

Sept. 1938, *L. A. Charette* 858. This species appears to be spreading rapidly but has not been reported previously from Vermont.

7. *PHLEUM PRATENSE* L. var. *NODOSUM* (L.) Hudson. Burlington and Middlebury. This variety is doubtless abundant, but it has not previously been reported from Vermont.

8. *LEPTOLOMA COGNATUM* (Schultes) Chase. Burlington, 10 Aug. 1938, *E. J. Dole* 642. Misidentified as *Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steudel var. *sparsihirsuta* Farw. which it strongly resembles in general habit. This new station for an uncommon grass is noteworthy because it is far from the other known stations in Vermont, all of which are in the valley of the Connecticut River.

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A NEW METHOD FOR MAINTAINING THE CONES OF *ABIES* AND *CEDRUS* INTACT FOR STUDY AND STORAGE

In the cones of *Abies* and *Cedrus*, both the scales and bracts together become deciduous at maturity. Unless some means of preservation is accomplished, these cones disintegrate leaving a somewhat bare, spike-like persistent axis. In the past those wishing to retain cones of *Abies* or *Cedrus* in good condition for herbaria, display, or as teaching aids were forced to resort to binding each cone with wire or string. This method is often unsuccessful and results in unattractive specimens which must be handled with much care.

We have found that the clear plastic described by Archer (1950) and now used by many herbaria for mounting specimens can be used for treating cones of *Abies* and *Cedrus* (Figure 1). The plastic is prepared according to Archer's formula as modified by Rollins (1955), and placed in a

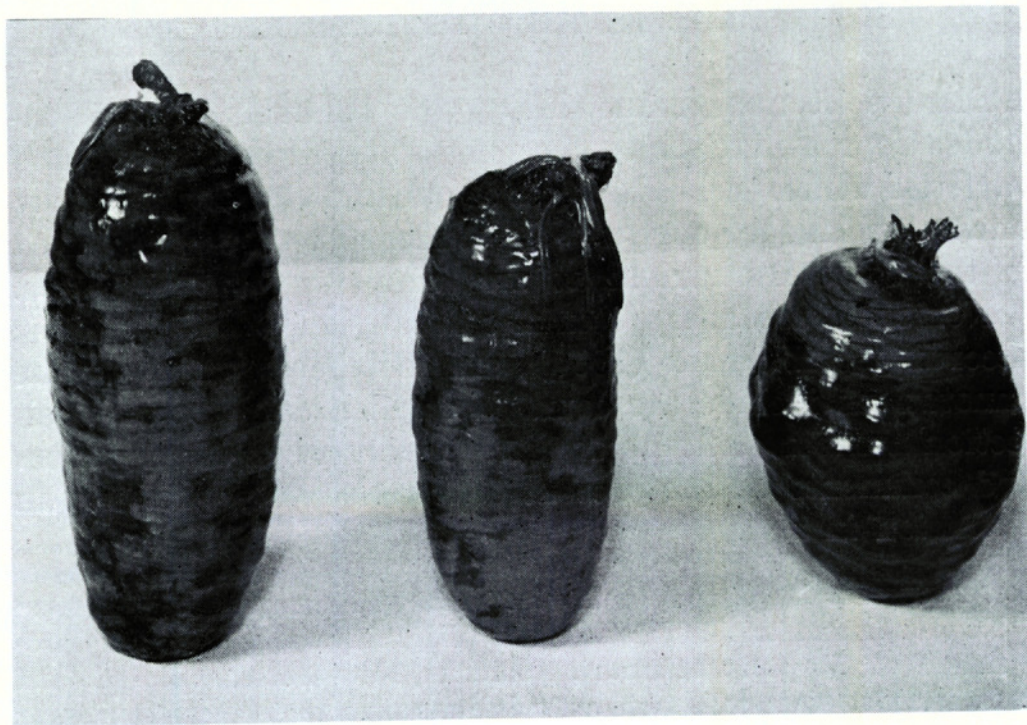


Plate 1337. Cones which have been treated with clear plastic; twelve months after treatment. Left to right: *Abies magnifica*, *Abies concolor*, *Cedrus atlantica*.

small, easy to handle, glass container (a 16-ounce size works well).

Specimens to be treated should have $\frac{1}{4}$ - to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of the stem attached. After tying a 6-inch piece of string to the stem at the base of the cone, hold the cone by the base over a disposable tray and slowly pour plastic over it. Rotate the cone to insure a thin, even coating. It is important that the entire cone be coated and that no holes are left. When the cone is covered, it should be hung by the string to dry. As it dries excess plastic should be trimmed from the tip of the cone.

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