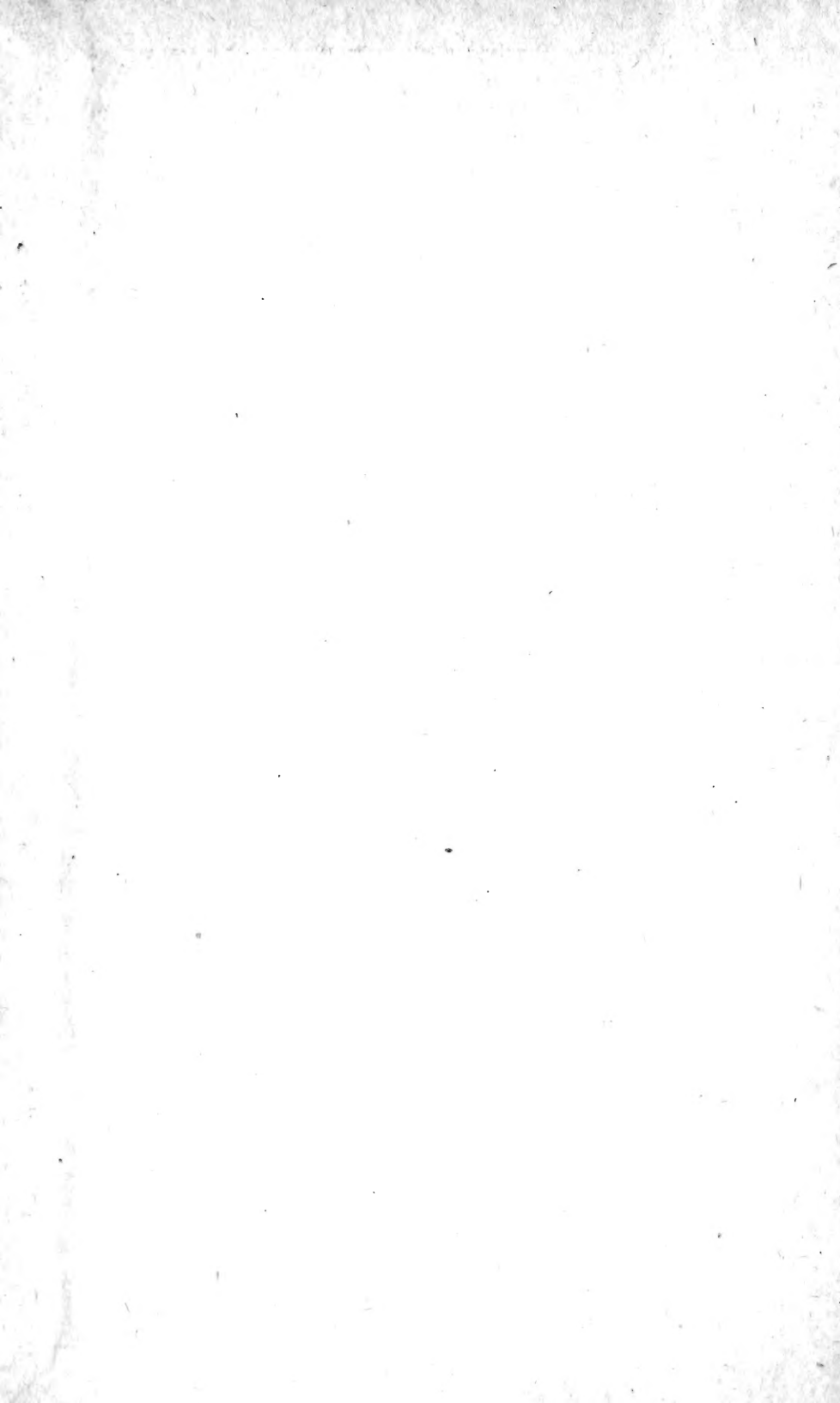


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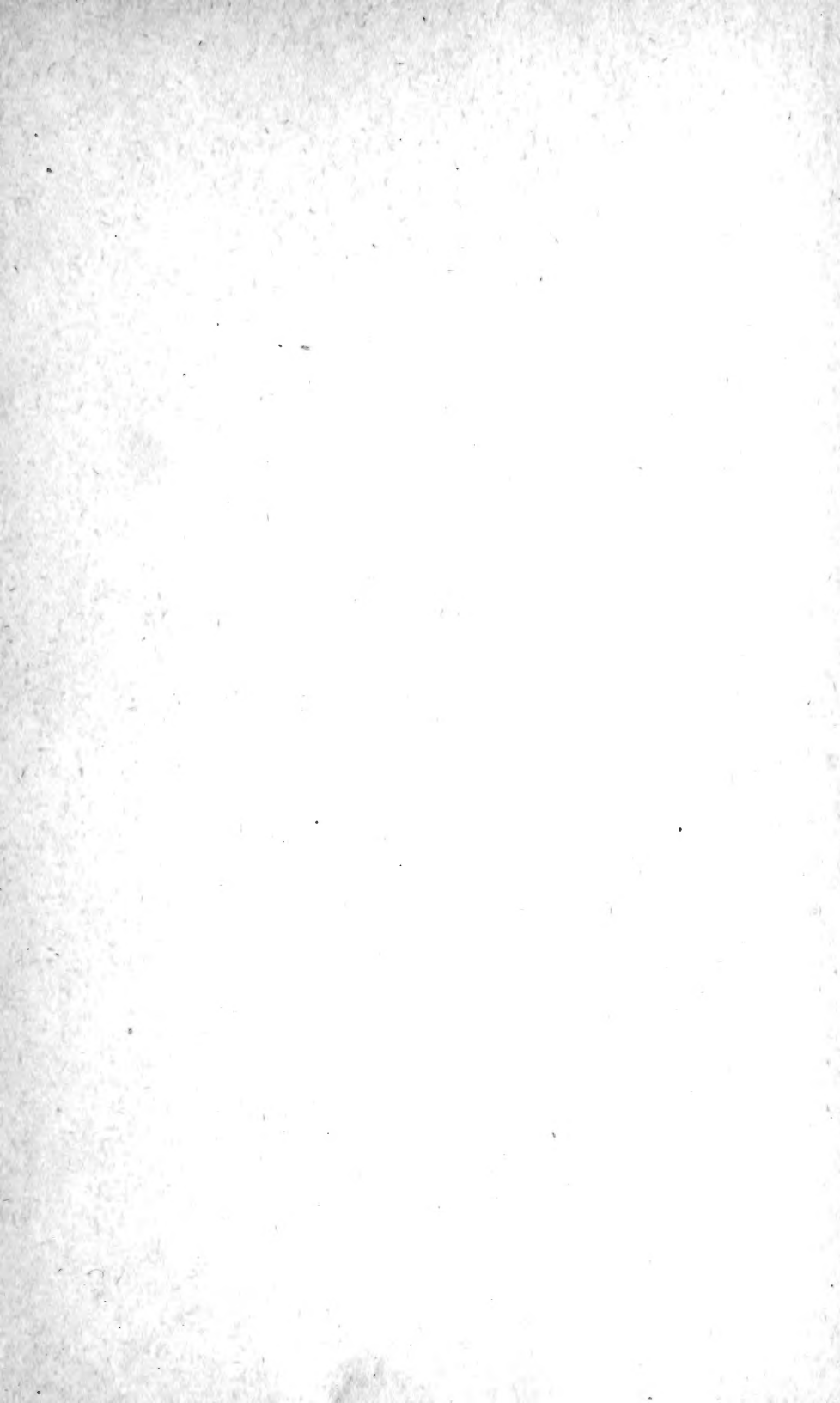
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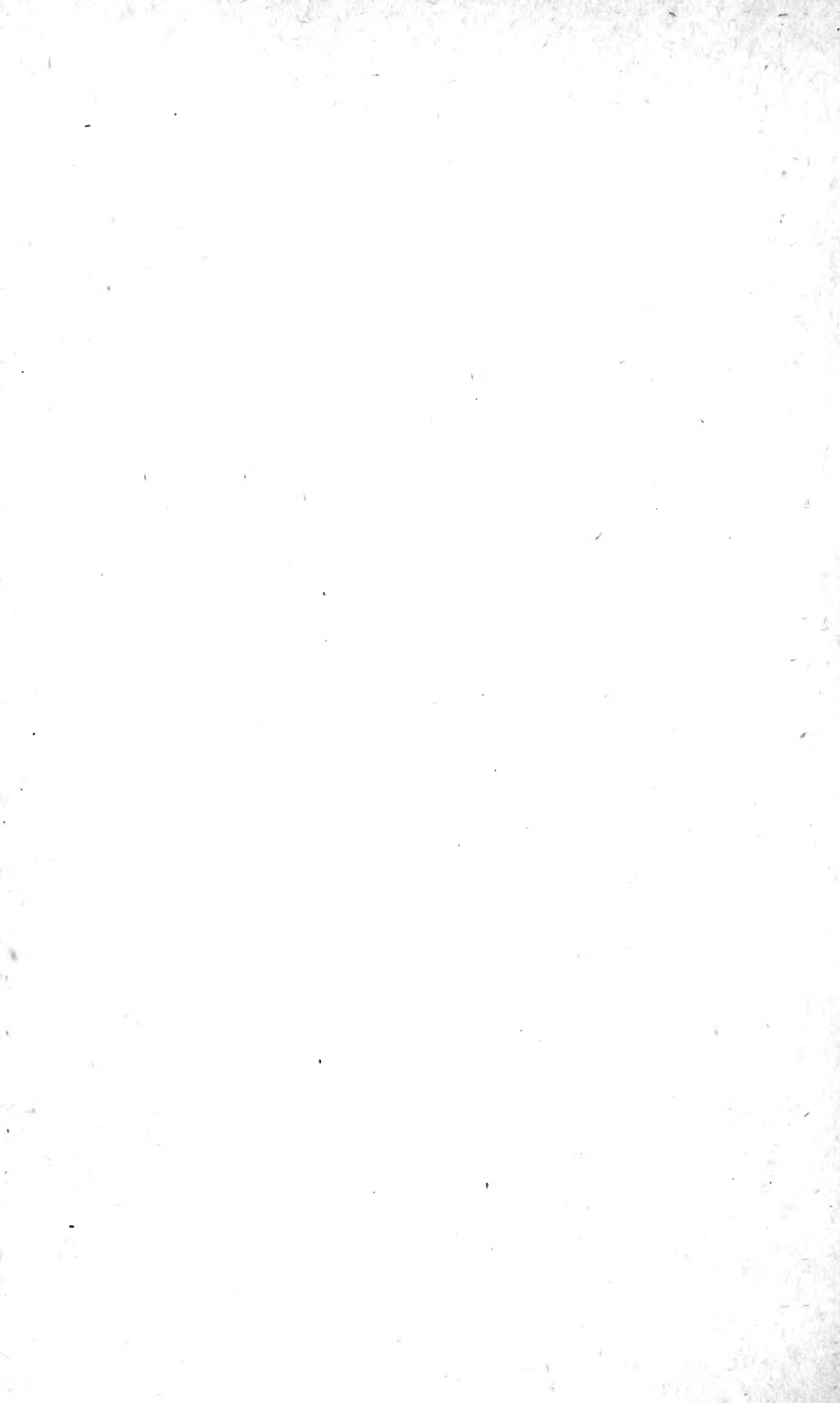


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1914

BULLETIN No. 17.

( U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. )  
( DIVISION OF FORESTRY. )

# CHECK LIST

OF THE

## FOREST TREES OF THE UNITED STATES,

THEIR NAMES AND RANGES.

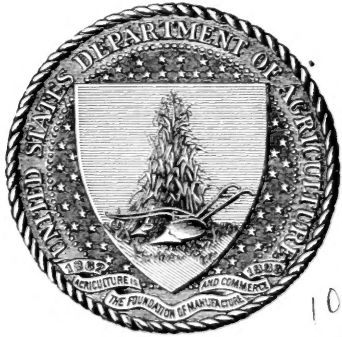
BY

**GEORGE B. SUDWORTH,**  
*Dendrologist of the Division of Forestry.*

Issued November 5, 1898.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

**B. E. FERNOW,**  
*Chief of the Division of Forestry.*



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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
DIVISION OF FORESTRY,  
*Washington, D. C., March 7, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication a Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States, prepared by Mr. George B. Sudworth, Dendrologist of the Division.

It represents in the main a condensed reproduction of Bulletin No. 14, Nomenclature of the Arborescent Flora of the United States, by the same author, with notes on the distribution of trees added for better identification.

This shorter list, it is believed, will be helpful in bringing about a more uniform and stable use of names by lumbermen, nurserymen, and others interested in forest trees.

Respectfully,

B. E. FERNOW,  
*Chief of Division.*

Hon. JAMES WILSON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*



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## INTRODUCTION.

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The first necessity for any forestry work is a knowledge of the trees which the forester is apt to meet in the forest, and again the first knowledge before he can think or talk of trees is that of their names.

While most of our forest trees are named both by botanists and laymen, a great number of entirely different kinds, or species, have received the same name, and also the same species has received a great number of names by which it is called in different parts of its range of occurrence. This confusion of names has led not only to many annoying inconveniences and misunderstandings, but often to fatal mistakes, as when a nurseryman fills an order with an entirely different kind of tree than was intended by the customer, or when a lumberman supplies an architect with an unsuitable material because their ideas as to what was ordered are at variance. Hence, the Division of Forestry has considered it a first duty to arrive at a uniform and stable nomenclature, both of scientific and vernacular names, by a revision of the existing names, or synonymy, in the hope that, while neither uniformity nor stability can be brought about by the mere publication of a list of names, such publication, carefully considered, might at least pave the way for such a desired end.

The botanical names have been revised according to certain laws now adopted by many botanists. The revision has been made by the competent Dendrologist of the Division, Mr. George B. Sudworth, and has been printed with a full synonymy and explanations in Bulletin No. 14 of this Division, Nomenclature of the Arborescent Flora of the United States. This bulky publication was, however, printed only in limited numbers, thereby preventing its widespread use. Since for practical uses it was not necessary to state the entire botanical synonymy, and in order to make the work more accessible, the present check list, being in part an abbreviated and amended reproduction of Bulletin No. 14, has been prepared.

For better identification, and in order to increase the value of the list, the geographical range of the species has been added in a few brief words.

The list of names comprises an enumeration of all the trees indigenous to the United States, 495 in number, the designation of "tree" being applied to all woody plants which produce naturally in their native habitat one main, erect stem bearing a definite crown, no matter what size they attain.

A few thoroughly naturalized trees are also noted, and natural or artificial varieties and hybrids have been fully cited.

Underneath the name adopted as correct according to the laws of nomenclature referred to, whenever a change has been made from the name usually found in current text-books, the text-book name is also given, in different type.

The selection of a vernacular name from the multitude of those in use is much more difficult, especially since the same name is often applied to many totally different trees. Thus, we have 12 Ironwoods, 16 Junipers, 6 Yellow Pines, 8 Balsams, etc., each referring to different species and often to different genera. There are also many species which have no vernacular name, not being recognized by the layman. There is no law upon the basis of which a selection could be made. The selection, therefore, had to be based on a few common-sense rules as a guide and with the principle of conservatism, the only rational one, in the foreground. A large number of correspondents were asked to submit lists of names in common use in various localities. Upon the basis of these lists the name used in the greatest number of localities has been given the preference unless it was also applied to some other tree, when, as an interference had to be avoided, either another name most commonly used or a name most descriptive and pertinent was selected. When possible, and where no vernacular names existed, a translation of the botanical name was taken, keeping, however, in mind the "name quality" of the combination, that is, a combination into the use of which as a name it would be natural to fall.

In some cases, where confusion or undesirable inconsistency was caused by one name serving different genera, an attempt at segregation without too much violence to well-established usage has been made, as, for instance, in the case of Cedar. This name is used indiscriminately for *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Chamaecyparis*, and *Libocedrus*. We have with consistency adopted the names Juniper for the first, Arborvitæ for the second, and Cedar for the last two, well aware that it may be difficult to overcome the objection of the logger's practice, at least to the name Arborvitæ.

To enable ready reference and pave the way for general adoption of these names, not only a complete index to all the common names in the list, but a full synonymy grouped by States is added, so that the layman or botanist can readily determine what plant probably is meant by the native.

Changes in practice can only come gradually and as the desirability for change appears; then what is sensible and adaptable will be adopted and what lacks in adaptability will fail of acceptance. This list, therefore, is to be considered only as a first step to improvement and will serve as basis for further work of this Division.

B. E. FERNOW.

## NOTE ON RANGE OF SPECIES.

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The first attempt in recent years to enumerate all of the North American trees (north of the Mexican boundary), with a description of their range and habitat, was made by Prof. C. S. Sargent, and the catalogue was published in a bulky volume (IX) of the Tenth Census (1884). The rapid increase of knowledge of American trees since then, however, has made many additions necessary, both as to newly discovered species and as to a better understanding of the range of many of those new or little known and also of the well-known species. The elaborate *Silva of North America*, which Professor Sargent has now nearly completed as a sequel and amplification, with botanical features, etc., of the Tenth Census catalogue, will be the most complete work issued, but from its high price it must unfortunately remain inaccessible to many.

Aside from these two works our best information concerning the number of species and range of North American trees is to be found chiefly in such regional works on botany as Gray's *Manual of Botany of the Northern States*, *Synoptical Flora of North America* (unfinished), Chapman's *Flora of the Southern States*, Coulter's *Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany and Botany of Western Texas*, and the *Botany of California*, by Sereno Watson and other collaborators; also, recently, the *Illustrated Flora of the United States and Canada*, by Britton and Brown. Other sources of information are found in the modest and often little known State and county catalogues of plants issued by local botanists, together with various articles scattered through American and foreign scientific journals and proceedings of scientific societies.

Moreover, the army of professional and amateur botanists engaged in botanical research are yearly bringing to light new facts, which are constantly enlarging our understanding of the geographical distribution of trees and other plants. But our knowledge of the range of tree species alone, especially since so vast a territory, with nearly 500 different species, has to be compassed, must long remain a variable quantity; and the sum total of facts concerning the geographical range of any of our trees must necessarily be an expression of the united efforts of all working botanists; for the unaided diligence of one man's lifetime could never carry his search and study into all of nature's hiding places for even trees alone. The geographical range notes presented in this volume are, therefore, drawn from all the reliable botanical publications available, supplemented by new facts personally gathered in recent field work.

In outlining the range of each species care has been taken, whenever reliable information was available, to indicate as exactly as possible points of limitation by the mention of counties, water courses, mountain systems, etc., and especially has this been aimed at in the case of new, rare, or little-known species. Wherever the range appears in more general terms specific information has not been at hand with which to give more definite limits. In the case of very common, widely, and continuously distributed species, however, the range often appears in somewhat general terms, for the reason that the ready detection of the species within the general lines renders more detailed delineation unnecessary.

A lack of space has excluded from the present catalogue any but occasional statements of the manner of occurrence of each species, that is, whether found in forests of pure growth, as in the case of Beech, Sugar Maple, White Oak, White Pine, etc., or as single individuals or scattered groups in a mixed growth, as is the case with the magnolias, basswoods, ashes, etc. Related and alike interesting facts which have been omitted are the special characters of soil, moisture, and altitude appearing to limit the natural occurrence of individuals to certain sites within a species' broader range; as, for example, the exclusive occupancy of low, mucky ground in the Northeast by the Tamarack, while the adjoining stiffer soils may bear Black Ash, with Red Maple and Yellow Birch, and the still drier contiguous upland soils may bear Red Oak, White Oak, Sugar Maple, etc.

Again, many trees are found to be more or less continuously distributed throughout their range, so that they are likely to be met with at frequent intervals. Thus, in traversing the territorial range of the familiar White Oak, individuals may be found in nearly every county and township, while less common species will be met with only in more widely separated stations, in some cases occurring as apparently accidental individuals. Peculiar, but usually accountable, phenomena are also seen in tree distribution where extensive areas of forest-forming species are very widely disconnected. A familiar example of this is the distribution of *Pinus palustris* in the Gulf region, where the species suddenly fades out east of the Mississippi River, but reappears again and in commercial quantities about 100 miles westward, in eastern Texas. Other less marked examples might be cited.

It is, therefore, to be understood by the layman that within the ranges, as stated in general terms, the species may be absent in many localities, and personal observation must aid the student to properly interpret the general range.

#### ADVENTIVE TREES.

In enumerating the indigenous trees of North America, it seems proper from time to time to include also certain exotic species which show the power of existing and spreading independently and without cultivation. Occurrence under such conditions may be taken as fairly indicative of

naturalization. Such trees as the poplars, willows, Ailanthus, etc., having been more or less extensively cultivated, have escaped and become widely and thoroughly naturalized. Still other exotics, such as the Paulownia, Paper Mulberry, Tallow-tree, etc., of less extensive adaptability to varying climatic conditions, have become naturalized in certain restricted regions. There are also many indigenous trees, such as locusts and catalpas, which, through wide cultivation, have largely increased the area of their distribution and become naturalized outside of their original range.

No systematic census of the actual range of such naturalized species in North America has been attempted in the present catalogue, the statements of their presence being often based upon more or less incomplete observations, but in all cases sufficient to warrant their introduction as associates of native species. Several cultivated exotic species, not included in the present catalogue, show a tendency to become naturalized. But the existence of such species seems for the most part to be confined to old and neglected grounds where, to a limited extent, the trees have become self-propagated, though hardly capable of advancing and holding their own against the vicissitudes of more exposed localities and other contestants for the soil. It is thought best, therefore, to exclude such trees till further observation proves them to be naturalized.

GEORGE B. SUDWORTH.



# CHECK LIST OF FOREST TREES OF THE UNITED STATES.

## GYMNOSPERMÆ.

### Family PINACEÆ.

#### PINUS Linn.

##### **Pinus strobus** Linn.

##### **White Pine.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland (White Bay region) and along the northern shores of St. Lawrence Gulf to northern Ontario (near Abittibi and Nipigon lakes) southern Manitoba (near southern end of Lake Winnipeg); southward through northern and eastern Minnesota, northeastern (Mitchell County) and eastern border of Iowa (to Scott County), northern (counties) Illinois, southern shores of Lake Michigan, southern Michigan (north of Allegan, Eaton, and St. Clair counties), northeastern and eastern (border counties) Ohio, and along the Allegheny Mountains to northern Georgia (Tallulah Falls).

NAMES IN USE.—White Pine (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ga., Ind., Ill., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont., Nebr.); Weymouth Pine (Mass., S. C.); Soft Pine (Pa.); Northern Pine (S. C.); Spruce Pine (Tenn.).

#### VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Pinus strobus brevifolia* Loud.
- Pinus strobus umbraculifera* Knight.
- Pinus strobus minima* Beissn.
- Pinus strobus fastigiata* (Koch) Beissn.
- Pinus strobus viridis* Carr.
- Pinus strobus gracilifolia* Sudw.
- Pinus strobus nivea* (Knight) Carr.
- Pinus strobus aurea* Carr.
- Pinus strobus variegata* Carr.
- Pinus strobus zebrina* Beissn.
- Pinus strobus prostrata* Hort. Kew.
- Pinus strobus unifolia*<sup>1</sup> nom. nov.

##### **Pinus monticola** Dougl.

##### **Silver Pine.**

RANGE.—From Vancouver Island and southern British Columbia (coast and gold ranges) through northern Idaho (Cœur d'Alene and Bitter Root mountains) to northern Montana (Flathead River) and southward through Washington and Oregon (Cascade Mountains) to California (on Sierra Nevada Mountains to Calaveras County).

<sup>1</sup> *Pinus strobus unifolia* nom. nov. = *Pinus strobus forma nova monophylla* Tubeuf, in Forstl.-naturw. Zeitschr., VII., 34, (t.) 35, 1898, not *P. monophylla* Torr. & Frem. 1845. A form recently detected in Germany and characterized by Dr. Tubeuf as having the needles more or less cohering throughout their length and forming a single needle.

NAMES IN USE.—White Pine (Cal., Nev., Oreg.); Finger-cone Pine, (Cal.); Mountain Pine (Cal.); Soft Pine (Cal.); Little Sugar Pine (Cal.); Mountain Weymouth Pine; Western White Pine.

**Pinus lambertiana** Dougl.

**Sugar Pine.**

RANGE.—Coast region from Oregon (head of McKinzie and Rogue rivers) to California (Sierra Nevada Mountains and coast ranges to Santa Lucia Mountains; San Bernardino and Cuyamaca mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Sugar Pine (Cal., Oreg.); Big Pine; Shade Pine (Cal.); Great Sugar Pine; Little Sugar Pine; Gigantic Pine (Cal. lit.); Purple-coned Sugar Pine.

**Pinus flexilis** James.

**Limber Pine.**

RANGE.—Rocky Mountain region from Montana to western Texas (Guadalupe and Limpia mountains) and New Mexico; in mountains of northern Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California (Inyo Mountains and Mount Sillman).

NAMES IN USE.—White Pine (Cal., Nev., Utah, Colo., N. Mex.); Pine (Utah, Mont.); Bull Pine (Colo.); Rocky Mountain White Pine (Cal.); Rocky Mountain Pine; Limber-twig Pine (Cal. lit.); Western White Pine (Cal. lit.); Arizona Flexilis Pine.

**Pinus albicaulis** Engelm.

**White-bark Pine.**

RANGE.—From British Columbia (coast ranges and Lltasyouco River) southward and through Washington and Oregon (on Blue Mountains); eastward through northern Washington to northern Montana (eastern base Rocky Mountains); California (Sierra Nevada to San Bernardino mountains; Scotts Mountain and Mount Shasta).

NAMES IN USE.—White-stem Pine (Cal., Mont.); Scrub Pine (Mont.); Pitch Pine (Mont.); White-bark (Oreg.); White-bark Pine (Cal.); Creeping Pine (Cal. lit.); Alpine White-bark Pine (Cal. lit.).

**Pinus strobiformis** Engelm.

**Mexican White Pine.**

RANGE.—Southwestern New Mexico (mountains) to Arizona (Santa Rita and Santa Catalina mountains); mountains of Mexico and Guatemala.

NAMES IN USE.—Ayacahuite Pine; White Pine (Ariz.); Mexican White Pine; Arizona White Pine.

**Pinus quadrifolia** Parl.

**Parry Piñon.**

PINUS PARRYANA Engelm.

RANGE.—Southern California (San Diego County) and southward into Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Nut Pine (Cal.); Parry's Pine (Cal.); Parry's Nut Pine (Cal.); Parry Nut Pine (Cal. lit.); Piñon (Cal.); Mexican Piñon (Cal. lit.).

**Pinus cembroides** Zucc.

**Mexican Piñon.**

RANGE.—Arizona (Santa Catalina Mountains) and northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Nut Pine (Ariz., N. Mex.); Piñon (Mex.); Stone-seed Mexican Piñon (lit.); Mexican Cembra-like Pine (lit.).

**Pinus edulis** Engelm.

**Piñon.**

RANGE.—From Colorado (eastern base Pikes Peak) through New Mexico and to western Texas (mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Piñon (Tex., Colo.); Nut Pine (Tex., Colo.); Piñon Pine (Colo.); New Mexican Piñon (lit.).



**Pinus monophylla** Torr. & Frem. **Single-leaf Piñon.**

RANGE.—From Utah (near Utah Lake) to California (eastern foothills Sierra Nevada Mountains) and southward into eastern Arizona (San Francisco Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Piñon (Cal., Ariz., Nev., Utah); Nut Pine (Cal., Ariz., Nev., Utah); Gray Pine (Nev.); Nevada Nut Pine (Cal.); Single-leaf (Cal. lit.); Fremont's Nut Pine (Cal. lit.).

**Pinus balfouriana** Murr. **Foxtail Pine.**

RANGE.—California (Scotts Mountain in Siskiyou County; Mount Whitney and sources of King and Kern rivers).

NAMES IN USE.—Spruce Pine (Cal. lit.); Foxtail Pine (Cal.).

**Pinus aristata** Engelm. **Bristle-cone Pine.**

RANGE.—From Colorado through southern Utah, northern Arizona, and Nevada to southeastern California.

NAMES IN USE.—Hickory Pine (Cal. lit.); Bristle-cone Pine (Cal. lit.); Foxtail Pine (Cal. lit.).

**Pinus resinosa** Ait. **Red Pine.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland and along the northern shores of St. Lawrence Gulf to northern Ontario (north of Abitibi Lake) to southern Manitoba (near southern end of Lake Winnipeg); southward through the Northern States to Massachusetts (Middlesex County), Pennsylvania (Chester County), northeastern Ohio (north of Cleveland), central Michigan (Saginaw), northern Wisconsin (Oshkosh and Eau Claire), and northeastern Minnesota.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Pine (Vt., N. H., N. Y., Wis., Minn., Ont.); Norway Pine (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., N. Y., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Hard Pine (Wis.); Canadian Red Pine (Eng.).

