The notes on the present most interesting gathering suggest that its characters are genetically constant; but until further cultural experiments have been performed it is scarcely possible to devise a satisfactory classification of the variants of *C. rubrum*. I have never seen anything quite agreeing with Mr Grose's plants, especially in their size, and can at present only suggest, with some doubt, that they be left under var. *pseudo-botryoides* in its wide sense. I hope that it will be possible to get an opinion from Dr Aellen, who may have encountered this striking form on the continent."—J. P. M. BRENAN.

Chenopodium album L. × *Berlandieri* Moq. subsp. *Zschackei* (Murr) Zobel var. *typicum* (Ludwig) Aellen. ["*Chenopodium* sp. (cf. *C. album* L. × *Berlandieri* Moq. subsp. *Zschackei* (Murr) Zobel)."] 17, Surrey; all specimens from a single plant 259.5 cms. tall, adventive in my garden, Streatham, Sept. 26th, 1945. One plant of this remarkable Chenopod appeared in my garden in 1944 in a flower-bed sown with seeds from a St Albans firm, but few ripe seeds were formed and Mr Brenan was unable to identify specimens. In 1945 two very large and apparently identical plants appeared on the same spot. The one from which the material now distributed was taken would have provided at

least fifty gatherings if they had been required. The stem was c. 1.75 cm. in diameter in the lower half swelling to 3 cm. at ground level, reddish with about ten longitudinal green or brownish stripes. Most of the branches were over a metre in length. Portions of the upper stem have been included on all sheets but the lower stem proved too thick and brittle to cut.—J. E. LOUSLEY. " The ripe seeds of this excellent gathering enable it to be referred confidently to the hybrid *Chenopodium album* L. × *Berlandieri* Moq. subsp. *Zschackei* (Murr) Zobel var. *typicum* (Ludwig) Aellen (×*C. variabile* Aellen var. *Murrii* Aellen). The usually sparse white mealiness, the tendency in the leaves to be obtuse and mucronate at the apex and to produce a prominent marginal lobe on each side, and the rather large glomerules (not very marked in this gathering) generally enable this plant to be readily separated from *C. album* in the field. It is normally green except for remarkably vivid splashes of amaranth-purple in the axils of the larger branches; it would be interesting to know if these occurred in Mr Lousley's plants, whose colour when dry suggests that they may have done. To separate the hybrid from *C. Berlandieri* requires examination of the seeds under the compound microscope. This gathering shows the comparatively shallow and irregular pitting of the testa, more or less broken up by radial furrows, characteristic of the hybrid, which for some unexplained reason, seems to be considerably more frequent in this country than *C. Berlandieri* and its numerous variants." —J. P. M. BRENAN.

Chenopodium carinatum R. Br.* 17, Surrey; sandy track, Frensham Pond, July 1945. These plants were noticed by Miss Hope Murray of Hindhead during an expedition of the Haslemere Natural History Society in June 1945. I am grateful to Mr A. J. Wilmott and to Mr N. Y. Sandwith for their identification. The plants were growing abundantly about ten yards east of the main road past Frensham Pond in a sandy track churned up by military vehicles. Small plants appeared erect or semi-erect; larger plants lay as flat as a pancake. Mr Wilmott tells me that the plant is a native of Australia.—G. M. ASH. " Correct, I believe."—A. E. WADE.

Chenopodium foliosum (Moench) Aschers. [" *Chenopodium capitatum* (L.) Asch."] 41, Glam.; in a bird cage, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, July 15th, 1941.—Coll. Miss PEARS; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. " This is *Chenopodium foliosum* (Moench) Aschers. (*C. virgatum* (L.) Ambrosi, non Thunb.). *C. capitatum* is a different-looking plant with fewer and usually larger glomerules, the upper ones not subtended by leaves, and with the seeds sharply keeled on the margin and not furrowed as in *C. foliosum*.—J. P. M. BRENAN. " *Chenopodium foliosum* (Moench) Aschers. This

*This gathering is *C. pumilio* R. Br. (*C. carinatum* auct., non R. Br.), see Plant Notes in 1946 Report.

species has been recorded from near Llandudno by J. Cosmo Melvill in *Journ. Bot.*, *37*, 85 (1899) as *C. capitatum*: an erroneous identification as his specimen at the Brit. Mus. shows. There is a cultivated specimen from the Chelsea Physic Garden, dated 1739, in the Brit. Mus. Herbarium. The species was formerly cultivated for ornament."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

Axyris Amaranthoides L. (Ref. No. 4983.) 7, N. Wilts.; in lucerne, Norton, Sept. 19th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT. "Yes, a native of N. Asia which is now reaching this country with increasing frequency by way of the New World."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Polygonum lapathifolium L. var. *tomentosum* (Schrank) Beck. ["*P. lapathifolium* L. var. *incanum* (Schmidt) Koch."] (Ref. No. 1114.) 35, Monm.; in barley field, "Warfields," Staunton Road, Monmouth, July 9th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. "This seems to be *P. lapathifolium* L. var. *tomentosum* (Schrank) Beck in the sense in which the name is used by C. E. Britton (*Journ. Bot.*, *71*, 93, 1933). It agrees well with the plate in Reichenbach, *Ic. Fl. Germ.*, t. 267, f. 1-3. It seems to be a form of wet places and it is noteworthy that the lower leaves of the supposed typical form are sometimes arachnoid. Mr Lewis' specimens have seeds nearly half as large again as those of *P. nodosum*, white flowers and large yellow glands on the peduncles, which are characteristic of *P. lapathifolium* L."—A. H. G. ALSTON and A. B. JACKSON.

Polygonum nodosum Pers. (Ref. No. 948.) 35, Monm.; banks of River Wye, Hadnock, near Monmouth, Aug. 20th, 1944.—R. LEWIS. "This is more like Reichenbach's figures than Mr Grose's plant, which has narrower leaves."—A. H. G. ALSTON and A. B. JACKSON.

Polygonum nodosum Pers. var. *incrassatum* Rouy forma *stenophylla* C. E. Britton. ["*P. nodosum* Pers."] (Ref. No. 4969.) 7, N. Wilts.; pond, Coate, Swindon, Aug. 30th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "The name *P. nodosum* has been applied to a variety of *P. Persicaria* by Dyer & Trimen in *Journ. Bot.*, *9*, 37 (1871), but as Persoon mentions 'vaginis nudis,' i.e. sheaths not fringed, and leaves 'ovato-lanceolatis' it seems that Moss (*Camb. Brit. Flora*, *2*, 117, 1914) and C. E. Britton (*Journ. Bot.*, *71*, 94, 1933) were right to apply the name to the plant figured in Reichenbach's *Icones*, fig. 689, and *Icon. Fl. Germ.*, t. 218. Mr Grose's plant resembles Reichenbach's figures but appears to be a narrow-leaved form or variety. The following characters are shown, the entire (not fringed) stipules, spotted 'flea-bitten' stem, and a few glands on the peduncles. *P. Persicaria* differs by its glabrous peduncles, fringed stipules, and green stem, which may be somewhat nodose. *P. lapathifolium* has larger seeds and usually white flowers. This narrow-leaved form agrees with Britton's forma *stenophyllum* of var. *incrassatum* Rouy."—A. H. G. ALSTON and A. B. JACKSON.

Polygonum mite Schrank. (Ref. No. 946.) 35, Monm.; banks of River Wye, Hadnock, near Monmouth, Aug. 20th, 1944.—R. LEWIS. "*P. Hydropiper* L. is separated by its glandular perianth and *P. minus* Huds. has a smaller fruit. Mr Lewis' specimen has the large fruits of *P. mite*. Moss adopts the name *P. laxiflorum* Weihe."—A. H. G. ALSTON and A. B. JACKSON.

Polygonum minus Huds. 65, North-west Yorks.; margin of dried-up pond, Berryhills, Kirklington, Aug. 26th and Sept. 10th, 1944.—E. C. WALLACE. "Correctly named. The smaller fruits seem to be the best character to separate this from *P. mite* Schrank."—A. H. G. ALSTON and A. B. JACKSON.

