

are dragged out of their niches. The pollen masses are conveyed on the feet to the stigmas of other flowers, the approaches to which lie through chambers concealed in the slits. When the foot is withdrawn the ligatures attaching the pollinia to the little clip are broken and the pollinia are left in the cavity while the clip maintains its grip of the claw.

Further particulars of the process of fertilization in the Asclepiadaceae may be found in Dr. Oliver's translation of Prof. Kerner's "Natural History of Plants," from which much of the information here given has been extracted.—F. W. L. SLADEN.

A NOTE ON THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUGAR MAPLE.

BY O. E. JENNINGS, B.Sc. (AGR.), PH.D., CARNEGIE MUSEUM,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

As the current manuals are not definite as to the northwestern distribution of the Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.) it is probably worth while to note its occurrence near Fort William on the northwestern shore of Lake Superior.

It became the writer's good fortune to spend three months botanizing along the northern shore of Lake Superior during the past summer. The region explored extended from Fort William on the west to Heron Bay on the east, and a delightful region this is for a botanist or nature lover in any form. Upon becoming acquainted with Chief Penassie of the Fort William Indian Reservation, the writer soon found him well versed in the distribution of many of the native plants of the region. Mr. Penassie was kind enough to point out a rather obscure trail leading up through a narrow defile in the mountains about four miles south, and a little west, of Fort William, where is located a colony of perhaps fifty sugar maples. The maples are well protected by precipitous walls on either side of the defile, which is here about one-third of a mile wide, and they are on a shelf at an altitude of probably 1,500 feet above the sea, in well-drained soil.

The trees are mostly rather gnarled and, from the fact that a number of saplings were found on the outskirts of the colony, it would appear that the colony is now spreading and that the sugar maple may have been a rather recent immigrant into this particular location. At the bases of the trees there are deformations, due to the rather crude method by which the Indians have been obtaining the sap. A birch-bark teepee is

located in the grove and there the sap is gathered and boiled. The sap is obtained by cutting a chip out of the base of the tree, inserting a thin chip in a nick cut in the bark just below the larger incision, and placing below the point of the chip a crude bucket formed by folding upwards the ends of a piece of birch bark. The ends of the birch bark are kept in the folded position by means of thongs of spruce root. This crude but serviceable



Jennings, Otto E. 1912. "A note on the northwestern distribution of the Sugar Maple." *The Ottawa naturalist* 26(9), 117–118.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/95208>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/369700>

Holding Institution

University of Toronto - Robarts Library

Sponsored by

University of Toronto

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Not provided. Contact Holding Institution to verify copyright status.

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>.