a robust species and appears to have been originally described by Muller from a depauperate form. The pedicel is obsoletely scabrous.

**Notes from Michigan.**—The underground stems of *Poa pratensis* do often penetrate and sometimes grow entirely through the tubers of potatoes. I saw a number of such cases last year. The thing is so common I never considered it worth recording. As Prof. Beal suggests, quick-grass may, in some instances, have been spread by this means.

*Quercus bicolor*, common on the banks of Maple and Grand Rivers, often produces abortive acorns in the axils of the cup scales, as has been recorded of *Q. prinoides*. Willd. It would be interesting to know if all the Chestnut Oaks do the same.—**Erwin F. Smith.**

**Correction.**—In connection with the note on *Panicum littorale*, Vasey, in the last number of the *Gazette*, it should have been stated that the note from Gen. Munro was sent by Dr. Vasey for publication.

**Recent Publications.**—*Catalogue of the "Davenport Herbarium" of North American Ferns*, by Geo. E. Davenport.—This Catalogue has just made its appearance and is certainly well done. The Davenport Herbarium contains specimens of every authentic species of Ferns in North America north of Mexico, so that a catalogue of it is nothing else than a complete catalogue of the Ferns of North America. The type is large and clear and the names stand out well on the page, making as complete and convenient a check list as a botanist could well desire. The catalogue contains 32 genera, 142 species, and 16 varieties. Mr. Davenport is sparing in his use of varieties, very wisely deeming it not necessary to admit to such rank every slight deviation. The geographical distribution is based upon Mr. John H. Redfield’s paper upon that subject in the Torrey Club Bulletin for Jan., 1875. Six geographical divisions are thus recognized, the names of which are sufficiently clear without definition, viz.: Cosmopolitan, Boreal, Appalachian, Pacific, New Mexican, and Tropical. Prof. D. C. Eaton is followed in nomenclature. Mr. Davenport desires to add to the herbarium the remaining vascular cryptogams of the United States, and solicits specimens for that purpose. The Catalogue is well worth the patronage of all botanists, and published as it is at the author’s expense, it is but simple justice for all to help bear the expense of that which is to benefit all. We hope therefore that botanists will send promptly to Mr. Davenport for copies, which can be had for 50 cents, by addressing him at Medford, Mass.