

therefore I observed in the same house a leaf of a banyan (*Ficus religiosa*) spotted in precisely the same manner, so far as could be seen with the naked eye, there seemed to be little doubt that the disease had spread from the one species of *Ficus* to the other. The leaf in question was disfigured by the characteristic light colored, dead area surrounded by a dark border and dotted over with apparent perithecia. Microscopic examination however showed that these were not perithecia of *Leptostromella* but were clusters of hyphæ and spores of a species of *Macrosporium*. Farther investigation showed that the spot on the leaf was probably a burn, as greenhouse plants are often burned in a similar way by the heating pipes and by the sun. The spots caused by *Leptostromella* look very much like such burns. On this dead area the macrosporium developed in many minute clusters and thus produced a remarkably exact imitation.—RALPH E. SMITH, *Amerherst, Mass.*

Two new species of Idaho plants.—Dr. J. H. Sandberg, in 1892, collected two rosaceous plants quite distinct from all their near relatives; one a *Fragaria*, the other a *Rosa*. The generic characters are so pronounced and so well-known by all botanists that it is superfluous to enter into long detailed descriptions.

Fragaria Helleri, n. sp.—Aspect and leaves of *F. vesca*, but flowering stems weak, 1 to 2^{dm} long: the large light rose-colored flowers 1.5 to 2^{cm} in diameter nodding on curved pedicels: scattered hairs among the superficial achenes: ripe fruit not collected.

Rosa Macdougali, n. sp.—Stem with few epidermal spines or frequently none: infrastipular thorns none: leaves and size of flowers nearly as in *R. lucida*: flowers solitary at the ends of short leafy branches: fruits densely spiny.—By the last character this plant is at once distinguished from all other North American roses.—JOHN M. HOLZINGER, *Winona, Minn.*



Holzinger, J. M. 1896. "Two New Species of Idaho Plants." *Botanical gazette* 21(1), 36–36. <https://doi.org/10.1086/327294>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1086/327294>

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