Polygonum Raii Bab. 2, E. Cornwall; Par Sands, 1931.—J. W. LONG. "Yes."—J. E. LOUSLEY. "A typical gathering. Ray recorded it from between Marazion and Penzance. An allied species, *P. oxyspermum* Meyer & Bunge, with longer, paler fruits and narrower leaves, which has been recorded from the east coast of Scotland and with some doubt from Redcar in N. Yorkshire, should be searched for elsewhere. Mr Wilmott's note in the *Journ. Bot.*, 1932, p. 83, also mentions a plant from the Isle of Arran and Dog's Bay, Galway, which resembles Prof. Samuelsson's *P. Raii* subsp. *norvegicum*. This west coast plant has narrow leaves and more numerous flowers. It is distinguishable in the field according to a note by Mr Mackechnie in the B.M. Herbarium. It requires further study."—A. H. G. ALSTON and A. B. JACKSON.

Rumex conglomeratus Murr. 1, W. Cornwall; dry pasture, alt. 300 ft., Lambourne Hill, Perranzabuloe, July 31st, 1945. Of the habitat of this species Babington's *Manual* says simply "Wet places" and Hooker's *Student's Flora* "Wet meadows and waste places." In Cornwall it certainly grows in wet places but seems equally at home in dry fields. Two questions seem suggested. Is there a difference of habitat due to difference of rainfall between the east and west of Great Britain? With plants common over most of Western Europe do our books sometimes give detail more applicable to continental growth than to British? —F. RILSTONE. "Yes, this is the state with ascending branches which is usual when the plant grows in drier places than those suggested by the floras. This occurrence in dry habitats is by no means restricted to the south-west, though it may be a little more common there and in the west and north as compared with the south-east of England. As Mr Rilstone's specimens show, the dry ground state also lacks the well-developed bracts right up to the ends of the branches which *conglomeratus* exhibits in the wetter habitats.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Rumex dentatus L. 10, Isle of Wight; waste land, Newport, 1937.—J. W. LONG. "Useful specimens of this uncommon adventive and identical with those previously distributed from the same locality—see

B.E.C. 1936 Rep., 412, 1937. They represent ssp. *Halacsyi* (Rechinger) Rechinger fil. in *BBC.*, *49* (*2*), 16, 1932, which is native in an area from Turkestan and Afghanistan through Transcaucasia, South Russia and Asia Minor to the Balkans, and naturalised near Vienna and in Hungary."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Euphorbia virgata W. & K. ? ["*Euphorbia* sp."] (Ref. No. 4803.) 8, S. Wilts.; waste ground, Sling, Bulford, May 2nd and Sept. 5th, 1945. This plant has a smaller inflorescence than that of the form distributed from Larkhill in 1937 and then named *E. virgata* f. *esulifolia* Thell. (See *B.E.C. 1937 Rep.*, 666, 1938; Ref. No. 2657.) It also differs in having obovate instead of oblong seeds and in its rather longer involucral horns, thus making an approach to the characters ascribed to "*E. Esula.*"—J. D. GROSE. "This seems to be a form of the species known in Britain as *Euphorbia virgata* W. & K., a native of Hungary, introduced into British gardens in 1807 (according to Loudon's *Encyclopaedia* (1872), p. 404). *E. Esula* L. has much more tapering leaves, and was in cultivation in this country in 1739 as is shown by a specimen from the Chelsea Physic Garden. It is probably the "*Esula*" which Lobel (Pena & Lobel's *Nova Stirpium Adversaria*, p. 151) says was cultivated in pharmacists' gardens in England at the time of his visit in 1570. It is now much scarcer than *E. virgata* W. & K."—A. H. G. ALSTON. "There has long existed uncertainty in Europe as to the identities of *E. virgata* and *E. Esula*, and in North America a similar confusion has existed as to the correct names to be applied to certain naturalised and aggressively spreading Spurges of European or Eurasian origin. In a recent paper by Léon Croizat entitled "'*Euphorbia Esula*' in North America" (*American Midland Naturalist*, Vol. 33, No. 1, p. 231-243, Jan. 1945) the *Esula-virgata* problem is critically re-examined and the author is led to the conclusion that nearly all the plants which have received one or other of these names belong to *E. intercedens* Podp. (*Publ. Fac. Sc. Univ. Masaryk*, *12*: 29: 1922) which *may* be identical with *E. pseudolucida* Schur. (*Siebenbürg Ver. Naturwiss, Verhandl, Mittheil*, *3*: 123: 1852). Croizat's conclusion is probably also applicable to the British plants of '*E. Esula*' and '*E. virgata*'."—W. A. SLEDGE. There are several different plants in this country. Their elucidation is held up by the imperfection of most specimens. The sterile shoots should be collected as well as the flowering ones, and the plants should be visited later for the collection of ripe seeds.—A. J. WILMOTT.

Ulmus glabra Huds. ["*U. scabra* Mill."] (Ref. No. 4574.) 17, Surrey; many trees of varying age on downland below Pebble Coombe, Betchworth, flowers April 5th, fruit May 10th, leaves Aug. 1942. Probably the offspring of several old and large trees by the road nearby.—E. C. WALLACE. "*U. glabra* Huds., a rather softly pubescent form."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus glabra Huds. ["*U. scabra* Mill."] (Ref. No. 4581.) 17, Surrey; laneside below Pebble Coombe Hill, Betchworth, flowers April 11th, fruit May 10th, leaves Sept. 1942.—E. C. WALLACE. "*U. glabra* Huds., approaching var. *montana* Lindquist."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus glabra Huds. × *Plotii* Druce. ["*Ulmus* ——."] (Ref. D.) 33, E. Glos.; side of main road opposite Woodmancote turning, Rendcomb, near Cirencester, May 15th, 1945. Small tree, 30-40 ft. high.—H. K. AIRY-SHAW. "*U. glabra* Huds. × *Plotii* Druce. Evidence of *U. Plotii* is seen in the leaf shapes, the coarse blunt dentation and small number of lateral nerves—11-12 on long sides—compared with 15+ in *U. glabra*."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus glabra Huds. × *Plotii* Druce. (Ref. A.) 33, E. Glos.; on bank, main road, opposite Clifferdine House, Rendcomb, near Cirencester, May 15th, 1945. Very fine large tree, 80-90 ft. high; habit more or less intermediate between the parents.—H. K. AIRY-SHAW. "Yes, substantially the same segregate as Ref. D."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus carpinifolia Gled. × *glabra* Huds. ["*U. carpinifolia* Gled."] (Ref. B.) 33, E. Glos.; above quarry on main road, Rendcomb, near Cirencester, May 15th, 1945. Sapling, 15-20 ft. high.—H. K. AIRY-SHAW. "The distinctly shouldered leaves with cuspidate tip, scabrid upper surface and hairy branchlets indicate *U. glabra* in this. A segregate of *U. carpinifolia* × *glabra* ad *U. carpinifoliam* vergens."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus carpinifolia Gled. × *glabra* Huds. ["*U. carpinifolia* Gled."] (Ref. C.) 33, E. Glos.; edge of wood above quarry on main road, Rendcomb, near Cirencester, May 15th, 1945. Tree, c. 40 ft. high.—H. K. AIRY-SHAW. "*U. carpinifolia* × *glabra*. The same remarks apply to this as Ref. B."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus Plotii Druce. (Ref. E.) 33, E. Glos.; in hedge, cross road above Bear Inn, Perrotts Brook, Bagendon, near Cirencester, May 15th, 1945. Slender sapling, 30-40 ft. high.—H. K. AIRY-SHAW. "Yes, but rather too young to show the leaf shapes well."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus procera Salisb. (Ref. No. 4573.) 17, Surrey; roadside, Howell Hill, Ewell, flowers April 5th, fruit May 1st, leaves Aug. 1942.—E. C. WALLACE. "Yes, the typical form."—R. MELVILLE. *U. anglica* Druce. I regard *U. procera* Salisb. as an illegitimate name substituted for "*U. campestris*."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Urtica pilulifera L. Origin not known. Cultivated at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1937.—J. W. LONG. "Yes."—R. MELVILLE.

