

Q. ilicifolia, Wang. Scrub Black Oak. Around Bellows Falls on both sides of the river. It is quite likely that this is its northern limit. Reported at Brattleboro.

Q. prinoides, Willd. Abundant on the west face of Fall Mountain opposite Bellows Falls. None of this species has been found on the Vermont side of the river.

Castanea sativa, Mill., var. *Americana*, Gray. Chestnut. Grows in spots only, never scattered. These spots are few and near the Connecticut River. There is only one of them between Bellows Falls and Brattleboro. The northern limit of the species is reported at Claremont, New Hampshire, and Windsor, Vermont.

Populus deltoides, Marsh. Necklace Poplar. Grows close to the Connecticut River. Flint reports it as occurring no farther north than Westmoreland, but there are scattered trees as far north as Dr. Goodell's orchard opposite Bellows Falls. Here there is a staminate tree nearly five feet in diameter.

Pinus resinosa, Ait. Norway Pine. Drewsville Plain, Walpole, is the only locality where this species has been seen.

Juniperus communis, L., var. *Canadensis*, Loud. Plants covering a space from two to thirty feet in diameter occur quite frequently in Putney and Westminster. The species constantly appears in new places.

Juniperus Virginiana, L. Red Cedar. Formerly scarce, but trees are now springing up in most of the pastures of Putney and Westminster, although as yet dwarfish.

WESTMINSTER, VERMONT.

THE SENECA SNAKEROOT IN MAINE. — Several years ago Miss Kate Furbish informed me that she had examined undoubted material of *Polygala Senega* collected by Miss Electra C. Teague at Caribou, Maine. Upon this report the record of the species as a Maine plant has rested for ten years, although a specimen from Aroostook Falls, New Brunswick, in the same valley with Caribou, has long been in the Gray Herbarium. In September, last, while botanizing upon the gravelly terraces of the Aroostook River, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, I found the species locally in great abundance. Examination showed the plant to extend over a large strip of undisturbed terrace below the village, but to disappear as soon as the cultivated land was reached. It is thus probable that, prior to the

general clearing and cultivation of the alluvial belt near the Aroostook River, the Seneca Snakeroot was a common plant in the valley. — M. L. FERNALD.

CLATHRUS COLUMNATUS IN LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS. — In November of last year Mr. F. H. Silsbee of Lawrence wrote me a description of a strange phalloid which had appeared in a flower pot that contained an oleander tree. He took it to be a columnar Clathrus — a tropical fungus which would not be expected to appear naturally in Massachusetts. The specimen which he described was somewhat damaged, and evidently had not secured its full and normal growth. Moreover, as sometimes happens with phalloids, the upper portion of the volva remained rather firmly attached to the upper part of the specimen, and somewhat obscured its features. Mr. Silsbee wrote in substance that "there were apparently five arms, porous, like *Mutinus caninus*. The lower part of the volva still showed a whitish, firm jelly, and apparently had a thin membrane originally extending in between the arms. The yellowish olive colored slime of the gleba contained oval spores about 5 by 2 μ . The odor like all of this class, was disgusting and sickening, but not nearly so powerful as that of Dictyophora. I presume this must be a Clathrus, but it was simply columnar without any trace of lattice work. It had been growing above ground some five or six weeks, but split open only a day or two before it was brought to me. There is another small one already started, which I will send you if it is of interest."

Nearly three weeks elapsed before I received this second specimen. It was not two inches long, had only three complete columns, and was still less perfectly developed than the first. There could be little hesitation, however, in referring the fungus to *Clathrus columnatus* Bosc, a tropical species, which is common also in Florida. A full treatment of it may be found in Dr. E. A. Burt's second paper on "The Phalloideae of the United States,"¹ from which the following is adapted.

Receptaculum consisting of 2 to 5 massive vertical columns separate below but joined together at the apex; columns cinnabar-red; gleba suspended from underneath the apex of the receptaculum. Odor very fetid. Plant 2 to 5 in. high. Growing in sandy soil.

¹ Botanical Gazette, XXII, 5, Nov. 1896, p. 388.



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1902. "The Seneca Snakeroot in Maine." *Rhodora* 4, 133–134.

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