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Trifolium pratense in this vicinity in great abundance and is doing much damage. It seems to be most abundant in the aftermath, though it is not confined to the clover of meadows. In many instances the rust is so abundant that the clover leaves are half or more dry and dead. I should say the damage would vary from 5 to 20 per cent. of the value of the clover. So far as I know, the parasite has never been reported on *T. pratense* from this country before, though it is known in Europe. (Cf. Winter, *Die Pilze*, i, 159.) Two years ago it was abundant here on *T. hybridum*, but this year it seems to have changed to the red clover. *T. hybridum* is also a new host for America. *Uromyces medicagenis-falcatæ* (DC.) Wint. on *Medicago lupulina* has been abundant here every year since 1883.—LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD, *Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.*

Diœcism in *Andropogon provincialis*.—The Iowa experiment station has been collecting seeds of some of the native prairie grasses for the purpose of testing their value under cultivation. The one regarded as of most promise is *Andropogon provincialis* Lam., called Blue Stem or Blue Joint. At first little or no seed was found on this species; then some plants were noticed which were smaller and darker in color than the others, and so different that they seemed to be a distinct variety. The spikes of these plants proved to be well filled with seed. After this it was seen that wherever Blue Joint was found a small proportion of the plants were of this form. The spikes of these fertile plants ripen and break up earlier than those of the sterile plants. Not all of these, however, have the heads well filled with seed. The sterile plants have conspicuous stamens with abundant pollen, and also large fully expanded stigmas. The division into staminate and pistillate plants is perhaps only partial. Circumstances did not permit a more extended examination at the time, but plants of each form have been marked for future study. It would be well also for others conveniently situated to take notice regarding this feature. If it shall prove to be a permanent habit of this grass to have but few of the individuals fertile it will be a serious difficulty in the way of its profitable cultivation.—A. A. CROZIER, *Ames, Iowa.*

EDITORIAL.

THE EDITOR of *Grevillea*, in the September issue of that journal, accuses "some of the junior mycologists of the United States" of "committing a dangerous mistake" and of indulging in "spread-eagleism" regarding the identity of certain type specimens. Dr. Curtis collected the series of fungi known as *Herb. Curtis*. The descriptions of the new species were drawn up by Rev. M. J. Berkeley, of England, and published under the joint authority of Berkeley & Curtis. Now some American has