Urtica pilulifera L. var. *Dodartii* (L.). Origin not known. Cultivated at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1937.—J. W. LONG. "Yes."—R. MELVILLE.

Alnus incana Medik. 62, North-east Yorks.; Kepwick Mill, July 13th, 1939.—Miss C. M. ROB. "Yes, but no doubt of cultivated origin. It is a native of Europe, where it is widely spread, but not a native of Britain. It reproduces itself freely from suckers which are often found at a considerable distance from the parent tree."—A. B. JACKSON. "*Alnus incana*. It would be useful if members collecting aliens would give some idea of status, i.e. whether obviously planted, approximate number of trees, whether seedlings were observed, how far naturalised, habitat, etc. There is singularly little information of this kind available on aliens, particularly trees and shrubs (which for some reason are always neglected if alien, e.g. the thoroughly naturalised *Quercus Cerris* and *Rhododendron ponticum* which are nearly always omitted or dismissed with a mere mention in county floras and in the standard British floras). Apart from the contribution to a detailed knowledge of our flora, information of this kind would be very valuable in elucidating the problems of spread of plants in general."—E. F. WARBURG. "There are about twelve trees, completely naturalized and reproducing freely by suckers, about half-a-mile from any house. It seems unlikely that these trees have been planted as they are growing in low-lying ground by the beckside, bordering an arable field. The associaed flora was the normal beckside plants, with quantities of *Alnus glutinosa* Gaertn., *Petasites*, *Allium ursinum* and *Corylus*. One branch of the beck runs through Kepwick Hall gardens, but I have seen no *A. incana* there." Miss C. M. ROB.

Carpinus Betulus L. (Ref. No. 972.) 35, Monm.; edge of large clearing in Garth Wood, near Monmouth, Sept. 24th, 1944.—R. LEWIS. "Correct."—E. F. WARBURG.

Salix alba L. × *fragilis* L. ♂. (Ref. No. 4796.) 7, N. Wilts.; hedge near Haydon Wick, Swindon, April 20th, and June 12th, 1945. This approaches very closely some of my sheets of *S. fragilis* ♂ and the twigs were more or less fragile at the base. Some of the younger leaves of both dates, however, have a little silky pubescence. The older leaves are very near *S. fragilis* in shape, but the broadest part is usually a little higher, and the serrations are less prominent. These older leaves, also, are not so grey below as in *S. fragilis*.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes. *S. alba* × *fragilis* ad *S. fragilem* vergens."—R. MELVILLE.

Salix alba L. × *fragilis* L. ♀. (Ref. No. 4806.) 7, N. Wilts.; hedge near Bincknoll, May 8th, and June 10th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes."—R. MELVILLE. "The shape of the ovary shows clearly that this is the hybrid × *S. viridis* (*alba* × *fragilis*) rather than *S. fragilis*.—A. H. G. ALSTON and A. B. JACKSON.

Salix Caprea L. (×*atrocinerea* Brot.) × *viminalis* L. ♂. ["*S. viminalis* L. ×——."] (Ref. No. 4807.) 7, N. Wilts.; field, Bicknoll, May 8th, and June 10th, 1945. Tree c. 30 ft. high.—J. D. GROSE. "*S. Cap-*

rea (×*atrocinerea*) × *viminalis*. The shoot characters of this indicate *S. Caprea* and *S. viminalis* as parents, but the presence of scattered striations on the wood of 2-year branches suggests a strain of *S. atrocinerea* or *S. aurita*, probably the former. Complex willow hybrids must be common, as hybrids are generally fertile and readily cross with others in their chromosome group."—R. MELVILLE. " This appears to be *S. atrocinerea* × *viminalis* because striae are present and the leaves are not sinuate as in the hybrid with *S. aurita*. It matches well with Linton, no. 10."—A. B. JACKSON and A. H. G. ALSTON.

Salix atrocinerea Brot. forma. [" *S. atrocinerea* Brot. var. *aquatica* Sm.?"] (Ref. No. 4843.) 7, N. Wilts.; hedge, Wroughton, June 5th, 1945. Leaves greenish-yellow above, very glaucous below.—J. D. GROSE. " *S. atrocinerea* Brot. forma near var. *oleifolia* (Sm.) in leaf shape, but catkins should have been provided. The interneural chlorosis in this and No. 4842 is doubtless due to mineral deficiency."—R. MELVILLE.

Salix atrocinerea Brot. × *Caprea* L. ♀. [" *S. Caprea* L. × *atrocinerea* Brot. var. *aquatica* Sm.?"] (Ref. No. 4842.) 7, N. Wilts.; hedge, Wroughton, June 5th, 1945. Leaves greenish-yellow above, very glaucous below, subentire, the lower ones broadly obovate without tips. There are a few rusty hairs on the upper surfaces of the young leaves. The bush grew with normal *S. Caprea* and No. 4843.—J. D. GROSE. " Probably *S. Caprea* × *atrocinerea* tending towards *S. atrocinerea*."—R. MELVILLE.

Allium paradoxum G. Don. 65, North-west Yorks.; Camp Hill, Kirklington, April 19th, 1939.—Miss C. M. ROB. " Excellent specimens which will be very welcome from the Yorkshire station discovered by Miss Rob. The species has long been thoroughly naturalised in woods near Edinburgh (see *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb.*, *7*, 458, 1863; *B.E.C. 1869 Rep.*, *14*, 1870; *Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.*, *1895*, 258) and judging from the ten localities given by Martin (*Field-Club Fl. Lothians*, 71, 1927) is still increasing there."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Juncus subnodulosus Schrank. (Ref. No. 4962.) 7, N. Wilts.; marsh near South Marston, Aug. 20th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. " Correct."—P. W. RICHARDS.

Juncus pallidus R. Br., *Prod.*, 258, 1810. 21, Middlesex; a dozen or so large plants in a gravel-pit, East Bedfont, Aug. 18th, 1945. This locality was discovered by Mrs H. R. Davies earlier in the year and the plant shown to me by D. H. Kent. *J. pallidus* is widely distributed in Australia where it is known as " Pale Rush " and the general appearance of the growing plant somewhat recalls *J. acutus* L. from which it is readily distinguished by the absence of cylindrical stem-like leaves. At the time of writing no account of *J. pallidus* as an English plant has appeared but Mr J. E. Dandy has prepared a valuable note on its occurrence in Bedfordshire for the 1943-4 *Report*. The following extract

from the key in J. M. Black's *Flora of South Australia*, Ed. 2, 181, 1943, should be useful in distinguishing the plant from its allies of which some have also been found in this country:—

Stems very stout, pale; flowers single ..... *J. pallidus* R. Br.
Stems slender to medium.
Panicle-branches straight or almost so.
Flowers single in panicle.
Panicle dense or loose; capsule not longer than perianth; stems medium ..... *J. polyanthemus* Buch.
Panicle loose; capsule usually exceeding perianth; stems slender ..... *J. pauciflorus* R. Br.
Flowers clustered ..... *J. vaginatus* R. Br.
Panicle-branches curved like a sickle; flowers single; slender plant ..... *J. radula* Buch.

J. pallidus " is recognised by its stout rather pale rigid stem, filled with a solid white pith."—J. E. Lousley. " These specimens agree perfectly with the descriptions in Cheeseman's *Man. of the New Zealand Flora* (1906) and in Buchenau's Monograph in *Pflanzenreich, 4 (36)*, pp. 139-40 (1906); this is evidently the same as one of the introduced species recently found at Eaton Socon, Beds."—P. W. Richards.

Luzula Forsteri DC. (Ref. No. 1085.) 35, Monm.; roadside bank, Staunton Road near Monmouth, May 18th, 1945.—R. Lewis. " Correct. The seeds show the characteristic short, straight caruncle ('crest' of Hooker, Butcher & Strudwick, etc.)."—P. W. Richards.

