FLORA

of Lackawanna and Wyoming

Vol. I.
A CATALOGUE
OF THE
FLOWERING PLANTS
AND
VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMS,
FOUND IN AND NEAR
LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
BY
WILLIAM R. DUDLEY,
OF LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY,
AND
CHARLES O. THURSTON,
OF WYOMING SEMINARY.
1892.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.;
E. E. YORDY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1892.
PREFACE.

In June, 1887, the Lackawanna Institute of Scranton published a "preliminary list" of the plants in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys. The author, Prof. W. R. Dudley, then of Cornell University, brought together the results of his own collecting, and that of several local collectors, also Prof. Thomas C. Porter's discoveries on the adjacent mountains. This list, together with the interest aroused by the Institute during its summer school in 1889, under Prof. Dudley, made the present, far from complete, flora possible.

The territory included is the same as that of the preceding list, namely, the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys and the mountain ranges enclosing them. Localities are occasionally mentioned near to but outside these limits to stimulate our botanists, who may have access to them, to a more diligent search.

The catalogue has been prepared from the carefully kept notes of Prof. Dudley, made from his personal observations in 1889, 1890, and the autumn of 1891, combined with the results embodied in the printed list of 1887; from notes kindly sent him by Prof. T. C. Porter, of Lafayette College, the best authority on the plants of Pennsylvania; and from reports made to him by the different botanists in the valleys. Credit has been given each in the text, the single word "Davis" referring to Mr. R. N. Davis, of Archbald; "Graves," to Mr. W. R. Graves, of Scranton; "Miss Carlson," to Miss Eleanor Carlson, of West Pittston.

Plants quoted as "common," "abundant," or "frequent," are so quoted on the authority of these botanists, each in his own locality, aided by the general observations of Prof. Dudley.

The classification and nomenclature corresponds, in the main, to that of the sixth edition of Gray's Manual, to which students are directed for a full description of all plants growing without cultivation.

The few cultivated plants, noticed for the benefit of my classes, will be found described in Gray's Field, Forest and Garden Botany.

Although crowded with the work of his department at Cornell University, Prof. Dudley has taken the time to rewrite the families Cistaceae, Ericaceae, Cupuliferae, Salicaceae, Juncaceae, Cyperaceae and Gramineae.
He has also read my manuscript upon the other families and given me much valuable assistance and advice.

The present flora is but a "report of progress" preliminary to a complete flora, which will be published as soon as the territory is carefully worked up so that such a flora is possible. To make this work easier the present edition has been made a pocket flora, suitable for field work. Alternate leaves have been left blank for notes and the species have been numbered. The plants believed to be native are printed in bold-faced type, while introduced plants are printed in small capitals.

The discovery of a new plant or of a new locality for a plant not marked "common," "abundant" or "frequent," should be carefully noted on the blank leaf opposite the genus to which it belongs, with date, locality, its abundance, and any other valuable or interesting facts.

Specimens should be pressed, and preserved either in your own or your school herbarium, and a duplicate sent either to the Lackawanna Institute at Scranton, to Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, or to the West Pittston High School. Credit for all such discoveries will be given in the complete flora when published.

Much remains to be done, especially among the aquatic plants of our ponds, marshes and streams. Our summary shows that less than a thousand species of plants are known to grow without cultivation in our territory; the total should be at least two hundred larger.

Many plants believed to be common, as Thalictrum polygonum, are reported from Wyoming Valley alone, others are reported from Lackawanna Valley only.

Such plants can be easily worked up by beginners, while the more advanced students should form botany clubs, and the work should be given out by families; in this way more rapid advancement can be made both in our knowledge of the flora and in the botanical knowledge of the student.

Among the many places, mentioned by the teachers and botanists of the valleys, as especially worthy of a visit, are the Archbald "pot-holes" and White Oak Creek, both near Archbald; Elk Mt., northwest of Carbondale; Bald Mt., easily reached from Scranton; Campbell's Ledge, and Falling Spring, near West Pittston; the Ice Cave Gorge above Luzerne; Tilbury Knob, opposite Nanticoke; Penobscot Knob, its summit and southern ledges; the lake east of Glen Summit; Lehigh Pond; Lake Henry; Sink-hole Marsh, Ararat; and the pond opposite Duryea. It might be added that a visit to any pond, marsh or mountain
PREFACE.

will always repay the botanist, while the Pocono Plateau is especially interesting on account of the many northern plants found there.

Hearty thanks are due the different botanists who have helped by their contributions to make this catalogue as complete as possible, and whose names occur so frequently in the following pages. I am also indebted to the liberal management of Wyoming Seminary, whose financial aid made the publication of this flora possible. Personally I am especially indebted to Prof. W. R. Dudley, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, whose advice and assistance have been such that all merit that the flora may have rightfully belongs to him.

C. O. THURSTON,

Wyoming Seminary.
INTRODUCTION.

Geographically the Lackawanna and Wyoming are distinct valleys, the latter about 25 miles in length, occupied by a short stretch of the great river of Pennsylvania—the Susquehanna; the former by an eastern tributary of the Susquehanna, the Lackawanna river. Topographically, however, they form a single, narrow, synclinal valley, enclosed by the Lackawanna mountain on the northwest, and the Moosic and Wyoming mountains on the southeast, the two elevations coalescing at each end and continuing as a single range. These two ranges curve like a bow, giving the valley between—55 miles long, and in its widest part 6 miles broad—the form of a crescent. This depression is also geologically of the same formation, and is known as the Northern Anthracite Coal Basin of Pennsylvania.

The Susquehanna breaks through the walls of Lackawanna mountain into the middle region of this basin, leaving on the south side of this gateway the bold cliffs and rocky terraces of Campbell’s Ledge, 750 feet above the river. Immediately on entering the valley it is joined by the Lackawanna, whose source is fifty miles from its mouth, far northward of the coal-basin, one branch in the cold marshes of Ararat, Susquehanna Co., one among the ponds of Preston, Wayne Co.

This region, the eastern half of Susquehanna and the western half of Wayne Co., 2000 feet above the sea, is a broad rolling tract of arable but cold land, out of which rise the high isolated mountains of Ararat Peak (which, with Sugarloaf mountain, terminate the northward extension of the Moosic range) and the beautiful double knob of Elk mountain, 2600 and 2700 hundred feet respectively. The Lackawanna enters the Anthracite valley by a gap near its extreme northern end, above Forest City, and traverses it to the Susquehanna at Pittston. The latter river, winding through the celebrated “Wyoming Valley,” passes almost out of the coal-basin, westwardly at Nanticoke, traverses a cleft in the mountain barrier for some miles, turns directly south, cutting quite across its southern end, and passes out below Mocanaqua.

This synclinal valley rises from 550 feet above tide at Kingston, 573 feet at Pittston, 740 feet at Scranton, 965 feet at Archbald, 1079 feet at Carbondale, to 1302 feet above tide at Campbell’s Ledge, 2220 feet on Penobscot Knob, and 2385 feet on Bald mountain (west of Scranton). Its bed
is made up of coal measures, overlaid in its upper part by the confused, nowhere fertile, drift heaps of the great ice-sheet; in the lower by the soil of a river-plain. Its mountain barriers are composed largely of bold outwardly facing parapets or ridges of Pocono sandstone—the mountain-maker of the region—separated from the coal measures by narrow bands of Mauch Chunk red shales and Pottsville conglomerates; eastward, however, the Pocono sandstone of Moosic mountain extends from 12 to 20 miles, forming a broad, elevated tract, known as the Pocono Mountain Plateau, although here and there on its borders streams cut down through it to the Catskill Sandstone beneath. In general it is a wilderness of cool, tangled swamps, ponds, thickets, woods, of dry barrens and rocks, rough in the extreme, with an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 or 2100 feet, and terminating eastwardly in an irregular escarpment of high cliffs, such as are seen near Pocono Knob, in Monroe Co., or the lower parapets which trace its northward trend. The glacial ice-sheet was spread over this plateau, no doubt, although the great terminal moraine of the continent passes across its lower portion. Erosion has left several curious outlying peaks, capped with the hard Pocono sandstone, and standing as islands, surrounded by a sea of underlying Catskill, worn down to a much lower level, such as Pocono Knob, in Monroe Co., the high knobs (north and south) in Pike Co., the four knobs of the Moosic mountain extension, including Ararat Peak and Sugarloaf, in Wayne Co., and the still more distant and elevated double peak of Elk mountain, in Susquehanna Co., the latter the highest mountain in Pennsylvania beyond the extreme southwestern section of the State. This Anthracite Valley lies wholly within two counties, Lackawanna and Luzerne; the Pocono plateau occupies a limited portion of five, viz.: Lackawanna, Monroe, Carbon, Luzerne and Pike counties, named in order of the largest sandstone area.

It is the Flora of this crescent-shaped coal-valley, its mountain barriers, the broad, rough plateau into which the eastern barrier blends, and the isolated peaks belonging to this geological formation, which we have denominated the Lackawanna and Wyoming Flora.

While we believe it will be of value as a local catalogue, there was an ulterior object in the study, which can only be completely attained with the exhaustive examination of the region. Recalling the facts previously stated, it will be seen that this area has a singularly distinct character of its own, geologically. It lies in the heart of the northern Alleghenies. It has a great variety of soil. It has considerable variety of elevation; the effect of a much greater elevation being brought about
through the great extent of the plateau. Therefore, from its peculiar position and character, thorough investigation of its native plants ought to throw some light on questions of the geographical distribution of plants in post-glacial times, and the derivation of local floras in the Eastern United States. Final, or indeed valuable conclusions on these questions, we are not at present prepared to give, but shall present those we think our investigations thus far will warrant.

To ascertain the affinity of an insular flora, or that of a continental basin, is an easier task than to set forth the exact truth concerning the genealogy of a small flora, one belonging to a series of contiguous hydrographic basins. Our method of examining thoroughly the distribution of plants over a small hydrographic area, and connecting this with a similar work in a neighboring area, also limited by natural, not artificial, boundaries, we believe to be thoroughly scientific. Moreover, we believe that induction based on collated evidence of this character will furnish the only conclusions in the future on the evolution of the floras of continental basins as we now find them, which will be acceptable to the scientific mind. The main facts of geographical distribution are within our reach, but the evolution of the present distribution, excepting in the case of islands or isolated mountains, is a question almost wholly unexplored.

The affinities of a small flora are to some extent shown by the commonest wild plants and by the rarest. The former are present in related floras because inter-distributing has been easy and the conditions of soil and climate particularly favorable. Rare plants may occur for a variety of reasons; but if it is because the region where we find them has so changed in the conditions favorable to their existence that they are being gradually exterminated, then indeed we have in them a precious title-deed, without which we should not be in possession of a series of facts or suggestions, most valuable from the point of view of science. Again, if conditions exist in our region, allowing the rare occurrence of plants which are common much farther north or south, while such species do not appear in contiguous regions, the exact nature of those conditions becomes interesting to us, and usually not difficult to ascertain.

There is another method of determining the relationship of a small flora, however, which seems to us of more value than any other, although its successful and judicious application requires experience. If we find that a small number of species, of coast plants for example, extend to this region but no further west, while a greater number of southern species find their northern limit here, we conclude the flora has greater affinities with the South than with the Atlantic slope. If we find this
flora is the southern limit for many northern species, while it is the northern limit for fewer southern species, then some great northern basin or plateau has contributed, presumably, more to its population than the southern mountain or plain. Such a conclusion must be checked by reference to the affinities of the characteristic types present; nevertheless, concerning the origin of a flora, we consider the test of limit-species a reasonable one, and indeed, from experience, the most critical single test we can apply.

GENERAL RELATIONSHIPS.

Characteristic Types.—We will now endeavor to make an application of these canons to our Lackawanna, Wyoming and Pocono Flora. The plants common in this region, but common also throughout the Appalachian region, such as the Rhododendron, the Chestnut-Oak, the Birches, the Witch Hazel, the sweet-scented fern, Dicksonia, we pass by as plants which can tell us nothing we do not know in respect to the affinities of a small flora. There are, however, certain species characteristic of the hillsides lining this valley, frequently appearing in large numbers, but which are not of universal occurrence in the Appalachian region. Such are the Wild Indigo, the Sheep Laurel, the Sweet-Fern (Myrica asplenifolia), the Sumach (Rhus copallina); and in certain places the Purple Hardhack (Spirea tomentosa) and Andromeda ligustrina are equally abundant. All of these are wanting or comparatively rare immediately outside the valley to the north or west.

The above plants and others we might name are characteristic of, though not confined to, the drier region of the Atlantic slope, and their presence here is due, no doubt, largely to the character of the soil.

Rare Plants.—Of the rare plants of the Flora exclusive of the Pocono, we might mention Linum sulcatum, Silene Pennsylvanica, Physostegia, Pedicularis lanceolata, Cunila, Potentilla arguta, Allium cernuum, Utricularia intermedia, U. cornuta, and others, reported to be scarce in Pennsylvania, while the pretty Potentilla tridentata, occurring on the summits of Penobscot Knob and Bald mountain, is known nowhere else in the State. In passing to the Pocono this list would be greatly increased. Of these the only one we wish to speak of in this connection is the Little Mistletoe (Arceuthobium pusillum) parasitic on the limbs of the Black Spruce, discovered by the writer in 1886, and noted in his “Preliminary List” of this region. It is known in a few places in New York and New Hampshire, and nowhere south of our stations, which are the only ones yet discovered in Pennsylvania.
INTRODUCTION.

