These were examined with great care and interest and their history detailed to us by Dr. Kingsbury, who had cut off sundry slices from their expansive tops. At the close of the address, Dr. Kingsbury also staged a very effective dénouement by turning out all the artificial lights and allowing several clusters of *Clitocybe illudens* suspended above us to shine forth in their weird, ghost-like glory. This brilliant orange fungus has the power of phosphorescence and I have succeeded in reading a newspaper with the help of its light.

On Tuesday, I drove with Dr. Kingsbury and his family about fifty miles westward to Yama Farms, where we had luncheon and spent some time hunting for fungi about Jenny Brook, where the trout are bred. Here we found a number of additional interesting forms to add to those already secured at Woodstock, among them a beautiful yellow Amanita named in honor of Charles Frost, the shoemaker botanist. We also found a "fairy ring" thirty feet in diameter containing scores of gemmed puff-balls of unusual size. In the Middle West, the giant puffball sometimes grows in giant "fairy rings"!

New York Botanical Garden,
New York City.

SHORTER ARTICLES

Onobrychis onobrychis (L.) Rydb. in the Eastern United States.—This Eurasian plant was collected at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, as early as June 15, 1882. How it was introduced there seems not to have been recorded. In the meantime it became an important fodder-plant in the Rocky Mountain region. Its widespread use as a fodder plant resulted in its prompt naturalization in the vicinity where it was cultivated. Thus it was scattered through the Rocky Mountain States, and it has been found in British Columbia. Within the past decade it has been found along railroads in Missouri. More recently wild plants have been collected in New York. Specimens came to The New York Botanical Garden last year from Dr. Anna E. Perkins with a note to the effect that they were gathered in Gowanda, New York, June 1st, 1922. The colony was first discovered by Dorothy Raymond, a school girl of Gowanda in 1919. The plants originated from the seeds brought to Gowanda in imported hides.

Its popular names are Sanfoin, cock's-head, hen's-bill. Other botanical names by which this plant is sometimes known are *Onobrychis viciaefolia* and *O. sativa* Lam.

JOHN K. SMALL.

OPHIOGLOSSUM HASTATIFORME CKL., NOT AN OPHIOGLOSSUM

It is with sincere regret that I am constrained to call attention to a note in the January-February number of Torreya by my friend Professor Cockerell entitled "A Genuine Fossil Ophioglossum,"* and to point out that the fossil in question is not only not an Ophioglossum but not even a new species of fern.

My especial interest in the question comes about in the following manner: Mr. N. H. Brown of Landor, Wyoming, has been coöperating with me for the past two years in collecting fossil plants from the Wind River Basin in that state. Last summer he discovered two specimens of this alleged Ophioglossum, and, under the impression that they were insect remains he forwarded them to a friend in Colorado, from whom they reached the hands of Professor Cockerell, and the cited paper in Torreya was the result.

When Mr. Brown learned this he was stimulated to renewed search at the Tipperary locality, and a few weeks ago he sent me about a dozen specimens of this plant, some of which are in an excellent state of preservation. The supposed Ophioglossum is none other than *Danaea coloradensis* Knowlton,† the type of which came from the Green River oil shale, about 40 miles southwest of Meeker, Colorado.

The described spike is not a spike, nor is it hastate in form, and the sporangia are clearly synangia, as their form should have suggested. I have compared the Wind River specimens with Knowlton's type from the Green River, and both he and I agree that the two occurrences represent the same species, and that it is not an Ophioglossum, and this is corroborated by Mr. W. R. Maxon, our well-known authority on ferns, who most emphatically supports its reference to the genus Danaea.

* Cockerell, T. D. A., Torreya, **24**: 10–11. 1924.

† Knowlton, F. H., U. S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper **131**: 150, pl. 36, fig. 4, 1923.

The Wind River specimens of *Danaea coloradensis* in my hands are more numerous and better preserved than either Knowlton's type, or the material in the Museum of the University of Colorado, and will be fully described in an account of the associated flora of about 35 species upon which I have been working for some time.

The beds are stratigraphically above the true Wind River formation and are middle Eocene in age, being obviously the same age as the Green River flora. Whether, with their differing lithology they should be called Green River or referred to the Bridger has not yet been decided.

EDWARD W. BERRY.

