taken, will enable their being reunited with their original label upon completion of re-pressing.

After the elapsed soaking periods prescribed above, the plant specimens are removed from the solution, excess water allowed to drain, and placed in dry collection sheets, blotters, etc., and dried in the usual manner.

The major advantages of this method are that it results in a quality of specimen far superior to that obtained from soaking in tap water before re-pressing. Also it saves time requiring three or four hours less for each group of specimens. The method has been used in the Herbarium of the United States National Arboretum for approximately one year. To date all the specimens so treated have exhibited no ill-effects.—Gabriel Edwin. U. S. National Arboretum, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Maryland.

A White form of Trilisa paniculata.—The three species of Trilisa of the southeastern United States all normally bear reddish-purple flowers. No white form of any of them is listed in the Gray Herbarium card catalog of new names, and there is no material of any in the U. S. National Herbarium or the herbarium of the National Arboretum. The finding of an albino form of Trilisa paniculata accordingly seems worthy to be placed on record, and the form may be provided with a Latin name as a means of documenting it in the literature.

Trilisa paniculata (Walt.) Cass. f. alba, forma nov. Phyllaria viridia; corollae et styli et pappus alba. South Carolina: Small colony of about 3 plants (one several-stemmed), among pines near main road, about 5 miles south of Little River, Horry County, 11 Oct. 1947, S. F. Blake 12366 (type no. 243471, Herb. National Arboretum).—S. F. Blake, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

Rocky Mountain Naturalists¹.—In this book portraits and biographies of nine leading naturalists, primarily of Colorado, are supplemented by a roster in biographical dictionary form, of natural history collectors of the Rocky Mountain area between 1682 and 1932. Separate chapters are de-

 $^{^1}$ Joseph Ewan. Rocky Mountain Naturalists. XV + 358 pp. (with nine portraits). Denver, Colorado. The University of Denver Press. \$5.00.



Blake, S. F. 1951. "A white form of Trilisa paniculata." Rhodora 53, 114–114.

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