

# Rhodora

JOURNAL OF

THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

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Vol. 49.

June, 1947.

No. 582.

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## ADDITIONS TO AND SUBTRACTIONS FROM THE FLORA OF VIRGINIA

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(Continued from page 142)

*RUBUS CELER* Bailey. Range extended south from Arlington and Fairfax Counties to NANSEMOND COUNTY: border of ditch, northern border of Great Dismal Swamp, east of Magnolia, *Fernald & Moore*, no. 15,098. See p. 95.

\**R.* (§ FLAGELLARES) **hypolasius**, sp. nov. (TAB. 1064–1066), a *R. flagellare* differt primocannae aculeis rectis horizontaliter divergentibus 4–6 mm. longis; primocannae foliis subtus molliter pilosis supra sparse pilosis; floricannae foliis subtus pilosis; pedicellis pilosis, pilis patentibus, longioribus 1–4 cm. longis.—Sussex County, VIRGINIA: wet swampy depression in pineland 3 to 4 miles northwest of Waverly, June 7, 1946, *Fernald & Moore*, no. 15,102 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.), *Fernald, Long & Clement*, September 9, 1946, no. 15,266 and Sept. 11, no. 15267; peaty swales and open bushy or wooded swamp 3½ to 4 miles northwest of Homeville, September 11, 1946, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,267.

*Rubus flagellaris* Willd. of dry open habitats has the usually hooked prickles 2–4 mm. long, the leaves glabrous or essentially so, except for occasional sparse pubescence on the midrib beneath; the pedicels glabrous, 4–12 cm. long and elevating the flowers and fruits well above the bracteal leaves. *R. hypolasius* of swampy pineland and wet thicket has longer and straighter prickles on the primocanes; the lower surfaces of both primocane- and floricane-leaves soft to the touch with pilosity; the short pedicels pilose and not standing evidently above the leafy bracts. Found

by us in similar swampy habitats several miles apart, it evidently has a good area of development.

In its relatively short pedicels *Rubus hypolasius* somewhat suggests *R. celer* Bailey, Gent. Herb. v. 281, fig. 117 (1943), but that species is more slender, with very short and hooked prickles, glabrous foliage and much narrower primocane-leaflets. I can place it with none of the species of § *Flagellares* described and beautifully illustrated by Bailey. See p. 92.

\*R. (§ THOLIFORMES) **subinnoxius**, sp. nov. (TAB. 1067-1069), valde arcuans cannis tholos 2 m. altos formantibus, cannis vel ramis pendulis ad 2 m. longis apicibus prostratis plus minusve radicantibus; primocannis simplicibus vel deinde ramosis, arcuatis angulato-subteretibus glabris inermibus vel remote aculeatis; aculeis oblique deltoideo-subulatis unguiculatis 2-5 mm. longis basi 2-4 mm. lato; primocannae foliis imis ternatis mediis superioribusque quinatis submembranaceis supra strigoso-villosis subtus molliter piloso-tomentosis; petiolo inarmato vel remote unguiculato-armato; foliolis ovatis vel ellipticis duplicato-serratis, foliolo terminali 8-9 cm. longo 4.5-6 cm. lato abrupte longeque acuminato basi cordato, petiolulo tomentoso 2.5-3 cm. longo, foliolis mediis ellipticis vel elliptico-oblongis acuminatis subsessilibus basi sensim rotundatis; floricanis intricate ramosis ramis arcuato-pendulis; floricanne foliis ternatis, foliolis anguste ellipticis vel anguste cuneato-obovatis acutis vel acuminatis dentato-serratis supra strigosis subtus piloso-tomentosis, foliolo terminali 2-5 cm. longo; inflorescentiis perbrevibus corymbiformibus foliosis, 1-4-floris, bracteis trifoliolatis quam pedicellis longioribus; pedicellis dense pilosis plerumque inarmatis 0.5-2 cm. longis; calycis pilosis inarmatis segmentis deinde reflexis; fructibus ad 1.5 cm. diametro.—Southampton County, VIRGINIA: thicket bordering Whitefield Millpond, southwest of Corinth, June 5, 1946, *Fernald & Moore*, no. 15,103 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.).

In its very prolonged and eventually tip-rooting branchlets, its few-flowered corymbs and the very small leafy bracts *Rubus subinnoxius* at once suggests *R. Akermani* Fernald in RHODORA, xlvii. 152, plates 890 and 891 (1945). That characteristic doming shrub of Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Virginia, however, has the fertile branches and branchlets much more stiffly spreading, the very firm primocane-leaves all 3-foliolate and with much shorter pubescence on the upper surface, the bracteal leaves very firm and stiff, with mostly obtuse leaflets. *R. subinnoxius*, with long and flexuous recurving primocane-branches and -branchlets,

has membranaceous leaves, those of the primocanes mostly 5-foliolate and with remarkably long appressed villi on the upper surface, those of the floricanes (especially the bracteal ones) acute to acuminate. See p. 92.

\**R.* (§ CUNEIFOLII) **uliginosus**, sp. nov. (TAB. 1070 et 1071), a *R. Humei* differt primocannae aculeis 5–9 mm. longis; primocannae foliis foliolis mediis subsessilibus vel breviter petiolulatis.—Norfolk County, VIRGINIA: damp old clearing, eastern side of Great Dismal Swamp, north of Wallaceton, June 10, 1946, *Fernald & Moore*, no. 15,101 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.).