**Pinus torreyana** Parry. **Torrey Pine.**

RANGE.—Southern California (Soledad River in San Diego County).

NAMES IN USE.—Soledad Pine (Cal.); Del Mar Pine (Cal.); Lone Pine (Cal.); Torrey Pine (Cal. lit.); Torrey's Pine.

**Pinus arizonica** Engelm. **Arizona Pine.**

RANGE.—Southern Arizona (Chiricahua, Santa Catalina, El Rincon, and Santa Rita mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Arizona Yellow Pine (Cal.); Arizona Pine; Arizona 5-leaved Lumber Pine (Cal. lit.).

**Pinus ponderosa** Laws. **Bull Pine.**

RANGE.—From British Columbia (interior south of latitude 51°), and Dakota (Black Hills region) southward in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain region to western Texas and Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow Pine (Cal., Colo., Mont., Idaho, Utah, Wash., Oreg.); Bull Pine (Cal., Wash., Utah, Idaho, Oreg.); Big Pine (Mont.); Long-leaved Pine (Utah, Nev.); Red Pine; Pitch Pine; Southern Yellow Pine; Heavy-wooded Pine (Eng.); Western Pitch Pine; Heavy Pine (Cal.); Foothills Yellow Pine; Sierra Brownbark Pine; Montana Black Pine (Cal. lit.); "Gambier Parry's Pine" (Eng. lit.).

**Pinus ponderosa scopulorum** Engelm. **Rock Pine.**

RANGE.—Rocky Mountain region.

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow Pine (Mont., Nebr.); Bull Pine (Colo.); Long-leaved Pine (Colo.); Rocky Mountain Yellow Pine (lit.).

## VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Pinus ponderosa penduliformis* Sudw.

**Weeping Bull Pine.**

*Pinus apachea* Lemmon.

**Apache Pine.**

RANGE.—Southeastern Arizona (Chiricahua Mountains). Species insufficiently understood, and may prove to be a form of *P. ponderosa*.

*Pinus mayriana* Sudworth.

**Arizona Long-leaf Pine.**

*PINUS LATIFOLIA* Sarg., not of authors.

RANGE.—Southern Arizona (Santa Rita Mountains). Range insufficiently known.

NAMES IN USE.—Broad-leaf Pine (lit.); Arizona Broad-leaf Pine (lit.); Mayr Pine (lit.).

*Pinus jeffreyi* "Oreg. Com."

**Jeffrey Pine.**

RANGE.—California (Scotts Mountain in Siskiyou County and along Sierra Nevada Mountains to San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains); Southern Oregon (Douglas County, 30 miles south of Roseburg).

NAMES IN USE.—Bull Pine (Cal.); Black Pine (Cal.); Western Black Pine (Cal. lit.); Pinos (Cal.); Truckee Pine (Nev.); Sapwood Pine (Cal.); Jeffrey Pine (Cal. lit.); Blackbark Pine (Cal. lit.); Redbark Pine (Cal. lit.); Peninsula Pine (Cal. lit.); Sierra Redbark Pine (Cal. lit.); Peninsula Black Pine (Cal. lit.).

*Pinus chihuahuana* Engelm.

**Chihuahua Pine.**

RANGE.—Southwestern New Mexico and Arizona (Santa Rita and San Francisco mountains) and southward in Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Chihuahua Top-cone Pine (Cal. lit.).

*Pinus contorta* Loud.

**Shore Pine.**

RANGE.—Coast region from Alaska to California (Mendocino County).

NAMES IN USE.—Scrub Pine; Knotty Pine; Tamarack (Cal.); Sand Pine (Oreg.); North Coast Scrub Pine (Cal. lit.); Bolander's Pine; Henderson's Pine.

*Pinus murrayana* "Oreg. Com."

**Lodgepole Pine.**

RANGE.—From Alaska (Yukon River) and southward through interior British Columbia; the mountains of Washington and Oregon to California (Sierra Nevada Mountains to San Jacinto Mountains); plateau east of the Rocky Mountains (latitude 56°) and south through the Rocky Mountain region to New Mexico and northern Arizona.

NAMES IN USE.—Tamarack (Wyo., Utah, Mont., Cal.); Prickly Pine (Utah); White Pine (Mont.); Black Pine (Wyo.); Lodgepole Pine (Wyo., Mont., Idaho); Spruce Pine (Colo., Idaho, Mont.); Tamarack Pine (Cal.); Murray Pine (Cal. lit.).

*Pinus sabiniana* Dougl.

**Gray Pine.**

RANGE.—California (Shasta County and southward in foothills of coast ranges and on western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Sabine's Pine (Cal. lit.); Gray-leaf Pine (Cal.).

*Pinus coulteri* Lamb.

**Coulter Pine.**

RANGE.—California (from Monte Diablo to Cuyamaca Mountains); possibly farther southward in Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Coulter's Pine (Cal.); Nut Pine (Cal.); Bigcone Pine (Cal.); Large-coned Pine (Eng. lit.).

**Pinus radiata** Don.**Monterey Pine.**

*PINUS INSIGNIS* Douglas in herb. ex Loudon.

RANGE.—California (Point Pinos on Monterey Bay, and along the coast from Pescadero to San Simeon Bay).

NAMES IN USE.—Monterey Pine (Cal.); Spreading-cone Pine (Cal. lit.); Nearly smooth-cone Pine (Cal. lit.); Remarkable Pine (Cal. lit.); Small-coned Monterey Pine (Cal. lit.); Two-leaved Insular Pine.<sup>1</sup>

**Pinus attenuata** Lemmon.**Knobcone Pine.**

*PINUS TUBERCULATA* Gord.

RANGE.—Oregon (McKinzie River and south on western slopes of Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains) to California (coast ranges from Santa Cruz to San Jacinto Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Knobcone Pine (Oreg., Cal.); Prickly-cone Pine (Idaho); Sun-loving Pine (Cal. lit.); Sunny-slope Pine (Cal. lit.); Narrow-cone Pine (Cal. lit.); Tuberculated-coned Pine (Eng. lit.).

**Pinus tæda** Linn.**Loblolly Pine.**

RANGE.—South Atlantic and Gulf States from New Jersey (Cape May), southern Delaware and West Virginia (Wood, Mineral, Hampshire, and Hardy counties) to central Florida (Cape Malabar and Tampa Bay) and west to eastern Texas (Colorado River; in Bastrop County); northward into southeastern Indian Territory, Arkansas, and southern border of middle and west Tennessee.

NAMES IN USE.—Loblolly Pine (Del., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark.); Oldfield Pine (Del., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark.); Torch Pine (Eng. lit.); Rosemary Pine (Va., N. C., in part); Slash Pine (Va., N. C., in part); Longschat Pine (Del.); Longshucks (Md., Va.); Black Slash Pine (S. C.); Frankincense Pine (lit.); Shortleaf Pine (Va., N. C., S. C., La.); Bull Pine (Texas and Gulf region); Virginia Pine; Sap Pine (Va., N. C.); Meadow Pine (Fla.); Cornstalk Pine (Va.); Black Pine (Va.); Foxtail Pine (Va., Md.); Indian Pine (Va., N. C.); Spruce Pine (Va., in part); Bastard Pine (Va., N. C.); Yellow Pine (north Ala., N. C.); Swamp Pine (Va., N. C.); Longstraw Pine (Va., N. C., in part).

**Pinus rigida** Mill.**Pitch Pine.**

RANGE.—From southern New Brunswick (St. Johns River) to eastern Ontario (north shore of Lake Ontario and Lower Ottawa River) and southward in the Atlantic region to southern Virginia (Norfolk) and along the mountains to northern Georgia (Atlanta); west to western New York (Ithaca), northeastern Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio (border counties south of Canton) and Kentucky, eastern Tennessee (to Cumberland Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Pitch Pine (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ohio, Ont., Md., Eng.); Long-leaved Pine (Del.); Longschat Pine (Del.); Hard Pine (Mass.); Yellow Pine (Pa.); Black Pine (N. C.); Black Norway Pine (N. Y.); Rigid Pine (Eng. lit.); Sap Pine (lit.).

<sup>1</sup>Refers to the two-leaved form *Pinus radiata btinnata* (Engelm.) Lemm., found on Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Guadaloupe islands.

**Pinus serotina** Michx.**Pond Pine.**

RANGE.—Coast region from North Carolina to Florida (head of St. Johns River, and probably farther south; on the west coast from Pensacola to Citrus County and probably much farther south). Range imperfectly known.

NAMES IN USE.—Marsh Pine (N. C.); Meadow Pine (N. C.); Pond Pine (N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., La.); Loblolly Pine (N. C., Fla.); Spruce Pine (S. C., Ga.); Bastard Pine (S. C., Ga.); Bull Pine (S. C., Ga.).

**Pinus virginiana** Mill.**Scrub Pine.**

PINUS INOPS Solander ex Ait.

RANGE.—From New York (Staten Island) to South Carolina (Aiken River) and northern Alabama (Winston, Cullman, and Dekalb counties); west into southern Indiana, to middle Tennessee (Putnam County).

NAMES IN USE.—Jersey Pine (N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C.); Scrub Pine (R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ohio); Short Shucks (Md., Va.); Shortshat Pine (Del.); Spruce Pine (N. J., N. C.); Shortleaved (N. C.); Cedar Pine (N. C.); River Pine (N. C.); Nigger Pine (Tenn.); New Jersey Pine (lit.).

**Pinus clausa** (Engelm.) Sargent.**Sand Pine.**

RANGE.—Coast of Alabama (Baldwin County) and western Florida (to Pease Creek); east coast of Florida from St. Augustine to Halifax River.

NAMES IN USE.—Sand Pine (Fla., Ala.); Oldfield Pine (Fla.); Florida Spruce Pine (Ala.); Scrub Pine (Fla.); Spruce Pine (Fla.); Upland Spruce Pine (Fla.).

**Pinus pungens** Michx. f.**Table-mountain Pine.**

RANGE.—District of Columbia, Maryland, and Allegheny Mountain region from Pennsylvania to eastern and middle Tennessee and Georgia (Tallulah Falls).

NAMES IN USE.—Table-mountain Pine (Pa., Del., Md., S. C.); Southern Mountain Pine (Tenn.); Prickly Pine (N. C.).

**Pinus muricata** Don.**California Swamp Pine.**

RANGE.—California coast (Fort Bragg, Mendocino County, and south in coast ranges to San Luis Obispo County); Lower California (Cedros Islands and coast of Esenado and San Quitan).

NAMES IN USE.—Swamp Pine (Cal.); Dwarf Marine Pine (Cal.); Prickle-cone Pine (Cal.); Bishop's Pine (Cal. and Eng. lit.); Anthony's Prickle-cone Pine (Cal. lit.); Obispo Pine (Cal.).

**Pinus echinata** Mill.**Shortleaf Pine.**

PINUS MITIS Michx.

RANGE.—From New York (Staten Island) to Florida (Chattahoochee region) and west to southern Missouri, eastern Indian Territory, and northeastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow Pine (N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., N. C., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Mo., Ill., Ind., Kans. (scarce), (Ohio, Eng. lit.); Shortleaved Pine (N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla., La., Tex., Ark.); Spruce Pine (Del., Miss., Ark.); Bull Pine (Va.); Shortshat Pine (Del.); Pitch Pine (Mo.); Poor Pine (Fla.); Shortleaved Yellow Pine; Rosemary Pine (N. C.); Virginia Yellow Pine (Va., in part); North Carolina Yellow Pine (N. C. and Va., in part); North Carolina Pine (N. C. and Va., in part); Carolina Pine (N. C. and Va., in part); Slash Pine (N. C., Va., in part); Oldfield Pine (Ala., Miss.).

**Pinus glabra** Walt.**Spruce Pine.**

RANGE.—Coast region, from South Carolina (between latitude 31° and 33°) to Florida (Chattahoochee region) and west to Louisiana (Pearl River).

NAMES IN USE.—Spruce Pine (S. C., Ala., Fla.); Cedar Pine (Miss.); White Pine (S. C., Fla.); Walter's Pine (S. C.); Lowland Spruce Pine (Fla.); Poor Pine (Fla.); Kingstree (S. C.).

**Pinus divaricata** (Ait.) Du Mont de Cours.**Jack Pine.**

## PINUS BANKSIANA Lamb.

RANGE.—New Brunswick to New Hampshire and west through Great Lake and Hudson Bay (southern shores) region to Great Bear Lake, Mackenzie River, and Rocky Mountains; south into northern Maine, northern New York, northern Indiana and Illinois, and central Minnesota.

NAMES IN USE.—Scrub Pine (Me., Vt., N. Y., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Gray Pine (Vt., Minn., Ont.); Jack Pine (Mich., Minn., Canada); Princes Pine (Ont.); Black Jack Pine (Wis.); Black Pine (Minn.); Cypress (Quebec to Hudson Bay); Canada Horn-cone Pine (Cal. lit.); Chek Pine; Sir Joseph Bank's Pine (Eng.); "Juniper" (Canada); Bank-sian Pine (lit.).

**Pinus palustris** Mill.**Longleaf Pine.**

RANGE.—Coast region, from southern Virginia (Norfolk) to Florida (Tampa Bay and Cape Canaveral) to eastern Texas (Trinity River); northward in Alabama to the northeastern part of the State (Clay and Walker counties), and northwestern (border counties) Georgia.

NAMES IN USE.—Longleaved Pine (Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex.); Southern Pine (N. C., Ala., Miss., La.); Yellow Pine (Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., La., Tex.); Turpentine Pine (N. C.); Rosemary Pine (N. C.); Brown Pine (Tenn.); Hard Pine (Ala., Miss., La.); Georgia Pine (general, Del.); Fat Pine (Southern States); Southern Yellow Pine (general); Southern Hard Pine (general); Southern Heart Pine (general); Southern Pitch Pine (general); Heart Pine (N. C. and South Atlantic region); Pitch Pine (Atlantic region); Longleaved Yellow Pine (Atlantic region); Longleaved Pitch Pine (Atlantic region); Longstraw Pine (Atlantic region); North Carolina Pitch Pine (Va., N. C.); Georgia Yellow Pine (Atlantic region); Georgia Heart Pine (general); Georgia Longleaved Pine (Atlantic region); Georgia Pitch Pine (Atlantic region); Florida Yellow Pine (Atlantic region); Florida Pine (Atlantic region); Florida Longleaved Pine (Atlantic region); Texas Yellow Pine (Atlantic region); Texas Longleaved Pine (Atlantic region).

**Pinus heterophylla** (Ell.) Sudworth.**Cuban Pine.**

## PINUS CUBENSIS Griseb.

RANGE.—Coast region (60 to 100 miles inland), from South Carolina (Charleston) to southern Florida (Cape Canaveral and Biscayne Bay) and west to Louisiana (Pearl River).

NAMES IN USE.—Slash Pine (Ala., Miss., Ga., Fla.); Swamp Pine (Fla., Miss., Ala., in part); Bastard Pine (Ala. lumbermen, Fla.); Meadow Pine (Fla., eastern Miss., in part); Pitch Pine (Fla.); She Pitch Pine (Ga.); She Pine (Ga., Fla.); Spruce Pine (southern Ala.).

**LARIX** Duham.**Larix laricina** (Du Roi) Koch.**Tamarack.****LARIX AMERICANA** Michx.

RANGE.—From Newfoundland and Labrador to northern Pennsylvania, northern Indiana, Illinois, central Minnesota, and northwestward to Hudson Bay (Cape Churchill, Great Bear Lake, and Mackenzie River) (in Arctic Circle).

NAMES IN USE.—Larch (Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Wis., Minn., Ohio, Ont., Minn.); Tamarack (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Ind., Ill., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Hackmatack (Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Del., Ill., Minn., Ont.); American Larch (Vt., Wis., nurserymen); Juniper (Me., N. Bruns. to Hudson Bay); Black Larch (Minn.); Epinette Rouge (Quebec); Ka neh-tens="The leaves fall" (Indians, N. Y.); Red Larch (Mich.); Haemack (lit.).

**Larix occidentalis** Nutt.**Western Larch.**

RANGE.—Southern British Columbia (south of latitude 53°) and south in the Cascade Mountains to the Columbia River, and to western Montana; also in Blue Mountains of Washington and Oregon.

NAMES IN USE.—Tamarack (Oreg.); Hackmatack; Larch (Idaho, Wash., etc.); Red American Larch; Western Tamarack; Great Western Larch (Cal. lit.); Western Larch (Eng.)

**Larix lyallii** Parl.**Alpine Larch.**

RANGE.—High mountains (6,000 to 7,000 feet) of northwestern States, from Montana to Washington and Oregon, and northward in adjacent territory. Range imperfectly known.

NAMES IN USE.—Tamarack (Idaho, Wash., Oreg.); Larch (Idaho, Wash., Oreg.); Mountain Larch; Lyall's Larch (lit.); Woolly Larch (Cal. lit.).

**PICEA** Link.**Picea mariana** (Mill.) B. S. P.**Black Spruce.****PICEA NIGRA** Link.

RANGE.—Newfoundland to Hudson Bay and northwestward to the Mackenzie River; southward in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and in the eastern mountains to North Carolina and Tennessee.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Spruce (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Pa., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ont., Eng.); Double Spruce (Me., Vt., Minn.); Blue Spruce (Wis.); Spruce (Vt.); White Spruce (W. Va.); Yew Pine (W. Va.); Juniper (N. C.); Spruce Pine (W. Va., Pa.); He Balsam (Del., N. C.); Epinette Jaune (Quebec); Water Spruce (Canada, Me.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Picea mariana doumetti** (Carr.) Beissn.**Picea mariana pumila** (Carr.) Sudw.**Picea mariana humilis** Sudw.**Picea mariana argenteo-variegata** (Beissn.) Sudw.**Picea mariana aurescens** Sudw.**Picea mariana albescens** Sudw.

**Picea rubens** Sargent.**Red Spruce.**

PICEA RUBRA Diet.

RANGE.—Nova Scotia to North Carolina and Tennessee. Range imperfectly known.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Spruce; Yellow Spruce (N. Y.); North American Red Spruce (foreign lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Picea rubens cœrulea** (Loud.) nom. nov.

PICEA RUBRA CÆRULEA (Loud.) Forbes.

**Picea rubens pendula** (Carr.) nom. nov.

PICEA RUBRA PENDULA Carr.

**Picea rubens gracilis** (Knight) nom. nov.

PICEA RUBRA GRACILIS (Knight) Carr.

**Picea canadensis** (Mill.) B. S. P.**White Spruce.**

PICEA ALBA Link.

RANGE.—Newfoundland to Hudson Bay and northwestward to Alaska; southward to northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, and British Columbia.

NAMES IN USE.—White Spruce (Vt., N. H., Mass., N. Y., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Single Spruce (Me., Vt., Minn.); Bog Spruce (New Eng.); Skunk Spruce (Wis., Me., New Eng., Ont.); Cat Spruce (Me., New Eng.); Spruce (Vt.), Pine (Hudson Bay); Double Spruce (Vt.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Picea canadensis glauca** (Moench.) Sudw.**Picea canadensis acutissima** (Beissn.) Sudw.**Picea canadensis compressa** (Beissn.) Sudw.**Picea canadensis nana** (Loud.) Sudw.**Picea canadensis nana glaucifolia** Sudw.**Picea canadensis echiniformis** (Carr.) Sudw.**Picea canadensis compacta gracilis** (Beissn.) Sudw.**Picea canadensis compressiformis** Sudw.**Picea canadensis nutans** Sudw.**Picea canadensis aurea** (Beissn.) Sudw.**Picea engelmanni**<sup>1</sup> Engelm.**Engelmann Spruce.**

RANGE.—Northern Arizona and through the Rocky Mountain region to British Columbia.

NAMES IN USE.—Engelmann's Spruce (Utah); Balsam (Utah); White Spruce (Oreg., Colo., Utah, Idaho); White Pine (Idaho); Mountain Spruce (Mont.); Arizona Spruce (Cal. lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Picea engelmanni griseifolia** Sudw.**Picea engelmanni argyrophylla** Sudw.**Picea engelmanni minutifolia** Sudw.**Picea parryana** (André) Parry.**Blue Spruce.**

PICEA PUNGENS Engelm.

RANGE.—Central Rocky Mountain region—Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

NAMES IN USE.—Parry's Spruce (Utah); Blue Spruce (Colo.); Spruce; Balsam (Colo., Utah); White Spruce (Utah, Colo.); Silver Spruce (Colo.); Colorado Blue Spruce (Colo.); Prickly Spruce (lit.)

<sup>1</sup>Prof. J. G. Lemmon has recently described the following as distinct from the Engelmann Spruce: *Picea columbiana* Lemm. (= *P. engelmanni* Engelm. in part).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Picea parryana glaucescens* nom. nov.

*PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCESCENS* Sudw.

*Picea parryana cyanea* nom. nov.

*PICEA PUNGENS CYANEA* Sudw.

*Picea parryana argentea* (Beissn.) nom. nov.

*PICEA PUNGENS ARGENTEA* Beissn.

*Picea parryana glauca pendens* nom. nov.

*PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA PENDENS* Sudw.

***Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Trautv. & Mayer.**

**Sitka Spruce.**

RANGE.—Coast region (extending inland about 50 miles) from Alaska to northern California (Mendocino County).

NAMES IN USE.—Tideland Spruce (Cal., Oreg., Wash.); Menzies' Spruce; Western Spruce; Great Tideland Spruce (Cal. lit.).

***Picea breweriana* Wats.**

**Weeping Spruce.**

RANGE.—Northern California (Siskiyou Mountains), very local, and southern Oregon.

NAMES IN USE.—Weeping Spruce; Brewer's Spruce; Siskiyou Spruce (Germ. lit.).

## TSUGA Carr.

***Tsuga canadensis* (Linn.) Carr.**

**Hemlock.**

RANGE.—Nova Scotia to Minnesota (Carleton County), Wisconsin, Michigan, and southward in the Atlantic region along the mountains to northern Alabama (Winston County) and Georgia.

NAMES IN USE.—Hemlock (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., N. C., S. C., Ky., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Hemlock Spruce (Vt., R. I., N. Y., Pa., N. J., W. Va., N. C., S. C., England, cult.); Spruce (Pa., W. Va.); Spruce Pine (Pa., Del., Va., N. C., Ga.); Oh-neh-tah="Greens on the stick" (N. Y. Indians); Canadian Hemlock (lit.); New England Hemlock (lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Tsuga canadensis pumila* Sudw.

*Tsuga canadensis compacta minima* Sudw.

*Tsuga canadensis globosa* Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis gracilis* Carr.

*Tsuga canadensis milfordensis* Nichol.

*Tsuga canadensis erecta* Sudw.

*Tsuga canadensis columnaris* Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis macrophylla* Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis paucifolia* Sudw.

*Tsuga canadensis microphylla* Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis parvifolia* (Veitch) Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis pendula* Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis aurea* Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis albo-spica* (Gord.) Beissn.

*Tsuga canadensis argenteo-variegata* Sudw.

*Tsuga canadensis argentifolia* Sudw.



**Tsuga caroliniana** Engelm.**Carolina Hemlock.**

RANGE.—Mountains of southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia; very local.

NAMES IN USE.—Hemlock (N. C., S. C.); Southern Hemlock (lit.).

**Tsuga heterophylla** (Raf.) Sargent.**Western Hemlock.**

TSUGA MERTENSIANA authors, not Carr.

RANGE.—Alaska to Idaho and Montana and southward (in the Cascade and coast ranges) to California (Marin County).

NAMES IN USE.—Hemlock Spruce (Cal.); Western Hemlock (Cal.); Hemlock (Oreg., Idaho, Wash.); Western Hemlock Spruce (lit.); California Hemlock Spruce; Western Hemlock Fir (Eng.); Prince Albert's Fir (Eng.); Alaska Pine (Northwestern lumbermen).

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Tsuga heterophylla latifolia* nom. nov.

TSUGA MERTENSIANA LATIFOLIA Sudw.

**Tsuga mertensiana** (Bong.) Carr.**Black Hemlock.**

TSUGA PATTONIANA (Jeffer.) Engelm.

RANGE.—Northern British Columbia to Idaho and northern Montana, and southward to California (Sierra Nevada Mountains); usually above 10,000 feet; at sea level only in region of Sitka.

NAMES IN USE.—Williamson's Spruce (Cal.); Weeping Spruce (Cal.); Alpine Spruce (Cal.); Hemlock Spruce (Cal.); Patton's Spruce; Alpine Western Spruce.

**Tsuga mertensiana hookeriana** (Carr.) nom. nov. **Hooker Hemlock.**

TSUGA PATTONIANA HOOKERIANA (Carr.) Lemmon.

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Tsuga mertensiana argentea* (Beissn.) nom. nov.

TSUGA PATTONIANA ARGENTEA Beissn.

**PSEUDOTSUGA** Carr.**Pseudotsuga taxifolia**<sup>1</sup> (Lam.) Britton.**Douglas Spruce.**

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASHI Carr.

RANGE.—From the Rocky Mountain region (in United States) and northward to central British Columbia; Pacific coast.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Fir (Oreg., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Mont., Colo.); Douglas Spruce (Cal., Colo., Mont.); Douglas Fir (Utah, Oreg., Colo.);

<sup>1</sup> DOUGLAS SPRUCE (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia* vs. *Pseudotsuga mucronata*).—The retention of the specific term *taxifolia* in the genus *Pseudotsuga* is held by some botanists to be at variance with the meaning of the law excluding the use of synonyms and homonyms. Lambert first described the Douglas Spruce as *Pinus taxifolia* (Pinus ed. 1, 51, t. 33) in 1803, not knowing that in 1796 Salisbury had already described another coniferous tree, a true fir and now known as *Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill., as *Pinus taxifolia*. At this point, according to botanical laws now observed, the Douglas Spruce was without a name, since supposing the tree to be a true pine, there could exist but one *Pinus taxifolia* and that one only the earlier, or *Pinus taxifolia* Salisbury (1796). So far as is known Poiret (in Lamarek, Enc. Méth. Bot., vi, 523) was the next to describe this tree in 1804, under the following designation: "*Abies taxifolia* Lambert." But as we know Lambert did not write "*Abies taxifolia*," but *Pinus taxifolia*,

Yellow Fir (Oreg., Mont., Idaho, Wash.); Spruce (Mont.); Fir (Mont.); Oregon Pine (Cal., Wash., Oreg.); Red Pine (Utah, Idaho, Colo.); Puget Sound Pine (Wash.); Douglas-tree; Cork-barked Douglas Spruce (var. *suberosa* Lemm.).

***Pseudotsuga taxifolia pendula* (Engelm.) Sudworth.**

**Weeping Douglas Spruce**

VARIETIES<sup>1</sup> DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia pendula cærulea* Sudw.

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia glauca* (Beissn.) Sudw.

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia fastigiata* (Knight) Sudw.

The *Abies taxifolia* must be taken as original with Poiret, and is the first name in the plant's history which could be considered tenable, as there is none other like it in form. Rafinesque, however, subsequently described the Douglas Spruce under still another name, *Abies mucronata* (Atl. Journ., 120, 1832), which brings us to the point of controversy.

Now, this tree at present being considered a *Pseudotsuga*, should bear its earliest specific name in combination. It is here maintained that this combination should be *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (Poir.) Britton, founded on the first tenable name applied to the plant, that is, *Abies taxifolia* Poiret (l. c.). It is held by others, however, that *Pseudotsuga mucronata* (Raf.) Sudworth should be maintained, as I myself did at one time, to the exclusion of *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*. Those opposing the use of the latter name base their objection on the argument that it is founded on a synonym (*Abies taxifolia*) derived from the homonym *Pinus taxifolia* Lambert (1803), which is, to be sure, invalidated by *Pinus taxifolia* Salisbury (1796). Clearly *Pinus taxifolia* Lambert (1803) is an inert name to which no derivative reference can be made. The supposition, however, that *Abies taxifolia* Poiret (1804), being founded or derived by Poiret from the homonym *Pinus taxifolia* Lambert, renders the former name untenable, is believed to be an entirely erroneous interpretation of the meaning of the law touching this mooted question. For, so far as is known, and independent of its supposed derivation, *Abies taxifolia* Poiret (1804) is the first name in form of its kind proposed, and is therefore inviolable. Moreover, the proof that *Abies taxifolia* Poiret is actually derived from the homonym *Pinus taxifolia* Lambert, and therefore untenable, is faulty, because Lambert is quoted (by Poiret, l. c.) as writing what he did not write. But from still another point of view and disregarding the taxonomic relationship of *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* with *Abies taxifolia* Poiret, were *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* not now in existence, no one could deny that according to present practice the name could be created and applied for any other species of *Pseudotsuga*. It must stand because it would be the first and only one of its type published. For the same reason the specific term *taxifolia* seems perfectly tenable for the Douglas Spruce, as it conflicts with no other like specific or varietal term in the genus *Pseudotsuga*.

