(Note.—Other extra-limital species of this family are likely to persist around old places, or occasionally to reproduce themselves. Those trees not known to have reproduced by seed are not included in this list.)

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FURTHER NOTES ON THE VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES.

B. L. Robinson.

In the February issue of Rhodora the writer put on record some new combinations which had been found essential to consistent usage in the work and publications of the Gray Herbarium. Several further combinations of similar nature are given below, together with their synonymy. Those relating to the grasses are published by the kind permission of their respective authors. In several cases these combinations, which have already appeared in the subspecific category, are here put on record in order that they may have also a technical accuracy in the varietal rank, it being likely that they will be so placed by many writers who, according to long-established usage maintain the two categories, subspecies and variety, as being to a certain extent distinct.

Sagittaria latifolia Willd., forma hastata (Pursh), n. comb.  

Panicum columbianum Scribn., var. thinium Hitchc. & Chase, n. comb.  
P. unciphyllum, var. thinium Hitchc. & Chase, Rhodora, viii. 209 (1906).

Panicum Bosch Poir., var. molle Hitchc. & Chase, n. comb.  

Panicum huachucae Ashe., var. silvicola Hitchc. & Chase in litt.  
quam forma typica altius gracilius laetiore viride minus pubescens;
laminis foliorum tenuibus laxis patentibus 5–10 cm. longis 6–10 mm. latis supra minus dense pilosis subitus appresse pubescentibus sericeis; panicula 5–8(–10) cm. longa, ramis patentioribus; spiculis ellipticis minus turgidis breviore pubescentibus; statu autunnale plus minusve decumbente, ramulis fasciculatis quam internodia principalia brevioribus. (*P. lanuginosum* as described by Scribner & Merrill, not Ell.) —Woods and clearings, range of the typical form, more common southward. Type, District of Columbia, *Chase*, no. 2400, in National Herbarium.


AMARANTHUS HYBRIDUS, forma hypochondriacus (L.), n. comb. A. hypochondriacus L. sp. Pl. ii. 991 (1753). A. hybridus, var. hypochondriacus Robinson, Rhodora, x. 32 (1908), by clerical error.

ACTAEA RUBRA (Ait.) Willd., forma neglecta (Gillman), n. comb. A. neglecta Gillman in Lloyd, Drugs and Medicines, 235 (1884–5). A. eburnea Rydb. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. i. 153 (1900). This is the problematic Actaea, seemingly merely a color form of A. rubra, which has white berries on slender pedicels.


ILYSANTHES. For some years it has been known that there are two kinds of Ilysanthes growing in the northeastern United States. Whether these are to be regarded merely as varieties of the same species or are better treated as fairly independent species is still to some extent an open question. For the latter course it may be urged that the ranges of the two are not entirely identical, that the differences of the plants in question, when once understood, are pretty readily seen, and finally that the copious material of the two, collected during recent years, instead of showing further evidence of intergradation, tends rather to prove a fairly high degree of constancy in their differences. Accepting at least provisionally the view that these plants are better treated as species, we are confronted with the problem of their specific nomenclature. The plants in our present discussion may be distinguished as I and II with the following salient distinctions.

I. Leaves relatively large, ovate to oblong; lower pedicels only about as long as the subtending leaves or shorter; calyx-lobes linear about equalling or slightly exceeding the ellipsoidal pod.

II. Leaves smaller; pedicels long and filiform, even the lower ones much exceeding the subtending leaves; calyx-lobes somewhat shorter than the pod.

Some years later Dr. J. H. Barnhart, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xxvi. 376 (1899), calls attention to the fact that the name _I. gratioloides_ (L.) Benth., founded upon _Capraria gratioloides_ L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, ii. 876 (1763), must give place to _I. dubia_ (L.) Barnhart, founded upon the earlier and identical _Gratiola dubia_ L. Sp. Pl. i. 17 (1753). It is to be noticed that subsequent writers, _e.g._ Britton, Man. 830 (1901), have assumed that Dr. Barnhart as well as Dr. Small regarded the Linnaean species (founded upon Clayton's no. 164 collected in Virginia) as being the small-leaved long-pedicelled form which we have called plant II. However, the description which Gronovius himself gave of this plant of Clayton's,—see Gronovius, Fl. Virg. 73, 129 (1739),—contains the significant words _pedunculis solitariis unifloris longitudine foliorum_, an expression strongly pointing to its identity not with plant II but with plant I. To make sure of this identity the writer applied to Mr. E. G. Baker of the British Museum of Natural History to examine the still extant specimen of Clayton. This he most kindly did and sent a tracing of it to the Gray Herbarium showing conclusively its identity with the larger-leaved relatively shorter-pedicelled form, which Dr. Small has called _I. attenuata_.

In the light of this new information the two species in question would seem to require the following nomenclatorial treatment.


The name *stellata* must be taken up in place of *Oemleri* as the varietal designation since it has priority in the category in which it is here used.


**NOTES ON THE GENUS SENECIO.**

J. M. Greenman.

During the season of 1904 Messrs. J. F. Collins, M. L. Fernald and A. S. Pease collected in the Province of Quebec several Senecios which were referred to the writer for identification. One of these appeared to be intermediate in general aspect between *Senecio aureus* L. and *S. Balsamitae* Muhl., and upon a detailed study it was characterized as a probable hybrid between these species; publication was suspended, however, in the hope that further collections from different localities would produce additional material giving cumulative evidence of hybridity.

In June of last year the writer, while botanizing near Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Beach, Lake County, Illinois, found a large colony of *Senecio Balsamitae* growing in sandy soil, and near by in moist situations *Senecio aureus* L. was also relatively abundant. Associated with these two species in low wet meadows in limited number was noticed a peculiar Senecio intermediate in size and foliar characters between the two species mentioned. This form has since been examined more in detail, and the intermediate characters were found to extend to the different parts of the head. Moreover, upon com-