*Rubus uliginosus* is the only member of § *Cuneifolii* known in Virginia with terminal leaflet of the primocane-leaves elliptic. The others have this leaflet broadened toward the summit (obovate) or toward the base (ovate). It is unusual in growing in decidedly swampy ground, the others rarely, if ever, getting their bases immersed. It is very close to *R. Humei* Bailey, Gent. Herb. v. 457, fig. 208 (1943), the outline of the leaflet seeming identical; but in *R. Humei* the upper or intermediate paired leaflets are on long petiolules, in *R. uliginosus* nearly sessile. Furthermore, the prickles on the primocane of the latter are almost twice as long. *R. Humei* is “the biggest of the Cuneifolii, attaining a height of 10 feet”; *R. uliginosus* is content to stop at 2 or 3 feet. Bailey speaks of *R. Humei* as “the only paludose species” of the section. Certainly the commonly inundated low areas of the Great Dismal Swamp, where *R. uliginosus* grows, are “paludose” enough! See p. 95.

\**R.* SUUS Bailey. Range extended from the mountains of North Carolina to the Coastal Plain of Virginia. ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY: dry sandy woods near Pope Swamp, northeast of Zuni, *Fernald & Long*, no. 14,342, the specimens closely matching Bailey’s description and illustration in Gent. Herb. v. 634, fig. 281 (1945).

\**R.* IMMANIS Ashe. Range extended from the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee to the Coastal Plain of Virginia. SUSSEX COUNTY: disturbed soil, bottomland woods along Nottoway River west of Homeville, *Fernald & Long*, no. 14,343—plants high-arching, 10 ft. high, with superior fruit. A close match for the description and figure in Bailey, Gent. Herb. v. 683, fig. 307 (1945).

\**R.* (§ ARGUTI) **cupressorum**, sp. nov. (TAB. 1072–1074), a *R. vixarguto* differt primocannae foliis foliolis abrupte longeque

acuminatis, supra strigoso-villosis subtus minute pilosis venis villosis-strigosis; floricanne foliis supra glabris subtus ad venas strigoso-villosis; pedicellis minute pilosis inarmatis.—Cypress swamps of southeastern VIRGINIA: wooded river-swamp along Northwest River, northeast of Wallaceton, Norfolk County, June 10, 1946, *Fernald & Moore*, no. 15,100 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.); cypress-swamp on Flag Run, southwest of Story, Southampton County, September 15, 1946, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,263; siliceous and argillaceous alluvium bordering cypress-swamp, Nottoway River above Cypress Bridge, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,268.

At the type-station, margin of cypress-swamp along Northwest River, *Rubus cupressorum* forms a very tangled thicket 2 m. high, the branches of the floricanes intricately forking and widely arching but with no tendency to tip-rooting. The primocanes also incline to branch. At the other two stations, cypress-swamps about 50 miles farther inland, the fruiting period was long past but the primocanes were much branched. On first inspection *R. cupressorum* might be mistaken for *R. vixargutus* Bailey, *Gent. Herb.* v. 622, fig. 275 (1945) but the leaflets of the primocanes are abruptly long-acuminate instead of gradually subacuminate; their upper surfaces are strigose-villous instead of "glabrous on upper face". The leafy bracts of the racemes in *R. vixargutus* are described by Bailey as having "strongly obovate or oblanceolate shapes in floral leaflets some of which may be obtuse"; and he describes in Latin the "pedicelli inermes", in English "unarmed pedicels". The upper (flowering) branchlet in his illustration meets these requirements but the lower fruiting branchlet is shown with the leaflets ovate, long-acuminate and jagged-toothed, the pedicels all strongly armed with prickles! The author and the artist, whose drawings seem remarkably accurate, appear not wholly to agree. I am not so situated as to decide what are the real characters. The striking difference in the primocane-foliage and the occurrence of this shrub in cypress-swamps of the Coastal Plain indicates that *R. cupressorum* is not *R. vixargutus* of wooded areas on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. See p. 95.

*Rubus cupressorum* might by some be pushed into *R. jugosus* Bailey, l. c. 629, fig. 278 (1945) of the mountains of southwestern Virginia, but that species has the primocane-leaflets more oblong, with nearly parallel straight margins and densely pubescent beneath and the inflorescence more cymiform.

CASSIA NICTITANS L., var. HEBECARPA Fernald. To the type-station in Northampton County add one in PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY: hollows in sand dunes, Chesapeake Beach, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,271. See p. 101.

\*CROTALARIA PURSHII DC., var. **bracteolifera**, var. nov. (TAB. 1075, FIG. 2 et 3), caule ramosissimo; foliis linearibus vel anguste lineari-lanceolatis; pedunculis longioribus 7–14-bracteoliferis.— VIRGINIA: sphagnous and peaty bog by Norfolk and Western Railway, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Kilby, Nansemond County, September 8 and 12, 1946, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,273 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.). NORTH CAROLINA: savanna 5 miles east of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, June 11, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 4552; savanna at Chocowinty, Beaufort County, July 20, 1938, *Godfrey*, no. 4505. SOUTH CAROLINA: grass-sedge bog or savanna, 7 miles east of Andrews, Georgetown County, June 27, 1939, *Godfrey & Tryon*, no. 148; mucky open thicket, 2 miles north of Lake City, Florence County, July 9, 1927, *Wiegand & Manning*, no. 1500. GEORGIA: dry sandy pine-barrens,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile northeast of Townsend, McIntosh County, July 23, 1927, *Wiegand & Manning*, no. 1504.

