

from Carolina, and adds one other, "N. Orleans. *Drummond*." Fortunately there is in the Gray Herbarium a specimen of this latter, and it is without any question the southern plant with small spikelets. All doubt as to the application of the name *A. ramosus* being removed, the new combination is made below.

*ALOPECURUS GENICULATUS* L., var. **ramosus** (Poir.), n. comb. *A. ramosus* Poir. in Lamarck, Encyc. Meth. Bot. viii. 776 (1808).

TYPE SPECIMEN: CAROLINA: *Bosc*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED (all in the Gray Herbarium or the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club). MASSACHUSETTS: path by ditch, Great Meadows, 20 rods east of rocky island, Concord, July 7, 1859, *H. D. Thoreau*. CONNECTICUT: Rocky Hill, June 15, 1894, *Frances Wilson Starmer*; wet places, common, Rocky Hill, May 28, 1894, *Frances Wilson Starmer*, Grasses of Conn., no. 59. PENNSYLVANIA: meadows near Philadelphia, July, 1876, *Isaac C. Martindale*. VIRGINIA: in roadside ditch, Buckroe, May 18, 1912, *B. L. Robinson*, no. 417. SOUTH CAROLINA: damp clay soils, Santee Canal, April, *H. W. Ravenel*. GEORGIA: Chattahoochie, May 2, 1899, *Wm. M. Canby*. FLORIDA: *Chapman*; 1843, *F. Rugel*, no. 223. MISSISSIPPI: Starkville, April 19, 1892, *S. M. Tracy*, no. 1396. LOUISIANA: New Orleans, *Drummond*, *Riddell*; common in wet ground, Gretna, April 19, 1899, *C. R. Ball*, no. 303. TEXAS: *Wright*; Terrell, May 5, 1904, *F. J. Tyler*. TENNESSEE: damp ground, Jackson, April, 1893, *Samuel M. Bain*, no. 212. OKLAHOMA: Huntsville, April 20, 1896, *Laura A. Blankinship*; at grassy edge of springy creek, Alva, May 1 and 20, 1914, *G. W. Stevens*, nos. 3,018 & 3,044; edge of small pond, Whitehorse, April 30, 1913, *G. W. Stevens*, no. 243; at edge of pond, Cherokee, May 24, 1913, *G. W. Stevens*, no. 643. KANSAS: low ground, Riley Co., May 21, 1895, *J. B. Norton*, no. 600. IOWA: Mt. Pleasant, July 18, 1894, *J. H. Mills*. ILLINOIS: wet lands, Athens, 1861, *E. Hall*; damp heavy ground, Peoria, July, 1903, *F. E. McDonald*; moist soil, Wady Petra, June 13, 1899, *Virginus H. Chase*, Amer. Gr. Nat. Herb. no. 335. WISCONSIN: Madison, *T. J. Hale*.

#### GRAY HERBARIUM.

*VERNONIA ALTISSIMA* Nutt. var. **taeniotricha**, var. nov.—Caulis et panicula plus minusve sordide pilosa pilis laxae curvatis multiloculatis; folia supra sparse et sordide pubescentia infra ad costam patentipilosa ad venas laterales patentipilosula pilis laxis sordidis multiloculatis.—INDIANA: in a prairie habitat, along the Lake Erie Railway, west of Goldsmith, Tipton Co., 26 Aug. 1913, *Mrs. Chas. C. Deam* 14,114; low border of swamp about 6 km. east of Columbia City, Whitley Co., 23 Aug. 1914, *Chas. C. Deam* 14,539 (TYPE in Gray Herb.). ILLINOIS: roadside, Urbana, 23 Sept. 1909, *A. S.*



Pease 12,442. MISSISSIPPI: Star, 18 Aug. 1903, *S. M. Tracy* 8537; Agricultural College, Oktibbeha Co., 11-17 Aug. 1896, *C. L. Pollard* 1267.—The following sheets (of which the two latter were labelled *V. altissima* by Mr. Gleason) are similar but have considerably larger heads, and probably represent a different form. MISSOURI: St. Louis, 1846, *G. Engelmann*; shady banks of Mississippi River, St. Louis, Sept., 1842, *G. Engelmann*; bottoms, Courtney, 2 Oct. 1903, *B. F. Bush* 1906.

From the description of *Vernonia gigantea pubescens* Morris,<sup>1</sup> Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xiii. 179 (1900), I was inclined to believe that it might be identical with the variety here described. Examination of the type (U. S. Nat. Herb. 393,253: meadow along Horse & Hound Crs., below Baileysville, Wyoming Co., West Virginia, alt. 335-365 m., 20 Aug. 1900, *Morris* 1274), made possible through the kindness of Mr. P. C. Standley, has shown, however, that such is not the case. The stem of this specimen is smooth nearly to the inflorescence, the leaves subglabrous or subglabrate above, and beneath rather sparsely pubescent with appressed not obviously many-celled hairs. It is more or less discolored with bad drying and somewhat covered with a grayish mold, and the name given it by Morris may have been derived in part from this circumstance. Its pubescence is in fact precisely the same as that of the plant here taken, following Nuttall's description and Gleason's monograph, as typical *V. altissima* Nutt. Morris's plant, however, can scarcely belong to this species, for its phyllaries are rather shortly but distinctly caudate-attenuate. If not referable to *V. glauca* (L.) Willd., from which it scarcely differs save in the slightly smaller heads and somewhat purplish-tinged pappus, it is probably a hybrid of that with some other species.—S. F. BLAKE, Gray Herbarium.

<sup>1</sup> *Vernonia maxima pubescens* Morris ex Britton, Man. ed. 1.919 (1901); *V. altissima* Nutt. var. *pubescens* (Morris) Daniels, Univ. Mo. Studies, Sci. Ser. i. 402 (repr. 260) (1907).

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