

sporangia are thick-walled and binate, because they are divided by a longitudinal septum. All the above structures except (c) are peculiar to *P. fulvescens* and are never found in our indigenous species. Nor is it altogether strange that this form should be abiding in our waters. Two small specimens have been found in the waters of the Virgin Islands; it is at home along the coasts of Spain, Southern France and the Canary Islands; and also along Morocco, where it received its first notice before the middle of the 19th century.

The single specimen to which this note refers, was found growing on *Fucus*, along an exposed shore at North Brooklin, Maine, on August 20th, 1932 and has been deposited in the National Herbarium.

Collins and Hervey in their *Algae of Bermuda*, p. 68, report a single collection on rocks from St. David's in May, 1913, by Hervey. This was distributed in the *Phycotheca Boreali-Americana* as No. 2076. But so far as I can learn, only the three small specimens listed above have ever been found in the waters of the United States.

It would seem that this may be a species in process of evolution. The stellate protoplasmic bodies and the binate sporangia are not universal. Only the Rhizoclonium-like appendages appear as a constant character, and even these are not always abundant. In the California specimens of *P. littoralis*, our common species, are found occasional forms with longitudinal septa (see the publications of Setchell and Gardner). And in the latter part of this summer, I collected on woodwork in this harbor, specimens of *P. littoralis* which showed this peculiar characteristic. I may be pardoned for adding that this is the first recorded instance of this abnormality in the waters of either Europe or Eastern North America.—R. E. SCHUH, Brooklin, Maine.

CALAMAGROSTIS EPIGEJOS, var. GEORGICA IN AMERICA.—In 1928 I published as a new species *Calamagrostis arenicola* RHODORA, xxx. 203. The colony was in a sandy opening in woods at Harwich on Cape Cod "in precarious surroundings, with the railroad to Provincetown bounding one side, a wagon-road bounding another, and two summer cottages casting their shade upon it." Very soon after the publication of *C. arenicola* I received from Mr. Bayard Long material of a closely similar plant which had appeared a few years earlier as a novel and spontaneous colony in woods at Elkins Park in



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1933. "Calamagrostis epigejos, var. georgica in America." *Rhodora* 35, 64–5.

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