Typical *Crotalaria Purshii*, based on *C. laevigata* Pursh, not Lamarck, of “pine-woods of Virginia and Carolina”, was described “simplex foliis lanceolato-oblongis, . . . racemis oppositifoliis subtrifloris”. That was a good characterization of the typical plant of dry sandy pineland or oak-barrens in southeastern Virginia and Carolina (portions shown in our fig. 1), with mostly simple stems, the lower and median leaves lance-oblong and 6–15 mm. wide, the upper ones narrower, the longer peduncles with 2–6 flowers or bracts borne from near or well above the middle to the tip. Var. *bracteolifera*, chiefly of bogs and savannas, has the branches freely once or twice forking, making somewhat intricate bushy-looking plants, the leaves linear or narrowly linear-lanceolate, the broader ones 2–7 mm. wide but the great majority up to only 2–5 mm. Its longer peduncles bear 7–14 flowers or bracts, though the shorter ones have fewer bracts, and the bracts extend well down the axis, often nearly to its base. The branching habit, narrow leaves and numerous bracts mark an extreme of the species which is conspicuously unlike typical *C. Purshii*, but several collections, especially from Florida and the Carolinas, seem quite transitional. I can, therefore, not treat the plant of bog or savanna as a species. See p. 99.

*C. SPECTABILIS* Roth. SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY: very tall and handsome along a roadside fencerow west of Franklin, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,272.

*STYLOSANTHES RIPARIA* Kearney. On the beaten gravelly foot-path along the Norfolk and Western Railway, west of Kilby, this usually small but often depressed species, responding apparently to the constant trampling through many years, has put out new vigorous sprouts until it now forms intricate and highly floriferous carpets toward a meter across! *S. BIFLORA* (L.) BSP., var. *HISPIDISSIMA* (Michx.) Pollard & Ball, similarly trampled on, has there made broad but less extensive mats. Small bits from such giant individuals more than fill herbarium-sheets. Such plants in full bloom are wonderfully attractive and suggest possibilities for rock-gardeners.

\**VICIA SATIVA* L., var. *LINEARIS* Lange. NORFOLK COUNTY: fallow field near Yadkin, *Fernald, Long & Abbe*, no. 14,183.

The extreme with leaflets of all but the basal leaves linear and emarginate or apiculate. Not much collected in America.

*PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Benth. A few years ago we looked upon the Kudzu-vine as a beautiful strong-growing climber with deliciously fragrant deep purple flowers and a rarity in the wild in the latitude of Virginia. Now it is becoming one of the commonest high-climbers along roadsides and borders of woods. At the rate it is increasing and enmeshing shrubs and trees up to 40 ft. high it may soon be a competitor of Japanese Honeysuckle.

*EUPHORBIA HUMISTRATA* Engelm. To the two stations recorded in Henrico County add one in similar habitat in NANSEMOND COUNTY: dry sandy and gravelly railroad embankment west of Kilby, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,299.

\**VITIS VINIFERA* L. HENRICO COUNTY: waste places and railroad-ballast, near Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Richmond, *Fernald & Long*, no. 12,404.

Obviously derived from seeds of "Tokay," "Malaga" or other such grapes thrown from car-windows; now forming dense thickets.

\**V. ARANEOSA* Le Conte (*V. rufotomentosa* Small). SURRY COUNTY: dry woods north of Surry Courthouse, *Fernald & Long*, no. 13,076.

