

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY
AND EXCHANGE CLUB
OF THE BRITISH ISLES

VOL. XIII. PART IV.

REPORT FOR 1946-47

OF THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB
(CONVENIENTLY ABBREVIATED B.E.C. 1946-47 REP.)

BY

THE DISTRIBUTOR,

CATHERINE ROB, F.L.S.

PRICE 7s 8d.

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

1948

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Original papers should be sent to Dr E. F. WARBURG, Dept. of Botany, The University, Oxford. Plant Notes may be sent direct to A. J. WILMOTT, and Plant Records to E. C. WALLACE or to Dr WARBURG.

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Ordinary (non-critical) specimens for identification may be sent to the Hon. General Secretary. Details for sending specimens to the Society's Referees appear with the Panel information in this Report.

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WANTED

"Genera of British Plants," by H. Gilbert Carter. Would anyone knowing of a copy for sale, please send details on a post card to the Hon. General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1946

The number of sheets received for distribution is considerably lower than last year: this may be to some extent the result of the bad weather; the number of contributors is the same, eighteen. Five gatherings (61 sheets) which were not sent out in 1938 are included in this distribution. These have been to referees for re-examination and the revised notes appear in this Report. More than 500 sheets of duplicates from various sources are also included in the distribution, but even with these the total number of sheets is disappointingly small.

Some of the specimens sent in were of poorer quality than in former years and some labels were far from adequate, there being no room for the official stamp on several. Mr Wallace's gathering of *Hydrilla* from India has been greatly appreciated, also the hybrid *Junci*, and *Carex vulpina* from Oxon.

The thanks of members are due to all who have contributed notes for this Report and to the following referees who have kindly examined specimens and supplied notes: A. H. G. Alston, G. M. Ash, R. W. Butcher, J. S. L. Gilmour, W. O. Howarth, R. Melville, H. W. Pugsley, P. W. Richards, W. A. Sledge, W. B. Turrill, D. H. Valentine, A. E. Wade, W. C. R. Watson, and A. J. Wilmott.

CATHERINE ROB.

Catton, Thirsk,
April 14, 1947.

LIST OF PARCELS RECEIVED

	Gatherings.	Sheets.	Duplicates.
J. P. M. Brenan	1	18	3
R. C. L. Burges	4	27	5
Carlisle Museum	11	53	—
Druce Herbarium, Univ. of Oxford, per J. F. G. Chapple	8	104	—
E. S. Edees	2	25	6
J. D. Grose	19	171	2
C. E. Hubbard	—	—	335
R. Lewis	6	65	—
J. W. Long	1	12	—
J. E. Lousley	1	16	20
B. T. Lowne	—	—	53
C. M. Rob	15	159	57
N. Y. Sandwith	1	5	—
W. A. Sledge	3	30	—
E. L. Swann	5	88	—
National Museum of Wales	2	28	40
E. C. Wallace	8	113	14 pkts. seeds.
W. C. R. Watson	3	25	—
	—	—	—
	90	939	521+14
From 1938 Distribution ...		61	
		1000	

1521 and 14 packets of seeds.

Cardamine pratensis L. var. *Hayneana* (Welw.) Schur. 35, Monmouth; marshy field, Pontnewydd, June 3rd, 1946; A. E. WADE, comm. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES. "Good specimens of this variety which in my experience tends to pass into the type."—R. W. BUTCHER. "According to O. E. Schulz, 1903: *Monog. der Gattung Cardamine* in Engler's *Bot. Jahrb.*, 32, 530, *Cardamine pratensis* proles *Hayneana* (Welw.) Schur has the rhizome often many-stemmed, the stems usually branched from the base and very much branched and bearing about 10 leaves, the leaflets in 8-10 pairs, subsessile, sessile, or subdecurrent, the racemes of up to 35 flowers or more, the flowers 6-7 mm. long, the petals scarcely clawed. Hegi (1919: *Ill. Flora Mitt. Europa*, 4 (i), 346), states that all the lateral leaflets spread at right angles and the rhizome throws out one or two shoots, which root and go on to form leaves in autumn, whilst the parent rootstock dies. In *Cardamine pratensis* the rhizome is persistent. In the Monmouthshire plant distributed the stems are solitary and unbranched, and bear 3-6 leaves, the leaflets are distinctly stalked and are in 3-5 pairs, the subterminal pair strongly ascending; the racemes are 7-13 flowered, the petals have a distinct, long, slender claw. Is this not just a small form of typical *Cardamine pratensis* L.?"—WM. WATSON.

Viola contempta Jord. var. *patula* Drabble. ["*Viola* —."] (Ref. No. 46272.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; sugar beet field, Catton, Thirsk, Sept. 12th, 1946; C. M. ROB. "As the petals are longer than the sepals, this must be placed in Drabble's 'Tricolor group' (see Key; *Journ. Bot.*, 1929, 71). It should, however, be noted that foreign botanists in general agree, I believe, with Becker that the plant which British botanists call *V. lepida* Jord. is *V. tricolor* subsp. *genuina*, and this view I consider to be correct. The Tricolor group of Drabble seem to be only large-flowered relatives of *V. arvensis*, at least for the most part, and the present gathering is a case in point. As these branches were presumably prostrate, this gathering would appear to be what Drabble would refer to *V. contempta* var. *patula* Drabble, but it should be pointed out to contributors that the first point emphasised by Drabble (*op. cit.*, p. 70) was that 'only entire plants must be used' (*his italics*). Otherwise notes on the growth should be supplied."—A. J. WILMOTT

Viola segetalis f. *obtusifolia* (Jord.) Drabble. (Ref. No. 46274.) ["*Viola* —."] 62, N.E. Yorks.; in sugar beet field, Catton, Thirsk, Sept. 12th, 1946.—C. M. ROB. "This gathering seems to be *V. segetalis* f. *obtusifolia* (Jord.) Drabble; some incomplete specimens lack the characteristic broad obtuse lower stem leaves."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Spergularia Bocconeii (Scheele.) Merino. 2, E. Cornwall; Par Harbour. Aug. 12th, 1946, still very abundant.—R. C. L. BURGESS.

Lotus tenuis Waldst. et. Kit. ex Willd. (Ref. No. 5197.) 8, S. Wilts.; cornfield near Bulford, Aug. 14th, 1946. Branches quite decumbent, sometimes reaching 125 cm. in length.—J. D. GROSE.

Vicia lutea L. (Ref. No. 5259.) 7, N. Wilts.; Chalk Down, Rudge, Froxfield, Sept. 22nd, 1946.—J. D. GROSE.

Rubus fissus Lindl. ["*Rubus* ——."] 70, Cumberland; Blaithwaite near Wigton, Aug. 11th, 1946. Fruits dark red when ripe, maturing early.—Coll. J. PARKIN; comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM HERBARIUM. "The specimens on two sheets are mixed. (1) The three panicles on one sheet are *R. fissus* Lindl. (= *Rogersii* Lint., not *fissus* of Rogers.) This belongs to the *Suberecti*. (2) The two stem pieces on the other sheet are *Rubus polyanthemus* Lindeb., which belongs to *Silvatici*."—WM. WATSON.

