

near Bath, twenty miles east of Portland, among which are *Venus mercenaria*, and others, reminding one, as Verrill says, of the coast fauna of New Haven, on Long Island Sound. Shells of oysters, clams, and scallops (the southern *Pecten irradians*) are abundant in the deeper portions of the mud of the harbor of Portland. As with the flora, so with the fauna, certain species are found to-day, living in protected situations.”¹

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NOTES ON SOME PLANTS OF NORTHEASTERN AMERICA.

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DURING studies upon various North American plants the attention of the writer has been called to several northeastern species, varieties, and notable forms which are either undescribed or are now passing by names which they cannot retain under the international rules adopted at Vienna. Most of these plants are of such diverse affinities as to furnish slight thread for a continuous discussion, and the notes upon them have, therefore, been allowed to accumulate. As the number of these notes is now considerable they are here presented that they may be more readily available.

POTAMAGETON **bupleuroides**, n. sp., caulibus gracilibus 1–2 mm. crassis 3–7 dm. longis plerumque ramosissimis rectis, internodiis brevibus 0.5–1.5 (raro ad 3) dm. longis; foliis planis fulvis valde unicos-tatis nerviis lateralibus 6–16, superioribus orbicularibus vel ovatis obtusis basi amplexicaulibus 1–3 cm. longis, inferioribus ovatis vel lanceolatis obtusis vel subacutis 2.5–4.5 cm. longis; stipulis obsoletis vel nullis; pedunculis gracilibus 2–6 cm. longis; spicis 0.7–2 cm. longis; fructibus anguste obovoideis 2.5–3.2 mm. longis lateraliter compressis valde impressis dorso convexo obscure carinato, stylo gracili, epicarpo olivaceo-fulvo arcte contento. — Stems slender, 1–2 mm. thick, not spongy, 3–7 dm. long, simple below, usually much branched above,

¹ Dana Manual of Geology, 561.

straightish; the internodes short, 0.5–1.5 (rarely becoming 3) dm. long: leaves flat, scarcely crisped at the margin, drying bronze or blackish-green, 7–17-nerved, only the midrib prominent; the upper orbicular to ovate, obtuse, amplexicaul, 1–3 cm. long; the lower ovate to lanceolate, obtuse or subacute, 2.5–4.5 cm. long: stipules obsolete or when present very short and inconspicuous: peduncles slender, not spongy-thickened, 2–6 cm. long: spikes 0.7–2 cm. long: fruit slender-obovoid, 2.5–3.2 mm. long, the sides flat and deeply pitted, the back rounded and obscurely 3-keeled; style slender and prominent; epicarp olive- or reddish-brown, closely investing the seed.—Brackish, occasionally fresh, ponds and quiet streams, Newfoundland and Gaspé Co., Quebec to Florida, chiefly near the coast, and rarely inland to western New York and Michigan. Type collected in pools at Holyrood, NEWFOUNDLAND, 23 August, 1894 (*Robinson & Schrenk*, no. 207). The coastal representative of *Potamogeton perfoliatus*, which has ordinarily thicker softer or spongy stems and peduncles; larger crisp-margined greener leaves with more numerous nerves (15–27); stipules, when developed, nearly 1 cm. long; longer spikes; and larger fruit which is more obviously keeled and has a looser-fitting or puckered epicarp.

MELICA STRIATA (Michx.) Hitchc., forma **albicans** (Fernald), n. comb. *Avena striata* Michx., forma *albicans* Fernald, RHODORA, vii. 244 (1905).

