

Chamaenerion.

in a long raceme;

deeply parted;

§ 1. Flowers large, purple; calyx ~~deeply~~ almost to the ovary: petals widely spreading, usually entire: style and stamens successively deflexed: stigma 4-parted: ~~capsule long, many-seeded: seeds fusiform, with dingy coma.~~ - Chamaenerion.

1. E. angustifolium, L. (Fire-weed, Great Willow-herb.) Several feet high, from a stout caudex, canescent; leaves ample, alternate, lanceolate, nearly entire, short-petioled, ~~pinately veined the transverse veins connected by submarginal veinlets; flowers spreading, in a long raceme;~~ style hairy at base; seeds smooth. - Newly cleared hillsides, etc., mountains of North Carolina to Nebraska and far northward and westward. (Eu., & Asia.)

Lysimachion.

§ 2. Flowers small except in the first, corymbed or panicled: calyx with an evident short tube or cup at base: petals less spreading, mostly deeply notched: stamens and style erect. - Lysimachion.

*Stigma 4-parted: seeds papillate: stem terete.

2. E. hirsutum, L. Several feet high, stout, somewhat branched, densely covered with soft white hairs; leaves chiefly opposite, large, spreading, lance-oblong, serrulate, sessile or clasping; petals rose-purple, hairy at base within; ~~capsules linear, many-seeded.~~ - Waste ground, New Bedford (Greene) and Roxbury, Mass. (Murray); near Albany (Peck) and Ithaca, New York (George); and Clifton, Ont. (Day.) (Doubtfully nat. from Eu.)

Annual, 1-3'

3. E. paniculatum, Nutt. A foot or two high, the firm slender stems with papery exfoliating bark at base, repeatedly forked above; leaves mostly alternate and fascicled in the axils, narrowly lanceolate, sparingly denticulate, petioled; flowers rather few in the axils of the upper scattered and reduced leaves; calyx-tube very narrow; petals purple; capsules short, ascending, somewhat clavate, often falcate; ~~seeds readily falling.~~ - A western plant reaching into Nebraska and collected on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron (Macoun), hence to be looked for elsewhere along the lakes.

**Stigma clavate, undivided: capsules long and many-seeded.

+ Stem somewhat quadrangular or with 2-4 ridges or hairy lines decurrent from some of the leaves.

+ Tall and rather firm-stemmed, mostly branching: leaves ample, toothed, not revolute: flowers numerous: seeds papillate.

4. *E. coloratum*, Muhl. A foot or two high, with incurved and some glandular hairs above; leaves lanceolate, sharply serrulate or denticulate, acute, tapering to conspicuous petioles; flowers small and pale, more or less ^{arched} ~~nodding~~; capsules incurved-pubescent, on peduncles shorter than the leaves; seeds dark, fusiform, not appendaged; coma cinnamon-colored. - Common, in wet places.

5. *E. adenocaulon*, Haussknecht. Habit of the last: distinguished by its more glandular pubescence above; less toothed often blunter leaves, abruptly contracted to shorter petioles; erect flowers; paler seeds with a nearly colorless prolongation at top; and merely dingy coma. - Wet places, through the northern states.

6. *E. glandulosum*, Lehm., a plant of the Rocky Mountains, etc., said by Haussknecht to occur from Canada to the mountains of North Carolina, differs from the preceding in being subsimple, incurved-pubescent above, but not glandular; with ovate-lanceolate leaves, mostly abruptly rounded to a sessile base and more coarsely glandular-toothed; and larger seeds. (Asia.)

++ Mostly low, ascending, slender, and simple (except in forms of *E. palustre*); leaves chiefly opposite, less toothed; flowers few in the upper axils, nodding; seeds with a more or less developed pale prominence at apex.

= Seeds areolate but not papillate: leaves not revolute.

7. *E. anagallidifolium*, Lam. Somewhat tufted, usually about a span high, glabrate; leaves erect or ascending, about as long as the internodes, elliptical-oblong to narrowly obovate, the lower very blunt, entire or the upper denticulate, tapering to short petioles; flowers purple; sepals rather obtuse; capsules glabrous, their peduncles exceeding the leaves; seeds short-appendaged. - A plant of the Rocky Mountains, said by Haussknecht to occur in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Adirondacks of New York, etc. (Eu.)

8. *E. lactiflorum*, Haussknecht. A span to a foot high, glabrous except for the pubescent lines, with elongated internodes; leaves somewhat spreading, elliptical, slightly repand-denticulate, obtuse, tapering into mostly elongated petioles; flowers rather smaller, white; sepals more acute; seeds with a more prominent appendage. - White Mountains and northward, according to Haussknecht. (Eu.)

= = Seeds papillately roughened.

Or the lowest round-obovate



Trelease, William. 1889. "Trelease, William Apr. 26, 1889 [to S. Watson] [enclosed descriptions]." *Asa Gray correspondence*

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