TRILISA ON THE MARKET

I am sure it will be of interest to most botanists as it was to the writer to learn that rather large quantities of the basal leaves of *Trilisa* are gathered, dried, and sold for incorporation into smoking tobaccos. In the section of Georgia where I learned about the matter the plant is called deer-tongue, and I am informed by Mr. R. K. Hopkins, general merchant of Meridian, who certainly knows whereof he speaks, that while in some years the quantity would not exceed five or ten tons, in others very much more, possibly one hundred tons are gathered and shipped from Liberty, McIntosh, and Glynn Counties, Georgia. Whether both of the species, *paniculata* and *odoratissima* are collected, I am unable to say, but probably they are. Samples of the dried leaves obtained seemed to be the latter species. They retained their strong coumarin (vanilla) odor undiminished for the three months they were in my possession.

W. L. MCATEE.

A YELLOW VARIATION OF EUSTOMA (GENTIANACEAE)

I am much indebted to Mr. E. Bethel for the loan of a sheet of *Eustoma russellianum* (Hook) Griseb., belonging to the State Museum, including specimens of a remarkable new form (**f, flaviflorum** nov.) with clear yellow flowers. This variety was found by Mrs. S. B. Walker along with ordinary blue forms from

near Denver, Colorado, in 1914. It is of more than usual interest, because the type of *Gentiana* (*Gentiana lutea* L.) has yellow flowers, and the same is true of the Asiatic *G. othophora* French, and of certain species of *Centaureum*. The yellow is evidently due to a soluble flavone. I examined a fragment of one of the petals under the microscope and it gave the characteristic light yellow reaction with potassium hydroxide. The variety or form of *E. russellianum* with white flowers (*f. albiflorum*) has long been known. The Denver plant belongs to the segregate called *E. andrewsii* A. Nels., but it seems to be the same as *E. russellianum*, as Rydberg indicates, although he wrongly credits the latter name to Linnaeus.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

Myrica Carolinensis, New to Chester County, Pennsylvania

While studying the flora of a portion of Chester County, Pennsylvania, in an ecological investigation reported elsewhere, the writer discovered a fine specimen of bayberry (*Myrica carolinensis* Mill) growing on the South Valley Hill near Paoli. The plant is staminate, almost two meters in height, and of healthy growth. No other bush of the same kind is near. The plant is growing at the edge of woods on the cleared brow of a shoulder of the hill, somewhat protected from the full sweep of winds by part of the shoulder. The soil is dry and sterile (Manor stony loam) of mediacid reaction (pH 6.2 to 6.4).

Myrica is not recorded by Darlington* in *Flora Cestrica;* Porter† records the species *M. carolinensis* from the adjoining county of Lancaster.

A branch from the plant has been placed in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

Arthur P. Kelley.

* Darlington, W., 1837, Flora Cestrica.
† Porter, T. C., 1903, Flora of Pennsylvania.

New Combinations

In order to make the treatment of hosts uniform in the seventh volume of the North American Flora it is necessary to propose a new combination for *Euphorbia macropodoides* Rob. & Greenm. (Amer. Jour. Sci. III. **50**: 164. 1895). It is a Mexican plant, and on a collection of it made by Pringle in the mountains above Cuernavaca, August 4, 1896, has been found *Nigredo proëminens*. Collections of this Euphorbiaceous rust have previously been reported on three other species of Euphorbia under the segregate name of *Zygophyllidium*. For the sake of uniformity the present species of host is here transferred to that genus as **Zygophyllidium macropodoides** (Rob. & Greenm.) comb. nov.

In establishing the genus *Commelinantia* in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club (**49**: 269–275. 1922) Professor B. C. Tharp suggested that in addition to the type species a Mexican plant should be included. A year ago he made a trip to Monterey, Mexico, and secured herbarium material and also living plants, which have since been under observation at Austin, Texas. In a recent letter he writes: "I think there can be no doubt as to its being a valid species, which may be properly included in the genus Commelinantia." As he has sent me a rust obtained at Monterey labelled with the suggested combination, I take this opportunity to place the name on record, as follows: **Commelinantia Pringlei** (S. Wats.) Tharp comb. nov. (*Tradescantia Pringlei* S. Wats. Trans. Am. Acad. **26**: 157. 1891).

J. C. Arthur.

Purdue University,
Lafayette, Ind.

BOOK REVIEW

Pennsylvania Trees—Illick*

The fourth edition of Illick's "Trees of Pennsylvania" appeared from the press in March, 1924,* the third edition (1919) having been out of print for some time. The present edition is a book of 237 pages including 119 full-page line-drawing plates illustrative of the trees described on the pages facing them. The

* Illick, Joseph S., Pennsylvania Trees, Penn. Dept. Forestry Bull. 11, 4th edition, 1924, May, 1923, Harrisburg.