ERIOPHORUM TENELLUM Nutt., var. **monticola**, n. var., nanum 1–2 dm. altum; foliis confertis; spicis solitariis; bractea involucris et squamis ut apud formam typicam.—Dwarf, 1–2 dm. high, with crowded leaves: spike solitary: involucral bract and scales as in the typical form.—QUEBEC, in a quagmire at the edge of Lac Chicoutey, altitude 975 m., Table-top Mountain, Gaspé Co., August 10, 1906 (*Fernald & Collins*, no. 174). A very pretty alpine extreme of the common *E. tenellum* (*E. paucinervium* A. A. Eaton), in its solitary spike suggesting *E. Chamissonis*, var. *albidum*; but with the definite 1-leaved involucre, the elongate acute leaf-blades, and the pale stramineous scales of *E. tenellum*.

CAREX SCIRPOIDES Schkuhr, var. **capillacea** (Bailey), n. comb. *C. interior* Bailey, var. *capillacea* Bailey, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xx. 426 (1893).—In the Proceedings of the American Academy, xxxvii. 457, 485 (1902) and in other publications the writer has inclined to the opinion that Schkuhr's *C. scirpoides* (1806) could not be maintained

on account of the earlier *C. scirpoidea* Michx. (1803) and that the species described by Schkuhr must be known as *C. interior* Bailey. The Vienna Code, however, indicates that, although differing only slightly, the names are to be treated as different.

CAREX SCIRPOIDES Schkuhr, var. **Josselynii** (Fernald), n. comb. *C. interior* Bailey, var. *Josselynii* Fernald, RHODORA, viii. 115 (1906).

CAREX DIANDRA Schrank, var. **ramosa** (Boott), n. comb. *C. teretiuscula* Good., var. *ramosa* Boott, Ill. 145 (1867). *C. prairea* Dewey in Wood, Classbook, 578 (1855). *C. teretiuscula*, var. *prairea* Britton in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. i. 344 (1896).—The name *C. diandra* Schrank, Cent. Bot. Anmerk. 57 [49] (1781) must replace the later *C. teretiuscula* Good. Trans. Linn. Soc. ii. 163 (1794).

CAREX ROSTRATA × SAXATILIS, var. **MILIARIS**, n. hybr., quam *C. saxatilis*, var. *miliaris* (Michx.) Bailey vix minus gracilis; culmis 2.5–4 dm. altis supra scabris; foliis planis elongatis 2–3 mm. latis; spicis fertilibus 1–5 varie dispositis nunc omnibus vel fere omnibus arcte aggregatis nunc remotis 1–3 cm. longis; perigyniis stramineis ovoideis obscure nerviis vel enerviis, rostro brevi acuto bidentato; squamis purpureis in eodem specimine longitudine diversis obtusis vel acuminatis; acheniis plerumque abortivis.—Nearly as slender as *C. saxatilis* L., var. *miliaris* (Michx.) Bailey, the culms, 2.5–4 dm. high, scabrous above: leaves flat, elongate, 2–3 mm. broad: pistillate spikes 1–5, variously disposed, sometimes all or nearly all closely aggregated, sometimes all or nearly all very remote, 1–3 cm. long: perigynia stramineous, ovoid, faintly nerved or nerveless; the short beak sharply bidentate: scales purplish, of various lengths on the same plant, blunt or acuminate: achenes mostly undeveloped.—QUEBEC, growing with the two parents in a boggy meadow near the northern end of Table-top Mountain, Gaspé Co., August 13, 1906 (*Fernald & Collins*, no. 188).

JUNCUS ALPINUS Vill., var. **fuscescens**, n. var., ramis inflorescentiae laxae ascendentis non strictis, glomerulis compactis regulariter floriferis, floribus viridescentibus vel stramineis.—Branches of the inflorescence loosely ascending, not strict: glomerules compact and regularly flowered: flowers greenish or straw-colored.—Widely distributed from western Vermont to British Columbia and Missouri. Type collected about a brackish spring, Cayuga Marshes, NEW YORK, August 16 and September 23, 1885 (*W. R. Dudley*, no. 137). In *J. alpinus* and its var. *insignis* Fries, the branches of the inflorescence

are strict, and the loose glomerules usually have one or more of the flowers elevated above the rest on elongate pedicels.

