

green, loosely cellular, almost globular, about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch in diameter with a circular bordered opening beneath, no rootlets. This genus is interesting as containing the smallest known flowering plants.

### ALISMACEÆ.—Water-Plantain Family.

ALISMA, L. Water Plantain.

2417. A. PLANTAGO, L. var. AMERICANUM, Gray.

Ditches and marshes. Common. July. (B.)

SAGITTARIA, L. Arrow-head.

2418. S. VARIABILIS, Engelm. (Arrow-leaf)

Margins of lakes and streams. A beautiful and most variable plant.

Here I believe is a fine field for useful original work. The very different forms seem to be largely due to environment. With a little care seeds from the most marked forms could be collected and grown under different circumstances and the results recorded. We have here, common, all the four varieties mentioned in Gray's Manual, 6th Edition.

—var. OBTUSA. Leaves large obtuse. Dioecious.

—var. LATIFOLIA. Leaves large, acute. Monoecious.

—var. ANGUSTIFOLIA. Leaves with linear diverging lobes.

—var. DIVERSIFOLIA. Leaves, some lanceolate others sagittate.

2420. S. HETEROPHYLLA, Pursh.

Muddy shallows. Common. Most of the leaves not at all sagittate or on one side only. Flowering stem weak, procumbent in fruit. We have all the 3 varieties mentioned in Gray's Manual.

—var. ELLIPTICA, Engelm. Leaves broad.

—var. RIGIDA, Engelm. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, rigid.

—var. ANGUSTIFOLIA, Engelm. Leaves nearly linear.

2421. S. GRANINEA, Mx.

Gilmour's Piling Grounds, Hull. Leaves all submersed, grass-like.

### NAIADACEÆ.—Pond-weed Family.

TRIGLOCHIN, L. Arrow-grass.

2425. T. MARITIMA, L.

*T. maritimum*, L. var. *clatum*, Gray.

Peat-bog. At the Gas-spring, Mer Bleue and Casselman. A