

The following plants also were collected on the top of the Las Vegas Range (11,000 feet), and have been determined by Dr. Rydberg: *Ranunculus micropetalus* (Greene) Rydb.; *Draba streptocarpa*, A. Gray, alpine form; *Anemone globosa* Nutt.; *Saxifraga austromontana* Wiegand; *Androsace pinetorum* Greene; *Polemonium delicatum* Rydb., unusually large; *Antennaria aprica* Greene. Most of them, at least, must be new to the flora of New Mexico.

PAROSELA JAMESII (T. & G.) Vail.—Coulter, in the Botany of Western Texas, says of this species: "flowers purple with a yellowish standard." In the Wheeler Survey Botany the petals are said to be yellowish or rose-color, scarcely exceeding the calyx. As a matter of fact, the flowers are entirely bright canary-yellow, turning ferruginous as they fade. The keel much exceeds the calyx. The plant is very common at Las Vegas, N. M., flowering early in June. Las Vegas specimens have been carefully compared with the type of *P. Jamesii* by Miss A. M. Vail, and she writes me that there is no difference whatever; "the type has yellow flowers, some of the petals of which have faded into a brown or reddish." Perhaps the publication of this note may prevent some one from publishing *P. Jamesii* as a new species, misled by the descriptions.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.

A VISIT TO OKEFINOKEE SWAMP IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA

BY ROLAND M. HARPER

(Extracted from a Letter to Dr. John K. Small.)

I suppose you received my card from Folkston? The afternoon of the next day Mr. Ricker and I entered the great Okefinokee, with a boat and a guide. We spent forty-five hours in the swamp, and to say that I was surprised and delighted is putting it mildly. It is certainly very different from what I expected. There is no danger or difficulty about it at all. We went in on the canal about eleven miles, which took us nearly to the middle of the swamp.

I was much pleased to find that the destruction of the swamp has been at a standstill for several years, and the flora has been scarcely injured. The sawmill is falling to decay and the canal is filling up with vegetation, such as *Eleocharis elongata*, *Pontederia*, etc. There are many sunken boats in it, of all sizes from steamboats down. The outside part of the canal is completed to the river, but the water in it runs into the swamp instead of out of it. The canal has had a tendency to make the swamp drier in places, however, by allowing the water to flow more freely.

The big game in the swamp was conspicuously absent. We saw one snake and one alligator (killed the former), but nothing bigger. The one thing that bothered us was mosquitoes, and those only at night.

I had naturally expected the swamp to be a dark gloomy place, but it is nothing of the kind. The only tree which is at all abundant is *Taxodium imbricarium* (see June *Bull. Torrey Club*), which does not give much shade; and a great deal of the swamp (at least on the east side, the west side is said to be denser) is open prairie.

The flora is much like that of any cypress pond, with variations and additions. I don't believe I found any new species in the swamp, but I got some new facts about some of the old ones. I doubt very much if there are any endemic species in Okefinokee, for from all appearances the swamp has not been in existence long enough to produce specific differences. Some of the things I got are probably varietally distinct, however.

You will be surprised to learn that *Sarracenia minor* is one of the commonest species in Okefinokee. Its name is very inappropriate there, for the leaves are rarely less than two feet long, and we measured one which was 44 inches long. In some places there are acres of *Woodwardia Virginica* with 99 per cent. of the fronds facing east (at least in the morning; perhaps they turn with the sun). We saw only four ferns in the swamp by the way, two *Osmundas* and two *Woodwardias*. We didn't even see *Polypodium polypodioides* or any epiphyte except *Tillandsia usneoides*, which grows on every tree.

Among the surprises in the swamp is a shrub which Chapman describes (if I have identified it correctly) as two or three feet high, I believe, but in Okefinokee it often climbs trees twenty or thirty feet, by a new and unheard of method, without twining, tendrils, rootlets, or anything of the kind. The shrub I make out to be *Andromeda phillyreaefolia*, and the single tree which it climbs is one which has never had any parasites, epiphytes, or anything else reported from it; viz., *Taxodium imbricarium*.

From what I have read of Dismal Swamp and seen of Okefinokee I should judge that there is some little similarity between them, but I think Okefinokee is superior from a botanical standpoint. It contains many undescribed kinds of plant communities.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA, August 14, 1902.

IS THE WHITE-FRUITED STRAWBERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA A NATIVE SPECIES?

BY P. A. RYDBERG

In 1898, Mr. C. L. Gruber, of Kutztown, Pa., sent to Dr. Britton specimens of the so-called white-fruited strawberry of Pennsylvania. In his letter Mr. Gruber wrote among other things, the following: "The berries are cream-color, of an excellent peculiar flavor unlike other strawberries, globular, flattish-globular, or conical, usually with a very short neck."

As the specimens sent were so like the European *Fragaria vesca* that I could not find any other difference than the color of the fruit and perhaps a little more glaucous lower surface of the leaves, I thought that the specimens represented some escaped white-fruited form of the cultivated "Alpine" strawberries. In my monograph of the North American Potentilleae I therefore took up the Linnaean name *Fragaria vesca alba* and applied it to the Pennsylvania plant.

At the recent meeting of the A. A. A. S. at Pittsburg I met two persons well acquainted with the flora of western Pennsylvania, viz., Mr. Shafer, of the Carnegie Museum, and Mr. O. P. Medsger, of Jacobs Creek, and both thought that the strawberry was



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