

Lindgrenii was found, while *P. monophylla* occurs more to the southward, yet the conditions during Pliocene times may have been very different, and it is perhaps reasonable to conjecture that this fossil species was the ancestor of *P. monophylla*.

SOME POPULAR PLANT-NAMES USED IN GEORGIA

BY ROLAND M. HARPER

The following plant-names are a few of those which I have picked up in Georgia during ten years of residence and two summers of travel in the State. Every one is in common use in some part of the State, though many of them have apparently never come to the notice of botanists. They are used by people who have no knowledge of botanical literature, and have never been influenced thereby as have so many of the inhabitants of the northeastern states.

As the customs and dialects of the people vary to a considerable extent in different parts of Georgia, I have thought best to give in connection with each common name the names of one or more counties in which it is in use, so that it may be connected with some definite locality.

It is not claimed that all the following common names are new to science, but most of them have never been reported from Georgia before.

A few words of explanation are given for those names which seem to need it.

Panicum digitarioides Carpenter. Maiden cane. Decatur.

Sporobolus Indicus (L.) R. Br. Swamp-grass. Mitchell.

This is a rather misleading name.

Campulosus aromaticus (Walt.) Trin. Wild ginger. Sumter.

Smilax laurifolia L. Bamboo-vine. Sumter.

Smilax Walteri Pursh. Sarsaparilla. Sumter, Coffee.

Myrica cerifera L. Sweet oak. Sumter.

Quercus digitata (Marsh.) Sudw. Red oak. Sumter, Bulloch.

Probably confounded with *Q. rubra*, which is unknown in these counties.

Eriogonum tomentosum Mx. Dog-tongue. Bulloch.

Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers. Yankapin. Decatur.

I cannot vouch for the spelling of this name. I have written it as it sounded to me.

Rubus cuneifolius Pursh. Brier-berry. Bulloch.

So called to distinguish it from various species of *Vaccinium* and *Gaylussacia* with black fruit inhabiting the same region.

Crataegus aestivalis (Walt.) T. & G. May haw. Sumter, Mitchell.

This is the best-known species of the genus in southwest Georgia, on account of its fine fruit, and seems to be the only one which has received a distinctive name.

Cassia occidentalis L. Coffee-weed. Sumter, etc.

Cassia Tora L. Coffee-weed. Sumter, etc.

These two species are universally known by this name only, wherever they occur in Georgia.

Baptisia lanceolata (Walt.) Ell. Deer-grass. Bulloch.

Baptisia perfoliata (L.) R. Br. Gopher-weed. Bulloch.

Cracca Virginiana L. Devil's shoestring. Whitfield, Sumter, etc.

Glottidium vesicarium (Jacq.) Mohr. Devil-weed. Sumter.

Meibomia Michauxii Vail. Dollar-leaf. Whitfield.

Bradburya Virginiana (L.) Kuntze. Clabber-spoon. Sumter.

So called from the shape of the standard.

Dolicholus simplicifolius (Walt.) Vail. Dollar-weed. Coffee.

This species, like *Meibomia Michauxii*, takes its common name from the size and shape of its leaves or leaflets.

Ceratiola ericoides Mx. Rosemary. Bulloch, Emanuel.

Cyrilla racemiflora L. Titi. Sumter, Bulloch, Coffee.

Cliftonia monophylla (Lam.) Britton. Titi. Bulloch, Coffee.

In southeast Georgia, where these two species occur together, no distinction is made between them by the natives.

Ilex glabra (L.) Gray. Gallberry. Sumter, Bulloch, etc.

This seems to be the only name applied to this species in Georgia.

Berchemia scandens (Hill) Trel. Rattan-vine. Sumter.

Sida rhombifolia L. Tea-weed. Mitchell.

Aralia spinosa L. Prickly ash. Clarke, Walker, Sumter.
Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh. Rat's-bane. Whitfield.
Gaylussacia dumosa (Andr.) T. & G. Gopher-berry. Bulloch.
Vaccinium arboreum Marsh. Sparkleberry. Coffee.
Vaccinium stamineum L. Gooseberry. Sumter.
Galax aphylla L. Colt-foot. Whitfield.
Asclepias humistrata Walt. Wild cotton. Bulloch.
Tecoma radicans (L.) DC. Cow-itch. Sumter.

Reputed to be poisonous to the touch, probably on account of its similarity in habit to *Rhus radicans*.

Cephalanthus occidentalis L. Button-willow. Sumter.
Diodia teres Walt. Poverty-weed. Sumter. Poor-land weed.
 Coffee. Poor Joe. Spalding.
Pinckneya pubens Mx. Maiden's blushes. Bulloch.

Doubtless so called on account of the color of its enlarged calyx-segments.

Eupatorium compositifolium Walt. Dog-fennel. Bulloch.

This and *Anthemis Cotula*, the dog-fennel of north Georgia, are not usually found in the same vicinity, hence there is little if any confusion of names.

Trilisa odoratissima (Walt.) Cass. Deer-tongue. Sumter, etc.
Pterocaulon undulatum (Walt.) Mohr. Black-root. Coffee.

The roots are said to possess valuable medicinal properties.
Gnaphalium obtusifolium L. Rabbit-tobacco. Whitfield, etc.

Known universally by this name in Georgia. The dried leaves are smoked by boys.

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NOTES ON LYCOPODIUM TRISTACHYUM PURSH (L. CHAMAECYPARISSUS A. BR.)

BY B. D. GILBERT

Having gathered a considerable amount of this lycopod the past summer (1901), at the station near Alder Creek, N. Y., I noticed some features which may be of interest to collectors. The neighborhood of Alder Creek is a vast bed of sand, said to be in some places sixteen feet thick. The hills, as well as the plain, are



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