It would appear that the essential point in the application of the law preventing the use of duplicate or synonymous names and terms should be strictly a mechanical one, regardless of any synthetic relationship which may exist between names.

<sup>1</sup> Prof. J. G. Lemmon has proposed the following varieties of the Douglas Spruce, which are as yet unknown to me in nature:

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia* var. *suberosa* Lemm.—Small tree, distinguished by its thick, corky bark, thin foliage, and small ovate cones, 1 to 2 inches long, and found on the principal mountains of northern Arizona and New Mexico.

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia* var. *elongata* Lemm.—Distinguished by its "comparatively thin, whitish (outside), shallow-furrowed bark and conspicuous, long, narrow, yellowish, shiny cones, 3½ to 4½ inches long and one-fifth as thick, with comparatively short bracts and thin, soft scales." Found at base of Mount Hood, Oregon.

*Pseudotsuga mucronata* var. *palustris* Lemm. (= *Abies mucronata* var. *palustris* Raf.).—Rafinesque founded this form on the following: "Grows in swamps, only 30 feet high, and with spreading branches." Said to occur in the region of the lower Columbia River.

*Pseudotsuga taxifolia standishiana* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia dumosa* (Carr.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia compacta* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia elegans* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia argentea* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia argentea densa* Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia variegata* (McDon.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia stairi* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia brevifolia* (Hort. Kew.) Sudw.  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia revoluta* (Hort. Kew.) Sudw.

***Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* (Torr.) Mayr. Bigcone Spruce.**

RANGE.—Southern California (San Bernardino Mountains to the Cuyamaca Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Spruce (Cal.); Hemlock (Cal.); Bigcone Spruce (lit.); Bigcone Douglas Spruce (lit.).

**ABIES** DuRoi.

***Abies fraseri* (Pursh) Lindl. Fraser Fir.**

RANGE.—Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.

NAMES IN USE.—Balsam (N. C., Tenn.); Balsam Fir (N. C.); Double Fir Balsam (Tenn.); Double Spruce (N. C.); She Balsam (N. C.); She Balsam Fir (N. C.); Mountain Balsam (N. C.); Healing Balsam.

***Abies balsamea* (Linn.) Mill. Balsam Fir.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland and Labrador to Hudson Bay and northwestward to Great Bear Lake region, and south to Pennsylvania (and along high mountains to Virginia), Michigan, and Minnesota.

NAMES IN USE.—Balsam Fir (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Pa., W. Va., Wis., Mich., Minn., Nebr., Ohio, Ont.; Eng. cult.); Balsam (Vt., N. H., N. Y.); Canada Balsam (N. C.); Balm of Gilead (Del.); Balm of Gilead Fir (N. Y., Pa.); Blister Pine (W. Va.); Fir Pine (W. Va.); Fir-tree (Vt.); Single Spruce (N. Bruns. to Hudson Bay); Silver Pine (Hudson Bay); Sapin (Quebec); Cho-koh-tung="Blisters" (N. Y. Indians).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Abies balsamea hudsonia* (Knight) Veitch.  
*Abies balsamea brachylepis* Willk.  
*Abies balsamea longifolia* (Loud.) Endl.  
*Abies balsamea cærulea* Carr.  
*Abies balsamea hemisphærica* Sudw.  
*Abies balsamea prostrata* (Knight) Carr.  
*Abies balsamea paucifolia* Sudw.  
*Abies balsamea nudicaulis* Carr.  
*Abies balsamea versicolor* Sudw.  
*Abies balsamea argentifolia* Sudw.

***Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt. Alpine Fir.**

RANGE.—Rocky Mountain region from Colorado to Montana and Idaho, and westward through northern Oregon and northward to Alaska (latitude 60°).

NAMES IN USE.—Sub-Alpine Fir (Utah); Balsam (Colo., Utah, Idaho, Oreg.); White Fir (Idaho, Mont.); White Balsam; Oregon Balsam tree

(Cal.); Pumpkin-tree; Alpine Fir; Mountain Balsam (mountains of Utah and Idaho); Down-cone Fir (lit.); Downy-cone Sub-Alpine Fir (Cal. lit.).

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Abies lasiocarpa cærulescens* (Beissn.) Sudw.

**Abies arizonica** Merriam.

**Arizona Cork Fir.**

RANGE.—At present known only from Arizona (San Francisco Mountains).

**Abies grandis** Lindl.

**Lowland Fir.**

RANGE.—Coast region from Vancouver Island to California (Mendocino County), and from Washington and Oregon to northern Idaho and Montana.

NAMES IN USE.—White Fir (Cal., Oreg., Idaho); Silver Fir (Mont., Idaho); Yellow Fir (Mont., Idaho); Oregon White Fir (Cal.); Western White Fir; Grand or Oregon White Fir (Cal. lit.); Great California Fir (lit.).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Abies grandis aurifolia* Sudw.

*Abies grandis crassa* Sudw.

**Abies concolor** (Gord.) Parry.

**White Fir.**

RANGE.—Oregon (Siskiyou Mountains) to southern California (San Bernardino County); northern Arizona and New Mexico to Colorado and Utah (Wasatch Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—White Fir (Cal., Idaho, Utah, Colo.); Balsam Fir (Cal., Idaho, Colo.); Silver Fir (Cal.); Balsam (Cal.); White Balsam (Utah); Bastard Pine (Utah); Balsam-tree (Idaho); Black Gum (Utah); California White Fir (Cal.); Colorado White Fir (Cal. lit.); Concolor Silver Fir (Eng. lit.).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Abies concolor pendens* (Beissn.) Sudw.

*Abies concolor varia* Sudw.

*Abies concolor purpurea* Sudw.

*Abies concolor purpurea compressa* Sudw.

*Abies concolor angustata* Sudw.

**Abies concolor lowiana** (Murr.) Lemmon.

**Pale-leaf White Fir.**

RANGE.—California (Sierra Nevada Mountains) and southern Oregon (Siskiyou Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Pale-leaved White Fir (Cal. lit.); California White Fir.

**Abies venusta** (Dougl.) Koch.

**Bristle-cone Fir.**

RANGE.—Southern California (Santa Lucia Mountains on the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo County and 40 miles northward).

NAMES IN USE.—Fringed Spruce, Bristle-cone Fir (Cal.); Santa Lucia Fir (Eng. lit.).

**Abies amabilis** (Loud.) Forb.

**Amabilis Fir.**

RANGE.—From British Columbia (Fraser River and southward in the Cascade Mountains) to Washington and Oregon.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Fir; Red Silver Fir (Western Mountains); Fir (Cal.); Lovely Red Fir (Cal. lit.); Lovely Fir (Cal. lit.); Amabilis or Lovely Fir (Cal. lit.); "Larch" (Oreg. lumbermen).

**Abies nobilis** Lindl.**Noble Fir.**

RANGE.—Washington (coast mountains in southwestern part of State; Olympic Mountains on Solduc River; from Mount Baker southward in the Cascade Mountains) to Oregon (Browder Ridge on head waters of McKinzie River in Lane County). Range at present but little known.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Fir (Oreg.); “Larch” (Oreg. lumbermen); Noble Fir (Oreg.); Bigtree; Feather-cone Red Fir (Cal. lit.); Noble or Braeted Red Fir (Cal. lit.); Tuck Tuck (Pacific Indians).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Abies nobilis glaucifolia* Sudw.

*Abies nobilis robustifolia* Sudw.

**Abies shastensis** Lemmon.**Shasta Fir.**

RANGE.—Southern Oregon (Cascade Mountains) and California (Mount Shasta, Mount Eddy, Trinity Mountain, Scotts Mountain). Range as yet insufficiently understood.

NAMES IN USE.—Shasta Red Fir (Cal. lit.); Shasta Fir (Cal. lit.).

**Abies magnifica** Murr.**Red Fir.**

RANGE.—California (Mount Shasta and along the western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Red Fir (Cal.); California Red-bark Fir (Cal.); Magnificent Fir (Cal. lit.); California Red Fir (Cal. lit.); Golden Fir (Cal. lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Abies magnifica cyanea* Sudw.

*Abies magnifica xanthocarpa* Lemmon.

**Yellow-fruit Fir.**

**TAXODIUM** Rich.**Taxodium distichum** (Linn.) Rich.**Bald Cypress.**

RANGE:—From southern Delaware (Sussex County and southward in the coast region) to Florida (Mosquito Inlet and Cape Romano); westward in the Gulf coast region to Texas (Devils River) and northward through Louisiana, Arkansas, and eastern Mississippi and Tennessee, southeastern Missouri, western and northwestern Kentucky, southern Illinois, and southwestern Indiana (Knox County).

NAMES IN USE.—Bald Cypress (Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., La., Fla., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ill., Ind.); White Cypress (N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss.); Black Cypress (N. C., S. C., Ala., Tex.); Red Cypress (Ga., Miss., La., Tex.); Swamp Cypress (La.); Cypress (Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., Ky., Mo., Ill.); Deciduous Cypress (Del., Ill., Tex.); Southern Cypress (Ala.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Taxodium distichum pendulum* (Forb.) Carr.

*Taxodium distichum pendulum elegans* Beissn.

*Taxodium distichum pendulum novum* Beissn.

*Taxodium distichum patens* (Ait.) Endl.

*Taxodium distichum denudatum* Carr.

*Taxodium distichum imbricarium* (Nutt.) Sarg.

*Taxodium distichum knighti* Carr.

*Taxodium distichum pyramidatum* Carr.

*Taxodium distichum microphyllum* (Brong.) Henk. and Hochst.  
*Taxodium distichum intermedium* Carr.  
*Taxodium distichum nanum* Carr.  
*Taxodium distichum nigrum* Gord.

## SEQUOIA Endl.

*Sequoia washingtoniana*<sup>1</sup> (Winsl.) Sudworth.

**Bigtree.**

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA Decaisne.

RANGE.—California (from latitude 39° to a little south of latitude 36°, that is, from middle fork of American River and along the western slope of Sierra Nevada Mountains to the head waters of Deer Creek).

NAMES IN USE.—*Sequoia* (Cal.); *Bigtree* (Cal.); *Giant Sequoia* (Cal.); *Mammoth-tree* (Cal., and in Eng. cult.)

### VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Sequoia washingtoniana pendula* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Sequoia washingtoniana glauca* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Sequoia washingtoniana aurea* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Sequoia washingtoniana argentea* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Sequoia washingtoniana variegata* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Sequoia washingtoniana holmsi* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Sequoia washingtoniana glaucescens pyramido-compacta* Sudw.  
*Sequoia washingtoniana pygmæa* (Beissn.) Sudw.

*Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb.) Endl.

**Redwood.**

RANGE.—From the southern borders of Oregon (on Cheteo River, about 6 miles from mouth, and on Winchuck River), and southward in the coast region (20 to 30 miles inland) through California (to Salmon Creek Canyon, 12 miles south of Punta Gorda, Monterey County).

NAMES IN USE.—*Redwood* (Cal. and Am. lit.); *Sequoia* (Cal.); *Coast Redwood* (Cal.); *California Redwood* (Eng. lit.).

<sup>1</sup> *BIGTREE* (*Sequoia wellingtonia* vs. *Sequoia washingtoniana*).—It is held by some botanists that since the long-used name for this tree, *S. gigantea*, is now excluded (for reasons shown below), *S. wellingtonia* is the next tenable name, and the really older name *S. washingtoniana* should be neglected because thought not to be technically established. The first name applied to this tree is *Wellingtonia gigantea* Lindley (London Gard. Chron., 820, 823, 1853). The second name is *Sequoia gigantea* Decaisne (Bull. Bot. Soc. France, I, 70, 1854). The third name is *Taxodium Washingtonianum* Winslow (Calif. Farmer, September, 1854). The fourth name is *Sequoia Wellingtonia* Seeman (Bonplandia, III, 27, 1855).

The *Bigtree* is now conceded to rightly belong to the genus *Sequoia* of Endlicher (Syn. Conif., 147, 1847), and the specific term *gigantea* being the first applied, the apparently correct name would be *Sequoia gigantea*, the name applied by Decaisne (l. c., 1854). But this name being identical with one previously applied by Endlicher in 1847 to the California Redwood, must, by reason of being antedated, fall into synonymy and the next oldest name be sought for the *Bigtree*.

Passing over Winslow's *Taxodium Washingtonianum* (l. c., 1854) on the ground that it is thought not to be properly published, some botanists would now apply Seeman's *Sequoia Wellingtonia* (l. c., 1855). It is here maintained, however, that the rightful name should be *Sequoia washingtoniana* (Winslow) Sudw., and for the following reasons:

It has been asserted that *Taxodium Washingtonianum* Winslow (l. c., 1854) is technically unpublished, and therefore to be disregarded. The writer believes this name

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Sequoia sempervirens gracilis* Carr.  
*Sequoia sempervirens taxifolia* Carr.  
*Sequoia sempervirens adpressa* Carr.  
*Sequoia sempervirens picta* Sudw.  
*Sequoia sempervirens albo-spica* (Gord.) Beissn.  
*Sequoia sempervirens glauca* Gord.

## LIBOCEDRUS Endl.

**Libocedrus decurrens** Torr.**Incense Cedar.**

RANGE.—From Oregon (North Fork of Santiam River and southward on the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains); through California (western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains and coast ranges from southern border of Mendocino County to San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Cuayamaca mountains); western Nevada; Lower California (Mount San Pedro Martir).

NAMES IN USE.—White Cedar (Cal., Oreg.); Cedar (Cal., Oreg.); Incense Cedar (Cal., Oreg.); Post Cedar (Cal., Nev.); Juniper (Nev.); Bastard Cedar (Cal., Wash.); Red Cedar; California Post Cedar (Cal. lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Libocedrus decurrens depressa* Gord.  
*Libocedrus decurrens columnaris* Beissn.  
*Libocedrus decurrens compacta* Beissn.  
*Libocedrus decurrens glauca* Beissn.

was tenably published, a conviction which is supported by the following quotation from Winslow's published letter (l. c., 1854):

"The name that has been applied to this tree by Professor Lindley, an English botanist, is *Wellingtonia gigantea*." \* \* \*

"If the tree be a *Taxodium*, let it be called *Taxodium Washingtonianum*. If a new genus, *Washingtonia Californica*."

According to Article VI of the Rochester Code of laws adopted for botanical nomenclature, Winslow's *Taxodium Washingtonianum* is validly published by reason of his having fulfilled the essential conditions of the following clause of Article VI: "Publication of a species consists \* \* \* (2) in the publishing of a binomial with reference to a previously published species as a type."

This is a common and expedient method employed by botanists in publishing new names for plants found to have been previously characterized under synonyms, which results in duplicate names in the same genus, and therefore often leaves a plant without a tenable name. The method of referring to the "previously published species as a type" is usually to print such species' name and author in connection with the newly proposed name, and in such a way that the two designations are seen to be presented as equivalents, the one to replace the other.

Now, since *Wellingtonia gigantea* Lindley is a recognized "previously published species," it would seem undeniable that Winslow's intention was to supplant Lindley's name by *Taxodium Washingtonianum*—entirely, of course, because his American patriotism preferred that an American monster tree should bear the name of an American rather than that of an English general. It is maintained here that Winslow definitely pointed out the tree he had in mind by stating that Lindley had called it *Wellingtonia gigantea* (an undisputably published name), and that he effected the publication of *Taxodium Washingtonianum* for this tree by proposing this name as a substitute for Lindley's name.

In interpreting the fundamental object of the article cited for the publication of species and applying it to all cases likely to arise, it would seem the duty of the interpreter to abide by the principle involved in the law, and to be influenced rather by the actual meaning of a describer's combined words than by his unfortunate lack of technical procedure in description.

**THUJA** Linn.

**Thuja occidentalis** Linn.

**Arborvitæ.**

RANGE.—From New Brunswick to Lake Winnipeg and south to central Minnesota and Michigan, northern Illinois, and in the Atlantic region along the mountains to North Carolina and eastern Tennessee (Holston River).

NAMES IN USE.—Arborvitæ (Me., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., Ind., Ill., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); White Cedar (Me., N. H., Vt., R. I., Mass., N. Y., N. J., Va., N. C., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Cedar (Me., Vt., N. Y.); American Arborvitæ (N. Y. and in cult. Eng.); Oo-soo-ha-tah=Feather-leaf (Indians); Vitæ (Del.); Atlantic Red Cedar (Cal. lit.).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Thuja occidentalis *ellwangeriana* (Gord.) Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *spaethi* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *wareana* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *wareana lutescens* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *wareana globosa* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *densa* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *walthamensis* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *fastigiata* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *fastigiata nova* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *l'haveana* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *rosenthali* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *viridis* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *theodonensis* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *tatarica* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *riversi* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *vervæneana* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *lutea* Veitoh.
- Thuja occidentalis *lutea humilis* Sudw.
- Thuja occidentalis *aurea* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *varia* Sudw.
- Thuja occidentalis *pendula* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *pendula glaucescens* Sudw.
- Thuja occidentalis *reflexa* Carr.
- Thuja occidentalis *bodmeri* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *athrotaxoides* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *recurvata* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *recurvata argenteo-variegata* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *recurva pusilla* Sudw.
- Thuja occidentalis *denudata* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *asplenifolia* Carr.
- Thuja occidentalis *gracilis* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *filicoides* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *cristata* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *boothi* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *globosa* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *globularis* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *hoveyi* Gord.
- Thuja occidentalis *spihlmanni* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *fræbeli* Beissn.
- Thuja occidentalis *parva* Sudw.



- Thuja occidentalis albo-variegata* Beissn.  
*Thuja occidentalis aureo-variegata* Beissn.  
*Thuja occidentalis argentea* Gord.  
*Thuja occidentalis alba* Gord.  
*Thuja occidentalis little-gem* Beissn.  
*Thuja occidentalis silver-queen* Beissn.

**Thuja plicata** Don.**Giant Arborvitæ.**

THUYA GIGANTEA Nutt.

RANGE.—From coast of southern Alaska to northern California (Mendocino County); eastward through British Columbia and northern Washington to northern Idaho (Cœur d'Alene, Bitter Root, and Salmon River mountains) and Montana; western slopes Rocky Mountains.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Cedar (Idaho, Oreg., Wash.); Canoe Cedar (Oreg., Wash.); Arborvitæ (Cal.); Shinglewood (Idaho); Gigantic Cedar (Cal.); Cedar (Oreg.); Gigantic Red Cedar (Cal. lit.); Western Cedar: Gigantic or Pacific Red Cedar (Cal. lit.); Lobb's Arborvitæ (in cult. Eng.); Pacific Red Cedar (Cal. lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Thuja plicata gracillima* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata atrovirens* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata aurescens* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata argenteo-versicolor* Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata flava* Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata variegata* Carr.  
*Thuja plicata compacta* (Carr.) Beissn.  
*Thuja plicata llaveana* Gord.  
*Thuja plicata minima* Gord.  
*Thuja plicata erecta* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata pumila* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata penduliformis* Sudw.  
*Thuja plicata cristatiformis* Sudw.

**CUPRESSUS** Linn.**Cupressus macrocarpa** Hartw.**Monterey Cypress.**

RANGE.—Southern California coast (from Cypress Point to south shores of Carmel Bay and on Point Lobos).

NAME IN USE.—Monterey Cypress (Cal.)

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Cupressus macrocarpa angulata* Lemm.  
*Cupressus macrocarpa lambertiana* (Carr.) Mast.  
*Cupressus macrocarpa crispisii* Mast.

**Cupressus goveniana** Gord.**Gowen Cypress.**

RANGE.—California coast region (Mendocino County to San Diego County).

NAME IN USE.—North Coast Cypress (Cal. lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Cupressus goveniana parva* Sudw.  
*Cupressus goveniana huberiana* Carr.  
*Cupressus goveniana glaucifolia* Sudw.

- Cupressus goveniana gracilis* (Nels.) Carr.  
*Cupressus goveniana cornuta* Carr.  
*Cupressus goveniana viridis* Carr.  
*Cupressus goveniana attenuata* (Gord.) Carr.

**Cupressus macnabiana** Murr.**Macnab Cypress.**

RANGE.—California (south and west of Clear Lake, Lake County; very rare; once reported from the southern base of Mount Shasta, but at present not known to exist there).

NAMES IN USE.—Cypress; White Cedar; Shasta Cypress (Cal.); MacNab's Cypress (cult. Eng., Eu.); California Mountain Cypress (Cal. lit.).

**Cupressus arizonica** Greene.**Arizona Cypress.**

*CUPRESSUS GUADALUPENSIS* Sarg., not Wats.

RANGE.—Arizona (central, eastern, and southern mountains; Santa Rita, Santa Catalina, and Chihuahua mountains); Mexico (mountains of Sonora and Chihuahua).

NAMES IN USE.—Yew (Ariz.); Arizona Cypress (Ariz.); Red-bark Cypress (Ariz.); Arizona Red-bark Cypress.

**CHAMÆCYPARIS** Spach.**Chamæcyparis thyoides** (L.) B. S. P.**White Cedar.**

*CHAMÆCYPARIS SPHÆROIDEA* Spach.

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Maine to northern Florida and westward to Mississippi (Pearl River).

NAMES IN USE.—White Cedar (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., Miss.); Swamp Cedar (Del.); Post Cedar (Del.); Juniper (Ala., N. C., Va.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Chamæcyparis thyoides glauca* (Endl.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides crocea* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides variegata* (Loud.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides atrovirens* (Knight) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides pyramidata* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides fastigiata cinereo-folia* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides penduliformis* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides hoveyi* (Veitch) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides nana* (Loud.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides leptoclada* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides pumila* (Carr.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis thyoides ericoides* (Knight) Sudw.

**Chamæcyparis nootkatensis** (Lamb.) Spach.**Yellow Cedar.**

*CHAMÆCYPARIS NUTKAËNSIS* Spach.

RANGE.—Coast region and islands from Sitka through Washington and Oregon (in Cascade Mountains as far as the Santiam River and Mount Jefferson); east in Washington to the head waters of Yakima River.

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow Cedar (Oreg.); Sitka Cypress (Oreg., Cal.); Yellow Cypress (Oreg., Wash.); Nootka Cypress (Cal. lit.); Nootka Sound Cypress (cult. Eng.); Alaska Ground Cypress (Cal. lit.); Alaska Cypress (Cal. lit.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis viridifolia* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis cinerascens* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis cinerascens genuina* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis cinerascens aureo-discolor* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis argenteo-varians* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis aureo-versicolor* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis zanthophylla* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis pendens* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis compacta* (Veitch) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis compressa* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis nidiformis* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis albo-picta* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis aureo-viridis* (Hort. Kew.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis picta* Sudw.

***Chamæcyparis lawsoniana* (Murr.) Parl.      Port Orford Cedar.**

RANGE.—Coast region from southwestern Oregon (Coos Bay) to California (Klamath River), extending inland about 40 miles.

NAMES IN USE.—Port Orford Cedar (Oreg., Cal.); Oregon Cedar (Oreg., Cal.); White Cedar (Oreg., Cal.); Ginger Pine (Cal.); Lawson's Cypress (Cal., Oreg.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana erecta* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana erecta viridis* (Veitch) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana erecta glaucifolia* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana erecta glaucescens* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana pyramidalis leucophylla* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana pyramidalis flaveola* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana pyramidalis luteo-tenuis* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana rosenthali* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana worlei* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana alumi* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana monumentalis nova* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana monumentalis albescens* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana fraseri* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana robusta* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana robusta aurifolia* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana robusta cinerea* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana robusta argentifolia* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana atroviridis* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana cyanea* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana cyanea pendens* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana beissneriana* Smith and Cie.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana nivea* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana lutea* (Gord.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana lutea flavescens* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana aurea* (Gord.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana aurea magnifica* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana westermanni* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana versicolor* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana argenteo-variegata* (Veitch) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana argenteo-variegata novicia* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana aureo-variegata* (Veitch) Beissn.

*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana aureo-spica* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana albo-spica* (Gord.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana overeynderi* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana nutans* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana nutans vera* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana nutans alba* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana filiformis* (Veitch.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana filiformis globosa* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana intertexta* (Veitch.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana gracilis* (Gord.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana gracilis pusilla* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana laxa* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana crispa* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana casuarinifolia* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana tortuosa* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana compacta recens* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana fragrans* (Gord.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana fragrans argyropsis* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana fragrans conica* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana parva* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana parva candida* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana parva albo-variegata* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana parva albo-spiciformis* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana parva densa* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana shawi* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana minima* (Gord.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana argentea* (Gord.) Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana argentea depauperata* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana argentea minuta* Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana argentea prostrata* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana forstekiana* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana weisseana* Møll.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana silver-queen* Beissn.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana amabilis* (Hort. Kew.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana bowleri* (Hort. Kew.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana californica* (Hort. Kew.) Sudw.  
*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana darleyensis* (Hort. Kew.) Sudw.

## JUNIPERUS Linn.

### Juniperus virginiana Linn.

### Red Juniper.

RANGE.—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Florida and west in Ontario (Georgian Bay) to Dakota, central Nebraska and Kansas, and Indian Territory. Actual range imperfectly known at present, the supposed Rocky Mountain and Western range being represented by a new, distinct species (*J. scopularum* Sarg.).

NAMES IN USE.—Red Cedar (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Wis., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Cedar (Conn., Pa., N. J., S. C., Ky., Ill., Iowa, Ohio); Savin (Mass., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Minn.); Juniper (N. Y., Pa.); Juniper Bush (Minn.); Cedre (La.).

#### VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Juniperus virginiana caroliniana* (Marsh.) Willd.  
*Juniperus virginiana gracilis* (Endl.) Sarg.  
*Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformis* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformis glaucifolia* Sudw.

*Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformis viridifolia* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana cannarti* (Koch.) Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana polymorpha* Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana pendula* Carr.  
*Juniperus virginiana smithi penduliformis* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana chamberlayni* Carr.  
*Juniperus virginiana nutans* Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana interrupta* (Wend.) Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana dumosa* Carr.  
*Juniperus virginiana pumila* Gord.  
*Juniperus virginiana pumila nivea* (Beissn.) Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana schotti* Gord.  
*Juniperus virginiana tripartita* Gord.  
*Juniperus virginiana tripartita aureo-versicolor* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana kosteriana* Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana glaucescens* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana cinerascens* Carr.  
*Juniperus virginiana plumosa alba* (Carr.) Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana plumosa candida* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana albo-spica* Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana albo-variegata* Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana aureo-spica* Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana aureo-variegata* Veitch.  
*Juniperus virginiana aurea superba* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana elegantissima* Beissn.  
*Juniperus virginiana horizontaliformis* Sudw.  
*Juniperus virginiana triomphe d'angers* Beissn.

**Juniperus barbadensis** Linn. **Southern Red Juniper.**

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA authors in part, not L.

RANGE.—South Atlantic and Gulf Coast region and southward through Florida. Range imperfectly known at present. Formerly not distinguished from the more northern true *J. virginiana*.

**Juniperus occidentalis** Hook. **Western Juniper.**

RANGE.—From western Idaho, eastern Oregon, on Cascade, Sierra Nevada Mountains to southern California (San Bernardino Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Juniper (Oreg., Cal., Colo., Utah, Nev., Mont., Idaho, N. Mex.); Cedar (Idaho, Mont.); Yellow Cedar (Colo., Mont.); Western Cedar (Idaho); Western Red Cedar; Western Juniper (Cal. lit.)

**Juniperus scopulorum** Sargent. **Rocky Mountain Juniper.**

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA authors in part, not L.

RANGE.—Nebraska and Dakota (Black Hills) to Montana, Idaho, northern Washington and British Columbia to Vancouver Island; Rocky Mountains from Montana to Arizona and Nevada. Range imperfectly known.

**Juniperus monosperma**<sup>1</sup> (Engelm.) Sarg. **One-seed Juniper.**

RANGE.—Eastern base Rocky Mountains of Colorado (Platte and Arkansas rivers) and southward into western Texas; southern Utah to central New Mexico and Arizona.

NAMES IN USE.—One-seeded Juniper; Naked-seeded Juniper (Cal. lit.)

<sup>1</sup>*Juniperus Knighti* Nelson, in Bot. Gaz., XXV, 198, f. 1, 2, 1898. Prof. Aven Nelson describes this species as a "seraggy shrub or small tree" common in the Red Desert region of Wyoming from the Seminole Mountains to the Green River. I have not examined specimens, but its affinities appear to be with *J. monosperma* and *J. scopulorum*.

**Juniperus sabinoides** (H. B. K.) Sargent. **Mountain Juniper.**

RANGE.—Central Texas (Colorado River), southward and westward.

