

The Ferns of the Lake George Flora, N. Y.

III

STEWART H. BURNHAM

DRYOPTERIS GOLDIANA x INTERMEDIA Dowell

This plant was found in a little swamp near the lower falls of North Beaver creek, Vaughns, Oct. 16, 1892. It was observed for several seasons: and July 14, 1906, was transplanted to the wild garden, as the swamp was being cleared up and pastured. It died a few years after being transplanted. Specimens were sent to Dr. Davenport and Dr. Peck. Although this plant was known under different names, it was finally determined as a hybrid by Dr. Benedict, Jan. 4, 1908.

DRYOPTERIS PHEGopteris (L.) C. Chr.

Moist woods and rocky hillsides; infrequent. July-Sept.

Lake George (Mrs. E. Watrous) (Mrs. Russell) (Kemp) (Jelliffe); Easton (Taylor); Stillwater (in an old collection at N. Y. State Herbarium); Clemons to the top of Black Mt.; South Bay; southern W. Fort Ann; Dolph pond, Fort Ann mountains; Fort Ann; Vaughns.

DRYOPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA (Mx.) C. Chr.

Moist woods; infrequent. Aug.-Sept.

Lake George (Mrs. E. Watrous) (Jelliffe); Saratoga Co. (M. O. Wendell in Burt herbarium), 1880; Stillwater (in an old collection at N. Y. State Herbarium); Cambridge (Mr. & Mrs. Cornell); southern W. Fort Ann; Fort Ann mountains; Vaughns; Fenimore; east of Schuylerville; southwest Easton; south of Shushan.

Resembles the preceding species, but the lowest pair of pinnae are not conspicuously reflexed: it grows in drier situations, often in clayey soil.

DRYOPTERIS DRYOPTERIS (L.) Christ

Moist woods and swamps; frequent. July–Sept.

A species with small bracken-like fronds; preferring the shade of beech, maple and hemlock, and often growing in clayey soil.

ANCHISTEA VIRGINICA (L.) Presl

Peat and sphagnum bogs; scarce. July–Sept.

Lake George (Hall); E. Lake George; Glen Lake & vicinity; Podunk Pond marsh; bog on rocks, Curtiss hill, east of Fort Ann. Perhaps exterminated at the last station as a deep-seated fire swept over this hill in 1914.

A handsome fern, formerly known as *Woodwardia*. It is similar to sterile fronds of *Osmunda cinnamomea*: but distinguished by its solitary fronds which arise from the long creeping rootstocks.

CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPHYLLUS (L.) Link

Dry calcareous rocks and cliffs; not rare in certain sections. Aug.–Sept.

E. Lake George (Dr. M. W. Vandenburg) (Miss E. J. Owen); Silver Bay (Kemp); limestone ridge north of Glens Falls, rare (Hulst); Granville (Pember); Shushan, rare (Dobbin); Cambridge (Mr. & Mrs. Cornell); Crescent.

This fern increases, in abundance as one goes eastward, from the line between Warren and Washington counties: but is not frequently met with on the mountains. At Vaughns, Fort Ann and northwest Hartford, it may be found on nearly every cliff. The basal auricles of the frond are more or less developed: plants with incised fronds are found on dry boulders. This fern is an evergreen: and is usually propagated by the rooting of the tip of the tapering frond.

ASPLENIUM EBENOIDES R. R. Scott

A very fine plant was found July 1905 by Hattie T. Burnham back of schoolhouse No. 8, northwest Hartford, on limestone, in company with *Asplenium platyneuron* and *Camptosorus*. This plant was transplanted to a flower pot and the following year, divided. The portion which Miss Burnham kept lived for several years. The other portion, for several years, grew luxuriantly as a house plant. Late in 1908, I make note, that the general appearance of the plant is more like *Asplenium*, except the tapering rooting fronds which are like *Camptosorus*. At that time 10 of the 11 fronds of the original plant were fruiting finely. Seven of the fronds were over 12 inches long: and 3 or 4 fronds, 20 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The tip of 5 of the fronds forked, the forks being linear and from 2-4 inches long, making the extreme length of the frond, 2 feet. In several instances pinnae formed proliferous plants, which rooted when they became attached to the soil and produced fronds, which also fruited. Unfortunately this plant died during the summer of 1914.

ASPLENIUM PLATYNEURON (L.) Oakes

Rocky woods and cliffs; frequent. July-Sept.

This fern is usually met with in partial shade, growing among loose rocks. The sterile and fertile fronds usually become prostrate late in the fall and are almost evergreen.

A form, the var. *incisum* (Howe) Robinson, is found on the limestone rocks one-third of a mile east of schoolhouse No. 8, northwest Hartford. N. Y. State Mus. Bull. **105**: 30-31. 1906. This variety is described as having the pinnae "about one inch long, and all except the extreme upper and lower ones deeply incised-pinnatifid; the pinnules are rather strongly 3-5 crenate toothed." N. Y. State Cab. Rep't **22**: 104. 1869.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES L.

Shaded limestone, but sometimes on sandstone or granite; frequent.

Often associated with the last species. The fronds are evergreen, varying in size and crenation of the pinnae.

ASPLENIUM PYCNOCARPON Spreng.

Moist rich woods; rare. Aug.-Sept.

Blue Mt., Hamilton Co., 3700 feet (Miss E. G. Knight). Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **20**: 459. Dec. 1893; Mt. Hope, Putnam mountains; Ray farm woods, Welch Hollow; Caldwell's and Devine's woods near Kingsbury.

This fern was formerly known as *A. angustifolium*: and is readily recognized by its once pinnate fronds.

ASPLENIUM RUTA-MURARIA L.

Limestone cliffs; very rare.

A few plants in a little pocket of a cliff, about one mile northwest of schoolhouse No. 8, northwest Hartford, Aug. 3, 1899; July 27, 1900, and Aug. 23, 1901; Skenes Mt., Whitehall, a few plants, Aug. 30, 1900.

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

(to be concluded)

Notes and News

Maxonia, a new genus of ferns. Carl Christensen, Smithson. Misc. Coll. **66**: no. 9. pp. 1-4. 30 Sept. 1916.

The new genus, *Maxonia*, is based on a single species, *Polystichum apiifolium* (Sw.) C. Chr. Ind. Fil. which is indicated as intermediate between *Dryopteris* and *Polybotrya*. From *Dryopteris* it differs in having dimorphic leaves, a creeping rhizome, a different type



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