

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE 148.

All drawings of this plate were made by the aid of a camera lucida. Scale = 10  $\mu$  in each case. The magnifications given below are merely approximate.

Fig. 1. Low power drawing to show the nature of the peridium of *Rhizopogon occidentalis*. The compact and more deeply colored outer layer at the left and the crowded, intertwining, almost parallel middle region contrast strongly with the loosely interwoven hyphae of the peridium of *R. truncatus*. Mounted in 10% glycerine.  $\times 273$ .

Fig. 2. A group of spores of *R. occidentalis* showing their narrow elliptical form. Mounted in eosine-glycerine.  $\times 1125$ .

Fig. 3. Spores of *R. truncatus* drawn to the same scale as Fig. 2 to illustrate the ovoid-elliptical, truncate shape, and the dark deeply staining basal region. Mounted in eosine-glycerine.  $\times 1125$ .

Fig. 4. A typical basidium of *R. occidentalis* with its short sterigmata. In eosine-glycerine.  $\times 825$ .

Figs. 5-6. Typical basidia of *R. truncatus* with their stouter and more elongate sterigmata. Drawn from material crushed in 10% eosine and glycerine.  $\times 825$ .

Fig. 7. Low power drawing of the peridium of *R. truncatus*. Note the irregular outline of the peridium,—on the left,—and the loose tangled hyphae of which it is composed. Bundles of hyphae may be seen running at right angle to the plane of the section. Mounted in 10% glycerine.  $\times 273$ .

## LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM IN NEW ENGLAND.

ALBERT P. MORSE.

IN late July of this year Mr. R. B. Mackintosh of Danvers brought in for the Peabody Museum flower-table specimens of a cruciferous plant whose bushy habit of growth, with tough, branching stems and spreading corymbose, fine white inflorescence, was suggestive of that of our common *Ceanothus americanus*. The immature fruit pointed to *Lepidium* or its proximity. Search in our local Essex County herbarium and in the New England collection at the Boston Society of Natural History failed to disclose the plant; nor was it to be found in that of the New England Botanical Club at Cambridge. Through the kind efforts of Dr. N. C. Hirschy of Berea College, who was at the Gray Herbarium at the time, it was satisfactorily identified as the Old World *Lepidium latifolium* L.

This is a widely distributed species, being found in many parts of Europe except in high altitudes and latitudes, in North Africa, and in southwestern Asia as far east as Turkestan and Thibet. It is also common in Mexico, probably having been introduced from Europe.



It is a perennial, with strong rootstocks, tough, somewhat woody, branching stems two to five feet high, succulent foliage with a sharp, "horse-radish" taste and odor, and was at one time used in medicine. The petioles of the basal leaves are very long, being sometimes as much as nine inches in length. It is of vigorous growth and seems thoroughly established at Peabody, Massachusetts, at and in the near vicinity of the American Glue Company's works,—in the yard, along the railroad tracks and embankments, and in moist ground nearby. It is believed from this distribution that it was accidentally introduced with glue-stock (probably bones, the seeds adhering to scraps of tissue or the burlap containers) from abroad, and that it has been here for several years, but in its present station only since 1909 or 1910, when a spur track was built.

Of vigorous constitution, a heavy bearer of seed, perennial, sometimes sending up additional flowering branches from the base late in the season, the plant seems liable to become a hardy weed of undesirable character.

PEABODY MUSEUM, Salem, Massachusetts.

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MYRIOPHYLLUM MAGDALENENSE; A CORRECTION.—Having occasion to look up the publication of the endemic *Myriophyllum* of the Magdalen Islands I am chagrined to find that, with the aid of a copyist and in the pressure of details at the close of a college year, the species got published as *Myriophyllum magdalense*. The type-material and duplicates of the collection were properly labeled and even at this late date it seems desirable to correct the orthographic error so that the name of the species shall have the proper form and shall agree with the labels of the specimens. As corrected the name is

MYRIOPHYLLUM **magdalenense**, nom. emend. *M. magdalense* Fernald, RHODORA, xxi. 122 (1919), misspelled through orthographic error.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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EDWARD LOTHROP RAND, a member of the RHODORA BOARD since its formation in 1898, died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 9, 1924. Mr. Rand was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, August 22, 1859, the son of Edward S. and Jennie A. (Lathrop) Rand. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1881 and from the Harvard



Morse, Albert P. 1924. "LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM IN NEW ENGLAND." *Rhodora* 26, 197–198.

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