

far by water), was quite unexpected. It grows in the gorge of the Flint River, at about the same place already mentioned under *Halesia diptera*, on various trees, principally *Quercus alba*. Some of it was forty or fifty feet up in the air, and some low enough to be reached from the ground, but it was not at all abundant. It happened to be in bloom at the time I saw it, and it is probably holding its own pretty well.

Lachnocaulon anceps (Walt.) Morong. In the moist meadow near Woodbury; rather rare. Previously known only from the coastal plain and Lookout Mountain.*

Rhynchospora rariflora (Mx.) Ell. With the preceding, not rare. Previously known only from the coastal plain, but its occurrence here is perhaps not so surprising since it has recently been reported from New Jersey.†

Panicum gymnocarpon Ell. In the swamp of Cane Creek, Meriwether County, Georgia. Previously known only from the coastal plain, from Georgia to Texas. With it I noticed two other species of somewhat similar distribution (though already known from a few stations outside of the coastal plain), namely, *Commelina hirtella* Vahl and *Trachelospermum difforme* (Walt.) Gray.

Anchistea virginica (L.) Presl. Seen from the train, in a sort of meadow just east of Brompton, St. Clair County, Alabama. The only other stations between the glaciated region and coastal plain on record for this species seem to be those in Cherokee and Chilton Counties, Alabama, and Pike County, Georgia, described in my earlier papers.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

A FOSSIL FIG‡

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

Among some specimens collected by my wife at Station 14, in the Miocene shales of Florissant, I find two which, on careful inspection, prove to be figs. The genus *Ficus* has been recog-

*See Torrey 6: 114; Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 17: 268. 1906.

†W. Stone, Torrey 8: 16-17. 1908.

‡ Illustrated with the aid of the Catherine McManes fund.

nized in the Florissant flora from the leaves, two species being described, *F. florissantella* Ckll. and *F. arenaceaeformis* Ckll. A remarkable confirmation of the existence of *Ficus* there was made when Mr. C. T. Brues found among the insects collected long ago by Scudder a veritable fig-insect, which he described* as *Tetrapus mayri*, dedicating the species to Gustav Mayr, who was a great authority on the subject, and originally described *Tetrapus*. Now we have the figs themselves, and although it is very likely that they should be associated with one of the species described from the leaves, it is impossible to say which, so I give them provisionally a separate name.

***Ficus Bruesi* n. sp.**

Fruit long-pyriform, about 33 mm. long and 11 mm. wide, as shown in the figure; basal part slightly plicate.

As preserved, the fruits are dark brown. The type specimen shows two round gall-like bodies, shown in the illustration, but from the dark color of the specimen inconspicuous in the actual fossil. One of these, in particular, contains an object which seems to have the indistinct outline of an insect, and I really believe that these objects are the *Tetrapus* developing within the fig.

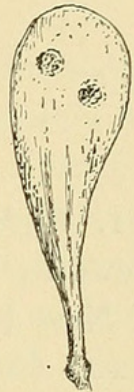
The fig is remarkable for its elongated form, but similar species exist to-day. It is probably on account of this character that the name *longipes* has been applied to different species inhabiting Madagascar, Assam, and Mexico.

Other fossil figs have been found, one (*F. neurocarpa* Hollick, 1903) being as old as the Dakota Cretaceous.

Some fossil species of *Ficus* found in Colorado need new names, as follows:

***Ficus coloradensis* n. n.**

Ficus irregularis Lx., Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. 1875 : 368. 1876. Not *F. irregularis* Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 : 224. 1867; nor Steud., Nom. ed. 2 : 636



Fruit of *Ficus Bruesi*.

*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. LIV, 17. 1910.

Ficus ovaliformis n. n.

Ficus ovalis Lx., Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. 1875 : 387. 1876. Not *F. ovalis* Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 3 : 298 1867.

Ficus denveriana n. n.

Ficus spectabilis Lx., Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. 1872 : 379. 1873. Not *F. spectabilis* Kunth & Bouché, Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. III. 7 : 235. 1847.
Also the following from Alaska:

Ficus Dalli n. n.

Ficus membranacea Newberry, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 5 : 512. 1883. Not *F. membranacea* Wright, Sauvalle, Fl. Cub. 149. 1873.

LOCAL FLORA NOTES—VI *

BY NORMAN TAYLOR

JUGLANDACEAE

1. *Juglans cinerea* L. This has not been found south of Newark, N. J., so far as our specimens show. In the catalog of New Jersey plants it is reported as rare in Monmouth and Ocean Counties. Has it ever been found south of this in our range?†

2. *Juglans nigra* L. In the New Jersey catalog the plant is said to be common, except in the pine-barrens. Has it since been found in this area? The Philadelphia botanists give no stations for it, and all our specimens are from regions north of the pine-barren country.

3. *Hicoria laciniosa* (Michx.) Sarg. Our only specimen is an old one from Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa. General works credit

*Continued from Bull. Torrey Club 37: 429-435. 1910.

†The local flora range as prescribed by the Club's preliminary catalog of 1888 is as follows: All the state of Connecticut; Long Island; in New York the counties bordering the Hudson River, up to and including Columbia and Greene, also Sullivan and Delaware counties; all of New Jersey; and Pike, Wayne, Monroe, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Bucks, Berks, Schuylkill, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, and Chester counties in Pennsylvania.



Cockerell, Theodore D. A. 1910. "A FOSSIL FIG." *Torreyana* 10(10), 222–224.

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