Rubus leucandrus Focke. 16, W. Kent; waste ground, Bickley, June 30th and August 5th, 1946. Petals white, stamens white, exceeding the greenish styles. This species has not before been distributed, I believe. The bush was in its third year of growth. The leaflets grew strongly buckled and in consequence they show a fold when they are pressed. The "geniculation" at the apex of the petiole and of the petiolules will also be noticed. Both these peculiarities are present in other specimens of *R. leucandrus* which I obtained in West Sussex.—WM. WATSON.

Rubus Schmidelyanus Sudre. 14, E. Sussex; by the fingerpost, Hindley, Ashdown Forest, July 9th, 1946. Petals pinkish, stamens white, slightly exceeding the greenish styles, sepals patent to loosely erect. This species has not before been distributed, I believe. I have seen it also in Surrey, Beds., and Oxon. Abroad it grows in N. France, and Belgium, and is scattered through West Central Europe.—WM. WATSON.

Rubus radula Weihe; det. Wm. Watson. 62, N.E. Yorks.; shrubbery, Catton Hall, July 7th, 1945.—C. M. ROB.

Rubus foliolatus Lef. & Muell. 16, W. Kent; a quarter of a mile north of Kent Hatch, Westerham, just inside Kent, July 9th, 1946. Petals pink, stamens white, slightly exceeding the reddish-based styles, sepals clasping, fruit deliciously flavoured. This species also has, I believe, not before been distributed. It grows scattered on the higher parts of the Lower Greensand range south of Westerham. Abroad it has been found in Belgium and North France.—WM. WATSON.

Fragaria chiloensis Duchesne. (Ref. No. 4638.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; railway embankment, near Catton, May 19th, 1946.—C. M. ROB. "Yes."—D. H. VALENTINE.

Alchemilla xanthochlora Rothm., det. A. J. WILMOTT. ["*Alchemilla* —."] (Ref. No. 4651.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; railway embankment, near bridge over Swale, Catton, June 6th, 1946.—C. M. ROB. "=*A. pratensis* auct., non Schmidt.—A. J. WILMOTT.

Alchemilla vestita (Buser) Raunk. ["*Alchemilla* —."] (Ref. No. 4630.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; in short turf near beck at Kepwick Mill, May 11th, 1946.—C. M. ROB, det. A. J. WILMOTT.

Myriophyllum verticillatum L. (Ref. No. 4680163.) 22, Berks.: stagnant pool, Kennington, August 16th, 1946. Some of these specimens would pass as "var. *pectinatum* Wallr.," but as shown elsewhere (J. P. M. Brennan and J. F. G. Chapple, "The Australian *Myriophyllum verrucosum* Lindley in Great Britain") this is considered to be merely a state induced by conditions of habitat.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE.

Myriophyllum verrucosum Lindley. (Ref. No. 468119.) 30, Beds.; stagnant pool, disused gravel pit, near Eaton Socon.—Coll. J. P. M. BRENNAN and J. F. G. CHAPPLE, comm. J.F.G.C. "For an account of this plant see J. P. M. BRENNAN and J. F. G. CHAPPLE, The Australian *Myriophyllum verrucosum* Lindley in Britain"—to be published in the new *Journal* of the Society.—J.F.G.C.

Callitriche intermedia Hoffm. 107, East Sutherland, Kyle of Sutherland, Invershin, Oct. 14th, 1946.—Coll. C. W. MUIRHEAD, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM. "This is the same thing as Mr Wallace's plant (see below) but really should be sent for *Record* only; not good for distribution without fruits."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Callitriche intermedia Hoffm. (Ref. No. 5600.) 108, West Sutherland; clear rocky pool, Breabag, alt. 2000 ft., near Inchnadamph, Sept. 14th, 1946.—E. C. WALLACE. "The fine leaved plant. Its relation to the ordinary *intermedia* needs investigation. I have never found a satisfactory name or account of it."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Epilobium montanum L. (Ref. No. 46133.) 65, N.W. Yorks.; waste ground, Great North Road near Bedale Hunt Inn, Baldersby, June 3rd, 1946.—C. M. ROB. "Yes, these are all good examples of *E. montanum* L."—G. M. ASH.

Petasites hybridus (L.) Gaertn. M. & S. female plant. 70, Cumberland; River Irthing, Lanercost, May 9th, 1946.—Coll. D. V. ROBSON, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM. "The female plant has quite a restricted distribution in this country, with its headquarters in Yorks. and Lancs., and not going further north than Cumberland and Northumberland, with one or two old records in South Scotland which need confirmation."—D. H. VALENTINE.

Senecio squalidus L. × *vulgaris* L. (Ref. No. 466175.) 23, Oxon.: rubbish tip, Port Meadow, Oxford, June 17th, 1946.—Coll. J. P. M. BRENNAN and J. F. G. CHAPPLE, comm. J.F.G.C. "These specimens came from one very large plant which was kindly shown to me by J. P. M. Brennan, who contributes the following useful note:—'Often as the two species grown in company about Oxford, this is the first time that I have encountered the hybrid. The lax arrangement of the capitula was striking, and the colour of the ray florets, though slightly paler than in *S. squalidus*, was much deeper than the lemon-yellow usually (? always) seen in the rays of *S. vulgaris* var. *radiatus* Koch. The achenes were more or less pubescent, but uniformly shrivelled, and abortive. In view of the difficulty in distinguishing the hybrid from *S. vulgaris* var. *radiatus*, especially with poor dried material unaccompanied by field notes, a small, apparently overlooked, but possibly useful difference in the disc florets, separating *S. vulgaris* from *S. squalidus*, is worth mentioning. The papilliform hairs at the ends of the stigmatic arms of *S. vulgaris* are few and short, or almost absent; in *S. squalidus* they are longer and much more numerous, making a well-marked conical tuft. Those of the Port Meadow (hybrid) plants were intermediate in length and number, though resembling more those of *S. squalidus* than *S. vulgaris*. A lens of magnification not less than about 20 × is desirable for seeing the hairs clearly.'—J. P. M. BRENNAN."

Cirsium helenioides (L.) Hill. var. *legitimum* (Gaud.) Sledge comb. nov.—Det. W. A. SLEDGE. ["*C. heterophyllum* (L.) Hill."] 70, Cumberland; Gilsland, August 17th, 1946.—Coll. Rev. G. A. K. HERVEY, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM. [See Nomenclature notes, p. 251.]

Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop. (Ref. No. 5785.) 17, Surrey; Nonsuch Park, Ewell, August 23rd, 1946. "A form which occurred in several large patches differing from neighbouring normal forms of this thistle in flowering much later, leaves paler green, flatter and not so prickly. Flower heads seemed to be smaller than usual but this and the other differences enumerated are somewhat lost in the dried specimens. In my opinion, scarcely worth distinguishing save as a habitat form."—E. C. WALLACE. "A biotype of *C. arvense* (L.) Scop."—W. A. SLEDGE.

Centaurium littorale (Turner) Gilmour. 70, Cumberland; Anthorn to Cardunock on Solway, August 10th, 1943.—Coll. C. W. MUIRHEAD, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM. "Yes; this gathering certainly comes under *C. littorale* (Turner) Gilmour. The varieties of this species have not yet been worked out thoroughly enough in Britain to give a varietal name with certainty; it is the form with less scaberrulosity on the calyx and pedicels than, for example, the plants at Formby, Lancs."—J. S. L. GILMOUR.

Gentiana anglica Pugsley. (Ref. No. 5073.) 8, S. Wilts.; Down, near Stockton Earthworks, June 11th, 1946.—J. D. GROSE. "Correctly named."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Gentiana anglica Pugsley. (Ref. No. 5804.) 17, Surrey; thin chalk downland turf on Banstead Downs, June 9th, 1946.—E. C. WALLACE. "Yes; very luxuriant specimens."—H. W. PUGSLEY. "My sheet contains remarkably fine, robust specimens. The abnormal weather conditions of 1946 (a dry, sunny April and early May followed by a wet, cold month) seem to have been particularly favourable for the growth of this species, which was much more abundant than usual on the Wiltshire downs."—J. D. GROSE.

Myosotis versicolor Sm. var. *dubia* (Arrond.) Drabble. (Ref. No. 4894.) 39, Staffs.; Forton, north side of Aqualate Mere, on a wet path shaded by trees, and bordered with *Polygonum Hydropiper*, June 29th, 1946.—E. S. EDEES. "Correctly named."—A. E. WADE.

Veronica filiformis Smith. (Ref. No. 4625.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; river bank about a mile below Catton Village, May 4th, 1946. This species is well established near Reeth in upper Swaledale, but I have never seen it in the lower part of the dale even as a garden plant.—C. M. ROB. "This pretty little garden flower is a native of the Near East and was added to the *Plant List* on the strength of cultivated material sent for identification (*B.E.C. 1932 Rep.*, 28, 1933). In recent years it has become thoroughly well established in many places ranging from Surrey and Sussex to Somerset and Glasgow and tends to follow the banks of streams to far below the gardens from which it escapes. See also *B.E.C. 1937 Rep.*, 627, 1938, and *Watson B.E.C. 1933/4 Rep.*, 223, 1934. It should not be confused with *V. filiformis* Lam. & DC. under which name *V. persica* was figured and described in Johnston's *Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Vol. 1, frontispiece and p. 225, 1829.—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Euphrasia nemorosa (Pers.) Löhr, det. H. W. Pugsley. (Ref. No. 5214.) 8, S. Wilts.; between Burr ridge Heath and Bagshot, August 25th, 1946.—J. D. GROSE.

Euphrasia nemorosa (Pers.) Löhr var. *collina* Pugsley. ["*E. nemorosa* Pers."] (Ref. No. 46194.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; rough pasture, Kennels Farm, Knayton Moor, Aug. 2nd, 1946.—C. M. ROB. "This is *E. nemorosa* Löhr var. *collina* Pugsley., the usual form of the species in Yorkshire."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Euphrasia confusa Pugsley. ["*Euphrasia* —."] 70, Cumberland; sandhills at Silloth, Sept. 9th, 1946.—Coll. C. W. MUIRHEAD, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM. "I think this is an unusual form of *E. confusa* (f. *albida*) Pugsley. gathered late and in rather poor condition. Many of the specimens are nibbled and fragmentary."—H. W. PUGSLEY.

Euphrasia confusa (f. *albida*) Pugsley. det. H. W. Pugsley. ["*Euphrasia* —."] 70, Cumberland; Whinlatter Pass, alt. 1000 ft., August 11th, 1946.—Coll. C. W. MUIRHEAD, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM.

Rhinanthus minor Ehrh. (Ref. No. 4886.) 7, N. Wilts.; railway bank near Hullavington, on limestone, July 7th, 1945.—J. D. GROSE. "It is difficult to find any way of separating these narrow-leaved forms from the broader-leaved specimens of the plant which has in the past been separated as *R. stenophyllus* (as opposed to the shorter-broad-leaved plant which I have taken to be typical *R. minor* Ehrh.). There are several distinct-looking forms which have so far defied my attempts to discover any constant characters by which to define them."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Rhinanthus minor Ehrh. (Ref. No. 5092.) 7, N. Wilts.; Bishopstone Downs, on chalk, June 20th, 1946.—J. D. GROSE. "This appears to be identical with 4886 except in lesser stature and a tendency—frequently found in '*R. stenophyllus*'—to have the lower internodes contracted."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Rhinanthus calcareus Wilmott. (Ref. No. 5234.) 8, S. Wilts.; Chirton Maggot, Sept. 9th, 1946.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes; characteristic smallish specimens of *R. calcareus*."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Utricularia vulgaris L. (Ref. No. 4680162.) 22, Berks.; stagnant pool, Kennington, Aug. 16th, 1946.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE.

