

stems creeping in saline mud, the leaves being erect and fleshy club-shaped bodies 2–8 cm. high. *Lilaeopsis* is one of those interesting genera of a few closely related species and a range southward through South America, but in the eastern hemisphere known only in Australia and New Zealand. But in case of the Tusket plant the usual thrill of finding this unique little plant was intensified by the knowledge that it is an addition to the flora of Canada.

Friday, the 16th, brought White in the morning by boat and Bean in the afternoon by train and an appropriate initiation was provided by setting them to work changing driers and “salivating”<sup>1</sup> specimens preparatory to an early start next day on a long circuit, to see the country along the southwest coast as far as Halifax and to explore various spots already noted from there to Amherst on the New Brunswick border, and westward into Annapolis County. The trip started auspiciously on the 17th, with the party increased to seven, and, as we watched the country from both sides of the train, we were “all eyes,” noting countless promising barrens, lake-shores and sands for future exploration.

(To be continued)

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## SIUM SUAVE: A NEW AND AN OLD FORM.

NORMAN C. FASSETT.

SIUM SUAVE Walt. forma **fasciculatum**, forma nova, repens vel suberectum; foliis imis ad foliolum terminale solitarium 1–3 cm. longum reductis, petiolis valde elongatis 1–2.5 dm. longis, foliis caulinis plerisque secundariis etiam pinna solitaria terminale parva (4–17 mm. longa) suborbiculari instructis in axillis primariis fasciculatis a basi cormiforme ovoideo-subglobosa saepe 5 mm. diametro orientibus.

<sup>1</sup> The “salivation” of specimens is a simple, but apparently not generally known, method of securing superior results. In my own experience, at least, the method originated impulsively at Carleton, Quebec, in July, 1904, when Collins, Pease and I were distressed at the failure of flowers of *Parnassia* and leaves of *Pinguicula* to stay opened out after the plants had received their first pressure. Impulsively tearing off a bit of newspaper and moistening it with my tongue, I applied it to the curling petals and leaves with the instant result that they were held closely to the pressing paper. These bits of paper, promptly dubbed SALIVATORS and when needed in quantity moistened in a dish of water, are now considered indispensable by those who have learned the trick and by their use nearly all obstinately curling portions of a specimen can be held in place. The slips are left in press during successive changes of driers and eventually flake off. A modification of the method is to moisten a spot on the pressing sheet when the specimen is originally put in press and on this wet spot to spread out (up-side-down) the refractory petals or leaves.

Repent or somewhat erect: basal leaves reduced to a single leaflet, 1-3 cm. long, lanceolate to ovate, coarsely serrate; petioles conspicuously elongate, 1-2.5 dm. long: cauline leaves usually consisting of the terminal leaflet, 4-17 mm. long, suborbicular to ovate or lanceolate-elliptical, fascicled from the axils of the primary leaves and rising from an ovoid to subglobose corm often 6 mm. in diameter. MAINE: tidal mud-flats of the Cathance River, Bowdoinham, September 14 and 19, 1916, *M. L. Fernald & Bayard Long*, no. 14,241 (TYPE in Gray Herbarium); tidal estuary of the Cathance River, Bowdoinham, August 25 to 31, *N. C. Fassett*.

Although the leaves of *Sium suave* Walt. are frequently variable as to size and shape, this form is clearly marked and different from any other material to be found in the Gray Herbarium. Growing in

