

A.  
British Museum

Botanical Notes

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1. Andropogon virginicus - Clayton no. 460 - Ex Herb Gronovius -

The sheet is a perfect specimen of ordinary everyday A. virginicus in an excellent state of preservation.

2. Cinna glomerata Walt.

Plant a mere fragment, 1 head of spikelets with 4 inches of stem. This spikes an almost perfect match of the reference sheet of var. abbreviatus (Bristol, Pa - C.D. Fitzg), left hand culm, differing only in that the spikelets in the Walter plant are not so far exserted beyond the sheaths, suggesting a <sup>very</sup> slightly younger condition. I do not see how it could possibly be identified with any other variety.

3. Ammania ramosior L. Clayton # 774 - Ex Gronov.

Perfect specimen with root system complete; plant slender, herb tall, about 2 1/2 dm. high; leaves very narrow + short; loaded with ripe fruit the uppermost capsule already rupturing. Clearly a large plant of var. pygmaea, the leaves exactly as in reference plant (H. Fla., Wiegand + Manning # 2122), the fruit never wider than in largest upper right hand plant of reference sheet, + none quite as long.



4. *Rhexia virginica* L. - Clayton # 227 - Ex Gronov.

Specimen a mere fragment, top of a skinny plant with only 2 flowers, solitary at ends of 2 branches; about 6 inches of stem below. Perfectly stereotyped *R. virginica*.

5. *Proserpinaca palustris* L. - Ex Herb. Gronov. - 2 Clayton sheets

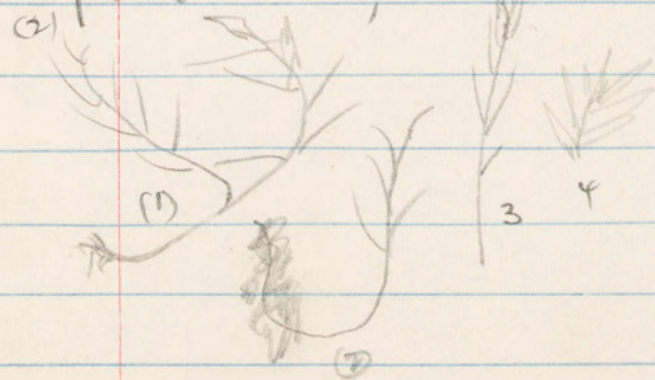
the isotype

a. the major or primary sheet - Clayton no. 770

Two plants on this sheet, the left hand one a large robust specimen with numerous fruits, clearly the larger fruited variety with broader wings or edges. On right hand side of sheet, mounted on separate piece of paper, glued to main sheet, is a very small plant of the more northern small fruited variety. whole plant, roots + all, about 1 dm. long, with 2 fruits only; might <sup>added later</sup> easily been

b. A "duplicate" sheet, Clayton no no. -

2 different plants + tops of 2 others; the 2 whole plants even larger + more robust than main sheet, with much longer + wider leaves, just as in reference sheet (Cape May, N.J., W.M. Benner. left hand plant, fruit large + broad; bottom plant sterile; nos 3 + 4 with "1" large long leaves, but smaller fruit as in reference sheet  
Geol. Surv. Canada # 44417





6. *Juniperus virginiana* L. - Hort. Cliff. # 464

This is the type, ~~fid~~ Brit. Mus. It is the end of a young shoot, all the leaves subulate + spiny tipped, + possesses none of the appressed scales. It is consequently indeterminable, + none of the reference specimens sent over (+ picked up by me) apply.

Clayton # 884 (crossed out) 963. But in text no. 693.

Two good branchlets, no fruit however. Clearly the southern variety, with shorter, thicker, less pointed scales, with large <sup>gland</sup> pit at base, still very strongly aromatic.

7. *Aster dumosus* L. Type ex Hort. Cliff # 408

One lateral flowering branch ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  dm. long), easily typical dumosus as treated by Wiegand. The ramical leaflets not quite so short, as in reference specimen, but nowhere long or linear enough to be var. subulacifolius. There are no main stem leaves.

Clayton no. 72 not in A. dumosus cover. Means some other species + transferred.



8. Aster diffusus Aiton - Herb Kew 1777 in Brit. Mus.

no locality. Ordinary every day A. lateriflorus

9. A. pendulus Ait.

An exceedingly interesting sheet. It is the top only of a large, very widely branching A. lateriflorus, with unusually small leaves on the lateral branches, no flowers until  $\frac{1}{2}$  way out. The name pendulus dates from Aiton, but was actually a name of Solander, as the sheet is marked A. pendulus Sol. in Solander's handwriting. Aiton's description states that his plant was cultivated in the garden of Mr. Miller. Above Solander's writing on this sheet is "Aster ramosissimus Mill. Dict. 20, 21! (1768). This is a reference to Miller's description. The Brit. Mus. assure me that this sheet is surely the type both of A. ramosissimus Miller + A. pendulus Ait. It follows that A. pendulus Ait. is a pure synonym of A. ramosissimus Miller.

It also follows that Wiegand's concept of A. lateriflorus var. pendulus (Ait) Burg. is entirely incorrect + misapplied.

Gray in his Flora apparently overlooked the name A. ramosissimus altogether, but his remarks in the synonymy about A. pendulus (under A. diffusus) are strictly correct.

10. A. divergens Ait. ex Nees - Type specimen  
Typical lateriflorus.



In Brit Mus.

1. *A. cordifolius* - Herb. Cliff specimen
2. *A. divaricatus* - Clayton spec. ex Gronovius.
- ~~*Solidago flexicaulis* - Clayton spec. ex Gronovius.~~

1. *A. cordifolius* - top of plant as usual with only  
2 well developed stem leaves. These are lanceolate  
more narrowly even than ~~as~~ in *sagittifolius*, smooth, almost greasy to the  
touch, and the petiole is ~~slightly~~ <sup>clearly</sup> winged. There is not  
the slightest question but what this plant is  
*A. howricanus* Porter + probably the var. lanceolatus  
Porter of Gray's Manual, when proper allowance is made  
for the lack of lower stem leaves.

2. *A. divaricatus* -

The Clayton Gronovius specimen is *A. infirmus* Michx.  
just as Gray says on sheet + in his synonymy, p. 172.



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1905. "Botanical Notes - A. British Museum." *Merritt Lyndon Fernald plant lists and field notes predominantly related to Gaspé Peninsula collecting trips*

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