Atriplex patula L. ["*A. patula* var. *erecta* Lange."] (Ref. No. 4964.) 7, N. Wilts.; cornfield, Foxham, Aug. 22nd, 1945. All specimens were taken from a single plant.—J. D. GROSE. "This is a form of *A. patula* L., but as the leaves are not represented it is impossible to give a critical determination. The coarseness of the growth is that usually found in specimens from rich soil."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Atriplex patula L. ["*A. patula* var. *bracteata* Westerlund."] (Ref. No. 4965.) 7, N. Wilts.; cornfield, Foxham, Aug. 22nd, 1945. All specimens were taken from a single plant.—J. D. GROSE. "None of these is as extreme as the form (? of manured ground) originally called var. *bracteata*; it is the existence of these transitional forms which cause one to suspect that the var. '*bracteata*' is nothing but an 'ecad.' Part of the main stem showing fully-developed foliage should always be collected in this group."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum lapathifolium L. (Ref. No. 5206.) 7, N. Wilts.; North Wroughton, Aug. 19th, 1946. A green-flowered form with unspotted stem.—J. D. GROSE. "Correct."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum lapathifolium L. (Ref. No. 5207.) 7, N. Wilts.; North Wroughton, Aug. 19th, 1946. A greenish-pink form with unspotted stem.—J. D. GROSE. "Correct."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum lapathifolium L. (Ref. No. 5208.) 7, N. Wilts.; North Wroughton, Aug. 19th, 1946. A greenish-pink form with spotted stem.—J. D. GROSE. "Correct."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum nodosum Pers. (Ref. No. 5209.) 7, N. Wilts.; North Wroughton, Aug. 19th, 1946.—J. D. GROSE. "Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum Persicaria L. var. *elatum* Gren. & Godr. (Ref. No. 5210.) 7, N. Wilts.; North Wroughton, Aug. 19th, 1946.—J. D. GROSE. "Under var. *elatum* as described by C. E. Britton (*l.c.*); leaves rather narrow but not as extreme as his no. 3902 labelled f. *angustifolium* K. Beck.?"—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum Persicaria L. var. *elatum* G. & G. [*P. Persicaria* L. var. *agreste* Meisn.?"] (Ref. No. 5211.) 7, N. Wilts.; North Wroughton, Aug. 19th, 1946. The plants distributed under Nos. 5206 to 5211 grew together in a field which had been planted with potatoes. The crop was a complete failure, and the *Polygona* grew in a dense mass over about an acre of ground almost to the exclusion of other species except low-growing ones. The dominant was *P. nodosum* (Ref. No. 5209) but a tall much-branched form of *P. lapathifolium* (Ref. No. 5208) with red-spotted stem was almost as abundant and in some places the dominant.—J. D. GROSE. "This does not agree with the description given by C. E. Britton (1933: *J.B.*, 71, 92), but I have seen no specimens named by him. It seems to match specimens which he calls var. *elatum* G. & G."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum microspermum Jord. (Ref. No. 5823.) 17, Surrey; in great abundance on gravelly tracks on Headley Heath; prostrate and closely appressed to the ground, Aug. 20th, 1946. Military activities have provided large areas of bare gravelly soil, being covered with mats of this plant and *Spergularia rubra*, which used to occur very sparingly before. See *Rep. B.E.C. 1932*, 447-449, for references to Surrey plants from various localities.—E. C. WALLACE. "Plants like these from Surrey (Mitcham Common) were identified with *P. microspermum* Jord. over 50 years ago (see *1879 Rep.*, 18, and *1881 Rep.*, 55). Later the name was dropped from the London Catalogue, but it seems to be a very distinct plant."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Polygonum pennsylvanicum L. var. *laevigatum* Fernald in *Rhodora* 19, 70, 1917. Hort. Streatham from seed gathered in Oct. 1945 outside Soya Foods Ltd., Harefield, Middlesex, v.c. 21.—Leg. and comm. J. E. LOUSLEY. [See *Plant Notes*, p. 274.]

Rumex maritimus L. (Ref. No. 5322.) 39, Staffs.; abundant on the caked mud of a dried-up pool south of Highgate Common, Enville, Aug. 14th, 1946.—E. S. EDDES. "Yes, a nice gathering showing variation only in size and state of maturity. The species is apparently rare in Staffordshire, for which vice-county the record in *Topographical Botany* is based on a specimen supplied by Douglas. In Herb. Boswell-Syme there is material collected by R. C. Douglas at Hopton Pools near Stafford."—J. E. LOUSLEY.

Euphorbia platyphyllos L. (Ref. No. 46.) 63, S.W. Yorks.; corn field, Stainforth, Sept. 5th, 1946.—W. A. SLEDGE. "Acceptable specimen of a plant decidedly scarce everywhere and seldom seen so far north as Yorkshire."—E. C. WALLACE.

Euphorbia stricta L. (Ref. No. 1245.) 34, W. Glos.; plentiful on rubbish tips, roadside, between Upper Forge and New Mills, near Lydney, July 3rd, 1946.—R. LEWIS.

Ulmus glabra Huds. × *U. stricta* Lindl. (?). ["*Ulmus* —."] (Ref. No. 5256.) 7, N. Wilts.; Crooked Soley, Sept. 22nd, 1946.—J. D. GROSE. "This is probably a segregate of the hybrid *U. glabra* × *stricta* tending more towards *U. stricta*. Rather similar forms have been seen near Sparkford in Somerset."—R. MELVILLE.

Ulmus glabra Huds. × small-leaved elm; det. R. Melville. (Ref. No. 4576.) 17, Surrey; Dower House Grounds, Cheam, April 5th, May 1st, and Aug. 17th, 1942.—E. C. WALLACE. "The small-leaved elm of the lower Thames basin and East Anglia is a polymorphic species sharing some features in common with *U. Plotii* Druce. It is evidenced in this hybrid by the shape and other characters of the leaves and the occurrence of 'semi-long' shoots in addition to the normal short shoots. Not all the features are shown on each sheet, but short shoots, which should always be exemplified, are generally well represented."—R. MELVILLE.

Salix fragilis L. (Ref. No. 4615.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; wood, Waters House, near Topcliffe Station, April 19th, 1946. Unfortunately the tree was so badly damaged by fire it was not possible to collect mature leaves.—C. M. ROB. "Mature leaves would have been useful to confirm that the silky pubescence of the leaves was fugitive. My specimen bears one forked catkin."—J. D. GROSE.

Salix alba L. var. *vitellina* (L.) Stokes. ["*S. alba* L."'] (Ref. No. 5006.) 7, N. Wilts.; Great Wood, Stanton, April 14th (twigs golden); Sept. 17th (twigs pale brown); Dec. 1st, 1946 (twigs yellow). Nos. 5005 and 5006 may perhaps come under var. *vitellina* (L.) Stokes, but the leaves remain silky above until maturity. It will be noted that in each case the colour of the twigs varies with the seasons, but that they are constantly different from each other. Further, the twigs of 5005 are more or less fragile at the base, while those of 5006 are very tough. The two trees selected were of about the same age.—J. D. GROSE. "*S. alba* L. var. *vitellina* (L.) Stokes. There is some variation in the amount of indumentum retained on mature leaves in this variety."—R. MELVILLE.

Salix alba L. × *S. fragilis* L. forma ad *S. alba* M. *vergens* ["*S. alba* L."'] (Ref. No. 5007.) 7, N. Wilts.; Great Wood, Stanton, April 14th (twigs purple-brown); Sept. 17th (twigs grey-brown); Dec. 1st,

1946 (twigs grey-green).—J. D. GROSE. "On many of the sheets branch scars showing the short fracture characteristic of *S. fragilis* can be seen."—R. MELVILLE.

Salix alba L. × *S. fragilis* L. forma ad *S. alba* M. *vergens*, det. R. MELVILLE. ["*S. alba* L."] (Ref. No. 5005.) 7, N. Wilts.; Great Wood, Stanton, April 14th (twigs red); Sept. 17th (twigs red-brown); Dec. 1st, 1946 (twigs red-purple).—J. D. GROSE.

Salix purpurea L. × *S. viminalis* L. (×*S. rubra* Huds.), det. R. MELVILLE. ["*S. viminalis* L."] (Ref. No. 4612.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; Willow garth, Catton, April 6th and June 30th, 1946.—C. M. ROB.

Salix caprea L. × *S. viminalis* L., det. R. MELVILLE. (Ref. No. 4611.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; Willow garth, Catton, April 6th and June 30th, 1946.—C. M. ROB. "Hybrids between *S. viminalis* and the various Sallows are difficult to distinguish, but I think both this and No. 469 are the hybrid with *S. atrocineria* Brot."—A. J. WILMOTT.

