

from those of *M. uniflora* (in European material of which they measure from 1.8–3.1 mm. in length). Nor are the larger fruits ascribed to *M. reticulata* shown by the specimens examined, for these have capsules only 6–6.5 mm. in diameter, smaller than the minimum given by Rydberg for *M. uniflora*. Furthermore the reticulated venation so apparent in *M. reticulata* is by no means confined to it, but occurs frequently in specimens from both Europe and America which can only be referred to *M. uniflora*. Since *M. reticulata* can only be distinguished from *M. uniflora* by its more ovate less orbicular acute or acutish leaves serrate-dentate rather than crenate, characters by no means constant, the plant seems better treated as a variety than as a species. I have seen specimens (in the British Museum) of *M. uniflora* (L.) Gray var. *reticulata* (Nutt.) Blake from the following localities: ALASKA: Sitka, *Bongard*; BRITISH COLUMBIA: Banks Island, *Menzies*; Observatory Inlet, *Scouler* 52; Vancouver Island, district of Renfrew, 1902, *Rosendahl* 876; near Emerald Lake, alt. 1336 m., 1904, *Heacock* (*Shaw* 87a); Roger Pass, alt. 1372 m., 1904, *J. Macmillan* (*Shaw* 476); Howser Lake, alt. 762 m., 19 June 1905, *Shaw* 724a; WASHINGTON: upper valley of the Nesqually, Cascade Mts., 16 June 1894, *O. D. Allen* 67; OREGON: dark woods of the Columbia, *Nuttall* (TYPES); CALIFORNIA: near Mt. Shasta, July, *Lemmon Herbarium*.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

## WEEDS GROWING IN AMHERST.

W. J. BEAL.

THREE years ago I bought a little over an acre of land from the back end of the Brigham Farm fronting on the north side of Amity Street. Later Sunset Avenue was extended along the front on the east of the lot referred to. I built a house and seeded to grass the east half and occupied the house during the years 1913 and 1914.

In this time I have identified one hundred and nineteen species of weeds growing in the lawn, and on extending my search for about a block beyond this area I have added eleven others, making one hundred and thirty in all.

I give here the names of those not enumerated in Professor George E. Stone's recently published List of Plants, growing without cultivation in Franklin, Hampshire, and Hamden Counties, Massachusetts.

*Bromus hordeaceus* L.

*Rumex Mexicanus* Meisn.

*Thlaspi arvense* L.

*Camelina microcarpa* Andrz.

*Brassica arvensis* (L.) Ktze.

*Sisymbrium altissimum* L.

“ *incisum* Engelm.

*Euphorbia humistrata* Engelm.

“ *hirsuta* (Torr.) Wiegand.

*Solanum rostratum* Dunal.

*Anthemis tinctoria* L.

The following have been found in one or more places in the counties covered by Professor Stone's List, but do not appear to have been recorded until now from Amherst.

*Conringia orientalis* (L.) Dumort.

*Potentilla recta* L.

*Geranium pusillum* Burm.

*Datura Tatula* L.

*Specularia perfoliata* (L.) A. DC.

*Ambrosia trifida integrifolia* (Muhl.) T. & G.

*Galinsoga parviflora* Cav.

*Crepis capillaris* (L.) Wallr.

AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS.

## A RASH MYCOPHAGIST.

HOLLIS WEBSTER.

THE alarming experience of a New Englander transplanted to the Mississippi Valley may be cited as a warning to eaters of mushrooms never to depart from the one safe and dependable rule: Eat only what you know is good to eat.

In New England, as elsewhere, the cosmopolitan species *Lepiota procera*, Parasol Mushroom, is familiar. Figures of it are conspicu-