Quite like the type of *Vitis araneosa* Le Conte (1853), preserved

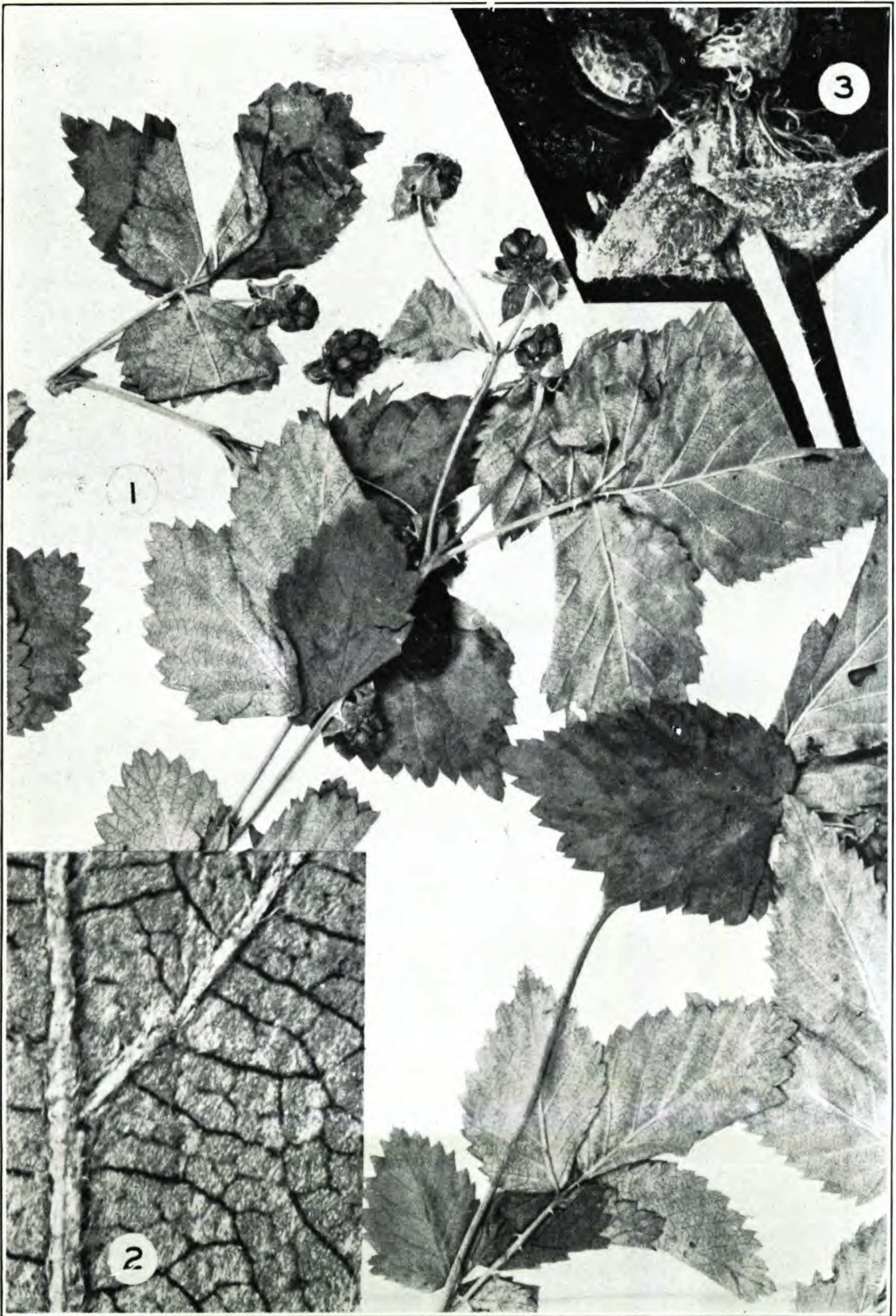


Photo B. G. Schubert

RUBUS HYPOLASIUS, all figs. from TYPE: FIG. 1, fruiting branchlets,  $\times 1$ ; FIG. 2, lower surface of floricane-leaf,  $\times 10$ ; FIG. 3, fruiting pedicel and calyx,  $\times 5$ .

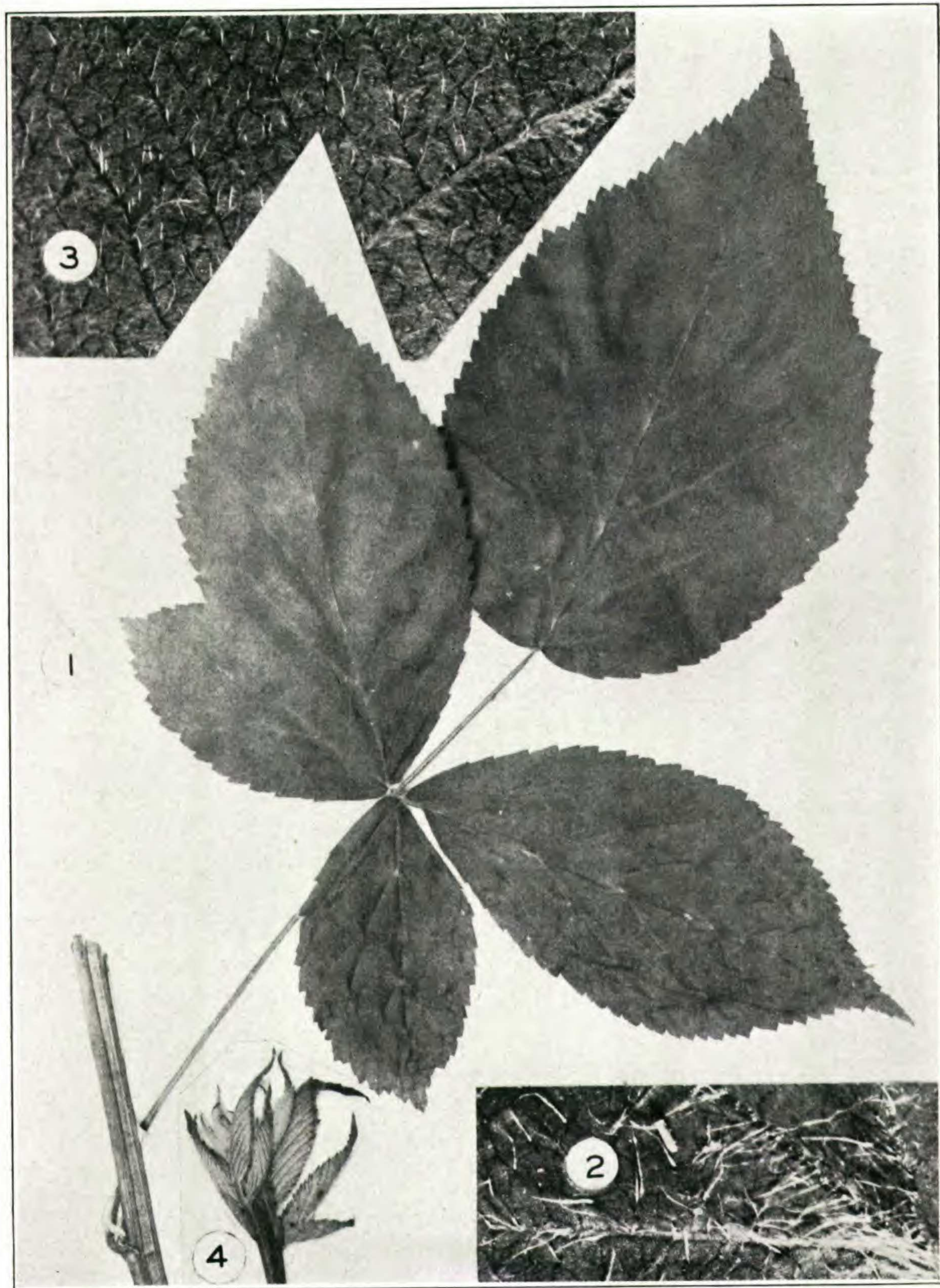


Photo B. G. Schubert

RUBUS SUBINNOXIUS, all figs. from TYPE: FIG. 1, portion of primocane and a primocane-leaf,  $\times 1$ ; FIG. 2, upper and FIG. 3, lower leaf-surface,  $\times 10$ ; FIG. 4, unexpanded young leaves,  $\times 1$ .



at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and studied by me in 1939—See Fernald in *RHODORA*, xli. 434 (1939). Closely matched also by an isotype of *V. rufotomentosa* Small, which is quite like the Le Conte type. Although Le Conte's material was from Athens, Georgia, and Small says "Florida to Louisiana" and Bailey, *Gent. Herb.* iii. 292 (1934) knew it "positively only from northern and peninsular Florida", the Le Conte type from Athens, Georgia, and Small's type from Lake County, Florida, are closely matched in the Gray Herbarium by material from Augusta, Georgia, *S. T. Olney and J. Metcalf*, nos. 213 and 214, identified by Bailey as *V. aestivalis*; and by an old specimen from South Carolina from *M. A. Curtis*. Even so, Surry County, Virginia, is a good extension northward. Whether it is a true species must yet be determined.

