possession of petals, its larger anthers (those of *S. fontinalis* being only about 0.1 mm. in diameter, and in its larger, smooth seeds (those of *S. fontinalis* being 0.5 mm. in diameter and pebbled).

The habitat of *S. fontinalis* is described as "on the cliffs of the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek; forming mats in wet places where the water of springs flows over."[1] *S. muscorum* is at the head of a deep ravine, among mosses which are constantly dripping with water from crevices in the rock and from the fine spray of a waterfall.

To Mr. C. A. Weatherby, who first recognized the affinities of this species, the writer is deeply grateful.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES (L.) Spach, f. **chlorantha**, n. f., sepalis viridibus, basi albis.—Damp limestone cliff, Brighton, MISSOURI, April 24, 1937, *N. C. Fassett*, no. 18606 (TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Wis.).

In this form the ordinarily white or pink sepals are green and of leaf-like texture except for a small white area at the base.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

DID SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS COME ORIGINALLY FROM CANADA?—The common snowberry, long known as *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, was described by Linnaeus as *Vaccinium album*[2] in Species Plantarum i. 350 (1753), and originated from Kalm's collection, the habitat being given as "Pensylvania." But if we take into consideration one of Kalm's letters[3] written to Linnaeus in 1751, the actual place of origin may well be Canada and not Pennsylvania. This letter, written from Åbo in Finland, contains descriptive notes on six species of *Vaccinium* found in North America, the last one being as follows:

"6. *Vaccinium baccis albis insipidis.* So har jag kallat en liten buske som jag fan växande på höga mullbacker vid sidan af Laurence flod i Canada d. 22 Aug. 1749." [So I have called a little bush which I found growing on the high hills beside the St. Lawrence River in Canada on the 22nd of August, 1749.] Kalm goes on to say that though the appearance was in general that of a *Vaccinium*, he felt quite uncertain about the genus, since only mature fruit was available, which resembled that of *Cornus herbacea* [*C. suecica*] in taste, but which was so insipid as to be inedible.

[1] Short & Peter, Transylv. Journ. Med. vii. 600 (1836).
[2] See Blake, RHODORA xvi. 117 (1914).
[3] J. M. Hulth, Bref och Skrifvelser af och till Carl von Linné i[8]. 80 (1922). Uppsala.

From his notes in diary form we know that Kalm arrived at Quebec on August 5, 1749,[1] and that he collected extensively in the surrounding country, but unfortunately no entries were made for August 22. However, from the cited correspondence it seems fairly clear that the snowberry came originally from Canada.—H. K. SVENSON, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF ARCTOSTAPHYLOS FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

REED C. ROLLINS

NEW roads in many portions of the west have recently opened to botanical exploration areas previously unvisited. Such a road, facilitating travel in a little known region, brought to attention the two new species of *Arctostaphylos* described below.

The Uncompahgre Plateau, from which the two species were obtained, is unique as a somewhat isolated structural uplift. The plateau reaches an elevation of more than ten thousand feet, the upper reaches of which support a luxuriant vegetational cover. Proceeding to lower levels, one is amazed at the rapid transformation to an arid-transitional flora. On the north and western slopes of the plateau, among and adjacent to the Ponderosa Pines, *Arctostaphylos pinetorum* and *A. coloradensis* are to be found in abundance. Both species are gregarious, the former often forming extensive thickets on the "breakish" points of the plateau.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS **pinetorum**, sp. nov. Shrub 1–2 m. high, forming dense beds 10 meters to 0.8 kilometer (half-a-mile) in diameter; stems erect or somewhat spreading, 3–10 cm. in diameter toward base, intricately and widely branched above; exfoliating bark of stems and branches dark brownish-red; branchlets and petioles glandular-puberulent; leaves erect or divergent, green, ovate, obtuse at both ends or rarely acutish at apex, entirely glabrous or often minutely glandular near base; blade 2–4 cm. long, 1.5–2.5 cm. wide; inflorescence loosely paniculate, flowers few; bracts and rachis minutely glandular-puberulent; bracts subulate to broadly lanceolate, acute; pedicels glabrous, 2–6 mm. long; corolla white to rose, 5–8 mm. long; sepals orbicular and rounded at apex, scarious-margined; mature berry creamy white to yellowish-brown, round to depressed-globose, shining and glabrous, flesh farinaceous; nutlets 3–5, usually coalescent, smooth, light brown in color.

[1] Travels into North America, ed. Forster 445 (1772).

Svenson, Henry K. 1937. "Did Symphoricarpos albus come originally from Canada?" *Rhodora* 39, 461–462.

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