ALLEGHENIAN SPECIES.—The Allegheny mountains, from their peculiar position, their densely wooded character, the amount of moisture condensing on them, are the home, especially in their southern section, of a large number of species peculiar to their slopes or summits. Our Flora also has its list of those which may be called Alleghenian, small in proportion to the less distinctive character and lower elevation of the Pennsylvanian ranges. We include the following in this list:

\[
\begin{align*}
    \text{Dicentra Eximia,} & \quad \text{Aster concinnus,} \\
    \text{Ilex mollis,} & \quad \text{Calamagrostis Porteri.}
\end{align*}
\]

The following are also characteristically Alleghenian, although occasionally found in the mountains of New York and New England, or in districts allied to the Allegheny system:

\[
\begin{align*}
    \text{Ilex monticola,} & \quad \text{Carex lurida, var. gracilis,} \\
    \text{Rhododendron maximum,} & \quad \text{Carex aestivalis,} \\
    & \quad \text{Asplenium montanum.}
\end{align*}
\]

The only one of the nine plants mentioned which descends into the valley proper is the Rhododendron, which is less distinctively Alleghenian than the others. On the other hand, the earlier list of common plants mentioned, which give character to this region, and distinguish it from the districts adjoining north and west, are mostly plants of the valley or of the lower slopes of the mountains.

SPECIAL AFFINITIES WITH LARGER FLORAS.

Turning now to a consideration of those species which have their centers of development in regions more or less remote from our valley and plateau, and which extend to this region, but no farther, we find facts of considerable interest.

THE ATLANTIC SLOPE.—There are a certain number of Atlantic slope species whose western limits of distribution are within our borders. We have noted the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
    \text{Lechea thymifolia,} & \quad \text{*Orontium aquaticum,} \\
    \text{Solidago puberula,} & \quad \text{Calamagrostis Nuttallii,} \\
    \text{Aster radula,} & \quad \text{Lycopodium inundatum,} \\
    & \quad \text{var. Bigelovii.}
\end{align*}
\]

*The "Golden Club," Orontium aquaticum, growing in several of our ponds, deserves a passing notice, as it may have been introduced here by the Indians. Kalm ("Travels in Nor. America," II., p. 110-115) says its seeds are used as food by the Indians, who call it Taw-kee. Brinton ("Lenni Lenape and their Legends," p. 50) says "the Delaware Indians" (the former occupants of the Wyoming Valley and also of the Atlantic coast regions), "collected for food the seeds of the Golden Club, common in the pools along the Creeks." In their migrations back and forth they may have transplanted this food plant to the inland ponds.
INTRODUCTION.

SOUTHERN SPECIES.—So far as we are able to learn the following southern and southwestern species extend no farther north or northwest (or but little farther), although a few extend along the coast into New York or New England:

- *Arabis dentata*,
- *Dicentra eximia*,
- *Silene Pennsylvanica*,
- *Ilex mollis*,
- *Robinia Pseudacacia*,
- *Helianthus parviflorus*,
- *Rhododendron canescens*,
- *Cunila Mariana*.

- *Betula nigra*,
- *Pinus inops*,
- *Aletris farinosa*.
- *Melanthium latifolium*,
- *Amianthium muscatoxicum*,
- *Scleria pauciflora*,
- *Panicum agrostoides*,
- *Triodia cuprea*.

The above divide themselves into two groups, the plants belonging to the valley and the plants belonging to the dry ridges of the mountains, corroborating the evidence we find from actual observation, of their origin in a warmer region. We trace the beautiful River Birch up the branches of the Delaware, up the Susquehanna from its mouth to above the Wyoming Valley, but not certainly beyond Tunkhannock, and up the Lackawanna to Peckville. Like the dusky *Pinus inops*, its presence suggests the peculiar warmth of the south. *Robinia* was noticed more than a century ago by travellers crossing “Locust Ridge” on the Pocono. This, with *Melanthium* and *Amianthium*, two curious Liliaceae, are characteristic of the mountain group of the southern species.

NORTHERN SPECIES.—But our Flora is connected with the north by a far greater number of peculiar species than with any other region. Above fifty-five northern species have been found which do not extend south of our territory. This number, moreover, does not include those species recognized as northern, but which extend through this section, along the Alleghenies to North Carolina or Georgia. Twenty of the fifty-five belong to the Heaths and the Sedges. The Rhodora, the Pale Laurel, the Labrador Tea, the Small Cranberry, the Cotton Sedge, all particularly attractive plants, belong to these two orders. Nearly all these northern forms are confined to the mountains, and in the case of those found in the valley, as well such as *Portentilla palustris*, I suspect they will ultimately be discovered much further south, where they have retreated wholly to the mountains.

WESTERN SPECIES.—Turning to the west, I have been able to find but two western species extending eastward only to our limits, a garlic, *Allium cernuum*, and a grass, *Koeleria cristata*. 
CONCLUSIONS.

Comparing this Flora with the Cayuga Flora, and enumerating the species whose distribution terminates in each, we have tabulated the following facts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Northern</th>
<th>Southern and S.W.</th>
<th>Western and S.W.</th>
<th>Atlantic Slope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cayuga Flora</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackawanna and Wyoming Flora</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are of course not absolutely correct, and cannot be until our Flora is more fully studied and distribution in general is more accurately known, but they are relatively so.

While the Cayuga is most closely related to the territory which includes the Ohio Valley and the southern shores of several of the Great Lakes, it has a considerable affinity for the North and Northwest and but little for the Coast. The Lackawanna and Wyoming Flora, including the Pocono Plateau, shows a strong relationship with the North, next with the South, and really a decided affinity (although not exhibited by a large number of peculiar species) with the coast. Indeed, the similarity in aspect between the vegetation of this region and that of the Connecticut coast is striking. Excluding the Pocono, its relationship is largely with the South, next with the Atlantic slope, while that with the North is scarcely discoverable.

The cause of the relation of the Pocono table-land flora with the northern lies not so much in the height as in the breadth of the plateau, and the density and coolness of the original forests clothing it. I have perused a considerable number of journals of army officers, travelers, naturalists and missionaries, who traversed the Pocono more than a century ago, when it was threaded only by two slender trails traced by the children of the forest. It was then known as the "Great Swamp." On it were vast tracts of forest, tangled, wet, dark and gloomy. Col. Dearborn, writing in 1779, says after passing the Pocono Knob he entered what is called the Great Swamp, containing trees of pine, spruce, hemlock and maple of amazing size. This includes a dark, dismal portion, between Locust Hill and the head of Laurel Run, known as the "Shades of Death." Rev. Wm. Rogers refers also to the great height of the pines (White Pine), ascending 150 feet before reaching limbs. The abundance of the larger "Lawrel" is also commented on. There is abundant testimony showing that this was a heavily forested tract originally. Now, great areas of barrens greet the eye, where alders, dwarf
oaks, red cherry, raspberry, brake and bristly sarsaparilla have take the place of the original forests on lands desolated by the lumberman's axe and by fire. There are portions of the pristine "Evergreen Woods" still left, or but just disappearing. The dark, dense Spruce woods about Lehigh Pond is an instance. Here we still find the Lady Slipper and Orchis undisturbed, and see how the Rhododendron, when in flower, lighted up the gloom of the forest primeval when the earliest travelers crossed the Pocono. This is indeed a natural forest region, and the removal of the woods only demonstrates more clearly, what one of the earliest observers asserted, viz: the utter uselessness of a large portion for either pasture or cultivation.

Every consideration of economy, public good, and even private wealth, demand that these regions be reforested. If woods again cover this table-land they will hold back, by means of the spongy soil they accumulate, the surplus freshet waters from the hundred torrents and mountain-brooks which supply pure water to the great coal-valley cities, and which ought to keep up through the long drouths the volume of the Lehigh, Lackawanna, and the brooks flowing into the Delaware. Furthermore, the pine, hemlock, spruce and cherry which once grew here to "amazing size," may be again grown through planting, as they are in the mountains of Europe, and made a source of future wealth.

LOCAL NAMES.

In Heckwelder's History of the Indian Nations, Brinton's Lenni Lenape, the works of Peter Kalm, David Zeisberger, George Henry Loskill, Clark, Hale, and others, the meaning given of a number of the Delaware names applied to our region has interested me. I give a few notes on the important ones.

Susquehanna: the latter part of river names among the Delawares, viz., hanna, hanny or hannock, means a "flowing stream"; and Heckwelder says Susquehanna means a "straight stream," referring to its course near the mouth.

Lackawanna (Lechau-hanneck), "the fork of the river," referring to the junction of this with the Susquehanna.

Lehigh (Lechau), the same as the preceding, meaning here the fork or branch of the Delaware.

Tobyhanna (Topi-hanneck), the "alder stream."

Tunkhannock, the "small stream."

Wyoming, the "great plains."

Moosic, origin not known to me. It is near a word in one of the Del-
aware dialects meaning “marsh” or “swamp.” The English name, the “Great Swamp,” may have been derived from the Indian name, the localities being practically identical.

_Pocono_, the origin unknown to me. On old maps Pocono creek is called _Pocono-hanni_. The meaning of this, viz., the “stream dividing” the hills, is very appropriate, as this creek occupies a broad recession on the eastern side of the plateau. Possibly the name may have been transferred by the English settlers to the mountain.

_Nanticoke_, the “tide water people,” the name of a tribe settling in the valley, but originally from Maryland.

**ELEVATIONS ABOVE TIDE.**

The figures following are those of railroad surveys and the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Elevation above tide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D., L. &amp; W. R. R. Abington</td>
<td>1055'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark's Summit</td>
<td>1239'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scranton</td>
<td>740'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunnings</td>
<td>1397'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>1555'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouldsboro Sta.</td>
<td>1890'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobyhanna</td>
<td>1929'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit, N. of Tobyhanna</td>
<td>1970'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware River</td>
<td>298'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Y., L. E. &amp; W. Ararat Summit</td>
<td>2023'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniondale</td>
<td>1693'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbondale</td>
<td>1079'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archbald</td>
<td>965'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D., L. &amp; W. R. R. Pittston</td>
<td>573'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of river, Pittston</td>
<td>535'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>550'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes, Susq. Co. Crystal Lake</td>
<td>1705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn’s Pond</td>
<td>about 2150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Co. Eight lakes between</td>
<td>1950' and 2000'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountains Bald Mt., W. of Scranton</td>
<td>2385'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell’s Ledge (Dial Knob)</td>
<td>1302'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledge opposite Campbell’s</td>
<td>1200'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penobscot Knob</td>
<td>2220'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest of River Mountains</td>
<td>1380'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General level of higher parts of the Pocono</td>
<td>1800–2000'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

Knob of Pocono 3 miles W. of Tannersville, 2225'
High Knob, in Pike Co. ............ 2010'
Ararat Peak, Wayne Co. ............ 2600'
Sugar Loaf, Wayne Co. ............. 2450'
Elk Mountain, Susq. Co., South Knob .... 2575'
" " North Knob ................... 2700'

In closing I cannot refrain from expressing my cordial appreciation of the work of Professor Thurston, who has written so much of this Flora. To him will no doubt be largely left the subsequent accumulation of facts and the final revision of this publication. Every aid possible from the botanists of Pennsylvania, who have so kindly aided me, I solicit in his behalf.

WILLIAM RUSSEL DUDLEY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

---

SUMMARY.

Native species, ........................................... 858
Introduced species, ..................................... 115
Varieties, .................................................. 31

Total, .................................................. 1004
CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

           Near Kingston; frequent.

Page 11. 119½. Linum usitatissimum, L.
           By R. R. at Mt. Pocono; also at Coxton.

Page 11. 120½. Geranium Carolinianum, L.
           Frequent in Wyoming Valley.

Page 11.  FLOERKIA, WILLD.

        121½. F. proserpinacoides, Willd.
            Kingston, along the river.

Page 16.  STYLOSANTHES, SWARTZ.

            Near W. Pittston. Thurston.

Page 19.  AGRIMONIA, TOURN.

        219½. A. Eupatoria, L. Common.

Page 37.  443. Read V. macrocarpon.

Page 54.  613½. Euphorbia corollata, L.
           W. Pittston; near Kingston.


Page 77.  For Andropocon read Andropogon.

Page 79.  TRISSETUM, PERSOON.


Page 84.  LYGODIUM, SWARTZ.

        959½. L. palmatum, Swz.
            Near Long Pond, July 18, 1891. Dudley.
DICOTYLEDONS.

1. RANUNCULACEÆ.

CLEMATIS, L.

1. C. Virginiana, L. WHITE C. VIRGINS' BOWER.
   Banks of streams, etc.; common.

2. C. verticillaris, DC. PURPLE C.
   Elk Mt., about “Prospect Rock;” Bald Mt., near Bluff; rare. Dudley.

ANEMONE, TOURN.


4. A. Virginiana, L. Frequent.
   Var. alba, (Man., p. 38.) Abundant about Mocanaqua and Campbell’s Ledge. Dudley.


6. A. nemorosa, L. WIND-FLOWER. WOOD ANEMONE.
   Common about Archbald. Davis.
   Not at all common in Wyoming Valley. Thurston.

