

The specimens referred to above are in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

The quotations from Professor Stone's letters give the history of the introduction of the Austrian field-cress in Wisconsin. Mr. Hansen's paper, referred to above speaks for New York. The occurrence and firm establishment of the plant in these States leads us to suspect that it may also be found in other States and, perhaps, also in Ontario. The prolific and vigorous underground stem-system, far surpassing that of any of our other species of *Radicula* will render it very difficult of eradication if it becomes established.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

FLORA OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND

STEWART H. BURNHAM AND ROY A. LATHAM

Third Supplementary List, Part 2*

POLYPORACEAE†

Cyclomyces Greenii Berk.—Earth in low woods at Cutchogue; reported in Mycol. Notes 65: 1077. Nov. 1920.

Fomes applanatus (Pers.) Fr.—On trunks of *Baccharis halimifolia* at Orient; reported as *Fomes leucophaeus* Mont. in Mycol. Notes 65: 1077. Nov. 1920.

Fomes conchatus (Pers.) Fr.—On trunks of *Baccharis halimifolia* at Orient; reported in Mycol. Notes 65: 1077. Nov. 1920.

Fomes connatus Fr.—On trunks of *Salix nigra* at Southold.

Polyporus epileucus Fr.—On *Quercus velutina* at Greenport; Dr. Lloyd says "a rare species."

Polyporus galactinus Berk.—Cutchogue on old wood.

Polyporus rutilans (Pers.) Fr.—On *Quercus velutina* at Greenport.

Polyporus Schweinitzii Fr.—Southold on coniferous wood.

Polystictus fomicola B. & C.—On earth in dry woods, Southold; determined by Dr. Lloyd, who says; "We refer this to *Polystictus fomicola* on its large pores, although in reality it is a 'new species.' It is a large pored form of *Polystictus cinnamomeus* with bright cinnamon color, while *Polystictus fomicola* proper is a large poroid form of *Polystictus perennis* with dull color."

* Part one of this list was published in *Torreyia*, Vol. 23, No. 1, Jan.—Feb. 1923.

† The Polypores were determined by Dr. C. G. Lloyd and are preserved in the Herbarium of the Lloyd Museum and Library at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Trametes pusilla Lloyd.—Greenport on *Quercus alba*; determined by Mr. Lloyd, who says: "This is the second collection I have received. The original from Dr. Stoker, Minnesota, was published and figured on page 774 (of Mycol. Notes, no. 54). We described the pores as white, and so they are on fleshy dried specimens, but on these and on Dr. Stocker's specimens now they have turned reddish."

AGARICACEAE

Cantharellus carbonarius A. & S.—On earth in woods, Southold; determined by Dr. Lloyd.

Flammula sapinea Fr.—On trunk of *Quercus alba* in a swamp at Southold; determined by Dr. Lloyd.

Lentinus tigrinus (Bull.) Fr.—Rotten log of *Quercus velutina*, Cutchogue; reported by Dr. Lloyd in Mycol. Notes 65: 1077. Nov. 1920, who says, "These are the first specimens we have received that are not parasitized."

Marasmius fagineus Morg.—Orient; determined by Dr. Lloyd.

GASTEROMYCETES

Cyathus striatus (Huds.) Willd.—Orient; reported by Dr. Lloyd, Mycol. Notes 65: 1077. Nov. 1920.

Ithyphallus rubicundus (Bosc) Ed. Fisch.—Moore's woods in rich soil, Greenport, July 25, 1920; reported by Dr. Lloyd in Mycol. Notes 65: 1077. Nov. 1920, as *Phallus rubicundus*. Dr. Lloyd says: "Mr. Latham found but a single specimen, but the finding of the plant so far north is noteworthy as illustrative of exceptional northern distribution of tropical species. It is rare in our southern States and I believe has heretofore only been found in Florida. Mr. Latham's plant is *Phallus gracilis* as illustrated in the Phalloid Synopsis, Fig. 6, but as there stated it is only a slender form of *Phallus rubicundus* and the name *gracilis* should be dropped. It is the only one of the genus *Phallus* that is red."

Lysurus borealis (Burt) P. Henn.—On earth in cornfields; Orient and Greenport. Dr. Lloyd says: "You will find many references to this in my writings for it is a Phalloid not known to us 20 years ago. It was named *Anthurus borealis* by Burt but it is a *Lysurus* and probably same as *Lysurus australiensis* of Australia."