QUERCUS RUBRA L., var. **ambigua** (Michx. f.), n. comb. *Q. ambigua* Michx. f., Hist. Arb. Am. ii. 120, t. 24 (1812). *Q. borealis* Michx. f., N. Am. Sylva, i. 198 (1859). *Q. coccinea*, var. *ambigua* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 454 (1867).—This tree not only in its foliage but in its generally northern or upland range is clearly an extreme of *Q. rubra*, rather than of the ordinarily more southern *Q. coccinea*.

NYMPHAEA ADVENA Ait., var. **variegata** (Engelm.), n. comb. *Nuphar advena* Ait. f., var. *variegatum* Engelm. in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 57 (1867). *Nymphaea variegata* G. S. Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XV. 13, pl. 2 (1902).—Both the yellow Cow Lilies and the White (or pink) Pond Lilies were included by Linnaeus under *Nymphaea*, but by the majority of authors this name has been subsequently maintained for the genus including our familiar fragrant White Water Lily, while the yellow Cow Lilies have taken the name *Nuphar* Sibth. & Smith (1808 or 1809). Prior to the splitting of the Linnean genus by Sibthorp & Smith, however, Salisbury had published an elaborate monograph of the showier Water Lilies as *Castalia* (1805), leaving the name *Nymphaea* to stand for the remainder of the Linnean genus, i. e. the plants which were later taken up under the name *Nuphar*. It is unfortunate that such confusion in the names has prevailed, but the principle of priority demands the taking up of *Castalia* and of *Nymphaea* (*Nuphar*).

CASTALIA ODORATA (Ait.) Woodville & Wood, var. **gigantea** (Tricker), n. comb. *Nymphaea odorata* Ait., var. *gigantea* Tricker, Water Garden (1897) ex Conard, Water Lilies, 186.

THALICTRUM POLYGAMUM Muhl., var. **hebecarpum**, n. var., carpellis villosis; foliolis subtus plerumque pubescentibus.—Carpels villous: lower surfaces of the leaflets usually pubescent.—The northeastern extreme of the species, more abundant than the typical form of the species in the Gaspé Peninsula and northern Maine, extending to Newfoundland, New Hampshire, and southern Ontario. Type collected in a gravelly thicket by the St. Lawrence, Rivière du Loup, QUEBEC, August 2, 1902 (*E. F. Williams & M. L. Fernald*).

FRAGARIA **multicipita**, n. sp., caespitosa; caudice rarissime stolonifero in ramos (apud exempla robusta etiam 30–40) breves congestos diviso; ramis quibusque folia 3–4 gerentibus; petiolis 2–7 cm. longis gracillimis appresse sericeis; foliolis 1–2.5 cm. longis supra viridibus

paulo strigosis vel glabratis subtus albis paulo appresse sericeis, terminali anguste cuneato-obovato vix stipellato infra apicem rotundatum vel subtruncatum grosse incurvo-serratum integro, lateralibus obliquis latere interiori cuneata basi integro latere exteriori basi rotundato dentato; scapis gracillimis sericeis quam petioli brevioribus vel eos subaequantibus 1-2 (raro 4)-floris; bracteis lanceolatis integris vel laceratis; pedicellis fructiferis recurvatis; calyce 5-10 mm. lato, lobis lanceolato-oblongis acuminatis; bracteolis paulo angustioribus; fructu ut apud *F. virginianam* subgloboso vel breviter ovoideo 5-10 mm. longo; achaeniis laevibus 1 mm. longis.— Plant caespitose, the caudex freely divided into several (in large plants 30 to 40) short crowded upright branches, very rarely stoloniferous; each branch bearing 3 or 4 small leaves: petioles 2-7 cm. long, very slender, appressed-silky: leaflets 1-2.5 cm. long, green and slightly strigose or glabrate above, white and sparingly appressed-silky beneath; the terminal narrowly cuneate-obovate, barely stipellate, entire below the rounded or subtruncate coarsely incurved-serrate tip; lateral leaflets oblique, the inner side cuneate and entire at base, the outer rounded at base and toothed: scapes very slender, silky, shorter than or about equaling the petioles, 1-2 (rarely 4)-flowered: bracts lanceolate, entire or lacerate: fruiting pedicels recurving: calyx 5-10 mm. broad, the lobes lance-oblong, acuminate; bractlets slightly narrower: fruit as in *F. virginiana*, subglobose or short-ovoid, 5-10 mm. long: achenes smooth, 1 mm. long.— QUEBEC, gravelly and sandy beaches and bars or the River Ste. Anne des Monts, July 14-17, 1906 (*Fernald & Collins*, no. 230).

