

origin here, and concludes that it is not indigenous, but must have been set out by some botanist. As, however, it still persists after twenty-two years left entirely to Nature's care, and manifests no tendency to decrease in either numbers or vigor, I incline to the opinion of Mr. Higginson, that it originated here through natural agencies, probably from wind-sown spores, long antecedent to its discovery. The plants grow in the crevices on one rock, which is only six feet through at the base, and five feet high. The fronds do not possess the luxuriant growth exhibited in its natural habitat, the largest fronds being nine to ten inches long, and five-eighths inch wide at base, with little disposition to produce auricles, or to root at the tips.

Lygodium palmatum, Swartz. This rare fern grows in Dover, adjoining Needham, where I have collected beautiful, fully fruited specimens. It occupies a small space in a shrubby pasture, the fronds climbing principally on *Spiraea salicifolia*.

FLORA OF THE POCONO PLATEAU.

THOMAS C. PORTER.

RHODORA is certainly a well-chosen name for the journal of the New England Botanical Club, both because of its euphony and because borrowed from a genus of plants represented by a solitary species, and that a hardy shrub which produces unique and beautiful flowers. And yet, this shrub, immortalized by Emerson in verse, is not, as some might suppose, confined to New England, for it exists elsewhere, in Canada and northern New York, and has, besides, a range much farther south. On the Pocono Plateau, embracing the western half of Monroe County, Pennsylvania, and portions of the adjoining counties, it flourishes in many places and when in full bloom, early in June, along with the *Azalea canadensis* of Michaux, fills the swamps and open woods with a glorious display. The latter sometimes attains the height of ten feet and is readily distinguished from the allied *A. nudiflora* by its hoary leaves and the single set of short gland-tipped hairs on the tube of the corolla.

The Pocono region, as well as the mountains to the north, south and west of it, has an elevation of from 2000 to 2300 feet above the sea, and hence its mean annual temperature is nearly that of the Adirondacks and Mount Desert Island. Lying, too, within the great boulder-line, it has been the theatre of immense glacial action, the results of

which are evident in vast accumulations of drift and numerous ponds, lakes and sphagnum-bogs. Its flora, therefore, is largely northern in its character and the conditions being very favorable to the growth of the shrubby *Ericaceae*, other companions of the *Rhodora* appear, such as *Ledum Groenlandicum* (*L. latifolium*, Ait.), *Kalmia glauca*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Cassandra calyculata*, *Chiogenes hispidula* (*C. serpyllifolia*, Salisb.), *Vaccinium Canadense* and *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*. Amongst the trees and other shrubs, *Picea Mariana* (*P. nigra*, Link), *Abies balsamea*, *Larix laricina* (*L. Americana*, Michx.), *Myrica Gale*, *Betula populifolia*, *Pyrus Americana*, *Nemopanthus Canadensis* (*Nemopanthus fascicularis*, Raf.) and *Viburnum lantanoides* abound, whilst *Pinus resinosa*, *Betula papyrifera* and *Lonicera caerulea* are scarce and local.

The following list of seventy additional species, most of which, as far as known, do not occur further south, will best exhibit the northern character of the flora. It might be increased and, if the whole territory in the State, above the boulder line, were included, the number could be more than doubled: —

<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>
<i>B. lanceolatum</i>	<i>Carex pauciflora</i>
<i>B. matricaria</i>	<i>C. oligosperma</i>
<i>Dryopteris Braunii</i>	<i>C. retrorsa</i>
(<i>Aspidium aculeatum</i> , Swartz, var. <i>Braunii</i> , Koch)	<i>C. Schweinitzii</i>
<i>D. simulata</i>	<i>C. Goodenovii</i>
(<i>Aspidium simulatum</i> , Daven- port)	(<i>C. rigida</i> , Good., var. <i>Goode- novii</i> , Bailey)
<i>Potamogeton Oakesiana</i>	<i>C. limosa</i>
<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	<i>C. Magellanica</i>
<i>Panicum xanthophysum</i>	<i>C. longirostris</i>
<i>Oryzopsis juncea</i>	<i>C. arctata</i>
(<i>O. Canadensis</i> , Torr.)	<i>C. deflexa</i>
<i>Milium effusum</i>	<i>C. pallescens</i>
<i>Cinna latifolia</i> (<i>C. pendula</i> , Trin.)	<i>C. chordorhiza</i>
<i>Avena striata</i>	<i>C. tenella</i>
<i>Poa debilis</i>	<i>C. Deweyana</i>
<i>Panicularia laxa</i>	<i>Calla palustris</i>
(<i>Glyceria laxa</i> , Scribner)	<i>Xyris montana</i>
<i>Agropyron caninum</i>	(<i>X. flexuosa</i> , Muhl., var. <i>pu- silla</i> , Gray)

