

identify the plant, a specimen was sent to Mr. C. A. Weatherby, who very kindly reports as follows: "*Rorippa amphibia* (L.) Bess.—Except for one old record, now proved erroneous, the only American locality for this species is on the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal, where it grows luxuriantly in shallow water (Brother Marie-Victorin)."

At the Ridgefield station for this plant none of the plants were growing in water. Some in fact were on very dry soil, though near a ditch. Two possible means of introduction suggest themselves. A railroad runs within a hundred yards of the colony while on the opposite side is a newly established nursery.—LEONARD J. BRADLEY, Wilton, Conn.

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PEDICULARIS LABRADORICA.—It seems to have been generally overlooked that the boreal species, which is regularly passing as *Pedicularis euphrasioides* Stephan in Willd. Sp. Pl. iii<sup>1</sup>. 204 (1801), has an earlier and valid name which should be revived. The species was published and clearly illustrated in Houttuyn, Pflanzensyst. viii. 39, t. 57C (1782). When he took up Stephan's manuscript-name, Willdenow knew of *P. labradorica*, which he treated as an American variety of the Asiatic species of Stephan, as "β. *P. (labradorica)*". I have not seen the Stephan material, but the Siberian plant is usually considered identical with the American. The latter, at least, should be called *P. LABRADORICA* Houttuyn (1782) rather than *P. euphrasioides* Stephan (1801).—M. L. FERNALD.

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## NOTES ON VACCINIACEAE

W. W. ASHE

### VACCINIUM § CYANOCOCCUS Gray

VACCINIUM **missouriense**, sp. nov. Frutex 2–5 dm., *Vaccinio V. Margarettae* dicto potius quam *V. vacillanti*, baccis nigris nitidis et racemis pubescentibus similis, differt tamen foliis crassis, subdistichis, oblongis, lanceolatis vel oblanceolatis, basi acutis. Ramuli griseo-pubescentes. Folia decidua, crassa, lanceolata, oblanceolata vel oblonga, 3.5–5 cm. longa, 1.5–2 cm. lata, acuta, basi cuneata, integra, supra minute pubescentia, subtus griseo-pubescentia, subdisticha. Racemi breves conferti, pedunculis et saepe pedicellis pubescentibus. Baccae nigrae, nitidae, nunquam glaucae, parvae, 5–7 mm. diametro. Flores non visi.—Prope Monteer, MISSOURI. *V. vacillans* var. *Missouriense* Ashe in *Torreyana* 25: 10. 1925.

A straggling shrub 2–5 dm. high with underground stems, twigs green, pubescent with short curved grayish hairs persistent until the



third year. Leaves thick, oblanceolate, lanceolate or oblong, 3.5–5 cm. long, 1.5–2 cm. wide, acute, cuneate at base, entire, yellowish green and sparingly pubescent above, pubescent below with rather long spreading grayish simple hairs. Buds large, bright red, glabrous, outer scales mucronate. Racemes short, compact, 3–6-fruited; peduncles which are rarely 1 cm. long, and usually the 3–5 mm.-long pedicels as well, pubescent, or pedicels merely puberulent, with short spreading grayish hairs. Flowers unknown. Fruit black. TYPE, W. W. A. Monteer, Shannon County, MISSOURI, May 9, 1924, and (from the same bush) Sept. 13, 1923.

The dullish black fruit in short pubescent racemes and the prevalingly oblanceolate entire leaves are distinctive in separating this plant from *V. vacillans* which grows with it. Its affinities seem to be rather with *V. Margarettae* Ashe of the Southern Appalachians than with *V. vacillans* but it is well separated from both.

**VACCINIUM serum**, sp. nov. Frutex 1–1.5 m. alta, ramulis plerumque glabris glaucisque. Folia decidua, plerumque oblonga et acuta, subinde elliptica et obtusa, rariter rhombea, 3.5–6 cm. longa, 2–2.7 cm. lata, integerrima, perspicue venosa, glabra vel costis subtus pubescentibus. Racemi 5–11-flori, glabri, pedunculo stricto, pedicellis multum longiore; pedicellis superioribus quam corolla longioribus; pedicellis inferioribus quam corolla brevioribus; floribus tardis. Corolla subcylindracea, alba, 5–7 mm. longa. Baccæ parvæ, 6–8 mm. diametro, nigrae sive glauco-nigrae.—In collibus sylvaticis Virginiae et Marilandæ prope Washington.

