

given by Mr. Moggridge. "I am sending you by this mail a bunch of cuttings and some rooted layers of the *Ribes* you ask for. The layers will give you a fair idea of the way the plant spreads. I only know of one locality where it grows near here, and that is only a few square yards in extent. I am watching over it carefully. The plant grows on a small island, just above flood level, apparently almost smothered by Salmon-berry (*Rubus spectabilis*), the Red-berried Elder, etc., which cover the ground. It does not attempt to grow to the light. I have not seen it more than 2 or 3 feet from the ground. Its long straggling branches trail along as near to the soil as they can get, sometimes running under ground for a couple of feet, where they take root, and then emerging again start new bushes. The small clusters of dark brown, wide-open flowers with very short tubes are broader than deep and borne on very short foot-stalks. They grow on last year's wood, a shoot about six inches long from a bud on the older wood. The cuttings I send are from the terminal shoots which are much stronger. The berries, of which I have only found a few, look like an undersized red currant but are very acrid in taste. The leaves are heart-shaped, nearly two inches across with three large lobes and sometimes the lower large lobes are divided in the middle, the leaves are sharply toothed and the petioles are fringed with a few long bristles. There are about six or eight flowers in each raceme."

The habit of this western currant is apparently very similar to that of *Ribes prostratum* and may possibly have been confounded with that species in British Columbia. J. F.

ELEOCHARIS MACOUNII.—While collecting Potamogetons in Johnson's Lake near North Wakefield in September, 1894, I found on the border of a marsh near that lake an *Eleocharis* unknown to me growing in company with *E. obtusa* and *E. intermedia*. It has recently been described as a new species by Mr. M. L. Fernald.* As pointed out by Mr. Fernald this plant in its dark elongated heads more nearly resembles the European *E. carniolica* than the American *E. intermedia*. He thus describes it: Annual: culms slender, weak, the longest 2 or 2.5