POTENTILLA MONSPELIENSIS L., var. **labradorica** (Lehm.), n. comb. *P. labradorica* Lehm., Del. Sem. Hort. Hamb. 12 (1849) and Pugil. ix. 21 (1851).— This little known plant has been collected recently at several stations, not only on the Labrador coast, but about the lower St. Lawrence and on the White Mountains. It is a pronounced extreme of the common bristly-villous *P. monspeliensis*, in which the pubescence is nearly or quite wanting. The specimens examined are all small, some tufted and acaulescent, others simple and becoming 3 dm. high.

RUBUS IDAEUS L., var. ACULEATISSIMUS Regel & Tiling, forma **albus**, n. comb. *R. strigosus* Michx., var. *albus* Fuller ex Bailey, Cyc. Am. Hort. 1582 (1902).

RUBUS ALLEGHENIENSIS Porter, forma **albinus** (Bailey), n. comb.

R. villosus, var. *albinus* Bailey, Am. Gard. xi. 720 (1890). *R. nigrobaccus* Bailey, var. *albinus* Bailey, Evolution of Our Native Fruits, 380 (1898).—As recently shown by Mr. W. H. Blanchard (RHODORA, viii. 217) *R. allegheniensis* Porter (1896) must be taken up in place of *R. nigrobaccus* Bailey (1898).

RUBUS ALLEGHENIENSIS Porter, var. *calycosus* (Fernald), n. comb. *R. nigrobaccus*, var. *calycosus* Fernald, RHODORA, iii. 234 (1901).

RUBUS ALLEGHENIENSIS Porter, var. *Gravesii* (Fernald), n. comb. *R. nigrobaccus*, var. *Gravesii* Fernald, RHODORA, iii. 295 (1901).

ASTRAGALUS ALPINUS L., var. *Brunetianus*, n. var., ramis elongatis 2–6 dm. longis; foliolis plerumque 15–29; leguminibus maturis virescentibus vel stramineis strigosis, pilis brevis nigris vel albidis.—Branches elongate (2–6 dm. long): leaflets usually 15–29: mature pods greenish or pale brown, strigose with short black or even whitish hairs.—Calcareous ledges and gravelly shores, eastern Quebec to Hudson Bay, south to southern New Brunswick, central Maine, and Vermont; also abundant in the Rocky Mts. Type collected on gravelly shores, Fort Fairfield, MAINE, July 18, 1893 (Fernald, no. 24). Dedicated to the late Abbé Louis Ovide Brunet, of Laval University, Quebec, a close student of the flora of Quebec and founder of the botanical Museum of his university. The more northern or alpine *Astragalus alpinus* is a smaller plant with fewer leaflets (11–23) and with the pods intensely black with long slightly spreading hairs. The two extremes clearly pass together as shown by several specimens, and the more southern plant has been called by Mr. E. P. Sheldon *Astragalus giganteus* (Pallas) Sheldon (Bull. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Minn. ix. 65): Pallas's *A. alpinus*, var. *giganteus*, however, upon which Mr. Sheldon based his so-called species, is shown clearly by the original plate (Astrag. 42, t. 33) to have little to do with our plant, but to be nearer related to *A. oroboides*.