A shrub 4 to 9 dm. high. Twigs slender, green or yellowish, rarely reddish, glabrous and glaucous or sometimes pubescent but not in lines. Leaves prevalingly of an oblong or elliptic type, sometimes rhombic, occasionally oblong-ovate, or the smaller broadly elliptic or even ovate, the larger 3.5 to 6 cm. long, 2 to 2.7 cm. wide, acute at apex, narrowed or acute at base, often sessile or the short petiole margined, entire, often with 2 to 3 pairs of red sessile glands near the base, above glabrous from the first or the midrib permanently puberulent, beneath slightly paler and glabrous or the midrib and a few larger veins sparingly pubescent, bronze or reddish as they unfold, at length dark green above, the prominent veins often reddish beneath. Flowers appearing when the leaves are about half grown in glabrous rather elongated, 2 to 2.5 cm.-long racemes, often clustered at the ends of naked twigs, short cylindric or somewhat campanulate, 5 to 6 mm. long, 3 to 3.5 mm. thick, rarely as much as twice as long as thick, open at the mouth, white or flesh colored; calyx glabrous fully one half the length of the corolla; style barely as long as the corolla; the lower pedicels about the length of the flowers, the upper less than half as long; bracts spatulate, small, reddish, early deciduous. Fruit small, 5 to 8 mm. thick, subglobose or ovate, blue-black, usually with a bloom, capped by the erect and prominent divisions of the calyx.



Common along the Potomac river, in both Maryland and Virginia at Great Falls and extending into the District of Columbia, often on rock bars where it grows with *Amelanchier serotina* Ashe and *A. oblongifolia* Roem., or in rocky woods, where many collections have been made since 1916. The TYPE, both flowers and fruit from the same plant, Great Falls, VIRGINIA, near Elkins station; flowers, May 3, 1918; fruit, June 23, 1918. *W. W. A.*

It was at one time supposed that this form might be referred to *V. Marianum* Wats.,<sup>1</sup> since the cultivated plant upon which his description was based probably came from Maryland. His detailed and tabulated description, however, calls for peduncle or floral "axis covered with thick white hairs," "pedicels twice length of flower" and for pistil "length of the stamens." No specimen of the form under consideration has been found which has these characteristics, or any one of them.

*V. SERUM* var. **pubifolium**, var. nov., a typo differt foliis subtus pubescentibus.

This variety differs from the type form in having the lower surface of the leaves pubescent.—TYPE, *W. W. A.* Great Falls, VIRGINIA, May 4 and June 23, 1918.

*VACCINIUM VACILLANS* Sol. var. **columbianum**, var. nov., a typo differt foliis majoribus, crassis, subtus plerumque rubro-nervosis.

Leaves glabrous, larger than in the type, thicker, with the veins prominent beneath and usually red. TYPE, *W. W. A.* Below Great Falls, VIRGINIA, April 28 and June 23, 1918. This variety is very common along the Potomac River growing with the type form in Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.

*V. VACILLANS* var. *COLUMBIANUM* f. **mollifolium**. Folia subtus molliter pubescentia.

The glabrous large-leaved variety passes into a form which occurs with it having the leaves softly pubescent beneath.—TYPE, *W. W. A.* Chesapeake Beach, Calvert County, MARYLAND, July, 1916.

*VACCINIUM arkansanum*, sp. nov. Frutex 1.5–4 m. alta. Folia ovata, 6–8 cm. longa, 2.1–3 cm. lata, apice acuta, integra, subtus pubescentia. Racemi 6–10-flori, glabri, floribus albis, subcylindraceis, quam in *V. atrococco* longioribus, quam in *V. corymboso* brevioribus. Baccae glaucae, 6–10 mm. diametro. In umbrosis humidis prope Hot Springs, Arkansas.

A shrub 1.5–4 m. tall with furrowed but close brown bark. Leaves ovate, 6–8 cm. long, 2.1–3 cm. broad, gradually acute, usually rounded at the rather broad base, entire, dark green above, slightly paler and sparingly pubescent beneath. Racemes 6–10-flowered, glabrous. Corolla white or greenish, short cylindrical, 5–8 mm. long, nearly as wide as long, the mouth open. Berry 6–10 mm. in diameter, blue-

<sup>1</sup> Dend. Brit. 2: t. 124. 1825.



black beneath a bloom.—TYPE: *W. W. A.*, flowers and fruit from the same clump, 6 miles north of Hot Springs, ARKANSAS, on the Little Rock road Apl. 15, 1928, June 27, 1929.

