

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF

THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

Vol. 13.

December, 1911.

No. 156.

THE TYPHAE OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

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In the manuals of recent dates¹ and also in the North American Flora² the two circumboreal species *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia* are credited to our region. These are readily distinguished by their floral structures and particularly by the pollen grains — the latter having simple grains while in the former they are in tetrads. Besides, the commonly contiguous spikes in *T. latifolia* and its much broader leaves serve to distinguish it from *T. angustifolia*. In the latter the spikes are separated by an interval of from 1 to 5 cm. or more and the leaves, at least in the normal form, are only one-half as wide or about 6 mm. more or less. There are other characters which need not be mentioned, since they are given in the manuals.

In the Bracteolatae or *T. angustifolia* group there are some variants which approach *T. latifolia* in outward appearance but have the floral structure and remote spikes of the other species. Of these we find one in Maryland and Virginia.

On October 17, 1909, Dr. C. L. Alsberg and myself, while botanizing in the neighborhood of Cape Henry, came upon an area of *Typha* about one mile or more west of the lighthouse. At first I thought we had *T. latifolia* but upon closer examination I noticed that we had a plant before us with leaves as broad as those of *T. latifolia* and the remote spikes of the other species. I remarked to my companion that we had a new form or perhaps an old forgotten one before us. Since the variation in the size and form of our water- or marsh-plants ranges between rather wide limits, I did not wish to propose a new

¹ Britton, Man. 38, 1905. Gray's Man. 68, 1908.

² N. Am. Fl. 17: 3-4, 1909.

form until more was known about the distribution of the plant and flowering specimens had been collected.

On August 3-4, this year, Professor A. S. Hitchcock, one of his sons and myself botanized between Leonardtown and Millstone, St. Mary's County, Md., and on this trip we located another area of the same form. We were able to refer the plants immediately to the *Bracteolatae*, although they had the appearance of *T. latifolia*. There appear to be no structural characters upon which this plant can be separated from *T. angustifolia*. The broader leaves and somewhat larger spikes can hardly merit more than formal or varietal distinction. If we should accept the views of those whom an eminent French authority has called "les pulverisateurs" or "les mihicists," then a mere difference in the aspect of a plant would compel us to erect a new species. This we cannot do conscientiously in the present case until more of the life history of the plant is known. Rafinesque described a number of species of *Typha*, but these will probably remain indeterminable since he gave no stable characters.

The following summary may serve in the identification of the forms growing in Maryland and Virginia:

Spikes commonly contiguous.

TYPHA LATIFOLIA L. Sp. Pl. 971, 1753. Kronfeld, Mon. (in Verh. Zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien) 176, 1889.

Plants 1.5-2.5 m. in height: leaves flat, 10-20 mm. broad, equalling or exceeding the inflorescence, spikes nearly equal in length (10-30 cm. long); the pistillate dark-brown; pistillate flowers without bracteoles; pollen grains in tetrads.

In marshes and wet places: common.

Spikes commonly remote.

Leaves about 6 mm. wide.

TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA L. l. c. Kronfeld, l. c. 150.

Plants 1-1.5 m. in height: leaves plano-convex, exceeding the inflorescence: spikes of nearly equal length (10-30 cm. long), the interval varying from 1 to 5 cm.; the pistillate brown; flowers bracteolate.

In fresh and brackish marshes. I have observed the species in many localities in southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. McAtee has observed it at Hyattsville, near Washington.

Leaves about 10 mm. or more in width.

***Typha angustifolia* var. *virginica*, var. nov.**

Planta robusta 2–2.5 m. alta. Folia glauca planoconvexa ca. 10 mm. lata caulibus multum longiora. Spica feminea cinnamomea 20 mm. lata 20 cm. longa, floribus bracteolata, e spica mascula 1–5 cm. distans. Pollinis granula solitaria.

In brackish marshes: near Cape Henry, Va. (Tm. 3072); with *Myrica cerifera* and *Baccharis halimifolia* in marsh near Millstone (mouth of the Patuxent River), Md. (Tm. 5141) type material.

Typha glauca Godr., which was viewed as a hybrid between *T. angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* by Kronfeld, appears to lie between the two species. He characterized it as follows: *Planta robusta, 12–15 dm. alta. Spica masc. et fem. contiguae. Axis spicae masc. pilis linearibus sordido-albis instructus. Pollen....Spica fem. castaneo-brunnea. Flores sine bracteolis; stigmata linearia pilos albos acutos superantia. Fructus....Folia caulium floriferorum laminata, glauca, laminae planae, ad 10 mm. latae, inflorescentiam superantes.*

As pointed out by Kronfeld this form has the habit and ebracteolate flowers of *T. latifolia*, and the color of the spike and form of the stigma of *T. angustifolia*. I have never observed any plant of the above description. Our variety (*virginica*) has nothing in common with *T. latifolia* except the wide leaves. These however are *plano-convex* in cross-section as in typical *T. angustifolia*.

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TWO LOST CARICES OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

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IN 1836, Dewey¹ described from near Boston two plants collected by B. D. Greene and preserved in the Torrey Herbarium, one as *Carex Greeniana* Dewey, the other taken to be *C. binervis* Smith, the latter said to be "probably introduced like *C. panicea*, from Europe; it is very like the *C. binervis* of Europe." Subsequently, it was generally stated that the plants which Dewey described were *C. helodes* Link (*C. laevigata* Smith) and *C. Hornschuchiana* Hoppe (*C. fulva* of Authors, not Good.), though, as indicated below, there has been

¹ Dewey, Am. Jour. Sci., xxx. 61 (1836).



Tidestrom, Ivar. 1911. "THE TYPHAE OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA." *Rhodora* 13, 241-243.

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