

A NORTHERN SOLIDAGO IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—To the steadily increasing number of northern plants found in the White Mountains may now be added *Solidago rugosa*, Mill., var. *villosa* (Pursh) Fernald.¹ This plant I noticed on 3 September, 1914, growing abundantly in a large clump beside the Mt. Washington Carriage Road below the junction of the Raymond Path (Sargent's Purchase, N. H.), and a specimen (*A. S. Pease*, no. 16305) has been placed in the Herbarium of the N. E. Botanical Club. Further search, for which at the time I had no opportunity, may reveal the plant at other points along the Carriage Road or in similar habitats elsewhere in the region.—ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, Urbana, Illinois.

A TERETOLOGICAL SPECIMEN OF PANICUM AMARULUM HITCHC. & CHASE.—Three specimens of this species collected at Miami, Florida, in 1904, by J. M. Westgate, have panicles bearing transformed spikelets in which the glumes are multiplied to as many as 15, producing much the appearance of *Glyceria canadensis* or species of *Tridens*. These densely crowded scales are empty, but at the summit of the spikelets are usually one or two staminate florets in form like the staminate florets of the normal spikelets. None of these transformed spikelets bears fertile florets. The panicles bear a few apparently normal spikelets but examination of these shows only staminate florets. This multiplication of glumes is frequently found in species of the allied genus *Ichnanthus* but we have not before observed it in any species of *Panicum*.—AGNES CHASE, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

¹ The seventh edition of Gray's Manual, 794, gives the range of this variety as "from Lab. and w. Nfd. to w. Que. and n. Me."

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