LESPEDeza CAPITATA Michx., var. *velutina* (Bicknell), n. comb. *L. velutina* Bicknell, Torrey, i. 102 (1901). *L. Bicknellii* House, Torrey, v. 167 (1905).—Prolonged study in the field has convinced the writer that, although *L. velutina* is a notable extreme of the very variable *L. capitata*, it does not retain its characters with sufficient constancy to merit specific rank.

CALLITRICHE *anceps*, n. sp., caulibus valde compressis ancipitis humilibus simplicibus vel subsimplicibus 5–25 mm. longis, internodiis perbreuibis 1–4 mm. longis; foliis uniformibus linearibus 2–7 mm.

longis, apice leviter emarginato; fructu suborbiculari 0.5–0.8 mm. diametro angulis rotundatis, stigmatibus celeriter deciduis.—Stems strongly compressed, ancipital, low, simple or subsimple, 5–25 mm. long; the internodes very short, 1–4 mm. long; leaves uniform, linear, 2–7 mm. long, slightly emarginate at apex: fruit suborbicular, 0.5–0.8 mm. in diameter, the angles rounded; stigmas promptly deciduous, not observed in any of the mature specimens.—In silt and granitic gravel at the bottoms of alpine and subalpine ponds and lakes, Table-top Mountain, Gaspé Co., QUEBEC. Type collected in “Lac des Américains,” altitude 670 m., western base of Table-top Mt., August 1, 1906 (*Fernald & Collins*, no. 234). Observed in many other lakes and ponds up to an altitude of 1150 meters. Ordinarily the plant, which is quickly distinguished from *C. heterophylla* by its small size, uniform foliage, ancipital stem, and promptly deciduous stigmas, grows in deep water with *Subularia aquatica*, *Isoëtes macrospora*, etc., and shows no inclination to lengthen its stem and to reach the surface. Occasionally it is stranded at the margins of lakes when it becomes very dwarf, with closely crowded shorter uniformly linear-oblong leaves.

RHUS CANADENSIS Marsh., var. *illinoensis* (Greene), n. comb. *Schmaltzia illinoensis* Greene, Leaf., i. 131 (1905).—A shrub of central Illinois differing from the typical form of the species in its greater pubescence.

SPHAERALCEA remota (Greene), n. comb. *Iliamna remota* Greene, Leaf., i. 206 (1906). *Sphaeralcea acerifolia* Gray, Syn. Fl. i. 317, as to Illinois plant, not Nutt. in Torr. & Gray, Fl., i. 228.—Professor Greene has shown very clearly that the local plant of a gravelly island in the Kankakee River, near Altorf, Illinois, is specifically distinct from the northwestern plant described by Nuttall as *S. acerifolia*.

MYRIOPHYLLUM HUMILE (Raf.) Morong, forma *natans* (DC.), n. comb. *M. ambiguum* Nutt. Gen. ii. 212 (1818). *M. ambiguum*, var. *natans* DC. Prodr. iii. 70 (1828).—Rafinesque's *Burshia humilis* (1808) was clearly the dwarf shore plant which has been known as *Myriophyllum ambiguum*, var. *limosum* Nutt., and, as the first specific name, must be retained for the species.

MYRIOPHYLLUM HUMILE, forma *capillaceum* (Torr.), n. comb. *M. capillaceum* Torr. Compend. 355 (1826). *M. ambiguum*, var. *capillaceum* Torr. & Gray, Fl. i. 530 (1840).

OSMORHIZA LONGISTYLIS (Torr.) DC., var. *villicaulis*, n. var.,

caulibus albo-villosis, foliis fructibusque eis formae typicae similibus. —Stems white-villous: leaves and fruit as in the typical form.—Pennsylvania, Illinois and Kansas; the type collected on limestone, on the Conostega, near Binkley's Bridge, Lancaster Co., PENNSYLVANIA, June 21, 1901 (*A. A. Heller*). In its pubescence strongly simulating *O. Claytoni* (Michx.) Clarke, but with the foliage and fruit of *O. longistylis*.