This plant which grows with alder in swamps and along small streams in Garland and Perry counties, Ark., has been confused with *V. corymbosum* when in flower and with *V. atrococcum* when in fruit. The fruit is considered to be of only fair eating quality.

*VACCINIUM alto-montanum*, sp. nov. Frutex 3–10 dm. alta, *V. pallido* affinis, ab eo recedit tamen foliis oblongis minoribusque. Folia decidua, oblonga, apice et basi acuta, 2.8–5.3 cm. longa, membranacea, glabra, subtus pallida, integra, ciliata, venulosa. Racemi 6–10-flori, glabri. Baccae glaucae, 8–14 mm. diametro.—Montes alti Carolinae-Septentrionalis et Tennesseensis.

Leaves rather thin, 2.8–5.3 cm. long, 0.9–1.4 cm. wide, oblong, gradually narrowed and acute at each end or narrowed to a slightly rounded base, glabrous on both faces, pale, prominently veined, and more or less reticulated below, almost sessile, the petiole puberulous, entire or finely serrulate or ciliate. Berries (from Cassi Creek, Unicoi Co., Tenn.) 8–14 mm. thick, dark blue with a bloom, finely flavored. Racemes 1.8–2.6 cm. long, 6–12-flowered; calyx lobes broadly triangular or ovate-triangular, prominent. Buds red, glabrous, scales mucronate.

Head of Cassi Creek, Unicoi County, Tennessee, July, 1922. High ridges of Wilson Bald, Unicoi County, Tenn., July, 1922. Rabun County, Georgia, June 20, 1924. Fodderstack Mt., Macon County, NORTH CAROLINA, June 22, 1924 (TYPE). Sunset Rock, Highlands, Macon County, N. C., June 24, 1924. Satula Mt., Macon County, N. C., June 20, 1924. All *W. W. A.*

Related to *V. pallidum* Ait., with which at high altitudes it is often associated and from which it differs in the thinner, smaller and extremely narrowed leaves which are prevailingly entire. Flowers unknown.

*VACCINIUM MARGARETTAE* Ashe, which was originally reported from Rabun County, Georgia, has recently been found (*W. W. A.*, June 1930) in Jackson County, Alabama, where it is not uncommon upon the Cumberland Plateau about ten miles south of the Tennessee State line.

*VACCINIUM ATROCOCCUM* var. *Longianum*, var. nov. A typo recedit baccis glaucis.

Flowers and habit of shrub as in the typical form, but fruit glaucous.—TYPE (in herb. *W. W. A.*): *F. W. Pennell and Bayard Long*, no. 7592, June 26, 1912, serpentine barrens, Paoli, Chester County, PENNSYLVANIA, where numerous collections of this form have been made.

*VACCINIUM FUSCATUM* var. *pullum*, var. nov. A typo differt foliis minoribus, crassis et oblongis.



The plate of *V. formosum* Andr. (Bot. Rep. t. 97. 1797) which refers to Aiton's description of the same cultivated plant upon which *V. fuscatum* Aiton (Hort. Kew. I, 2: 11. 1789) is based, shows a plant with relatively large ovate leaves. This is the prevailing form of *V. fuscatum*. In the lake region of Marion County, Florida, especially in the vicinity of Sellers Lake, the common form which seems to occur rarely elsewhere, has small thick oblong leaves, 2–3 cm. long, 1–1.5 cm. wide, acute at each end with revolute margins. TYPE: May 14, 1929, Marion County, FLORIDA, W. W. A.

#### DECAMERIUM

Nuttall<sup>1</sup> called attention to the characters which separate a group of eastern North American *Vacciniaceae* typified by *Vaccinium frondosum* L. from *Gaylussaccia* and proposed for this group the name *Decamerium*.<sup>2</sup> *Gaylussaccia* HBK.<sup>3</sup> is based upon a South American shrub having a 10-celled drupe, sulcate with 10 grooves; scant foliage, the leaves with a prominent apical gland, and scarlet flowers in axillary racemes. As early as 1839 Dunal<sup>4</sup> listed 29 species having these characters all but one (from Java) in South America, most of them in tropical Brazil. It seems to form a well defined tropical genus contrasted with *Thibaudia* from which it was held to differ as *Arctostaphylos* differs from *Arbutus*.

Nuttall transferred to his proposed genus *Vaccinium frondosum* L.; *V. resinosum* Ait.; *V. hirtellum* Ait.; and *V. dumosum* Andr.

The following additional species should be transferred:

**DECAMERIUM brachycerum**, comb. nov. *Vaccinium brachycerum* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 234. 1803. *Gaylussaccia brachycera* Gray Man. 259. 1848.