NAMES IN USE.—Juniper Cedar (Tex.); Mountain Cedar (Tex.); Juniper; Mountain Juniper; Rock Cedar (Tex.).

**Juniperus californica** Carr. **California Juniper.**

RANGE.—Central California (lower Sacramento River) and southward through California in coast ranges and in Sierra Nevada to Kernville and Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—White Cedar; Juniper (Cal.); California Juniper (Cal. lit.); Sweet-fruited Juniper (Cal.); Sweet-berried Cedar.

**Juniperus utahensis** (Engelm.) Lemm. **Utah Juniper.**

RANGE.—Desert region from eastern Utah (Wasatch Mountains) to southeastern California, northern Arizona, and western Colorado.

NAMES IN USE.—Juniper (Utah); Western Red Cedar, Desert Juniper (Cal. lit.); Utah Juniper.

**Juniperus pachyphloea** Torr. **Alligator Juniper.**

RANGE.—Southwestern Texas (Eagle and Limpia mountains), and westward on desert ranges of New Mexico and Arizona south of Colorado River plateau; mountains of northern Arizona; Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Juniper (Ariz., N. Mex.); Oak-barked Cedar (Ariz.); Alligator Juniper (Ariz.); Oakbark Juniper (Ariz.); Mountain Cedar (Tex.); Thick-barked Juniper (Cal. lit.); Checkered-barked Juniper (lit.).

**Juniperus flaccida** Schl. **Drooping Juniper.**

RANGE.—Southwestern Texas (Chisos Mountains); northeastern Mexico.

**Juniperus communis** Linn. **Dwarf Juniper.**

RANGE.—From Greenland to Alaska and in the east southward to Pennsylvania and northern Nebraska; in the Rocky Mountains to Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona; in the Pacific region to northern California; also in Old World.

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Juniperus communis cracovia* (Koch) Beissn.
- Juniperus communis suecica* (Mill.) Loud.
- Juniperus communis hibernica* (Lodd.) Gord.
- Juniperus communis hibernica compressa* Carr.
- Juniperus communis oblonga* (Bieb.) Loud.
- Juniperus communis oblongo-pendula* (Loud.) Carr.
- Juniperus communis pendens* Sudw.
- Juniperus communis hemisphærica* (Presl.) Parl.
- Juniperus communis echiniformis* (Knight) Beissn.
- Juniperus communis variegata aurea* Carr.
- Juniperus communis sibirica* (Burgsd.) Rydberg.
- Juniperus communis argyrophylla* Sudw.
- Juniperus communis pygmæa* (Koch) Sudw.

## Family TAXACEÆ.

**TUMION** Raf.**Tumion taxifolium** (Arn.) Greene. **Florida Torreya.**

*TORREYA TAXIFOLIA* Arn.

RANGE.—Western Florida (east bank of Apalachicola River from River Junction to Bristol, Gadsden County); very local.

NAMES IN USE.—Stinking Cedar (Fla.); Savin (Fla.); Torrey-tree (Fla.); Stinking Savin (Fla.); Fetid Yew (Eng. lit.).

**Tumion californicum** (Torr.) Greene. **California Torreya.**

**TORREYA CALIFORNICA** Torr.

RANGE.—California (Mendocino County to Santa Cruz Mountains in Santa Clara County).

NAMES IN USE.—California Nutmeg (Cal.); Stinking Cedar; Yew (Idaho); California False Nutmeg (Cal. lit.); Coast Nutmeg (Cal. lit.).

**TAXUS** Linn.

**Taxus brevifolia** Nutt. **Pacific Yew.**

RANGE.—Pacific coast region from British Columbia (Queen Charlotte Island and Skeena River), and east to Selkirk Mountains; through western Washington and Oregon to California (coast ranges to Monterey Bay and western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains to Tulare County); mountains of eastern Washington and Oregon to Montana (western slopes of Rocky Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Yew (Cal., Idaho, Oreg.); Mountain Mahogany (Idaho); Western Yew (Cal.); Pacific Yew (Cal. lit.).

**Taxus floridana** Nutt. **Florida Yew.**

RANGE.—Western Florida (east bank of Apalachicola River, Gadsden County, from Aspalaga to the vicinity of Bristol); very local.

NAMES IN USE.—Yew (Fla.); Savin (Fla.).

## MONOCOTYLEDONES.

### Family PALMACEÆ.

**THRINAX** Linn. f.

**Thrinax parviflora** Swartz. **Silktop Palmetto.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida keys (from Bahia Honda Key to Longs Key); Bahamas.

NAMES IN USE.—Silktop Palmetto (Fla.); Silver Thatch (Fla.).

**Thrinax microcarpa** Sargent. **Silvertop Palmetto.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (No-Name Key, Boca Chica Key, and Bahia Honda Key); also on Sugar Loaf Sound.

NAMES IN USE.—Silvertop Palmetto (Fla.); Prickley Thatch (Fla.); Brittle Thatch (Fla.).

**SABAL** Adans.

**Sabal palmetto** (Walt.) Rœm. & Sch. **Cabbage Palmetto.**

RANGE.—Coast region from North Carolina (Smiths Island, Cape Fear River) to Florida (Key Largo), and on the Gulf coast to the Apalachicola River.

NAMES IN USE.—Cabbage Palmetto (N. C., S. C.); Bank's Palmetto (N. C.); Palmetto (N. C., S. C.); Cabbage-tree (Miss., Fla.); Tree Palmetto (La.).

**Sabal mexicana** Mart. **Mexican Palmetto.**

RANGE.—Southwestern Texas (Rio Grande River from near Edinburg nearly to the Gulf of Mexico) and southward into Mexico (in coast region to southern part).

**PSEUDOPHCENIX** Wendl.

**Pseudophœnix Sargentii** Wendl. **Sargent Palm.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida keys (Elliotts Key and Key Largo); Bahamas.

NAMES IN USE.—Florida Palm (Fla.); Sargent's Palm.

## OREODOXA Willd.

**Oreodoxa regia** H. B. K. **Royal Palm.**

RANGE.—Florida (on Rognes River, 20 miles east of Caximbas Bay, Longs Key, Biscayne Bay, near mouth of Little River); West Indies, and Central America.

NAME IN USE.—Royal Palm (Fla.).

NEOWASHINGTONIA<sup>1</sup> Sudworth.

**Neowashingtonia filamentosa** (Wendl.) Sudw. **Fanleaf Palm.**

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA Wendl.

RANGE.—Southern California (San Bernardino Mountains to Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Washington Palm (Cal.); California Fan Palm (Cal.); Arizona Palm (Cal.); Wild Date (Cal.); Fanleaf Palm (Cal.).

## Family LILLIACEÆ.

## YUCCA Linn.

**Yucca treculeana** Carr. **Spanish Bayonet.**

RANGE.—Texas (Matagorda Bay) and southward into Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains, Nuevo Leon), and along the Rio Grande to the eastern base of mountains of western Texas.

NAME IN USE.—Spanish Bayonet (Tex.).

**Yucca arborescens** (Torr.) Trelease. **Joshua-tree.**

YUCCA BREVIFOLIA Engelm.

RANGE.—Southwestern Utah to California (to the western and northern borders of the Mohave Desert).

NAMES IN USE.—Tree Yucca (Cal.); Yucca Cactus (Cal.); The Joshua (Utah); Joshua tree (Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.).

**Yucca brevifolia** Torr. **Schott Yucca.**

RANGE.—Southern boundary of Arizona; Mexico.

**Yucca constricta** Buckl.

RANGE.—Southwestern Texas to southern Arizona; northern Mexico.

**Yucca macrocarpa** (Torr.) Coville. **Broadfruit Yucca.**

RANGE.—Southwestern Texas (desert plateau).

**Yucca mohavensis** Sargent. **Mohave Yucca.**

RANGE.—From northeastern Arizona and southern Nevada into California (across the Mohave Desert); and from southern base of San Bernardino Mountains to the coast and northward to Monterey Bay.

**Yucca aloifolia** Linn. **Aloë-leaf Yucca.**

RANGE.—Coast of North Carolina to Florida and Gulf coast to Louisiana.

NAME IN USE.—Spanish Bayonet.

**Yucca gloriosa** Linn. **Spanish Dagger.**

RANGE.—Coast of South Carolina and islands.

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Yucca gloriosa plicata** Carr.

**Yucca gloriosa recurrifolia** Engelm.

<sup>1</sup> = Washingtonia Wendl. (1879), not of Winslow (1854) nor of Carr. (1867).



## DICOTYLEDONES.

## Family JUGLANDACEÆ.

## JUGLANS Linn.

**Juglans cinerea** Linn.**Butternut.**

RANGE.—Southern New Brunswick to Delaware and on the Appalachian Mountains to Georgia and Alabama (head waters of Black Warrior River, Winston County); westward through Ontario to Dakota, southeastern Nebraska, southern Missouri, and northeastern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Butternut (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Iowa, Ind., Mich., Minn., Wis., Kans., Nebr., Ohio, Ont.); White Walnut (Del., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Wis., Iowa, Nebr., Minn., S. Dak.); Walnut (Minn.); Oil Nut (Me., N. H., S. C.); Buttnut (N. J.).

**Juglans nigra** Linn.**Black Walnut.**

RANGE.—Southern Ontario to Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, and westward through southern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas (San Antonio River).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Walnut (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tex., La., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ind., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Mich., Ohio, Ont., S. Dak., Minn.); Walnut (N. Y., Del., W. Va., Fla., Ky., Mo., Ohio, Ind., Iowa); Walnut-tree (Pa., S. C.); Dent-soo-kwa-no-ne (=Round Nut, N. Y. Indians).

**Juglans rupestris** Engelm.**Mexican Walnut.**

RANGE.—Central Texas (Colorado, Llano, and Guadalupe rivers) westward through southern New Mexico and Arizona and southward into Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Western Walnut (Tex.); Dwarf Walnut (Tex.); Little Walnut (Tex.); California Walnut (Ariz.); Walnut (N. Mex., Ariz.).

**Juglans californica** Wats.**California Walnut.**

RANGE.—California coast region (from the Sacramento River to the San Bernardino Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Walnut (Cal.); California Walnut (Cal.).

## HICORIA Raf.

**Hicoria pecan** (Marsh.) Britton.**Pecan (Hickory).**

## CARYA OLIVÆFORMIS Nutt.

RANGE.—Iowa (vicinity of Sabula) through southern Illinois and Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee to central Alabama and Mississippi, through Missouri and Arkansas to southeastern Arkansas, Indian Territory, western Louisiana and central Texas (Concho River); Mexico. Considerably extended by cultivation.

NAMES IN USE.—Pecan (Va., N. C., S. C., Ga. (cult.), Ala., Miss., Tex., La., Ark., Mo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans.); Pecan Nut (La.); Pecanier (La.); Pecan-tree (La.).

**Hicoria pecan** × **minima** Trelease.

**Hicoria pecan** × **alba** Trelease.

**Hicoria pecan** × **laciniosa** Trelease. **Nussbaum Hybrid (Hickory).**

**Hicoria minima** (Marsh.) Britton.

**Bitternut (Hickory).**

**CARYA AMARA** Nutt.

RANGE.—Southern Maine and Ontario to Florida (Apalachicola River); west through central Michigan to Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Bitternut (N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Swamp Hickory (Del., Pa., N. C., S. C., Miss., Tex., Ark., Iowa, Minn.); Pig Hickory (Ill.); Pig Nut (N. Y., W. Va., Mo., Ill., Iowa, Kans.); Bitter Pecan Tree, Pecanier Amer, Pecanier Sauvage (La.); Bitter Pig Nut (N. Y., N. J.); Hickory (Nebr.); Bitter Hickory (N. H.); Pig Walnut (N. H.); Bitter Walnut (Vt.); Noyer Dur (Quebec); White Hickory (Tex.)

**Hicoria myristicæformis** (Michx. f.) Britton.

**Nutmeg Hickory.**

**CARYA MYRISTICÆFORMIS** Nutt.

RANGE.—Coast region of South Carolina (Goose Creek, Cooper River); central Alabama (between Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, from Demopolis to Gallion); central Mississippi (Mhoons Valley); southern Arkansas (Pine Bluff to Arkansas City, and in Red River bottoms above Fulton). Often cultivated in the middle Atlantic region.

NAMES IN USE.—Nutmeg Hickory (S. C., Ala.); Bitter Waternut (La.).

**Hicoria aquatica** (Michx. f.) Britton.

**Water Hickory.**

**CARYA AQUATICA** Nutt.

RANGE.—Coast region Virginia (Mobjack Bay) to Florida (Cape Malabar and Coosa), and in the Gulf region to Texas (Brazos River) extending northward in western Louisiana to northeastern Arkansas, eastern Mississippi and southern Illinois (Gallatin County, near Equality).

NAMES IN USE.—Water Hickory (N. C., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Mo.); Swamp Hickory (S. C., Fla., Miss., La.); Bitter Pecan (Miss., La., Tex.); Water Bitternut (S. C., Tenn.).

**Hicoria ovata** (Mill.) Britton.

**Shagbark (Hickory).**

**CARYA ALBA** Nutt.

RANGE.—Southern Maine and Quebec (near Montreal) to Delaware and along the Appalachian Mountains to Florida, northern Alabama and Mississippi; west through southern Michigan to central Minnesota and northeastern Nebraska, central Kansas, Indian Territory, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Shellbark Hickory (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ind., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Kans., Neb., Ohio, Ont., Mich.); Shagbark Hickory (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., S. C., Ala., Miss., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ill., Wis., Mich., Minn., Kans., Neb., Iowa); Shellbark (R. I., N. Y., Pa., N. C.); Upland Hickory (Ill.); Hickory (Vt., Ohio); Scalybark Hickory (W. Va., S. C., Ala.); Shagbark (R. I., Ohio);

Shellbark-tree (Del.); White Walnut (N. J.); Walnut (Vt., N. Y.); White Hickory (Iowa, Ark.); Shagbark Walnut (Vt.); Sweet Walnut (Vt.); Redheart Hickory (Miss.).

**Hicoria laciniosa** (Michx. f.) Sargent. **Shellbark (Hickory).**

*CARYA SULCATA* Nutt.

RANGE.—Iowa (vicinity of Muscatine) through Missouri, Arkansas, eastern Kansas, and Indian Territory (near Ouachita), southern Illinois and Indiana to middle Tennessee, western and central New York and eastern Pennsylvania.

NAMES IN USE.—Big Shellbark (R. I., Pa., W. Va., Ky., Mo., Ill., Kans.); Bottom Shellbark (Ill.); Western Shellbark, Shellbark (R. I., Ky.,) Thick Shellbark (S. C., Tenn., Ind.); Thick Shellbark Hickory (N. C., Ark.); King Nut (Tenn.).

**Hicoria alba** (Linn.) Britton. **Mocker Nut (Hickory).**

*CARYA TOMENTOSA* Nutt.

RANGE.—Ontario to Florida (Cape Canaveral and Tampa Bay) and west to Missouri, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas (Brazos River).

NAMES IN USE.—Mocker Nut (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Del., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ill., Iowa, Kans.); Whiteheart Hickory (R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., N. C., Tex., Ill., Ont., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Nebr.); Bullnut (N. Y., Fla., Miss., Tex., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Minn.); Black Hickory (Tex., Miss., La., Mo.); Big-bud, Red Hickory (Fla.); Hickory (Ala., Tex.); Hardbark Hickory (Ill.); Hickory (Pa., S. C., Nebr.); Common Hickory (N. C.); White Hickory (Pa., S. C.); Hickory Nut (Ky.); Big Hickory Nut (W. Va.); Hog Nut (Del.).

**Hicoria glabra** (Mill.) Britton. **Pignut (Hickory).**

*CARYA PORCINA* Nutt.

RANGE.—Southern Maine and southern Ontario to Florida (Indian River and Peace Creek); west through southern Michigan to southeastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory and eastern Texas (Nueces River).

NAMES IN USE.—Pignut (N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Wis., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Bitternut (Ark., Ill., Iowa, Wis.); Black Hickory (Miss., La., Ark., Mo., Ind., Iowa); Broom Hickory (Mo.); Brown Hickory (Del., Miss., Tex., Tenn., Minn.); Hard-shell (W. V.); Red Hickory (Del.); Switch-bud Hickory (Ala.); White Hickory (N. H., Iowa).

**Hicoria odorata** (Marsh.) Sargent. **Small Pignut (Hickory).**

*CARYA MICROCARPA* Nutt.

RANGE.—Eastern Massachusetts, Connecticut, eastern and central New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland (Montgomery County), central Michigan, southern Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

NAMES IN USE.—Small Pignut (Md.); Little Pignut (Md.); Little Shagbark (Md.).

**Hicoria villosa** (Sarg.) Ashe. **Pale-leaf Hickory.**

*HICORIA GLABRA VILLOSA* Sarg.

*HICORIA PALLIDA* Ashe.

RANGE.—Missouri (Allentown); middle Tennessee and northern Alabama to Georgia and southern Virginia. Distribution insufficiently known.

## Family MYRICACEÆ.

## MYRICA Linn.

**Myrica cerifera** Linn.**Wax Myrtle.**

RANGE.—Southern Maryland to southern Florida and west in the Gulf States to Texas (Rockport, Arkansas Bay); northward west of Mississippi River to Arkansas (Washita River). In the Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—Wax Myrtle (R. I., N. J., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla.); Bayberry (Mass., R. I., N. J., N. Y., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla.); Waxberry (R. I., Pa., S. C.); Cirier (La.); Candleberry (Fla.); Myrtle (Fla.); Myrtletree (Fla.); Puckerbush (Fla.).

**Myrica inodora** Bartr.**Odorless Myrtle.**

RANGE.—Near Apalachicola, Fla.; Mobile and Stockton, Ala., and Poplarville, Miss. Rare.

**Myrica californica** Cham.**California Wax Myrtle.**

RANGE.—Pacific coast region from Puget Sound to California (Santa Monica).

NAMES IN USE.—California Bayberry; Myrtle; Bayberry (Cal.); California Myrtle (Cal.); Wax Myrtle (Cal.).

## Family LEITNERIACEÆ.

## LEITNERIA Chapm.

**Leitneria floridana** Chapm.**Corkwood.**

RANGE.—Western Florida (swamp near Apalachicola); Missouri (Butler and Duncan counties); Arkansas (near Varner). Very local, and range imperfectly understood.

## Family SALICACEÆ.

## SALIX Linn.

**Salix nigra** Marsh.**Black Willow.**

RANGE.—New Brunswick to southern Florida and west to eastern Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, southern Arizona, and south into Mexico. In California (from the Sierra Nevadas to Colusa County, and from Sacramento River to Arizona).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Willow (N. H., Vt., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., S. C., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Utah, Ill., Wis., Mich., Minn., Nebr., Kan., Ohio, Ont., N. Dak.); Swamp Willow (N. C., S. C.); Willow (N. Y., Pa., N. C., S. C., Miss., Tex., Cal., Ky., Mo., Nebr.).

**Salix nigra falcata** (Pursh) Torr.**Crescentleaf Willow.****Salix nigra** × **amygdaloides** Glatf.**Salix nigra** × **alba** Bebb.**Salix wardi** Bebb.**Ward Willow.**

RANGE.—Virginia (Potomac River near Washington, D. C.), Kentucky (Ohio River), central Tennessee, Illinois (Horse Shoe Lake, near Venice), southern Missouri, Indian Territory. Distribution insufficiently known.

**Salix occidentalis longipes** (Anderss.) Bebb. **Longstalk Willow.**

RANGE.—Florida (Jacksonville) and westward through Texas to New Mexico, Arizona, and the southern Sierra Nevadas, California. Also in northern Mexico.

**Salix angustaloides** Anderss. **Almondleaf Willow.**

RANGE.—Quebec (near Montreal) and New York (Cayuga County) to the upper Saskatchewan; southward to Ohio and Missouri, and westward in the Plains region to the Rocky Mountains, where it ranges from southwestern Texas to Oregon, Washington, British Columbia.

NAMES IN USE.—Willow (Nev., Oreg., Colo., Utah, Mont.); Black Willow (Mo., Idaho); Common Willow (Mont.).

**Salix lævigata** Bebb. **Smoothleaf Willow.**

RANGE.—California (Siskiyou County to the southern boundary of the State).

NAMES IN USE.—Willow (Cal.); Black Willow.

**Salix lævigata angustifolia** Bebb. **Narrowleaf Willow.****Salix lævigata congesta** Bebb.**Salix lasiandra** Benth.**Western Black Willow.**

RANGE.—California (west of the Sierra Nevada); western Oregon, Washington, and southern British Columbia (Selkirk Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Willow (Cal., Oreg.); Black Willow.

**Salix lasiandra lyalli** Sargent. **Lyall Willow.**

RANGE.—Western Oregon, Washington, and southern British Columbia.

**Salix lasiandra caudata** (Nutt.) Sudworth.

RANGE.—Northern California (Sierra Nevada) to northern Montana, Colorado, and northern New Mexico.

**Salix bonplandiana** H. B. K. **Bonpland Willow.**

RANGE.—Arizona (Sabino Canyon and Santa Catalina mountains); central and southern Mexico.

**Salix lucida** Muehl. **Glossyleaf Willow.**

RANGE.—Newfoundland (Exploits River) to Hudson Bay and northwestward to Great Bear Lake, Mackenzie River, and to the Rocky Mountains; southward to Pennsylvania and west to eastern Nebraska.

**Salix fluviatilis** Nutt. **Longleaf Willow.****SALIX LONGIFOLIA** Muehl.

RANGE.—Quebec (Lake St. John and Island of Orleans) and southward through western New England to the Potomac River; northwestward to the Arctic Circle (valley of Mackenzie River) and British Columbia and California; southward in the Mississippi River basin to northern Mexico and Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Sandbar Willow (R. I., Miss., Cal., Kans., Nebr., Minn., S. Dak., Wis., Ont.); Longleaf Willow (Ala., Kans., Mich.); Long-leaved Willow (Tenn., Minn., Nebr., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Wash.); Narrow-leaved Willow (Nebr.); Shrub Willow (Nebr.); White Willow (Mo.); Red Willow (Mont.); Osier Willow (Mont.); Willow (Vt., N. Y., Ky., Ind., Miss., Tex., Cal., Nev., Utah, Mont.).

**Salix fluviatilis exigua** (Nutt.) Sargent.

RANGE.—Western Texas to northern California.

**Salix fluviatilis argyrophylla** (Nutt.) Sargent.

RANGE.—Western Texas to northern California.

**Salix sessilifolia** Nutt.**Silverleaf Willow.**

RANGE.—From Puget Sound to southwestern California, ranging through western Washington and Oregon, western slopes of California, Sierra and coast ranges.

NAMES IN USE.—Willow (Cal., Oreg.); Silver Willow (Cal.).

**Salix taxifolia** H. B. K.**Yewleaf Willow.**

RANGE.—Texas (near El Paso), southern Arizona (near Tucson and on mountain streams); Mexico to Guatemala and Lower California.

**Salix bebbiana** Sargent.**Bebb Willow.**

SALIX ROSTRATA Rich.

RANGE.—St. Lawrence River (lower valley) to Hudson Bay and northwestward to the Arctic Circle (Mackenzie River) and British Columbia (coast ranges); south to Pennsylvania and west to Minnesota; western Idaho and northern Montana to Dakota (Black Hills); western Nebraska, through Colorado to northern Arizona.

**Salix discolor** Muehl.**Glaucous Willow.**

RANGE.—Nova Scotia to Manitoba and south to Delaware; southern Indiana and Illinois and northeastern Missouri.

NAMES IN USE.—Glaucous Willow (R. I., N. Y., Pa., Miss., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Pussy Willow (N. J., Minn.); Silver Willow; Swamp Willow (N. J.); Willow (Vt., N. Y., Mo.).

**Salix discolor eriocephala** (Michx.) Anderss.**Salix discolor prinoides** (Pursh) Anderss.**Salix cordata mackenzieana** Hook.**Mackenzie Willow.**

RANGE.—Great Slave Lake and southward (through region along eastern base of Rocky Mountains) to northern Idaho and California (Lake County).

**Salix cordata lutea** (Nutt.) Bebb.**Yellow Willow.**

RANGE.—Southern Assiniboia and northern Montana.

**Salix missouriensis** Bebb.**Missouri Willow.**

SALIX CORDATA var. VESTITA Sargent, not Pursh.

RANGE.—Western Missouri (Courtney, Jackson County, Fort Osage, and near Watson, Atchison County).

**Salix lasiolepis** Benth.**Bigelow Willow.**

RANGE.—Northern California (Klamath River) and southward through the western part of the State to Lower California and southern Arizona (Tanners Canyon on Huachuca Mountains, and White River Canyon on Chericahua Mountains).

NAME IN USE.—Willow (Cal., Nev.).

**Salix nuttallii** Sargent.**Nuttall Willow.**

SALIX FLAVESCENS Nutt.

RANGE.—From southern Assiniboia and British Columbia (Columbia River near Donald) southward in the Rocky Mountain region to northern New Mexico and Arizona (San Francisco Mountain); California (Sierra Nevada to the San Bernardino Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Mountain Willow (Mont.); Willow (Oreg., Utah); Black Willow.

**Salix nuttallii brachystachys** (Benth.) Sargent.

RANGE.—Western Washington and Oregon, and California coast region.

**Salix piperi** Bebb.**Piper Willow.**

RANGE.—Western Washington.

**Salix hookeriana** Barratt.**Hooker Willow.**

RANGE.—Vancouver Island to southern Oregon—coast region.

**Salix alba** Linn.**White Willow.** -

RANGE.—Europe. Widely naturalized in the United States.

**Salix alba** × **lucida** Bebb.**Salix fragilis** Linn.**Crack Willow.** -

RANGE.—Europe. Naturalized in eastern North America.

**Salix babylonica** Linn.**Weeping Willow.**

RANGE.—Europe. Naturalized in few localities in Atlantic region.

**Salix sitchensis** Sans.**Silky Willow.** -

RANGE.—Alaska to southern California (Santa Barbara)—coast region.

NAMES IN USE.—Silky Willow (Oreg.); Sitka Willow (Germ. lit.).

**POPULUS** Linn.**Populus tremuloides** Michx.**Aspen.**

RANGE.—Southern Labrador to Hudson Bay (southern shores) and northwestward to the Mackenzie River (near mouth) and Alaska (Yukon River); southward to Pennsylvania (mountains), northeastern Missouri, southern Nebraska, and throughout the western mountains to northern New Mexico and Arizona and central California; Lower California (San Pedro Matir Mountains) and Mexico (mountains of Chihuahua).

NAMES IN USE.—Aspen (N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Ill., Ind., Wis., Mich., Minn., N. Dak., Nebr., Ohio, Ont., Oreg., Utah, Idaho, Nev., Mont., Colo., Cal.); Quaking Asp (N. Y., Pa., Del., Cal., N. Mex., Idaho, Colo., Ariz., Ill., Iowa, Minn., Mont., Nebr., Utah, Oreg., Nev.); Mountain Asp (Mont.); American Aspen (Vt.); Aspen Leaf (Pa.); White Poplar (Mass.); Trembling Poplar (Minn., Colo.); American Poplar (Minn., Colo.); Poplar (Vt., N. Y., Ill., Ind., Minn., Mont.); Popple (Wis., Iowa, Mont.); Tremble (Quebec); Trembling Aspen (Iowa); Aspen Poplar (Cal., Mont.).

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Populus tremuloides pendens** Sudw.**Populus grandidentata** Michx.**Large-tooth Aspen.**

RANGE.—Nova Scotia through New Brunswick, southern Quebec, and Ontario to northern Minnesota; southward to Delaware (and along the Allegheny Mountains to North Carolina, central Kentucky, and Tennessee), southern Indiana, and Illinois.

NAMES IN USE.—Large-toothed Aspen (N. J., Pa., Del., S. C., Mich., Minn.); Poplar (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ill., Ohio); Large-toothed Poplar (N. C.); Large Poplar (Tenn.); White Poplar (Mass.); Popple (Me.); Large American Aspen (Ala.).

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Populus grandidentata penduliformis** Sudw. **Weeping Large-tooth Aspen.****Populus heterophylla** Linn.**Swamp Cottonwood.**

RANGE.—From Connecticut (North Guilford) and Long Island (Northport) southward near the coast to southern Georgia; westward in the Gulf region to western Louisiana and through Arkansas to southeastern Missouri, western Kentucky, and Tennessee, and southern Illinois and Indiana.

NAMES IN USE.—River Cottonwood (R. I., Miss., La., Ohio); Swamp Cottonwood (S. C., Miss., Del.); Black Cottonwood (Ala.); Cottonwood (N. Y., Va., N. C., S. C., Miss.); Downy Poplar (Tenn., Ala., Ark.); Swamp Poplar (N. J.); Cotton-tree (N. C.); Liar (La.); Langues de femmes (La.).