Salix caprea L. × *S. viminalis* L. (×*S. affinis* Gren. & Godr. × *S. Smithiana* auct.), det. R. MELVILLE. "*S. atrocineria* Brot. × *S. viminalis* L., det. A. J. WILMOTT. (Ref. No. 469.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; Willow garth, Catton, April 6th and June 30th, 1946.—C. M. ROB.

Salix atrocineria Brot. × *S. aurita* L. (Ref. No. 4610.) 62, N.E. Yorks.; Willow garth, Catton, April 6th and June 30th, 1946.—C. M. ROB. "Yes."—A. J. WILMOTT and R. MELVILLE. "A very good intermediate and with smaller leaves and catkins than usual. The ♀ of this combination seems to be commoner than the ♂."—J. D. GROSE.

Hydrilla verticillata (L. f.) Royle. (Ref. No. 5901.) Salsette Island, Bombay, India; pond by railway near Santa Cruz, Feb. 16th, 1946. Members will doubtless welcome these flowering examples for comparison with our non-flowering plant of Esthwaite and Connemara. Growing in dense masses and being left dry as the pond slowly dried. Most specimens show ovoid resting buds on short lateral pedicels.—E. C. WALLACE. "*Hydrilla verticillata* (L. f.) Royle: typical material from India, from which country the species was originally described by the younger Linnaeus. The gathering comprises flowering female plants, showing well the slender pedicel-like ovary-neck surmounted by the tiny perianth. The basal part of the ovary, containing the ovules, is sessile within an axillary spathe. In each flower there are three *entire* styles, a character which distinguishes this Old World genus from *Elodea*, its New World counterpart. Ovoid turions, for vegetative reproduction, are also present in Mr Wallace's gathering. The plant is of particular interest to British botanists, as *H. verticillata*, in an aggregate sense, is held to extend to Europe, including the British Isles."—J. E. DANDY.

Allium oleraceum L. var. *complanatum* Fries. 70, Cumberland; edge of Wedholme Flow near Lessonhall, Aug. 5th, 1946.—Coll. Mrs J. S. MUIRHEAD, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM. "Fries described his plant as having rose-coloured flowers (as has this specimen) but identified with it '*A. carinatum* L.,' sec. Smith, *Engl. Bot.*, t. 1658, in which they are 'dull brownish-yellow, the keels of the petals darker or greenish.' This accords better with the description given by Boreau, who regarded the plant as specifically distinct from *A. oleraceum* L. The status of the plant needs investigation."—B. L. BURTT.

Juncus effusus L. × *J. inflexus* L. (Ref. No. 4690155.) 23, Oxon.; Northleigh Common, Sept. 15th, 1946.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "First found in this locality by G. C. Druce in 1884; see *Fl. Oxfordsh.*, ii, 431 (1927). Growing in considerable quantity with both parent species. This hybrid, although widely distributed in Britain, seems to be very local."—J.F.G.C. "Yes; good specimens of the common form of this hybrid (× *J. diffusus* Hoppe). A useful character for recognising the hybrid is the number of ridges or striations on the stem, which are more numerous than in *J. inflexus*, but less numerous and more prominent than in *J. effusus*. (*J. inflexus* 12-18; *J. inflexus* × *J. effusus* 18-45 (commonly about 30); *J. effusus* 40-90.)"—P. W. RICHARDS.

Juncus acutiflorus (Ehrh.) Hoffm. × *J. articulatus* L. (Ref. No. 469029L) 22, Berks.; seepage zone, Hagley Pool, near Wytham, Sept. 29th, 1946.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "This plant agrees almost exactly with the tabular description given of the hybrid by E. W. Timm and A. R. Clapham in 'Jointed Rushes of the Oxford District,' *New Phyt.*, 39, 7 (1940). It is from a locality mentioned by them (*l.c.*) where it forms a small, but very profuse, population on the seepage zone in a meadow sloping towards the river at Hagley Pool, where it is associated with *J. acutiflorus* on the dryer ground, *J. articulatus* in the wetter and barer places, and the rush referred to by Timm and Clapham (*l.c.*) as 'large 80.' It represents a different form from No. 4690303, discussed below, and, in my opinion, more closely resembles *J. articulatus* than *J. acutiflorus* as is shown by the following characters possessed by this hybrid which are derived from the former species. Slender rhizome, with stems 'bunched' on the rhizome giving it an almost sub-caespitose appearance in the field. Average number of leaves per flowering stem 5 (as in *J. articulatus*). Ascending panicle branches with only occasionally widely spreading, shorter branches. Heads of flowers few-flowered, average 4.4 (*J. acutiflorus* and *J. articulatus* average 11 and 6 respectively). Inner perianth segments = outer. Perianth segments brown to dark-brown. From limited field observations, and judging by its occurrence in herbaria, this form of the hybrid appears to be less frequent than that represented by No. 4690303."—J.F.G.C. "Yes; good material of this hybrid."—P. W. RICHARDS.

Juncus acutiflorus (Ehrh.) Hoffm. × *J. articulatus* L. (Ref. No. 4690303.) 22, Berks.; Cumnor, Sept. 30th, 1946.—J. F. G. CHAPPLE. "This plant is from a small marsh (basic), associated with *J. subnodulosus*, *J. acutiflorus* sparingly on drier ground, and *J. articulatus* sparingly in the wetter parts. Apart from *J. subnodulosus*, it is the dominant rush in the marsh (of an area of approximately 100 sq. metres), and grows in profusion. It represents, in my view, the commoner form of the hybrid (certainly in the neighbourhood of Oxford), is a good intermediate taking into account all its characters, and can easily be confused, especially when not fully developed, with *J. acutiflorus* both in the field and herbarium, on account of its panicle branching, numerous heads of flowers, and few, stiff, somewhat long leaves. As with No. 4690291, it sometimes, but in a less marked degree, gives the appearance in the field of having a tufted habit. Distinctive characters common to both forms, i.e., Nos. 4690291 and 4690303, are:—(a) vigorous and profuse growth, sometimes dominant over the parent species; (b) complete sterility (often capsules are not formed, but when they are, only an occasional unformed seed will be found—more often none at all); (c) prolonged and late period of flowering. No. 4690291 was still in flower on 1st October! No. 4690303, which I was able to observe throughout the season, was flowering from the end of June until the end of September, beginning to flower after *J. articulatus* (which is in flower in mid-June) but before *J. acutiflorus*, and remaining in flower after the latter was over. (d) The bright cherry-pink colour of the scales of the young autumnal buds. This character appears to be derived from *J. articulatus*, and is well shown on both numbers distributed, particularly No. 4690291. The scales of the young buds of *J. acutiflorus* are normally pure white, but sometimes may be very faintly suffused with pink."—J.F.G.C.