HEPATICA, DILL.


   Common at Tompkinsville. Graves.
   I have never seen it in the Wyoming Valley. Thurston.

ANEMONELLA, SPACH.


THALICTRUM, TOURN.

10. T. diocum, L. EARLY RUE.
    Frequent in Wyoming Valley. Thurston.
11. *T. polygamum*, Muhl. (*T. Cornuti*, L., 5th ed. Man.) **Tall Meadow Rue.** Frequent in Wyoming Valley, in wet soil. No stations above Pittston have been reported for the two preceding.

12. *T. purpurascens*, L.  
Slocum’s Hill, near Pittston. *Miss Carlson.*  
Penobscot Knob, abundant; Bald Mt; Campbell’s Ledge. *Dudley.*

**RANUNCULUS, Tourn.**

**White Water-Crowfoot.** In streams above Gouldsboro. *Dudley.*


16. *R. recurvatus*, Poir. **Woods near Dunmore; Duryea; Fairview; near L. Henry.** *Dudley.*


**CALTHA, L.**

**Marsh-Marigold.** “COWSLIPS.”


**COPTIS, SALISB.**

**Goldthread.**

AQUILEGIA, TOURN.
Columbine (often incorrectly called Honeysuckle).


CIMICIFUGA, L.
Bugbane.

24. C. racemosa, Nutt. Black Cohosh. Black Snakeroot: Mocanaqua; Duryea; Penobscot Knob; abundant at Campbell's Ledge; Mountain Inn Road. Dudley.

ACTÆA, L.
Cohosh.


[Delphinium (Larkspur), Aconitum (Aconite, Monkshood), and Pæonia (Pæony) are members of this family and frequently cultivated.]

2. MAGNOLIACEÆ.

MAGNOLIA L.


LIRIODENDRON, L.
Tulip-tree.


3. ANONACEÆ.

ASIMINA, ADANS.
Pawpaw.

4. **MENISPERMACEÆ.**

**MENISPERMUM, L.**

Moonseed.


5. **BERBERIDACEÆ.**

**BERBERIS, L.**

Barberry.


**CAULOPHYLLUM, Michx.**

Blue Cohosh.


**PODOPHYLLUM, L.**

Mandrake. May Apple.


6. **NYMPHÆACEÆ.**

**BRASENIA, Schreber.**

Water-Shield.


Pocono station, ’89; L. Henry; Reservoir Lake, E. of Glen Summit. *Dudley*.

**NYMPHÆA, Tourn.**

White Water-Lily.

34. **N. odorata**, Ait. In ponds near Crystal Lake; Lake Henry. *Dudley*.

**NUPHAR, Smith.**

Yellow Pond-Lily.


7. SARRACENIACEÆ.

SARRACENIA, Tourn.
37. S. purpurea, L. PITCHER-PLANT. L. Ariel. Miss Carlson. Tompkinsville; Newton L. Graves. Atherton's Pond; Moosic L.; Pocono Summit; swamp at head of Little Roaring Brook; Lehigh Pond. One specimen from Lehigh Pond, collected by W. Peck, shows a double flower; there are five petals and some twenty peltaloid bodies, longer than petals and as broad, formed from the stamens. In herbarium of Lackawanna Institute. Dudley.

8. PAPAVERACEÆ.

SANGUINARIA, Dill.

CHELIDONIUM, L. CELANDINE.

9. FUMARIACEÆ.

ADLUMIA, Raf.

DICENTRA, Borkh.
42. D. Canadensis, DC. SQUIRREL CORN. Reported in '87 by Mrs. Buell of Scranton, and Mr. Davis of Archbald. I have never seen it in Wyoming Valley. Thurston.
44. D. spectabilis, BLEEDING HEART. Often cultivated; from China.
CORYDALIS, Vent.

45. **C. glauca**, Pursh. Occasional among rocks; reported from Kingston, Nay Aug, Mocanaqua, Campbell’s Ledge, etc.

10. **CRUCIFERÆ**.

DENTARIA, Tourn.

**Pepper-root.**

46. **D. diphylla**, L. Peckville; Archbald. *Davis*.


CARDAMINE, Tourn.


ARABIS, L.

**Rock-Cress.**


52. **A. Canadensis**, L. **Sickle-Pod.** Campbell’s Ledge; Mocanaqua. *Dudley*.


DRABA, Dill.


NASTURTIUM, R. Br.

**Water-Cress.**


57. **N. palustre**, DC. Common.

BARBAREA, R. Br.

Winter-Cress.


ERYSIMUM, Tourn.


SISYMBRIUM, Tourn.

Hedge Mustard.


BRASSICA, Tourn.


CAPSELLA, Medic.

Shepherd's Purse.

64. C. Bursa-pastoris, Moench. Very common.

LEPIDIUM, Tourn.

Peppergrass.

65. L. Virginicum, L. Common.


L. sativum, L. Cultivated Peppergrass.

RAPHANUS, Tourn.


Escaped near Scranton. Dudley.

II. CAPPARIDACEÆ.

POLANISIA, Raf.

12. CISTACEÆ

HELIANTHEMUM, TOURN.


LECHEA, KALM.

70. L. major, Michx. Campbell’s Ledge; Falling Spring. Dudley.
73. L. racemulosa, Lam. Penobscot Knob; Mountain Inn Road. Dudley.

13. VIOLACEÆ.

VIOLA, TOURN.

76. V. sagittata, Ait. Arrow-leaved Violet. Common on dry ground.
78. V. blandia, Willd. Sweet White V. Moist places, common and variable.
79. V. primulæfölia, L. Primrose V. Shores of Moosic L. Dudley
81. V. rotundifolia, Michx. Moist woods; common. Davis.
82. V. pubescens, Ait. Downy Yellow V. Common.
83. V. Canadensis, L. Common in rich woods.
84. V. striata, Ait. Pale V. Carpenter’s Island. Miss Carlson. Two places by the river near Kingston. Thurston.


88. *V. odorata* L. **ENGLISH V.** Cult.

### CARYOPHYLLACEÆ

**SAPONARIA, L.**

89. *S. officinalis*, L. **SOAPWORT.** **BOUNCING BET.** Common.

**SILENE, L.**

**CATCHFLY.**


**LYCHNIS, TOURN.**

**COCKLE.**


**ARENARIA, L.**

95. A. *serpyllifolia*, L. **SANDWORT.** Wilkes-Barre, etc. *Dudley*.

**STELLARIA, L.**

96. S. *media*, Smith. **CHICKWEED.** A common weed from Europe.


100. C. viscosum, L. Mouse-ear Chickweed. Common.


[The Carnation Pink, Sweet William, etc., are cultivated species of the genus Dianthus.]

15. PORTULACACEÆ.

PORTULACA, TOURN.


CLAYTONIA, GRONOv.

SPRING-Beauty.


16. HYPERICACEÆ.

HYPERICUM, TOURN.

St. John's Wort.


110. H. mutilum, L. Rather common.


17. MALVACEÆ.

MALVA, L.

114. M. rotundifolia, L. Common Mallow.

ABUTILON, TOURN.


18. TILIACEÆ.

TILIA, TOURN.

LINDEN. Basswood.


19. LINACEÆ.

LINUM, TOURN.

FLAX.

118. L. Virginianum, L. Campbell’s Ledge; Penobscot Knob; Red Shale ledges above Mocanaqua. Dudley.


“This rare plant is reported from Pennsylvania only from two or three other localities.” Prof. Porter, ’87.

20. GERANIACEÆ.

GERANIUM, TOURN.

CRANESBILL.

120. G. maculatum, L. Common.

OXALIS, L.
WOOD-SORREL.
122. O. Acetosella, L. Rather common in cold woods.

IMPATIENS, L.
JEWEL-WEED.
Common about Kingston. Thurston.

21. RUTACEÆ.
XANTHOXYLUM, L.

22. SIMARUBACEÆ.
AILANTHUS, Desf.
TREE OF HEAVEN.
128. A. GLANDULOSUS, Desf. Escaped near the School House below Lackawanna Station. Dudley. From China.

23. ILICINEÆ.
ILEX, L.
HOLLY.
131. I. verticillata, Gray. BLACK ALDER. WINTER-BERRY. Swamps throughout. Its red fruit is very noticeable in late autumn.
132. I. laevigata, Gray. Head of Little Roaring Brook; Lehigh Pond; Pocono Summit; rare in Pennsylvania. Dudley.
NEMOPANTHES, Raf.
Mountain Holly.


24. CELASTRACEÆ.

CELASTRUS, L.


25. RHAMNACEÆ.

CEANOTHUS, L.


26. VITACEÆ.

VITIS, TourN.

Grape.


AMPELOPSIS, Michx.

Virginian Creeper.


27. SAPINDACEÆ.

ÆSCULUS, L.

140. Æ. Hippocastanum, L. Horse-chestnut. Cultivated; rarely escaping.
ACER, Tourn.
144. A. dasycarpum, Ehrh. Silver Maple. Abundant along the Susquehanna.

NEGUNDO, Moench.
146. N. aceroides, Moench. Said by Mr. J. H. Fisher to be in Wayne Co. Not reported within limits, but ought to be found along the Susquehanna.

STAPHYLEA, L.
Bladder-Nut.

28. ANACARDIACEÆ.
Rhus, L.
Sumach.
150. R. copallina, L. Frequent.

29. POLYGALACEÆ.
Polygala, Tourn.
30. **LEGUMINOSÆ.**

**BAPTISIA, Vent.**

156. *B. tinctoria*, R. Br. **Wild Indigo.** Everywhere abundant in dry woods.

**LUPINUS, Tourn.**


**TRIFOLIUM, Tourn.**

**Clover.**


159. *T. pratense*, L. **Red Clover.** Common.


161. *T. hybridum*, L. **Alsike Clover.** Pocono Summit; near Pittston; near Paupack crossroads; not common. *Dudley.*

162. *T. agrarium*, L. **Yellow Clover.** Common throughout.

**MELILOTUS, Tourn.**

**Sweet Clover.**


**MEDICAGO, Tourn.**


**TEPHROSIA, Pers.**


**ROBINIA, L.**

**Locust-tree.**

DESMODIUM, Desv.

168. D. nudiflorum, DC. S. of Wilkes-Barre; the small form, with scattered leaves, in the woods of Campbell's Ledge. Dudley.

169. D. acuminatum, DC. Campbell's Ledge; Penobscot Knob; near Wilkes-Barre and Shickshinny, in mountain woods. Dudley.

170. D. rotundifolium, DC. Campbell's Ledge, and above Mocanaqua. Dudley.


174. D. paniculatum, DC. Frequent. Falling Spring; Mocanaqua; Wilkes-Barre Mt., etc. Dudley.


177. D. ciliare, DC. Falling Spring, in herb; Campbell's Ledge. Dudley.


LESPEDEZA, Michx.

BUSH-CLOVER.

179. L. procumbens, Michx. Campbell's Ledge; the Red Shales; S. E. of Wilkes-Barre, in herb. Dudley.


182. L. polystachya, Michx. (L. hirta, Ell.) Frequent. Campbell's Ledge, etc.

183. L. capitata, Michx. Lower Lackawanna Valley; Penobscot Knob; near Wyoming. Dudley.
LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING FLORA.

VICIA, TOURN.

VETCH. TARE.


APIOS, BOERHAAVE.


AMPHICARPÆA, ELL.

HOG PEANUT.


CASSIA, TOURN.

SENNA.


31. ROSACEÆ.

PRUNUS, TOURN.

[The cultivated Cherries, Plums, Peaches, etc., belong here.]


195. **P. serotina**, Ehrh. WILD BLACK CHERRY. Abundant, especially in the valley woods.
196. **S. salicifolia**, L. **Common Meadow-Sweet.** Abundant in both valleys.


**PHYSOCARPUS, MAXIM.**


**GILLENIA, MOENCH.**


**RUBUS, TOURN.**


204. **R. villosus**, Ait. **High Blackberry.** Common.

205. **R. Canadensis**, L. **Dewberry.** Common.

206. **R. hispidus**, L. **Swamp Blackberry.** Swamp at head of Little Roaring Brook; Lehigh P., abundant; L. Henry, frequent; near Dickson Station. *Dudley.*

**DALIBARDA, L.**

207. **D. repens**, L. Swamp at head of Little Roaring Brook; L. Henry; near Lehigh P.; above Gouldsboro. *Dudley.*
GEUM, L.
AVENS.


WALDSTEINIA, WILLD.


FRAGARIA, Tourn.


213. *F. vesca*, L. In woods, common.

POTENTILLA, L.
CINQUE-FOIL. FIVE-FINGER.


In '87 Prof. Porter quoted it from but one station in Pennsylvania, in Pike Co.


The specimens obtained on Bald Mt. in '86 by Prof. Dudley were the first observed in Pennsylvania.

ROSA, TOURNE.
ROSE.


222. R. Carolina, L. Not uncommon in swamps, on islands, etc.


224. R. rubiginosa, L. SWEETBRIER. Frequent.

225. R. canina, L. DOG ROSE. A single plant toward the river below Forty Fort; another by road at base of cliff opp. Campbell's Ledge.

PYRUS, L.
PEAR. APPLE.