HEPATICAEE

Calypogeia sphagnicola (Arn. & Perss.) Warnst. & Loeske.—Wet sandy soil at Laurel; determined by Dr. G. H. Conklin.

Lepidozia setacea (Web.) Mitt.—On wet, sandy bank at Laurel; determined by Dr. Conklin.

MUSCI*

- Brachythecium acuminatum* (Hedw.) Lindb.—Greenport, base of oak trees in wet woods.
- Brachythecium plumosum* (Sw.) B. & S.—Gardiner's Island.
- Cirriphyllum Boscii* (Schwaegr.) Grout.—Earth in dry woods at Laurel.
- Ditrichum tortile* (Schrader.) Hampe.—Wet sandy bank at Laurel.
- Fontinalis Lescurii* Sull.—Mattituck in water in a swamp.
- Philonotis fontana* (L.) Brid.—Gardiner's Island on earth in wet woods.
- Polytrichum commune* L., var. *perigoniale* (Mx.) B. & S.—In dry woods at Southold.
- Sphagnum capillaceum* (Weiss) Schrank, var. *tenellum* (Schimp.) A. L. Andrews.—Mixed with *Sphagnum palustre*.
- Sphagnum fimbriatum* Wils.
- Sphagnum imbricatum* Hornsch., var. *affine* (Ren. & Card.) Warnst.—Laurel.
- Sphagnum palustre* L.
- Sphagnum subsecundum* Nees—Gardener's Island in wet woods. No. 3562.
 "A form of *S. subsecundum* in the broad sense. .for those who separate it into a number of species; it corresponds nicely with *Sphagnum auriculatum* Schimp."

PTERIDOPHYTA

POLYPODIACEAE

- Athyrium thelypteroides* (Mx.) Desv.—Orient; determined by Dr. F. W. Pennell.

SPERMATOPHYTA

- Picea rubens* Sarg.—The young seedlings of Gid's Island were destroyed by a fire during the spring of 1922.
- Potamogeton epihydrus* Raf.—Laurel in shallow water; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Alopecurus aristulatus* Michx.—Orient in waste places; determined by Mrs. Agnes Chase.
- Danthonia compressa* Austin.—Southold, common in dry woods, plants reaching 3 feet in height; determined by Mrs. Chase.
- Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Link.—Sandy cultivated fields at Bay View and Laurel; determined by Mrs. Chase and at the New York Botanical Garden. (*Eragrostis major* Host.; *E megastachya* (Koeler) Link.)
- Festuca Shortii* Kunth.—Wet woods, Mattituck; determined by Mrs. Chase. (*Festuca obtusa* Spreng.)
- Panicum barbulatum* Mx.—Southold in wet sandy soil; determined by Mrs. Chase. In the preliminary list, this was included with *Panicum microcarpon* Muhl. as *Panicum barbulatum* Nash. Mrs. Chase, in her recent list, listed these plants as different species.

* The mosses were determined by Mr. G. B. Kaiser and deposited in the Herbarium of the Sullivant Moss Society; except the *Sphagnums* which were determined by Dr. A. L. Andrews.

