

He makes of Leguminosae a single family, and Rosaceae another. His treatment of the Liliaceae-Amaryllidaceae group, although not out of line with modern thought, is not conservative. Perhaps his most startling departure from general practice is in the recognition of *Chamaesyce* as distinct from the rest of Euphorbia. His concept of the species (based primarily on consideration of morphology and geographic area, as he says on page 469) is a rather inclusive one that in general seems appropriate in the flora with which he is dealing. In *Crataegus*, for example, Shinnars recognizes 14 species, relegating to synonymy (sometimes with a question) approximately as many additional species described by earlier authors. In *Rubus* Shinnars recognizes 5 native species, listing in synonymy 12 additional species described by Bailey.

Throughout the book an appeal is made to the common-sense of the reader. Manufactured "common names" are avoided and indeed anathematized. Comments on exceptional nomenclatural situations, taxonomic oddities or complexities, and extraordinary or unusual features of the plants themselves, are frequently mentioned. Nomenclatural synonyms are included sparingly, chiefly for the sake of clarity when there have been recent changes in the application of names.

Following the formal systematic treatment of the flora, Dr. Shinnars has included a series of plates illustrative of certain plant families, and finally a series of appendices explaining technical terms, the use of keys, the justification for a standard system of plant-nomenclature, and the preparation of herbarium specimens. There is a glossary and a short discussion of ecology, vegetational types and the botanical history of the region.

In general this is a very commendable book that will command a great deal of respect from amateur and professional botanists alike. It should be particularly effective as an introduction to Botany when used by the student, in or out of school, who is initially attracted by a flowering plant and wants to learn more about its identity and its characteristics. As a contribution to floristics the book is patently an introduction to the author's projected and much larger work. In its present form, hastily gotten out with a regrettably large number of typographical errors, it must be nevertheless regarded as a remarkably good and scholarly flora of an area where such a work was urgently needed. The book begins with a quotation from Gerarde's *Herball* of 1597, and this review may well close with a line from the Book of Daniel, long ago quoted by Olof Swartz in expressing his appreciation to those who contribute to floristic knowledge: *Plurimi pertransibunt et multiplex erit scientia.*—ROGERS McVAUGH, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

NOTES AND NEWS

ALLIARIA OFFICINALIS ANDRZ. IN OREGON.—In the spring of 1959 a cruciferous plant which could not be identified in the regional manuals was collected in an undisturbed forested portion of the Reed College campus in southeastern Portland, Oregon (Ornduff 5057). This plant has proved to be the European garlic-mustard, *Alliaria officinalis* Andrz., which has not previously been reported from the Pacific states. The Reed College colony of this biennial species was composed of about two dozen freely seeding plants. It had not been recorded in a thorough, unpublished census of the campus flora made in 1938. Subsequently a second colony of about the same size was located in a wooded tract in southwestern Portland. This species is well established and widespread in eastern North America and appears well on its way to becoming a permanent member of the adventive flora of at least the Portland area as well.—ROBERT ORNDUFF, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.



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