227. P. communis. COMMON PEAR. Cultivated.

228. P. coronaria, L. WILD CRAB APPLE. Frequent throughout.


CRATÆGUS, L.
HAWTHORN.


234. C. tomentosa, L. BLACK THORN. Lower Lackawanna Valley, etc. Dudley.

235. C. punctata, Jacq. (C. tomentosa, var. punctata, Gray.) Duryea; near Wilkes-Barre; Mountain Inn Road. Dudley.


AMELANCHIER, MEDIC.

JUNE-BERRY. SHADEBUSH.


32. SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

SAXIFRAGA, L.

SAXIFRAGE.

238. S. Virginiana, Michx. EARLY S. Common on rocks.

239. S. Pennsylvanica, L. SWAMP S. Near Kingston. Thurston.

TIARELLA, L.

FALSE MITRE-WORT.


MITELLA, TOURN.

BISHOP'S-CAP.

241. M. diphyllo, L. Frequent.


CHRYSSOSPLENIUM, TOURN.

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE.

243. C. Americanum, Schwein. Spring Brook near Archbald "pot holes;" Lehigh Pond; Pocono Summit Spring. Dudley.

HYDRANGEA, GRONOV.

244. H. arborescens, L. WILD H. Frequent in Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys and up the mountain streams.
RIBES, L.
CURRANT. GOOSEBERRY.
245. R. Cynosbati, L. PRICKLY GOOSEBERRY. Elk Hills; a few on sandstone ledges above Taylorville; by road from Paupack cross roads to Moosic Lake. Dudley.
248. R. rubrum, L. RED GARDEN CURRANT. Rare as a scape; in herb. Davis. Ashley Planes. Thurston.

33. CRASSULACEÆ.
PENTHORUM, Gronov.
250. P. sedoides, L. DITCH STONE-CROP. Common.
SEDUM, Tourn.
STONE-CROP.

34: DROSERACEÆ.
DROSERA, L.
SUNDEW.
252. D. rotundifolia, L. Moosic Mt.; Moosic Lake; Lehigh Pond; Pocono Summit Spring; none at Lake Henry. Dudley.

35. HAMAMELIDEÆ.
HAMAMELIS, L.
WITCH-HAZEL.
254. H. Virginiana, L. Common throughout. Peculiar for blooming in October and November and not perfecting its fruit until the next autumn.
36. HALORAGÆÆ.

·CALLITRICHE, L.


37. LYTHRACEÆ.

DECODON, Gmel.


38. ONAGRACEÆ.

LUDWIGIA, L.

FALSE LOOSESTRIFE.


EPILOBIUM, L.

WILLOW-HERB.


260. E. lineare, Muhl. (E. palustre, var. lineare, Man. 5th ed.) Pocono Summit Spring; Swamp at head of Little Roaring Brook. Dudley.


ŒNOTHERA, L.

EVENING PRIMROSE.

262. Ė. biennis, L. Frequent throughout.

263. Ė. pumila, L. Not very abundant but well distributed.

264. Ė. fruticosa, L. Abundant below Campbell’s Ledge; in herb. Davis. Pocono Mt., abundant; E. of Penobscot Knob; Bald Mt.; in herb. Dudley.
LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING FLORA.

GAURA, L.
265. G. biennis, L. Frequently seen in Wyoming Valley.

CIRCAE, TOURN.
ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE.
266. C. Lutetiana, L. Frequent.

39. CUCURBITACEÆ.

[The Squash, Pumpkin, Gourd, Melon, Cucumber, etc., are of this family.]

SICYOS, L.

ECHINOCYSTIS, TORR. & GRAY.
269. E. lobata, Torr. & Gray. WILD BALSAM-APPLE. Frequent near Kingston, by the "Pond Holes" and near the river. Thurston.

40. FICOIDEÆ.

MOLLUGO, L.
270. M. verticillata L. CARPET-WEED. Rather frequent.

41. UMBELLIFERÆ.

DAUCUS, TOURN.
271. D. Carota, L. WILD CARROT. Abundant in both valleys.

ANGELICA, L.
272. A. hirsuta, Muhl. (Archangelica hirsuta, 5th ed. Man.) Campbell's Ledge; Penobscot Knob; near Mocanaqua; Moosic Lake, etc. Dudley.
HERACLEUM, L.
Cow-Parsnip.


PASTINACA, L.

275. P. sativa, L. Wild Parsnip. The cultivated species run wild, then somewhat poisonous. Frequent.

PIMPINELLA, L.


CRYPTOTæNIA, DC.


SIUM, TOURN.
Water Parsnip.


ZIZIA, KOCH.

279. Z. cordata, DC. (Thaspium trifoliatum var. apterum, Gray.) Not rare in the lower Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys; Campbell's Ledge; Mocanaqua; Luzerne; Tilbury Knob, etc.

CARUM, L.

280. C. Carui, L. Caraway. Often by roadsides; in herb. of R. N. Davis.

CICUTA, L.

281. C. maculata, L. Frequent in swamps.

CONIUM, L.
Poison Hemlock.

283. C. maculatum, L. Rather frequent in waste places; in herb. of R. N. Davis.

**OSMORRHIZA, RAF.**

**SWEET CICELY.**


**HYDROCOTYLE, TOURN.**


**SANICULA, TOURN.**

288. **S. Marylandica, L.** Frequent throughout; also its var. **Canadensis, Torr.** (*S. Canadensis, Man. 5th ed.*)

42. **ARALIACEÆ.**

**ARALIA, TOURN.**


291. **A. nudicaulis, L. WILD S.** Frequent throughout.


43. CORNACEÆ.

CORNUS, TOURN.

Cornel. Dogwood.


295. C. florida, L. Flowering Dogwood. Frequent in woods.


298. C. stolonifera, Michx. Red Osier. Wet places; common.


300. C. alternifolia, L. Frequent.

NYSSA, L.

Pepperidge.


44. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

SAMBUCUS, TOURN.


VIBURNUM, L.

Arrow-wood.


305. V. acerifolium, L. Maple-leaved V. Frequent in upland woods.

307. **V. dentatum**, L. Frequent in low ground.


309. **V. Lentago**, L. Sweet V. Common.

**TRIOSTEUM, L.**

**Horse-Gentian.**


**LINNÆA, Gronov.**

**Twin-flower.**


**LONICERA, L.**

**Honeysuckle.**


313. **L. caerulea**, L. Mountain F. First found in Pennsylvania at Naomi Pines, June, '89, by Prof. Porter.


**DIERVILLA, Tourn.**


D. JAPONICA. (Weigela.) Cultivated.

45. **RUBIACEÆ.**

**HOUSTONIA, L.**


CEPHALANTHUS, L.

318. C. occidentalis, L. BUTTON-BUSH. Frequent in marshes, etc.

MITCHELLA, L.

319. M. repens, L. PARTRIDGE-BERRY. Frequent.

GALIUM, L.

BEDSTRAW.


322. G. circæans, Michx. Frequent.


324. G. trifidum, L. SMALL BEDSTRAW. Lehigh Pond; Pocono Summit. Dudley.


326. G. triflorum, Michx. SWEET BEDSTRAW. Campbell’s Ledge; Mountain Inn road; Lehigh Pond; Lake Henry; Duryea. Dudley.

46. DIPSACEÆ.

DIPSACUS, Tourn.

TEASEL.


47. COMPOSITÆ.

VERNONIA, Schreb.

EUPATORIUM, TOURN.

329. E. purpureum, L. Joe-Pye Weed. Frequent.
331. E. perfoliatum, L. Boneset, Frequent.

SOLIDAGO, L. GOLDEN-ROD

334. S. cæsia, L. Frequent.
337. S. puberula, Nutt. Mountains S. E. of Wilkes-Barre, in herb; Bald Mt.; near Solomon’s Gap; abundant but local. Dudley.
346. S. Canadensis, L. Common.
348. S. lanceolata, L. Frequent.
LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING FLORA.

SERICOCARPUS, NEES.


ASTER, L.


351. A. macrophyllus, L. Frequent throughout, in moist woods.

352. A. radula, Ait. Mentioned in the Manual, p. 257, as having been found on Pocono Mt.

353. A. Novae-Angliae, L. Not abundant, but well distributed over lower Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys.

354. A. patens, Ait. Frequent along mountain roads and on dry banks.

355. A. undulatus, L. Frequent in mountain roads.

356. A. cordifolius, L. Common.


358. A. concinnus, Willd. Penobscot Knob; along the R. R. above Solomon’s Gap; Fairview; local but abundant. Dudley.


361. A. diffusus, Ait. (A. miser, Man. 5th ed.) Frequent.


364. A. puniceus, L. Low grounds E. of Wilkes-Barre; along Black Creek; a smooth form in Spring Swamp, Pocono Summit. Dudley.


366. A. infirmus, Michx. (Diploappus cornifolius, 5th ed. Man.) Ledges along Mountain Inn road, in herb; Campbell’s Ledge; Ledges above Mocanaqua. Dudley.

368. A. acuminatus, Michx. Frequent in ravines and mountain woods.

\textbf{ERIGERON, L.}
\textbf{FLEABANE.}


\textbf{ANTENNARIA, GAERTN.}


\textbf{ANAPHALIS, DC.}


\textbf{GNAPHALIUM, L.}
\textbf{CUDWEED.}


\textbf{INULA, L.}
\textbf{ELECAMPANE.}


\textbf{POLYMNIA, L.}
\textbf{LEAF-CUP.}

380. \textit{P. Canadensis}, L. In rocky woods near the road by Campbell’s Ledge; apparently scarce in Pennsylvania, Prof. Porter reporting it only from the southeastern part of the State, at two stations. \textit{Dudley.}
AMBIROSIA, Tourn.
Ragweed.
381. A. trifida, L. Great R. Along the Susquehanna River; near Scranton. Dudley. Abundant about the "Pond Holes" and along the river. Thurston.
382. A. artemisiæfolia, L. Common.

XANTHIUM, Tourn.

HELIOPSIS, Pers.

RUDBECKIA, L.
Cone-flower.

HELIANTHUS, L. Sunflower.
387. H. annuus, L. Common S. Cultivated; occasional on waste ground about towns.
388. H. giganteus, L. Lower Lackawanna Valley; Mocanaqua. Dudley.
390. H. divaricatus, L. Frequent on the mountains.
391. H. decapetalus, L. Lower Lackawanna Valley; Mocanaqua. Dudley.
392. H. tuberosus, L. Jerusalem Artichoke. By railroad between Pittston and Campbell's Ledge; abundant along the river and by the "Pond Holes" about Kingston.

BIDENS, L. Bur-Marigold.
393. B. frondosa, L. Common Beggar ticks. Rather Common.

**GALINSOGA, Ruiz & Pavon.**

**HELENIUM, L.**
*Sneeze-weed.*

**ANTHEMIS, L.**
*Chamomile.*
**A. nobilis**, L.  *Garden C*.  Cultivated in old gardens.

**ACHILLEA, L.**
*Yarrow.*
400. **A. Millefolium**, L.  Common.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM, Tourn.**

**TANACETUM, L.**

**SENECIO, Tourn.**

**ERECHTITES, Raf.**
*Fireweed.*

**ARCTIUM, L.**
Cニックス, トーン.

Thistle.


クリギア, シュレーベル.

Dwarf Dandelion.


Hieraciun, トーン.

Hawkweed.


414. H. paniculatum, L. Frequent.


プレナンテス, ヴェィル.

417. P. alba, L. Mountain Inn road; Bald Mountain woods; common. Dudley.


Taraxacum, Haller.


ラクチュカ, トーン.

Lettuce.

36  LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING FLORA.


SONCHUS, L.
Sow-Thistle.


48.  LOBELIACEÆ.

LOBELIA, L.


49.  CAMPANULACEÆ.

SPECULARIA, HEISTER.

431.  S. perfoliata, A. DC.  Common in fields.

CAMPANULA, TOURNE.


50. **ERICACEÆ.**

**GAYLUSSACIA, HBK.**

**Huckleberry.**


**VACCINIUM, L.**

437. *V. stamineum*, L. **DEERBERRY.** Frequent, dry woods and mountain tops.

438. *V. Pennsylvanicum*, Lam. **DWARF BLUEBERRY.** Common. Var. *nigrum*, leaves darker; thicker than in the type; glaucous, serrulate; berries large, black; occurs with the type on Bald Mountain summit, and summit of Penobscot Knob. *Dudley.*

439. *V. Canadense*, Kalm. **CANADA BLUEBERRY.** Lehigh P.; Sphagnum Sw. above Gouldsboro; near its southern limit. *Dudley.*

440. *V. vacillans*, Soland. **Frequent in dry woods.**

441. *V. corymbosum*, L. **SWAMP BLUEBERRY.** The round bog above Taylorville; near pond opposite Duryea; Atherton’s Pond; all mountain marshes and streams. *Dudley.*


**CHIOGENES, SALSB.**

**CREEPING SNOWBERRY.**


**EPIGÆA, L.**

**TRAILING ARBUTUS.**

445. *E. repens*, L. **Frequent throughout.**
Gaultheria, Kalm.
Wintergreen. Teaberry.

446. G. procumbens, L. Common.

Andromeda, L.


448. A. ligustrina, Muhl. Damp places, mountain woods and pastures; a characteristic shrub of the region; L. Henry; Lehigh Pond. Dudley.

