

with gene flow between it and its parents. On the basis of its existence as a discrete, homogeneous, fertile population maintaining its identity, I am convinced that this constitutes a species. Perhaps most important of all it shows clearly the sort of populations found among plants in the field which lead many botanists to conclude that there is no complete agreement with zoologists on details of delimitation of species and the means of their formation. Conditions such as the ones under discussion would be nearly impossible among the higher animals. It may well be that in this population of *Carex* allopolyploidy or some aneuploidy will explain the jump isolation. Cytological studies would decide this, but attempts to germinate seed were unsuccessful.—BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

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AVAILABILITY OF INGREDIENTS FOR PLASTIC.—In describing the Archer Method for Mounting Herbarium Specimens (RHODORA **57**: 294-299. 1955), I mentioned that Ethocel and Dow Resin were available only in relatively large containers. This statement was based on information supplied two years ago by the Dow Chemical Company. Dr. John R. Reeder called my attention to the fact that this company is now prepared to supply Ethocel and Dow Resin in smaller quantities. Readers might be interested in a recent communication from Dow Chemical Company in which Dow Resin 276-V2 is offered for sale in small quantities at the rate of thirty-two and a half cents per pound, f.o.b. Midland, Michigan. Similarly, Ethocel is quoted at eighty-one or eighty-six cents per pound depending upon the viscosity rating.—REED C. ROLLINS, GRAY HERBARIUM.



Rollins, Reed C. 1956. "Availability of Ingredients for Plastic." *Rhodora* 58, 72–72.

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