×*Potamogeton Lintonii* Fryer. (Ref. No. 7465.) 16, W. Kent; R. Darent, Dunton Green, Sept. 17th, 1946.—J. P. M. BRENNAN. "This interesting plant was discovered and collected in the same locality by Mr Brennan (Ref. No. 5210) on Sept. 8th, 1938—a new county record. It appears to be identical with the ×*P. Lintonii* long known from the R. Wey and Tillingbourne in Surrey and found at a distance of less than 30 miles west of the Dunton Green locality. One of the parent species (*P. crispus*) occurs in the R. Darent, but the other (*P. Friesii*) is not known to us from this river. The record of *P. Friesii* from near Dartford, published in Hanbury and Marshall's *Flora of Kent*, p. 365 (1899), is an error, the plant being *P. obtusifolius*."—J. E. DANDY and G. TAYLOR.

Zannichellia gibberosa Rehb. (Ref. No. 3079.) 6, N. Somerset; water bunker on golf links in the dune marsh at Berrow, in great quantity, Aug. 31st, 1945 (none seen in 1946).—C. I. and N. Y. SANDWICH. "This plant was discovered by my mother and myself on 31st August

1945, growing in abundance in a water bunker on the golf links on Berrow sand-dunes, N. Somerset. This is apparently a first record for vice-county 6, and the species has not previously been detected in the Bristol district. It has, however, been recorded from S. Somerset, v.-c. 5: Mr H. S. Thompson collected it in the canal at Bridgwater in 1888, and Mr Arthur Bennett's identification, '*Z. gibberosa* Reichb., or near it,' was published in the Fifth Report of the *Watson Botanical Exchange Club*, p. 8 (1889), and in Murray's *Flora of Somerset*, p. 348 (1896). As pointed out by Rev. E. S. Marshall, 1914: *Suppl. Fl. Somerset*, 194, this was apparently the first discovery, as it was also the first published record, of the occurrence of the species in Britain. Later, Dr G. C. Druce published a note on *Z. gibberosa*, 1910: *B.E.C. 1909 Rep.*, p. 420. It is now known from at least 13 vice-counties in England and Wales. The fully ripe fruits of British *Z. gibberosa* are conspicuously aculeate-cristate on and near both margins. Reichenbach's own figure, in *Pl. Crit.*, viii, 1006 (1830), which was presumably drawn from immature fruits, shows them merely winged and crenate-dentate. Other characters stressed by Reichenbach are the very slender, almost hair-like leaves and the long styles. Such leaves are very evident in material collected by H. C. Watson near Chessington, Surrey, and now preserved in the Kew Herbarium, but less so on the Berrow plants, which were already beginning to rot at the end of August. The styles on both the Berrow and Chessington material are considerably shorter than the fruits. In an article on British forms of *Zannichellia*, 1933: *B.E.C. 1932 Rep.*, p. 240, W. H. Pearsall treated *Z. gibberosa* as a variety of *Z. pedicellata* Fries. It had already been reduced by Ascherson and Graebner, 1897: *Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl.*; 1, 364, as *Z. palustris* L., race *pedicellata* var. *gibberosa*; while Graebner in Engler, 1907: *Pflanzenreich*, IV, ii, 156, treated it as *Z. palustris*, race *pedicellata*, var. *pedunculata*, subvar. *gibberosa*. Pearsall did not refer to the earliest publication of *Z. gibberosa*, 1829: Reichenbach in Mössler's *Handbuch der Gewächskunde*, ed. ii, 3, 1591, as given in *Index Kewensis*. The Type was collected on the Elbe near Hamburg. It is clear that the British forms of *Zannichellia* need much further study before their names, rank and relationships can be determined. In particular, the value of characters taken from the inflorescence and fruits must be tested by cultivation. For instance, does the plant which we are calling *gibberosa* always produce fruits with both margins aculeate, and can this character be correlated with more slender growth and, if so, is this combination of characters of genetic or merely of physiological or ecological significance? Material from Berrow is being cultivated at Clifton and an attempt has been made to preserve some of it in the Water Garden at Kew.—N. Y. SANDWICH.

Carex saxatilis L. (Ref. No. 44.) 97, W. Inverness; North Corrie. Ben Alder, alt. 3000 ft., Aug. 12th, 1946.—W. A. SLEDGE.

Carex laevigata Sm. = *C. helodes* Link. (Ref. No. 1242.) 34, W. Glos.; Mailsot Wood, Forest of Dean, near Staunton, July 2nd, 1946.—R. LEWIS. "Yes."—E. NELMES.

Carex punctata Gaud. 2, E. Cornwall; frequent on moist sea cliff ledges about a mile west of Charleston, Aug. 12th, 1946.—R. C. L. BURGESS. "Yes."—E. NELMES.

Carex Hostiana DC. \times *lepidocarpa* Tausch (\times *C. Leutzii* Aschers. et Graebn.) [*C. fulva* Host \times *lepidocarpa* Tausch.] 64, M.W. Yorks.; Ripon Parks, June 23rd, 1938.—C. M. ROB. "It seems safe to assume that *C. lepidocarpa* is the 'flava' parent for the following reasons:—(1) Miss Rob has collected this species at this locality; (2) it and *C. tumidicarpa* Anderss. rarely or never grow together; and (3) *C. flava* L. and *C. serotina* Mérat are unknown from this district. This is a remarkable plant. In each of the 36 flowering culms collected the terminal spike is female, often with one or two smaller female spikes at its base. I have seen a considerable number of specimens of *C. Hostiana* \times *lepidocarpa*, but in none has the terminal spike been other than wholly male. The spikes in Miss Rob's plant are also smaller and more sterile in appearance than is usual. All the above-mentioned characters are regressive, apparently induced by hybridization. If \times *C. Leutzii* can be taken to cover all the hybrids between *C. Hostiana* and *C. lepidocarpa*, then it is correctly used here, but the Ripon plant is most likely to be distinct from that to which *C. Leutzii* was first applied. It would be well if members would try to collect the likely parents with suspected hybrid *Carices*, so that a number of authentic gatherings could be preserved."—E. NELMES. See also *B.E.C. 1938 Rep.*, 202 (1942).

Carex digitata L. 35, Monmouth; Lady Park Wood, near Monmouth, April 21st, 1946.—R. LEWIS.

Carex aquatilis Wahl. \times *C. recta* Boott (" *C. salina* Wahl. var. *kattgatensis* (Fr.) Almq.") 109, Caithness; Wick River, July 1st, 1946. A mixed collection of this very variable sedge, with probably intermediates between this and *C. aquatilis* Wahl. The mass of sedges by the Wick River are very puzzling, and will well repay further careful study.—R. C. L. BURGESS. "*C. aquatilis* \times *recta* (\times *C. Grantii* A. Benn.), various forms of the hybrid, some nearer one parent and some the other."—E. NELMES. "The end of August appears to be the best time for studying the *Carices* found by the Wick River for some two or three miles above Wick. In 1946 I found many distinct forms in excellent fruiting condition in early September which greatly facilitated their determination."—E. C. WALLACE.

