

A form with glaucous or bluish white leaves.

Abies procera* f. *prostrata (Hornibr.), comb. nov.

Abies nobilis var. *prostrata* Hornibrook in Chittenden, Rep. Conif. Confer. 72 (1932).

Abies nobilis compacta Hort. Aldenham ex Chittenden, Rep. Conif. Confer. 423 (1932), nom.

A low spreading form about three times as wide as high. A glaucous variation of it is listed in Hillier's [Cat.] Trees Shrubs, 41 T: 185 (1934) or perhaps earlier, as *A. nobilis glauca prostrata*.

There is a form distinguished as *A. nobilis robustifolia* Sudw. [*A. nobilis robusta* Hort. ex Beissner, not Carr., *Pinus nobilis* f. *robusta* (Beiss.) Voss] described by Beissner as a vigorous form with longer and stronger leaves, which is unknown to me. The form described by Carrière as *A. nobilis robusta* has been referred as a synonym to *A. magnifica* Murray, and *A. nobilis* var. *robusta* Masters (in Gard. Chron. n. ser. 24: 652, fig. 147. 1885) has been identified later by Masters himself (in Hand-list Conif. Kew, ed. 2, 103. 1902; in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 41: 114, figs. 51-53. 1907) with *A. magnifica* var. *xanthocarpa* Lemmon.

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TWO INTRODUCED PLANTS.—Just as it was beginning to get dark on October 6, 1939, I passed the pond by the Memorial Park in Abington, Massachusetts, and found it dotted with beautiful waxy white flowers more than a centimeter in diameter. Investigating, the plant below water looked like a glorified *Anacharis* or *Myriophyllum*, but the flower was like a *Sagittaria* blossom. I took specimens to the meeting of the New England Botanical Club that night, and Dr. M. L. Fernald identified the plant as *Anacharis densa* (Planch.) Vict., a Brazilian species. In RHODORA xxxiv, 151-152, this is reported by C. A. Weatherby as having been collected at Millneck, Long Island, in 1893 by W. C. Ferguson and in Amer. Fern. Journ. xxx. 103 (1940), R. T. Clausen mentions it as naturalized in the Peconic River, in the eastern part of the same island. Farther south Dr. Fernald reports it as locally very abundant in Virginia.

Mr. Ralph C. Bean visited the pond the following day and

found from one of the residents that the plant had flourished there for several years. It choked the pond so badly that in the late fall of 1939 the Park Department drained the pond to dry up and freeze the *Anacharis*. I revisited the pond Sept. 1, 1940, and found it nearly free of vegetation but after some search I found a few lusty strands of this interesting plant which had survived the ordeal. It is evidently more hardy than had been supposed.

Campanula glomerata L. is one of our older introduced plants which flourished along the Newburyport Turnpike in Topsfield and Danvers for more than a hundred years since it was reported by William Oakes. I found a hillside in Topsfield covered with this purple-flowered plant in 1917. In recent years this hillside has been plowed and pastured, and I could find no specimens there. I was therefore much pleased on July 1, 1940, to see several good specimens of this plant in bloom again in a marginal area which had escaped the plow.—CLARENCE HINCKLEY KNOWLTON, Hingham, Massachusetts.

SATUREJA GLABELLA IN KENTUCKY.—In a recent discussion of *Satureja glabella* (Michx.) Briquet, Svenson¹ states concerning the distribution of this plant, "apparently confined to limestone river bluffs and cedar glades in the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee." Plants agreeing in all respects with Svenson's figure of *Satureja glabella* (as to height, leaf dimensions, calyx, corolla, non-stoloniferous habit) have been found by the writer near Defoe, Henry County, Kentucky, growing in open cedar woods on limestone ravine-slopes.—E. LUCY BRAUN, University of Cincinnati.

¹ Svenson, H. K. Plants of southern United States, II. *Satureja glabella* (Michx.) Briquet. RHODORA 42: 6-8. Pl. 586. 1940.

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Knowlton, Clarence Hinckley. 1940. "Two introduced plants." *Rhodora* 42, 524–525.

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