

Hudson in *Flora Anglica*, page 221 (1762), elevated the Linnaean varieties to specific rank, retaining the names *longifolia* and *rotundifolia* for these species respectively; but in raising the variety *viridis* to specific rank he discarded that name and transferred to this plant the specific name *spicata*. To summarize:—

I. *M. spicata* L. is a plant with tomentose leaves and therefore the binomial can not be applied to the Spearmint, a plant with glabrous leaves, well represented by the *Mentha angustifolia spicata* Bauhin.

II. *M. spicata* L., *M. longifolia* (L.) Huds. and *M. sylvestris* L. are based upon the same species, well represented by the *Mentha sylvestris, folio longiore* Bauhin, Pin. 227; *M. spicata* L., being the oldest name, is the valid one.

III. The synonymy of the Spearmint is as follows:—

MENTHA VIRIDIS (L.) L.

Mentha spicata L. var. *viridis*. L. Sp. Pl. 756, 1753.

Mentha spicata Huds. Fl. Angl. 221, 1762; Britt. & Brown Ill. Fl. III. 119, 1898 and 2nd ed. III, 149, 1913; Robins. & Fern. in Gray's New Manual, 710, 1908, not L. 1753.

Mentha viridis L. Sp. Pl. 2nd ed., 804, 1762.

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ERUCASTRUM POLLICHII IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The occurrence of *Erucastrum Pollichii* Schimp. & Spenn. in the United States was first recorded by Dr. B. L. Robinson,¹ on the basis of specimens collected along a street-car line at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 18 Oct., 1903, by William Finger, and along a railroad at Sherborn, Massachusetts, 4 Sept., 1910, by Miss M. L. Loomis. In this paper the species was described and its synonymy listed. Soon afterward it was recorded by the writer² from the railroad yard at St. Albans, Vermont, where two specimens were collected on 22 Aug., 1911. So far as I am aware no specimens have since been recorded from the eastern States. On 17 Oct., 1919, I collected a single plant, now in

¹ RHODORA 13: 10-12. 1911.

² RHODORA 16: 40. 1914.

the National Herbarium, along the railroad at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

Although evidently sporadic and rare in the East, this European crucifer seems to have taken a foothold in North Dakota. It was first reported¹ as well established in the vicinity of Fargo, where it had been collected in Oct., 1909, by O. A. Stevens. H. F. Bergman,² in his "Flora of North Dakota," records it from along railroad tracks at Fargo, Grand Forks, and Walhalla. O. A. Stevens,³ recording it from other localities, states that it "has now been found at many places, chiefly along the railroad tracks," and that "seeds have been identified in several samples of timothy and millet coming from near Grand Forks." A specimen collected by him at Fargo, Sept., 1912, is in the National Herbarium. In a recent letter, Mr. Stevens informs me that he has since found the plant at several localities in Minnesota near the North Dakota line—near East Grand Forks, at Moorhead, and in considerable abundance along the roadside near Sabin. During the past summer he also collected a specimen along a prairie trail in southern McKenzie County, western North Dakota, some 30 miles from a railroad.—S. F. BLAKE, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

PSEUDOTAENIDIA IN MARYLAND.—Hunnewell's recent reference (RHODORA 25: 168. 1923) to this local plant has reminded me of a long neglected intention of reporting the genus from a station several miles north of its accredited home. September 14, 1917, while I was returning from a business trip into Western Maryland, operations of a highway construction gang enforced an unpremeditated stop of about half an hour at the western base of Polish Mountain, in Alleghany County, Maryland. Browsing around, to pass away the time, I found this rare and strange umbellifer, with the foliage of *Taenidia* and the fruit of *Pastinaca*. Seed only was collected, I not being prepared at that time to care for herbarium specimens. On September 10, 1918, a premeditated stop was made at this station, and then a few specimens were carefully stored away in a small press brought along for the purpose. As far as observed, the plants were scarce and scattered.

On this second trip, a large colony of *Taenidia integerrima* was found along this same highway, where it descends the eastern side of

¹ Ann. Rep. N. D. Agric. Exp. Stat. 22: 80. 1912.

² Bienn. Rep. Agric. Coll. Surv. N. D. 6: 194. 1918.

³ Bull. Torrey Club 49: 94. 1922.

Warrior Mountain, a ridge a few miles west of Polish Mountain. Seed only of this was taken.

More careful botanizing in this region might show *Pseudotaenidia* to be more common in Maryland than indicated by my accidental finding of a few plants. The species could easily be exterminated at this place. My specimens have been deposited with the Gray Herbarium, the California Academy of Science, and the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University.—C. P. SMITH, San José, California.

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