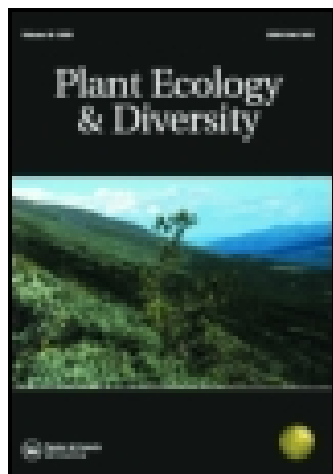


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changing transversely into others, very peculiar, giving at first the impression that they are very minute, viz. .004-7 mm. across, but such are ultimately seen to be the dimensions of particles of chlorophyll, whereas the cells proper are bluntly quadrate, close, with very thin transparent walls, containing four particles of chlorophyll in each, and .009-.014 mm. across, ultimately dark and opaque; such are found throughout the rest of the leaf, the larger next the nerve. Leaves are minutely papillose, more especially in their upper third, less frequently on the margin; height about .0025 mm.

At Onich near seashore in two places; in one place similarly situated at Gairloch, 1911.

SCOTTISH FORMS OF SPARGANIUM. By ARTHUR
BENNETT, A.L.S.

Following up my previous notes (see p. 26), I here give the forms of this genus, which I have from Scotland.

The specimens have all been seen by the late Mr. Beeby and by Dr. Rothert.

The names are given in the sense and value of the describers, although opinions may differ as to their being varieties, states, etc.

Sparganium ramosum, Curtis (*sensu* Beeby).¹

f. microcarpum, Neuman in Hartm., "Sk. Fl.," 112, 1899.²
—Crianlarich, Perth, E. S. Marshall sp., 1893. Dalmally, Argyll, E. S. Marshall sp., 1893. Baldernock, Stirling, R. McKay sp., 1887.

S. affine, Schniz.

a zosterifolium, Neuman (*l.c.*).—Unst, Shetland, W. H. Beeby sp., 1887.

β deminutum, Neuman (*l.c.*).—Loch na Criche, Moidart, v.c. 97, S. Macvicar sp., 1895.

γ microcephalum, Neuman (*l.c.*).—Loch between Rackwick and Orgill, Hoy, Orkney, E. S. Marshall sp.

S. minimum, Fries, var. *flaccidum* (Meinh. sp.).—"Mél. Biol.," xviii., 3, 393, 1893. Isle of Gigha, v.c. 101,

¹ *S. erectum* (a), Linn, "Sp. Pl.," ed. 1, 1753, 971.

² First part, all published.

A. Somerville sp. Colonsay, v.c. 102, M. McNeill sp. var. *rostrata* (Larsson sp.), "Fl. Vermland och Dal," ed. 1, 1859. Islay, v.c. 102, A. Somerville sp.

The var. *microcarpum* of *ramosum* is the one most nearly approaching in habit, etc., to *S. neglectum*, Beeby.

The only Scottish specimens seen of *S. neglectum*, Beeby, are from the Isle of Lismore, v.c. 98, S. Macvicar.¹

Mr. Beeby remarked on these specimens:—"From a careful examination of your *Spargania*, they certainly appear to me to be *S. neglectum*. But hitherto the northern limit has been v.c. 62, N.E. York; while on the west side there is nothing north of Cheshire!. Hence I should have been glad to have seen a ripe fruit. The extension of range is remarkable; however, it occurs in Denmark (v. sp.), in almost the same latitude as Berwick, c. 55° 50', while Lismore is c. 56° 30'. There are records for the mainland of Sweden on good authority up to about 50° 10'. Another at 59° will decidedly require confirmation. I cannot do other than name your plant *S. neglectum*." — Beeby, 8/10/1898.

Contrasting these against Mr. Burkhill's from Scarborough, York (1896), the fruit is decidedly smaller, and the Scarborough specimens would perhaps come nearer to the var. *oocarpum*, Celak, in "Oest. Bot. Zeit.," 425, 1896.

S. affine zosterifolium is taken as the type by Neuman; whether this is so with reference to Schnizlein's specimens I am unable to say, as I have not seen a type specimen.

Ascherson and Graebner² under *affine* cite "*S. alpinum*, Don ex G. Don, in 'Loud. Hort. Brit.,' 375, 1830, name only." But in Headrick's "Survey of Forfar" (1813) Don uses the name *S. natans*³ as found in the Lake of Forfar.

So far as I have seen there seems to be little variation in the other species, *i.e.* *S. simplex*, Huds., in Scotland.

The following are additional records to "Topt. Botany" and Supplement:—

S. ramosum (Ebudes), 102, "S. Ann.," 1906.

S. neglectum, 74, Wigton, "Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.," 101, 1910.

¹ "Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.," p. 39, 1899.

² "Sy. Fl. Mitt. Europe."

³ "Notes, Roy. Bot. Garden, Edin.," No. xiv., p. 215, 1905.

S. neglectum, 78, Peebles, "Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.," 101, 1910.

S. affine, 85, Fife, G. West.

S. affine, 109, Caithness, Dr. Davidson sp.

Since Mr. Beeby's remarks, *S. neglectum* has been found in West Lancashire by Messrs. Salmon, Thompson, and Wheldon.

NEW OR IMPERFECTLY DESCRIBED SPECIES OF ACACIA
FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA. By ALEX. MORRISON.

Acacia densiflora, n. sp. — Phyllodia subulate, terete, striate; flowers in globular sessile heads, 5-merous, with a short turbinate-lobed calyx.

A rigid shrub with terete, closely woolly-pubescent branches, phyllodia subulate, somewhat spreading, terete but slightly flattened, rigid, mucronate but scarcely pungent, slightly narrowed at base, with 15-20 rather prominent striæ and minutely pubescent, 0·8-2·5 cm. long and about 1 mm. thick.

Inflorescence in globular sessile flower-heads crowded in pairs in the upper axils; flowers about 20 or fewer in the head, 5-merous, calyx turbinate with short lobes, woolly, less than half as long as the petals, which are subacute, smooth, with the midrib somewhat prominent near the top. Pod not seen. (Kellerberrin, E. Avon district. R. B. Leake.)

Meissner describes a barren specimen from the interior (Preiss, No. 976, "Pl. Preiss," i. 12) as a possible variety of *A. leptoneura*, but Bentham in "Fl. Austral" has placed this under *A. aciphylla*, without, however, having seen Preiss's specimen. Our plant, if it should be the same as that collected by Preiss, differs in aspect from *A. aciphylla*, being a scrubby, rigid shrub, with the flower-heads distinctly globular, so that Meissner seems to have been nearly right in placing it under *A. leptoneura*. Moreover, although the calyx is that of *A. aciphylla*, the globular flower-heads and the phyllodia approach those of *A. leptoneura*, so that this plant may be set down as a distinct species.