DOES GORDONIA GROW IN VIRGINIA?—One of the handsomest evergreen trees or shrubs of our southern Coastal Plain is the Loblolly Bay or Tan Bay, *Gordonia Lasianthus* (L.) Ellis.<sup>1</sup> An evergreen with large white flowers on long peduncles, it shares the beauty and distinction of *Stewartia* and other members of the *Theaceae*; and for more than a century and a quarter it has been credited with extending northward into Virginia. Constant watching for it in recent years has failed to reveal it. Kearney, in his very adequate Report on a Botanical Survey of the Great Dismal Swamp Region (*Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb.* v. no. 6 (1901)), covering the area from the northern side of Albemarle Sound, in northeastern North Carolina, to the southern side of Chesapeake Bay, did not record it, although he did not see its handsomer cousin, *Stewartia Malachodendron*, which has subsequently been found in the Great Dismal Swamp as well as farther east in his area. Of course, the failure of Kearney and of his successors in exploring the region to locate any *Gordonia* is negative evidence but it is significant that, so far as I can learn,

<sup>1</sup> Although the binomial *Gordonia Lasianthus* is accredited to Linnaeus ("Linn. Mant. ii. 570") in *Index Kewensis*, while the genus is properly ascribed to "Ellis, in *Phil. Trans.* lx. (1770) 518, t. 11", it certainly was Ellis's binomial. After his very full account of the characters of the genus Ellis gave a very detailed plate of "*Gordonia Lasianthus. Vulgo Loblolly Bay*" and the explanation of his plate is of "*Gordonia Lasianthus*". In *Mantissa Altera* in 1771 Linnaeus had *Gordonia* without a word of description or a reference to John Ellis, the Linnaean *Gordonia* thus being a mere nomen. The binomial *G. Lasianthus*, resting on *Hypericum Lasianthus* L. (1753), had a proper basis under an undefined generic name, but Ellis's earlier and identical binomial has right-of-way.

there is no material in any of our representative herbaria from a Virginian station.<sup>1</sup>

*Gordonia Lasianthus* was first described and illustrated by Plukenet in his *Amaltheum Botanicum*, 7, t. 352, fig. 3 (1697) as "Alcea Floridana quinquecapsularis, Laurinis foliis, leviter crenatis . . . **Rosebay**". In 1731 Catesby, *Nat. Hist. Carol. Fla.* i. 44, t. 44, had a beautiful plate of it under Plukenet's descriptive phrase as "Loblolly Tree"<sup>2</sup>, stating that "it grows in Carolina; but not in any of the more Northern Colonies." In his *Travels through North & South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida* (1791) John Bartram went into ecstasies (pp. 161, 162) over "The tall aspiring *Gordonia lasianthus* . . . in all its splendour, is every way deserving of our admiration . . . it is sixty, eighty or an hundred feet high"; but that was not in Virginia! Dr. Francis Harper, in his masterly study of Bartram's *Diary of a Journey through the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida from July 1, 1765 to April 10, 1766*,<sup>3</sup> repeatedly refers to Bartram's records of *Gordonia* as "Red Bay": "Alcea (or 'Alcea florideana' or 'Alcea floridana') . . . red bay or loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*)", *Harper*, p. 79; "probably red bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*)", p. 81; "Bay, red: in this case probably red or loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*)—not *Persea borbonia*", p. 82, etc. In other words, the name Red Bay was used interchangeably for *Gordonia* and for *Persea*.

Linnaeus, *Sp. Pl.* ii. 783 (1753), citing the Plukenet account and that of Catesby, already referred to (as well as a reference to Amman and his own *Hort. Cliff.*), placed the species in *Hypericum*. Then John Ellis, taking up the pre-Linnaean *Gordonia*, redefined it as *Gordonia*, but neither of them indicated it from north of Carolina.

<sup>1</sup> When, in *Claytonia*, ii, 36 and 37 (1936), I enumerated 29 species which had been standing as Virginian without wholly clear title, I had written "it would be reassuring to see authentic material of *Gordonia Lasianthus* from indigenous Virginian trees". Unfortunately, however, the mimeographed issue of the journal, of which I saw no proof, stated that "it was reassuring" etc. I wish that such wishful thinking were true!

<sup>2</sup> "Loblolly, a loutish or foolish person, nautically loblolly-boy or surgeon's assistant, is a nautical name . . . It was early used in the West Indies as a plant name, and appears in Plukenet's *Almagestum Botanicum* . . . in 1696, where this phrase occurs on page 38: 'Arbor Indica baccifera Verbasci foliis lanuginosa, Loblolly Barbadosibus dicta'. Plukenet's plant is *Cordia macrophylla*, Mill., which thus appears to be the first tree to which the name Loblolly was applied in print".—Sargent, *Silva*, i. 42 (1890).

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.* n. s. xxxiii. pts. i (1942) and ii (1943).