Carex elongata L. (Ref. No. 43.) 63, S.W. Yorks.; Fishlake near Thorne, June 11th, 1946.—W. A. SLEDGE.

× *Carex Kneuckeriana* Zahn, *C. Otrubae* Podp. × *C. remota* L. ["*Carex axillaris* Good."] 65, N.W. Yorks.; Carthorpe Moor near Bedale, Aug. 31st, 1938.—C. M. ROB. See *B.E.C. 1938 Rep.*, 203-204 (1942). "*Carex Otrubae* × *remota* (*C. Kneuckeriana* Zahn; *C. remota* × *vulpina* Crépin f. *Kneuckeriana* (Zahn) Aschers. et Graebn.; *C. axillaris* Gooden. non L.; *C. Crepinii* Torges). Some of the flowering stems as usual bearing only simple spikes which allows us to choose × *C. Kneuckeriana* Zahn as the correct name for this hybrid. It was originally applied to a specimen bearing only simple spikes, but both simple and compound-spiked stems are to be found on many plants of this hybrid. × *C. Crepinii* Torges, given as its name in the reference to the above gathering in *B.E.C. Report for 1938*, was first published in 1893, three years later than × *C. Kneuckeriana*."—E. NELMES.

Carex vulpina L. (Ref. No. 468015.) 23, Oxon.; in dense shade in wet oak-wood, on peat, Otmoor, near Beckley.—Coll. J. F. G. CHAPPLE and J. P. M. BRENNAN, Aug. 1st, 1936. "Discovered in this locality on June 2nd, 1946, by J. P. M. Brennan, R. A. H. Graham and myself, thus confirming the record for Oxfordshire referred to, 1939: *Journ. Bot.*, 77, 260—'neighbourhood of Oxford,' 1881, H. E. Garnsey in *Herb. Bot. Inst. Univ. Vienna*. The Otmoor locality could be described as in the 'neighbourhood of Oxford,' but the wood in which it grows is, for this part of the country, remote and not easy of access, and I am inclined to the opinion that this is not where Garnsey collected *C. vulpina*. *C. vulpina* has not so far been discovered elsewhere in the Oxford district. *C. vulpina* here grows in the wettest portion of a wet Oak wood under a practically unbroken canopy of shade formed by the Oaks. It does not extend outside the wood (where *C. Otrubae* Podp. is frequent) or even to the ditch surrounding the wood. The plants distributed display well the character of the blackish, fibrous, basal sheaths pointed out by Kerna and referred to by E. Nelmes, 1942: *B.E.C. 1939-40 Rep.*, 427."—J.F.G.C. "Typical specimens, an interesting discovery in view of the fact that the earliest known British gathering of this species was from near Oxford in 1881."—E. NELMES.

Carex Otrubae Podp. 70, Cumberland; Brownrigg Marsh, Abbey Town, Aug. 3rd, 1946.—Coll. C. W. MUIRHEAD, comm. CARLISLE MUSEUM.

Alopecurus aequalis Sobol. (Ref. No. 1570.) 28, W. Norfolk; dried-up pond, Appleton, Aug. 4th, 1946.—E. L. SWANN.

Catabrosa aquatica (L.) Beauv. var. *littoralis* Parn. (Ref. No. 5706.) 109, Caithness; wet sand on shore, Dunnet Links, Sept. 7th, 1946. Rooting at the nodes and sending short runners over the wet sand in which

it was growing. Much nibbled by rabbits, as at Reay, where it also occurs. Similar specimens from the Firth of Clyde and other areas have been named as variety *uniflora* Gray, which is apparently synonymous with *littoralis* Parn. See *Rep. B.E.C.*, 502, 1895; *Ann. Scott. Nat. Hist.*, 172, 1905; 235, 1910; *Irish Nat.*, 39, 1911; *Wats. B.E.C.*, 558, 1915 and 1916.—E. C. WALLACE. "Correctly named."—C. E. HUBBARD.

Poa palustris L. (Ref. No. 1567.) 28, W. Norfolk; in shade and damp soil, Castleacre, Aug. 24th, 1946.—E. L. SWANN.

Poa pratensis L. 109, Caithness; cliff, facing the Thurso River, July 3rd, 1946, an unusual stout form.—R. C. L. BURGESS. "*P. pratensis* L. (*sensu lato.*)"—C. E. HUBBARD.

Vulpia megalura (Nutt.) Rydb. (Ref. No. 1569.) 28, W. Norfolk; in sandy soil beside railway, Waveland Farm, Grimston, May 8th, 1946. An American alien, new to the British Isles, probably introduced in "Lend-Lease" seeds, especially of carrots. It differs from *F. Myuros* L., chiefly in the presence of cilia on the upper margins of the lemmas.—E. L. SWANN. "Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH.

Festuca elatior L. × *Lolium perenne* L. (Ref. No. 5852.) 17, Surrey; damp pasture, West Ewell, June 23rd, 1946.—E. C. WALLACE. "Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH.

Festuca ovina L. (Ref. No. 1241.) 34, W. Glos.; wall top, near Buckstone, Staunton Meend, near Coleford, June 10th, 1946.—R. LEWIS. "Correct."—W. O. HOWARTH.

Bromus erectus Huds. var. *villosus* Leight. (Ref. No. 1571.) 28, W. Norfolk; copse margin on chalk, Paston's Clump, Anmer, June 16th, 1946.—E. L. SWANN. "Rather variable as to the degree of hairiness of the spikelets. Most of the sheets are quite typical of *Bromus erectus* Huds. var. *villosus* Leight., but others have less hairy spikelets and are more or less intermediate between var. *villosus* and typical *B. erectus.*"—C. E. HUBBARD.

Bromus Thominii Hard., det. C. E. Hubbard. ["*Bromus commutatus* Schrad."] 65, N.W. Yorks.; seedfield near railway bridge, Baldersby, July 1st, 1946.—C. M. ROB.

Bromus racemosus L., det. C. E. Hubbard. ["*Bromus commutatus* Schrad."] 65, N.W. Yorks.; seedfield near railway bridge, Baldersby, July 1st, 1946.—C. M. ROB.

Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv. var. *aristatum* Baumg., det. C. E. Hubbard. ["*Agropyron repens* L. var. *Vaillantianum* (Wulf.) R. & S."] 41, Glam.; waste ground, Cathays Park, Cardiff, July 22nd, 1946.—Coll. A. E. WADE, COMM. DEPT. OF BOTANY, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

Pholium incurvum (L.) Schinz & Thell. (Ref. No. 1568.) 28, W. Norfolk; in damp sandy "lows" near beach, Wolferton, June 1946.—E. L. SWANN.

Equisetum sylvaticum L. (Ref. No. 1243.) 34, W. Glos.; Mailscot Wood, Forest of Dean, near Staunton, July 2nd, 1946.—R. LEWIS.

