Manning; Eastham, July 9–10, 1907, F. S. Collins, nos. 240 and 261; Adams, August 20, 1901, M. A. Day, no. 88; Glendale, August 10, 1904, R. Hoffmann. Connecticut: Colebrook, September 5, 1909, Fernald; Southington, July 14, 1896, L. Andrews, no. 185; New Haven, June 13, 1886, A. L. Winton. New York: near summit of a mountain, alt. 2000 ft., Atwell, Herkimer County, July 13, 1902, J. V. Haberer, no. 1940. Pennsylvania: Buck Hill Falls, Monroe Co., July 10–14, 1903, Witmer Stone, nos. 5387 and 5392; Lopez to Bella Sylva, alt. 2000–2300 ft., Sullivan and Wyoming Cos., Witmer Stone, no. 161. West Virginia: Blister Swamp, Randolph County, September 15, 1904, J. M. Greenman, no. 112. Michigan: Detroit, August 15, 1866, J. M. Bigelow in Engelm. Herb. Junc. Bor. Am. Norm. no. 7; Keweenaw County, August, 1886, O. A. Farwell, no. 465; Fayette, August 20, 1901, M. A. Barber. Wisconsin: Milwaukee, I. A. Lapham.

Apparently more northern in its distribution than var. solutus. Very variable, especially as to the culms which are either slender or coarse, strongly sulcate or nearly smooth, but all the forms intimately connected by intermediates. The variety may be recognized most easily by the rather large rigid perianth (the sepals longer than the petals) which usually exceeds the capsule and contrasts in color with it. When present, the coarse sulcate striations of the culm are also characteristic. The sheaths are in color more like those of var. decipiens.

CRATAEGUS VIRIDIS L. IN VIRGINIA.

W. W. EGGLESTON.

Crataegus viridis was first reported from Virginia by John Clayton but until recently had been seen by no one since Clayton's time, one hundred and seventy-five years ago.

In 1907 I saw, in the United States National Herbarium, a specimen of L. F. Ward's labeled "Crataegus coccinea, Chesapeake City, Md., May 12, 1877." This proved to be C. viridis L. and I so reported it in Gray's New Manual.

Last year I wrote Professor Ward to find out more in regard to the station and received this answer: — "I have looked up my notes for

May 12, 1877 and find that a party consisting of Dr. Chickering, Mr. Morong and myself landed at Fortress Monroe early that morning, botanized around there in the forenoon, and walked to Hampton in the afternoon, collecting on the way. The plants not growing in the vicinity of Washington are enumerated, but *Crataegus* is not among them. After naming three species of *Ranunculus* collected between Fortress Monroe and Hampton the note-book reads 'together with some plants known to grow about Washington, but which seemed to exhibit peculiar forms.' I presume that the *Crataegus* was among these latter. It incidentally notes that 'Dr. Chickering staid all night with a minister in Chesapeake City, who brought our things from Ft. Monroe, and Mr. Morong and I came on to Hampton and took rooms at the hotel.' This is the only mention of Chesapeake City, and I am wondering whether I did not mean Elizabeth City. Why I should have said 'Md.' instead of 'Va.' is beyond my comprehension."

I then wrote Dr. J. W. Chickering. He says this:—"Please excuse my delay, but I wanted to look over my herbarium and see if any of my specimens of that collection were from anywhere north of the vicinity of Hampton. I find so far as I can see, that all that collection was made between Hampton and Dismal Swamp and nothing north of that region."

I have since examined Dr. Chickering's herbarium, at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and did not find the *Crataegus*. Elizabeth City is probably but a few miles south of Clayton's station, but in the same general region. Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum, found *Crataegus viridis* on the Blackwater River near Zuni, Va., in 1908.

I have no doubt that the species will be found more common than supposed, in the low lands along streams in eastern Virginia, as it occurs in northern North Carolina in similar situations. My own No. 4007 from Finchley, Va., Aug. 1908, may prove to be a young shoot of this species.

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