

none in 1879. *Lycoperdon cyathiforme*, Bosc., numerous and very large in 1877, has not been with us since. *Scleroderma vulgare*, Fr., plentiful in 1877, two imperfect forms in 1878, none in 1879.—M. E. BANNING.

NOTES ON SOME INTRODUCED PLANTS IN DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS.—These are notes on most of the naturalized plants in this county.

Adonis autumnalis, L., was imported by the French colonists in 1855, and appears in many fields and along the roads.

Nasturtium officinale, R. Br., was first introduced about twenty years ago, but became common only within four or five years.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris, Moench, was seen for the first time in 1865, but has become quite a common weed.

Viola tricolor, L. var. *arvensis*, Ging., I am satisfied, is native. I have met it in large patches in remote woods and prairies, sometimes very far from settlements. The true *V. tricolor* has been naturalized in gardens and seems to be keeping its characters very constant. I believe the two may be considered good species.

Portulaca oleracea, L., is certainly native, although it has been considered by most of the botanists as an introduced species. It infests all cultivated fields. You may go 100 miles from civilization, break the prairie, and the second summer will be sure to see it covering your field. This year in traveling on the northwestern frontier, far from any settlement, I have met it growing in prairie dogs' villages, in company with the *P. pilosa* and *P. lanceolata*, both considered native species.

Tribulus maximus, L., was introduced about 1860.

Abutilon Avicennæ, Gært., made its appearance about the same time.

Conia occidentalis, L., belongs to the same period.

Anthemis Cotula, L., dates from 1875, and since has been very common in the city of Dallas.

Impomea purpurea and *I. hederacea* are common in some fields, but I have not the date of their introduction.

Datura Tatula, L., is very common and was naturalized long ago.

Martynia proboscidea, Glox, is sparingly naturalized, but seems spontaneous in the West.

Verbena officinalis, L., is certainly native. It grows in all the sandy woods and wild prairies. The roots are *positively* perennial, which does not agree with the description in the Synoptical Flora of Dr. Gray.

Marrubium vulgare, L., appears in the neighborhood of cattle and sheep lots after a few years of settlement.

Boerhaavia viscosa, Lag., was first seen in 1876; *B. stricta*, in 1879.

Rumex obtusifolia, L., seems perfectly at home in all damp places.

Chenopodium hybridum, *C. murale*, *C. ambrosioides* and *C. anthelminticum*, are more or less common, the last seeming perfectly indigenous.—J. REVERCHON.



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