Typha angustifolia L. × *latifolia* L. (Ref. Nos. 4762 and 4944.) 8, S. Wilts.; Clarendon Lake, Oct. 4th, 1944, and Aug. 8th, 1945. This plant was discovered by Mr C. D. Heginbothom in June 1944 and recorded in the *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag., 51*, 32, 1945, as *T. angustifolia*, which species it more nearly resembles.—J. D. Grose. "It appears likely that these specimens are *Typha angustifolia* L. × *T. latifolia* L. The leaves are intermediate in width between the normal for the two species, though there is a considerable range of variation and a slight overlap. Measurements of the leaves of the two species gave the following results: *T. angustifolia* (3) 4-5 (8) mm., *T. latifolia* (7) 16-18 (25) mm. The leaves of the specimens I have seen of nos. 4762 and 4944 are 7-9 mm. wide. The male and female parts of the spadix are separated by a very small gap or are almost contiguous and the upper portion of the female part of the spadix is poorly developed, which is not inconsistent with the possibility of hybrid origin, though both species show considerable variation in this respect. The most convincing evidence is the apparent absence of any well-formed fruits in no. 4762 which was collected late enough in the year to have formed them had it been fertile. This sterility is what would be expected in view of the chromosome numbers reported by Roscoe (*Bot. Gaz., 84*, 392, 1927). These are: *T. latifolia* 2n = 30, *T. angustifolia* 2n = 60, so that

a hybrid would probably have 2n = 45 and be sterile. The pollen is normally in tetrads but in these specimens the grains are separate and many appear to be imperfect. The absence of *T. angustifolia* from Clarendon Lake, reported by Mr Grose, does not rule out the possibility of hybrid origin as *Typha* species seem to be long-lived plants and certainly spread extensively by vegetative means."—T. G. Tutin. "I have not seen material of this gathering but presume that it is identical with a very interesting plant which Mr Grose sent to me from Clarendon Lake on October 4th, 1944, and which I saw *in situ* on September 17th, 1945, from directions which he supplied. This plant grows in quantity along the south side of the Lake and extends for at least 200 yards up the west side where it is associated with *T. latifolia*. The tall habit (c. 2 metres) and narrow leaves at once attract attention, while the longer, more slender, reddish-brown female spikes which are often tapering towards the apex are very different from the very dark brown dumpy spikes of *T. latifolia* L. Closer examination shows that most of the characters such as the 1-3 cm. gap which occurs in many specimens between the male and female spikes, and the filiform stigmas are those of *T. angustifolia* L., but the plant is much larger than that species in all its parts. The width of the leaves varies from about 5 mm. to 1 cm., and they are glaucous towards the base. Bifurcated female spikes are not uncommon. It is possible that the Clarendon plant is a tall strong variety of *T. angustifolia* (such as *T. elatior* Boenningh., *Prodr. fl. Monast.*, 274, 1824, seems to be) but it is more probably a hybrid between the two British species. French and German authors who have described plants believed to be hybrids of this parentage have evidently found them behaving in a similar manner—i.e. apparently fertile and spreading vegetatively. The Clarendon material seems very near to *T. glauca* Godron, *Fl. Lorr.*, "ed. 1, *3*, 20, 1844"; ed. 2, *2*, 332, 1861; Gren. & Godr., *Fl. Fr.*, *3*, 335, 1856; ×*T. glauca* (Godron) Rouy, *Fl. Fr.*, *13*, 334, 1912, though the blue-green colour of the leaves is less marked than one would suppose from the remarks on this form of the cross in Ascherson & Graebner, *Synopsis*, *1*, 278, 1897. Although *T. angustifolia* may be absent from Clarendon Lake (I only examined one side and part of another) this would be no evidence that the plant distributed is not of hybrid origin. It is possible that *T. angustifolia* may have grown there formerly in company of *T. latifolia* but it is even more likely that ×*T. glauca* has been deliberately introduced as an ornamental plant and has increased vegetatively. A similar plant was apparently found by Rev. Revett Sheppard in the marshes of Great Oakley, Essex (Smith, *Engl. Fl.*, *4*, 72, 1828); ×*T. glauca* has been recorded from S. Lincs. (*B.E.C. 1913 Rep.*, 343, 1914) and Northants (Druce, *Fl. Northants*, 237, 1930), and hybrids of the same parentage from Dorset (*B.E.C. 1917 Rep.*, 130, 1918) and W. Norfolk (*B.E.C. 1918 Rep.*, 403, 1919). There is a very full description of the hybrid by Alm and Weimarck in *Bot. Not.*, 279-284, 1933, illustrated with a photograph of a plant which is an excellent match for the one from Clarendon Lake."—J. E. Lousley.

×*Potamogeton nitens* Weber. (Ref. No. 5498.) 64, Mid-west Yorks.; abundant in the stream issuing from Malham Tarn, near the road south of the Tarn, July 23rd, 1944. Growing with *P. gramineus*; no *P. perfoliatus* was seen.—E. C. WALLACE. " ×*P. nitens* Weber. Discovered in this locality by J. E. Lousley in 1935; see *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 255 (1939). The parent species, *P. gramineus* and *P. perfoliatus*, both occur in the same water, for though we have no record of *P. perfoliatus* from the effluent stream this species is found in Malham Tarn itself and was collected there by G. Taylor in 1941."—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

×*Potamogeton Lintonii* Fryer. (*P. crispus* L. × *Friesii* Rupr.) (Ref. No. 43.) 56, Notts.; Chesterfield Canal, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Aug. 2nd, 1945.—W. A. SLEDGE. " ×*Potamogeton Lintonii* Fryer. Recorded from this locality in *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 256, 310 (1939). The type-locality of the hybrid is at Renishaw, in the Derbyshire portion of the same canal."—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

Potamogeton obtusifolius Mert. & Koch. 38, Warwicks.; Edgbaston Pool, Birmingham, barely two miles from the centre of the city, Aug. 6th, 1945. A rare plant in Warwickshire.—R. C. L. BURGES. " *P. obtusifolius* Mert. & Koch."—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

Potamogeton trichoides Cham. & Schlecht. (Ref. No. 5506.) 63, South-west Yorks.; Calder Navigation Canal between Dewsbury and Thornhill, July 22nd, 1944. Fairly abundant at margin of the somewhat dirty canal; no fruiting material seen. Some of the characteristic terminal winter resting buds were seen, but all the sheets contributed do not show them. Dr G. Taylor kindly gave me directions for finding this plant which appears to be not uncommon in the Aire and Calder valleys of Yorkshire.—E. C. WALLACE. " *P. trichoides* Cham. & Schlecht. See F. A. Lees, *Suppl. York. Fl.*, 110 (1941). This species has been much overlooked, apparently owing to the fact that, in many of its stations, it rarely flowers and still more rarely fruits.—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

Cyperus longus L. Origin: 10, Isle of Wight; Apes Down. Cultivated at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1945.—J. W. LONG. " Yes."—F. BALLARD.

Cyperus longus L. 45, Pembs.; Penally Marsh, Aug. 26th, 1940.—Coll. F. P. RAMSDEN; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. " Yes."—F. BALLARD.

Scirpus Tabernaemontani Gmel. (Ref. No. 4870.) 7, N. Wilts.; Christian Malford, June 17th, 1945. The distinguishing characters in this gathering are by no means so well-defined as in specimens taken from the same locality in 1942. There is a greater proportion of 3-fid stigmas, and the glumes are less asperous. The character of the longer

bristle-hairs seems to hold good.—J. D. GROSE. "Probably this. The characters of this species are often accentuated by drought and when the water-level has been high, and it is often difficult to find 'absolute' characters to separate it from *S. lacustris*."—J. E. LOUSLEY. "I concur with Mr Lousley."—F. BALLARD.

Scirpus Tabernaemontani Gmel. (Ref. No. 4967.) 7, N. Wilts.; Christian Malford, Aug. 22nd, 1945.—J D. GROSE. "I should regard all these as *S. Tabernaemontani*."—J. E. LOUSLEY. "Correctly named." F. BALLARD.

