

Picea mariana, *Betula lenta*, *Ulmus fulva*, *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*, *Acer Negundo*, *Tilia americana*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, etc., are much better understood than they were ten years ago.

To those unacquainted with the source of information the statement under the range of the Slippery Elm: "IN NEW ENGLAND — Maine — District of Maine, rare," will be surprising for the "District of Maine" is not a portion of the state but was the recognized designation of the whole area in colonial days. Dame & Brooks, from whom Blakeslee derived his statement, had said: "Maine,— District of Maine (Michaux, *Sylva of North America*, ed. 1853, III, 53), rare." In the days when Michaux explored eastern America Maine *was* the "District of Maine." But in spite of slips and minor inaccuracies due to the method of preparation of the book it is, as already said, a very attractive volume and one which many New Englanders will be happy to possess.— M. L. F.

SALIX SERISSIMA IN SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT.— When the remarkable late-fruiting *Salix serissima* (Bailey) Fernald was discussed in RHODORA (vi. 3-8) in 1904 it was known in New England only from swamps of the Stockbridge limestone region of Berkshire County, Massachusetts and Litchfield County, Connecticut; and in the *Catalogue of Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut* (1910) it is recorded only from Norfolk and Salisbury in northern Litchfield County. In the herbarium of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven, however, there is a characteristic specimen (originally labeled *S. lucida*) collected by J. A. Allen in a "swamp near Westville, Ct., June 17, 1880." Westville is in southern New Haven County, very near the band of diabase dikes which extends from the central part of Orange to the eastern part of Woodbridge (see *Geology of Connecticut*, 113), and nearly fifty miles from the other known stations for *Salix serissima*. The occurrence of the shrub at this point suggests the probability that search will reveal it in other swamps near the diabase dikes of Fairfield, Bridgeport, Derby, Orange, Woodbridge, Seymour, Bethany, and Cheshire; for the rock of these dikes is composed of labradorite (a lime-soda feldspar) and pyroxene (containing magnesia, iron, and lime) and should furnish to the neighboring swamps a considerable amount of calcareous soil. The finding of *Salix serissima* at Westville suggests also the desirability of watching for it in swamps which receive drainage from the trap ridges of central Connecticut.— M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1912. "Salix serissima in southern Connecticut." *Rhodora* 14, 80–80.

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