

these leaves usually dying at anthesis; basal leaves of flowering stems in a rosette, acute, sessile, narrowly lanceolate, entire or denticulate, 1–3.5 cm. long, 3–6 mm. wide, with a distinct light-green midrib, the margins with short white cilia; flowering stems rising from near the centers of the rosettes, each stem bearing sometimes 1 but usually 2–4 distant leaves, the uppermost almost linear, the stem 3–12 cm. tall, bearing one terminal flower, fairly erect in bud, often nodding in anthesis; corolla violet to pinkish-violet, the base of the tube lighter in color, usually less than 1 cm. long and about as wide, the lobes acute, slightly spreading, and cut halfway; calyx about 4 mm. long, faintly ribbed, glabrous or with short white hairs, the calyx-lobes acute, narrowly triangular, entire or denticulate, spreading at anthesis, about one-half the length of the corolla; style 3-parted, about the length of the corolla; anthers yellow; seeds very small, brown, rather shiny, the capsule dehiscing toward the upper part of the calyx. Perennial.

This *Campanula* was found by Mrs. Izetta M. Renton, North Bend, Washington, on Mt. STUART, in CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON, at an altitude ranging between 7000 and 8000 ft. Mrs. Renton sent me seeds, asking me to raise the plants and endeavor to identify the species. In the herbaria that I have visited, I have found no species of *Campanula* resembling this plant, nor have I been able to discover any written account of a similar species. The leaves of the sterile shoots, as well as those of the basal rosette, are distinctive. There is however some variation in the different plants raised. Occasionally the leaves are entire, but usually denticulate. The length of the flowering stems also varies considerably, some being less than 3 cm. long, others attaining a height of 12 cm. Again, some of the calyx-lobes are entire, some faintly denticulate. I am depositing the TYPE in the Gray Herbarium.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

HELENIUM CURTISII IN VIRGINIA.—On May 4, 1949, I found a strange *Helenium* in flower in a forested marsh about three miles west of Williamsburg in James City County, Virginia. On May 15, I returned to that station and collected a series of specimens: Baldwin 12553. One specimen was deposited in the Gray Herbarium; others were distributed via Dr. S. F. Blake.

Prof. M. L. Fernald determined the plant to be *Helenium Curtisii* Gray, previously known only from Wake County, North Carolina, in bogs in the vicinity of Raleigh. It is the second spring-flowering representative of the genus to be discovered in southeastern Virginia: see Fernald (RHODORA **41**: 491. 1939) for record of discovery of *Helenium brevifolium* in Greensville County.

Helenium Curtisii was present in considerable numbers. The plants grew in a small streamlet or in the adjacent boggy situations. There too were *Medeola virginiana*, *Trillium pusillum* var. *virginianum*, and *Lilium canadense* (?). Small trees and shrubs were frequent. And *Smilax rotundifolia* made the place difficult of entry.—J. T. BALDWIN, JR., College of William and Mary.

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