

pink rays. The ordinary white form is abundant in the same locality.

*Taraxacum Taraxacum* (L.) Karst. In full flower April 23, 1901, at Las Vegas, N. M., attracting the very earliest bees of the season. Two caught on the flowers were females of *Halictus anomalus* Rob., and *H. pruinosis* Rob. Müller says there are 100 to over 200 florets in a head of the dandelion; seven Las Vegas flowers gave these numbers: 120, 100, 150, 104, 138, 150, 145.

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

### SHORTER NOTES

A NEW PEPEROMIA FROM THE ISLAND OF ST. KITTS.—**Peperomia Davisii** Britton, n. sp. Climbing on the bases of trees, finely puberulent nearly all over, 1.5–3 dm. long. Leaves orbicular-ovate, abruptly acute, thick, distinctly cordate at the base, 3–4 cm. long and about as wide, palmately veined, the midvein rather prominent and broad, the lateral veins 3 or 4 pairs, very delicate, the stout petiole as long as the blade or shorter; spikes geminate, their common peduncle 3–4 cm. long, bearing at the top a lanceolate-oblong acute bract about 1 cm. long, the peduncle of one of the spikes bearing 1 or 2 similar smaller bracts, that of the other spike bractless; spikes 3–4 cm. long.

On forest slopes of Mount Misery, Island of St. Kitts, British West Indies, September, 1901, N. L. Britton and J. F. Cowell, no. 506. Not uncommon in the forests of this island, at altitudes of 600 to 1,000 meters; now in cultivation at the New York Botanical Garden. The specific name is in honor of Mr. B. S. Davis, a resident planter of St. Kitts, who is much interested in its flora and who kindly gave us valuable assistance in our exploration of its forests on the Belmont and Lambert estates. The species is probably nearest related to *Peperomia inophylla* Griseb., of Cuba, differing markedly in its cordate leaves and geminate spikes.

N. L. BRITTON.

ILEX MYRTIFOLIA WITH YELLOW FRUIT.—The occurrence of yellow fruit in *Ilex opaca* has long been known to botanists,



having been mentioned as long ago as 1788 by Thomas Walter (Fl. Car. 241), who treated our species as identical with the European *Ilex Aquifolium*, *I. opaca* not having been described until the following year. A yellow-fruited form of *I. verticillata* from Massachusetts has recently been described by Dr. Robinson (Rhodora, 2:106. My. 1900) as forma *chrysocarpa* (and elevated to a variety later in the same year by Mr. Heller in his Catalogue of North American Plants). It would therefore not be surprising if other species of the same genus should occasionally present the same variation, though I find no published record of it outside of the two just mentioned.

But a few days ago I received from Miss Laura Bennett of Camilla, Georgia, some specimens of *Ilex myrtifolia* Walt. (a species ranging from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana), with yellow berries, but otherwise indistinguishable from the normal form. In the absence of other known differences it does not seem worth while to give a distinctive name to this yellow-berried form.

Miss Bennett remarks that it is not so common as the various red-berried species, and for that reason is more highly prized; both kinds being used for Christmas decorations.

ROLAND M. HARPER.

BRYOLOGICAL NOTES.—Miss Harriet Bailey has collected, in the vicinity of Kentville, Nova Scotia, this last summer, a number of rare mosses, which she has donated to the Garden Herbarium. Among them is *Bryum proligerum*, growing on a hard sandy cliff in fine condition, the stems crowded with propagula, and one plant fruiting. *Raphidostegium Jamesii* also was collected on spruce trunks, its usual habitat.

Mr. E. J. Hill has sent specimens of *Fissidens grandifrons*, collected on the wet face of a sandstone cliff at Starred Rock, Utica, Illinois, which show particularly well the method of propagation of this species, thus far not known to fruit in America. It forms small lateral buds, which send out radicles when the buds first develop; ultimately they drop off, forming new plants. This species is not recorded by Correns.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.



HYPOCHAERIS RADICATA L.—In Dr. Britton's recently published "Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada," the habitat of this plant is given as "waste places, Long Island to New Jersey." Last summer it was discovered to be well established in three localities on Staten Island, namely on Todt Hill, near Egbertville, and in the grounds of the S. R. Smith Infirmary. In the last named locality it persists in spite of the mowing machine. An interesting habit of the plant is the closing of its flowers early in the afternoon, even on bright sunny days.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902

The meeting was held at the Museum of the New York Botanical Garden; seventeen persons present, Dr. MacDougal in the chair.

The first paper was by Dr. Britton, entitled "Notes on the Crassulaceae," and is to appear in print, being a part of a contribution toward the projected Flora of North America. Remarks followed by Dr. C. C. Curtis, Dr. Rydberg, Dr. Small, Dr. MacDougal and Mrs. Britton. The distribution of the Crassulaceae was commented on, Dr. Britton speaking of the isolated colonies of high mountain species, which seem to have continuously interbred and in which this process seems responsible for the development of specific characters.

The second paper, by Professor F. S. Earle, entitled "New Genera of Fungi," founded on representatives from California and New Mexico, will soon appear in the *Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden*.

Professor Earle also exhibited a rosebush from under glass at the Garden, the roots of which had been attacked by a fungus now under examination. The mycelium is abundant in the fibrous roots, also in the bark and cambium immediately above ground, and has caused a sudden yellowing and drooping of the leaves. The rosebush shown had been artificially infected from cultures of a fungus taken from similarly diseased bushes grown in New Jersey.



Britton, Nathaniel Lord et al. 1902. "SHORTER NOTES." *Torrey* 2(3), 43–45.

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