**Populus balsamifera** Linn.

**Balm of Gilead.**

RANGE.—Coast of Alaska and valley of Mackenzie River (latitude 60°) to Hudson Bay and Newfoundland; southward to northern New England and New York (Taughannock Falls, Cayuga Lake), central Michigan and Minnesota, Dakota (Black Hills), northwestern Nebraska, northern Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada.

NAMES IN USE.—Balsam (N. H., N. Y., Wis., Mich., Minn., Nebr., Mont., Ohio, Ont.); Balm of Gilead (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Mich., Nebr., Minn., N. Dak., Ont.); Cottonwood (Idaho); Poplar (Wis., Minn.); Balsam Poplar (N. H., Vt., Nebr., Minn.); Tacamahac (Minn.); Baumier (Quebec); Rough-barked Poplar (Hudson Bay region).

**Populus balsamifera candicans** (Ait.) Gray.

**Hairy Balm of Gilead.**

NAMES IN USE.—Balm of Gilead (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., N. Dak., Minn., Ont.); Balsam (Mich., Md., and Va. Cult.).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Populus balsamifera intermedia* Loud.

*Populus balsamifera viminalis* Loud.

*Populus balsamifera latifolia* (Mœnch.) Loud.

**Populus acuminata** Rydberg.

**Lanceleaf Cottonwood.**

RANGE.—South Dakota (Black Hills) and western Nebraska to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Range insufficiently understood.

**Populus angustifolia** James.

**Narrowleaf Cottonwood.**

RANGE.—From southwestern Assiniboia (Milk and Belly rivers) to Dakota (Black Hills) and northwestern Nebraska; southward in the mountain regions to central Nevada, New Mexico (Mogollon Mountains), central Arizona.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Cottonwood (N. Mex., Utah, Colo.); Narrow-leaved Cottonwood (Colo., Utah); Narrow-leaved Poplar (Mont., Utah); Balsam (Mont.); Cottonwood (Idaho, Colo.); Willow Cottonwood (Idaho); Bitter Cottonwood (Idaho); Willow-leaved Cottonwood (Mont.).

**Populus trichocarpa** Torr. & Gr.

**Black Cottonwood.**

RANGE.—From southern Alaska through western British Columbia (east to Columbia River), western Washington, Oregon, California (and islands) to the southern slope of the San Bernardino Mountains. Northern range insufficiently understood.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Cottonwood; Cottonwood (Oreg., Cal.); Balsam Cottonwood; Balm (Oreg.); Balm Cottonwood (Cal.).

**Populus deltoides** Marsh.

**(Common) Cottonwood.**

**POPULUS MONILIFERA** Ait.

RANGE.—From Quebec (Lower Maurice River) and Vermont (Lake Champlain) through western New England and New York, Pennsylvania (west of Alleghenies), Maryland, and Atlantic States to western Florida and west to the Rocky Mountains from southern Alberta to northern New Mexico.



NAMES IN USE.—Cottonwood (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., W. Va., N. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Cal., Ky., Mo., Ill., Wis., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Minn., Mich., Ohio, Ont., Colo., Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak.); Big Cottonwood (Miss., Nebr.); Yellow Cottonwood (Ark., Iowa, Nebr.); Cotton-tree (N. Y.); Carolina Poplar (Pa., Miss., La., N. Mex.; Ind., Ohio); Necklace Poplar (Tex., Colo.); Vermont Poplar (Vt.); Whitewood (Iowa); Broad-leaved Cottonwood (Colo.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

<i>Populus deltoides aurea</i> (Nichol.) Sudw.	Goldenleaf Cottonwood.
<i>Populus deltoides erecta</i> (Selys) Sudw.	Erect Cottonwood.
<i>Populus deltoides crispa</i> (Dipp.) Sudw.	Crisp-leaf Cottonwood.

**Populus fremontii**<sup>1</sup> Wats.**Fremont Cottonwood.**

RANGE.—Western California (Sacramento River) to Lower California; eastward to central Nevada, southern Utah and Colorado, western Texas and northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Cottonwood (Cal., Utah); White Cottonwood (N. Mex.).

**Populus alba** Linn.**White Poplar.**

RANGE.—Europe. Widely naturalized in the United States by cultivation.

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

<i>Populus alba nivea</i> (Willd.) Loud.	Snowy Poplar.
<i>Populus alba canescens</i> (Smith) Loud.	Silver Poplar.
<i>Populus alba canescens umbraculifera</i> Sudw.	Weeping Silver Poplar.
<i>Populus alba bolleana</i> Louche.	Bolle Poplar.
<i>Populus alba nutans</i> Sudw.	Weeping White Poplar.
<i>Populus alba globosa</i> Dipp.	Roundtop Poplar.

**Populus nigra** Linn.**Black Poplar.**

RANGE.—Europe. Naturalized in several localities in the East.

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

<i>Populus nigra italica</i> Du Roi.	Lombardy Poplar.
<i>Populus nigra elegans</i> Bailey.	

## Family BETULACEÆ.

**BETULA** Linn.**Betula populifolia** Marsh.**White Birch.**

RANGE.—From Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower St. Lawrence River southward (mostly in coast region) to Delaware (Newcastle County) and westward through northern New England and New York to Lake Ontario (southern shores).

NAMES IN USE.—White Birch (Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Penn., Del., Ont.); Gray Birch (Me., R. I., Mass.); Oldfield Birch; Poverty Birch (Me.); Poplar-leaved Birch; Small White Birch (Vt.).

**Betula populifolia** × **papyrifera** Sargent.

RANGE.—Massachusetts and New Hampshire—local.

<sup>1</sup>Includes *P. fremontii* var. *Wislizeni* Wats.

*Betula populifolia purpurea* Hort. Am.

**Betula papyrifera** Marsh.

**Paper Birch.**

RANGE.—From Labrador to Hudson Bay (southern shores), Great Bear Lake, Yukon River and coast of Alaska; southward to New York (Long Island) and northern Pennsylvania, central Michigan, and Minnesota, northern Nebraska (bluffs of Niobrara River), Dakota (Black Hills), northern Montana, and northwestern Washington (near Seattle).

NAMES IN USE.—Paper Birch (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Canoe Birch (Me., Vt., N. H., R. I., Mass., N. Y., Pa., Wis., Mich., Minn., Ont.); White Birch (Me., N. H., Vt., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Wis., Minn., Mich., Nebr., Ont.); Silver Birch (Minn.); Large White Birch (Vt.); Boleau (Quebec).

**Betula papyrifera minor** (Tuck.) Wats. & Coult.

**Alpine Paper Birch.**

RANGE.—Northern New England (mountains).

**Betula occidentalis** Hook.

**Western Birch.**

RANGE.—From British Columbia (upper Fraser and Pease rivers) south to California (valleys of Mount Shasta and eastern slopes of the northern Sierra Nevada); eastward in British America to eastern Alberta and along the Saskatchewan River to Edmonton, and south in the Rocky Mountains and other interior ranges to Nevada, Utah, northern New Mexico; east to Dakota (Black Hills), northwestern Nebraska, and eastern base of Rockies in Colorado.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Birch (Cal., Colo., Mont., Utah); Cañon Birch (Utah); Sweet Birch (Idaho); Cherry Birch (Idaho); Gray Birch (Mont.); Water Birch (Colo.); Western Birch.

**Betula nigra** Linn.

**River Birch.**

RANGE.—Massachusetts (Nashua River near Fitchburg; Merrimac River near Lawrence and Lowell; Spicket and Shawsheen rivers); New York (Wading River, Long Island) and southward east of the Alleghenies to western Florida; west in Gulf States to Texas (Trinity River) and north through Mississippi to Indian Territory, eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska (Missouri River bottoms), central Minnesota, southern Wisconsin (near Madison), and Ohio.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Birch (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., La., Mo., Wis., Kans., Nebr., Ohio); River Birch (Mass., R. I., N. J., Del., Pa., W. Va., Ala., Miss., Tex., Mo., Ill., Wis., Ohio); Water Birch (W. Va., Kans.); Blue Birch (Ark.); Black Birch (Fla., Tenn., Tex.); Birch (N. C., S. C., Miss., La.).

**Betula lutea** Michx. f.

**Yellow Birch.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland and along the northern shores of St. Lawrence Gulf to Abitibi Lake and Rainy River; southward to northern Minnesota and through the Northern States to eastern Tennessee, North Carolina, and Delaware.

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow Birch (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., N. C., S. C., Ill., Mich., Minn., N. Dak., Ont.); Gray Birch (Vt., R. I., Pa., Mich., Minn.); Swamp Birch (Minn.); Silver Birch (N. H.); Merisier (Quebec); Merisier Rouge (Quebec).

**Betula lenta** Linn.**Sweet Birch.**

RANGE.—Newfoundland to northwestern Ontario and southward to southern Indiana and Illinois, and along the Allegheny Mountains to central Kentucky, Tennessee, and western Florida.

NAMES IN USE.—Sweet Birch (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., S. C., Mich., Minn.); Birch (N. C.); Black Birch (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., W. Va., Ga., Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio); Cherry Birch (N. H., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Va., Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Wis., Mich., Ont.); River Birch (Minn.); Mahogany Birch (N. C., S. C.); Mountain Mahogany (S. C.).

**ALNUS** Ehrh.**Alnus maritima** (Marsh.) Muehl.**Seaside Alder.**

RANGE.—Southern part of the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland (Nanticoke River near Seaford, Del.; Wicomico River near Salisbury, Md.); Indian Territory (Red River).

NAMES IN USE.—Seaside Alder (Del.); Alder (Del.).

**Alnus acuminata** H. B. K.**Lanceleaf Alder.**

ALNUS OBLONGIFOLIA Torr.

RANGE.—Southern New Mexico and Arizona (canyons of mountains); southern Mexico, Central America to Peru (Andes).

**Alnus rhombifolia** Nutt.**White Alder.**

RANGE.—From northern Idaho to the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains of Washington and southeastern Oregon, and southward through California (coast ranges, western slopes Sierra Nevada, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Cuayama mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Alder (Cal., Oreg.); Western or California Alder (Idaho); Mountain Alder.

**Alnus tenuifolia** Nutt.**Paperleaf Alder.**

ALNUS INCANA var. VIRESCENS Wats.

RANGE.—From British Columbia (Kicking Horse Lake to Lower Fraser River) through the Rocky Mountains to northern New Mexico, to southern California (Sierra Nevada), and Lower California.

**Alnus oregona** Nutt.**Red Alder.**

RANGE.—From Sitka (through islands and coast ranges of British Columbia, western Washington, and Oregon) to California (coast ranges to Santa Inez Mountains, near Santa Barbara).

NAMES IN USE.—Alder (Cal., Oreg.); Red Alder (Cal., Oreg.); Western or Red Alder.

**Alnus glutinosa** (Linn.) Gærtn.**European Alder.**

RANGE.—Europe and northern Asia, but naturalized in few localities in the United States.

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Alnus glutinosa quercifolia* Willd.

*Alnus glutinosa laciniata* (Ehr.) Willd.

*Alnus glutinosa incisa* Willd.

*Alnus glutinosa aurea* (Koch) Nichol.

## OSTRYA Scop.

**Ostrya virginiana**<sup>1</sup> (Mill.) Koch.**Hornbeam.**

RANGE.—From Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island and New Brunswick (Bay of Chaleur and along St. Lawrence and Lower Ottawa rivers and over northern shores of Lake Huron) to western Ontario, northern Minnesota, Dakota (Black Hills), eastern and northern Nebraska, eastern Kansas; south to northern Florida (near Jacksonville) and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Hop Hornbeam (Vt., R. I., Mass., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Tex., Ark., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Wis., Minn., Kans., Nebr., S. Dak.); Ironwood (R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Tex., Ark., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Minn., S. Dak., Nebr., Ont.); Leverwood (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Kans.); Hornbeam (R. I., N. Y., Fla., S. C., La.); Hardhack (Vt.).

**Ostrya knowltoni** Coville.**Knowlton Hornbeam.**

RANGE.—Arizona (canyon of the Colorado River 70 miles north of Flagstaff, where Tolfree (P. O.) is located. Abundant along the trail leading to the bottom of the canyon, at 6,000 to 7,000 feet elevation). Range insufficiently understood; southern Mexico and Central America (mountains).

## CARPINUS Linn.

**Carpinus caroliniana** Walt.**Blue Beech.**

RANGE.—Southern and western Quebec to Georgian Bay (north shores) and southward to Florida (Cape Malabar and Tampa Bay); west in United States to northern Minnesota, eastern Nebraska and Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Blue Beech (N. H., Vt., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Miss., Tex., Ky., Mich., Iowa, Nebr., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Water Beech (R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., W. Va., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Nebr., Kans.); Hornbeam (Me., N. H., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Tex., Ky., Ill., Kans., Minn.); Ironwood (Me., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., La., Tex., Mo., Wis., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Ohio, Nova Scotia); O-tan-tahr-te-weh = "A lean tree" (Indians, N. Y.).

## Family FAGACEÆ.

## FAGUS Linn.

**Fagus atropunicea** (Marsh.) Sudworth.**Beech.**

## FAGUS FERRUGINEA Ait.

RANGE.—Nova Scotia to Lake Huron (north shores) and northern Wisconsin; south to western Florida and west to southeastern Missouri and Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Beech (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mich., Nebr., Minn., Ont.); Red Beech (Me., Vt., Ky., Ohio); White Beech (Me., Ohio, Mich.); Ridge Beech (Ark.).

<sup>1</sup>The *Ostrya* reported from southern Mexico and Guatemala and referred to this species is probably *O. knowltoni*. I have not seen specimens of the Mexican plant.

**CASTANOPSIS** Spach.**Castanopsis chrysophylla** (Hook.) de C. **Goldenleaf Chinquapin.**

RANGE.—Pacific coast region from the Columbia River (along western slopes of Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada) to southern California (San Jacinto Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Chinquapin (Cal., Oreg.); Chestnut (Cal.); Western Chinquapin.

**CASTANEA** Adans.**Castanea pumila** (Linn.) Mill.**Chinquapin.**

RANGE.—From southern Pennsylvania (Adams, York, Franklin, and Cumberland counties) to northern Florida and eastern Texas (Neches River).

NAMES IN USE.—Chinquapin (Del., N. J., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ohio, Ky., Mo., Mich. (cult.).

**Castanea dentata** (Marsh.) Borkh.**Chestnut.**

CASTANEA VESCA  $\beta$  AMERICANA Michx.

CASTANEA VULGARIS  $\gamma$  AMERICANA A. de C.

RANGE.—From southern Maine to northwestern Vermont (Winooski River), southern Ontario, and southern shores of Lake Ontario to southeastern Michigan; southward to Delaware and southeastern Indiana, and on the Allegheny Mountains to central Kentucky and Tennessee, central Alabama, and Mississippi.

NAMES IN USE.—Chestnut (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Ky., Mo., Mich., Ont.); O-hel-yah-tah="Prickly Bur" (Indians, N. Y.).

**QUERCUS** Linn.**Quercus alba** Linn.**White Oak.**

RANGE.—From southern Maine to southwestern Quebec and through central and southern Ontario, lower peninsula of Michigan and southern Minnesota to southeastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas; south to northern Florida and Texas (Brazos River).

NAMES IN USE.—White Oak (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del, Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Wis., Minn., S. Dak. (cult.), Iowa, Ont.); Stave Oak (Ark.).

**Quercus alba**  $\times$  **macrocarpa** Engelm.

RANGE.—Illinois (near Fountindale and Athens); Vermont (near Charlotte).

**Quercus alba**  $\times$  **minor** Coulter.

RANGE.—Illinois (Fountindale); Maryland (Silver Springs); Missouri (Allentown).

**Quercus alba**  $\times$  **prinus** Engelm.

RANGE.—District of Columbia; Vermont (near Charlotte); Tennessee (near Fowler).

**Quercus lobata** Née.**California White Oak.**

RANGE.—Western California (Sierra Nevada to the ocean, from the upper Sacramento to Tejon Pass, thence to Antelope Valley and to Santa Monica).

NAMES IN USE.—California White Oak (Cal.); Weeping Oak (Cal.); Valley Oak (Cal.); "Roble" (Mexicans); White Oak (Cal.); Swamp Oak (Cal.).

**Quercus breweri** Engelm.**Shin Oak.**

RANGE.—California (western slopes of Sierra Nevada from northern border of the State to Tulare County).

**Quercus garryana** Dougl.**Pacific Post Oak.**

RANGE.—From southern Vancouver Island and southwestern British Columbia (lower Fraser River) south through western Washington, and Oregon and California (coast valleys to Santa Cruz Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—White Oak (Cal., Oreg.); Oregon White Oak (Cal.); Pacific Post Oak (Oreg.); Oregon Oak (Oreg.); Western White Oak (Oreg.).

**Quercus gambelii** Nutt.**Gambel Oak.**

**QUERCUS UNDULATA**  $\alpha$  **GAMBELII** Engelm.

RANGE.—From Colorado (eastern slopes Rocky Mountains and as far north as the divide between Platte and Arkansas rivers) to Utah (Wasatch Mountains), and southward through the mountains to western Texas (Pecos River region) and southwestern Nevada (Charlestown Mountains); Mexico (mountains of northern Sonora).

NAMES IN USE.—Scrub Oak (N. Mex., Ariz., Colo., Nev., Utah); Rocky Mountain Scrub Oak (Nev.); Mountain Oak (Nev.); Pin Oak (Ariz.); White Oak; Shin Oak.

**Quercus minor** (Marsh.) Sargent.**Post Oak.**

**QUERCUS OBTUSILOBA** Michx.

RANGE.—From southern Massachusetts (near Brewster, Cape Cod, and islands of Marthas Vineyard and Naushon), Rhode Island (North Kingston), and New York (Long Island) to northern Florida, southern Alabama, and Mississippi; west from Long Island to Missouri, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas (here south to San Antonio River and west to one hundredth meridian).

NAMES IN USE.—Post Oak (Conn., R. I., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Ont.); Box White Oak (R. I.); Iron Oak (Del., Miss., Nebr.); Chêne étoile (Quebec); Overcup Oak (Fla.); White Oak (Ky., Ind.); Box Oak (Md.); Brash Oak (Md.).

**Quercus chapmani** Sargent.**Chapman Oak.**

RANGE.—South Carolina to Florida (commonly near the coast).

**Quercus macrocarpa** Michx.**Bur Oak.**

RANGE.—From New Brunswick and Nova Scotia westward through St. Lawrence River valley, Ontario, southwestern Manitoba (south Lake Winnipeg); from Maine (Penobscot River region), Vermont (shores Lake Champlain), Massachusetts (Ware River), Pennsylvania (Lancaster County) west to Montana (eastern base Rocky Mountains), western Nebraska, central Kansas, and southwestward into central Tennessee, Indian Territory, and Texas (to Nueces River).

NAMES IN USE.—Bur Oak (Vt., N. Y., Pa., Del., W. Va., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Ky., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Wis., Mich., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.); Mossycup Oak (Mass., Pa., Del., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ill., Iowa, Nebr., Kans., Ont.); Overcup Oak (R. I., Del., Pa., Miss., La., Ill., Minn.); Blue Oak (Ont.); Scrub Oak (Nebr., Minn.); Overcup White Oak (Vt.); Mossycup White Oak (Minn.)

**Quercus lyrata** Walt.**Overcup Oak.**

RANGE.—From Maryland (Potomac River near District of Columbia, and Patuxent River, 3 miles below Laurel) southward to western Florida and west through the

Gulf region to Texas (Trinity River), through Arkansas, southwestern Missouri (only near Allenton), central Tennessee, southern Indiana, Illinois (Rafes Mill on Embarras River in southeastern Jasper County).

**NAMES IN USE.**—Overcup Oak (N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ill.); Swamp Post Oak (Ala., S. C., Miss., La., Mo.); Water White Oak (S. C., Miss.); Oak (Ala.); Swamp White Oak (Tex.).

**Quercus prinus** Linn.

**Chestnut Oak.**

**RANGE.**—From southern Maine (Saco River and Mount Agamenticus) and eastern Massachusetts (Blue Hills) to Maryland (District of Columbia), and in the mountains to northern Georgia and Alabama; westward to Lake Champlain and the Genesee River in New York, to Lake Erie (northern shores from Niagara River to Amhurstburg), to central Kentucky and Tennessee.

**NAMES IN USE.**—Chestnut Oak (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ga., Ky.); Rock Chestnut Oak (Mass., R. I., Pa., Del., Ala.); Rock Oak (N. Y., Del., Pa.); Tanbark Oak; Swamp Chestnut Oak (N. C.); Mountain Oak (Ala.).

**Quercus acuminata** (Michx.) Houba.

**Chinquapin Oak.**

**RANGE.**—From New York (Gardeners Island in Lake Champlain and on Hudson River north of Newburg) westward through southern Ontario to southeastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas; southward in the Atlantic region to the District of Columbia (and upper Potomac River), and west of the Allegheny Mountains to central Alabama and Mississippi, through Arkansas and northern Louisiana to the eastern border of Indian Territory and Texas (to Nueces River, and canyons of Guadalupe Mountains in extreme western part of State).

**NAMES IN USE.**—Chestnut Oak (Conn., Del., Ala., N. C., Miss., La., Tex., Ohio, Ill., Mich., Kans., Nebr.); Chinquapin Oak (Mass., R. I., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ark., Miss., Tex., Mo., Ind., Nebr., Kans.); Pin Oak (Kans., Ark.); Yellow Oak (Ill., Kans., Nebr., Mich.); Scrub Oak (N. Y.); Dwarf Chestnut Oak (Mass., N. C., Tenn.); Shrub Oak (Nebr.); White Oak (Tenn.); Rock Oak (Ark.).

**Quercus prinoides** Willd.

**Dwarf Chinquapin Oak.**

**RANGE.**—Massachusetts (Essex County) to North Carolina and westward to southeastern Nebraska, central Kansas, Indian Territory, and eastern Texas. Range imperfectly understood.

**Quercus platanoides** (Lam.) Sudworth.

**Swamp White Oak.**

**QUERCUS BICOLOR** Willd.

**RANGE.**—From southern Maine to northern Vermont and southwestern Quebec; west through Ontario and southern peninsula of Michigan to southeastern Iowa and western Missouri; south to the District of Columbia, northern Kentucky and Arkansas, and along the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia.

**NAMES IN USE.**—Swamp White Oak (Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., Mo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Ont.); Swamp Oak (R. I., Pa., Mich.).

**Quercus michauxii** Nutt.

**Cow Oak.**

**RANGE.**—From Delaware (near Wilmington) to northern Florida; west through the Gulf region to Texas (Trinity River), and through Arkansas and southeastern Missouri to central Tennessee and Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana (in valley lower Wabash River).

**NAMES IN USE.**—Basket Oak (Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark.); Cow Oak (Ala., Miss., Tex., Ark., Mo.); Swamp White Oak (Del., Ala.); Swamp Chestnut Oak (Fla.).

**Quercus michauxii** × **macrocarpa** Sudworth.

RANGE.—Southwestern Tennessee (near Covington).

**Quercus breviloba** (Torr.) Sargent.**Durand Oak.**

**QUERCUS DURANDII** Buckl.

RANGE.—Central Alabama (and to Mulberry Fork of Tombigbee River, in Blount County) and Mississippi (near Columbus and near Mhoons Valley); Louisiana (Red River near Shreveport); Texas (from near Dallas west to central part of the State and southward on streams flowing into the Gulf to near Monterey).

NAMES IN USE.—White Oak (Tex.); Texas White Oak (Ala.); Shin Oak (Tex.); Pin Oak (Tex.); Bastard Oak (Ala., La., Tex.); Basket Oak (Ala., La., Tex.); Durand's Oak (Ala., La., Tex.).

**Quercus undulata** Torr.**Rocky Mountain Oak.**

RANGE.—Colorado to western Texas (mountains) and through New Mexico and Arizona to southern Utah and Nevada; northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Scrub Oak; Shin Oak.

**Quercus douglasii** Hook. & Arn.**(California) Rock Oak.**

RANGE.—California (from Mendocino County and valley of upper Sacramento River southward on westward slopes of Sierra Nevada and valleys of the coast ranges to the Tehachapi Pass and across to the border of the Mohave Desert.).

NAMES IN USE.—Mountain White Oak (Cal.); Rock Oak (Cal.); White Oak (Cal.); Blue Oak (Cal.).

**Quercus engelmanni** Greene.**Engelmann Oak.**

RANGE.—Southwestern California (in a belt 15 miles wide from vicinity of Sierra Madre to the mesa east of San Diego).

NAMES IN USE.—Engelmann's Oak; Evergreen White Oak.

**Quercus oblongifolia** Torr.**Blue Oak.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (Chisos Mountains) through southern New Mexico and Arizona, and south into northern Mexico.

NAME IN USE.—White Oak.

**Quercus arizonica** Sargent.**Arizona White Oak.**

RANGE.—Southern New Mexico and Arizona.

NAME IN USE.—White Oak.

**Quercus reticulata** Humb. & Bonpl.**Netleaf Oak.**

RANGE.—Southern New Mexico (Mount Graham, Santa Rita, Huachuca, Chiricahua, and Santa Catalina mountains) and Arizona (San Luis and Animas mountains).

**Quercus toumeyii** Sargent.**Toumey Oak.**

RANGE.—Southeastern Arizona (Mule Mountain, Cochise County).

**Quercus dumosa** Nutt.**(California) Scrub Oak.**

RANGE.—California (western slopes of Sierra Nevada; coast ranges south of San Francisco Bay; islands off southern coast and inland to Mohave Desert; San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains); Lower California (to near San Telmo).

**Quercus dumosa revoluta** Sargent.**Curl-leaf Scrub Oak.**

RANGE.—Northern California (San Francisco Bay to Mendocino County and Napa Valley).



**Quercus virginiana**<sup>1</sup> Mill.

Live Oak.

QUERCUS VIRENS Ait.

RANGE.—From Virginia (shores of Mobjack Bay), on islands and near the coast, to and through southern Florida (Biscayne Bay) and along the Gulf coast (from Cape Romano) to western Texas (mouth of Rio Grande River and inland to the Red River and Apache and Guadalupe mountains); Lower California (Miraflores), southern Mexico, Central America, and Cuba.

NAMES IN USE.—Live Oak (Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Cal.); Chêne Vert (La.).

**Quercus emoryi** Torr.

Emory Oak.

RANGE.—Mountains of western Texas and of New Mexico and Arizona south of the Colorado plateau; Mexico (mountains of Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, and Sonora).

NAMES IN USE.—Emory's Oak (Cal.); Black Oak (Ariz., N. Mex.).

**Quercus chrysolepis** Liebm.

Canyon Live Oak.

RANGE.—From southern Oregon (Cow Creek Valley) through California (coast ranges, western slopes Sierra Nevada, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Cuyama mountains) to Lower California (Mount San Pedro Martir); (and mountain summits) southern Arizona and New Mexico; Mexico (northern Sonora).

NAMES IN USE.—Live Oak (Cal., Oreg.); Maul Oak (Cal.); Iron Oak (Cal.); Valparaiso Oak (Cal.); Black Live Oak (Cal.); Canyon Live Oak (Cal.); Canyon Oak (Cal.); Golden-cup Oak (Cal.); Hickory Oak (Kern County, Cal.).

**Quercus chrysolepis palmeri** Engelm.

Palmer Oak.

RANGE.—Boundary between California and Lower California.

**Quercus chrysolepis vaccinifolia** (Kell.) Engelm. Huckleberry Oak.

RANGE.—California (highest elevations Sierra Nevada).

**Quercus tomentella** Engelm.

RANGE.—Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz (south of Santa Barbara), Santa Catalina Islands, south of Cape Vincent, off coast of California; Guadalupe Islands, off coast of Lower California.

**Quercus agrifolia** Née.

California Live Oak.

RANGE.—From northern California (Mendocino County and along the coast ranges and islands) to Lower California (Mount San Pedro Martir).

NAMES IN USE.—Coast Live Oak (Cal.); California Live Oak (Cal.); Encina (Cal.); Evergreen Oak (Cal.)

**Quercus hypoleuca** Engelm.

Whiteleaf Oak.

RANGE.—From western Texas (Limpio Mountains) over mountains of New Mexico and Arizona, south of the Colorado Plateau; Mexico (northern Chihuahua and Sonora).

NAMES IN USE.—Oak (Ariz.); Mexican Oak; White-leaved Oak.

<sup>1</sup>Dr. J. K. Small has recently described the following species as new. I have not seen specimens of it, but it appears to be very closely related to *Quercus virginiana*.

*Quercus geminata* Small (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vol. 24, p. 438, 1897). A shrub or small tree 6 to 15 feet high. "Leaves narrowly oblong, elliptic, or oblong-oblanccolate, 3-6 cm. long, entire, obtuse or apiculate, strongly revolute, mostly gradually narrowed at the base, glabrous and parchment-like above, finely tomentose and conspicuously rugose on the prominent nerves beneath \* \* \*; acorns, usually 2 at the end of a peduncle \* \* \*; cups turbinate \* \* \*." Florida (sandy soil).