LYONIA nitida (Bartr.), n. comb. *Andromeda nitida* Bartr. ex Marsh. Arb. 8 (1785). *Pieris nitida* Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. ii. 588 (1876).—*Lyonia* is well distinguished from *Andromeda* by its angulate capsule with thickened or corky sutures, and by its awnless anthers.

LYONIA LIGUSTRINA (L.) DC., var. **foliosiflora** (Michx.), n. comb. *Andromeda pedunculata*, var. *foliosiflora* Michx. Fl. i. 254 (1803). *Xolisma foliosiflora* Small, Fl. 889, 1336 (1903).—This variety is more pronounced in the Southern States than in the North, where the typical form of the species is most abundant. Occasionally, however, the variety is found in New England.

GAYLUSSACIA BACCATA Wang., forma **leucocarpa** (Porter), n. comb. *G. resinosa* (Ait.) Torr. & Gray, var. *leucocarpa* Porter, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xvi. 21 (1889).—Mr. Mackenzie has recently called attention¹ to the fact that Wangenheim, in 1787, clearly described and illustrated our common Huckleberry as *G. baccata*, two years before the shrub was designated by Aiton *Vaccinium resinosum*. The white- or amber-fruited form is rare, but it is occasionally found in sufficient quantity to furnish fruit to local markets.

VACCINIUM neglectum (Small), n. comb. *Polycodium neglectum* Small, Fl. 893, 1336 (1903).—A pretty species of our southeastern states with the branchlets, leaves, etc., strictly glabrous.

VACCINIUM nubigenum, n. sp., caule fruticoso 2–7 dm. alto, ramis teretibus purpureo-brunneis junioribus pubescentibus vel glabrescentibus; foliis ellipticis utrinque subacutis 1.5–3.5 cm. longis 7–17 mm. latis submembranaceis glabris sublucidis valde reticulatis serrulatis, dentibus spinulosis; floribus axillaribus solitariis, pedunculis 3–5 mm. longis; corollis ellipsoideo-urceolatis 6 mm. longis 4–5 mm. latis; baccis globosis vel pyriformibus glauco-nigris 7–9 mm. longis.—Shrub 2–7 dm. high: branches terete, the older ones purplish-brown beneath the freely exfoliating light gray epidermis; the young branchlets paler brown, puberulent or glabrate: leaves elliptic, subacute at each end,

¹ K. K. Mackenzie, *Torrey*, vii. 60 (1907).

1.5–3.5 cm. long, 7–17 mm. wide, submembranaceous, glabrous, somewhat lustrous, the veins prominently reticulate, the fine and numerous appressed teeth spinulose: flowers axillary, solitary, on peduncles 3–5 mm. long: corolla ellipsoid-urceolate, pink, 6 mm. long, 4–5 mm. wide: berries globular or pyriform, deep blue-black, with a bloom, 7–9 mm. long.—QUEBEC, abundant in Gaspé County, in subalpine and alpine districts on the hornblende-schist of Mt. Albert, and on the granitic area of Table-top Mt. Type material, in flower and young fruit, collected on hornblende-schist or in the alluvium of an alpine brook, Allen's Ravine, north slope of Mt. Albert, July 26 and 28, 1906 (*Fernald & Collins*, no. 242); in mature fruit, on Table-top Mt., August 9, 1906 (no. 688). Also represented in the Gray Herbarium by nos. 684, 685, 687, 689, and 690. Associated in the subalpine forests and ravines with *V. ovalifolium* Sm. and *V. caespitosum* Michx., ordinarily in more sheltered situations than *V. uliginosum* L. and *V. pennsylvanicum*, var. *angustifolium* (Ait.) Gray. Nearest related to the northwestern *V. membranaceum* Dougl., which has the paler branches somewhat angled, the larger leaves paler beneath, and the larger corolla depressed-globose.

