

## (FLORA OTTAWAENSIS.—Continued from page 32.)

readily distinguished from the preceding not only by the shape of the raceme, but by the slender pedicels. May—3.

## MENISPERMACEÆ.—Moonseed Family.

MENISPERMUM, L. Moonseed.

81. M. CANADENSE, L. (Canada Moonseed.)

River banks and along streams, generally in woods or thickets.  
July—2. (B).

## BERBERIDACEÆ.—Barberry Family.

BERBERIS, L. Barberry.

82. B. VULGARIS, L. (Common Barberry.)

Introduced from Europe. Occasionally found in woods, as at New Edinburgh, where the seeds were probably dropped by birds.

CAULOPHYLLUM, Michx. Blue Cohosh.

86. C. THALICTROIDES, Michx. (Papoose Root.)

Rich woods. An interesting plant with the parts of the flowers in sixes and of the same colour as the purplish foliage. These are followed by large dry berries with a beautiful blue bloom upon them. May—1. (B).

All our plants are of a dull purple, not yellowish green, as they are stated to be west of Lake Erie.

## NYMPHÆACEÆ.—Water-lily Family.

BRASENIA, Schreber.

91. B. PELTATA, Pursh, (Water-shield).

In lakes and rocky pools.

Rideau River at Black Rapids and McLaurin's Bay, Fast Templeton (J. F.), Lake Windeago, (Dr. H. B. Small.)

NYMPHÆA, Tourn. Water-lily.

93. N. TUBEROSA, Paine, (Tuber-bearing Water-lily.)

Rivers and Lakes. This is the common white water-lily of this locality. The flowers are less double and have much less scent than the next. July.





94. *N. ODORATA*, Ait. (Sweet-scented Water-lily.)

Slow streams and lakes. Rideau River. Meech's Lake.

Flowers generally smaller than in No. 93. Rare. July (B).

## NUPHAR, Smith. Yellow Pond-lily.

95. *N. ADVENA*, Ait. (Common Yellow Pond-lily.)

Streams and lakes. Ju.—1. (B).

97. *N. ADVENA* + *KALMIANA*, Caspary.

*N. rubrodiscum*, Morong.

This is a very beautiful hybrid between *N. advena* and *N. Kalmiana*. It is intermediate in size and appearance between *advena* and *Kalmiana*. The floating leaves are purple beneath with slender petioles. The submerged membranaceous leaves very freely produced and like those of *N. Kalmiana*. The flowers expand  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, have 6 sepals and a bright velvety crimson—10-15 rayed stigmatic disk. The perfect fruit, which is seldom produced, bears a closer resemblance to that of *N. Kalmiana* than to that of *N. advena*, being almost globose with a constriction beneath the stigma.

Leamy's Lake and Gilmour's Piling-grounds. July—1.

98. *N. KALMIANA*, Ait. (Least Yellow Pond-lily.)

*N. luteum*, var *pumilum*. Gray's Manual, 57.

Streams and lakes. Leamy's Lake, Gilmour's Piling-grounds (J.F.), Green's Creek. (*B. Billings*.) July—1. (B).

A charming little species. Quite distinct, I believe, from the European *N. luteum*, var *pumilum*.

## SARRACENIACEÆ.—Pitcher-Plants

## SARRACENIA, Tourn.

99. *S. PURPUREA*, L. (Side-saddle Flower.)

Peat bogs. Lake Flora, Hull, and Mer Bleue, abundant. A few plants in the Race-course Swamp, Bank Street Road. One of our most interesting Canadian plants. Ju.—2.

Used in Lower Canada as a remedy for small-pox.

———— var *HETEROPHYLLA*, Torrey.

This, I think, is merely an albino form of *S. purpurea*. I have



found three plants at Lake Flora, Hull. The leaves are pale green without red veins and the flowers yellowish white  
Ju.—2.

### PAPAVERACEÆ.—Poppy Family.

PAPAVER, L. Poppy.

100. *P. somniferum*, L. Opium Poppy.

An escape from cultivation occasionally found in wheat-fields and upon rubbish heaps. July—2.

101. *P. Rhæas*, L.

Introduced with seed wheat at Billings Bridge. Occasionally found by roadsides, but nowhere permanently introduced.  
July.

SANGUINARIA, L. Blood-root.

104. *S. CANADENSIS*, L. (Blood-root.)

Roads and clearings. One of our earliest and most beautiful spring flowers. Largely used by the Indians both as a dye-plant and medicinally. April—4.

CHELIDONIUM, L. Celandine.

105. *C. majus*, L. Celandine.

Introduced. Occasionally found by way.sides as at Stewarton and New Edinburgh. June.

### FUMARIACEÆ.—Fumitory Family.

ADLUMIA, Raf. Climbing Fumitory.

106. *A. CIRRHOSA*, Raf. (Cypress Vine.)

Rocky woods. Common. A most beautiful creeper with delicate foliage and a profusion of pink pendent blossoms, flowering all the summer. Sometimes creeping over bushes 10 or 12 feet high. Ju.—2.

DICENTRA, Bork.

107. *D. CUCULLARIA*, DC. (Dutchman's Breeches.)

Rich woods. May—1. (B.)

108. *D. CANADENSIS*, DC. (Squirrel Corn, "Wood Hyacinth.")

Rich woods. May—2. (B.)

CORYDALIS, Vent.

110. *C. GLAUCA*, Pursh. (Pale Corydalis.)

Hill sides and amongst rocks. May—2. Flowering all the summer. (B.)



111. *C. AUREA*, Willd. (Golden Corydalis.)

Hill sides and rocky woods. May—2. (B.)

### CRUCIFERÆ.—Mustard Family.

NASTURTIUM, R. Br. Cress.

114. *N. officinale*, R. Br. (Water-cress.)

Springs and brooks. Billings Bridge, Chelsea, New Edinburgh &c.  
June. (B.)

115. *N. PALUSTRE*, DC. (Marsh-cress.)

Low ground. A smooth species with pods more than twice as long as broad. Ju.—2. (B.)

———— var. *HISPIDUM*, Fisch. & Mey.

Low ground. A rougher plant than the above with round pods.  
Ju.—2.

116. *N. AMPHIBIUM*, R. Br.

Low ground. A coarser and larger plant than the above, the stem generally decumbent and rooting at the base, Biennial or perennial with pods shaped like those of *N. palustre*. Ju.—2

119. *N. LACUSTRE*, Gray. (River-cress.)

Margins of rivers. Malloch's Bay, Ottawa, and abundant in the Nation river at Casselman. An interesting plant with the submerged leaves much laciniated. The flowers and fruit are not very freely produced; but when mature the leaves fall off, throw out roots and become new plants. Ju.—2.

120. *N. Armoracia*, Fries. (Horse Radish.)

An escape from cultivation. Occasionally found on waste places in the suburbs of the city.

DENTARIA, L. Tooth-wort.

121. *D. DIPHYLLA*, Michx. (Crinkle-root.)

Rich woods. May—2. (B.)

122. *D. LACINIATA*, Muhl. (Cut-leaved Tooth-wort.)

Rich woods. A very local species, so far only found at Beechwood, near the S.W. corner of the cemetery. May—1. (B.)

CARDAMINE, L. Bitter Cress.

124. *C. RHOMBOIDEA*, DC.

River bank, Hull, P.Q. May—2. The plant I have referred here is an erect species with almost sessile leaves up the stem.



Fletcher, James. 1888. "Flora Ottawaensis, continued." *The Ottawa naturalist* 2(4), 61–64.

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