<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	<i>Mitella nuda</i>
<i>Vagnera trifolia</i>	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>
(<i>Smilacina trifolia</i> , Desf.)	<i>R. prostratum</i>
<i>Streptopus roseus</i>	<i>Potentilla tridentata</i>
<i>S. amplexifolius</i>	<i>P. argentea</i>
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	<i>P. palustris</i>
(<i>T. erythrocarpum</i> , Michx.)	<i>Rubus strigosus</i>
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	<i>R. triflorus</i>
<i>Habenaria hyperborea</i>	<i>R. neglectus</i>
<i>Listera cordata</i>	<i>Dalibarda repens</i>
<i>Microstylis monophyllos</i>	<i>Amelanchier oligocarpa</i>
<i>Razoumofskyia pusilla</i>	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i>
(<i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> ,	<i>Viola Selkirkii</i>
Peck)	<i>Hypericum boreale</i>
<i>Polygonum cilinode</i>	<i>Naumburgia thyrsiflora</i>
<i>Stellaria borealis</i>	(<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i> , L.)
<i>Arenaria Groenlandica</i>	<i>Gentiana linearis</i>
<i>Nymphaea Kalmiana</i>	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
(<i>Nuphar minimum</i> , Smith)	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>
<i>N. rubrodisca</i>	<i>Lobelia Dortmanna</i>
(<i>Nuphar advena</i> , Ait. f., var. <i>Aster acuminatus</i>	<i>A. Radula</i>
<i>minus</i> , Morong)	<i>Hieracium Canadense</i>
<i>Trollius laxus</i>	

A remarkable feature of the flora, worthy of note, is the occurrence, with these northern and mountain species, of so many plants that have their chief home on the lowlands of the coast. Of these a brief list is given: —

<i>Woodwardia Virginica</i>	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>	<i>Juncus pelocarpus</i>
<i>Lycopodium inundatum</i>	<i>Juncus militaris</i>
<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i>	<i>Aletris farinosa</i>
<i>Scirpus Torreyi</i>	<i>Amianthium muscaetoxicum</i>
<i>S. subterminalis</i>	<i>Habenaria blephariglottis</i>
<i>Carex Collinsii</i>	<i>Polygonum Careyi</i>
(<i>C. subulata</i> , Michx.)	<i>Myriophyllum tenellum</i>
<i>C. albolutescens</i>	<i>Rhexia Virginica</i>
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>
<i>Eriocaulon septangulare</i>	<i>Limnanthemum lacunosum</i>
<i>Peltandra Virginica</i>	<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>
(<i>P. undulata</i> , Raf.)	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>

But the same thing has been observed also at much higher altitudes in the southern states, and it surprises the botanist to find on the summits of Table Rock and Roan Mountain in North Carolina the *Zygadenos leimanthoides*, *Xerophyllum asphodeloides* and *Leiophyllum buxifolium* which he had collected on the sandy flats of New Jersey.

NOTES ON MAINE PLANTS.

ELMER D. MERRILL.

THE following notes on Maine plants may be of interest to students of the flora of that state. Several of the plants enumerated below have never before been listed from the state, and others reëstablish localities for species which have been previously reported, but for which the locality has been lost.

The few species listed from Mt. Ktaadn are added more especially because of the interest of the locality. During a trip there in September, 1898, about fifty of the typical alpine and subalpine forms of that region were collected, which have previously been reported by Scribner, Bot. Gaz. **14**: 46, Briggs, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **19**: 334, and other collectors.

The grasses of the following list were named by Professor Scribner.

Isoetes echinospora Braunii (Durieu) Engelm. Abundant in shallow water and partly emersed. Three Ponds, Mt. Ktaadn, September, 1898. Altitude about 2,000 feet.

Oryzopsis melanocarpa Muhl. Growing abundantly on rocky wooded hillsides. East Auburn, August, 1898. Not previously reported from the state.

Panicum macrocarpon LeConte. East Auburn, June, 1896, and July, 1898. Reported as *P. macrocarpon* Torr, by F. L. Harvey in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **25**: 211.

Panicum tsugetorum Nash. Pastures, East Auburn, July, 1898. A form referred to this species by Professor Scribner. *P. implicatum* Scribn. and *P. boreale* Nash were again collected at this locality in July, 1898.

Polygonum Zuccarinii Small (*P. cuspidatum*, Sieb. & Zucc.). Waste places, Basin Mills, Orono. Escaped from cultivation, and very persistent.

Alsine borealis (Bigel.) Britton (*Stellaria borealis* Bigel.). Near a