- Panicum Boscii* Poir. var. *molle* (Vasey) Hitchc. & Chase.—Dry woods at Cutchogue; determined by Mrs. Chase.
- Panicum pseudopubescens* Nash.—Dry woods, Cutchogue; determined by Mrs. Chase.
- Phalaris canariensis* L.—Border of woods, Greenport (Grant Sterling); determined by Mrs. Chase.
- Spartina cynosuroides* (L.) Roth.—High borders of salt marshes at Bay View, plants 8 feet tall; determined by Mrs. Chase.
- Spartina patens* (Ait.) Muhl., var. *caespitosa* (Eaton) Hitchc.—High borders of salt marsh at Orient, in clumps, 3 feet tall; determined by Mrs. Chase.
- Carex pennsylvanica* Lam., var. *lucorum* (Willd.) Fernald.—Southold in dry woods, May; determined by Mr. G. P. VanEseltine.
- Carex varia* Muhl., var. *colorata* Bailey.—Southold in wet sandy soil, May; determined by Mr. Van Eseltine.
- Scirpus campestris* Britton, var. *paludosus* (A. Nels.) Fernald.—Bay View, no. 3690; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Sisyrinchium arenicola* Bicknell.—Cutchogue, sandy borders of a salt marsh, common; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Habenaria ciliaris* (L.) R. Br.—A colony of several dozen plants in low ground at Greenport (Grant Sterling).
- Spiranthes Beckii* Lindl.—Southold in sandy soil; determined by Mr. Pennell.
- Ulmus americana* L.—Gardiner's Island, May 6-8, 1921, in fruit; verified by Mr. Norman Taylor. The second Long Island record.
- Rumex Britannica* L.—Mattituck, no. 3695; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Polygonum exsertum* Small.—Salt marshes, Cutchogue; determined by Dr. J. K. Small.
- Kochia Scoparia* (L.) Roth.—Orient, roadside and waste places; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Oxybaphus linearis* (Pursh) Robinson.—Dry sandy beaches at Orient; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Silene conica* L.—A weed in sandy fields at Laurel and Cutchogue, no. 3417; determined by Dr. Pennell, who says, "we have no specimen of this European species from the New World, nor is it included in any of our manuals."
- Ranunculus repens* L.—Gardiner's Island; determined by Mr. Taylor.
- Akebia quintata* Decaisne.—Escaped at Orient, no. 3421; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Chelidonium majus* L.—Waste places in woods, Southold (Mrs. M. A. Fay).
- Sisymbrium Thalianum* (L.) J. Gay.—Cutchogue in sandy fields; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Ribes Grossularia* L.—Dry woods, Laurel; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Agrimonia striata* Mx.—Greenport in dry woods; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Crataegus macrosperma* Ashe.—Orient in low woods; determined by Mr. W. W. Eggleston.
- Crataegus pruinosa* (Wendl.) K. Koch.—Several small trees in dry woods at Greenport; determined by Mr. Eggleston.

- Crataegus straminea* Beadle.—Orient in low woods, near salt marsh; determined by Mr. Eggleston. (*Crataegus intricata* Sarg.)
- Rubus argutus* Link.—Orient in low woods; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Rubus Enslenii* Tratt.—Mattituck in hilly woods; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Rubus nigricans* Rydb.—Southold in sandy soil, plants spreading on the ground in open fields; determined by Dr. P. A. Rydberg.
- Cassia Chamaecrista* L.—Southold, August 1914 (H. E. Gordon); in the Herbarium of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.
- Desmodium laevigatum* (Nutt.) DC.—Dry woods, Southold; determined at the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington.
- Lespedeza repens* (L.) Bart.—Southold in dry woods.
- Oxalis corniculata* L.—Orient in rich woods, plants reaching 2 feet in height; determined by Dr. Pennell as *Oxalis cymosa* Small.
- Ilex verticillata* (L.) Gray.—Specimens showing the variability of the species; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Evonymus europaeus* L.—East Marion, border of woods and roadside (Mabel Wiggins); verified at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Hypericum boreale* (Britton) Bicknell.—Gardiner's Island, no. 3869, rare; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Helianthemum dumosum* (Bickn.) Fernald.—Dry open woods, Southold and Cutchogue, no. 4056. Dr. Pennell says, "a species characteristic of Nantucket and the Cape Cod country, but of which yours is our first specimen from Long Island."
- Lechea minor* L.—Cutchogue and Southold in dry woods; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Coelopleurum actaeifolium* (Mx.) Coult. & Rose.—Dry hills facing the Sound, Orient and East Marion; determined by Dr. J. N. Rose. Mr. Latham wrote Dr. Rose, April 1921, as follows. "The specimens were not very good as they were taken late in December while collecting birds. The plants were quite common along the top of the Sound bank in high rocky dry ground. At that date, the basal leaves were green, and the dry fruiting stalks were from 4-6 feet high. It was a stout plant. *Ligusticum scoticum* is a very common plant at the borders of salt marshes in Orient. It is different from this plant; it is not as stout, nor so tall and never grows in such high dry grounds." Mr. Latham again collected it in June 1921, and wrote Dr. Rose as follows. "I am sending you today specimens collected the past summer at Orient. There is quite a colony of this species growing on a high bank of the Sound coast and about three miles east another small colony on a low beach between the Sound and Bay." Dr. A. W. Evans in Torrey, June 1917, reported *Coelopleurum actaeifolium* from Fisher's Island, the only other station known further south than Nantucket, Massachusetts.
- Cornus alternifolia* L. f.—Gardiner's Island, probably introduced; determined by Dr. Pennell.

