

The variety is, however, one of those discouraging plants which are readily recognized in the field but almost impossible to make out in the herbarium. In all forms of *H. canadense*, the petals completely lose their color and are usually more or less contorted in drying. The reflexing may be either simulated or masked in pressing and, moreover, the sepals become erect around the young fruit after anthesis and carry up with them the persistent remains of the petals. And though dissection might solve these difficulties, in most of the material I have seen good flowers are too few to admit of it; the species seems to have attracted attention chiefly by its red capsules. Finally, the variety shows no differences in habit, foliage, capsules, or seeds.

Under these circumstances, I have found no other collections than that above cited certainly referable to the variety. And, since anything so obvious in the field as it is, at least when occurring in the same region with true *H. canadense*, must, seemingly, have been noted by some other collector if actually seen, it may be endemic on Grand Manan. It is here described in the belief that it is a real, if somewhat slightly differentiated, entity, and in the hope that others may be able to gather additional information as to its status and range.

There is nothing in Linnaeus's description of *H. canadense*, which was founded wholly on a specimen of Kalm's, to show which form he had; I feel justified in assuming, however, that it could not have been the apparently very local var. *magninsulare*.

I am indebted to the care and kindness of Miss Kate Coney and Mr. Alfred Z. Reed in collecting ripe seeds of the variety for me, and to the latter also for suggesting the name here applied to it—a latinization of Grand Manan, which is reputed to be made up of the French “grand” and a Passamaquoddy word meaning “island.”

GRAY HERBARIUM

PANICUM LONGIFOLIUM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On August 9, 1928, I joined Messrs. Ludlow Griscom, John M. Fogg, Jr. and Paul W. Bowman in a search of some of the bogs and swales of southern Bristol and adjacent southwestern Plymouth Counties, Massachusetts, with the hope of rediscovering Hervey's station or stations in South Dartmouth of *Habenaria cristata* (Michx.) R. Br.¹ Hervey's collections, in 1905 and 1908, were made on Smiths' Neck and at Nonquit, near the base of the Neck but, although we searched a number of

¹ See Fernald, RHODORA, XXV. 48 (1923).

favorable habitats, we were quite unsuccessful; the tremendous expansion and "improvement" of summer places has presumably obliterated the *Habenaria*.

In driving through the township of Marion where most of the depressions have been converted into cultivated cranberry bogs, we were attracted to one such bog which had a "weedy" border. The dominant "weed" proved to be *Panicum longifolium* Torr., abundant on the cultivated bog and at its dryish peaty and sandy undisturbed border. This is apparently the first station known in the Northern States for the species from east of western Rhode Island² and another species is thus added to the list of characteristic coastal plain plants which reach Plymouth County. A peculiar isolated representative of the species, *P. longifolium*, var. *tusketense* Fernald, RHODORA, xxiii. 192 (1921), occurs in the Tusket Valley, Nova Scotia.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

² See RHODORA, xxi. 143 (1919).

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Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1928. "Panicum longifolium in Massachusetts."
Rhodora 30, 190–191.

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