

tion the flowers are nearly white, but the plants collected at the same station fourteen months later show normally colored flowers.

The pubescent variety of beach pea (*L. japonicus* var. *pellitus*), so abundant on the north Atlantic coast, is but sparsely represented about the Great Lakes, there being no material in the Gray Herbarium from inland stations.<sup>1</sup> Of the 42 sheets of *L. japonicus* from the Great Lakes region in the Herbarium of the University of Wisconsin, but two can be definitely referred to var. *pellitus*; these are: Washington Island, Door County, Wisconsin, July 22, 1926, A. M. Fuller, no. 1522; Manistique, Michigan, July 1, 1931, N. C. Fassett, no. 13482.

The recent changes in the nomenclature of the beach pea are here followed, although the writer is of the opinion that *Lathyrus japonicus* vs. *L. maritimus*, following *Quercus borealis* vs. *Q. rubra*, *Juncus macer* vs. *J. tenuis*, *Solidago flexuosa* vs. *S. latifolia*, and *Acer Treleaseanum* vs. *A. saccharum*, should be the last straw on the back of the last objector to the conservation of specific names.

*BIDENS CONNATA* Muhl., var. **submutica**, n. var., aristis nullis vel rare 1–2, 0.25–1.00 mm. longis; foliis simplicibus, petiolatis, dentibus var. *petiolatam* vel var. *ambiversam* simulantibus.—Awns none or rarely 1–2 in number and 0.25–1.00 mm. long; leaves simple, petioled, toothed as in var. *petiolata* or as in var. *ambiversa*.—ONTARIO: sandy shore of Lake Nipissing, North Bay, September 10, 1932, Fassett, no. 14775 (TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Wis.); near Waltonian Lodge, southeast shore of Lake Nipissing, September 10, 1932, Fassett, nos. 14800, 14801, and 14802.

At Galetta, about 25 miles above Ottawa, the “Mississippi River” enters the Ottawa River. On the shore of the small stream, close to the highway, were collected *Typha angustifolia*, of which Dr. Malte wrote me that he had seen no specimens from above the Ottawa district, and *Juncus compressus*, of which he wrote me that he had seen no material from the Province of Ontario.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

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ON POLYSIPHONIA FIBRILLOSA IN NEW ENGLAND.—It is well known that this species is common south of Cape Cod. But, when Farlow's *Marine Algae of New England* appeared in 1881, only one specimen of this alga had ever been found north of that famous barrier of marine life. This had been collected by Hooper at Lynn,

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA xxxiv. 184 (1932).



Massachusetts about the middle of the 19th century.<sup>1</sup> This was still the only record in 1900.<sup>2</sup> But after Collins had spent several years in the study of the algae of Casco Bay, Maine he discovered it in Quahaug Bay.<sup>3</sup>

On several occasions I have found it here in sterile and depauperate forms. But on June 20, 1933, I collected fruited specimens in a sunny and protected bay, on *Zostera*. This is probably almost, if not quite, its eastern limit in the United States. South of the Cape it reaches a height of four to ten inches. Here most of the plants are but a few millimeters tall. The male plants especially are small and bear but one or two antheridia, and the female plants develop few or imperfect cystocarps. Every consideration indicates that this species was not evolved in our waters, but came to us from the Northeast Atlantic, where it abounds along the British Isles and western Europe.

One wonders whether it reached us during the mild climate of the Cretaceous, before the northern land bridge broke through in the Tertiary and allowed the cold waters of the Arctic Ocean to mingle with the waters of the north Atlantic and dominate its flora and climate. If so, why has it remained unchanged on each side of the Atlantic? Or, have there been subsequent migrations which have kept it true to type, despite the cold waters and other adverse influences encountered on the journey?

A slide has been placed in the National Herbarium.—R. E. SCHUH, Brooklin, Maine.

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### THE TYPE OF *TEUCRIUM CANADENSE*<sup>1</sup>

M. L. FERNALD

IN 1901 the late Eugene P. Bicknell, one of the most observant of American amateurs, published his study of "The Genus *Teucrium* in the Eastern United States."<sup>4</sup> Bicknell there interpreted *Teucrium canadense* L. as the comparatively southern and inland plant with the "leaves rather thin, ovate to ovate-oblong or narrower, rounded or rarely subcordate at base, . . . 2.5-5 cm. wide, . . . above green and thinly appressed-hirsutulous to glabrate," a plant ranging

<sup>1</sup> W. H. Harvey, *Nereis Boreali-Americana*, Vol. II., p. 43. Washington, 1852.

<sup>2</sup> F. S. Collins, *RHODORA*, vol. 2, p. 51, Feb., 1900.

<sup>3</sup> F. S. Collins, *Marine Algae of Casco Bay*, p. 279, 1911. In *Proceedings of Portland Society of Natural History*. Vol. II., Part 9.

<sup>4</sup> Bicknell, *Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl.* xxviii. 166-172 (1901).



Schuh, R E. 1933. "On Polysiphonia fibrillosa in New England." *Rhodora* 35, 391–392.

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