Carex sylvatica Huds. forma. (Ref. No. 4840.) 7, N. Wilts.; Clout's Wood, Wroughton, June 5th, 1945. This form with compound spikelets grows in several of the woods near Swindon. I have not seen it elsewhere, but J. Cryer distributed a similar plant from Yorkshire (*B.E.C. 1907 Rep.*, 317, 1908).—J. D. GROSE. "A considerable number of *Carices* have this tendency, which seems a move back towards the earlier, panicled type, still represented in the tropics. I have seen these compound spikes before in *C. sylvatica*, and in others such as *C. flacca*, *C. riparia*, *C. acuta*, etc."—E. NELMES.

Carex strigosa Huds. (Ref. No. 1106.) 35, Monm.; abundant, brookside in Reddings Inclosure, near Monmouth, June 4th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. "Correct."—E. NELMES.

Carex Hostiana DC. × *lepidocarpa* Tausch. (Ref. No. 5176.) 64, Mid-west Yorks.; by stream, Sunley Rains, near Ripon, June 26th, 1943. Growing with the parents and *C. panicea*.—E. C. WALLACE. "Correct."—E. NELMES.

Carex tumidicarpa Anderss. (Ref. No. 850.) 34, W. Glos.; damp path by stream on cleared slope of wood between Little Dean and Soudley, June 19th, 1945.—E. NELMES.

Carex tumidicarpa Anders. (Ref. No. 858.) 34, W. Glos.; damp ride on yellow clay in Michael Wood, near Stone, June 26th, 1945.—E. NELMES.

Carex lepidocarpa Tausch. (Ref. No. 855.) 33, E. Glos.; runnel from spring in field about half a mile N.E. of Brimpsfield, June 22nd, 1945.—E. NELMES.

Carex digitata L. (Ref. No. 823.) 33, E. Glos.; grassy open slope in Detcombe Wood, Slad Valley, one and a half miles east of Painswick, April 18th, 1945.—E. NELMES.

Carex montana L. (Ref. No. 38.) 57, Derby; Markland Grips near Clowne, May 23rd, 1942.—W. A. SLEDGE. "Yes."—E. NELMES.

Carex hyperborea Drej. ? [" *C. aquatilis* Wahl. × *nigra* (L.) Reichard."] (Ref. No. 4390.) 88, Mid Perth; bog on east side of Ben More, June 27th, 1940. My naming in the field, though I am not now so confident, the specimens appearing nearer to *nigra* (*Goodenowii* Gay) than *aquatilis*. The habitat carries many forms of *aquatilis*, *nigra* and *rigida* besides plants of probable hybrid origin.—E. C. WALLACE. " This does not appear to me to have any *C. aquatilis* in it. It may be *C. rigida* × *nigra*, but does not match any of the usual forms of this hybrid. I am most inclined to regard it as *C. hyperborea* Drej. (*C. rigida* var. *inferalpina* Laest.) but until I can see the type of this species I cannot give a definite opinion."—E. NELMES.

Carex vulpina L. (Ref. No. 852.) 33, E. Glos.; withy beds between Gloucester and Walham, June 22nd, 1945.—E. NELMES.

Carex Pairaei F. Schultz. [" *C. spicata* Huds."] 62, North-east Yorks.; Hall Gate, Catton, July 1st, 1945.—Miss C. M. ROB. " *C. Pairaei* F. Schultz."—E. NELMES.

Carex polyphylla Kar. & Kir. [" *C. spicata* Huds."] 65, North-west Yorks.; Cotescue Park Gate, Coverham, July 4th, 1945.—Miss C. M. ROB. " *C. polyphylla* Kar. & Kir."—E. NELMES.

Carex polyphylla Kar & Kir. var. [" *C. Leersii* F. Schultz."] (Ref. No. 5521.) 64, Mid-west Yorks.; hedgebank in lane at Copgrove, Aug. 10th, 1944.—E. C. WALLACE. " A puzzling plant which in general appearance is intermediate between *C. polyphylla* Kar. & Kir. (*C. Leersii* F. Schultz, non Willd.) and *C. divulsa* Stokes, but appears to be nearer the former. It grows with *C. polyphylla* on the Cotswolds (limestone), whereas *C. divulsa* seems to prefer clayey and sandy soils. At present I regard Mr Wallace's plant as a variety of *C. polyphylla*. Similar plants are at Kew from E. and W. Glos. and W. Norfolk."—E. NELMES.

Carex divulsa Stokes. (Ref. No. 5522.) 64, Mid-west Yorks.; hedgebank in village of East Keswick, July 20th, 1944. A new station for this scarce Yorkshire sedge.—E. C. WALLACE. " Correct."—E. NELMES.

Carex divulsa Stokes. 65, North-west Yorks.; Coverham, July 4th, 1945. A rare plant in Yorkshire.—Miss C. M. ROB. " Correct."—E. NELMES.

Carex pauciflora Lightf. (Ref. No. 41.) 70, Cumberland; Dock Tarn, Stonethwaite, Borrowdale, July 8th, 1944. Not given for Cumberland in *Topographical Botany* or the *Comital Flora* though there is a record in Hodgson's *Flora of Cumberland* (1898) for the district to the north of Saddleback. W. R. Philipson found it in 1931 (*Journ. Bot.*, 1933, 76) " near Stonethwaite " claiming erroneously that his was the first record for the county. His station was probably the same as that from which these specimens were collected and where it is plentiful over a considerable area."—W. A. SLEDGE. " Yes."—E. NELMES.

Carex dioica L. var. *isogyna* (Fr.) Hartm. (Ref. No. 4340.) 98, Argyll; slopes of Ben Douran above Bridge of Orchy station, June 21st, 1940. See *B.E.C. 1939-40 Rep.*, pp. 264, 317 (1942).—E. C. WALLACE. "Yes, good examples of this variety. These pistillate flowers produced below the male spike probably represent the lost secondary spikes of the ancestors of *C. dioica*. Among evidences of the relationship between this species and multispicate species is the readiness with which it hybridizes with members of the *Stellulatae* (*C. echinata* Murr.) and the *Canescentes* (*C. curta* Gooden.)."—E. NELMES.

Setaria viridis (L.) Beauv. var. *major* (Gaud.) Koch. 62, North-east Yorks.; carrot field, Topcliffe Station, Sept. 18th, 1945. This plant has appeared in several fields in this district this year, always in carrots, and with *Panicum Crus-galli*.—Miss C. M. ROB. "*Setaria viridis* (L.) Beauv. var. *major* (Gaud.) Koch."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Agrostis tenuis Sibth. var. *hispida* (Willd.) Philipson. 62, North-east Yorks.; Catton Hall "House field," July 1st, 1945.—Miss C. M. ROB. "*Agrostis tenuis* var. *hispida* (Willd.) Philipson, infected with *Tilletia decipiens* (Pers.) Körn."—W. R. PHILIPSON.

Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf. 28, West Norfolk; Cley, July 6th, 1945.—R. C. L. BURGES. "*Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Deschampsia caespitosa (L.) Beauv. var. *parviflora* (Thuill.) Richt. ["*Deschampsia caespitosa* (L.) Beauv. var."] (Ref. No. 4924.) 7, N. Wilts.; newly-cleared woodland near Chittoe, July 18th, 1945. Inflorescence pale yellow; growing with the normal form.—J. D. GROSE. "*Deschampsia caespitosa* (L.) Beauv. var. *parviflora* (Thuill.) Richt. This small-spiculate variety is often met with in oak woodlands on heavy soils. The spikelets, which range from 2-3.5 mm. in length, exhibit a wide range of colour forms from pale green to silvery-green, golden to purplish shades."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Avena Ludoviciana Durieu. (Ref. No. 12819.) 22, Berks.; frequent along grassy margin of cultivated field, on heavy soil, Kennington, near Oxford, July 7th, 1945. During the past ten years this weed of arable land has been gathered in South Wiltshire, Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. In some crops, particularly cereals and beans, it is often very abundant, so much so in a few fields of beans in Warwickshire that in the distance one might easily mistake these for fields of oats.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Avena fatua L. var. *glabrata* Peterm. (Ref. No. 12758.) 23, Oxon.; frequent weed in field of wheat between Wolvercote and Yarnton, June 24th, 1945.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Koeleria gracilis Pers. (*s.l.*) [" *Koeleria britannica* Domin?"] (Ref. No. 4853.) 7, N. Wilts.; on gravel near Ashlade Firs, Savernake Forest, June 13th, 1945. Radical leaves narrow, short and ± erect.—J. D. GROSE. " Domin's subdivision of *K. cristata* Pers. *sens. amplo* into several species is unworkable in practice, especially when dealing with large gatherings of material. It is found that there are no defined limits and that his species merge into one another. Generally speaking, it is possible to distinguish *K. albescens* DC. by its loosely caespitose to somewhat creeping habit, its lower sheaths which are downy and somewhat rough, and its capillary, rolled leaves which are sparsely provided with stiff bristles along their margins. The remaining forms are compactly caespitose, vary in degree of pubescence and to some extent in leaf characters. At the extremes are *K. ciliata* Kerner which is almost glabrous but has long ciliate hairs along the margins of usually flat leaves, and *K. britannica* Domin which is pubescent from basal sheaths to spikelets. An intermediate form is *K. gracilis* Pers. with pubescent sheaths and laminae. The two latter have also folded, narrow leaves. 4853 is nearest to *K. britannica.*"—W. O. HOWARTH. " I agree entirely with Dr Howarth's remarks that Domin's subdivision of *K. cristata* into numerous species (also subspecies and varieties) is unworkable. Until a more satisfactory arrangement based on cytological and intensive morphological studies of both wild and cultivated plants, has been prepared, it seems preferable to treat this complex as one species."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Koeleria gracilis Pers. (*s.l.*). [" *Koeleria britannica* Domin?"] (Ref. No. 4854.) 7, N. Wilts.; on gravel near Ashlade Firs, Savernake Forest, June 13th, 1945. Radical leaves broader, longer and more spreading.—J. D. GROSE. " 4854 is somewhat less pubescent, but also near *K. britannica.*"—W. O. HOWARTH.

Koeleria gracilis Pers. (*s.l.*). [" *Koeleria* sp."] (Ref. No. 4881.) 7, N. Wilts.; on chalk, Martinsell Hill, July 1st, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. " 4881 is probably a dwarfed form between *K. gracilis* and *K. ciliata.*" —W. O. HOWARTH.

×*Glyceria pedicellata* Townsend (*G. fluitans* (L.) R. Br. × *G. plicata* Fries). (Ref. No. 12744.) 23, Oxon.; in shallow stagnant water of ditch near railway, Yarnton, near Oxford; both parents nearby in separate patches, June 14th, 1945. This sterile hybrid is of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Oxford.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Glyceria plicata Fries. (Ref. No. 12820.) 23, Oxon.; shallow muddy pond in pasture between Yarnton and Bladon, July 4th, 1945.—C. E. HUBBARD.

×*Festulolium loliaceum* (Huds.) P. Fournier (*Festuca loliacea* Huds.; *Festuca pratensis* Huds. × *Lolium perenne* L.). (Ref. No. 12740.) 22, Berks.; in low-lying meadow near river, left for hay, very common,

Wytham, near Oxford, June 24th, 1945. Common in the water-meadows of the Oxford district.—C. E. HUBBARD.

×*Festulolium loliaceum* (Huds.) P. Fournier (*Festuca loliacea* Huds.; *Festuca pratensis* Huds. × *Lolium perenne* L.) [" *Festuca elatior* L. × *Lolium perenne* L."] 65, North-west Yorks.; East Witton, July 4th, 1945.—Miss C. M. ROB. " Correct."—C. E. HUBBARD and W. O. HOWARTH.

×*Festulolium loliaceum* (Huds.) P. Fournier (*Festuca loliacea* Huds.; *Festuca pratensis* Huds. × *Lolium perenne* L.) (det. C. E. Hubbard). (Ref. No. 5217.) 64, Mid-west Yorks.; roadside, Ripley, Harrogate, June 20th, 1944. A large clump first noticed in 1943, obviously introduced with other grasses when the roadside verge was laid out on widening of road.—E. C. WALLACE. " Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH.

Festuca altissima All. (*Festuca sylvatica* Vill. non Huds.), confirmed by W. O. Howarth. (Ref. No. 1099.) 35, Monm.; on a steep, rocky bank, edge of Garth Wood, roadside, Staunton Road, near Monmouth, May 30th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. " *Festuca altissima* All."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Festuca rubra L. var. *vulgaris* Gaud. (det. W. O. Howarth.) (Ref. No. 4830a.) 7, N. Wilts.; waste ground, Holt Junction, May 30th, 1945. —J. D. GROSE.

Festuca rubra L. var. *commutata* Gaud. (det. W. O. Howarth.) (Ref. No. 4874.) 7, N. Wilts.; meadow, Hodson, June 26th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE.

Festuca rubra L. ad. var. *megastachys* Gaud. verg. (det. W. O. Howarth). (Ref. 4830.) 7, N. Wilts.; waste ground, Holt Junction, May 30th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE.

Festuca tenuifolia Sibth. (det. W. O. Howarth.) (Ref. No. 1104.) 35, Monm.; on dry sandy bank, " Warfields," Staunton Road, Monmouth, June 2nd, 1945.—R. LEWIS. " Correct."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus erectus Huds. var. *villosus* (Mert. & Koch) Leight. (Ref. No. 12721.) 22, Berks.; grassy margin of arable field between Wytham and Botley, near Oxford, June 10th, 1945. A form with hairy culms, leaves and spikelets.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus erectus Huds. var. *villosus* (Mert. & Koch) Leight. (Ref. No. 12753.) 23, Oxon.; isolated tuft amongst glabrous-spiculate plants in rough grassland by Oxford Canal, Wolvercote, Oxford, June 2nd, 1945. —C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus commutatus Schrad. (Ref. No. 12731.) 23, Oxon.; in low-lying meadow left for hay, abundant, Yarnton, north of Oxford, June 14th, 1945. Inflorescence nodding.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus commutatus Schrad. (Ref. No. 12825.) 23, Oxon.; corner of water-meadow near ditch, Yarnton, July 4th, 1945. This is the habitat form from rich well-watered soils which was named var. *multiflorus* by Parnell.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus commutatus Schrad. var. *pubens* Watson (*Phytologist, 1,* 1062: 1844). (Ref. No. 12822.) 23, Oxon.; abundant in grassy track of Frogwelldown Lane, between Yarnton and Bladon, July 4th, 1945. Spikelets one to many to each inflorescence.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus commutatus Schrad. var. *pubens* Watson. (Ref. No. 12823.) 23, Oxon.; luxuriant plants from old stack-bottom, corner of cultivated field near Frogwelldown Lane, between Yarnton and Bladon, July 4th, 1945. Panicles nodding, greyish-green.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus racemosus L. (Ref. No. 12821.) 23, Oxon.; frequent in rough, low-lying grassland near the R. Cherwell, between Marston and Cutteslowe, Oxford, July 1st, 1945.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus racemosus L. (Ref. No. 12824.) 23, Oxon.; on old stack-bottom, corner of cultivated field near Frogwelldown Lane, between Yarnton and Bladon, July 4th, 1945. Inflorescence erect.—C. E. HUBBARD and W. B. TURRILL.

Bromus racemosus L. (det. C. E. Hubbard). (Ref. No. 4851.) 7, N. Wilts.; meadow, Haydon Wick, Swindon, June 12th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE.