It is also significant that Michaux, who travelled and collected in southeastern Virginia and who had an eye particularly for trees, did not see *Gordonia* there, he giving in his Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 43 (1803) the "*HAB.* in maritimis Carolinae et Floridae", while his son, F. A. Michaux (Hist. Arb. Forest. Am. Sept.) could not bring it up to Virginia. The first and apparently the basic record for Virginia seems to be that of Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. ii. 451 (1814), Pursh stating its range as "In cedar-swamps, near the sea-coast: Virginia to Florida". All subsequent students of our flora have accepted Pursh's record as authentic; but where in Virginia is that tree up to 100 feet high, the "splendour" of which in "every way deserves of our admiration"? If it is there, surely someone should have seen it.

Frederick Pursh, at the very opening of the 19th century, collected in southeastern Virginia, making his headquarters, apparently, in Southampton County, somewhere near Sebrell, at least north of Jerusalem (now Courtland). In the portion of his herbarium preserved at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia there is nothing from the Great Dismal Swamp, evidence that Pursh did not penetrate that vast and rather formidable area, the one extensive tract in which "cedar-swamps" have occurred in Virginia. There the southern Cedar, *Chamaecyparis* (locally known as "Juniper") once prevailed and even in his report in 1901 Kearney was able to state that it was "Abundant in parts of the Dismal Swamp . . . Locally known as 'juniper'". Today it is mostly small remnants or very young colonies. *Persea*, "Popularly confused with *Magnolia virginiana*, under the name of 'bay'" (Kearney, p. 526), is more commonly called "Red Bay" and is found pretty generally there, at the western side of Lake Drummond forming a pure forest within a short distance of a juvenile "cedar-swamp". In view of the abundance of *Persea* (Red Bay) in this greatest of all Virginian "cedar-swamps" and in view of the early name "Red Bay" also for *Gordonia*, it seems not unreasonable to surmise that Pursh's record of *Gordonia* from "cedar-swamps . . . Virginia" may have started from reports of Red Bay in this extensive area where cedar-swamps once prevailed.

Pursh, who was a notorious dipsomaniac, made many records which cannot be substantiated, like his *Dryas tenella* "On the

white hills of New Hampshire", the specimen "*in Herb. Banks*", being really from Newfoundland. Or again, Pursh, who had been on the lower St. Lawrence, where it abounds on brackish shores, gave a good description, as *Swertia pusilla*, of the little annual now known as *Lomatogonium rotatum* (L.) Fries, said by Pursh to grow "On alpine regions of the White-hills of New Hampshire . . . June . . . In the Banksian Museum are specimens from Labrador, in every respect agreeing with the New Hampshire plant". The plant in the Banksian Herbarium is characteristic *Lomatogonium rotatum* (*Pleurogyne rotata*), which follows subsaline or brackish shores up the St. Lawrence to regions known to Pursh, and down the coast, locally, to eastern Maine. An army of keen enthusiasts has sought vainly for it in the nonsaline White Mountains in "June". On the brackish shores of the lower St. Lawrence it flowers from July to September. At the nearest known station to the White Mts., "brackish shores" at Schoodic Point, Hancock County, Maine (*Stebbins*, no. 451), it was beginning to flower on August 28, 1908. It is feared that in this case, as well as that of the *Dryas* (and some others) Pursh worked on his specimens while "under the influence". At any rate, until someone brings forward real evidence of *Gordonia* being in Virginia I am content to think that Pursh made another mistake.

**HYPERICUM SETOSUM** L. To the relatively few recorded stations add another in NANSEMOND COUNTY: sphagnous and peaty bog by Norfolk and Western Railway, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Kilby, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,308. See p. 99.

**H. BOREALE** (Britton) Bicknell. To the stations in the mountains of western Virginia add one on the coast, in PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY: wet peaty border of fresh pond back of the dunes, Chesapeake Beach, *Fernald, Long & Clement*, no. 15,304. See p. 100.

\***HYPERICUM CANADENSE** L., var. **galiiforme**, var. nov. (TAB. 1076), caule pergracile reclinato vel adscendente 0.8–3 dm. longo simplice vel sparse ramoso; foliis anguste obovatis vel oblanceolatis petiolatis; laminis primariis 5–15 mm. longis 2–4 mm. latis; inflorescentia laxa brachiata; sepalis 1.5–2 mm. longis; capsula ovoidea apice rotundata 3–3.5 mm. longa.—Sussex County, VIRGINIA: sandy and peaty shore of Airfield Millpond, southwest of Wakefield, September 11 and 12, 1945, *Fernald & Long*, nos. 14,962 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.) and 14,964; sphagnous wooded swamp southwest of

