

THE HEPATICAE OF FISHER'S ISLAND*

ALEXANDER W. EVANS

Fisher's Island lies in the eastern part of Long Island Sound. Although belonging to the State of New York, it is less than three miles from Connecticut and is therefore much closer to the New England coast than to any part of Long Island. Its total length is about seven miles and its greatest width about a mile and a half; much of the island, however, is less than half a mile wide. The highest elevations are about one hundred feet above sea level, and the slopes are mostly gradual.

A few wooded areas of limited extent, a few small swamps and bogs, and a few ponds with sandy or peaty shores afford favorable habitats for the Hepaticae; but most of the island, even where not under cultivation, is too dry and too well drained to meet the special requirements of these plants. It is not surprising, therefore, that the liverworts are rather scantily represented.

The following list of species is based on two collections, the first made by the writer during the summer of 1916, and the second by Mr. Roy Latham in June, 1924. The records based on Mr. Latham's specimens are indicated by his initials.

- Riccia fluitans* L. (R. L.)
- Marchantia polymorpha* L. (R. L.)
- Riccardia latifrons* Lindb.
- R. multifida* (L.) S. F. Gray.
- R. pinguis* (L.) S. F. Gray (R. L.)
- Pallavicinia Lyellii* (L.) S. F. Gray.
- Pellia epiphylla* (L.) Corda.
- Nardia crenulata* (Sm.) Lindb.
- Lophozia Mildeana* (Gottsche) Schiffn.
- Lophocolea heterophylla* (Schrad.) Dumort.
- Cephaloziella elachista* (Jack) Schiffn.
- C. Hampeana* (Nees) Schiffn.
- Cephalozia curvifolia* (Dicks.) Dumort. (R. L.)
- C. fluitans* (Nees) Spruce. (R. L.)
- C. Francisci* (Hook.) Dumort. (R. L.)
- C. macrostachya* Kaal. (R. L.)

* Contribution from the Osborn Botanical Laboratory.

C. media Lindb.

Odontoschisma prostratum (Sw.) Trevis.

Calypogeia Sullivantii Aust.

C. Trichomanis (L.) Corda.

Lepidozia sylvatica Evans.

Telaranea nematodes (Gottsche) M. A. Howe.

Porella pinnata L. (R. L.)

Frullania Asagrayana Mont. (R. L.)

F. eboracensis Gottsche.

Anthoceros laevis L. (R. L.)

Of the species listed *Cephalozia Francisci* and *Telaranea nematodes* are perhaps the most interesting from the standpoint of plant distribution. *Cephalozia Francisci* has a northern range. It occurs in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts and also in the eastern part of Long Island but is still unknown from Connecticut and Rhode Island. *Telaranea nematodes*, on the other hand, is southern in its distribution and is not known in New England or at any other point north of Fisher's Island. It occurs, however, in eastern Long Island, in New Jersey, and along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and is a characteristic species in many tropical regions. The other species of the island are widely distributed in eastern North America and most of them occur also in Europe.

YALE UNIVERSITY,

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

SOME EXTINCT OR LOST AND REDISCOVERED PLANTS III.

PSORALEA STIPULATA T. & G.

P. A. RYDBERG

Psoralea stipulata was described in the appendix of Torrey & Gray's Flora (I: 688. 1840.) The type came from "Falls of the Ohio," Mr. Wm. Jones (communicated by Dr. Clapp.) The type specimen in the Torrey Herbarium bears the following label:

Psoralea? stipulata T. & Gr. [congesta]
Jun. 8—39 Rock Island,
Falls of the Ohio



Evans, Alexander W. 1926. "THE HEPATICA OF FISHER'S ISLAND." *Torreyana* 26(5), 85–86.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/100234>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/348165>

Holding Institution

New York Botanical Garden, LuEsther T. Mertz Library

Sponsored by

The LuEsther T Mertz Library, the New York Botanical Garden

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.