Bromus Thominii Hard. (*B. hordeaceus* L. sensu Holmberg). (Ref. No. 12748.) 23, Oxon.; frequent amongst *Lolium perenne* on roadsides near Cassington, June 14th, 1945.—C. E. HUBBARD. "I have not seen Hardouin's original description but according to Rouy, *Flore de France, 14,* 237, *B. Thominii* is a plant with spreading or decumbent stems, rarely erect and not exceeding 20 centimetres in height; with a short compact ovoid panicle. The habitat is given as maritime soils. Hegi in his *Flora von Mittel-Europa*, giving a description which agrees with that of Rouy, stresses the dwarf habit of *B. Thominii*."—A. E. WADE. "I do not think my interpretation of *Bromus Thominii* is very different, except for size of plants, from that of the original author. The annual Bromes vary much in size according to habitat conditions; thus in most species a series of specimens may often be gathered in the same locality ranging from a few inches to two feet or more in height, and with one to many spikelets to each inflorescence, the small plants coming from poor dry soils and the vigorous ones from moister rich soils. *Bromus Thominii* Hard. is no exception. Specimens of this grass collected by L. Hardouin and F. Renou, distributed by "Puel et Maille, *Herbier des Flores locales de France,* no. 208" and cited under *Serrafalcus Thominii* by Rouy (*Fl. France, 14,* 237), agree perfectly with dwarf plants collected by myself (no. 12718) at Wolvercote, Oxford, on June

2nd, 1945. In the Oxford district a complete series of specimens may be gathered connecting this dwarf state with the vigorous plants of Hubbard 12745 which is being distributed."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus Thominii Hard. (Ref. No. 12745.) 23, Oxon.; luxuriant plants from rich soil on grass verge of Northern Bypass, Wolvercote, near Oxford, June 14th, 1945.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus lepidus Holmb. (Ref. No. 12752.) 23, Oxon.; side of towing path of Oxford Canal, and on roadside banks, Wolvercote, Oxford, June 2nd, 1945.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv. var. *dumetorum* (Hoffm.) Roem. & Schult. 41, Glam.; cultivated ground, Roath Park, Cardiff, Aug. 10th, 1945.—Coll. A. E. WADE; comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Correct."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Agropyron caninum (L.) Beauv. var. (Ref. No. 12741.) 22, Berks.; locally abundant on shaded bank on moist slope near Seacourt Stream, between Wytham and Botley, near Oxford, June 24th, 1945. Spikes, peduncles, upper leaf-sheaths and nodes conspicuously pruinose. This is probably var. *glaucum* Lange (*Bot. Tidsskr., 2,* 37: 1867), but no material of this variant has been available for comparison. The whitish inflorescence and sheaths were very conspicuous against the green blades of this and other grasses.—C. E. HUBBARD.

Equisetum pratense Ehrh. 34, W. Glos.; rockery in the garden of Westonbirt School, no doubt introduced with some of the cultivated plants, May 23rd, 1945.—A. B. JACKSON. The plant is persistent at Westonbirt where Mr Jackson showed it me in 1939.—J. D. GROSE.

Dryopteris Borreri Newm. ["*D. Filix-mas* (L.) Schott var. *paleacea* (Don) Druce."] (Ref. No. 1105.) 35, Monm.; small, shady valley in Reddings Inclosure, near Monmouth, June 4th, 1945.—R. LEWIS. "I agree that this is *D. Filix-mas* var. *paleacea* of British books, but prefer to call it *D. Borreri* Newm. as a species. This plant differs from typical *D. Filix-mas* in chromosome number and by being apogamous. On this Prof. Manton has published a note in *Nature, 144,* p. 291. As for the name *paleacea, D. paleacea* (Sw.) C. Chr. is more robust with longer and more coriaceous fronds and more impressed veins. It ranges along the Andes from Mexico to Argentina, but is not found in Europe. Don's *Aspidium paleaceum* was from Nepal, collected by Wallich, and the scales are described as "atrorufis." I have seen many Indian specimens with black scales which I have never seen in Britain. I think that the Himalayan plant is also different, and that *D. Borreri* Newm. should be the name used for the British plant, which occurs on the continent in Switzerland, Baden, the Tyrol, Caucasus and western and southern Europe, but not in Scandinavia."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

NOW IN THE PRESS—TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY

FLORA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Flowering Plants, Ferns, and their Allies

EDITED BY

The Rev. H. J. RIDDELSDELL, M.A., A.L.S.
G. W. HEDLEY, M.A., F.C.S., and
W. R. PRICE, B.A., F.L.S.

On behalf of THE COTTESWOLD NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

Demy 8vo., about 750 pp., with Frontispiece in colours after a water-colour, many Half-Tone Illustrations of plants and typical scenery, and Maps of Botanical Districts, Geology, Rainfall, Grassland and Soil.

Introduction, comprising chapters on Physiography, Climate, Geology, Superficial Deposits, Vegetation, Botanical Districts and Botanical Statistics.

Recent classification of genera and species adopted. Botanical Names corrected according to the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. Adequate Synonymy. Generally accepted English Names given. Native or other status. Habitat. Records under 7 Botanical Districts, with recorders' names. First Records for Vice-counties 33 and 34. Gloucestershire dialect names and Notes.

History of Botany in Gloucestershire.

Lists of Recorders, Specialists, Herbaria consulted, little-known Place Names, Abbreviations and New Names and Combinations Published.

Bibliography and Index.

Dedicated to the memory of the many Contributors to the Flora who have not lived to see the results of their labours.

£2 2s 0d post free

Published by the COTTESWOLD NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB, c/o Art Gallery and Museum, Cheltenham, from whom copies may be obtained.

Printed by T. BUNCLE & Co. LTD., Arbroath, Scotland.

B.E.C. PUBLICATIONS

To be obtained from the Hon. General Secretary, J. F. G. CHAPPLE, Yardley Lodge, 9 Crick Road, Oxford.

REPORTS:—Vols. I and II (1879-1910), years available, 2/6 each. Vols. III-VI, prices on application; a few parts not available. Vol. VII (1923-1925), 40/-. Vols. VIII-XI inclusive (1926-1937), 42/- each; Vol. XII (1938-1944), 47/-. Reduction to members: 25 per cent. on first purchase of part or volume.

BRITISH PLANT LIST, ed. 2. Druce (1928). Bound, 5/-; unbound and interleaved, 4/6; Paper Cover, 3/6; Postage, 8d.

THE COMITAL FLORA OF THE BRITISH ISLES. Druce (1932). Bound, 25/-; Bound and Interleaved, 30/-; Unbound, 17/6; Postage, 8d. (Prices increased to cover higher costs of binding and paper.)

THE FLORA OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Druce (1930). Members are now given the opportunity of purchasing this book at half-price, i.e., 10/- (plus 8d postage). The price to non-members remains at 20/-.

REPRINTS FROM THE SOCIETY'S REPORTS

(Year of Report in parentheses. In paper covers unless otherwise indicated).

	s.	d.
HISTORICAL		
Annals of the B.E.C. Foggitt (1932)	2	0
Samuel Brewer's Diary (N. Wales). Hyde (1930)	1	6
Oxford Botanical Garden. Druce. (1923)	2	6
Du Bois Herb., British Plants in. Druce (1927)	2	0
Herbaria. Druce (1922)	1	0
Druce, Presentation to (1925)	1	0
Druce, Eightieth Birthday (1930)	1	0
Druce, Publications of (1931)	1	0
OBITUARIES		
Bonaparte, Prince Roland; Corstorphine, R. H.; Riddelsdell, Rev. H. J.; Rothschild, Hon. N. C.; Wheldon, J. A. ... ... each	1	0
NOMENCLATURE		
Duplicated Binomials. Druce (1924)	1	0
Note on Nomenclature. Druce (1926)	1	0
Notes . . . and Correctons to Br. Pl. List, ed. 2. Druce (1928)	1	6
Plant Nomenclature. Sprague (1932)	2	0
Nomenclature and Corrections to British Plant List. Wilmott (1939-40; 1941-2; 1943-4; 1945) ... each	1	0
TOPOGRAPHICAL		
Local Floras. Druce (1932)	2	0
Vice-counties. Wilmott (1941-2)	1	0
Adaptation in Braunton Burrows. Wright (1932)	2	6
A List of Plants from the Isle of Wight. Drabble & Long (1931)	1	6

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE (Continued).

