

A superficial examination of *Phragmites communis*, whether of Eurasia, Africa or America, is sufficient to show its lack of ciliate-scabrous leaf-margin and of persistent (or any) hirsute ciliation at base of the blade. On this account alone the identification with it of Forskål's *Arundo maxima* is wholly unconvincing. It is further unconvincing since Forskål left no specimen to stand for *A. maxima*; Christensen, in his critical *Index to Pehr Forsskål: Flora aegyptiaco-arabica 1775, with a Revision of Herbarium Forsskålî*,¹ stating that of the species of *Arundo* enumerated by Forskål this is wanting in the herbarium, while the plant which Forskål misidentified as *Arundo Donax* L., "*Foliis . . . basi glabris . . . non ciliata margine*", is ("at least the plants from Egypt") really one of the varieties of *Phragmites communis*. Furthermore, the distinguished English authority on grasses, C. E. Hubbard, writes as follows: "The basis of this name, *Arundo maxima*, Forsk. is . . . a very dubious species, insufficiently diagnosed, and unrepresented in Forsskal's Herbarium . . . According to Forsskal, it is distinct from *Arundo Donax* (Forsk. l. c. 23), but the specimen of the latter in Forsskal's Herbarium is of the tall race of *Phragmites communis*.—C. E. Hubbard in A. W. Hill, Fl. Trop. Afr. X¹. 155 (1937).

There is complete justification for dropping for the clearly typified and correct *Phragmites communis* the vague and obviously misapplied name *P. maximus*.—M. L. FERNALD.

TWO VARIETIES OF *DICLIPTERA BRACHIATA*.—

DICLIPTERA BRACHIATA (Pursh) Spreng., var. ***glandulosa*** (Scheele), stat. nov. *D. glandulosa* Scheele in Linnaea, xxi. 765 (1848).

Dicliptera brachiata, based upon *Justicia brachiata* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. i. 13 (1814), came originally from islands of Roanoke River, North Carolina. It is, therefore, the characteristic plant of the Coastal Plain, from Florida to Louisiana, north to southeastern Virginia, southern Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, with stem minutely puberulent or pilose above, long-petioled acuminate thin leaves and glabrous to minutely pilose bracts. Var. *glandulosa*, the plant of Texas, south to Vera Cruz, Mexico, has

¹ Christensen in Dansk Bot. Arkiv iv. no. 3 (1922).

the stem spreading-villous or -hirsute, the bracts somewhat so and the leaves usually minutely strigose-puberulent. The specific name given by Scheele to the Lindheimer material from New Braunfels is not appropriate, since he evidently mistook the minute puberulence for glands. Another Texan extreme of the species needs designation. This is a grayish-green plant with cinereous-puberulent to glabrescent stems and branches and small, obtuse and minutely strigose-puberulent leaves and glabrous to sparsely puberulent bracts. I am calling it

D. BRACHIATA, var. ***Ruthii***, var. nov., caulibus cinereo-puberulis; foliis crassis cinereo-puberulis, obtusis; bracteis glabrescentibus. TYPE: grassy open woods, near Fort Worth, Texas, August 12, 1912, *A. Ruth*, no. 230 (in Herb. Gray).

—M. L. FERNALD.

VARIETIES OF *ACNIDA ALTISSIMA*.—

ACNIDA ALTISSIMA (Riddell) Riddell ex Moq., var. ***subnuda*** (S. Wats.) comb. nov. *A. tuberculata*, var. *subnuda* S. Wats. in Gray, Man. ed. 6: 429 (1889). *A. subnuda* (S. Wats.) Standley in N. Am. Fl. xxi². 122 (1917).

A. ALTISSIMA, var. ***prostrata*** (Uline & Bray), comb. nov. *A. tamariscina*, var. *prostrata* Uline & Bray in Bot. Gaz. xx. 158 (1895). *A. tuberculata*, var. *prostrata* (Uline & Bray) Robinson in RHODORA, x. 32 (1908).

Acnida tuberculata Moq. in DC. Prodr. xiii². 277 (1849) was clearly antedated by *Amaranthus altissimus* and *A. miamiensis* Riddell Syn. Fl. W. States, 41 (1835), called *Acnida altissima* and ascribed to Riddell by Moquin, l. c. 278 and correctly taken up by Standley, l. c., with *Amaranthus miamiensis* as a synonym.—M. L. FERNALD.

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Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1941. "Two varieties of *Dicliptera brachi-ata*." *Rhodora* 43, 287–288.

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