Cassandra, Don.
Leather-leaf.

449. C. calyculata, Don. Marsh north of Taylorville; Atherton's Pond, Dalton; Ararat Marsh; source of Little Roaring Brook; Lehigh Pond; Marsh above Gouldsboro; L. Henry; Moosic L. Dudley. Near Kingston. Thurston.

Kalmia, L.
American Laurel.

450. K. latifolia, L. Mountain Laurel. Frequent.


Rhododendron, L.


455. R. canescens (Michx), Porter. (Azalea canescens, Michx. Flora, I., p. 150, 1803.) In the Bulletin Torr. Botan. Club, XVI. (1889), p. 220, Prof. Porter restores this old species, merged by Gray under R. nudiflorum. He includes here a form having flowers a bright rose-color with a short corolla tube, and leaves paler and tomentose-pubescent. It was found by Prof. Porter on the Pocono; by myself on Bald Mt., and occurs southwardly along the mountains. Dudley.

457. **R. maximum**, L. **Big Laurel.** Along all the streams descending from the mountains; on the Lackawanna R.; in the evergreen forests on the Pocono—a splendid plant.

[Menziesia globularis Salisb., a southern plant, is found sparingly in N. E. Penn. according to Prof. Porter. Not seen within limits.]

**LEDUM, L.**

**Labrador Tea.**


**CHIMAPHILA, Pursh.**

**Prince’s Pine.**


**MONESES, Salisb.**

**M. grandiflora**, Salisb. *(M. uniflora, Gray.)* Collected in Susquehanna Co. by the elder Canby, the specimen being in Prof. Porter’s herbarium. Not collected since.

**PYROLA, Tourn.**

**False Wintergreen.**


463. **P. rotundifolia**, L. Near Duryea; Campbell’s Ledge woods; Mountain Inn road, and elsewhere. *Dudley.*

**MONOTROPA, L.**

464. **M. uniflora**, L. **Indian Pipe.** Apparently widely distributed, and rather common in both valleys.

51. PRIMULACEÆ.

TRIENTALIS, L.


STEIRONEMA, Raf.


LYSIMACHIA, Tourn.

468. L. quadrifolia, L. Common in thickets and mountain woods.
469. L. stricta, Ait. Common on margins of standing water.

52. OLEACEÆ.

FRAXINUS, Tourn.

ASH.

473. F. sambucifolia, Lam. BLACK ASH. By the river below Scranton. Dudley. Occasional. Davis.

53. APOCYNACEÆ.

APOCYNUM, Tourn.

474. A. androsæmifolium, L. Common.
475. A. cannabium, L. INDIAN HEMP. Rather common in lower Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys.
54. ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

ASCLEPIAS, L.

Milkweed.

476. A. tuberosa, L. Near Coxton.


478. A. Cornuti, Decaisne. COMMON M. Common.

479. A. obtusifolia, Michx. Sandy ground W. of Campbell’s Ledge. Dudley.


Not rare about Kingston. Thurston.


482. A. verticillata, L. Campbell’s Ledge. Dudley.

55. GENTIANACEÆ.

GENTIANA, Tourn.


BARTONIA, MUHL.


MENYANTHES, TOURN.

BUCKBEAN.

489. M. trifoliata. L. Lake Ariel. Miss Carlson and Miss Emily Johnson. Lake Henry; Moosic Lake; Atherton’s Pond; Lehigh Pond, in herb. Dudley.

56. POLEMONIACEÆ.

PHLOX, L.

490. P. subulata, L. MOSS PINK. Rather common on the cliffs of the mountain sides.

POLEMONIUM, TOURN.

491. P. reptans, L. One plant by Toby’s Creek, near Kingston; a small bed by river opp. Forty Fort. Thurston.

57. HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

HYDROPHYLLUM, TOURN.


58. BORRAGINACEÆ.

CYNOGLOSSUM, TOURN.

HOUND’S-TONGUE.


ECHINOSPERMUM, LEHM.


MERTENSIA, Roth.
Lungwort.


MYOSOTIS, Dill.
Forget-me-not.


LITHOSPERMUM, Tourn.


59. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

**IPOMŒA, L.**

Morning Glory.

I. **coccinea**, L. Scarlet Morning Glory.


The two preceding cultivated species.

CONVOLVULUS, Tourn.
Bindweed.


CUSCUTA, Tourn.
Dodder.

501. **C. chlorocarpa**, Engelm. By the pond opp. Duryea; on solidago and a shrub, Kingston Flats; and by the river opp. the Pettebone Breaker. *Dudley.*

60. SOLANACEÆ.

SOLANUM, TOURN.


504. S. nigrum, L. Common Nightshade. Frequent about streets and waste ground of Kingston. Thurston.

PHYSALIS, L.

GROUND CHERRY.


LYCIUM, L.

MATRIMONY-VINE.

506. L. vulgare, Dunal. Beside the road to Plymouth below Kingston.

DATURA, L.

JAMESTOWN-WEED.

507. D. Stramonium, L. Not uncommon in waste ground.


61. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

VERBASCUM, L.

MULLEIN.

509. V. Thiapsus, L. Common Mullein.


LINARIA, TOURN.

TOAD-FLAX.


512. L. vulgaris, Mill. BUTTER AND EGGS. Common.

SCROPHULARIA, TOURN.

FIGWORT.

CHELONE, TOURN.
TURTLE-HEAD.


PENTSTEMON, MITCHELL.


MIMULUS, L.
MONKEY-FLOWER.

516. **M. ringens,** L. Rather common in wet places throughout.

GRATIOLA, L.


ILYSANThES, Raf.


VERONICA, L.

SPEEDWELL.


522. **V. officinalis,** L. COMMON S. Rather frequent.


GERARDIA, L.

526. G. pedicularia, L. Campbell’s Ledge; bank west of lower Lackawanna Valley. Dudley.


529. G. tenuifolia, Vahl. SLENDER GERARDIA. Campbell’s Ledge; N. of Fairview; Penobscot Knob; red shales of the river mountains. Dudley. Dry ground and cliffs below Kingston. Thurston.

PEDICULARIS, TOURN.

LOUSEWORT.

530. P. Canadensis, L. COMMON L. Abundant in lower Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys; probably so elsewhere.

531. P. lanceolata, Michx. Slocum’s Summit, near Pittston. Miss Carlson.

MELAM PYRUM, TOURN.

COW-WHEAT.

532. M. Americanum, Michx. Common. Campbell’s Ledge; Mountain Inn road; on river mountains, etc.

62. OROBANCHACEÆ.

EPIPHEGUS, NUTT.


APHYLLON, MITCHELL.

63. **LENTIBULARIACEÆ.**

**UTRICULARIA, L.**

**Bladderwort.**


38. **U. cornuta, Michx.** Marsh about Lehigh Pond. *Dudley.*

64. **ACANTHACEÆ.**

**DIANTHERA. GRONOVI.**


65. **VERBENACEÆ.**

**VERBENA, TOURN.**

40. **V. urticaefolia, L.** White Vervain. Frequent

41. **V. hastata, L.** Blue Vervain. Common. An apparent hybrid between the two is found near Kingston. *Thurston.*

**PHRYMA, L.**

**Lopseed.**

42. **P. Leptostachya, L.** Between Glenburn and Clark’s Summit, in woods near turnpike. *Davis.*

66. **LABIATÆ.**

**TRICHOSTEMA, L.**

**Blue Curls.**

43. **T. dichotomum, L.** Campbell’s Ledge; Duryea. *Dudley.* Not uncommon.
TEUCRIUM, TOURN.

   In herb. of Mr. Davis, probably from near the Susquehanna. Dudley.

COLLINSONIA, L.

545. C. Canadensis, L. HORSE-BALM. Lower Lackawanna Valley;
   Bald Mt., abundant; toward L. Henry. Dudley. Rather common.

MENTHA, TOURN.

MINT.

546. M. viridis, L. SPEARMINT. Common.

547. M. piperita, L. PEPPERMINT. Common.

548. M. Canadensis, L. WILD MINT. Along the Susquehanna.
   Dudley. About Kingston.

LYCOPUS, TOURN.

WATER HORSEHOUND.

549. L. Virginicus, L. BUGLE-WEED. In herb. Davis. About
   Kingston, probably common.

550. L. sinuatus, Ell. (L. Europaeus, var. sinuatus, 5th ed. Man.)
   Lower Lackawanna Valley. Dudley. Kingston, etc.

CUNILA, L.

551. C. Mariana, L. DITTANY. Top of Campbell's Ledge, in herb.;
   red shales of the river mountains. Dr. Gray, in the Synoptical Flora
   of North America, says it occurs "from southern New York and
   Ohio to Georgia." This station is not far from its northern limit,
   although I have collected it near New York City. Dudley.

PYCNANTHEMUM, MICHX.

552. P. lanceolatum, Pursh. On Woodward Hill, near Kingston,
   abundant. Thurston.

553. P. incanum, Michx. MOUNTAIN MINT. Frequent on banks
   near the lower Lackawanna Valley. Dudley.

CALAMINTHA, TOURN.

554. C. Clinopodium, Benth. BASIL. Common.
MELISSA, L.
Common Balm.


HEDEOMA, Pers.


MONARDA, L.
Horse-Mint.


558. M. clinopodia, L. Near the entrance to Bald Mt. path, collected by Mr. Reeves, July, 1889.


LOPHANTHUS, Benth.
Giant Hyssop.


NEPETA, L.

561. N. Cataria, L. Catnip. Abundant in waste ground, also frequent in woods and along fences.


SCUTELLARIA, L.
Skullcap.

563. S. lateriflora, L. Rather common in wet, shaded places.

564. S. galericulata, L. Rather common, with the last.

BRUNELLA, Tourn.

PHYSOSTEGIA, Benth.
566. P. Virginiana, Benth. FALSE DRAGON-HEAD. Gravelly shores of the Susquehanna S. E. of Mocanaqua, in herb.; on its northeastern limit. Prof. Porter reports it from Pennsylvania only from the Schuylkill below Norristown, and from southeastern Pennsylvania (its eastern limit), and from Presque Isle on Lake Erie. Dudley.

LEONURUS, L.

LAMIUM, L.
568. L. Amplexicaule, L. On a bank by R. R. below Kingston, also occasional in cultivated fields. Thurston.

STACHYS, TOURN.

67. PLANTAGINACEÆ.

PLANTAGO, TOURN.
570. P. major, L. COMMON PLANTAIN. Near Wilkes-Barre, etc. Dudley. Probably common.
571. P. Rugelii, Decaisne. Lower Lackawanna Valley. Dudley. Common. Davis. The two last much alike in general appearance, and both are probably common. For distinction between them see Man., p. 423.
572. P. lanceolata, L. ENGLISH PLANTAIN. RIBWORT PLANTAIN. Common.

68. ILLECEBRACEÆ.

ANYCHIA, MICHX.

SCLERANTHUS, L.
KNAVEL.
69. AMARANTACEÆ.

AMARANTUS, Tourn.


576. A. albus, L. Common. A prostrate Amarantus with large seeds, short bracts, and resembling A. blitoides, Watson (see Proc. of Amer. Acad., XII., p. 273, and Cayaga Flora, p. 75), but having the utricle of A. albus, was found on the D., L. & W. R. R. near Bennett’s Station; in herb. Dudley.

70. CHENOPODIACEÆ.

CHENOPODIOUM, Tourn.

Pigweed.

577. C. album, L. Common.


579. C. Botrys, L. Jerusalem Oak. Wilkes-Barre; Shickshinny; Scranton, etc. Dudley.


Atriplex, Tourn.


71. PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

PHYTOLACCA, Tourn.

Pokeweed.

582. P. decandra, L. Frequent.

72. POLYGONACEÆ.

RUMEX, L.

Dock. Sorrel.


584. R. crispus, L. Yellow Dock.


**POLYGONUM, TOURNE.**

**Knotweed.**

587. *P. aviculare*, L. Common in "door yards" and by well trodden paths.


590. *P. lapathifolium*, L. Var. *incarnatum*, WATSON. (*P. incarnatum, ELL.*) In Mr. Davis' herb., probably from within limits.

591. *P. Pennsylvanicum*, L. Near Kingston, etc.


595. *P. Persicaria*, L. Frequent.


600. *P. arifolium*, L. Tear-thumb. Lower Lackawanna Valley; in marsh W. of Tobyhanna; Leggitt's Gap, etc. Dudley.


**FAGOPYRUM, Tourn.**


### 73. ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

**ASARUM, Tourn.**

Wild Ginger.


### 74. LAURACEÆ.

**SASSAFRAS, Nees.**


**LINDERA, Thunb.**


### 75. THYMELÆACEÆ.

**DIRCA, L.**

Leather Wood. Moose Wood.


### 76. LORANTHACEÆ.

**ARCEUTHOBIIUM, Bieb.**

610. *A. pusillum*, Peck. Dwarf Mistletoe. A parasite on the black spruce. First found in Pennsylvania, by Prof. Dudley, in swamp at the head of Little Roaring Brook, June 30th, 1886; also found on the dwarf spruces about Lehigh Pond, July 6th, 1886; noticed at the latter station on a second visit in 1889.

In Prof. Dudley's herb., also in herb. of Lack. Inst.
77. SANTALACEÆ.

