

leathery fruiting heads are both conspicuous and beautiful. Shelbyville probably is the only station in North America where *T. major* is known to occur; its involucre bracts are about 3 cm long at time of flowering and 6 at full maturity of the fruiting head.

Sonchus arvensis, L., var. *maritimus*, Wahl. Fl. Suec. (1824) 483. *S. intermedius* Bruckn. ex Koch. Syn. (1937) 484; *S. arvensis* var. *laevipes* Koch. l. c., Ed. 2, 11 (1884) 482 and Reichb. Ic. Fl. Germ. XIX (1858) 29, table 61. MCCCXCII. Figure 11. *S. arvensis* var. *intermedius* (Bruckn) Nymann Fl. Euro. (1878-1882) 433. This variety differs from the species only in not being glandular. In a preceding paper I united it with var. *glabrescens* Gunth., Grab. and Wimm.; but at that time I hadn't seen any living plants of it. The flower heads are 3.5 to 5 cm wide, flowers orange, achene linear, about 2.5 mm long, involucre 13-20 mm high. Imlay City, No. 6684½, August 15; Wiard, No. 6813, September 19; Geddes, No. 6790, September 12, 1923.

The var. *glabrescens* has a smaller head, not over 3.5 cm wide, flowers lemon yellow, seeds elliptic, about 1.75 mm. long, involucre smaller, not over 12 mm high.

The typical, glandular form of the species is quite common and widely distributed in southeastern Michigan.

Hieracium Florentinum, All. This species, commonly called King Devil, covers the sandy or gravelly hillsides near Lake Linden in great profusion. No. 6590, June 25, 1923. It has also spread into rich muck lands of drained swamps near Calumet where it is of gigantic size, 10-15 dm. high; No. 6598b, June 21, 1923.

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On the Naiades of Long Island, New York.

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The following species are cited as occurring in this region: *Elliptio complanatus* Dillwyn (1). Described as being moderately abundant at Riverhead; *Anodonta imbecilis* Say (2, 3). Found in lake at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and at Baisley's Lake, Jamaica South; *Anodonta cataraeta* Say (3), from Kisenau Park lake, Flushing. The writer notes the occurrence of this species at Lake Ronkonkoma, a glacial kettle hole lake near the center of the island, where it seems fairly common. This species is widely distributed over the Atlantic slope. A number of specimens were transferred to St. John's lake, Cold Spring Harbor, in August, 1923, where their further progress may be noted.

Ortmann remarks of the close relationship of *cataraeta* and *imbecilis*, the latter differing from the former only by a thickening of the shell along its lower margin, a distinction hardly noticeable in young shells. *Anodonta* sp. are usually thin-shelled under any condition of environment. Their ready adaptation to the lime-free waters of Long Island is thus easily understood. *E. complanatus* is a puzzling species due to the large number of variants representing it. While it is described as having a moderately thick shell, yet a form of it with shell so soft as to be easily indented with the finger, has been reported from a soft-water lake in New York (4). This would seem to indicate similar adaptability as the *Anodontas*. All are members of the depauperate Atlantic Coast Fauna, having been reported from New England by Johnson (5), and being found further south. The fair probability is their introduction on Long Island, one way or another through the agency of birds.

A similarly curious distribution is reported for *A. cataraeta* from the Tennessee drainage. This shell is not found in the Upper Tennessee drainage above Chattanooga except at a

small pond near Knoxville, and at Wartburg on the Emory river. Yet it is abundant in the adjacent Cumberland river. Here again transportation by birds is the most plausible factor to invoke to account for its presence in the pond at Knoxville, inasmuch as it is absent from the main river. Finally with regard to Long Island shells, it is undoubtedly true that other species can be transported similarly, but it is possible that the chemical composition of the water has favored the species cited.

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Birds of Notre Dame, Indiana.

BROTHER ALPHONSEUS, O. S. C.

I.—AUTUMN MIGRANTS, 1913.

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| September 4. | September 27. |
| 1.—White-throated Sparrow. | 20.—Indigo Bird. |
| September 6. | 21.—Yellow-throated Vireo. |
| 2.—Bobolink. | September 28. |
| September 8. | 22.—Wood Pewee. |
| 3.—Pine Warbler. | September 29. |
| September 11. | 23.—Myrtle Warbler. |
| 4.—Olive-backed Thrush. | 24.—Purple Martin. |
| September 12. | October 3. |
| 5.—Kingbird. | 25.—Gray-checked Thrush. |
| September 13. | October 4. |
| 6.—Bay-breasted Warbler. | 26.—Purple Finch. |
| September 15. | October 6. |
| 7.—Redstart. | 27.—Golden-crowned Kinglet. |
| September 17. | October 14. |
| 8.—Warbling Vireo. | 28.—Ruby-crowned Kinglet. |
| 9.—Red-eyed Vireo. | October 30. |
| 10.—Sapsucker. | 29.—Bluebird. |
| September 20. | November 2. |
| 11.—Magnolia Warbler. | November 7. |
| 12.—Black-poll Warbler. | 31.—Tree Sparrow. |
| 13.—Black-throated Green Warbler. | November 12. |
| September 22. | 32.—Vesper Sparrow. |
| 14.—Savanna Sparrow. | November 14. |
| September 23. | 33.—Fox Sparrow. |
| 15.—Oven-bird. | November 15. |
| September 25. | 34.—Killdeer. |
| 16.—Palm Warbler. | November 16. |
| 17.—Brown Creeper. | 35.—Brown Creeper. |
| 18.—Catbird. | November 21. |
| September 26. | 36.—Kingfisher. |
| 19.—White-crowned Sparrow. | November 24. |
| 37.—Mourning Dove. | |