CENTAURIUM spicatum (L.), n. comb. *Gentiana spicata* L. Sp. 230 (1753). *Erythraea spicata* Pers. Syn. i. 283 (1805).—The little group of plants known as Centauries were very generally called by pre-Linnean botanists *Centaureum*, but in the 1st edition of the *Species Plantarum* Linnaeus placed them under *Gentiana*. In 1790, Necker separated them as *Erithrea* (often spelled *Erythraea*) and they have subsequently borne that name. Prior to Necker's publication, however, as recently pointed out by Messrs. Britten & Rendle, the old name *Centaureum* had been clearly used by Hill in his *British Herbal* (1756), and consequently this historic name must be maintained for the genus. In eastern America we have two other species:

CENTAURIUM texense (Griseb.), n. comb. *Erythraea texensis* Griseb. ex Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 58 (1838) and Gen. et Sp. Gent. 39 (1839).

CENTAURIUM calycosum (Buckl.), n. comb. *Erythraea calycosa* Buckl. Proc. Acad. Phila., 1862, 7 (1863).

NYMPHOIDES lacunosum (Vent.), n. comb. *Villarsia lacunosa* Vent. Choix des Pl. 9 (1803). *Limnanthemum lacunosum* Griseb. Gen. et Sp. Gent. 347 (1839).—Hill, again, in 1756 clearly defined the European yellow-flowered Floating Heart as *Nymphoides*, fourteen years

before it was distinguished by S. P. Gmelin as *Limnanthemum* (1770), and this name must accordingly be used for our Floating Hearts. The larger of our northeastern species should be called

NYMPHOIDES aquaticum (Walt.), n. comb. *Anonymos aquatica* Walt. Fl. Carol. 109 (1788). *Limnanthemum trachyspermum* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 390 (1867). *Limnanthemum aquaticum* Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. ix. 12 (1889).

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM L., var. **nemorale** (G. S. Miller), n. comb. *A. nemorale* G. S. Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xiii. 87 (1899).—With the small greenish or greenish-white flowers of *A. cannabinum*, but with the leaves mostly drooping or spreading on elongate petioles 1–1.5 cm. long.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM L., var. **pubescens** (Gray), n. comb. *C. repens* L. Sp. 158 (1753) as to Gronovian plant. *C. sepium*, var. *repens* Gray, Syn. Fl. ii. pt. 1. 215 (1878). *Calystegia sepium* (L.) R. Br., var. *pubescens* Gray, Man., ed. 5, 376 (1867).—This pretty plant, abundant on the coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence southward, is commonly pubescent, but not infrequently essentially glabrous, when it is separable from true *C. sepium* only by the less hastate basal lobes of the leaves, a character too inconstant to allow the specific separation of the two plants.

MYOSOTIS VIRGINICA (L.) B S P., var. **macrosperma** (Engelm.), n. comb. *M. macrosperma* Engelm., Am. Jour. Sci., xlv. 98 (1844). *M. verna* Nutt., var. *macrosperma* Chapm. Fl. 333 (1860).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

(To be continued.)

THE 13TH ANNUAL WINTER MEETING OF THE VERMONT BOTANICAL CLUB was held at the University of Vermont, Burlington, January 17 and 18. Nineteen new members were elected and the longest program in the history of the Club, with 23 titles, was carried out. The annual supper complimentary to visiting members was held on the evening of the 17th, followed by a very interesting lecture on "The Flora of the Shickshock Mts. and the Gaspé Coast" by Prof. M. L. Fernald of Harvard University, illustrated by lantern slides. John Ritchie Jr. gave a talk on Mt. Washington, where the Club intends to go the first week of July next. This was also illustrated by the lantern. The



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1908. "NOTES ON SOME PLANTS OF NORTHEASTERN AMERICA." *Rhodora* 10, 46–55.

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