COMANDRA, Nutt.


78. EUPHORBIACEÆ.

EUPHORBIA, L.

SPURGE.


ACALYPHA, L.


79. URTICACEÆ.

ULMUS, L.

ELM.


CELTIS, Tourn.

HACKBERRY.

617. **C. occidentalis**, L. South of Everhart’s Island, and south of Lackawanna Station, near the river; grove by the Susquehanna, opp. Wilkes-Barre, several large trees; shade trees, Maple St., Kingston. *Dudley.*

HUMULUS, L.

HOP.

MORUS, TOURN.
Mulberry.


URTICA, TOURN.
Nettle.

621. U. gracilis, Ait. Slender N. Common by fences, etc.

LAPORTEA, GAUDICHAUD.
Wood Nettle.

622. L. Canadensis, Gaud. In moist rich woods; common.

PILEA, LINDL.
Clearweed.


BŒHMERIA, JACQ.
False Nettle.

624. B. cylindrica, WILLD. Near Black Cr. above breaker at Mocanaqua, in herb.; by bridge near Duryea. Dudley.

PARIETARIA, TOURN.
Pellitory.


80. PLATANACEÆ.

PLATANUS, L.
Sycamore. Buttonwood.

626. P. occidentalis, L. Along the Lackawanna and Susquehanna rivers.
81. **JUGLANDACEÆ.**

**JUGLANS, L.**

**Walnut.**


628. **J. nigra, L.** Black Walnut. Occasional. *Davis.* Scarce in Lackawanna Valley from Scranton to Pittston; along the Susquehanna; abundant by river below Wilkes-Barre; also above the Wyoming Valley to Ulster. *Dudley.*

**CARYA, NUTT.**

**Hickory.**


632. **C. porcina, NUTT.** Pignut Hickory. Campbell’s Ledge woods, etc. *Dudley.*

633. **C. amara, NUTT.** Bitternut Hickory. Near Lack. R. above Pittston, also near its mouth; Duryea; by ravine near Shickshinny; near Kingston. *Dudley.*

82. **MYRICACEÆ.**

**MYRICA, L.**

634. **M. Gale, L.** Sweet Gale. Pond south of Waymart ; L. Henry *Dudley.*

A form with leaves *bright green* and strongly resinous-dotted both sides, differing especially in the former character from all specimens seen from this country or Europe, occurs at Tobyhanna. *Dudley.*

635. **M. asplenifolia, Endl.** (*Comptonia asplenifolia, Ait.*) Sweet Fern. Common in all dry woods.
83. CUPULIFERÆ.

BETULA, TOURN.

BIRCH.


ALNUS, TOURN.

ALDER.


CORYLUS, TOURN.

HAZEL-NUT.


OSTRYA, Micheli.

IRON-WOOD. DEER WOOD.

646. O. Virginica, Willd. Frequent.
CARPINUS, L.


QUERCUS, L.


650. Q. Prinus, L. Chestnut Oak. Frequent on the mountains.


CASTANEA, TOURN.


FAGUS, TOURN.

657. F. ferruginea, Ait. Beech. Along the river below Scranton; toward Dunmore; on the mountain slopes, and abundant in the richer woods outside the valleys.

84. SALICACEÆ.

SALIX, TOURN.

658. S. nigra, Marshall. Black Willow. Abundant along the Susquehanna R. from the New York line to Mocanaqua; on the Lackawanna R.; low grounds on the mountains, and abundant along streams outside the valleys. Its sister species S. amygdaloides has not been observed in the Susquehanna Valley or tributaries either in New York or Pennsylvania. Dudley.
659. S. lucida, Muhl. SHINING WILLOW. Near the Susquehanna above Falling Spring, and near Duryea. Dudley.

660. S. fragilis, L. A willow with light olive green smooth bark, introduced and planted for the protection of the banks of streams. Near the Susquehanna below Tunkhannock; by the R. R. below Wilkes-Barre; near Mocanaqua. Dudley.

661. S. alba, L. Var. vitellina, Koch. Frequent in Wyoming Valley; planted in private grounds, also found along streams.

662. S. alba x. lucida (hybrid, the No. 844 of the Cayuga Flora), Duryea, and along the Susquehanna. Dudley.

663. S. babylonica, Tourn. WEEPING WILLOW. Planted in Kingston, etc.


665. S. rostrata, Richardson. Abundant on the Pocono Mts., Penobscot Knob, Mountain Inn road, etc. Dudley.

666. S. discolor, Muhl. PUSSY WILLOW. Mountains in wet places, and near the rivers, frequent. Dudley.


669. S. sericea, Marsh. SILKY WILLOW. Frequent in the Lackawanna Valley; Pocono Mts.; lake E. of Glen Summit; Penobscot Knob; Atherton’s Pond, etc. Dudley.


671. S. cordata, Muhl. HEART-LEAVED WILLOW. Lackawanna Valley; Wyoming Valley; lake east of Glen Summit, etc. Dudley.

672. S. cordata x S. sericea. In the old bed of Toby’s Creek above Kingston. Thurston.


POPULUS, TOURN.

674. P. tremuloides, Michx. QUAKING ASPEN. Common.

675. P. grandidentata, Michx. Frequent.
Several middle-sized trees along the Susquehanna above Kingston; near Mocanaqua. Dudley.

Populus alba (the Silver Poplar), with downy white leaves, is frequently planted in towns. P. dilatata (Lombardy Poplar) is planted. "The single tree near Dickson Sta. was probably planted." Davis.

85. CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.

CERATOPHYLLUM, L.

Hornwort.


GYMNOSPERMS.

86. CONIFERÆ.

PINUS, TOURN.

Pine.

678. P. Strobus, L. White P. Common on the hills.


PICEA, LINK.

Spruce.

TSUGA, Carriere.

Hemlock.


ABIES, Link.

Fir. Balsam Fir.


LARIX, Tourn.

Larch.


JUNIPERUS, L.

Juniper.


TAXUS, Tourn.

Yew.

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

87. ORCHIDACEÆ.

MICROSTYLIS, NUTT.


LIPARIS, RICHARD.

Twayblade.

689. L. liliifolia, RICHARD. Campbell’s Ledge (in Miss Gilmore’s herb.) Wilkes-Barre Mt., a large bed. Thurston.

CORALLORHIZA, HALLER.

Coral-root.


SPIRANTHES, RICHARD.

Ladies’ Tresses.


GOODYERA, R. BR.

Rattlesnake-Plantain.

693. G. repens, R. Br. (?) Pocono Summit Swamp. Dudley.

LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING FLORA.

CALOPOGON, R. BR.

595. C. pulchellus, R. Br. Atherton’s P.; road to Moosic L. and about the lake; road to Little Roaring Brook; Lehigh Pond and Lake Henry. Dudley.

POGONIA, JUSS.


ORCHIS, L.


HABENARIA, WILLD.


CYPRIPEDIUM, L.

Lady’s Slipper. Moccasin Flower.


### 88. Hæmodoraceæ.

**ALETRIS, L.**

710. *A. farinosa*, L. On the Camel’s Back (evidently Campbell’s Ledge is meant), near Pittston. *Prof. Porter*.

### 89. IRIDACEÆ.

**IRIS, Tourn.**

**FLOWER-DE-LUCE.**


**SISYRINCHIUM, L.**

**Blue-eyed Grass.**


### 90. AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

**HYPOXIS, L.**

**STAR-GRASS.**

91. **Dioscoreaceae**.

**Dioscorea, Plumier.**

**Yam.**


92. **Liliaceae.**

**Smilax, Tournefort.**

**Greenbrier.**


717. *S. rotundifolia*, L. *Green Brier.* E. of Dunmore, and near the sandstone ledges above Taylorville, in herb.; frequent in lower Lackawanna Valley. Var. *quadrangularis,* Gray, is not infrequent on the slopes of the Moosic Mts. From the inadequate description of this *variety* it is liable to be mistaken for *S. tamnoides.* Its leaves are oblong usually, spinulose toothed on the margin, and often slightly fiddle-shaped. *Dudley.*


**Allium, L.**

**Onion. Garlic.**


**Convallaria, L.**

**Lily of the Valley.**

C. *Majalis*, L. Cultivated.

**Polygonatum, Tournefort.**

**Solomon’s Seal.**


ASPARAGUS, TOURN.


SMILACINA, DESF.

FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL.

723. S. racemosa, Desf. Frequent.
725. S. trifolia, Desf. Lehigh P.; swamp near Gouldsboro; swamp at head of Little Roaring Brook. Dudley.

MAIANTHEMUM, WIGG.


STREPTOPUS, MICHX.

TWISTED-STALK.


CLINTONIA, RAF.


UVULARIA, L.

BELLWORT.

729. U. perfoliata, L. Common.

OAKESIA, WATSON.


ERYTHRONIUM, L.

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET.

LILILUM, L.
Lily.


MEDEOLA, GRONOV.
Indian Cucumber-root.

734. M. Virginiana, L. Frequent in rich woods.

TRILLIUM, L.
Wake Robin. Birthroot.

735. T. erectum, L. Common.


737. T. erythrocarpum, Michx. Painted Trillium. Frequent in cold damp woods throughout.

CHAMÆLIRIUM, WILLD.
Devil’s-Bit.


MELANTHIUM, LINN.


VERATRUM, TOURN.
False Hellebore.


AMIANTHIUM, GRAY.
Fly-Poison.

93. PONTEDERIACEÆ.

PONTEDERIA, L.
Pickerel-weed.


HETERANTHERA, Ruiz & Pav.


94. XYRIDACEÆ.

XYRIS, Gronov.


95. JUNCACEÆ.

JUNCUS, Tourn.
Rush.

745. J. *effusus*, L. COMMON BULRUSH. Frequent near standing water.


747. J. *tenuis*, Willd. Bald Mt. woods; near foot-paths, etc.

748. J. *bufonius*, L. Tobyhanna; Pocono Sta.; Moosic Lake. Prof. Porter.


LUZULA, DC.

96. TYPHACEÆ.

TYPHA, TOURN.

SPARGANION, TOURN.
Burs-Reed.

97. ARACEÆ.

ARISÆMA, MART.

CALLA, L.

SYMPLOCARPUS, SALISB.

ORONTIUM, L.

ACORUS, L.
98. LEMNACEÆ.

SPIRODELA, SCHLEIDEN.


Kingston “Pond Holes.” Thurston.

LEMNA, L.


99. ALISMACEÆ.

ALISMA, L.


SAGITTARIA, L.

ARROW-HEAD.


Heart Lake, near Tompkinsville. Graves.

100. NAIADACEÆ.

SCHEUCHZERIA, L.


POTAMOGETON, TOURN.


101. CYPERACEÆ.

CYPERUS, TOURN.


776. C. filiculmis, Vahl. Campbell’s Ledge, rocky soil; Duryea, near the river. Dudley.


DULICHIUM, PERS.


ELEOCHARIS, R. BR.

780. E. ovata, R. Br. (E. obtusa, Schult.) Near Wilkes-Barre, etc.


FIMBRISTYLIS, VAHL.

782. F. capillaris, Gray. In sand near Coxton; near Duryea (many spikes sessile at the ground). Dudley.

SCIRPUS, TOURN.


ERIOPHORUM, L.


790. **E. vaginatum**, L. Lehigh Pond; Atherton’s Pond; Sinkhole Marsh, Ararat. *Dudley.* Rare in Penn’a, found at only two other stations according to Prof. Porter.

791. **E. Virginicum**, L. Atherton’s Pond; Lehigh Pond; Reservoir L. east of Glen Summit; Sinkhole Marsh, Ararat. *Dudley.*


RHYNCHOSPORA, VAHL.


SCLERIA, BERG.


CAREX, RUPPIUS.


799. **C. folliculata**, L. Not infrequent on the Pocono plateau; east of Gouldsboro; source of Little Roaring Brook; Pocono Summit; Lehigh Pond; Moosic Lake; Reservoir Lake east of Glen Summit. *Dudley.*


C. lurida, Wahl., var. gracilis, Bailey. (C. tentaculata, var. gracilis.) Near Tobyhanna; by road to Lehigh Pond; near Pocono Sta.; a mountain form, and not uncommon. Dudley.

806. C. Schweinitzii, Dew. “Pocono, Monroe Co. The specimen (at Lafayette Coll.) is from Schweinitz himself, but does not seem to have been collected in Penn. since his day” Porter. “Carices of Penn.” 1887, p. 3.


809. C. filiformis, L. Lehigh Pond; Atherton’s Pond; Ararat Marsh. Dudley.


811. C. stricta, Lam. Source of Little Roaring Brook, etc. Dudley.


815. C. Magellanica, Lam. “On the Tunkhanna. Very rare. Its southern limit.” Porter. Swamp above Gouldsboro, where the specimens are more abundant and have much more obtuse perigynia than the ordinary American forms; Lehigh Pond. Dudley.

816. C. limosa, L. Lehigh Pond; Atherton’s Pond. Dudley.


820. debilis, Michx. Var. Rudgei, Bailey. L. Henry; E. of Gouldsboro; source of Little Roaring Brook; near Archbald; Moosic Mountains, the latter with perigynia larger than usual. Dudley.