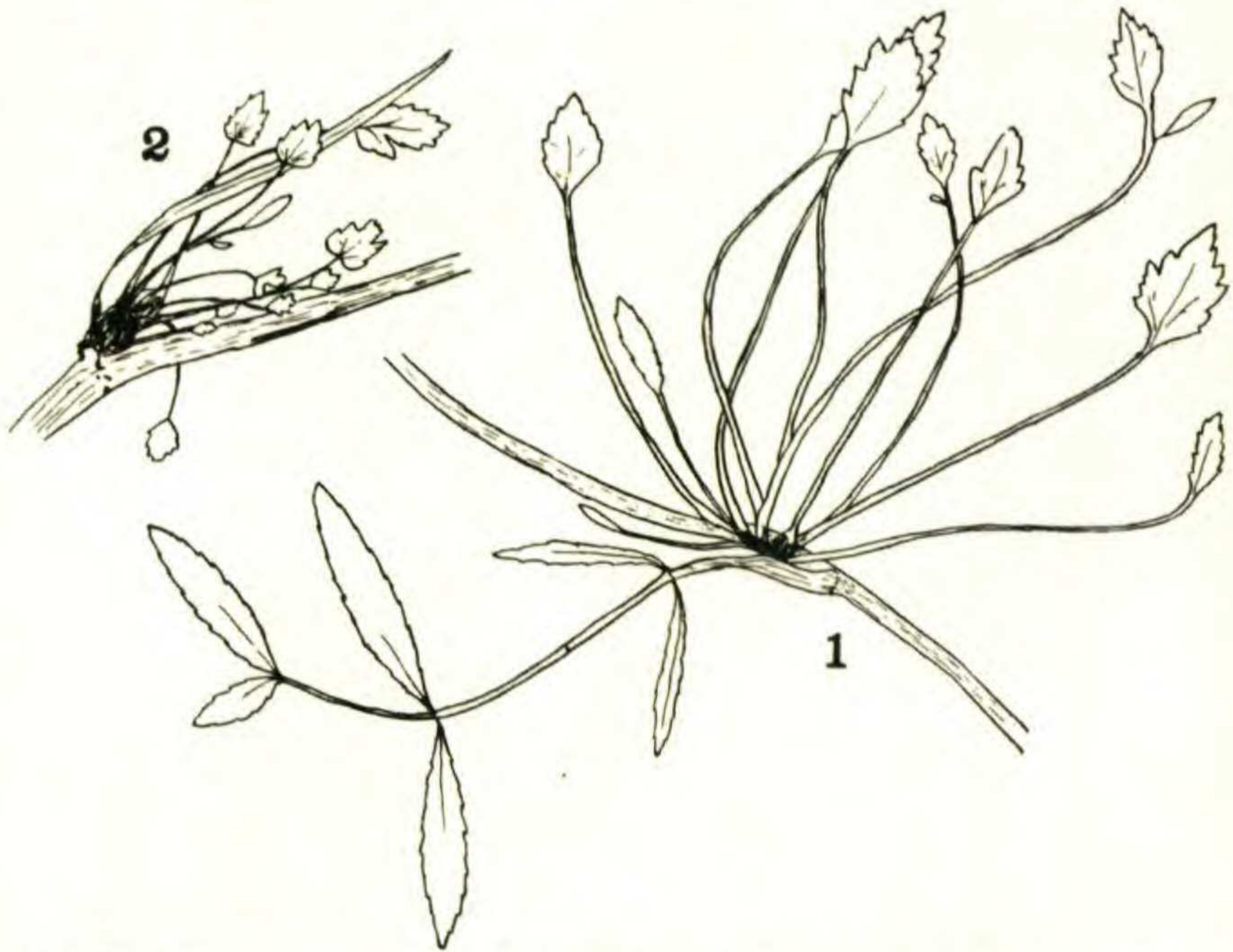


Fig. 1. *Sium suave*, f. *fasciculatum*, a node showing pinnate primary leaf.  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

Fig. 2. A node of same form, with primary leaf reduced to a lance-linear blade, showing a corm in the axil.  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

the soft mud of Cathance River, and covered twice a day by fresh water, it sends up at the nodes clusters of half a dozen or more leaves, most of which are reduced to rounded terminal leaflets. These appear to be secondary leaves, and rise from the axils of the primary ones, which are sometimes normal (Figure 1), or reduced to one leaflet which is elongate and inconspicuous (Figure 2). In the more extreme forms the secondary leaves rise from rather conspicuous hardened corms, which at once suggest bulbs, but the writer could find no evi-

dence of their ever becoming detached from the parent plant to act in any reproductive function.

The fruit of the form varies; many plants have normal full-grown carpels, while in others they are small, half-developed, and resemble those of *S. Carsonii* Durand.

It might also be well to add that the stem is much more fragile than in the common forms, and it is so brittle especially at the base that it was difficult, even in the soft mud of the tidal flats, to pull up the plants by the roots without breaking them at that point.

At a few places on the estuary were clumps of *S. suave* which grew so that the individuals were partially supported by the dense vegetation, and these tended less to take on the form with fascicled leaves, and showed a gradual transition into the typical form of the species. But whether or not the development of this form has any direct relation with the degree of recumbence cannot be stated with any degree of certainty.

*Sium Carsonii* Durand is apparently merely a weak aquatic state of *S. suave*, and should be considered as a form, likely to occur anywhere throughout the range of the species as a response to submergence.

SIUM SUAVE Walt. forma **Carsonii** (Durand), comb. nov. *S. Carsonii* Durand in Gray, Man. ed. 5, 196 (1867). *S. cicutaeifolium* Schrank var. *Carsonii* (Durand) Eames, RHODORA, xviii. 239 (1916).

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## REPORTS ON THE FLORA OF THE BOSTON DISTRICT,—XXXIV.

[There is an insignificant specimen of *Mentzelia* in the Club Herbarium collected in Boston by C. E. Perkins in 1882. There are also records of *Opuntia vulgaris* Mill. by John Robinson, Fl. Essex Co., 55, 1880, but apparently the plants were introduced and not persistent.]

### THYMELEACEAE.

#### DAPHNE.

D. MEZEREUM L. Spontaneous or persistent at Ipswich, Salem, and Medford.