

We ask that between April 1, 1965 and October 31, 1965, no specimens be sent to us, nor that we be requested to ship specimens on loan. Specimens received during this period will be retained for processing until after October 31, 1965; requests for specimens also will be held for action until after this date.—WILLIAM L. STERN.

CROCIDIUM IN SAN LUIS OBISPO CO., CALIFORNIA.—*Crocidium multicaule* Hook. (Compositae-Senecioneae), an annual herb of uncertain affinities which is the only species of its genus, is reported to range from Vancouver Island southward to the Mount Hamilton Range of central California. Now it can be reported some 130 mi to the south, on the basis of the following collections: damp sandy soil on north slopes of narrow canyons above semi-permanent streams, the Bear Trap, foot of Castle Mountain, on the headwaters of San Juan Creek, San Luis Obispo Co. *Hardham 11001* (DS), Feb. 8, 1964; *Hardham 11007* (Cas, DS, OSC, RSA, US), March 8, 1964. Since Ornduff (*Leaf. West. Bot.* 9:84. 1960) recently pointed out that forms of this species with epappose ray florets occur throughout its range, with the possible exception of the populations in the central Sierra Nevada foothills of California, we asked Mrs. Hardham to obtain a sample from her isolated population on which to score this character. Her no. *11007* thus consisted of 214 individuals obtained at intervals along a transect of about a mile in length. All 214 of these individuals, as well as all 13 in no. *11001*, had pappose ray florets. Whether this is the result of the origin of this colony from a few original plants with pappose ray flowers, or the genes controlling this characteristic are linked with others physiologically favorable for survival at this southern station, cannot be determined at present.—PETER H. RAVEN and THOMAS R. MERTENS, Division of Systematic Biology, Stanford University.

A REED COLLEGE HERBARIUM.—Plant taxonomists working on the flora of the Pacific Northwest are generally unaware of the existence of a small herbarium housed in the Department of Biology at Reed College, Portland, Oregon. The purpose of this note is to describe its contents and to bring it to the attention of interested botanists. The herbarium contains an extensive collection of vascular plants of Multnomah Co. made by Richard van Dersal in the late 1920's; plants of the Mount Hood region collected by Kate C. Rogers in 1938; specimens of the native, weedy, and cultivated plants of the college campus collected by Una V. Davies in 1937-1938; and a number of species from Ocracoke Island, North Carolina, deposited by Katherine Rondthaler in 1951. There are also small collections of Oregon mosses gathered by Carra Horsfall and by Margery Washburn, and miscellaneous vascular plants collected in various parts of Oregon by Donald B. Lawrence. The majority of these collections was made in connection with the preparation of baccalaureate theses, none of which has been published. In addition to these collections by former students there are numerous plants collected in Oregon and Washington by two pioneer northwestern botanists—Thomas Howell and William Cusick. Finally, there are several sheets bearing collections made elsewhere in the United States by such botanists as Canby, Chickering, Hasse, Hapeman, Hyams, Kellerman, and Vasey. This herbarium is, therefore, of moderate historical interest. Because it houses a number of unicates from northwestern Oregon it should certainly be consulted by botanists working on the floristics of this portion of the state.—ROBERT ORNDUFF, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.