Ceterach officinarum DC. var. *crenatum* Moore. (Ref. No. 1192.) 35, Monm.; railway embankment wall between Monmouth and Hadnock, Feb. 10th, 1946.—R. LEWIS. "The authority should be Moore and not Milde. Moore described the plant in the folio edn. of his *Nature-printed Ferns* (1855) and illustrated it t. 43A f. 3 and 4. He had specimens collected in Clare by Dr Allchin, and at Crickhowell by J. R. Cobb. Moore's plate shows a longer stipe and broader segments, but it is probable that it is only an ecological state. F. J. Foot, in his paper on 'The Ferns of West Clare' (*Nat. Hist. Rev.*, VII (1860/f.38), mentions specimens from Ennis with fronds 12 to 18 inches long and deeply serrated margins."—A. H. G. ALSTON.

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Staffs., additions to C. F. Edees (1941-2)	1 0
Notes on the Flora of Buxton and district. Hall (1939-40) ...	2 0
W. Sutherland (Lochinver). Wilmott and Campbell (1943-4) ...	1 0
Three Weeks' Botanising in Outer Hebrides. Campbell (1936)	2 0
A Visit to Scalpay (v.-c. 110). Campbell (1941-2)	1 0
From John o' Groats to Lands End. Davy (1925)	1 0
Flora Zetlandica. Druce (1922)	10 0
Notes on the Vegetation of Zetland. Price (1928)	1 0
Flora of Foula. Turrill (1928)	1 6
Botanising in Norway. Druce (1922)	1 0
Norway and Sweden. Druce (1925)	1 0
Le Lauteret. Druce (1926)	0 6
A Visit to the Canaries. Druce (1927)	0 6
Botanising in Algeria. Chase (1930)	0 6
Plants new to the Cyprus Flora. Druce (1930)	1 0
Egypt and Palestine. Druce (1925)	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), each	1 0
Adventive Flora of Burton-on-Trent. Curtis (1930)	1 6
Adventive Flora of Burton-on-Trent. Burges (1943-4)	1 0

SYSTEMATIC

Extinct and Dubious Plants of Britain. Druce (1919)	3 6
The British Forms of <i>Ranunculus acer</i> L. Drabble (1930) ...	1 0
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> L. and its Varieties in Great Britain. Drabble (1932)	1 0
Notes on the British <i>Batrachia</i> . Pearsall (1921)	2 0
The British <i>Batrachia</i> . Pearsall (1928)	2 0
The British White Waterlily, <i>Nymphaea alba</i> L. Dalgleish (1930)	1 0
The British <i>Erophila</i> . Druce (1929)	2 0
<i>Viola odorata</i> . Walters (1943-4)	1 0
Floral Variation in <i>Stellaria Holostea</i> L. Brenan & Lousley (1943-4)	1 0
<i>Prunus domestica</i> L. Druce (1919)	1 0
Some English <i>Alchemillas</i> . Jaquet (1927)	1 0
British Brambles. Trower (1928)	3 6
Bramble Notes. Watson (1930)	1 0

REPRINTS FOR SALE (continued).

<i>Fabus</i> , stability in. Britton (1925)	1	0
Corrected names of <i>Rosas</i> distributed through the B.E.C. Witley-Dept (1924)	1	0
<i>Crataegus</i> , <i>Hedyc.</i> Dandy (1919-4)	1	0
<i>Schizandra</i> in B.P.H. Sandwich (1891-10)	1	0
* <i>Senecio</i> <i>lanceolatus</i> , Lousley (1921-6)	1	0
British <i>Gentianaceae</i> of the Pyra group. Britton (1921)	1	0
<i>Gemmaea</i> <i>Scabrosa</i> L. Britton (1922)	1	0
<i>Taraxacum vulgare</i> (Lam.) Schrank, Druce (1919)	1	0
Où est ce que le <i>Solanum</i> <i>officinale</i> ? Thellung (1925)	1	0
<i>Solanum</i> <i>etnopediacides</i> , Wilmott (1921-6)	1	0
<i>Eusonia europaea</i> var. <i>nebrans</i> , Verducci (1925)	1	0
<i>Euphrasia atrorubra</i> and <i>E. variabilis</i> , Druce and Lunn (1923)	1	0
<i>Rhinanthus</i> , Wilmott (1923-40)	1	0
<i>Menthae</i> <i>Bryonidaceae</i> , Fraser (1924)	1	0
<i>Menthae</i> <i>Bryonidaceae</i> , Fraser (1926)	1	0
Notes on <i>Mentha</i> , Fraser (1926)	1	0
The Distribution of <i>Thymus</i> in Britain. Bonnier (1927)	1	0
Teratological Forms of <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , Fernald (1930)	1	0
<i>Rumex</i> II, Lousley (1921-2)	1	0
<i>Salix</i> List in L.C. Fraser (1925)	1	0
British <i>Orchids</i> in 1920. Hall (1920)	1	0
<i>Orchis maculata</i> and <i>O. Fuchsii</i> , Druce (1923)	1	0
British <i>Marsh Orchids</i> , Druce (1919)	1	0
<i>Orchis pardalina</i> , Wilmott (1921-4)	1	0
<i>Orchis latifolia</i> , Vermeulen, Pugsley, Wilmott (1925)	1	0
<i>Osmorhiza</i> <i>undulata</i> , Britton (1921-2)	1	0
N.W. European <i>Juncus alpinus</i> forms, Lindquist (1920)	1	0
<i>Polanogochon</i> <i>Drucei</i> Fryer in Fryer's correspondence, Druce (1919)	1	0
<i>Carex microglochin</i> , Druce (1923; also Tr. B. S. Edinb.)	1	0
<i>Carex flava</i> and <i>C. muricata</i> , Nélmes (1925).	1	0
<i>Avena stngosa</i> , Marquand (1921)	1	0

COLLECTED NOTES

Druce (1918). <i>Papaver Rhoeas</i> , <i>Gentianium scilloides</i> , <i>Ajuga reptans</i> , <i>Cystopteris</i> . . . <i>Dicentra</i>	1	0
(1925). <i>Silene italica</i> , <i>Urtica aquatica</i> , <i>Solidago canadica</i> , <i>Euphrasia septentrionalis</i> , <i>Orchis latifolia</i> , <i>Poa trivialis</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	1	0
(1923). <i>Rumex acutifolius</i> , <i>Senecio errabundus</i>	1	0
(1924). <i>Galium dentale</i> , <i>Hex Taraxaca</i> , <i>Mentha</i> . . .	1	0
(1926). New <i>Aldemillas</i> , New <i>Hieracium</i> , New <i>Taraxaca</i>	1	0

MISCELLANEOUS

Evolution and Classification of Flowering Plants. Parkin (1923)	1	0
Bombard Sites, London. Lousley (1921-2)	1	0
Bombard Sites, London. Lousley (1923-6)	1	0