<sup>1</sup> Am. Phil. Soc. 8: 259. 1843.

<sup>2</sup> The name *Decachaena* was suggested by Torrey and Gray (ex Gray in Am. J. Sci. 42: 43. 1841) for the group to which Nuttall applied the name *Decamerium* but the name apparently was given only a subgeneric significance. "Several of the more common species" (of *Vaccinium*) "which I have cursorily examined, exhibit a more or less completely 8–10-celled ovary, but with many ovules in each cell. There is a small group, however (*Decachaena*, Torr. & Gray ined.) presenting a different structure which is best exemplified in *V. resinosum* Ait."

It scarcely seems possible to consider *Adnaria* Raf. (Flo. Lud. 56. 1817) as referring to this group although it is suggested by Britton and Brown. The characters which Rafinesque mentions and which might point to *Gaylussaccia* or *Decamerium* are applicable to *Vaccinium*, "stamina 10, disco glanduloso inserta" and "bacco 5-locularis?" but for the further statement that the proposed genus is "intermediary between the genera *Oxycoccus* and *Vaccinium*." The genus is based upon a species having leaves glabrous, "with a few teeth, flowers 2–3 together"; "a shrub 9 ft. high, growing in swamps." No eastern North American representative of the group under consideration seems to meet this description although several species were known to Rafinesque.

<sup>3</sup> Nov. Gen. 3: 275. 1818.

<sup>4</sup> In D.C. Prod. 7, pt. 2: 556 et seq.



DECAMERIUM **nanum**, comb. nov. *Gaylussaccia frondosa* var. *nana* Gray Syn. Fl. N. A. Ed. 2, 2: pt. 1, 396. 1886. *Gaylussaccia nana* Small in Bul. Tor. Cl. 24: 443. 1897.

DECAMERIUM **tomentosum**, comb. nov. *Vaccinium tomentosum* Pursh in Gray's Syn. Fl. 2: pt. 1: 19. 1878 (as synonym). *Gaylussaccia frondosa* var. *tomentosa* Gray Syn. Fl. N. A. 2: pt. 1: 19. 1878.

DECAMERIUM **ursinum**, comb. nov. *Vaccinium ursinum* M. A. Curtis in Am. J. Sci. 44: 82. 1843. *Gaylussaccia ursina* T. & Gr. in Gray in Mem. Am. Acad. (II), 3: 49. 1846.

DECAMERIUM **hirtellum** (Ait.) Nutt. This plant is commonly considered as being deciduous but in all spring collections made in west Florida the old leaves persist until the new ones are developed. The drupe, seeming undescribed, is black, 5-9 mm. thick and glandular-hispid. The species is variable. The most distinct form is

*D. hirtellum* var. **griseum**, var. nov. Folia molliter pubescentia et plerumque obovata.

Leaves prevailingly obovate, sometimes oblong, 3-4 cm. long, both faces as well as the twigs, rachis and pedicels soft-pubescent with short grayish hairs but calyx glandular-hispid as in the type. 5-7 dm. high—Titi swamps with slash pine, the southwestern part of Okaloosa County, FLORIDA. TYPE: W. W. A. Apl. 19, 1923.

In the grassy pine barrens in the same portion of this county there is a dwarf form (forma **minimum**, n. f.) of the same species about 1 dm. high sparingly hispid, or even glabrate except for the calyx which is as in the type. TYPE: W. W. A. Apl. 19, 1923.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*KALMIA LATIFOLIA*) AT CHERRYFIELD, MAINE.—On another occasion<sup>1</sup> the writer has called attention to a little-known report of the occurrence of *Kalmia latifolia* at Cherryfield, Maine.

This report was published about eighty-seven years ago by Aaron Young, Jr.,<sup>2</sup> and a specimen of the plant from Dr. Young exists in the Parker Cleaveland collection in Bowdoin College, where, through the courtesy of Dr. Manton Copeland, it was examined some years ago by the late Dr. Dana W. Fellows and the writer.

Since finding this record and viewing the specimen in the Bowdoin collection, the writer has felt much interest in this out-lying station for a plant which is very local in the state, and he has made many inquiries concerning the place of its occurrence.

<sup>1</sup> 1913, Norton, RHODORA, 15, 142.

<sup>2</sup> 1843, Young, Bangor Daily Whig and Courier (spring or early summer).



Ashe, W. W. 1931. "Notes on Vacciniaceae." *Rhodora* 33, 193–198.

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