

studied. Species of narrowly restricted range occur only in such areas as are suspected, on other evidence, of possessing endemic floras. Many of the "one-specimen species" have been found to fit snugly into groups of wider occurrence.

In previous papers, the author has shown a preference for the generic name *Cogswellia* Spreng., both because of the questionable identity of the type species of *Lomatium* Raf. (which antedates it by one year) and the close similarity of the latter name to *Lomatia* R. Br. of the Proteaceae. The present manuscript was written with the intention of retaining *Cogswellia*, but a hurried poll of available authorities on nomenclature, taken at the suggestion of the editor, necessitated a last-minute substitution of *Lomatium*. Now that all the transfers have been made to *Lomatium*, it is to be hoped that this interpretation of the International Rules of Nomenclature will be upheld.

One can readily recognize in the treatment the background of the author's extensive knowledge of the Umbelliferae and her unusually broad field experience with the family. Because of the thoroughness and practicality of the treatment, one awaits with interest the appearance of revisions of other troublesome genera of this family.—L. CONSTANCE.

Plants of Zion National Park. By CLIFFORD PRESNALL and PAULINE MEAD PATRAW. Zion-Bryce Museum Bulletin No. 1. Zion-Bryce Natural History Association in cooperation with the National Park Service. June, 1937. Pp. 1-69 with 15 plates and 15 text figures. Paper. \$.50.

A brief synoptical treatment of the common flowering plants and ferns of Zion National Park. The common names are emphasized in accordance with the intended popular appeal. The work consists of a list of over five hundred of the known species of the Park. In most cases a brief statement of characters or habitat accompanies the names. There are no formal descriptions or keys. The illustrations are line drawings and photographs. The printing is by the offset process.—HERBERT L. MASON.

Die Bedeutung der Polyploidie für die Verbreitung der Angiospermen, erläutert an den Arten Schleswig-Holsteins, mit Ausblicken auf andere Florengebiete. By G. TISCHLER. Bot. Jahrb. Band LXVII, Heft 1. Pp. 1-36. Leipzig. 1935.

The chromosome numbers of 66.7 per cent of the species of angiosperms of Schleswig-Holstein are recorded, and 44.1 per cent are found to be polyploid. Families rich in polyploids are the Polygonaceae, Rosaceae, Malvaceae, Rubiaceae, Gramineae, and Cyperaceae, while the Leguminosae and Umbelliferae have relatively few such species. Of the circumpolar types found in this province, 60 per cent are polyploid, while of those of a more southerly range than the area investigated, only 27.1 per cent



Mason, H. L. 1938. "Plants of Zion National Park. Zion-Bryce Museum Bulletin No. 1. Zion-Bryce Natural History Association in cooperation with the National Park Service by Clifford Presnall, Pauline Mead Patraw." *Madroño; a West American journal of botany* 4, 198–198.

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