My collection contains at least fifteen thousand specimens, and, though I have used the above formula for five years, I have yet to find the first trace of insect or larval injury in my herbarium.—DR. J. T. ROTHROCK.

**Damiana.**—In a recent number of the Botanical Bulletin I introduced an old plant, *Bigelovia veneta*, Gray, under the new name of *Damiana*. I then and there expressed my conviction that its vaunted medical powers would not stand the test of time. To these statements I still adhere. Since the publication of that note I have received from H. Helmich & Co., of Washington, another *Damiana*. This is probably new to science and reaches us from Western Mexico. Dr. Vasey and Mr. Ward determined it to be *Turnera*, and the latter furnished a good description of it under the name of *Turnera aphrodisiaca*. In favor of this plant there are a number of positive statements as to its value, and also some reported failures. Besides these there are two other kinds of *Damiana*, probably both *Turneras* and both from Mexico. I do not know of any reliable information upon the medical effects (whether good or bad) of either. It is to be observed however that the family of *Turneraceae* is accredited with tonic properties.—J. T. R.

**A Monster Grape Vine.**—A few days since while in the woods with a companion my attention was directed to a vine, which simply looked immense; and, as succeeding measurements go to show, would not be an unfit companion for the California Vine of Centennial notoriety. At a distance of 3 to 8 feet above the ground its trunk measured 36 inches, at 8 to 16 feet, 33 inches, giving respectively diameters of 12 and 10½ inches. At about the height of sixteen feet it began to branch and of these branches there were nine with a diameter of from 2 to 4 inches, and six with diameters of from 1 to 1 ¾ inches. These branches spread towards all points of the compass by seizing the support of many large trees near by. Comparing the heights of these trees, over which this wonderful vine had thrown its festoon of branchlets, my companion and myself came to the conclusion that if this vine were spread out upon the ground it would cover a plot with a diameter of not less than 200 feet in all directions.

Indeed, were it not for the seeming incredibility of the extent of this native monster, I should have said, in estimating the distance of the drooping branchlets that the branch spread in all directions from the main stalk, that it could hardly have fallen short of 125 feet.

The ground upon which this vine grows is not rich by any means. Two to three inches upon the top represent the decaying debris of the wood vegetation, while below is a compact and tenacious clay. The vine is located near the edge of the timber. The species is not known to the writer, as when observed it had neither leaves nor fruit, but it is probably *V. Labrusca*, L., as that is our common wild grape. However, as *V. cordifolia*, Mx. and *V. aesticulis*, Mx. are both found here, it might be one of these.—A. H. Y.

**Dodecatheon Meadia, L.**—Since writing the above I have chanced to examine a most luxuriant growth of the American Cowslip, in which I believe 10,000 specimens of this beautiful plant could be procured. The color of the flowers varies from a rich creamy white to a light purple. The base of the corolla is generally yellowish and has a fringe of reddish brown next the stamens, of which color the base of the stamen partakes more or less. The favorite position of these Cowslips seems to be in the water worn crevices of the upper lime-stone cliff-rocks.—A. H. Y.

**Some New Musci, by C. F. Austin.**—*Dicranum (Campylopus) Ruell, n. sp.*—Caule compacte cespitoso breve inferne dense tomentoso-radiculosus erecto, foliis subnitidis erectis scellatiss leniter tortilibus e basi lanceolata subulatis convoluto-concavis semel tortis margine dorsoque ad apicem minute serratis, costa mediocris excurrente, reti denso minuto subobscuro basilari duplo majore parum pelluido angulari paullulum inflato; inflorescentia dioica? capsula cylindrica erecto-sub-