

A tall plant, with the heads longer-peduncled. Similar to *S. remotiflora* Rydb. These three have been grouped under *S. alpina*, and more recently under *S. angustifolia* sens. lat., but at least *S. densa* seems distinct in the field.

*S. DENSA* (Hook.) Rydb. Eagle Summit, nos. 497, 857.

Low alpine plant with heads in a close cluster.

*CREPIS NANA* Richards. *Youngia nana* (Richards.) Rydb. Occasional in dry soil on alpine slopes. Park, nos. 505, 684; Rapids, nos. 506, 1029; Wiseman, no. 989.

Low and tufted, often stemless.

*C. ELEGANS* Hook. Apparently rare, but abundant at Miller House, in the piles of stones thrown out by placer mining, nos. 507, 859.

A taller plant, many-stemmed with a long tap-root.

*TARAXACUM MUTILUM* Greene. (Group *Ceratophora* Dahlst.) (determinavit G. Haglund 1938). Wiseman, no. 990.

*T. KJELLMANII* Dahlst. ("verosimiliter") (Group *Vulgaria* Dahlst.). Fairbanks, no. 1065.

*T. KAMTCHATICUM* Dahlst. (Group *Glabra* Dahlst.). Park, no. 686.

*LACTUCA SCARIOLOA* L. Introduced. Miller House, no. 508.

*L. PULCHELLA* (Pursh) DC. Along Yukon River, no. 509.

THE STATUS OF *CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES* IN MAINE.—*Chamaecyparis thyoides* L., an Atlantic Coastal Plains species, has been of interest to Maine botanists since Dr. M. L. Fernald<sup>1</sup> pointed out that no specimens of the tree collected in Maine were known, although it had been reported from Kittery by Dr. G. L. Goodale. In August, 1916, however, "the remains of a once large area of *Chamaecyparis*" were found in the towns of Alfred and Lyman;<sup>2</sup> and in 1936 Dr. Anne Perkins<sup>3</sup> reported an extensive stand in Sanford, York County. Rossbach<sup>4</sup> discovered a small stand of stunted trees in a cold sphagnum bog at Knight's Ponds, Northport, Waldo County in the Penobscot Valley. He also reported the plant in the same region in Appleton, Knox County. Botanists of the University of Maine have inspected a stand of the species in Appleton, and have found it to be somewhat extensive and consisting of tall, vigorous trees equal to the best stand observed in York County.

<sup>1</sup> Fernald, *RHODORA* 5: 203, 1903. <sup>2</sup> Norton, Bull. Josselyn Bot. Soc. no. 6: 7, 1920.

<sup>3</sup> Perkins, *RHODORA* 38: 452, 1936. <sup>4</sup> Rossbach, *RHODORA* 38: 453, 1936.



On July 21, 1939, the writer, accompanied by Dr. R. H. True, found an extensive stand in Berwick, Maine. An estimate of the total acreage of *Chamaecyparis thyoides* in York County approaches 1000 acres. Botanists exploring bogs and cedar swamps in the coastal area between Kittery and the Penobscot Valley may well keep the tree in mind.—OLIVER M. NEAL, JR., Michigan State College.

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## TRAVELS OF ASA GRAY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, 1843\*

EARL L. CORE

In August, 1843, Asa Gray traversed the mountains of what is now West Virginia in the course of one of his expeditions to the Southern Appalachians, large portions of which were then relatively unknown botanically. Although several interesting discoveries marked his progress, his journal for this period is comparatively barren, alongside the detailed records of his explorations farther south in North Carolina. Millspaugh<sup>1</sup> reports that he was unable to trace his route through the State. Nevertheless, from the labels on some of his collections, from our knowledge of the highways existing in that day, and from the scanty references in his writings, it has been possible to outline his travels in this area with a considerable degree of accuracy.

Dr. Gray's first journey to the Southern Appalachians was made in 1841, a report of which was published in the American Journal of Science, in the form of a letter to Sir William Hooker.<sup>2</sup>

Although he expected to make many such southern expeditions (see his letter to W. J. Hooker, May 30, 1840), he was prevented from undertaking them because of the time required for the Flora of North America.<sup>3</sup> The new territories west of the Mississippi were being opened to exploration and for many years continually yielded an immense amount of new botanical material. Torrey and Gray interested themselves in the various

\* Contribution No. 13 from the Herbarium of West Virginia University.

<sup>1</sup> W. Va. Geol. Surv. 5 (A): 4. 1913.

<sup>2</sup> Amer. Jour. Sci. Ser. 1. 42: 1-49. 1841.

<sup>3</sup> A Flora of North America; containing abridged descriptions of all the known indigenous and naturalized plants growing north of Mexico; arranged according to the natural system. By John Torrey and Asa Gray. New York. 8vo; 1: 1838-1840, pp. xvi + 711; 2: 1841-1843, pp. 504.



Neal, Oliver M. 1940. "The status of *Chamaecyparis thyoides* in Maine." *Rhodora* 42, 343–344.

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