

ciliate at base.”; Darlington’s *Flora Cestrica*, 273 (1837), “Stem . . . smoothish . . . a portion of the internodes of the stem and branches at length coated with a dark purple viscid matter.”; Gray’s *Manual*, ed. 1, 59 (1848), “Nearly smooth . . . some of the upper joints viscid.”, ed. 4, 56 (1866), “Glabrous throughout; a portion of each joint of the stem mostly glutinous.”; Wood’s *Class-Book of Botany*, 256 (1877), “Nearly smooth . . . A few of the upper internodes are viscidly pubescent above their middle.”; Chapman’s *Flora of the Southern United States*, 52 (1884), “smoothish, clammy below the upper joints.”; Britton and Brown’s *Illustrated Flora of the United States and Canada*, ii. 11 (1897) and Britton’s *Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada*, 390 (1901), “puberulent or glabrous, glutinous about the nodes.” These are a few instances in many that I examined where the facts relating to the pubescence and glutinous character are either not adequately given or are stated without proper qualifications.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

---

FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS OF CONNECTICUT.—In January, 1903, the numerous botanical workers in Connecticut became organized as the Connecticut Botanical Society. Since that date the Society has maintained an enthusiasm and a standard of investigation and productiveness which it is inspiring to witness. During its short career the Society has issued, as *Bulletins of the State Geological and Natural History Survey*, Professor White’s *Hymeniales of Connecticut*, Dr. Clinton’s *Ustilagineae, or Smuts, of Connecticut*, Conn and Webster’s *Algae of the Fresh Waters of Connecticut*, Evans and Nichols’s *Bryophytes of Connecticut*; and now we have the *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut*.<sup>1</sup>

The State and the Society as well as botanists throughout the country are particularly to be congratulated upon the efficient group of men to whom the work was entrusted, for it would be difficult to find in any community a committee of six men who combine so admirably scholarly ideals and attainments with intimate field knowledge of the flora. It is interesting to note that all the members of the committee are amateurs to whom the work has been strictly a labor of love.

The *Catalogue* consists of 569 pages, the first 16 occupied by introductory matter of much interest, the last 105 by an exhaustive index.

<sup>1</sup> *Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut growing without Cultivation.* By C. B. Graves, E. H. Eames, C. H. Bissell, L. Andrews, E. B. Harger, and C. A. Weatherby, Committee of the Connecticut Botanical Society. Hartford, 1910 (*Bulletin no. 14, Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey.*)



In the Catalogue proper a liberal interpretation has been adopted and every species which has shown a tendency to care for itself or to spring up spontaneously has been included. Many of these, of course, are merely fugitives which have not been counted in the summary of Connecticut species. Excluding the 169 fugitives, the Catalogue enumerates 2,228 vascular plants, giving under each a careful summary of all that is known of its occurrence in the state, its habitats, relative abundance in different sections, flowering and fruiting seasons, colloquial names, and items of economic or biological interest. A novel feature in such a work is the introduction in parentheses after the Latin name of a translation of the specific epithet, a feature which will do much to assist those whose Latin is rusty or wanting. The nomenclature of the 7th edition of Gray's Manual is followed and synonyms are inserted freely. It is a pleasure to note that the quasi-colloquial names which have been much in vogue in some English and American Floras are omitted and that an effort has been made to include only such as are actually in use or of folk-origin. Thus, the *Carices*, which to most untechnical people are "grasses" or at best merely sedges, are not encumbered with book-names, *Carex stricta* alone in the genus being distinguished by colloquial names: "Sword Grass" and "Nigger-heads." *Corallorrhiza odontorhiza* is distinguished from the other members of the genus as "Crawley Root," "Dragon's Claws" and "Chicken-toes." Other items might be discussed in detail, but the book will speak for itself to all who are interested in it. The present writer may say, however, that the Catalogue seems to him to be all that had been hoped for — a well digested and painstaking record of our present knowledge of the occurrence of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut, prepared by a committee whose personnel is a guarantee that everything in it may be relied upon. The State is following a liberal policy in gratuitously distributing its bulletins (postage on No. 14 fifteen cents) to public libraries, colleges, scientific men, and others who specially need them in their work, especially if they are citizens of Connecticut. To others the charge for the present Bulletin is seventy-five cents, postpaid. Applications should be sent to GEORGE S. GODARD, *State Librarian*, Hartford, Conn.— M. L. F.

*Vol. 12, no. 137, including pages 81 to 100, was issued 27 May, 1910.*



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1910. "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut." *Rhodora* 12, 131–132.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/14483>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/187608>

**Holding Institution**

Missouri Botanical Garden, Peter H. Raven Library

**Sponsored by**

Missouri Botanical Garden

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.