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2. Unless the term "floating leaves" is used merely to distinguish the larger leaves from the smaller it is a misnomer, for they do not always float. Thousands of these "floating leaves" were seen in 1918 and again in 1919, which by actual measurement, were submerged at varying depths up to twenty inches.

3. Fruiting stems are not limited to shallow water. It produced fruit abundantly at Sandy Lake in 1919 in water of such depth that the combined length of an ordinary oar—6 ft. 6 in.—and my arm with the sleeve rolled up as far as I could get it did not suffice to reach the bottom. In this particular lake for the past two seasons it has fruited most abundantly in water over six feet deep.

As northeastern Ohio abounds in small lakes it is not improbable that other stations for it will be discovered.

Several sheets of herbarium material were prepared from specimens collected at Sandy Lake and will be given to any one who may care to send postage for it.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE,
KENT, OHIO.

SHORTER NOTES

Carpolithes macrophyllus a *Philadelphus*.—In TORREYA, 1911, p. 235, I described a fossil fruit from the Miocene of Florissant, giving it the name *Carpolithes macrophyllus*, and leaving its classification uncertain. I now find that it agrees in every particular with *Philadelphus*, except that the sepals are longer than in any living species known to me. It must be called *Philadelphus macrophyllus*, but it very likely belongs to the same species as *P. palaeophilus* Ckll. 1908, based on leaves from the same rocks.—T. D. A. COCKERELL

REVIEWS

Flora of the District of Columbia*

Washington botanists are to be congratulated upon the publication of this important contribution to the regional botany of eastern North America, containing, as it does, the record of an

* Hitchcock, A. S. and Standley, P. C. With the assistance of the botanists of Washington, Flora of the District of Columbia and Vicinity. Contribution U. S. Nat. Herb. 21: pp. 1-329, pl. 42. 1919.