- Hypopitys insignata* Bicknell.—Frequent in rich woods at Greenport, Southold, Peconic and Cutchogue. Plants highly colored, red or crimson. Dr. Pennell says: "This bright-flowered plant of the early fall was described in the *Torrey Bulletin* for August 1914, from Martha's Vineyard; it is certainly a brilliant species."
- Vaccinium vacillans* Kalm, var. *crinitum* Fernald.—Dry woods, Laurel; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Buddleia Davidii* Franch.—Escaped, border of swamp at Southold; determined at the N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Lamium purpureum* L.—Orient in cultivated fields and waste places; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Monarda fistulosa* L.—Orient in rich woods.
- Salvia pratensis* L.—In fields and pastures at Orient, frequent before the war, now disappearing with the plowing of old fields. No. 3422. Determined by Dr. Pennell, who says, "Your plant is smaller-flowered than any of our eastern specimens; but I think it must be a form of this species."
- Satureja vulgaris* (L.) Fritsch.—Southold, roadsides, rare (Mrs. F. R. Mitchell); Gardiner's Island (E. S. Miller), reported as *Calamintha Clinopodium* Benth., in *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* 7: 18. Feb. 1880.
- Veronica americana* Schwein.—Greenport in wet woods; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Hieracium praealtum* Vill.—Sandy beaches at Orient, rare; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Hieracium pratense* Tausch.—Greenport in fields; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Prenanthes altissima* L.—Mattituck in dry woods and sandy beaches; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Achillea Ptarmica* L.—Orient in fields and waste places; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Aster Schreberi* Nees.—Dry woods, Southold, basal leaves reaching 8 inches in length; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Centaurea cineraria* L.—Waste places, rare, Orient; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden. (*Centaurea candidissima* Lam.)
- Centaurea paniculata* L.—Roadsides, locally common, Bay View; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (L.) Bernh.—Occasional in waste places and fields.
- Corcopsis lanceolata* L.—Southold in dry pastures, a rare escape; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Eupatorium urticaefolium* Reichard.—Dry woods, Southold; determined by Dr. Pennell.
- Helenium nudiflorum* Nutt.—Sandy swamp at Southold; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.
- Solidago puberula* Nutt.—Dry open woods at Laurel; determined at N. Y. Botanical Garden.

The total number of species recorded in the preliminary, the first, the second and the third supplementary lists is 2461.

The number of Insect Galls, 93; Slimemolds, 15; Algae, 101; Fungi, 813; Lichens, 126; Hepatics, 31; Mosses, 106; Ferns, 36; Flowering Plants, 1130.

SHORTER NOTES

PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

On September 22nd a rapid exploration was made by me in the town of Butler in the vicinity of Star Lake; and, at intervals of about three weeks, short trips were made to Boardville and Pompton Lakes. The greatest distance between any two of these places is not more than six miles, the rock formation is the same in all and the general configuration of the land is similar. Certain differences and resemblances in the flora are noteworthy. The natural conditions have been modified most near Pompton Lakes and least in the vicinity of Boardville.

Six species of orchids in all were found in the three localities, though *Corallorrhiza maculata* was the only one seen in each of them. *Cypripedium acaule* and *Peramium pubescens* were found at Butler and at Boardville only, *Corallorrhiza odontorhiza*, at Butler only. The smaller coral root was decidedly more frequent at Butler than *C. maculata*, which is unusual so far as my observation goes. The *Peramium* is well established near Boardville and rather widely scattered. Many of the plants are young. At Star Lake only one plant was seen. Precisely the opposite is true of the prevalence of *Cypripedium acaule* in these two places.

Near both Butler and Boardville many beautiful plants were seen of the rose-colored form of *Hypopitys*.

In the clefts of rocks on the northeast side of a cliff near Boardville are some small colonies of *Woodsia ilvensis* (L.) R. Br. *Ionactis linariifolius* (L.) Greene is frequent at Boardville and Butler. In an old woodroad in a sunny spot near Boardville, is a small colony of *Gentiana quinquefolia* L.

Special attention was given to the two species of *Chimaphila* in order to test the statement in Taylor's Flora that *C. corymbosa* Pursh is "less common" than *C. maculata* (L.) Pursh. The statement was found to be emphatically true in two of the



Burnham, Stewart H. and Latham, Roy A. 1923. "FLORA OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND, Part 2." *Torrey* 23(2), 25-31.

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