**Quercus wislizeni** A. de C.**Highland Oak.**

RANGE.—From northern California (lower slopes Mount Shasta and southward through the coast region to Santa Lucia Mountains, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Islands, and lower slopes of Sierra Nevada to Tijon Pass; San Bernadino, San Jacinto, and Cuyamaca mountains) to Lower California (Mount San Pedro Martir).

NAMES IN USE.—Live Oak (Cal.); Highland Live Oak (Cal.).

**Quercus morehus** Kell.**Morehus Oak.**

RANGE.—California (Lake County).

**Quercus myrtifolia** Willd.**Myrtle Oak.**

RANGE.—From South Carolina (on coast and islands) to eastern Florida, and from Biscayne Bay to eastern Louisiana.

**Quercus rubra** Linn.**Red Oak.**

RANGE.—Nova Scotia and southern New Brunswick through Quebec and along the north shores of Lake Huron to near Lake Namekagon; south to Middle Tennessee and Virginia, and along the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia; west to eastern Nebraska, central Kansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Oak (Me., Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ark., Mo., Ky., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Nebr., Kans., Mich., Minn., S. Dak., Ont.); Black Oak (Vt., Conn., N. Y., Wis., Iowa, Nebr., S. Dak., Ont.); Spanish Oak (Pa., N. C.).

**Quercus rubra runcinata** A. de C.

RANGE.—Missouri (bottom lands opposite St. Louis).

**Quercus texana** Buckl.**Texan Oak.**

RANGE.—From northeastern Iowa (near Waterloo) and central Illinois through southern Illinois and Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee to Florida (valley Apalachicola River) and through southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to western Texas (Limpio Mountains). Range imperfectly known.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Oak (Tex.); Spotted Oak (Tex.); Spanish Oak (Tex.).

**Quercus coccinea** Muenchh.**Scarlet Oak.**

RANGE.—From Maine (Androsoggin River) through southern New Hampshire and Vermont and central New York to southern Ontario; west through central Michigan and Minnesota to southeastern Nebraska, and south to the District of Columbia, northern Illinois, and on the Allegheny Mountains to North Carolina and eastern Tennessee.

NAMES IN USE.—Scarlet Oak (Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., Mo., Ill., Ind., Wis., Minn., Mich., Nebr., Iowa, Ont.); Red Oak (N. C., Ala., Wis., Nebr., Minn.); Black Oak (Mo., Ill., Iowa, Wis.); Spanish Oak (N. C.).

**Quercus coccinea** × **pumila** Sudworth.

RANGE.—Massachusetts (near Witinsville).

**Quercus velutina** Lam.**Yellow Oak.****QUERCUS TINCTORIA** Bartr.

RANGE.—From southern Maine (coast) to northern Vermont, southern and western Ontario and central Minnesota; south to northern Florida, west to eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Oak (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ohio, Ill., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Mich., Wis., Minn., Ont.); Quercitron Oak (Del., S. C., La.,

Kans., Minn.); Yellow Oak (R. I., N. Y., Ill., Tex., Kans., Minn.); Tan-bark Oak (Ill.); Yellow-barked Oak (Minn.); Spotted Oak (Mo.); Yellow-bark (R. I.); Dyer's Oak (Tex.).

**Quercus californica** (Torr.) Coop. **California Black Oak.**

RANGE.—From western Oregon (McKinzie River) to the southern boundary of California (through coast mountains and on western slopes of Sierra Nevada, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Cuyamaca mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Oak (Cal., Oreg.); Mountain Black Oak (Cal.); Kellogg's Oak (Cal.); California Black Oak (Cal.).

**Quercus catesbæi** Michx. **Turkey Oak.**

RANGE.—In coast region from North Carolina to Florida (Cape Malabar and Pease Creek) and west to eastern Louisiana.

NAMES IN USE.—Turkey Oak (Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., La.); Scrub Oak (N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss.); Black Jack (S. C.); Barren Scrub Oak; Forked-leaf (S. C.); Forked-leaf Black Jack.

**Quercus catesbæi** × **brevifolia** Sudworth.

RANGE.—Florida (Lake County).

**Quercus catesbæi** × **laurifolia** Engelm.

RANGE.—South Carolina (Bluffton).

**Quercus sinuata** (Lam.) Walt.

RANGE.—South Carolina (near Bluffton; tree now destroyed.)

**Quercus digitata** (Marsh.) Sudworth. **Spanish Oak.**

**QUERCUS FALCATA** Michx.

RANGE.—From southern New Jersey to central Florida and through the Gulf States to eastern Texas (Brazos River), Arkansas, southwestern Missouri to middle Tennessee and Kentucky, southern Illinois and Indiana.

NAMES IN USE.—Spanish Oak (Del., Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Mo., Ill.); Red Oak (N. C., Va., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Ind.); Spanish Water Oak (La.).

**Quercus digitata** × **velutina** Sudworth.

RANGE.—Tennessee (near Covington).

**Quercus palustris** Muenchh. **Pin Oak.**

RANGE.—From Massachusetts (Connecticut River, near Amherst) to southeastern Missouri, and south to Virginia (Lower Potomac River), central Kentucky, northern Arkansas, and eastern border of Indian Territory.

NAMES IN USE.—Pin Oak (Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., Va., Md., Ark., Mo., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Kans.); Swamp Spanish Oak (Ark., Kans.); Water Oak (R. I., Ill.); Swamp Oak (Pa., Ohio, Kans.); Water Spanish Oak (Ark.).

**Quercus pumila** (Marsh.) Sudworth. **Barren Oak.**

**QUERCUS ILICIFOLIA** Wang.

RANGE.—From Maine (Mount Desert Island off the coast) through eastern and southern New England; in New York (Lake George and valley of Hudson River); New Jersey (pine barrens); eastern Pennsylvania (and along the Allegheny Mountains—east in Maryland to Montgomery County) to northwestern North Carolina (King and Crowders mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Bear Oak; Barren Oak (Md.); Dwarf Black Oak; Scrub Oak.

**Quercus georgiana** Curtis.**Georgia Oak.**

RANGE.—Central Georgia (Stone Mountain, Little Stone Mountain, 9 miles south of Stone Mountain, and other granite hills 12 to 18 miles eastward in Dekalb County).

**Quercus georgiana** × **marilandica** Sargent.

RANGE.—Central Georgia (Stone Mountain, Dekalb County).

**Quercus marilandica** Muenchh.**Black Jack.**

QUERCUS NIGRA of authors, not of L.

RANGE.—From New York (Forbells Landing and Pine Island, Long Island) through northern Ohio, Indiana, and southern Michigan (Ann Arbor and Lansing) to south-eastern Nebraska, central Kansas, and Indian Territory; south to Florida (Matanzas Inlet and Tampa Bay) and west to Texas (Nueces River).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Jack (Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn., Iowa., S. Dak.); Jack Oak (N. Y., W. Va., Miss., Tex., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Kans., Nebr.); Iron Oak (Tenn.); Black Oak (Ark., Wis.); Barren Oak (Kans., Tenn.); Barrens Oak (Fla.); Scrub Oak (S. C.).

**Quercus marilandica** × **velutina** Bush.

RANGE.—Indian Territory (near Sapula).

**Quercus brittoni** Davis.**Britton Oak.**

RANGE.—New York (Watchogue, Staten Island).

**Quercus nigra** Linn.**Water Oak.**

QUERCUS AQUATICA Walt.

RANGE.—Southern Delaware to Florida (Cape Malabar and Tampa Bay); west to the Appalachian Mountains and through the Gulf States to Texas (Colorado River); through Arkansas and eastern border of Indian Territory to southeastern Missouri (Black River), middle Tennessee, and Kentucky.

NAMES IN USE.—Water Oak (Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Mo.); Spotted Oak (Tex., Ala.); Duck Oak; Possum Oak; Punk Oak.

**Quercus laurifolia** Michx.**Laurel Oak.**

RANGE.—Coast region from southeastern Virginia (Dismal Swamp) to Florida (Mosquito Inlet and Cape Romano) and west in the Gulf region to Louisiana.

NAMES IN USE.—Laurel Oak (N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla.); Swamp Laurel Oak (Tenn.); Darlington Oak (S. C.); Willow Oak (Fla., S. C.); Water Oak (Ga.).

**Quercus brevifolia** (Lam.) Sargent.**Blue Jack.**

QUERCUS CINEREA Michx.

RANGE.—From North Carolina (in a maritime belt 40 to 50 miles inland) to Florida (Cape Malabar and Pease Creek across the peninsula); west on Gulf coast to Texas (Brazos River and inland as far as Dallas).

NAMES IN USE.—Upland Willow Oak (N. C., Ala., Tex.); Blue Jack (N. C., Fla., Tex., Ga.); Sand Jack (Tex.); High-ground Willow Oak (S. C.); Turkey Oak (S. C., Ga.); Shm Oak (Tex.); Cinnamon Oak (Fla.).

**Quercus imbricaria** Michx.**Shingle Oak.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (Lehigh County) west through southern Michigan (Washtenaw County, Kalamazoo County), and Wisconsin to northern Missouri and

northeastern Kansas; south to the District of Columbia and (in the Allegheny Mountains) to northern Georgia and Alabama, to middle Tennessee and northern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Shingle Oak (Del., N. C., S. C., Ky., Mo., Ind., Ill., Kan., Iowa, Nebr.); Laurel Oak (Pa., Del., S. C., Ky., Ill., Nebr.); Jack Oak (Ill.); Water Oak (N. C.).

**Quercus imbricaria** × **palustris** Engelm

RANGE.—Missouri (8 miles west of St. Louis; but tree since destroyed).

**Quercus tridentata** (de C.) Engelm.

**Trident Oak.**

RANGE.—Missouri (near St. Louis—but tree now destroyed—and near Allentown) and Michigan (Washtenaw County).

**Quercus leana** Nutt.

**Lea Oak.**

RANGE.—Ohio (near Cincinnati); District of Columbia and western North Carolina to southern Michigan, central and northern Illinois, and southeastern Missouri. Range imperfectly known.

**Quercus phellos** Linn.

**Willow Oak.**

RANGE.—From New York (Tottenville, Staten Island) to northeastern Florida—usually in the low maritime plain, and through the Gulf region to Texas (Sabine River), and through Arkansas to southeastern Missouri, central Tennessee, and southern Kentucky.

NAMES IN USE.—Willow Oak (R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., Ala., N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Mo.); Peach Oak (N. J., Del., Ohio); Water Oak (S. C.); Swamp Willow Oak (Tex.).

**Quercus phellos** × **digitata** Small.

RANGE.—North Carolina (Stanley County).

**Quercus phellos** × **pumila** Sudworth.

RANGE.—New Jersey (Mays Landing).

**Quercus heterophylla** Michx. f.

**Bartram Oak.**

RANGE.—Pennsylvania (near Philadelphia—but tree long since destroyed); New Jersey (near Camden); Delaware (Wilmington); New York (Staten Island); Virginia (near Alexandria); District of Columbia; western North Carolina; Tennessee (Coffee County); Alabama (near Falkville); Texas (Houston).

NAMES IN USE.—Bartram's Oak (Del., Ala.); Burriers Oak (lit.).

**Quercus subimbricaria** (de C.) Sudworth.

QUERCUS PHELLOS × TINCTORIA Gray.

QUERCUS PHELLOS × NIGRA Britt.

RANGE.—New Jersey (between Keyport and South Amboy); New York (Staten Island); North Carolina (Yadkin River); South Carolina (near Aiken).

**Quercus densiflora** Hook. & Arn.

(California) **Tanbark Oak.**

RANGE.—Southern Oregon (Umpqua River) and southward through California (coast ranges to Santa Inez Mountains—east of Santa Barbara, and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada to Mariposa County).

NAMES IN USE.—Tanbark Oak (Cal.); Chestnut Oak (Cal.); California Chestnut Oak (Oreg.); Peach Oak (Oreg.); Live Oak (Oreg.).

**Quercus densiflora echinoides** (R. Br. Campst.) Sargent.

RANGE.—Southern Oregon (Canyon Creek) and northern California (Mount Shasta and Sierra Nevada).

Family **ULMACEÆ.****ULMUS** Linn.**Ulmus crassifolia** Nutt.**Cedar Elm.**

RANGE.—From Mississippi (Sunflower River) through southern Arkansas and Texas (from coast to the Pecos River) to Mexico (Nuevo Leon).

NAMES IN USE.—Cedar Elm (Tex.); Red Elm (Tex.); Basket Elm (Ark.).

**Ulmus pubescens** Walt.**Slippery Elm.****ULMUS FULVA** Michx.

RANGE.—From Lower St. Lawrence River (Orleans Island) through Ontario to North Dakota and eastern Nebraska; south to western Florida, central Alabama, and Mississippi and Texas (San Antonio River).

NAMES IN USE.—Slippery Elm (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., Ga., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Kans., Nebr., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Wis., Mich., Iowa, Minn., Ont.); Red Elm (Vt., Mass., N. Y., Del., Pa., W. Va., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Ohio, Ont., Wis., Mich., Minn.); Red-wooded Elm (Tenn.); Rock Elm (Tenn.); Orme gras (La.); Moose Elm; Oo-hoosk-ah="It slips" (Indians, N. Y.).

**Ulmus americana** Linn.**White Elm.**

RANGE.—From southern Newfoundland to Lake Superior (north shores) and to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains (here up the Saskatchewan River to latitude 54° 30'); south to Florida (Cape Canaveral and Pease Creek); west to Dakota (Black Hills), western Nebraska, western Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas (Rio Concho River).

NAMES IN USE.—American Elm (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Del., Pa., N. C., Miss., Tex., Ill., Ohio, Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn., Ont.); White Elm (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Pa., N. J., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Ohio, Ont., Iowa, Mich., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.); Water Elm (Miss., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ill., Iowa, Mich., Ohio., Minn., Nebr.); Elm (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., Pa., N. C., S. C., Iowa, Wis.); Orme Maigre (La.); Swamp Elm; Rock Elm.

## VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Ulmus americana pendula** Ait.

**Weeping American Elm.**

**Ulmus racemosa** Thomas.**Cork Elm.**

RANGE.—From Quebec (eastern townships) through Ontario, and south through northwestern New Hampshire to southern Vermont; westward through northern New York, southern Michigan, and Wisconsin (Lake Mendota, near Madison) to northeastern Nebraska (Meadville, Keyapaha County), southeastern Missouri, and middle Tennessee.

NAMES IN USE.—Cork Elm (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Ark., Ky., Mo., Wis., Mich., Ohio, Iowa); Rock Elm (R. I., W. Va., Ky., Mo., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Mich., Nebr., Ont.); Hickory Elm (Mo., Ill., Ind., Iowa);

White Elm (Ont.); Thomas Elm (Tenn.); Northern Cork-barked Elm (Tenn.); Corkbark Elm (N. Y.); Northern Cork Elm (Vt.); Wahoo (Ohio); Cliff Elm (Wis.); Corky White Elm.

**Ulmus alata** Michx.

**Wing Elm.**

RANGE.—From southern Virginia to western Florida, and from southern Illinois and Indiana through western Kentucky and Tennessee to the Gulf, and west through southern Missouri, Arkansas, eastern Indian Territory, and Texas (to Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Winged Elm (N. C., S. C., Ark., Tex., Ill., Ind.); Wahoo (W. Va., N. C., S. C., La., Tex., Ky., Mo.); Wahoo Elm (Mo.); Witch Elm (W. Va.); Elm (W. Va.); Cork Elm (Fla., S. C., Tex.); Water Elm (Ala.); Small-leaved Elm (N. C.); Red Elm (Fla., Ark.); Whahoo (S. C.); Corky Elm (Tex.); Mountain Elm (Ark.).

**PLANERA** Gmelin.

**Planera aquatica** (Walt.) Gmel.

**Planertree.**

RANGE.—From North Carolina (Cape Fear River) to western Florida, and west through southern Alabama and Mississippi to Texas (Trinity River); northward through western Louisiana and Arkansas to southern Missouri, west Tennessee (Brownsville), central Kentucky, and Illinois (to lower Wabash River).

NAMES IN USE.—American Planetree (Ala.); Planertree (N. C., S. C., Fla., La., Tex., Ark., Tenn.); Water Elm (Fla.); Sycamore (N. C.); Plene (La.).

**CELTIS**<sup>1</sup> Linn.

**Celtis occidentalis** Linn.

**Hackberry.**

RANGE.—From St. Lawrence River (St. Helens Island, near Montreal) to southern Ontario; in the United States from Massachusetts (Massachusetts Bay) to north-western Nebraska, North Dakota, southern Idaho (Boise City), eastern Washington and Oregon (Snake River), western Washington (Puget Sound), Nevada<sup>2</sup> (East Humboldt Mountains), New Mexico, and south to Florida (Biscayne Bay and Cape Romano), middle Tennessee, Missouri, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Hackberry (N. H., Vt., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ariz., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill.,

<sup>1</sup>Dr. J. K. Small has recently described the following new species, specimens of which I have not seen:

*Celtis Georgiana* Small (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vol. 24, p. 439, 1897). "A low species ('diffuse shrub') related to *C. pumila*, from which it may be distinguished by its smaller, nearly acute leaves, the very short pedicels, and smaller tan-colored drupes." North central Georgia (Yellow River Valley, near McGuire's mill in Gwinnett County, and in vicinity of Stone Mountain).

*Celtis Helleri* Small (l. c.). A tree about 30 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, with much-branched and wide-spreading crown. Bark of trunk and main branches with corky warts. The leaves are described as "rather firm, the blades ovate to oblong, 4 to 7 cm. long, obtuse or acute, crenate-serrate, \* \* \* rounded or subcordate at the base, \* \* \* scabrous pubescent above, pale and tomentose beneath." Between San Antonio and San Antonio River, Texas. This tree appears to be very closely related to *Celtis occidentalis reticulata*.

<sup>2</sup>Shrubby variety, *C. occidentalis pumila* Gr., common from South Atlantic States to Missouri, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada.

Ind., Wis., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn., S. Dak., Ohio, Ont.); Sugarberry (N. Y., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Minn.); Nettle-tree (R. I., Mass., Del., Mich.); American Nettle-tree (Tenn.); Hoop Ash (Vt.); One-berry (R. I.); Hack-tree (Minn.); Juniper-tree (N. J.); Bastard Elm (N. J.).

**Celtis occidentalis reticulata** (Torr.) Sargent. **Palo Blanco.**

RANGE.—From eastern Texas (Dallas) to the Rio Grande River and through New Mexico and Arizona to southern Utah, Nevada, California (western rim of Colorado Desert); Lower California (San Julio Canyon and Cerros Island).

NAMES IN USE.—Hackberry (Tex.); Palo Blanco (Tex.).

**Celtis mississippiensis** Bosc. **Sugarberry.**

RANGE.—From southern Indiana and Illinois through Kentucky and Tennessee to Florida (Biscayne Bay), and through Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas to Mexico (Nuevo Leon).

NAMES IN USE.—Sugarberry (Fla., Ala., Miss.); Connu (La.); Bois inconnu (La.); Hackberry (Tenn.).

## Family MORACÆ.

### MORUS Linn.

**Morus rubra** Linn. **Red Mulberry.**

RANGE.—From western Massachusetts and New York (Long Island) to southern Ontario, central Michigan, southeastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas; south to Florida (Biscayne Bay and Cape Romano) and Texas (Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Red Mulberry (Me., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Fla., Ala., Ga., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ohio, Mich., Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Ont.); Mulberry (Pa., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., Ark., Tex., Ky., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Iowa, Nebr.); Black Mulberry (N. J., Pa., W. Va.); Virginia Mulberry-tree (Tenn.); Murier Sauvage (La.).

**Morus celtidifolia** H. B. K. **Mexican Mulberry.**

RANGE.—From Texas (south from the Colorado River and mountains of western part of the State) and southern New Mexico to Arizona (Santa Rita Mountains); Mexico (from Nuevo Leon to Chihuahua and through southern Mexico) to Central America and Peru.

NAME IN USE.—Mexican Mulberry (Tex.).

**Morus alba** Linn. **White Mulberry.**

RANGE.—China; but widely cultivated and naturalized in the United States.

#### VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Morus alba tatarica** (Linn.) Loud.

**Russian Mulberry.**

**Morus alba rosea** Loud.

**Morus alba macrophylla** (Moretti) Loud.

**Largeleaf Mulberry.**

**Morus alba vulgaris tokwa** (Sieb.) Bur.

**Morus alba pyramidalis** Seringe.

**Morus alba pendula** (Dipp.) Sudw.

**Morus alba constantinopolitana** (Poir.) Loud.

**Morus alba multicaulis** (Parr.) Loud.

**Morus alba venosa** Delile.



**BROUSSONETIA** L'Her.**Broussonetia papyrifera** Vent.**Paper Mulberry.**

RANGE.—Japan. Cultivated and naturalized in the Southern States.

**TOXYLON** Raf.**Toxylon pomiferum** Raf.**Osage Orange.****MACLURA AURANTIACA** Nutt.

RANGE.—From southern Arkansas (south of Arkansas River) through southeastern Indian Territory and southern Texas (to about latitude 35° 56'). Widely distributed elsewhere by cultivation.

NAMES IN USE.—Osage Orange (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Ohio., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Mich.); Bois D'Arc (La., Tex., Mo.); Bodock (Kans.); Mock Orange (La.); Bow-wood (Ala.); Osage Apple-tree (Tenn.); Yellow-wood (Tenn.); Hedge (Ill.); Hedge-plant (Iowa, Nebr.); Osage (Iowa).

## VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Toxylon pomiferum inerme** André.**Thornless Osage Orange.****FIGUS** Linn.**Ficus aurea** Nutt.**Golden Fig.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (shores and islands from Indian River on the east coast, and Tampa Bay on the west coast to the southern keys); Bahama Islands.

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Fig (Fla.); India-Rubber-tree (Fla.); Wild Rubber-tree (Fla.); Rubber-tree (Fla.).

**Ficus populnea** Willd.**Poplarleaf Fig.****FIGUS PEDUNCULATA** Nutt.

RANGE.—Florida (Biscayne Bay region and Key Largo, Umbrella Key, Boca Checa Key, Pumpkin Key, and Key West); West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Fig (Fla.); India-Rubber-tree (Fla.).

Family **POLYGONACEÆ.****COCOLOBIS** Browne.**Coccolobis uvifera** (Linn.) Sargent.**Sea Grape.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (shores from Mosquito Inlet on the east coast to the southern keys, and from Tampa Bay on the west coast to Cape Sable); Bermuda and Bahama Islands, West Indies, and in South America from Colombia to Brazil.

NAMES IN USE.—Sea Grape (Fla.); Seaside Plum.

**Coccolobis laurifolia** (Jacq.) Sargent.**Pigeon Plum.****COCOLOBA FLORIDANA** Meisn.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (east coast from Cape Canaveral to the southern keys, and on the west coast from Cape Romano to Cape Sable); Bahamas, West Indies, and Venezuela.

NAME IN USE.—Pigeon Plum (Fla.)

## Family NYCTAGINACEÆ.

## PISONIA Linn.

**Pisonia obtusata** Jacq.

Blolly.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (shores on the east coast from Cape Canaveral to the southern islands; especially large on Elliotts and Old Rhodes Key); West Indies to Brazil.

NAMES IN USE.—Pigeon-wood (Fla.); Beef-wood (Fla.); Cork-wood (Fla.); Pork-wood (Fla.); Blolly (Fla.).

## Family MAGNOLIACEÆ.

## MAGNOLIA Linn.

**Magnolia foetida** (Linn.) Sargent.

(Evergreen) Magnolia.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA Linn.

RANGE.—Coast region North Carolina (south of Cape Fear River) to Florida (Mosquito Inlet and Tampa Bay) and westward in the Gulf coast region to Texas (Brazos River); through western Louisiana to southern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Magnolia (N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ky.); Big Laurel (N. C., S. C., Miss., La.); Bull Bay (Ala., Ga., Miss.); Great Laurel Magnolia (Ala.); Laurel-leaved Magnolia; Large-flowered Evergreen Magnolia; Bat-tree; Laurel Bay; Laurel (S. C.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Magnolia foetida lanceolata** (Ait.) Sudw.

Exmouth Magnolia.

**Magnolia foetida præcox** (Loud.) Sarg.**Magnolia foetida angustifolia** (Loud.) Sarg.**Magnolia foetida ferruginea** (Sims) Sudw.**Magnolia glauca** Linn.

Sweet Magnolia.

RANGE.—Massachusetts (Gloucester, Essex County); Long Island (Turtle Pond, Suffolk County); from New Jersey to Florida (Biscayne Bay on the east coast, and to Tampa Bay on the west coast); west in the Gulf region to Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Sweet Bay (Mass., R. I., Pa., N. J., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Ark., Mo.); White Bay (N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La.); Swamp Laurel (Mass., N. C., Ga., Miss.); Swamp Sassafras (Del., Pa., Tenn.); Swamp Magnolia (N. J., Pa., Tenn.); Magnolia (N. J., Del., Pa.); White Laurel (Del., Miss., La.); Beaver-tree (Del., S. C., Miss.); Bay (S. C.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Magnolia glauca longifolia** Ait.**Magnolia glauca major** Sims.

Thomson Magnolia.

**Magnolia acuminata** Linn.

Cucumber-tree.

RANGE.—From western New York through southern Ontario to southern Illinois and south in the Appalachian Mountains to southern Alabama (Stockton) and north-eastern Mississippi (Meridian); central Kentucky and Tennessee (near Nashville and eastern part of State); northeastern, southern, and south-western Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Cucumber-tree (R. I., Mass., N. Y., Pa., D. C. (cult.), N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Ky., W. Va., Ohio, Ind., Ill.); Moun-

tain *Magnolia* (Miss., Ky.); Cucumber (W. Va.); Black Lin (W. Va.); *Magnolia* (Ark.); Pointed-leaved *Magnolia* (lit.).

***Magnolia acuminata cordata*** (Michx.) Loud.

**Yellow-flowered Cucumber-tree.**

RANGE.—Occasional in the Alleghenies, but most perfect in cultivation.

NAMES IN USE.—Cucumber-tree (Va., N. C., Miss., La.); Yellow-flowered *Magnolia* (Ala., La.); Yellow-flowered Cucumber-tree (Ala.); Yellow Cucumber-tree (Ala.); Heart-leaved Cucumber-tree (N. C.).

***Magnolia macrophylla*** Michx.

**Largeleaf Umbrella.**

RANGE.—From North Carolina (southern Allegheny Mountains) to southeastern Kentucky, to middle and western Florida and southern Alabama; through northern Mississippi to Louisiana (Pearl River); central Arkansas (Garland, Montgomery, Hot Springs, and Sebastian counties).

NAMES IN USE.—Large-leaved Cucumber-tree (Ala., Miss., La.); Great-leaved *Magnolia* (N. C., Miss., La.); Large-leaved Umbrella-tree (N. C., Tenn.); Cucumber (Ky.); Cucumber-tree (Fla.); Long-leaved *Magnolia* (S. C.).

***Magnolia tripetala*** Linn.

**Umbrella-tree.**

**MAGNOLIA UMBRELLA** Desrouss.

RANGE.—From southern Pennsylvania (throughout the Allegheny Mountains and to the coast) to central Alabama; west to central Kentucky and Tennessee and northeastern Mississippi; central and southwestern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Umbrella-tree (Pa., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La.); Cucumber (Ky.); *Magnolia* (W. Va.); Elkwood.

***Magnolia fraseri*** Walt.

**Fraser Umbrella.**

RANGE.—Southwestern Virginia (mountains) to Florida (Chattahoochee River) and west through eastern Tennessee and Alabama to northern Mississippi (Pearl River).

NAMES IN USE.—Long-leaved Cucumber-tree (N. C., S. C.); Ear-leaved Umbrella-tree (N. C., S. C., Miss.); Ear-leaved Cucumber-tree (N. C., Fla.); Indian Physic (N. C., Tenn.); Indian Bitters (N. C.); Cucumber (Ky.); North Carolina Bay-tree (W. Va.); Cucumber-tree (Fla.); Water Lily-tree; Mountain *Magnolia*; Whahoo.

