

seem to be the same thing, but further study is urgently needed.

13. "*Allocarya californica* Greene" (no. 47. *Torrey* 18: 225) has been described as a new species by Piper in his recent revision of the genus (*A. granulata* Piper).† The type-locality is at Salem.

14. "*Azolla caroliniana* Willd." (no. 1 of the list in *Torrey* 20: 40. 1920) is determined by W. R. Maxon as *A. filiculoides* Lam. It is abundant in stagnant water on the shore of the Willamette at Salem.

15. *Xanthium oviforme* Wallr. This is not a "species of the Orient," but is indigenous to the Columbia Valley, where it was discovered by Douglas.

Perhaps the most interesting range-extension of the past season was afforded by the discovery of *Danthonia pinetorum* Piper (*D. thermalis* Scribn.) on the top of a rocky cliff on the south side of Oswego Lake in Clackamas Co. The type-locality is in Mason Co. Wash., and the species seems not to have been previously reported from south of the Columbia River.

*Bromus sitchensis* Bong., which Piper and Beattie (Fl. N. W. Coast 51) assign to "moist banks along the sea-shore," was found along the dry border of a hop-yard in the Willamette River bottom near Livesley Station, Marion Co., and determined by Agnes Chase, as was the *Danthonia* also.

*Senecio Harfordii* Greenm., which has been regarded as endemic in the Columbia Gorge, has been found as far south as in the Cascades as Silver Creek Falls in Marion Co., and was observed in abundance on Bowman Butte in Clackamas Co., about 15 miles northwest of Mt. Hood.

Salem, Oregon.

## THE RECORDS FOR LIMNOBIUM SPONGIA IN THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES

BY KENNETH K. MACKENZIE

One of the most interesting and at the same time troublesome records for New Jersey is Knieskern's of the rare occurrence of *Limnobium Spongia* at Swimming River, Monmouth County. Nothing has turned up from any part of New Jersey since the

† Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 22, Part 2; 109. 1920.



time of Knieskern to substantiate his record. *Limnobium* looks very much like *Heteranthera reniformis*, which was not given by Knieskern in his Catalogue. This last named plant has been found in various parts of New Jersey, altho I have not been able to find any station closer to Swimming River than Milltown, Middlesex County, and Mr. Macy Carhart of Keyport, who has devoted special attention to Monmouth County writes that he has never found it. Under all of the circumstances it seems to me better in the absence of further data to adopt a negative attitude concerning the record and to say that we need more evidence before we can safely include *Limnobium* as a New Jersey plant.

The fact that *Limnobium* is an extremely rare and local plant in the northern United States does not ever seem to have been much emphasized. It is a species which finds its real home in the low country in the southern part of the United States, and from there it extends up the Mississippi Valley to southern Illinois, and up along the Atlantic Coast to northern Delaware. In addition it has been collected in western New York, and from the standpoint of geographical distribution it may be regarded as one of the most interesting plants found in New York.

An old specimen from western New York still in excellent condition is preserved in the Torrey herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden and has on it the following data: "Found on the shores of Lake Ontario in the town of Greece, Monroe County, New York. It grows in stagnant waters, surrounded with Azolla. Received in a letter from Samuel Bradley, Postmaster of Greece, dated April 21st, 1828. I saw a few weeks ago in the herbarium of Mr. Conrad of Philadelphia, a specimen of this plant, said to have been found in Rochester, New York."

In addition to the above there is a specimen apparently of the same collection in the Gray Herbarium received from the Wm. Boott herbarium and a specimen at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences marked as from "Genesee, N. Y." I am informed by Mr. M. S. Baxter of Rochester, that the plant has not been found in recent years in western New York. Dr. Homer House the State Botanist knows nothing of it beyond the Bradley record and Paine's citation (Cat. Pl. Oneida Co. 134) of Sartwell also as having collected it.



Outside of the specimens from western New York the only specimens from "the Manual range" in the larger herbaria are: (1) Delaware City, Delaware, collected by Commons. The plant is said to be "rare" and to grow in "shallow ditches." Specimens from this collection are in the Gray Herbarium, and in the herbariums of the N. Y. Botanical Garden, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences and Missouri Botanical Garden; (2) Vicinity of Cape Henry, Virginia, at the Smithsonian Institution; (3) Eight miles west of Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois, on the Mississippi, collected by Dr. Vasey, many years ago. Specimens are at the Missouri Botanical Garden and Gray Herbarium; (4) St. Francis River, Missouri and vicinity; one specimen collected by Widmann in 1895, and three by Trelease in 1897, are all at the Missouri Botanical Garden. Mr. Chas. C. Deam writes that it is not known from Indiana, where it would be expected if the western New York plants are to be considered as part of a Mississippi Valley flora.

From the above it will be noted not only how rare the species is in the northern United States, but also that there is no record of its collection for nearly twenty-five years. I very much doubt whether a specimen from the northern United States exists in any private collection in the country. I know that it is a species that I have been vainly hoping to get for many years. It is interesting also to note that a large part of the material collected is either sterile or in poor condition, and the old Bradley specimens are the best ones seen.

New York City.

## A NOTE FROM THE OKEFINOKEE SWAMP

BY E. EUGENE BARKER

During the Easter Vacation of the Spring of 1922, a party of professors and students from the University of Georgia visited the Okefinokee Swamp. Headquarters were made at Billey's Island, where the Hebard Cypress Company very kindly afforded the party accommodations at the boarding-house for their employees. On April 11, a trip was made by boat to Floyd's Island, where the night was spent in camp, the party returning next day. In order to reach this island it was necessary



Mackenzie, Kenneth K. 1922. "THE RECORDS FOR LIMNOBIUM SPONGIA IN THE NORTHERN UNITED STATES." *Torrey* 22(6), 102-104.

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