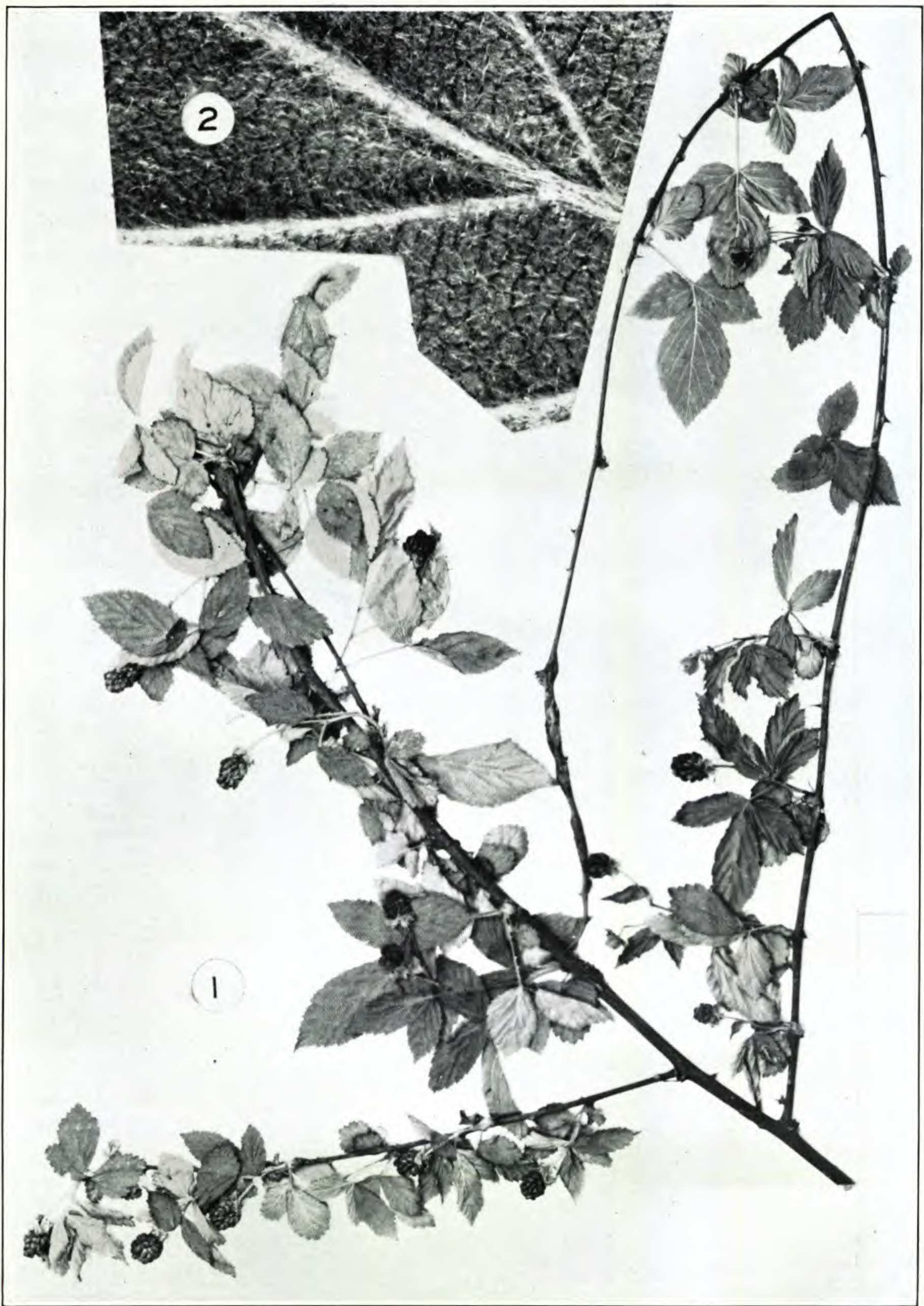


Photo B. G. Schubert

RUBUS SUBINNOXIUS, both figs. from TYPE: FIG. 1, portion of floricanes,  $\times \frac{1}{3}$ ; FIG. 2, lower surface of primocane-leaf,  $\times 10$ .

