

The Mountain Pond area, referred to above, is the site of some of the earliest reforestation projects carried on by the state. The particular plantation of Scotch pine near which the *Calluna* was found was set out in 1908, from stock grown in the state nurseries. A short distance west of this, however, in 1905, there were planted some 300,000 white pine (*P. Strobus*, L.) imported from nurseries at Halstenbeck, Germany. On other parts of the tract, also, a considerable amount of sowing was done, in 1905 and 1906, with various forest tree seeds, including both Scotch pine and Norway spruce. The presence of the *Calluna* along the road which affords the principal if not the only means of access to the tract from the main highway suggests the possibility that its seeds may have been distributed there during some of the operations referred to above.

In certain other instances where European heaths have become established in North America, notably at Nantucket, Mass.,² and in New York State (loc. cit.) its introduction has been associated with importations of forest trees from northern Europe.

In the present case, the imported white pine stock of German origin would appear to have been the logical agent in the bringing of *Calluna* on to the area. Whether the Scotch pine and Norway spruce seed used in the sowing operations could have been instrumental in this regard seems more problematical. A systematic search among both seeded and planted areas, as well as among other plantations of imported stock in the same region, might disclose other patches of *Calluna* which would throw further light on this question.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT,
Albany, New York.

CORONILLA VARIA IN MICHIGAN.—I have a small summer home on Lakeville Lake in the northeastern section of Oakland County, Michigan. For several years I have been informed from time to time by different residents of the vicinity that a Mr. Potter, who lives on the outskirts of the Village of Lakeville, had growing in his yard a "strange clover or vetch," and knowing my interest in botany, it was stated that some of it would be brought to me for identification. However, it was not until June of last summer that Mr. Potter brought to my place specimens of the plant. While I had botanized the locality

¹ RHODORA 10: 173-179. 1908; Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 41: 415-16. 1914.

more or less thoroughly for a number of years and am fairly familiar with the Michigan flora I had never seen the plant. Consulting Gray's *Manual* I found it to be *Coronilla varia* L. which it is stated has a range from "New England to New Jersey." Mr. Potter informed me that he had found the plant growing in a meadow not far from Lakeville, and as the plant and flower were so unusual he had transplanted some of it to his yard where it had flourished. He said that to his knowledge it had been growing in the meadow fifteen years. I subsequently visited the place and found the plant which had evidently been introduced through seeding. It had spread so that it occupied a more or less circular patch approximately thirty feet in diameter. The meadow is hilly and the soil a gravel-clay-sand mixture. The colony of *Coronilla* is growing in a broad valley near the boundary line of the field. The plant is not listed in Beal's *Michigan Flora* and inquiry at the herbaria of the Michigan State College and the University of Michigan developed the fact that it has not heretofore been reported from Michigan.—CECIL BILLINGTON, Detroit, Michigan.

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