

er it is the result of this most trying habitat or, perhaps, of nematode-attack, it is so unusual an aberration in *Cassia* as to merit minor recognition and illustration.

\**C. FASCICULATA* Michx., forma **mutata**, f. nov. (TAB. 724, FIG. 3), foliis impari-pinnatis foliolis 3 vel 5.—Nansemond County, VIRGINIA: roadside by swampy woods north of White-marsh School, July 19, 1939, *Fernald & Long*, no. 10,685. TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.). FIG. 3 is  $\times 3$ .

In its way as eccentric a deviation from normal *Cassia fasciculata* as the preceding. *Cassia*, theoretically, has abruptly pinnate leaves and typical *C. fasciculata* should have 20 or more leaflets. The plant here called forma *mutata* has odd-pinnate leaves, with 3 or 5 leaflets, thus completely departing from the generic pattern as well as from that of the species. The terminal odd leaflet, however, is enlarged and appears to be two leaflets fused. A single individual was found in the disturbed soil of a roadside fill and, although not yet fruiting, was taken, with the supposition that it was a member of some genus new to the flora of Virginia. Two later visits to the locality have failed to reveal another plant; and examination shows the eccentric individual to have the bracts, leaflets and petiolar gland, as well as the venation of the leaflets of typical *C. fasciculata*. It is a remarkable aberration. Its occurrence in a new "soft shoulder" is a tribute to the well known potency of disturbed soil in stimulating abrupt mutations.

(To be continued)

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GEUM TRIFLORUM Pursh.—The question has been raised again as to which is the valid name when *Geum triflorum* Pursh and *G. ciliatum* Pursh are united. Each has been treated under the other as a synonym, but the authority for the first such combination has not been clearly stated, so far as the writer knows.

Prof. M. L. Fernald and Mr. C. A. Weatherby of the Gray Herbarium were appealed to, and a search of the literature revealed that Sereno Watson combined them as *Geum triflorum* Pursh in his Bibliographic Index in 1878. He gives as a reference, *Prodromus Monographiae Georum* by N. J. Scheutz, published in 1870. On page 53 Scheutz gives *G. ciliatum* as a synonym of *G. TRIFLORUM*. A search of the literature at the Gray Herbarium



shows this apparently to be the first combination of the two names.—RAY J. DAVIS, University of Idaho (Southern Branch), Pocatello, Idaho.

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NEW RANGE-RECORDS FOR LINEAR-LEAVED SPECIES OF POTAMOGETON.—During a study of the broad-leaved North American species of *Potamogeton* a number of collections of linear-leaved species of this genus have come to my attention. A few of these, not seen by Fernald nor St. John previous to the publications of their treatments on this portion of the genus, seem worthy of mention:

*P. LATIFOLIUS* (Robbins) Morong. TEXAS: abundant in still water, 15 miles north of Brownsville, July 1, 1929, *Robert Runyon* no. 211 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.). Not previously reported from Texas and over 800 miles from the nearest station reported by St. John, RHODORA 18: 130 (1916).

*P. EPIHYDRUS* Raf. var. *TYPICUS*. SOUTH DAKOTA: Squaw Creek, Custer State Park, Black Hills, Aug. 23, 1926, *H. E. Hayward* no. 600 (New York Bot. Gard., Field Mus.). Neither of the varieties of *P. epihydrus* is listed from this state by Fernald, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. 17, pt. 1 (1932). The species, with no variety designated, is listed in Over's Flora of South Dakota, p. 15 (1932) for the eastern part of the state.

*P. EPIHYDRUS* var. *NUTTALLII* (C. & S.) Fernald. LOUISIANA: near Jackson, Herb. of *J. L. Riddell* no. 1524 (New York Bot. Gard.). If the label is correct, this is an interesting southern extension for this species. NEVADA: in ditches, Reno, July 19, 1919, *Ivar Tidestrom* no. 10622 (U. S. Nat'l Herb.). Apparently the first record for the state as, through a misidentification of the specimen, the species was not listed in Tidestrom's Flora of Utah and Nevada (1925) and the specimen was not sent to Professor Fernald during his study of the group. BRITISH COLUMBIA: Dick's Lake, Sooke, Vancouver Island, Aug. 2, 1893, *Macoun* no. 4363 (Nat'l Mus. Canada); Stanley Park, Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1893, *Macoun* no. 4361 (Nat'l Mus. Can.); Griffin Lake, Aug. 5, 1889, *Macoun* no. 2971 (Nat'l Mus. Can.). Fernald cites no specimens of either variety of the species from British Columbia, as the three collections mentioned were not seen by



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