

TORREYA

A BI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF BOTANICAL NOTES AND NEWS



John Torrey 1796-1873

EDITED FOR
THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB
BY
GEORGE T. HASTINGS

VOLUME 33

NEW YORK
1933

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

The first field meeting of the 1933 season was scheduled to be held on the grounds of The New York Botanical Garden on Feb. 12. At the hour of starting with the thermometer at 15°, the eighteen members and friends who had gathered for the study of leaf scars, elected to spend part of the morning indoors.

Here were examined comfortably many twigs of native trees and shrubs that showed interesting or conspicuous leaf scars. In addition to the well known species usually seen on a ramble in New York City region were added rare or exotic examples such as:—

Cedrela sinensis, the False Cedar from the Orient, *Asimina triloba*, the Papaw, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, the Varnish Tree; *Leitneria floridana*, Cork-wood; *Ginkgo biloba*, the Ginkgo Tree; *Phellodendron amurense*, Amur Cork-Tree; Magnolia species, *Zanthorhiza apiifolia*, Yellow-root; *Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica-Tree; *Aesculus parviflora*, the small-flowered buckeye; and *Rhus canadensis*, the fragrant sumac. *Rhus Toxicodendron*, Poison Ivy and *Rhus vernix*, Poison Sumac, were closely scanned, but under glass!

The short walk that followed the indoor period led the party over freshly cleared pathways whereon it seemed best to remain rather than to defile the 8.6 inches of snow lately fallen in a crystal mantle over the Garden. A visit to the Barred Owl, the sight of other winter birds and their unmarred tracks and the winter blooming witch-hazels:—*Hamamelis japonica*, Japanese Witch-Hazel; *H. mollis*, Chinese Witch-Hazel; *H. Vernalis*, Vernal Witch-Hazel and the Japanese Pussy Willows concluded a morning that developed into one of the few perfect winter days of the year.

HELENE LUNT

LICHEN EXCURSION AT ANDOVER, NEW JERSEY

The field trip, for the study of lichens, in the limestone region in southern Sussex County, New Jersey, on March 5, led by Mrs. Gladys P. Anderson, was very instructive to members of the club interested in this class of plants. Mrs. Anderson had a revised field key to the foliose Physciaceae, and search

of ledges and earth and trees yielded the following species. *P. speciosa*, rather common on this limestone region; *P. Caesia*, *hypoleuca*, *tribacea*, *stellaris*, varieties *radia* and *rosulata*; *P. aquila detonsa*; *obscura*, and *lithotea*.

Other lichens found were the tiny, bright yellow *Candelaria concolor*, the gelatinous brown *Collema pulposum*, *Cladonia furcata*, *C. mitrula*, *C. coniocraea*, the ubiquitous *C. cristatella*; *C. chlorophora*, forms *simplex*, *carphophora* and *pterygota*; *Solorina saccata* was not found, the site where Mrs. Anderson had previously seen it being now occupied by a new camp. Interesting crustose lichens were *Lecidea Russellii*, and *Candelariella vitellina*. *Dermatocarpon miniatum* was occasional on wet limestone. The territory examined is close to a fault line at the border of the limestone and the gneiss, and it was noticeable that the limestone area was richer in lichens than the gneiss a few hundred yards east. Then, too, the limestone bore characteristic ferns, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, and *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, which were absent from the pre-Cambrian rocks eastward.

RAYMOND H. TORREY

PALISADES IN VICINITY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE
SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1933

The unusually cold weather during the ten days immediately preceding this walk was discouraging to early blossoms. On March 11th the temperature (15°) was the lowest on record for that date. Ponds and pools were covered with ice. *Stellaria media*, in a cranny of the rocks of the Palisades, was the only plant found in blossom. Trees and shrubs, therefore, engaged most of our attention. Among those examined, besides the various species of oaks, were *Cornus florida*, *Viburnum prunifolium*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Carya ovata*, *Carya alba*, *Carpinus caroliniana*, and *Liquidambar styraciflua*. The last was especially abundant on the top of the cliffs north of the bridge. In the same locality were found many egg cases of the praying mantis.

Dried fruits or seed capsules of *Ailanthus glandulosa*, *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*, *Paulownia tomentosa*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Verbascum Thapsus*, *Verbascum Blattaria* and *Cuscuta Gronovii* were collected. Among the rocks near the river were found *Spirogyra* and *Fucus*.

Six members and eleven guests were present.

ETHEL SAVACOOLO