

NOTES ON SOME LICHENS FROM THE GASPÉ
PENINSULA.

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THROUGH the courtesy of Prof. J. F. Collins I have recently had the opportunity of studying a set of Lichens collected by him in company with Prof. Fernald in the Gaspé region of eastern Quebec. The collection laid no claim to being exhaustive, as the specimens were mostly picked up incidentally, attention being given chiefly to other groups of plants. Most of the numbers as might be expected were typical boreal species, such as *Cetraria nivalis* (L.) Ach., *Nephroma arcticum* (L.) Fr., *Cladonia deformis* (L.) Hoffm., *C. gracilis* var. *chordalis* (Flke.) Schaer., and *C. turgida* (Ehrh.) Hoffm. But among the set were some species of special interest.

The first two species are of interest on account of their geographical distribution in North America. Prof. Fernald has already called attention to the interesting discovery in the Gaspé Peninsula of species of Phanerogams known elsewhere only from the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific Coast. A similar distribution is illustrated by the following species of Lichens.

BIATORA GLOBIFERA (Ach.) Fr. This species is widely distributed in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain region, material having been examined from the following localities:— Washington (*Brandegée*), Oregon (*Suksdorf*), California (*Bolander*, *C. R. Orcutt*, *W. G. Farlow*, *H. E. Hasse*), Nevada (*S. Watson*), Colorado (*Brandegée*, *F. E. Clements*.) The only station hitherto known east of the Rocky Mountains is Smuggler's Notch, Mt. Mansfield, Vermont, where it was collected by C. G. Pringle. To this may now be added Bic, Rimouski County, Quebec, July 4, 1907 (*Collins & Fernald*, no. 4864).

LECIDIA COERULEONIGRICANS (Lightf.) Schaer. (*Lecidia vesicularis* (Hoffm.) Ach.) This is apparently a rarer species than the preceding. Material has been examined from Utah (*S. Watson*, *J. A. Lapham*), Colorado (*C. G. Pringle*), California (*C. R. Orcutt*). The only station known in eastern North America is Bic, Quebec, where it was collected by C. G. Pringle in 1880, and again in the same locality by Collins and Fernald (no. 4847a) July 4, 1907.

The next two numbers are boreal species which are little known south of the St. Lawrence River.

SOLORINA CROCEA (L.) Ach. Table-top Mountain, Gaspé County, Quebec, Aug. 10, 1906 (*Collins & Fernald*, no. 4502a). Widely distributed in British America, but not previously recorded from south of the St. Lawrence and no further herbarium material seen.

SPHAEROPHORUS FRAGILE Pers. Table-top Mountain, Gaspé County, Aug. 5, 1906 (*Collins & Fernald*, no. 4365). This is only the third station known south of the St. Lawrence, the others being Mt. Katahdin, Maine (*Blake, E. D. Merrill*) and the White Mountains, N. H. (*Tuckerman, W. G. Farlow, Clara E. Cummings*).

The two species next to be mentioned are represented in the collection by unusual forms.

PLACODIUM ELEGANS (Link) DC. var. *GRANULOSA* Schaer. According to the description no. 4844 from Ile au Massacre, Bic, is this variety. No other herbarium specimens have been seen, and the variety has not been previously recorded from North America. It differs from the typical form in having the cortex of the central portion of the thallus broken up into a mass of pale granules. From the variety *trachyphyllum* of Tuckerman it is quite distinct in being truly foliose and loosely attached to the substratum.

PHYSICIA CILIARIS (L.) DC. var. *CRINALIS* Schaer. This is a comparatively well-known British American lichen, material having been examined from the following localities:—Newfoundland (*Delise*), Nova Scotia, Gaspé Coast, Ontario (*Macoun*), Bic, Quebec (*C. G. Pringle*), Lake Superior (*C. G. Loring*). It is rare from the United States, material having been seen only from Vermont (*C. C. Frost, C. E. Faxon*) and Michigan (*M. L. Wilson*). No. 27 of Calkins's North American Lichens from Tennessee, bearing this name, is *Physcia leucomela* (L.) Michx. Collins & Fernald's no. 5138 from Bic is the characteristic form of the variety. But no. 5268 from Bonaventure Island, off the easternmost point of the Peninsula, is a very peculiar form, being erect-fruticose, and occurring in intricately branched, congested tufts, giving the specimens an entirely different appearance from any other material examined, so different in fact that I failed to recognize it and I am indebted to Prof. Farlow for pointing out its relationships.

The last species worthy of notice is at the same time the most puzzling. It may be called provisionally

COLLEMA PLICATILE Schaer. since it agrees most closely with the only specimens bearing this name in the Tuckerman Herbarium. One

of these is from North Baltimore, New York (*E. C. Howe*, 1871); the other from Willoughby Lake, Vermont (*W. G. Farlow*, 1880). The specimens now under consideration were collected by Collins & Fernald at Ile au Massacre, Bic, July 3, 1907 (no. 4842). The members of the group of *Collema pulposum* are variable and are not well-known in North America. Prof. Fink distributed specimens from Iowa under the name of *Collema plicatile*, but they are different from the specimens cited above. Dr. Herre, in his account of the Lichens of the Santa Cruz Peninsula, California (*Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 7: 378) lists a plant under the name of *Collema plicatile* Acharius, the determination being verified by Zahlbruckner. Judging from the description, however, the California plant is also different from the material in the Tuckerman Herbarium. If this doubt in regard to the North American material of *Collema plicatile* is taken into consideration, all that can be said is that the Bic specimens apparently agree with the Tuckerman conception of the species.

Specimens of all of the species mentioned are in Prof. Collins' herbarium and duplicates are in my own herbarium.

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RECENT NOMENCLATORIAL CHANGES IN THE GENUS CORALLORRHIZA.

OAKES AMES.

C. MACULATA AND C. WISTERIANA.

THE adoption of the International Rules governing botanical nomenclature by the editors has produced in Gray's *New Manual of Botany* a number of changes, in the names of the genera and species, the origin of which, in the *Orchidaceae* at least, is readily traceable. In the majority of cases these changes have been made in strict accordance with the laws of priority, and the identity of the plants in question indisputably ascertained. The disappearance, however, of *Corallorrhiza multiflora* Nutt., from among the familiar names used in the sixth edition of the Manual, while necessitated by the rules adopted



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