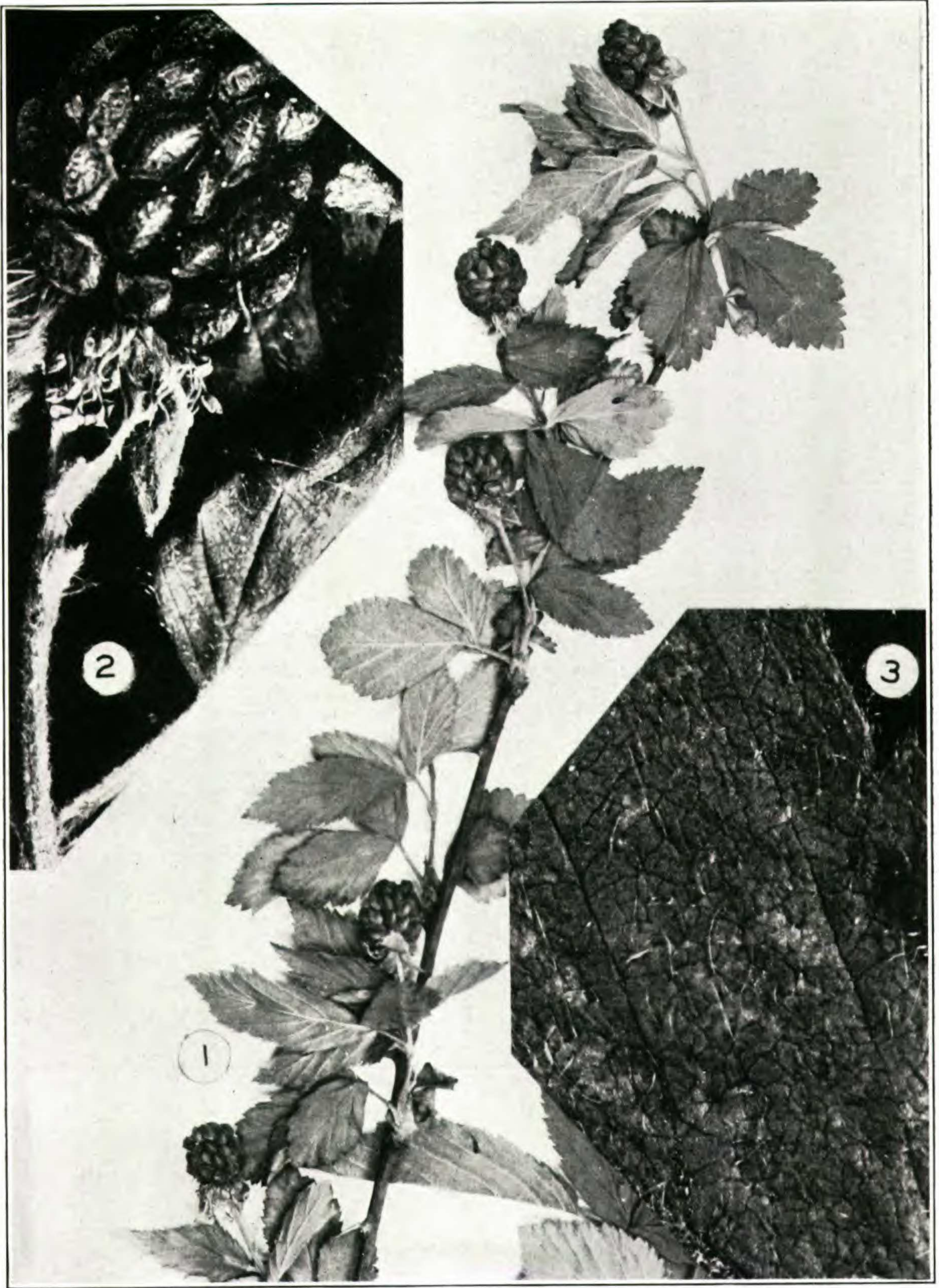


Photo B. G. Schubert

RUBUS SUBINNOXIUS, all figs. from TYPE: FIG. 1, small fruiting branchlet,  $\times 1$ ; FIG. 2, fruiting pedicel and fruit,  $\times 5$ ; FIG. 3, upper surface of floricane-leaf,  $\times 10$ .

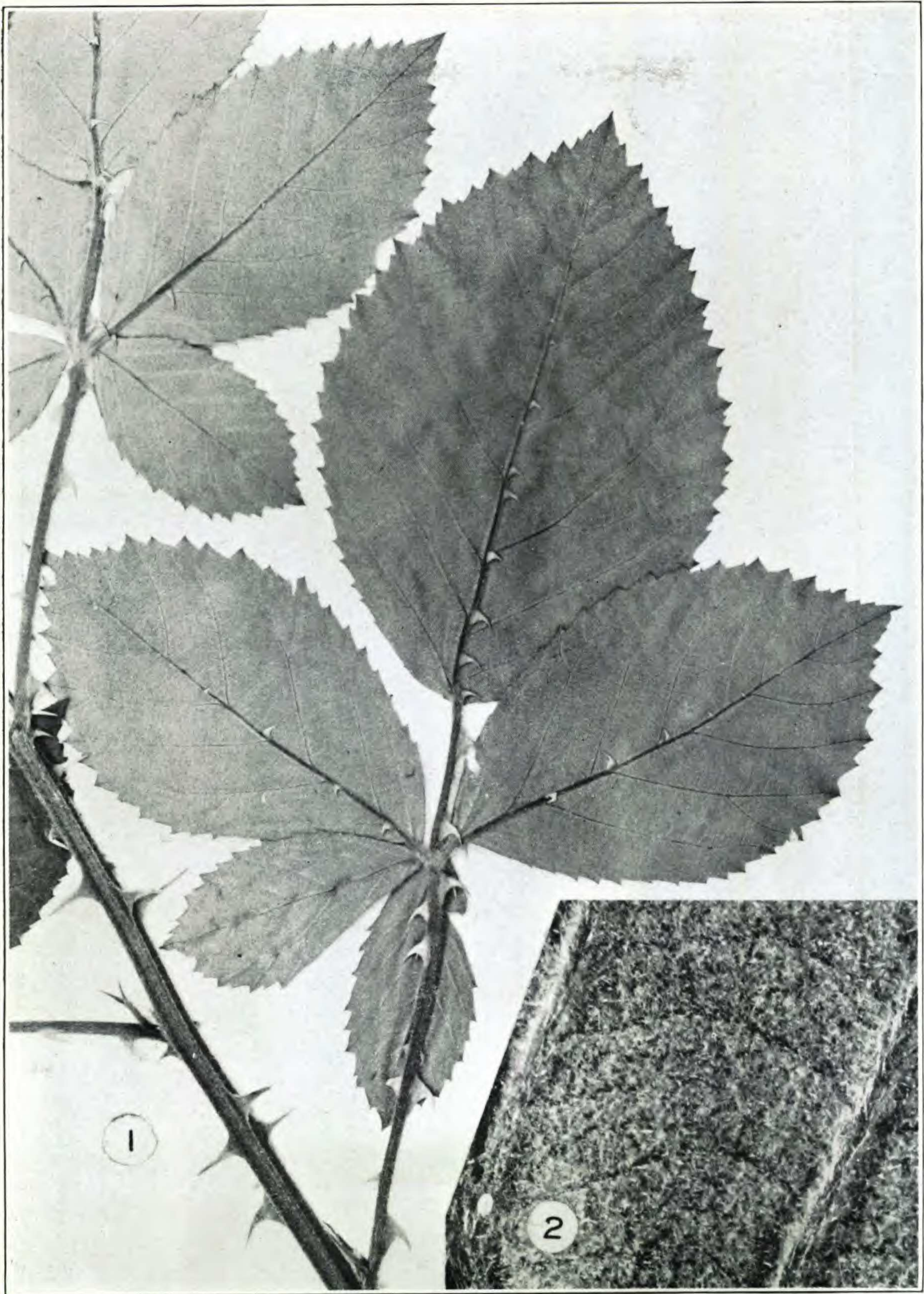


Photo B. G. Schubert

RUBUS ULIGINOSUS, both figs. from TYPE: FIG. 1, portion of primocane,  $\times 1$ ; FIG. 2, lower surface of primocane-leaf,  $\times 10$ .