822. C. granularis, Muhl. Near Crystal L. and north; also grassy places in the valleys. Dudley.


825. C. laxiflora, Lam. In several varieties.

826. C. digitalis, Willd. Campbell’s Ledge; Beech woods west of Dundaff. Dudley.


833. C. communis, Bailey. (C. varia, Man., 5th ed.) Bald Mt.; near Taylorville, etc., frequent.

834. C. stipata, Muhl. Wet places throughout.


837. C. rosea, Schkuhr. Rocky woods, Campbell’s Ledge; Moca-aqua; north of Fairview, etc. Dudley.


838. *C. sparganioides*, Muhl. The plateau eastward from Penobscot; probably at Campbell’s Ledge, and elsewhere. *Dudley*.


* C. echinata, var. conferta, B. Wayne Co. *Garber*.


848. *C. scoparia*, Schkuhr. Frequent, especially in low places on the mountains.

849. *C. foena*, Willd. (*C. adusta, Man., 5th ed., the C. argyrantha, Tuckerm.*) Archbald woods near the “pot hole;” the river mountains, and Black Creek; Campbell’s Ledge. *Dudley*.


102. GRAMINEÆ.

SPARTINA, Schreb.


PANICUM, L.

854. P. glabrum, Gaudin. Wilkes-Barre; Fairview; Ashley Planes; frequent. Dudley.


863. P. nitidum, Michx. (P. sphaerocarpon, Ell.) By road, Coxton to Falling Spring; Mocanaqua. Dudley.

864. P. depauperatum, Muhl. Frequent.

865. P. dichotomum, L. The numerous forms grouped usually under this species are classified in Gray’s Manual in a rude but convenient way, all the types mentioned being easily distinguished. We find the var. viride, Vasey (mostly forma gracile of the Manual, 6th ed.), frequent, Bald Mt., Nay Aug, Campbell’s Ledge, Penobscot Knob, etc., in rocky places.

Var. pubescens, Vasey, in the valley (near Providence) and on the mountains.
Var. barbulatum, Vasey, with numerous reflexed hairs at the nodes, was collected along the D., L. W. railroad east of Gouldsboro. Dudley.

866. P. Crus-galli, L. Barn-yard Grass. Frequent.

SETARIA, Beauv.

867. S. glauca, Beauv. Frequent.
868. S. viridis, Beauv. Frequent.

CENCHRUS, L.

Hedge hog Grass.


LEERSIA, Swz.


ANDROPOCON, Royen.

873. A. furcatus, Muhl. Penobscot Knob; Campbell’s Ledge; probably not uncommon.
874. A. scoparius, Michx. In dry soil. A short very glaucous form occurs on the tops of the higher ledges and knobs. It should be said, also, that the Manual is incorrect in saying “the sheaths and lower leaves are hairy.” They are often quite smooth.

CHRYSOPOGON, Trin.


PHALARIS, L.

876. P. arundinacea, L. Reed Grass. About the mountain ponds; ponds in Wayne Co. Dudley.

ANTHOXANTHUM, L.

ARISTIDA, L.


ORYZOPSIS, MICHX.


MILIMUM, TOURN.


MUHLENBERGIA, SCHREBER.

883. **M. sobolifera**, Trin. Ledges, Taylorville, Campbell’s Ledge, etc. Dudley.

884. **M. glomerata**, Trin. Occurring more often on the mountain tops in this vicinity instead of in “bogs.” Bald Mt.; Penobscot Knob, etc. Dudley.


BRACHYELYTRUM, BEAUV.


PHLEUM, L.


ALOPECURUS, L.


AGROSTIS, L.


**CINNA, L.**


**CALAMAGROSTIS, ADANS.**

(Deueuxia of the “Preliminary List,” p. 100.)


**HOLCUS, L.**


**DESCAMPSIA, BEAUV.**

900. **D. flexuosa**, Trin. Frequent on dry banks in woods, also on the ledges and mountains.

**DANTHONIA, DC.**

**Wild Oat Grass.**


**ELEUSINE, GAERTN.**

**Crab Grass.**

TRIODIA, R. BR.

904. **T. cuprea**, Jacq. TALL RED TOP. By road, Coxton to Falling Spring. *Dudley.*

KÖLERIA, PERS.

905. **K. cristata**, Pers. Top of Campbell’s Ledge; on the river mountains above Mocanaqua, 1886. *Dudley* Prof. Porter writes concerning this species: “It is credited to Pennsylvania in Gray’s Manual, but these are the first specimens I have seen from our State.”

EATONIA, RAF.


ERAGROSTIS, BEAUV.


DACTYLIS, L.


POA, L.


911. **P. compressa**, L. Wire GRASS. English BLUE GRASS. Dry places and mountain tops; Penobscot Knob; Bald Mt.; Campbell’s Ledge. *Dudley.*

912. **P. pratensis**, L. Kentucky BLUE GRASS. Frequent.


GLYCYERIA, R. BR.


FESTUCA, L.


920. F. ELATIOR, L. MEADOW FESCUE. Grass fields, Scranton to Dalton, etc. Dudley.

BROMUS, L.

921. B. Kalmii, Gray. WILD CHESS. A handsome grass in rocky woods, Campbell’s Ledge, Penobscot Knob, etc. Dudley.


923. B. ciliatus, L. River woods opposite Wilkes-Barre, and elsewhere. Thurston.

LOLIUM, L.

924. L. PERENNE, L. DARNEL. Near Forty Fort. Thurston.

AGROPYRUM, GAERTN.

925. A. repens, Beauv. COUCH or QUACK GRASS. Kingston. Thurston. Not uncommon on dry or loamy soil.

926. A. violaceum, Lange. Near Paupack cross-roads, east of L. Henry; Bald Mt.; Penobscot; specimens from near Pocono Summit approach A. caninum in color, and awns are slightly longer than flower. Dudley.


ELYMUS, L.

WILD RYE.


ASPRELLA, L.

931. A. Hystrix, Willd. Campbell’s Ledge; Bald Mt. woods, etc. Dudley.
CRYPTOGAMS.

103. EQUISETACEÆ.

EQUISETUM, L.

932. E. arvense, L. COMMON HORSETAIL. Common in gravelly soil in valley bottoms.


104. FILICES.

POLYPODIUM, L.

935. P. vulgare, L. POLYPODY. Common on rocks.

ADIAN'TUM, L.

936. A. pedatum, L. MAIDEN-HAIR FERN In moist woods, common.

PTERIS, L.

937. P. aquilina, L. COMMON BRAKE. Common.

PELLÆA, LINK.

938. P. atropurpurea, Link. CLIFF-BRAKE. Sandstone ledges above Taylorville; Elk Mt.; Campbell's Ledge, in herb. Dudley.

ASPLENIUM, L.

939. A. Trichomanes, L. Frequent on rocks.

940. A. ebeneum, Ait. Frequent, on nearly every cliff.

941. A. montanum, Willd. MOUNTAIN SPEENWORT. On the southern cliffs on Bald Mountain Summit; cliff at falls of Black River. It is not found further north than the Shawangunk Mts. in New York. Dudley.

This has been found in Pennsylvania only on the Susquehanna below Harrisburg, on the Delaware at Easton, and at Glen Onoko, on the Lehigh. Prof. Porter, 1886.
942. **A. thelypteroides**, Michx. In Mr. Davis' herb., who thinks it came from the two valleys.

943. **A. Filix-fœmina**, Bernh. **Lady Fern.** Frequent in ravines, etc.

**CAMPTOSORUS, Link.**

944. **C. rhizophyllus**, Link. **Walking Fern.** I have found this fern in every piece of woods near Tompkinsville. *Graves. Lynn. Davis.* Cliffs above Luzerne. *Thurston.* Ledges above Taylerville; Campbell's Ledge; by R. R. above Mocanaqua, on the conglomerate, where the fronds are strongly auricled at the base, in herb. Lack. Inst. *Dudley.*

**PHEGOPTERIS, Fee.**

945. **P. polypodioides**, Fee. **Beech Fern.** Rather common.


**ASPIDIUM, SWARTZ.**

948. **A. Noveboracense**, Swz. Moosic and Bald Mountain woods; Mountain Inn road, and elsewhere. *Dudley.*


953. **A. acrostichoides**, Swz. **Christmas Fern.** Mountain woods and ravines.

**A. aculeatum**, Swz. Var. **Braunii**, Koch. In a rocky glen in the S. E. part of Sullivan Co. which adjoins Luzerne Co., by J. P. C. Griffith, 1878. This is the southernmost locality in America for this fern, elevation about 2000 feet. It occurs in the Stony Clove Catskill Mts. and from Northern New England north and west. *Dudley.*
CYSTOPTERIS, Bernhardi.
954. C. fragilis, Bernh. Elk Mountain; sandstone above Taylorville; probably frequent. Dudley.

ONOCLEA, L.
955. O. sensibilis, L. SENSITIVE FERN. Common in low grounds; the form obtusilobata is in Mr. Davis' herbarium as "very rare." Dudley.

WOODSIA, R. Brown.

DICKSONIA, L. Her.
959. D. pilosiuscula, Willd. Common on newly cleared slopes, etc. [Lygodium palmatum, Swartz, Climbing Fern, should be looked for. It is said to occur at Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko. Dudley.]

OSMUNDA, L.
961. O. Claytoniana, L. Toward the source of Little Roaring Brook, etc. Dudley. Above Luzerne. Thurston.

105. OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ.

BOTRYCHIUM, Swz.
963. B. simplex, Hitch. First found in Penn'a at Naomi Pines, June, '89. Prof. Porter.
965. B. Virginicum, Swz. GRAPE FERN. Frequent in woods. According to Prof. Porter Botrychium lanceolatum and matricariaefolium occur in N. E. Penn'a, they have not been seen within limits.
106. LYCOPODIACEÆ.

LYCOPODIUM, L.

CLUB-MOSS.

966. L. lucidulum, Michx. Frequent in damp woods.


968. L. annotinum, L. Pocono Summit. Mr. Reeves.


970. L. obscurum, L. Var. dendroideum, Watson. (L. dendroideum, Michx.) Near Archbald "pot hole;" Pocono Summit; Mountain Inn road, in herb. Dudley.


[L. Selago, L. On the Blue Mts. at the Delaware Water Gap, a subalpine or alpine species, a relic of the glacial period. Porter.]

107. SELAGINELLACEÆ.

SELAGINELLA, Beauv.

972. S. rupestris, Spring. Bald Mt.; Campbell's Ledge; rocks on Little Wilkes-Barre Mt.; Elk Mountain. Dudley.

ISOETES, L.

## INDEX

To Orders, Genera and Common Names.

Prepared by Mrs. C. O. Thurston.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abies</th>
<th>61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abutilon</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acalypha</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acanthaceae</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillea</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aconite</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aconitum</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acorus</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actaea</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adder's Tongue</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adiantum</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adlumia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Æsculus</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrimonia</td>
<td>opp. 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agropyrum</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrostis</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ailanthus</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alder</td>
<td>12, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aletris</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alisma</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alismaceae</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny Vine</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alopecurus</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranthus</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaryllidaceae</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrosia</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amianthium</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelopsis</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphicarpae</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anacardiaceae</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaphalis</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andromeda</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andropogon</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemonella</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonaceae</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antennaria</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthemis</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authoxanthum</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anychia</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphyllon</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apios</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apocynum</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>4, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araceae</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aralia</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araliaceae</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbutus</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arceuthobium</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctium</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenaria</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arisæma</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristida</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristolochiaceae</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow-head</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow-wood</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarum</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>12, 20, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspen</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidium</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asplenium</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asprella</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Term</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atriplex</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avens</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balm</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balm of Gilead</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam-apple</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptisia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbarea</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baronia</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basswood</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beard-tongue</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedstraw</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beech</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beech-drops</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggar's Lice</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggar-ticks</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellflower</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellwort</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberidaceae</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidens</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bindweed</td>
<td>43, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthroot</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop's-cap</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter-sweet</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder-Nut</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladderwort</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleeding Heart</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloodroot</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Curls</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluets</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneset</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrainaceae</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botrychium</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouncing Bet</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyelytrum</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brake</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassenia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklime</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunella</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckbean</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugbane</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugle-weed</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulrush</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunch-berry</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur-Marigold</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur-Reed</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush-Clover</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter and Eggs</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butternut</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button-bush</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamagrostis</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamintha</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calla</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callitrichic</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calopogon</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caltha</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprifoliaceae</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsella</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraway</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamine</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal-flower</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet-weed</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrion-Flower</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carum</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryya</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryophyllaceae</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassandra</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanea</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catchfly</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catnip</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat-Tail</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caulophyllum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celandine</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celastraceae</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celastrus</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Celtis ................................................. 54
Cenchrus ............................................ 77
Cephalanthus ........................................ 29
Cerastium ........................................... 10
*Ceratophyllaceae* ................................ 60
*Ceratophyllum* .................................... 60
*Chelone* ........................................... 45
*Chenopodiaceae* .................................. 51
*Chenopodium* ...................................... 51
Cherry ............................................... 17, 44
Chess .................................................. 81
Chestnut ............................................. 58
Chickweed ........................................... 9, 10
Chimaphila .......................................... 39
Chiogenes ........................................... 37
Choke-berry ....................................... 20
Choke-cherry ....................................... 17
*Chrysanthemum* .................................... 34
*Chrysopogon* ....................................... 77
*Chrysosplenium* ................................... 21
Cicely ............................................... 26
Cicuta ............................................... 25
Cimicifuga .......................................... 3
Cinna .................................................. 79
Cinquefoil .......................................... 19
Circæa ................................................ 24
*Cistaceae* .......................................... 8
Claytoniana ......................................... 10
Clearweed .......................................... 55
Cleavers ............................................ 29
Clematis ............................................ 1
Cliff-Break ......................................... 82
Clintoniana .......................................... 66
Clover ................................................ 15
Club-moss .......................................... 85
Cnicus ............................................... 35
Cockle ............................................... 9
Cocklebur .......................................... 33
Cohosh .............................................. 3, 4
Collinsonia .......................................... 48
Columbine .......................................... 3
Comandra ........................................... 54
*Compositæ* ......................................... 29
*Cone-flower* ....................................... 33
*Conifera* .......................................... 60
Conium ............................................. 25
Convallaria ......................................... 65
*Convolvulaceae* ................................... 43
*Convolvulus* ...................................... 43
Coptis ............................................... 2
*Corallorrhiza* ..................................... 62
Coral-root .......................................... 62
*Cornaceae* ......................................... 27
Cornel ............................................... 27
Corn Spurrey ........................................ 10
Cornus ................................................ 27
*Corydalis* .......................................... 6
*Corylus* ............................................ 57
Cow-Parsnip ........................................ 25
Cowslips ............................................ 2
Cow-Wheat .......................................... 46
Cranberry .......................................... 37
Cranesbill .......................................... 11
*Crassulaceæ* ....................................... 22
Crataegus ............................................ 20
Crowfoot ............................................ 2
*Cruciferæ* .......................................... 6
Cryptotænia ......................................... 25
Cucumber ........................................... 24
Cucumber-root ..................................... 67
Cucumber-tree ..................................... 3
*Cucurbitaceæ* ..................................... 24
Cudweed ............................................. 32
Cunila ............................................... 48
Cupulifera ......................................... 57
Currant ............................................. 22
Cut-Grass ........................................... 77
Cynoglossum ........................................ 42
*Cyperaceæ* ........................................ 71
Cyperus ............................................. 71
Cyripedium ......................................... 63
Cystopteris .......................................... 84