**LIRIODENDRON** Linn.

***Liriodendron tulipifera*** Linn.

**Tulip-tree.**

RANGE.—From Rhode Island to southwestern Vermont and west to Lake Michigan (through southern Michigan as far north as the Grand River); south to Florida, southern Alabama, and Mississippi; west of Mississippi River in southeastern Missouri and adjacent Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Tulip-tree (Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., Va., W. Va., D. C., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ark., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ont.); White-wood (Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., S. C., Ky., Ohio, Ill., Mich., Ont.); Yellow Poplar (N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ark., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Mo.); Tulip Poplar (Del., Pa., S. C., Ill.); Poplar (R. I., Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ohio); White Poplar (Pa., Ky., Ind.); Blue Poplar (Del., W. Va.); Hickory

Poplar (Va., W. Va., N. C.); Popple (R. I.); Cucumber-tree (N. Y.); Canoe-wood (Tenn.); Old-Wife's-Shirt-tree (Tenn.); Ko-yen-ta-ka-ah-ta="White-tree" (Onandaga Indians, N. Y.); Basswood (Ohio).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Liriodendron tulipifera obtusiloba* Michx.  
*Liriodendron tulipifera pyramidalis* Dipp.                      **Pyramidal Tulip-tree.**  
*Liriodendron tulipifera penache* Elw. & B.                      **Variegated Tulip-tree.**  
*Liriodendron tulipifera aureo-maculata* (Arb. Kew.) Sudw.

Family ANNONACEÆ.

**ASIMINA** Adans.

**Asimina triloba** (Linn.) Dunal.    **Papaw.**

RANGE.—From western New York to the north shores of Lake Huron; from eastern and central Pennsylvania through southern Michigan, eastern Kansas; south to middle Florida and Texas (to the Sabine River).

NAMES IN USE.—Papaw (R. I., Del., N. Y., N. J., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Miss., La., Ky., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mo., Iowa, Kans., Nebr.); Custard Apple (Ont., Del., Pa., Ohio, S. C., Miss.); Banana (Ark.); False Banana (Ill.); Jasmine (La.); Jasminier (La.); Fetid Shrub (N. C.).

**ANNONA** Linn.

**Annona glabra** Linn.    **Pond Apple.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (shores on the east coast from Biscayne Bay to Cape Malabar, and on the west coast from Pease Creek to Caloosa River); Bahama, San Domingo, St. Thomas, and St. Croix islands.

NAMES IN USE.—Pond Apple (Fla.); Custard Apple (Fla.).

Family LAURACEÆ.

**PERSEA** Gaertn. f.

**Persea borbonia** (Linn.) Spreng.    **Red Bay.**

*PERSEA CAROLINENSIS* Nees.

RANGE.—Coast region from Virginia to Florida (Biscayne Bay and Cape Romano) and the Gulf region to Texas (Brazos River); northward through Louisiana to southern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Bay (N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La.); Bay Galls (Tenn.); Laurel-tree (La.); Laurier Petit Magnolia (La.); Florida Mahogany (Fla.); Sweet Bay (Fla.); False Mahogany (lit.)

**Persea pubescens** (Pursh) Sargent.    **Swamp Bay.**

*PERSEA CAROLINENSIS* var. *PALUSTRIS* Chapm.

RANGE.—South Atlantic and Gulf coast region from North Carolina to Mississippi.

NAMES IN USE.—Swamp Red-Bay (Fla.); Bay (Ga.).

**OCOTEA** Aublet.**Ocotea catesbyana** (Michx.) Sargent.**Lancewood.**

NECTANDRA WILLDENOVIANA Meisner.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (shores and islands on the east coast south of Cape Canaveral, and on the west coast south of Cape Romano).

NAMES IN USE.—Lancewood (Fla.); Sweetwood (Jamaica); Uigua (Cuba); Avispillo (Puerto Rico); Canela (Puerto Rico).

**SASSAFRAS** Nees & Eberm.**Sassafras sassafras** (Linn.) Karst.**Sassafras.**

SASSAFRAS OFFICINALE Nees &amp; Eberm.

RANGE.—From eastern Massachusetts through southern Vermont, southern Ontario, and central Michigan, southeastern Iowa, eastern Kansas, and Indian Territory; south to central Florida and Texas (Brazos River).

NAMES IN USE.—Sassafras (Vt., N. H., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Ohio, Ont.); Saxifrax (Fla.); Saxifrax-tree (Tenn.); Sassafac (W. Va.); Sassafrac (Del.); Gumbo file (La., Negro dialect); Wah-eh-nah-kas = "Smelling stick" (Onondaga Indians, N. Y.).

**UMBELLULARIA** Nutt.**Umbellularia californica** (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt. **California Laurel.**

RANGE.—From Oregon (Rogue River) through California (coast ranges and western slopes of Sierra Nevada to southern slopes of San Bernardino Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—California Laurel (Cal., Nev.); Mountain Laurel (Cal., Nev.); California Bay-tree (Cal., Nev.); Myrtle-tree (Oreg.); Cajeput (Oreg.); California Olive (Oreg.); Myrtle (Oreg.); Spice-tree (Nev., Oreg.); Laurel (Cal.); Bay-tree (Cal.); Oreodaphne (Cal.); Californian Sassafras.

Family **CAPPARIDACEÆ.****CAPPARIS** Linn.**Capparis jamaicensis** Jacq.**Florida Caper.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (coast from Cape Canaveral to the southern keys).

NAME IN USE.—Caper-tree (Fla.).

Family **SAXIFRAGACEÆ.****LYONOTHAMNUS** Gray.**Lyonothamnus floribundus** Gray.**Santa Cruz Ironwood.**

RANGE.—Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz islands off the southern coast of California.

Family **HAMAMELIDACEÆ.****HAMAMELIS** Linn.**Hamamelis virginiana** Linn.**Witch Hazel.**

RANGE.—From Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and valley of the St. Lawrence River to southern Ontario, Wisconsin, and eastern Nebraska; south to northern Florida and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Witch Hazel (Me., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Ohio, Mich., Nebr.); Oe-eh-nah-kwe-ha-he = "Spotted stick" (Onondaga Indians, N. Y.); Winter Bloom, Snapping Hazel, Spotted Alder (lit. of domestic medicine).

**LIQUIDAMBAR** Linn.**Liquidambar styraciflua** Linn.**(Red, or) Sweet Gum.**

RANGE.—From Connecticut (Fairfield County) to southeastern Missouri and Arkansas; south to Florida (Cape Canaveral and Tampa Bay) and Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Sweet Gum (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Ohio); Liquidamber (R. I., N. Y., Del., N. J., Pa., La., Tex., Ohio, Ill.); Red Gum (Va., Ala., Miss., Tex., La.); Gum (Va.); Gum-tree (S. C., La.); Alligator-wood (N. J.); Bilsted (N. J.); Star-leaved Gum; Satin Walnut (lumber markets).

Family **PLATANACEÆ.****PLATANUS** Linn.**Platanus occidentalis** Linn.**Sycamore.**

RANGE.—Southeastern New Hampshire and southern Maine to northern Vermont and Lake Ontario (Don River, near north shores of the lake); west to eastern Nebraska and Kansas, and south to northern Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, and Texas (Brazos River and thence south to Devils River).

NAMES IN USE.—Sycamore (Vt., N. H., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Ark., Mo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Nebr., Mich., Wis., Ohio, Ont.); Button-wood (Vt., N. H., R. I., Mass., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ill., Nebr., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Buttonball-tree (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Miss., La., Mo., Ill., Iowa, Mich., Nebr., Ohio); Buttonball (R. I., N. Y., Pa., Fla.); Plane-tree (R. I., Del., S. C., Kans., Nebr., Iowa); Water Beech (Del.); Platane (La.); Cotouier (La.); Bois puant (La.); Oo-da-te-cha-wunnes = "Big stockings" (Indians, N. Y.).

**Platanus racemosa** Nutt.**California Sycamore.**

RANGE.—California (from the lower Sacramento River through interior valleys and coast ranges) to Lower California (San Pedro Martir Mountain).

NAMES IN USE.—Sycamore (Cal.); Buttonwood; Buttonball-tree (Cal.); Buttonball (Cal.)

**Platanus wrightii** Wats. **Arizona Sycamore.**

RANGE.—Southwestern New Mexico and southern Arizona; Mexico (Sonora).

NAMES IN USE.—Sycamore (Ariz.); Arizona Sycamore (Cal.).

Family **ROSACEÆ.****VAUQUELINIA** Correa ex H. B. K.**Vauquelinia californica** (Torr.) Sargent. **Vauquelinia.****VAUQUELINIA TORREYI** Wats.

RANGE.—Southern Arizona (mountains; arborescent on Santa Catalina Mountains) and Mexico (Sonora) to Lower California.

**CERCOCARPUS** H. B. K.**Cercocarpus ledifolius** Nutt. **Mountain Mahogany.**

RANGE.—From western Wyoming to Montana (western slopes Rocky Mountains), Idaho (Cœur d'Alene Mountains), Oregon (eastern Blue Mountains), and southward (through Wasatch Mountains and ranges of the Great Basin) to California (eastern slopes Sierra Nevada and northern slopes of San Bernardino Mountains), and to northern New Mexico and Arizona.

NAME IN USE.—Mountain Mahogany (Cal., N. Mex., Utah, Idaho, Mont.).

**Cercocarpus parvifolius** Nutt. **Valley Mahogany.**

RANGE.—From western Nebraska to Oregon (Siskiyou Mountains), south to western Texas and northern Mexico; California (west of Sierra Nevada and south to San Jacinto mountains; Santa Cruz Islands); Lower California (mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Mountain Mahogany (Cal., N. Mex., Utah, Idaho, Colo.); Valley Mahogany (Cal.); Feather-tree (Cal.).

**Cercocarpus parvifolius betuloides** (Nutt) Sargent.**Birchleaf Mahogany.**

RANGE.—California (coast ranges).

**Cercocarpus parvifolius breviflorus** (Gr.) Jones.**Short-flower Mahogany.**

RANGE.—Southern boundary of New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

**Cercocarpus parvifolius paucidentatus** Wats.**Entireleaf Mahogany.**

RANGE.—Northern New Mexico and southern Arizona.

**PYRUS** Linn.**Pyrus coronaria** Linn. **Sweet Crab.**

RANGE.—Canada (from Humber River west on shores of Lake Erie) and south through western New York and Pennsylvania to the District of Columbia, and on the Allegheny Mountains to central Alabama; west to southern Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, Indian Territory, northern Louisiana, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—American Crab (R. I., N. J., Del., Pa., Ala., Miss., La., Ill., Ohio, Ont., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn.); Sweet-scented Crab (Mass., Del., Pa., N. C., S. C., Miss., Ill., Ohio, Iowa); Crab Apple (S. C., La., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ohio, Iowa, Kans., Nebr.); Wild Crab (N. Y., Ill., Ind., Wis., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Ark.); Crab (W. Va., N. C., Ga., Miss., Wis.); American Crab Apple (Nebr.); Fragrant Crab.

**Pyrus ioensis** (Wood) Bailey.**Iowa Crab.**

RANGE.—Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. Range imperfectly understood.

**Pyrus soulardi** Bailey.**Soulard Apple.**

RANGE.—Minnesota to Texas. Less common in nature than in cultivation.

**Pyrus malus** Linn.**Wild Apple.**

RANGE.—Europe. Widely naturalized in the United States and running wild in many localities.

**Pyrus angustifolia** Ait.**Narrowleaf Crab.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (Allegheny County), New Jersey (Cape May County), and southern Delaware southward (in coast region) to western Florida (Chattahoochee River); west through the Gulf States to Louisiana (Red River), and north to middle (Bonair, Dickson County) and eastern Tennessee.

NAMES IN USE.—Southern Crab Apple (Del., N. C., Ala., Miss., La.); American Crab Apple (R. I., N. J., Miss.); Narrowleaf Crab (Ala.); Crab Apple (N. C., S. C., Ga.); Wild Crab Apple; Narrowleaved Crab Apple (N. C.); Narrowleaved Crab (S. C.); Crabtree (Va., Fla.).

**Pyrus rivularis** Dougl.**Oregon Crab.**

RANGE.—From the Aleutian Islands south along the coast and islands of Alaska and British Columbia through western Washington and Oregon to California (Sonoma and Plumas counties).

NAMES IN USE.—Oregon Crab Apple (Cal., Wash., Oreg.); Crab or Wild Apple.

**Pyrus americana** (Marsh.) de C.**Mountain Ash.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland to Manitoba, and south through Quebec and Ontario, Great Lake region, and high elevations in northeastern United States to eastern Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina.

NAMES IN USE.—Mountain Ash (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Mich., Ont.); American Mountain Ash (Pa.); Mountain Sumach (N. C., S. C.); Wine-tree (N. C.); Roundwood (Me.); Life of Man (N. Y.); Rowan-berry; "Peruve" (mts., Tenn.).

**Pyrus americana microcarpa** (Pursh) Torr. & Gr.**Smallfruit Mountain Ash.**

RANGE.—Allegheny Mountains.

**Pyrus sambucifolia** Cham. & Schl.**Elderleaf Mountain Ash.**

RANGE.—Southern Greenland to Labrador and northern New England (mountains); westward on the northern shores of the Great Lakes to Little Slave Lake, through the Rocky Mountains to Alaska (Kamchatka and northeastern Asia, Kuril Islands to Japan); south (in mountains) to New Mexico and central California (Yosemite Valley).

NAMES IN USE.—Mountain Ash (Vt., Ont.); Elder-leaved Mountain Ash.

**AMELANCHIER** Medic.**Amelanchier canadensis** (Linn.) Medic.**Serviceberry.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland southward to northern Florida, and west along the northern shores of the Great Lakes to Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, Louisiana, and southern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—June-berry (Mass., N. Y., Pa., Del., Ill., Kans., S. Dak.); Shad Bush (Mass., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., S. C.); Service-



berry (Del., Ill., Ark., Fla., S. Dak.); Service-tree (Pa., Del.); May Cherry (Pa., N. C.); Indian Cherry (Pa.); Wild Indian Pear (Newfoundland); Currant tree (Fla., Ala.); Shad-berry (Fla.); "Savice" (Tenn.).

**Amelanchier canadensis obovalis** (Michx.) B. S. P.

**Longleaf Service-tree.**

RANGE.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and northwestward to the Mackenzie River (latitude 65°); south to Virginia, and west to Minnesota and Missouri; South Carolina (coast region) to Alabama (Mobile Bay).

**Amelanchier canadensis spicata** (Lam.) Sargent.

**Amelanchier alnifolia** Nutt.

**Western Serviceberry.**

RANGE.—From Alaska (Yukon River, latitude 62° 45') to California (southern boundary); eastward through British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba to Lake Superior (western shores), northern Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico (Rocky Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Pigeon-berry (So. Oreg.); Serviceberry; Western Serviceberry; "Sarvice" (Wyo.).

### CRATÆGUS Linn.

**Cratægus douglasii** Lindl.

**Black Haw.**

RANGE.—From British Columbia (Parsnip River) through Washington and Oregon to California (Pitt River), and through Idaho and Montana (Flathead River at western base of Rocky Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Thorn Apple (Cal., Utah, Wash., Idaho, Nev.); Hawthorn (Cal.); Black Haw (Mont.); Western Haw (Oreg.); Thorn (N. Mex., Mont., Idaho); Haw (Oreg.); Black Thorn (Idaho, Utah, Wash.); Western Hawthorn (Utah); River Hawthorn (Utah); Wild Hawthorn (Utah); Thorn-tree; Wild Thorn (Oreg.).

**Cratægus brachyacantha** Sarg. & Engelm.

**Hog Haw.**

RANGE.—Northwestern Louisiana (valley of Bayou Dorcheat) and western Louisiana to eastern Texas (Sabine River).

NAMES IN USE.—Hog's Haw (La.); Red Haw (La.); Pomette Bleue (La.).

**Cratægus saligna** Greene.

**Willow Haw.**

RANGE.—Lower Cimarron River, Colorado.

**Cratægus crus-galli** Linn.

**Cockspur.**

RANGE.—From the St. Lawrence River to Lake Erie (north shores) and southward to western Florida (Chipola River); westward to Missouri and Texas (Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Cockspur Thorn (Vt., N. H., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., Mo., Ill., Kans., Ont.); Red Haw (Tex., Ill., Mich., Miss.); Newcastle Thorn (Del., Miss.); Thorn Apple (N. Y., W. Va.); Thorn Bush (Pa.); Thorn (Pa., Ky.); Pin Thorn (W. Va.); Thorn Plum (Me.); Cockspur Hawthorn (Pa.); Hawthorn (Pa.); Haw (S. C.).

**Cratægus crus-galli salicifolia** (Medic.) Ait.

**Willowleaf Cockspur.**

*Cratægus crus-galli prunellifolia* (Poir.) Sudw.

**Broadleaf Cockspur.**

*Cratægus crus-galli angustifolia* (Ehr.) Sudw.

**Narrowleaf Cockspur.**

*Cratægus crus-galli prunifolia* (Marsh.) Torr. & Gr.

**Plumleaf Cockspur.**

*Cratægus crus-galli fontanesiana* (Spach) Wenz.

*Cratægus crus-galli berberifolia* (Torr. & Gr.) Sarg.

**Barberryleaf Cockspur.**

RANGE.—South Atlantic States, and in western Louisiana and eastern Texas.

*Cratægus coccinea* Linn.

**Scarlet Haw.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland (western shores) through Quebec and Ontario west through Winnipeg nearly to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; south to northern Florida, and west to eastern Texas, Nebraska, and Kansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Scarlet Haw (N. H., Mass., N. Y., N. J., Pa., N. C., S. C., Miss., Ark., Mo., Ill., Nebr., Iowa, Minn.); Red Haw (R. I., N. Y., W. Va., S. C., Ga., Miss., La., Tex., Mo., Ill., Nebr., Ohio, Iowa, Minn., S. Dak.); White Thorn (Vt., R. I., Del., Miss., Iowa, Ill., Kans., Minn., Ont.); Scarlet Thorn (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. J., Del., Ont.); Scarlet-fruited Thorn (Mich., Minn.); Red Thorn (Ky.); Hawthorn (Pa., Iowa); Thorn (Vt., N. Y., Ky., Mont.); Thorn Bush (R. I., Pa.); Thorn Apple (Vt., Mont.); Thorn Apple-tree (Minn.); Thorn Plum (Me., Vt., N. Y.); Haw Bush (Mont.); Scarlet Thorn-Haw (Fla.); Hedge Thorn (Mont.); Red Thorn Bush (Ky., Ind.).

*Cratægus macracantha* (Lindl.) Loud.

**Longspine Haw.**

RANGE.—Eastern Massachusetts, Maine (coast), northern New Hampshire and Vermont, Quebec, and west through Winnipeg, southern Michigan, Missouri, southwestern Colorado and New Mexico (Rocky Mountains), eastern Oregon and Washington (eastern slopes Cascade Mountains).

*Cratægus mollis* (Torr. & Gr.) Scheele.

**Downy Haw.**

*CRATÆGUS TOMENTOSA* var. *MOLLIS* Gray.

RANGE.—From Massachusetts (Bay) to northern New England and Quebec, and west through southern Michigan (as far north as Rosecommon County) to Missouri, and through middle Tennessee to northern Alabama, and through Arkansas to Texas (San Antonio River); Mexico (Sierra Madre, near Saltillo).

NAMES IN USE.—Scarlet Haw; Red Thorn-apple (Mich.).

*Cratægus oxyacantha* Linn.

**English Hawthorn.**

RANGE.—Europe. Widely cultivated, and naturalized in a few localities in the Eastern United States.

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Cratægus oxyacantha oxyacanthoides* (Thuill.) Reich.

*Cratægus oxyacantha monogyna* (Jacq.) Loud.

*Cratægus oxyacantha laciniata* (Borkh.) de C.

*Cratægus oxyacantha diversifolia* (Poir.) Sudw.

*Cratægus oxyacantha incisa* Regel.

*Cratægus oxyacantha auriculata* Dipp.

*Cratægus oxyacantha sorbifolia* (Desf.) Dipp.

*Cratægus oxyacantha pinnatifida* (Lange.) Sudw.

*Cratægus oxyacantha ferox* Dipp.

*Cratægus oxyacantha curtispina* Sudw.

*Cratægus oxyacantha flexuosa* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha stricta* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha pendula* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha aurea* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha variegata* (Dipp.) Sudw.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha splendens* (Koeh.) Sudw.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha eriocarpa* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha oliveriana* (Poir.) Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha aurantiaca* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha leucocarpa* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha apetala* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha præcox* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha multiplex* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha rosea* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha punicea* Loud.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha punicea plena* Sudw.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha semperflorens* Dipp.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha gratanensis* (Boiss.) Sudw.  
*Cratægus oxyacantha macrocarpa* (Hegetsch.) Sudw.

***Cratægus tomentosa* Linn.**

**Pear Haw.**

RANGE.—From New York (Hudson River near Troy) to eastern Pennsylvania (Chestnut Hill); west through central New York to Michigan (as far north as Roscommon County) and Missouri; Allegheny Mountains from northern Georgia to Middle Tennessee (near Nashville); through Arkansas to eastern Texas (near Dallas).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Thorn (R. I., N. J., Pa., Del., Ga., Fla., La., Miss., Ky., Ill., Ind., Ohio); Pear Haw (Miss., Ohio); Red Haw (Miss., Mo.); Pear Thorn (R. I., N. J., Mich.); White Thorn; Thorn (N. Y., Ky.); Common Thorn (Pa.); Hawthorn; Thorn-apple (Ill.); Thorn Plum.

***Cratægus punctata* Jacq.**

**Dotted Haw.**

**CRATÆGUS TOMENTOSA VAR. PUNCTATA Gray.**

RANGE.—From Quebec (Chateaugay River near Montreal) to Ontario (Detroit River); northern New Hampshire and Vermont and south through southern Michigan and western Massachusetts to Middle Tennessee, and along Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia and Alabama.

NAME IN USE.—Dotted-fruited Thorn (lit.).

***Cratægus punctata canescens* Britton.**

**White Dotted Haw.**

RANGE.—Vermont (Ferrisburg).

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Cratægus punctata xanthocarpa* (Medic.) Lav. **Yellowfruit Dotted Haw.**

***Cratægus spathulata* Michx.**

**Spatulate Haw.**

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Virginia to northern Florida and west to Arkansas (Hot Springs) and Texas (Colorado River).

***Cratægus cordata* (Mill.) Ait.**

**Washington Haw.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (Lebanon County) and Virginia (upper Potomac River) south in Appalachian foothills region to northern Georgia; west to Middle Tennessee, Kentucky, and southern Illinois (lower Wabash River).

NAMES IN USE.—Washington Thorn (N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ill.); Virginia Thorn (Del.); Heart-leaved Thorn (Tenn.); Thorn (Ky.); Red Haw.

**Cratægus viridis** Linn.**Green Haw.**

RANGE.—From South Carolina (Savannah River) to western Florida (Chattahoochee River); Alabama (mountain region to coast plain); from the Mississippi River (up to near St. Louis) to Texas (Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Tree Haw (Ala., Miss., La., S. C.); Red Haw (Ala., Miss., La.); Haw (Ala.); Senellier (La.); Tree Thorn (Fla.).

**Cratægus apiifolia** (Marsh.) Michx.**Parsley Haw.**

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Virginia to central Florida, and west in the Gulf region to southern Arkansas and Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Parsley Haw (N. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La.); Red Haw (Miss.); Parsley-leaved Haw (S. C.).

**Cratægus flava** Ait.**Yellow Haw.**

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Virginia (in North Carolina to western slopes of the Allegheny Mountains) to Florida (Tampa Bay); west through Alabama (mountain region to coast pine belt) and Mississippi.

NAMES IN USE.—Haw (Fla.); Yellow Haw (Fla.); Red Haw.

**Cratægus elliptica** Ait.**Downy Yellow Haw.**

RANGE.—Middle districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia to the coast plain of Alabama.

NAME IN USE.—Summer Haw (S. C., Ga.).

**Cratægus uniflora** Muenchh.**Small-leaf Haw.**

CRATÆGUS PARVIFOLIA Solander in Ait.

RANGE.—From New Jersey (Delaware River) to Florida and west in the Gulf States to Louisiana and southern Arkansas.

**Cratægus æstivalis** (Walt.) Torr. & Gr.**Summer Haw.**

RANGE.—Coast region from South Carolina (Savannah River) to northern Florida and west in the Gulf States to Texas (Sabine River).

NAMES IN USE.—May Haw (Tex.); Apple Haw (Fla.); Summer Haw (Fla.).

**HETEROMELES** Roem.**Heteromeles arbutifolia** (Poir.) Roem.**Christmas-berry.**

RANGE.—Through California (coast region from Mendocino County) and islands to Lower California; inland to Sierra Nevada and San Bernardino mountains.

NAMES IN USE.—California Holly (Cal.); Christmas-berry (Cal.); Chamiso (Cal.); Toyon (Cal.); Tollon (Cal.).

**CHRYSOBALANUS** Linn.**Chrysobalanus icaco** Linn.**Cocoa Plum.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (on the east coast from Cape Canaveral to Biscayne Bay, and on the west coast from Caximbas Bay to the southern keys); shores of West Indies, southern Mexico, and Central America; South America (northern and eastern coast to southern Brazil); Africa (west coast from Senegambia to Congo country).

NAMES IN USE.—Cocoa Plum (Fla.); Gopher Plum (Fla.).

**PRUNUS** Linn.**Prunus nigra** Ait. **Canada Plum.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland through the St. Lawrence River valley to Manitoba (Rainy and Assiniboine rivers and Lake Manitoba). By cultivation, naturalized in parts of Michigan, northern New England, New York, and eastern Massachusetts, and may also be looked for in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

NAMES IN USE.—Canada Plum (Mass., N. Y., Mich., Ont.); Red Plum (Me., Vt., Ont., Mich.); Horse Plum (Me., Vt.); Wild Plum (Me., Mass., Vt., N. Y.).

**Prunus americana** Marsh. **Wild Plum.**

RANGE.—From middle and northern New Jersey and central New York to Montana (Missouri River), Nebraska, Colorado (eastern base Rocky Mountains), southern New Mexico (Rio Grande River), and south to western Florida; northeastern Mexico (mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Plum (R. I., N. J., Del., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Ark., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Mich., Ont., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Colo.); Yellow Plum (N. Y., Del., Pa., Miss., Nebr.); Red Plum (Del., Pa., N. C., Miss., La., Nebr.); Horse Plum (Miss., Ark., Colo.); Hog Plum (Colo., Mo.); August Plum (S. C.); Native Plum (Iowa); Plum (Ill.); Plum Granite; Goose Plum (Ind.); Sloe (Fla.).

**Prunus americana lanata** Sudworth. **Woollyleaf Plum.**

RANGE.—Missouri to northern Mexico.

**Prunus hortulana** Bailey. **Garden Wild Plum.**

RANGE.—Illinois (near Oquawka on Mississippi River); Missouri (near St. Louis; Maramec River); middle Tennessee (near Lebanon and Lewisburg). Range imperfectly known and may be looked for from southern Illinois and Indiana to eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Goose Plum (Tenn.); Goose Plum (Tenn.).

**Prunus hortulana mineri** Bailey. **Miner Plum.**

NAME IN USE.—Goose Plum (Tenn.).

**Prunus angustifolia** Marsh. **Chickasaw Plum.**

PRUNUS CHICASA Michx.

RANGE.—Natural range uncertain. Widely naturalized from southern Delaware and Kentucky to eastern Kansas and south to central Florida and eastern Texas. Appears like a tree escaped from cultivation.

NAMES IN USE.—Chickasaw Plum (Del., W. Va., N. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., La., Tex., Miss., Ill., Kans.); Hog Plum (Miss., Tex.); Wild Red Cherry (La.); Mountain Cherry; Yellow Plum (Fla.).

**Prunus allegheniensis** Porter. **Allegheny Sloe.**

RANGE.—Central Pennsylvania (Tusseys Mountain, Huntingdon County; Bald Eagle Mountain and valley, and Alleghenies in Clearfield and Elk counties).

**Prunus subcordata** Benth. **Pacific Plum.**

RANGE.—Southern Oregon to central California (west of the Cascades and Sierra Madre mountains).

NAME IN USE.—Wild Plum.

***Prunus umbellata*<sup>1</sup> Ell.****Black Sloe.**

RANGE.—Coast region from South Carolina to Florida (Mosquito Inlet on the east coast, and on the west coast from Tampa Bay) west to eastern Mississippi; in Louisiana (Mississippi River near Baton Rouge and Red River from Alexandria to Shreveport) to southern Arkansas (near Camden).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Sloe (S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss.); Southern Bul-lace Plum (S. C., Ala., Miss.); Hog Plum (Fla.); Wild Plum (Fla.); Sloe.

***Prunus emarginata* (Dougl.) Walp.****Bitter Cherry.**

RANGE.—From Montana (upper Jocko River) through the mountains of Idaho and Washington, and southern British Columbia to Vancouver Island; south through western Washington, Oregon, and northern California (on coast ranges, to near San Francisco Bay); southward in California (on western slopes Sierra Nevada to the Yosemite Valley, and on eastern slopes Sierras to Lake Tahoe and vicinity of Carson City, Nev.); also on Santa Lucia Mountains; Nevada (Washoe Mountain).

