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Palisades Interstate Park at 1300 feet. It seems evident that the species has no special preference as to the kind of soil it likes; it was here growing upon the Devonian conglomerate (Green Pond formation). It occurs, in the writer's observation, on granite, gneiss, basalt, diabase, dune sand, glacial outwash on Long Island Pine Barren sand, Cretaceous formations in Monmouth County, N. J. (marly sand), and the only nearby formations on which it has not been seen by the writer, are the Triassic sandstones, in New Jersey and Rockland Co. N. Y. or the Hudson Valley limestones and slates, and in Norman Taylor's catalogue it is reported presumably on the latter in Dutchess and Greene Counties.

Another stand of the red spruce was found, in a swamp on the west side of the outer ridge of Bearfort Mountain. It occurs in other swamps on this mountain, but this locality was a new one to the writer.

Lichens were in good condition, especially the cladonias, in fine plump state after a rain and with their apothecia in bright hues. A very large patch of the dog lichen, *Peltigera canina*, covered three square yards. Several small wet spots were densely filled with the virginian chain fern, *Woodwardia virginica*, which appears common on this conglomerate ridge, though much less so east of Greenwood Lake, within the granite-gneiss area.

R. H. T.

LICHEN COLLECTING IN WAWAYANDA SWAMP—NOVEMBER 3

The field trip to the region west of Greenwood Lake, on Election Day, was promptly turned into a lichen collecting excursion when Mrs. Gladys P. Anderson of Rahway, N. J., appeared, for those who know her ardent interest and wide knowledge in that subject yield at once to her leadership. Most of the day was spent in collecting lichens in the rhododendron and southern white cedar swamp on Wawayanda Mountain, along the Appalachian Trail. Mrs. Anderson found the region very rich in lichens and discovered some unusual species.

To beginners in the subject, the commoner species were interesting, such as the beautiful bluish gray *Lecidea albo-caerulescens*, in broad circular thalli on smooth rocks; the golden *Cetraria juniperina pinastri* on the cedars, a handsome black

fruited *Rhizocarpon*, (*petraeum?*), with warm brown thallus, on a smoothly glaciated ledge, and a bright yellow fruited *Placodium* (*Caloplaca*) *aurantiacum*, on thin soil over rocks. *Parmelia conspersa*, the commonest lichen, was everywhere on the rocks, and Mrs. Anderson found the rarer *Parmelia physodes* on the cedars; also other uncommon forms, *Physcia speciosa*, and *Usnea trichodea*, in the swampy woods. Twelve *Parmelias*, ten *Cladonias*, five *Physcias*, three *Pertusarias*, and two *Cetrarias* were found by Mrs. Anderson, also *Leptogium chloromelum* and *Parmeliopsis aleuritis*.

On the way home, the party went back to Devonian botanizing, in the Pequanac shale on the Mount Peter Road, where they found impressions of stems and leaves of *Lepidodendron gaspéanum*. A large colony of an allied but reduced modern plant, *Equisetum aquaticum*, was observed in the northern arm of Greenwood Lake.

R. H. T.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8

A party of over sixty rambled over the gneiss ridge northeast of Nepera Park noting the tree and shrub growth and looking for belated flowers. Along the road an abundance of the stalks of the plantain lily (*Funkia*) were covered with capsules. Witch hazel bushes were covered with flowers, though a few of them seemed to have been touched by the freeze of the night before and had all the blossoms withered, possibly only those most exposed or in the path of air drainage from the hill above had suffered in this way. Three species of aster (*A. cordifolius*, *paniculatus* and *ericoides*) were found in some abundance still in blossom. Three goldenrods (*Solidago latifolia*, *caesia* and *speciosa*) were found in flower, though only a few individual plants of hundreds of each species found had flowers remaining. In a small brook a colony of lizard tail, *Saururus cernuus*, was found in fruit. A few plants of the giant hyssop, *Agastache nepetoides*, attracted attention. As one object of the trip, the study of seeds and fruits had been announced. Of the class of fruits adapted to cling to clothing an abundance was collected—without intent—by the party. These represented several species of tick trefoil, black snakeroot, sweet cicely, agrimony, Virginia knotweed, burdock and cocklebur. Most of the party spent considerable time on the homeward ride on the trolley picking off these seeds.

G. T. H.