Dactylis ............................................. 80
Daisy .................................................. 32, 33, 34
Dalibarda ........................................... 18
Dandelion ........................................... 35
Dangleberry ........................................ 37
Danthonia ........................................... 79
Darnel ............................................... 81
Datura ............................................... 44
Daucus ............................................... 24
Decodon ............................................ 23
Deerberry .......................................... 37
Deerwood .......................................... 57
Delphinium.......................................... 3

INDEX.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentaria</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschampsia</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmodium</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil's-Bit</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewberry</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthera</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicksonia</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diervilla</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dipsascae</em></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dipsacus</em></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dirca</em></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioscorea</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dioscoreaceae</em></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dittany</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock</td>
<td>51, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodder</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draba</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon-head</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drosera</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Droseraceae</em></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulichium</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutchman's Breeches</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eatonia</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinoecystis</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinopspermum</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elecampane</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleocharis</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleusine</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elodes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elymus</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigaeae</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilobium</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epiphegus</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Equisetaceae</em></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equisetum</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eragrostis</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erechites</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ericaceae</em></td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriophorum</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erysimum</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythronium</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatorium</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everlasting</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagopyrum</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fern</td>
<td>56, 82, 83, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festuca</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ficoideae</em></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figwort</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Filicaceae</em></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fimbristrilos</em></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fir</em></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fireweed</em></td>
<td>23, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-finger</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Flag</em></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Flax</em></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleabane</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flerkea</td>
<td>opp. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Flower-de-Luce</em></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering-Raspberry</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fly-Honeysuckle</em></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fly-Poison</em></td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget-me-not</td>
<td>28, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fox-Grape</em></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringed-Orchis</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fumariaceae</em></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gale</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galinsoga</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galium</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaultheria</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaura</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaylussacia</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gentian</em></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentiana</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gentianaceae</em></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Geraniaceae</em></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerardia</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germander</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geum</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillaenia</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gill-over-the-Ground</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginseng</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceria</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnaphalium</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-club</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldthread</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodyera</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooseberry</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosefoot</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramineae</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>64, 68, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratiola</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground-nut</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habenaria</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackberry</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamomoraceae</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halorageae</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamelideae</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamelis</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardhack</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harebell</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkweed</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazel-nut</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedeoma</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotherum</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthemum</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliopsis</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellebore</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td>25, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heracleum</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herb Robert</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteranthera</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieracium</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobble-bush</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcus</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honewort</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hop</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horehound</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornwort</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-Balm</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-chestnut</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-Gentian</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-mint</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseradish</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetail</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-weed</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hound's-tongue</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houstonia</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huckleberry</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humulus</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocotyle</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophyllaceae</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophyllum</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericaceae</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoxis</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyssop</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilicinace</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicocebraceae</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilysanthes</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatien</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Pipe</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innocence</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inula</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iridaceae</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron-weed</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron-wood</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoetes</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy</td>
<td>14, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamestown-weed</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey Tea</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewel-weed</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe-Pye Weed</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglandaceae</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglans</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncaceae</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June-berry</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalmia</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knawel</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knotweed</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koeleria</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krigia</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labiatae</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labrador Tea</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactuca</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies' Tresses</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady's-Slipper</td>
<td>63, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamium</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laportea</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larch</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larix</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauraceae</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel</td>
<td>38, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf-Cup</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather-Leaf</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather Wood</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lechea</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledum</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leersia</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leguminosae</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemna</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemnaceae</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentibulariaceae</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonurus</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidum</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lespedeza</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily of the Valley</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linaceae</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linaria</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linden</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindera</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linnaea</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linum</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liparis</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriiodendron</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithospermum</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobeliaceae</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust-tree</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lolium</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loosestrife</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lophanthus</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lopseed</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loranthaceae</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lousewort</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludwigia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungwort</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupine</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luzula</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lychnis</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyctium</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycopodiaceae</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycopodium</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycopus</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysimachia</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lythraceae</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnoliaceae</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianthemum</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malva</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvaceae</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandrake</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh-Marigold</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matromony-Vine</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayweed</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow-grass</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow-Sweet</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medeola</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicago</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medick</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melampyrum</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanthium</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellilotus</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menispermacae</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menispermum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentha</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menyanthes</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mertensia</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Tea</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microstylis</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millium</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimulus</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistletoe</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchella</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitella</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitre-wort</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moccasin Flower</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mockernut</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollugo</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moneses</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey-flower</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkshood</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monotropa</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moonseed</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Glory</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose Wood</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morus</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherwort</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenbergia</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulllein</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myricaceae</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myosotis</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naiadaceae</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negundo</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemopanthes</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepeta</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettle</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightshade</td>
<td>24, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimble Will</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine-bark</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuphar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nymphaea</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nymphaeaceae</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyssa</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak</td>
<td>14, 51, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakesia</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Únothera</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleaceae</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onoclea</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophioglossaceae</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchidaceae</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchis</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orobancheaceae</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orontium</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryzopsis</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osier</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmorrhiza</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmunda</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrya</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster-plant</td>
<td>opp. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox-eye</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pæonia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pæony</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pansy</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papavaceae</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietaria</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsnip</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge-berry</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastinaca</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedicularis</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellæa</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellarcti</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennyroyal</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penthorum</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentstemon</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppergrass</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperidge</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper-root</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaris</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phegopteris</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phleum</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phryma</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physalis</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physocarpus</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytoleca</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytolaccaceae</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickerel-weed</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigweed</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilea</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pimpinella</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>39, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine-Sap</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>10, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinweed</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcher-Plant</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantaginaceae</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantago</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>32, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantanaceae</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantanus</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poa</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podophyllum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pogonia</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokeweed</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polanisia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemoniaceae</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemonium</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygala</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygalaceae</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonatum</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonum</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynia</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypodium</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyody</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond-Lily</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontederia</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontederiaceae</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portulaca</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portulaceae</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potamogeton</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenanthes</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primrose</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulaceae</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince’s Feather</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteris</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purslane</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pycnanthemum</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrola</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quillwort</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphanus</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake-Plantain</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-top</td>
<td>78, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodora</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhus</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhynchospora</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock-Cress</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock-rose</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue-anemone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumex</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>68, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittaria</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salicaceae</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandwort</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanguinaria</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanicula</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapindaceae</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santalaceae</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponaria</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarracenia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarraceniaceae</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarsaparilla</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifraga</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifragaceae</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifrage</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheuchzeria</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scleranthus</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scirpus</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scleria</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrophularia</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub-Oak</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Scutellaria .................................................. 49
Sedum .......................................................... 22
Self-heal ....................................................... 49
Selaginella ..................................................... 85
Selaginellaceae ................................................. 85
Senecio .......................................................... 34
Senna ............................................................ 17
Sensitive Plant .................................................. 17
Sericocarpus .................................................... 31
Setaria ........................................................... 77
Shadbush ........................................................ 21
Sheep-sorrel .................................................... 52
Shepherd's Purse ............................................... 7
Shin-leaf ........................................................ 39
Sickle-pod ....................................................... 6
Sicyos ............................................................ 24
Silene ............................................................. 9
Simonarbaceae .................................................. 12
Skullcap .......................................................... 49
Sisymbrium ....................................................... 7
Sisyrinchium ..................................................... 64
Smartweed ....................................................... 52
Smilacina ........................................................ 66
Smilax ............................................................. 65
Snake-root ....................................................... 3, 39
Sneeze-weed ..................................................... 34
Snowberry ........................................................ 37
Soapwort .......................................................... 9
Solidago ........................................................... 30
Solomon's Seal .................................................. 65, 66
Sonchus ........................................................... 36
Sorrel ............................................................. 51
Sow-Thistle ...................................................... 36
Sparagnium ........................................................ 69
Sparganum ........................................................ 76
Spear-grass ....................................................... 80
Spearmint ......................................................... 48
Specularia ........................................................ 36
Speedwell ........................................................ 45
Spergula ........................................................... 10
Spice-bush ....................................................... 53
Spenkarden ....................................................... 26
Spiræa ............................................................. 18
Spiranthes ........................................................ 62
S pirodel a .......................................................... 70
Spleenwort ....................................................... 82
Spring-Beauty ................................................... 10
Spruce ............................................................ 60
Spurge ............................................................ 54
Squirrel Corn .................................................... 5
Stachys ............................................................ 50
Staphylea ........................................................ 14
Star-grass ........................................................ 64
Star-flower ....................................................... 40
Starry Campion ................................................ 9
Steironema ....................................................... 40
Stellaria ........................................................... 9
Sticksseed ......................................................... 42
St. John's Wort ................................................ 10
Stonecrop ........................................................ 22
Strawberry ....................................................... 19
Streptopus ........................................................ 66
Sunflower ........................................................ 33
Sumach ............................................................ 14
Sundew ........................................................... 22
Sweet Cicely ...................................................... 26
Sweetbrier ....................................................... 20
Sweet William ................................................... 10
Sycamore ........................................................ 55
Tamarack ........................................................ 61
Tanacetum ....................................................... 34
Tansy .............................................................. 34
Taraxacum ....................................................... 35
Tare ................................................................. 17
Taxus ............................................................... 61
Teaberry ........................................................... 38
Tear-thumb ....................................................... 52
Teasel .............................................................. 29
Tephrosia ........................................................ 15
Teucrium ........................................................ 48
Thalictrum ....................................................... 1
Thimbleberry ..................................................... 18
Thistle ............................................................. 35
Thorn .............................................................. 20, 21
Thymelaeaceae ................................................... 53
Tiarella ............................................................ 21
Tilia .............................................................. 11
Tiliaceae ........................................................ 11
Timothy ........................................................... 78
Toad-Flax ......................................................... 44
Tobacco ............................................................ 36
Touch-me-not ................................................... 12
Tropogon .......................................................... opp. 35
Tree of Heaven ................................................ 12
Trichostema ..................................................... 47
Trientalis ........................................................ 40
Trifolium .......................................................... 15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trillium</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triodia</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triosteum</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuga</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulip-tree</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle-head</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twayblade</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin-yellow</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twisted-Stock</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typha</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhaceae</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbellifera</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urtica</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urticaceae</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utricularia</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uvularia</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet-Leaf</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veratrum</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbascum</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbenaceae</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernonia</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vervain</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetch</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum</td>
<td>27, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicia</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violaceae</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>8, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitaceae</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginian Creeper</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgins' Bower</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitis</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake Robin</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldstenia</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-Cress</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-Lily</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-pepper</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-Shield</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-Starwort</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-Willow</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiteroot</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-wood</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitlow-Grass</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>58, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow-herb</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind-flower</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter-berry</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wintergreen</td>
<td>38, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witch-Hazel</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-Grass</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodsia</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-Sorrel</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool-grass</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthium</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthoxylum</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyridaceae</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyris</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yam</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yew</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zizia</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dudley, W. R.  
A catalogue of the flowering plants and vascular cryptogams