

Galium and found growing with *G. erectum*, but not answering to any description in our Manuals. This Mr. Fernald determined to be *Asperula galioides*, M. Bieb. and stated this to be the first report of the species in New England. There is also a specimen of this plant at the Gray Herbarium, from the Michigan Agricultural College distributed as *Galium Mollugo*. These two are the only stations at present known at which the plant has been collected in this country. As the name indicates it has every appearance of being a Galium but is separated from that genus on account of the corolla, which, instead of being wheel-shaped and without a definite tube, is tubular-campanulate below the flaring limb.—C. H. BISSELL, Southington, Connecticut.

SOME VARIATIONS OF TRIGLOCHIN MARITIMA.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE common Arrow-grass, *Triglochin maritima*, is uniformly described in our floras as well as those of Europe, and in Engler and Prantl's *Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*, as having 6 carpels. Yet in July, 1902, while examining with Dr. G. G. Kennedy, and Messrs. J. F. Collins and E. F. Williams the Triglochins on the shore of Schooner Cove, at Cutler, Maine, the writer was surprised to find below high-water mark a belt of *T. maritima* with carpels varying in number from 3 to 6. Examination of these flowers shows that in some cases there are 5 normal carpels and a sixth undeveloped one, while in others the sixth is quite wanting. In several cases there are merely 4 good carpels, and in a few flowers 3 good carpels and a single undeveloped one.

Higher upon the beach, just above high-water mark, normal *Triglochin maritima* with 6 carpels was growing with the slender 3-carpelled *T. palustris*. The belt of *T. maritima* with 3, 4, 5, or 6 carpels was, as stated, considerably below high-water mark, and twice a day it was entirely covered by the chilling ocean water. The plants of this belt were very low and caespitose, forming dense clumps a decimeter or so in height, with racemes only 2 to 6 cm. long, and often distorted or umbelliform. The dwarf caespitose

development of the plant was apparently due to the discouraging conditions under which it grew, for the *T. maritima* above tide-limit grew tall and with the elongate racemes ordinarily expected in that plant.

That the remarkable reduction of carpels in the periodically refrigerated plant was in any way due to its unfavorable habitat is not so clear, for under similarly adverse conditions, at the mouth of the Tête-à-Gouche River, in Gloucester County, New Brunswick, *Triglochin maritima* with the normal 6 carpels was later found by Mr. Williams and the writer fruiting when only 3 to 6 cm. high, while in warmer parts of the marsh tall plants often had only 5 carpels; and a sheet in the Gray Herbarium shows a specimen of characteristic *T. maritima* 6 dm. high, collected by David Lyall on the Kootenai River in Idaho or British Columbia, with only 3 carpels. It seems probable, then, that under ordinary circumstances the number of carpels in *T. maritima* may vary from 3 to 6, and that this variation is unaccompanied by concomitant differences in size or habit of the plant.

The Annual Meeting and Field Day of the JOSSELYN BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE will be held at Skowhegan, June 29th to July 3rd, 1903. For detailed information, apply to MISS D. H. MOULTON, Secretary, 9 Hill Street, Portland Maine.

A HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED PIPEWORT FROM NEW JERSEY.—The following species occurs so near the southwestern boundary of New England that it may well be sought in Connecticut.

ERIOCAULON Parkeri, n. sp. Caespitosum pumilum 6–11 cm. altum glaberrimum, caule subnullo, radice fibris numerosis albis transverse septatis composita, foliis tenuibus planis lanceolato-linearibus a basi 3–4 mm. lata ad apicem peracutum gradatim attenuatis 3–6 cm. longis circa 7–9-nervatis reticulatis quasi fenestratis, pedunculis 10–22 erectis subrigidis obscure circa 7-angulatis 5–10 cm. altis, capitulis monoecis depressis 3–4 mm. diametro a squamis plurimis subhyalinis non lucidis late ellipticis glabris flores aequantibus et eis arcte adpressis suffultis; floribus 2-meris, ♀ exterioribus, sepalis cymbiformibus 1.7 mm. longis fuscis glaberrimis vel prope apicem subtruncatum obscure parceque pubescentibus, petalis oblan-ceolato-oblongis 1.5 mm. longis extus ad apicem sparsim albo-pubescentibus intus ad apicem glandula nigra munitis, ovario compresso 1 mm. longo et lato, stylo 0.8 mm. longo, stigmatibus 2 filiformibus,



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