species, mats of up to two square meters in area on the otherwise loose talus.

Other gypsum cliffs in Albert County investigated thus far do not support Dryas integrifolia, Solidago multiradiata, Anemone parvisflora or Salix myrtillus although all of the other species are usually present.

The nomenclature employed here follows Fernald (1950). Specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick and in the Phanerogamic Herbarium of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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LITERATURE CITED


COMMON TREES OF PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Visitors to the West Indies interested in trees usually come away with much misinformation acquired from chauffeurs and local guides. Even the best “official guides” in the

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several botanic gardens often confuse rather than inform the interested tourist. This is particularly true if several islands are visited where different languages and cultural backgrounds have served to give diverse and often overlapping common names to the native and introduced trees. Even a visitor with considerable botanical background finds himself fairly helpless when confronted for the first time with numbers of unfamiliar tropical and subtropical trees and is usually frustrated in identifying any except a handful of well known ornamental and economic species.

The preparation of this guide by the Forest Service and USDA offers at least partial relief to this situation by describing in nontechnical language 250 species of the commoner native and introduced trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Full page line drawings, as near natural size as space permits, of foliage, flowers and fruit face each description and permit identification by this means alone. In addition, several categories and nontechnical listings as well as keys are included to enable even the novice to identify the described trees. A valuable part of each treatment is the listing of common names used in various Carribbean islands and countries. With both English and Spanish editions available this volume will be helpful in the whole Caribbean and Central American area as a great many of the species described occur throughout.

Information is included indicating economic value and ornamental use of the trees described which should make this book valuable to foresters, horticulturists and other residents of the area. Biology teachers from grade school to college level will find this an almost necessary reference book. Both scientific and common names are included in one complete index. A second volume is planned to include several hundred less common and rare tree species (27 feet or over) which will presumably complete the treatment for these islands.

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