

PTILOTA PECTINATA (Gunner) Kjellm.
 RHODOMELA SUBFUSCA (Woodw.) Ag.
 RHODYMENIA PALMATA (L.) Grev.

In addition to *Spongomorpha arcta* of usual size and appearance from the rocks at the Boat Landing, some specimens with filaments 100–150 micra broad and 7–8 cm. long were obtained in the wash at Money Rocks. The *Rhodomela subfusca* was not altogether characteristic. Howe indicates that “it leans a little toward the variety *gracilior*.” It was not anticipated that any *Polysiphonia* would appear in the region. Although not abundant, the specimens of *P. urceolata* and *P. violacea* denote that the genus is at least represented.

I am grateful to Dr. W. R. Taylor for checking the collection and for his assistance in identifying some of the more difficult species. I am indebted also to Dr. Marshall A. Howe for final determination of species of *Phymatolithon*, *Spongomorpha* and *Rhodomela*.

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ANOTHER STATION FOR *PANICUM CALLIPHYLLUM* ASHE.—On July 29, 1928 I accompanied Mr. Clarence H. Knowlton in a short botanizing trip around East Weymouth, Massachusetts, one of several trips that summer, where I benefited greatly by his expert guidance. One of the areas explored was composed of innumerable tongues of salt meadow, from which rose steep little wooded ridges, with a distinctly richer, less sandy soil than the prevalent type along the South Shore. On one of these steep hillsides in dense shade, we happened to notice a good sized patch of a large *Panicum*, which struck us as not being “quite right” either in appearance or habitat for *P. clandestinum*, and after some discussion as to what it might be, specimens were collected on general principles. That night while putting the day’s collection in press, I was surprised to be quite unable to “key” the grass in either Gray’s Manual or Britton and Brown. One day last spring I brought a package of such puzzles to the Gray Herbarium, where, however, my labors were shortened by the kindly interest of Professor Fernald, who with his usual acumen named it offhand as *Panicum calliphyllum*.

This species of *Panicum* has been collected on a very few occasions only, Ontario, once; Ohio, once; central New York, once or perhaps

twice; eastern Massachusetts (Medford, West Roxbury, and Lakeville, Plymouth Co.). This scattered and peculiar distribution is strikingly like that of a small group of relict species discussed by Fernald (Amer. Journ. of Botany, vol. 5, 1918, p. 225), of which *Cyperus Engelmanni* is one.

In a very difficult and "finely split" genus, it is a refreshingly distinct species. Technically its affinities are with the rare and local *P. Bicknellii*, but the spikelets are longer (3mm.) and the blades wider (up to 12 mm.). In the field, however, it would be passed over nine times out of ten for *P. clandestinum*, because of its large spikelets, unless it was being specially sought for. It may be separated in the field from *P. clandestinum* on the following counts:—(1) the blades average distinctly narrower; (2) the plant is bright (almost yellowish) green instead of dull grayish green, a difference noticeable in properly dried specimens; (3) the sheaths are never swollen, and absolutely smooth; (4) the panicle is few-flowered, consisting of a few, stiff, ascending branches, whereas in *P. clandestinum*, the branches are long and flexuous; (5) the spikelets tend to be long-pedicelled, instead of on short peduncles.

A duplicate sheet has been given to the Gray Herbarium, my no. 12430.—*Ludlow Griscom*, Cambridge, Mass.

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Griscom, Ludlow. 1931. "Another Station for *Panicum calliphyllum* Ashe." *Rhodora* 33, 131–132.

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