Flora of Surrey [Notes on]. Druce (1931)	1	6
Ivel District of Hertfordshire. Little (1932)	1	0
Ivel District of Beds. Little (1935)	1	6
Berks and Oxon. Brenan (1943-4)	1	6
Emendations to C.F. for Beds. Dony (1943-4)	1	6
Additions to the Flora of Northamptonshire. Bishop (1933)	1	6
A List of Glamorgan Plants. Vachell (1933)	2	0
Notes on the Flora of Buxton and district. Hall (1939-40).	1	0
Staffs, additions to C.F. Edees (1941-2)	1	0
The Flora of West Ross. Druce (1929)	4	6
W. Sutherland. Wilmott and Campbell (1943-4) (Lochinver)	1	0
A Visit to Scalpay (v.c. 110). Campbell (1941-2)	1	0
Three Weeks' Botanising in Outer Hebrides. Campbell (1936)	2	0
From John o' Groats to Lands End. Davy (1925)	1	0
Flora Zetlandica. Druce (1922)	2	6
Notes on the Vegetation of Zetland. Price (1928)	1	0
Flora of Foula. Turrill (1928)	1	6
Problems of Plant Distribution. Temperley (1934)	0	6
Botanising in Norway. Druce (1922)	1	0
Norway and Sweden. Druce (1925)	1	0
Egypt and Palestine. Druce (1925)	1	0
Le Lautaret. Druce (1926)	1	0
A Visit to the Canaries. Druce (1927)	1	0
Botanising in Algeria. Chase (1930)	1	0
Plants new to the Cyprus Flora. Druce (1930)	1	0

ALIENS

Adventive Flora of the Port of Bristol. Sandwith (1932)	2	6
Southampton Docks. Brenan (1945)	1	0
Adventive Flora of the Port of Cardiff and additions. Wade & Smith (1925 and 1926)	2	0
Adventive Flora of Burton-upon-Trent. Curtis (1930) ...	1	6
Adventive Flora of Burton-upon-Trent. Burges (1943-44)	1	0

SYSTEMATIC

Extinct and Dubious Plants of Britain. Druce (1919) ...	3	0
The British Forms of Ranunculus acer L. Drabble (1930)	1	6
Ranunculus bulbosus L. and its Varieties in Great Britain. Drabble (1932)	1	0
Notes on the British Batrachia. Pearsall (1921)	1	6
The British Batrachia. Pearsall (1928)	2	6
The British White Waterlily, Nymphaea alba L. Dalgleish (1930)	1	0
Cardamine pratensis. Scott-Elliot (1932)	1	0
The British Erophila. Druce (1929)	2	0
Viola odorata. Walters (1943-44)	1	0
Distribution of Pansies in England and Wales. Drabble (1926)	1	6
Pansy Records. Drabble (1928)	0	6
Floral Variation in Stellaria Holostea. Brenan and Lousley (1943-4)	1	0
Variation and Cerastium vulgatum. Turrill (1933) ...	1	6
Prunus domestica L. Druce (1919)	1	0
Rubus, stability in. Rilstone (1945)	1	0
Some English Alchemillas. Jaquet (1927)	1	0
Crataegus. Batko: Dandy (1943-4)	3	0

REPRINTS FOR SALE (continued).

British Brambles. Trower (1928)	3	6
Bramble Notes. Watson (1930)	1	6
Some British Rubi. Watson (1931)	1	0
Corrected names of Roses distributed through the B.E.C. Wolley-Dod (1924)	1	0
Phuopsis stylosa. Polunin (1939-40)	0	6
Valeriana officinalis L. and its Allies in Great Britain. Drabble (1932)	1	0
Scabiosa arvensis. Brenan (1943-44)	0	6
Schkuhria in B.P.L. Sandwith (1939-40)	0	6
×Senecio londinensis. Lousley (1943-4)	1	0
×Cirsium sabaudum. Brenan (1943-44)	0	6
British Centaureas of the nigra group. Britton (1921) ...	1	0
Centaurea Scabiosa L. Britton (1922)	1	0
Taraxacum vulgare (Lam.) Schrank. Druce (1919) ...	1	0
Solanum Dulcamara. Turrill (1935)	1	0
Solanum nigrum. Britton (1935)	1	0
Solanum chenopodioides. Wilmott (1943-44)	0	6
Qu'est ce que le Solanum Dillenii? Thellung (1926) ...	0	6
Myosotis, Notes on. Wade (1932)	1	0
Cuscuta europaea var. nefrens. Verdcourt (1945)	0	6
Euphrasia. Pearsall (1925)	1	0
Euphrasia atroviolacea and E. variabilis. Druce and Lumb (1923)	1	0
Rhinanthus. Wilmott (1939-40)	2	0
Melampyrum pratense. Britton (1935)	1	0
Melampyrum pratense in Druce Herb. Britton (1934) ...	1	0
Some native Primula hybrids. Melville (1932)	2	0
Menthae Briquetianae. Fraser (1924)	1	6
Menthae Britannicae. Fraser (1926)	2	6
Notes on Mentha. Fraser (1930)	1	0
Mints in Gower. Still (1934)	0	6
The Distribution of Thymus in Britain. Ronniger (1927) ...	1	0
Hedge Woundwort. Elliot (1933)	1	0
Teratological Forms of Plantago lanceolata. Flintoff (1930)	1	6
Rumex arifolius. Druce (1924 Interim Rep.)	1	0
Rumex II. Lousley (1941-2)	2	0
Two varieties of Ulmus glabra. Lindquist (1931)	1	6
Myrica Gale. Brenan (1943-44)	0	6
Salix List in L.C. Fraser (1925)	1	0
Listera cordata, Southern Distribution. Miller (1932) ...	0	6
British Marsh Orchids. Druce (1919)	0	6
British Orchids in 1930. Hall (1930)	1	6
Orchis maculata and O. Fuchsii. Druce (1923)	1	0
Orchis pardalina. Wilmott (1943-44)	0	6
Orchis latifolia, Vermeulen, Pugsley, Wilmott (1945) ...	1	6
Ornithogalum umbellatum. Britton (1941-2)	1	0
N.W. European Juncus alpinus forms. Lindquist (1930) ...	2	6
Potamogeton. I. Pearsall (1929). II. Pearsall (1930) Two Parts	2	6
Potamogeton Drucei Fryer in Fryer's correspondence. Druce (1919)	0	6
Notes on the Variation of the British Species of Zostera. Butcher (1933)	1	0
Carex microglochin. Druce (1923; also Tr. B.S. Edinb.) ...	1	0
Carex flava and C. muricata. Nelmes (1945)	1	0
Avena strigosa. Marquand (1921)	1	0
Koeleria, Notes on. Howarth (1932)	1	0

REPRINTS FOR SALE (continued).

COLLECTED NOTES

Druce (1919). Papaver Rhoeas, Centaurium scilloides, Ajuga genevensis, Cystopteris . . . Dicksonii	1	6
—— (1925). Silene italica, Tillaea aquatica, Solidago cambrica	1	0
Euphrasia septentrionalis, Orchis latifolia, Poa trivialis var. septentrionalis ...	1	0
—— (1923). Rumex acetosa, Senecio erraticus ...	1	0
—— (1924). Carum carvi, New Taraxaca, Menthae	1	6
—— (1926). New Alchemillas, New Hieracia, New Taraxaca	1	0
Notes from Welsh National Herbarium. Wade (1934) ...	1	0

MISCELLANEOUS

Species Studies in Plants. Marsden-Jones & Turrill (1930)	1	0
Phenological Observations made at Oxford. Bellamy (1927)	1	0
Evolution and Classification of Flowering Plants. Parkin (1926)	1	0
The [illegible] Carpel [illegible] Parkin (1928)	1	0
Bombed Sites, London. Lousley (1941-2)	1	0
Bombed Sites, London. Lousley (1943-4)	1	6
B.E.C. Panel of Referees (1937)	1	0

OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Druce. Mosses and Liverworts of Oxfordshire	2	6