vigorous than the Greeks themselves." Oddly enough, these same writers who must supply the aspirate to the *e* omit it from the *r*, and write *rachis* and *raphe*, instead of *rhachis* and *rhaphe*,—which is exasperating to lovers of uniformity.

Some New Musci, by C. F. Austin.—Neckera (Orthostichella) Ludoviciæ, C. M.—Muller's diagnosis of this species was founded on depauperate sterile specimens. It was found in fine condition in East Florida two years ago, by Capt. J. Donnell Smith, where it appears to be abundant. It is *robust* and quite different in appearance from *N. cymbifolium*, the stems being longer and usually furnished with numerous short branches. Leaves fulvous green, abruptly acuminate, papillose; cells linear, flexuose. Perichætial leaves with much elongated, abrupt hair-like eroded points. Some of the paraphyses leaf-like. Capsule elliptico-ovate, erect, tapering at the base, narrowed at the apex, solid, smooth, on a stout minutely roughened pedicel about 6 lines long; annulus 0; operculum convex or very shortly rostellate; peristomal teeth short and imperfect, linear, hyaline, subpapillose, incurved; calyptra with erect hairs.—*N. cymbifolium* is also abundant in East Florida, but has not yet been found in fruit.

Hypnum (Rhynchostegium?) Caloosiense, n. sp.—Autoicum, prostratum; caule intricato 2–3 uncias longo sat copiose subpinnatim ramoso paraphyllato, foliis sub-complanatis late suboblique ovatis subacuminatis, margine integerrima apicem versus obsoleteve serrulata plana vel inferiori versus basin late incurva, costa gemella pro more distincta longiuscula haud raro ad medium producta, cellulis perlaxis rhomboideo-fusiformibus rectis; paraphyliis conspicuis longe subulatis subfasciculatis; capsula late ovali in pedicello lævi subunciali pendula siccitate sub ore lato valde constricta basi valde obtusa: flores cauligeni parvi; bracteis acuminatis, acumine recurvo; paraphysibus paucis brevibus.

Low hummocks, along the Caloosahatchie River, Florida, March, 1878. *J. D. S.* and *C. F. A.*

In some respects like both *H. deplanatum*, Schimp. and *H. micans*, Swartz; but it is readily distinguished from the former by its autoicous inflorescene, shorter pointed entire leaves, and much longer entire paraphyllia; from the latter by its more obsoletely serrated leaves, and by the presence of paraphyllia on the stem; and from both by its darker green color, subpinnately and more copiously branched stems, much more loosely areolated leaves with the lower

margin often broadly inflexed, longer costa with the divisions more divergent above and less united at the base, and by the pendulous capsule. (Capsules too old; operculum, etc., not seen.)

H. deplanatum has minute ovate serrate either paraphyllia or paraphyllia like bracts on the stem, above the bases of the leaves. They are arranged in a bud-like ring, and are possibly bracts belonging to incipient branches.

HYPNUM (BRACHYTHECIUM) DONNELLII, n.sp.—Antoicum, amœne læte vel subaureo-viride, nitens; caule brevi depresso-cæspitoso vel arcte repente flexuoso subsimplici; foliis caulinis ovato-lanceolatis tenui acuminatis integerrimis (vel raro apice remote serrulatis) lenissime falcatis erectiusculis laxe imbricatis convexiusculis lævibus semicostatis, costa a lata basi tenui, cellulis pro genere permagnis superioribus lineari-fusiformibus rectis acutissimis, basilaribus permultis latioribus quadratis; capsula in pedicello lævi semiunciali tenuissimo minima ovali subhorizontali, operculo depresso-conico, peristomio interno breviusculo processibus subintegris ciliolis imperfectis, annulo—? calyptra nuda: foliis perichætialibus minoribus subconformibus ecostatis haud piliferis; organis genitalium brevissimis paraphysibus nullis.

On rotten wood, roots of trees and shells, on the shell mounds of Charlotte Harbor (Pine Island), Florida, March, 1878. *J. D. S.* and *C. F. A.*

This fine species is readily distinguished by its estriate entire leaves, short smooth pedicel, minute subhorizontal capsule, imperfect inner peristome, etc. Costa of leaf broad at the base, gradually becoming obsolete about midway to the apex. The fusiform cells of the upper part of the leaf pass abruptly into the numerous quadrate ones of the base; the dividing line between them passing very obliquely upward from the costa to the margin of the leaf,—more so than in the *H. acuminatum*, less so than in *H. subcapillatum*. Closely related to *H. acuminatum*, BEAUV.; but that is larger, with leaves bisulcate at the base, serrulate, the quadrate basal cells smaller and not passing so far up the margin, pedicel longer and stouter, capsule larger, erect, etc.

Brachythecum biventrosum, C. M. (*B. splendens*, AUST.) was found in great abundance on cypress stumps, limestone rocks, etc., in the Gulf Hummock, near Rosedale; the fruit (in March) was too old. Fine specimens of this species were confounded with *Hypnum acuminatum*, var. *rupincola* in Sulliv. and Lesqx. Exsic. Ed. 2, n. 492. It is rather

a robust species and appears to have been originally described by Muller from a depauperate form. The pedicel is obsoletely scabrous.

NOTES FROM MICHIGAN.—The underground stems of *Poa pratensis* do often penetrate and sometimes grow entirely through the tubers of potatoes. I saw a number of such cases last year. The thing is so common I never considered it worth recording. As Prof. Beal suggests, quick-grass may, in some instances, have been spread by this means.

Quercus bicolor, common on the banks of Maple and Grand Rivers, often produces abortive acorns in the axils of the cup scales, as has been recorded of *Q. prinoides*, Willd. It would be interesting to know if all the Chestnut Oaks do the same.—ERWIN F. SMITH.

CORRECTION.—In connection with the note on *Panicum litorale*, Vasey, in the last number of the GAZETTE, it should have been stated that the note from Gen. Munro was sent by Dr. Vasey for publication.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—*Catalogue of the "Davenport Herbarium" of North American Ferns*, by Geo. E. Davenport.—This Catalogue has just made its appearance and is certainly well done. The Davenport Herbarium contains specimens of every authentic species of Ferns in North America north of Mexico, so that a catalogue of it is nothing else than a complete catalogue of the Ferns of North America. The type is large and clear and the names stand out well on the page, making as complete and convenient a check list as a botanist could well desire. The catalogue contains 32 genera, 142 species, and 16 varieties Mr. Davenport is sparing in his use of varieties, very wisely deeming it not necessary to admit to such rank every slight deviation. The geographical distribution is based upon Mr. John H. Redfield's paper upon that subject in the Torrey Club Bulletin for Jan., 1875. Six geographical divisions are thus recognized, the names of which are sufficiently clear without definition, viz: Cosmopolitan, Boreal, Appalachian, Pacific, New Mexican, and Tropical. Prof. D. C. Eaton is followed in nomenclature. Mr. Davenport desires to add to the herbarium the remaining vascular cryptogams of the United States, and solicits specimens for that purpose. The Catalogue is well worth the patronage of all botanists, and published as it is at the author's expense, it is but simple justice for all to help bear the expense of that which is to benefit all. We hope therefore that botanists will send promptly to Mr. Davenport for copies, which can be had for 50 cents, by addressing him at Medford, Mass.

Proceedings of the Acad. Nat. Sci. of Philadelphia. Part III, Sept.,