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Plum (Cal.); Bitter Cherry (Idaho, Cal.); Wild Cherry.

***Prunus emarginata villosa* Sudworth.****Woollyleaf Cherry.**

*PRUNUS EMARGINATA* var. *MOLLIS* Brewer, not Torr.

RANGE.—Southern California (San Bernardino Mountains).

***Prunus pennsylvanica* Linn. f.****Wild Red Cherry.**

RANGE.—From Newfoundland and Labrador (Strait of Bellisle) northward to Hudson Bay (near Big River), south Indian Lake, and west to British Columbia (eastern slopes coast ranges in valley Fraser River); south to Pennsylvania and along the Allegheny Mountains to western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, to Michigan (as far south as Ionia County), northern Illinois, central Iowa; Colorado (eastern slopes of Rocky Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Red Cherry (Me., Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., N. C., Mich., Ont., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Minn., N. Dak.); Pin Cherry (N. H., Vt., N. Y., Mich., Iowa, N. Dak.); Pigeon Cherry (Vt., N. H., R. I., N. Y., Ont., N. Dak.); Wild Cherry (N. Y., Tenn.); Bird Cherry (Me., N. H., N. Y., Pa., Minn., Iowa); Red Cherry (Me., R. I.); Fire Cherry (N. Y.).

***Prunus cerasus* Linn.****Sour Cherry.**

RANGE.—Europe. Escaped from cultivation and running wild in various localities in eastern United States.

***Prunus mahaleb* Linn.****Mahaleb Cherry.**

RANGE.—Europe. Escaped from cultivation and running wild in southern New York and eastern Pennsylvania.

***Prunus avium* Linn.****Sweet Cherry.**

RANGE.—Europe. Escaped from cultivation and running wild in various localities in eastern United States.

***Prunus virginiana* Linn.****Choke Cherry.**

RANGE.—From Labrador and Hudson Bay region to the Mackenzie River (latitude 62°) and northern British Columbia (coast region); south to southern Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Choke Cherry (Mich., Wis.); Wild Cherry.

<sup>1</sup>Dr. J. K. Small has recently described the following new species: *Prunus injuncunda* Small, in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, vol. 25, p. 149, 1898. Detected on Stone Mountain and Little Stone Mountain, Georgia. Said to be a tree 15 to 20 feet high, and formerly confused with *Prunus umbellata*. I have not seen specimens of this species.

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Prunus virginiana leucocarpa* Wats.                      **White-fruit Choke Cherry.**  
*Prunus virginiana pendens* Sudw.                      **Weeping Choke Cherry.**  
*Prunus virginiana nana* (Du Roi) Dipp.                      **Dwarf Choke Cherry.**

***Prunus demissa* (Nutt.) Walp.                      **Western Choke Cherry.****  
 RANGE.—Rocky Mountains to the Pacific (in United States).

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Cherry (Cal., N. Mex., Utah, Idaho, Mont., Oreg.); Choke Cherry (Cal., Nev., Idaho, Utah); California Cherry (Cal.); Western Choke Cherry.

***Prunus serotina* Ehrh.                      **Black Cherry.****

RANGE.—From Nova Scotia westward through Canadian Provinces to the Kaministiquia River; south to Florida (Matanzas Inlet and Tampa Bay) and west to North Dakota (Missouri River), eastern Nebraska and Kansas. Indian Territory, and eastern Texas; western Texas (mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Black Cherry (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., N. C., Ala., Miss., La., Ky., Mo., Ill., Iowa, Wis., Kans., Nebr., Minn., Ohio, S. Dak. (cult.), Ont.); Wild Cherry (Conn., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Tex., Ark., Ky., Ind., Ill., Iowa, Wis.); Black Cherry (Me., N. H., Vt., R. I., N. Y., Miss., Ky., Mich., Wis., Ind., Nebr.); Rum Cherry (N. H., Mass., R. I., Miss., Nebr.); Whisky Cherry (Minn.); Choke Cherry (Mo., Wis., Iowa).

***Prunus serotina neomontana* Sudworth.      **Mountain Black Cherry.****

RANGE.—Southwestern Virginia ("balds" on White Top Mountain); Alabama (Talladega and Clay counties).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

- Prunus serotina penduliformis* Sudw.                      **Weeping Black Cherry.**  
*Prunus serotina asplenifolia* Dipp.                      **Fernleaf Black Cherry.**

***Prunus salicifolia* H. B. K.                      **Willowleaf Cherry.****  
 PRUNUS CAPULI Cav.

RANGE.—Southern New Mexico and Arizona (mountains); Mexico (mountains); Central America (Pacific coast region); Colombia and Peru.

NAMES IN USE.—Mexican Cherry-tree; Mexican Cherry.

***Prunus caroliniana* (Mill.) Ait.                      **Laurel Cherry.****

RANGE.—Coast region and islands (15 to 20 miles inland) from South Carolina (Cape Fear River) to Florida (Biscayne Bay and Kissimmee River); west in the Gulf region through southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas (to Guadalupe River).

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Peach (Miss., La., Tex.); Wild Orange (N. C., S. C., Miss., Tex.); Mock Orange (N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Tex.); Laury Mundy (La.); Laurii amande (La.); Cherry Laurel (Fla.); Evergreen Cherry (Tex.); Mock Olive (Fla.); Carolinian Cherry (lit.); Laurel Cherry.

***Prunus sphærocarpa* Swartz.                      **West India Cherry.****

RANGE.—Florida (Biscayne Bay); West Indies; Brazil.

NAME IN USE.—West India Cherry (Fla.).

- Prunus ilicifolia** (Nutt.) Walp. **Hollyleaf Cherry.**  
 RANGE.—California (from San Francisco Bay through the coast ranges, also on western slopes of San Bernardino Mountains and on Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa islands) to Lower California (San Julio Canyon).  
 NAMES IN USE.—Spanish Wild Cherry (Cal.); Islay (Cal.); Evergreen Cherry (Cal.); Holly-leaved Cherry (Cal.); Oakleaf Cherry (Cal.); Holly Cherry (Cal.); Wild Cherry (Cal.); Holly (Cal.); Mountain Evergreen Cherry (Cal.).

- Prunus icilifolia integrifolia** Sudworth. **Entire-leaf Cherry.**  
 RANGE.—California (coast islands and mainland).

- Prunus persica** (Linn.) Stokes. **Peach.**  
 RANGE.—China. Escaped from cultivation and running wild in various localities in the United States, especially in the Middle and South Atlantic region.

## Family LEGUMINOSÆ.

### ZYGIA Browne.

- Zygia unguis-cati** (Linn.) Sudworth. **Florida Catsclaw.**  
 PITHECOLOBIUM UNGUIS-CATI Benth.

RANGE.—Florida (Caximbas Bay) and southern keys; West Indies to Venezuela and New Granada.

NAMES IN USE.—Cat's Claw (Fla.); Long Pod (Fla.).

- Zygia brevifolia** (Benth.) Sudworth. **Huajillo.**  
 PITHECOLOBIUM BREVIFOLIUM Benth.

RANGE.—Texas (Lower Rio Grande River from Rio Grande City to mouth of the river); Mexico (mouth of Rio Grande River to Sierra Madre Mountains, etc.).

- Zygia flexicaulis** (Benth.) Sudworth. **Texan Ebony.**  
 ACACIA FLEXICAULIS Benth.

RANGE.—Gulf coast of Texas (from Matagorda Bay) to Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains in Nuevo Leon); Lower California (La Paz).

### LYSILOMA Benth.

- Lysiloma latisiliqua** (Linn.) Benth. **Wild Tamarind.**

RANGE.—Florida keys—Largo, Elliotts, Plantation, Boca Chica; Bahamas; West Indies.

NAME IN USE.—Wild Tamarind (Fla.).

### ACACIA Adans.

- Acacia farnesiana** (Linn.) Willd. **Huisache.**

RANGE.—Native in America (from Rio Grande River to northern Chile); Australia (northeastern and north central); Africa (subtropical); naturalized in West Indies, Guiana, Brazil, Argentina, Africa (northern and north-tropical), India, China (southern), Indian Archipelago, and islands of Pacific Ocean. Widely cultivated and naturalized from the Gulf coast region to southern California.

NAMES IN USE.—Huisache (Tex.); Cassie (Tex.).

- Acacia wrightii** Benth. **Texas Catsclaw.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (from the Guadalupe River) to Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains in Nuevo Leon).

NAME IN USE.—Cat's Claw (Tex.).



**Acacia greggii** Gray.**Devils Claw.**

RANGE.—From Western Texas (Rio Grande River) through southern New Mexico and Arizona to southern California.

NAMES IN USE.—Cat's Claw (Tex., Cal., Ariz.); Paradise Flower (N. Mex.); Devil's Claws (Nev.); Ramshorn; Uña de Gato.

**LEUCÆNA** Hooker.**Leucaena glauca** (Linn.) Benth.**Leucaena.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (from San Saba to Devils River); Florida (Key West); Mexico; West Indies and Bahamas; South America (down to southern Brazil); tropical Africa and Asia. Native range uncertain; established mostly by cultivation.

**Leucaena pulverulenta** (Schlecht.) Benth.**Chalky Leucaena.**

RANGE.—Texas (few miles above mouth of Rio Grande River); Mexico (from Matamoros to Monterey in Nuevo Leon; Misantla River, near San Antonio; at Orizaba and Cordova, near city of Mexico).

NAME IN USE.—Mimosa.

**PROSOPIS** Linn.**Prosopis odorata** Torr. & Frem.**Screwbean.****PROSOPIS PUBESCENS** Benth.

RANGE.—Western Texas (valley of Rio Grande River, from Devils River to El Paso); west through New Mexico, Arizona, southern borders of Utah and Nevada to California (arid region of Colorado Basin to San Diego County); northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Screwbean (Tex., Utah, N. Mex., Ariz., Nev., Cal.); Screw-Pod Mesquite (Tex., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex., Nev., Cal.); Tornillo (Tex., Utah, N. Mex., Ariz., Nev.); Mescrew (Nev.); Screwbean Mesquite (Ariz.).

**Prosopis juliflora** (Swartz) de C.**Mesquite.**

RANGE.—From the southern border of Indian Territory and northern and western Texas (eastern limit defined by a line from the intersection of latitude 37° with the one hundredth meridian to Dallas; thence south to the Colorado River and southward within 20 or 30 miles of the Gulf, which is reached near the mouth of the Rio Grande River) into northern Mexico. Also from the southern borders of Colorado and Utah through New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Nevada to southern California (western limit defined by a line from Tejon Pass over Los Angeles to San Pedro); in Lower California; western South America (Andean region to Chile); Argentina and southern Brazil; Jamaica.

NAMES IN USE.—Mesquite (Tex., N. Mex., Ariz., Cal.); Algaroba (Tex., N. Mex., Ariz., Cal.); Honey Locust (Tex., N. Mex.); Honey Pod (Tex.); Ironwood (Tex.).

**CERCIS** Linn.**Cercis canadensis** Linn.**Redbud.**

RANGE.—From New Jersey (Delaware River) and southern Michigan (Grand and Raisin rivers) to Florida (Tampa Bay), northern Alabama (Tennessee River to Madison, Monte Sano, Cullman, Tuscaloosa) and Mississippi; west to Missouri, eastern borders of Indian Territory, Louisiana, Texas (Brazos River); Mexico (Sierra Madre in Nuevo Leon).

NAMES IN USE.—Redbud (Mass., N. Y. (cult.), N. J., Pa., Del., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Ark., Miss., La., Tex., Mo., Ill., Ind.,

Mich. (cult.); Judas-tree (Mass., R. I., N. Y. (cult.), N. J., Del., Pa., D. C., Va., N. C., S. C., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Ill., Ind., Ohio., Mich., Minn. (cult.); Red Judas-tree; Salad-tree (Del.); Canadian Judas-tree (lit.).

**Cercis canadensis pubescens** Pursh.

**Downy Redbud.**

RANGE.—Type locality, "Georgia;" westward.

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Cercis canadensis plena** Sudw.

**Double-flower Redbud.**

**Cercis reniformis** Engelm.

**Texas Redbud.**

RANGE.—Eastern Texas (from near Dallas) to Mexico (Sierra Madre in Nuevo Leon).

NAMES IN USE.—Redbud (Tex.); Texas Redbud.

### GLEDITSIA Linn.

**Gleditsia triacanthos** Linn.

**Honey Locust.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (western slopes Allegheny Mountains) west through southern Ontario (Pelee Island, Lake Erie), southern Michigan (up to River Raisin) to eastern Nebraska and Kansas, Indian Territory (to longitude 96°); south to Georgia and through Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas (to Brazos River). Range more or less extended elsewhere by seeding from cultivated trees.

NAMES IN USE.—Honey Locust (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Iowa); Black Locust (Miss., Tex., Ark., Kans., Nebr.); Sweet Locust (S. C., La., Kans., Nebr.); Three-thorned Acacia (Mass., R. I., La., Tex., Nebr., Mich., Ont.); Thorn Locust (N. Y., Ind., La.); Thorntree (N. Y., Ind., La.); Thorny Locust (N. J.); Locust (Nebr.); Honey (R. I., N. J., Iowa); Honey Shucks (R. I., N. J., Va., Fla., Iowa); Thorny Acacia (Tenn.); Honey-Shucks Locust (Ky.); Piquant Amourette (La.); Confederate Pintree (Fla.).

**Gleditsia triacanthos laevis** (Loud.) Sudworth.

**Thornless Honey Locust.**

GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS, var. INERMIS Willd.

**Gleditsia triacanthos brachycarpus** Michx.

**Short-pod Honey Locust.**

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Gleditsia triacanthos bujotii** (Neum.) nom. nov.

**Bujot Locust**

GLEDITSIA BUJOTII Neumann.

**Gleditsia aquatica** Marsh.

**Water Locust.**

GLEDITSIA MONOSPERMA Walt.

RANGE.—Coast region, from South Carolina to Florida (Matanzas Inlet and Tampa Bay), from which it extends along the Gulf coast to Texas (Brazos River); northward through western Louisiana and southern Arkansas, southern Missouri, middle and west Tennessee and Kentucky, southern Illinois, and Indiana.

NAME IN USE.—Water Locust (Fla., La., Tex., Mo., Ind., Ill.).

**GYMNOCLADUS** Lam.**Gymnocladus dioicus** (Linn.) Koch. **Coffeetree.**

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS Lam.

RANGE.—New York (Cayuga and Seneca lakes); Pennsylvania (Conococheague Creek, Franklin County), and west through southern Ontario (Pelee Island, Lake Erie), southern Michigan (Maple River, in Clinton County; Fish Creek, in Montcalm County; Grand River), to Minnesota (Minnesota River), eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, southwestern Arkansas, Indian Territory (longitude 96°); southward, mainly between the Mississippi River and Allegheny Mountains, to Tennessee (upper eastern section and middle section, near Nashville). Range somewhat extended elsewhere by seeding from cultivated trees.

NAMES IN USE.—Kentucky Coffeetree (Mass., R. I. (cult.), N. Y., Pa. (cult.), Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Miss., Ark., Mo., Ill., Kans., Ont., Mich., Iowa); Coffeenut (Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Nebr.); Coffeetree (W. Va., Ark., Ky., Nebr.); Coffeebean (Ill., Kans., Nebr.); Coffeebean-tree (Ky., Ark.); Mahogany (N. Y.); Virgilia (Tenn.); Nickertree (Tenn.); Stumptree (Tenn.).

**PARKINSONIA** Linn.**Parkinsonia aculeata** Linn. **Horse-bean.**

RANGE.—Texas (lower Rio Grande River); Arizona and California (in valley of Colorado River); northern Mexico and Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Horse-bean; Retama (Tex.).

**Parkinsonia microphylla** Torr. **Small-leaf Horse-bean.**

RANGE.—Southern Arizona (desert region); southern California (desert region adjoining Arizona); Lower California (adjoining California); Mexico (Sonora).

NAMES IN USE.—Desert Bush; Jerusalem Thorn; Palo Verde (Cal.).

**CERCIDIUM** Tulasne.**Cercidium floridum** Benth. **Greenbark Acacia.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (Matagorda Bay to Hidalgo County) to Mexico (mouth of Rio Grande River to foothills of Sierra Madre; also near Monterey).

NAMES IN USE.—Green-barked Acacia (Ariz.); Palo Verde (Tex., Ariz., N. Mex.); Acacia.

**Cercidium torreyanum** (Wats.) Sargent. **Palo Verde.**

PARKINSONIA TORREYANA Wats.

RANGE.—Southern California (Colorado Desert) and Arizona (lower Gila River Valley) and south into Mexico (Sonora) and Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Green-barked Acacia; Palo Verde.

**SOPHORA** Linn.**Sophora secundiflora** (Cav.) de C. **Frijolito.**

RANGE.—Southern Texas (Matagorda Bay) to New Mexico (mountain canyons) and southward into Mexico (mountain canyons of Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi).

NAMES IN USE.—Coral Bean; Frijolito (Tex.).

**Sophora affinis** Torr. & Gr. **Sophora.**

RANGE.—Arkansas (from Arkansas River) to Texas (San Antonio River and westward to the upper Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Pink Locust (Tex.); Beaded Locust (Tex.).

**CLADRASTIS Raf.****Cladrastis lutea** (Michx. f.) Koch.**Yellow-wood.****CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA Raf.**

RANGE.—Central Kentucky (Kentucky and Dick rivers); middle Tennessee (near Nashville) and eastern Tennessee (Great Smoky Mountains in Cocke and Sevier counties); North Carolina (Cherokee County); Alabama (Tennessee River Valley, near Colbert, Sheffield Landing).

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow-wood (Tenn., N. C.); Yellow Locust (Ky., Tenn.); Yellow Ash; Gopherwood (Tenn.).

**EYSENHARDTIA H. B. K.****Eysenhardtia orthocarpa** (Gray) Wats.**Eysenhardtia.**

RANGE.—From western Texas (upper Guadalupe River) to southern Arizona (Santa Catalina and Santa Rita mountains) and south into Mexico (to southwestern Chihuahua and to near San Luis Potosi).

**DALEA Willd.****Dalea spinosa** Gray.**Indigo Thorn.**

RANGE.—Southern California (Colorado Desert—at Agua Caliente and Toras) and eastward into Arizona (to lower Gila River); south into adjacent Mexico (Sonora) and Lower California (to Calamujuet).

NAMES IN USE.—Dalea (Cal.); Indigo Bush (Cal.).

**ROBINIA Linn.****Robinia pseudacacia** Linn.**Locust.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (on the Appalachian Mountains from Locust Ridge in Marion County) to northern Georgia. Widely naturalized through cultivation and other agencies throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains; possibly indigenous in parts of Arkansas (Crowleys Ridge, etc.) and eastern Indian Territory; also in the Great Smoky Mountains of eastern Tennessee (Sevier County).

NAMES IN USE.—Locust (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Tex., Ky., Ark., Ariz., Ill., Wis., Ohio, Ind., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Iowa, Minn.); Black Locust (Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ohio, Ind., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn.); Yellow Locust (Vt., Mass., N. Y., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., Miss., La., Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Minn.); White Locust (R. I., N. Y., Tenn.); Red Locust (Tenn.); Green Locust (Tenn.); Acacia (La.); False Acacia (S. C., Ala., Tex., Minn.); Honey Locust (Minn.); Bastard Acacia (Ilt.); Pea-flower Locust; Post Locust (Md.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Robinia pseudacacia decaisneana** Carr.**Pink Locust.****Robinia pseudacacia crispa** de C.**Crinkleleaf Locust.****Robinia pseudacacia amplifolia** Sudw.**Broadleaf Locust.****Robinia pseudacacia angustifolia** (Loud.) Lav.**Smalleaf Locust.****Robinia pseudacacia monophylla** Petz. & Kirchn.**Simpleleaf Locust.****Robinia pseudacacia tortuosa** (Hoffm.) de C.**Twistbranch Locust.**

<i>Robinia pseudacacia pyramidalis</i> Petz. & Kirchn.	Pyramid Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia pendula</i> (Ortega) Loud.	Weeping Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia inermis</i> (Jacq.) Sudw.	Parasol Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia spectabilis</i> (Du Mont Cour.) Koch.	Thornless Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia latisiliqua</i> Loud.	Broadpod Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia dissecta</i> (Koch) Sarg.	Cutleaf Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia glaucescens</i> Koch.	Blue Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia aurea</i> (Koch) Dipp.	Goldenleaf Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia purpurea</i> Dipp.	Purpleleaf Locust.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia argenteo-variegata</i> (Koch) Sudw.	Spotted Locust.

**Robinia neo-mexicana** Gray. **New-Mexican Locust.**

RANGE.—Colorado (from Purgatory River) through northern New Mexico and Arizona (to Santa Catalina and Santa Rita mountains) and to southern Utah (near Kanah and in Mount Zion Canyon, west fork of Rio Virgen River).

NAME IN USE.—Locust (Ariz., N. Mex.).

**Robinia viscosa** Vent. **Clammy Locust.**

RANGE.—Mountains of North Carolina. Widely naturalized by cultivation east of the Mississippi River.

NAMES IN USE.—Clammy Locust (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., N. C., S. C., La., Miss., Ill.); Honey Locust (N. Y., N. J.); Red-flowering Locust (Ala.); Rose-flowering Locust (Tenn.); Rose Acacia (Vt., R. I., Pa.).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

<i>Robinia viscosa albiflora</i> Dipp.	White-flower Clammy Locust.
<i>Robinia dubia</i> Fouc.	
<i>Robinia bella-rosea</i> Nichol.	

**OLNEYA** Gray.

**Olneya tesota** Gray. **Sonora Ironwood.**

RANGE.—Southern California (from Colorado River south of Mohave Mountains) to southwestern Arizona and through adjacent Mexico (Sonora) and Lower California (between Comundee and Calamujnet).

NAMES IN USE.—Iron Wood (Cal.); Arbol de Hierro (Cal.); Palo de Hierro (Ariz.).

**ICHTHYOMETHIA** Browne.

**Ichthyomethia piscipula** (Linn.) Kuntze. **Jamaica Dogwood.**

*PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA* Linn.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (Biscayne Bay on east coast, and on the west from Pease Creek to Cape Sable) and southern keys; West Indies and southern Mexico.

NAME IN USE.—Jamaica Dogwood (Fla.).

Family **ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.**

**GUAJACUM** Linn.

**Guajacum sanctum** Linn. **Lignum-vitæ.**

RANGE.—Florida keys from Key West eastward (upper and lower Metacombe keys, Lignum vitæ Keys, Umbrella Keys); Bahamas, San Domingo, and Puerto Rico.

NAMES IN USE.—Lignum-vitæ (Fla.); Ironwood (Fla.).

## Family RUTACEÆ.

## XANTHOXYLUM Linn.

**Xanthoxylum clava-herculis** Linn.**Prickly Ash.**

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Virginia to Florida (Biscayne Bay and Tampa Bay); west through the Gulf States to northwestern Louisiana, southern Arkansas, and through Texas (to Devils River).

NAMES IN USE.—Prickly Ash (N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark.); Toothache-tree (N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., La., Ark.); Pepper-wood (Miss.); Sea Ash (Miss., Fla.); Southern Prickly Ash (Ala.); Ash (Va.); Frêne-piquant (La.); Sting-tongue (Fla. Negroes, Ark.); Wait-a-bit, Tear-blanket (Ark.); Wild Orange.

**Xanthoxylum clava-herculis fruticosum** Gray.**Xanthoxylum cribrosum** Spreng.**Satinwood.**

RANGE.—Florida keys (Marquesas Keys, South Bahia Honda, and Boca Chica Keys); San Domingo, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, and Bermuda.

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow-wood (Fla.); Satinwood (Fla.).

**Xanthoxylum fagara** (Linn.) Sargent.**Wild Lime.**

## XANTHOXYLUM PTEROTA H. B. K.

RANGE.—Southern Florida coast and islands (on the east coast south of Mosquito Inlet and on the west coast south of latitude 29°); coast of Texas (from Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande River); West Indies; northern Mexico; Central and South America (to Brazil and Peru).

NAME IN USE.—Wild Lime (Fla.).

## PTELEA Linn.

**Ptelea trifoliata** Linn.**Hoptree.**

RANGE.—Southern Ontario (Point Pelee, Lake Ontario); New York (Long Island); Pennsylvania and west through southern Michigan (up to Montcalm County) to Minnesota; south to northern Florida and west to Texas, and through New Mexico to Colorado (Mimbres River); northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Hoptree; Wafer Ash; Whahoo; Quinine-tree (Mich.).

## VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Ptelea trifoliata aurea* Nich.

**Golden Hoptree.**

## HELIETTA Tulasne.

**Helietta parvifolia** Benth.**Baretta.**

RANGE.—Texas (near Rio Grande City); Mexico (south of the lower Rio Grande to the lower slopes of the Sierra Madre Mountains and through Nuevo Leon).

## AMYRIS Browne.

**Amyris maritima** Jacq.**Torchwood.**

## AMYRIS SYLVATICA de C.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (from Mosquito Inlet on the east coast to the southern keys); Bahamas, St. Thomas, Cuba, and Jamaica Islands.

NAME IN USE.—Torchwood (Fla.).

**CANOTIA** Torr.**Canotia holacantha** Torr.**Canotia.**

RANGE.—Arizona (from White Mountain region to the Bill Williams (River) Fork); southern California (Providence Mountains).

NAME IN USE.—Canotia (Ariz.).

Family **SIMAROUBACEÆ.****SIMAROUBA** Aublet.**Simarouba glauca** de C.**Paradise-tree.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (from Cape Canaveral, on the west coast, to the southern keys and to Biscayne Bay); Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Brazil.

NAMES IN USE.—Paradise-tree (Fla.); Gumbo Limbo (Fla.); Bitterwood (Fla.).

**KOEBERLINIA** Zucc.**Koerberlinia spinosa** Zucc.**Koerberlinia.**

RANGE.—Texas (from valley of Rio Grande River southward) to northern Mexico (to near Altar River, in Sonora, and to near San Luis Potosi).

**AILANTHUS** Desf.**Ailanthus glandulosa** Desf.**Ailanthus.**

RANGE.—China; but widely naturalized in Eastern United States.

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Ailanthus glandulosa rubra** Dipp.**Redfruit Ailanthus.****Ailanthus glandulosa pendulifolia** Dipp.**Drooping Ailanthus.****Ailanthus glandulosa aucubæfolia** Dipp.Family **BURSERACEÆ.****BURSERA** Jacq.**Bursera simaruba** (Linn.) Sargent.**Gumbo Limbo.****BURSERA GUMMIFERA** Linn.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (on the east coast from Cape Canaveral to the southern keys; west coast on Caloosa River and Caximbas Bay); West Indies, southern Mexico, Guatemala, New Grenada, Venezuela.

NAMES IN USE.—Gum Elemi (Fla.); Gumbo Limbo (Fla.); West Indian Birch (Fla.).

Family **MELIACEÆ.****MELIA** Linn.**Melia azedarach** Linn.**China-tree.**

RANGE.—Persia. Widely cultivated in Old and New World and naturalized by cultivation in Southern United States.

**Melia azedarach umbraculifera** Sargent.**Umbrella China-tree.**

**SWIETENIA** Jacq.**Swietenia mahagoni** Jacq.**Mahogany.**

RANGE.—Florida keys (Key Largo and Elliotts Key); Bahamas, West Indies, southern Mexico, Central America, and Peru.

NAMES IN USE.—Mahogany (Fla.); Madeira (Fla.); Redwood (Fla.).

Family **EUPHORBIACEÆ.****DRYPETES** Vahl.**Drypetes lateriflora** (Swartz) Urban.**Florida Plum.**

**DRYPETES CROCEA** Poit.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (Biscayne Bay) and several of the southern keys; Bahamas, Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica, Puerto Rico.

NAMES IN USE.—Guiana Plum (Fla.); Whitewood (Fla.).

**Drypetes keyensis** Urban.**Guiana Plum.**

RANGE.—Florida keys (Key West, Umbrella Key, Elliotts Key).

NAMES IN USE.—Guiana Plum (Fla.); Whitewood (Fla.).

**GYMNANTHES** Swartz.**Gymnanthes lucida** Swartz.**Crabwood.**

**SEBASTIANA LUCIDA** Muell.

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (from Biscayne Bay to the Marquesas Keys); Bahamas, West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—Crabwood (Fla.); Poisonwood (Fla.).

**HIPPOMANE** Linn.**Hippomane mancinella** Linn.**Manchineel.**

RANGE.—From the keys of southern Florida through the Bahamas and West Indies to northern South America and eastern and western coast of Central America and southern Mexico.

NAME IN USE.—Manchineel (Fla.).

**SAPIUM** Browne.**Sapium sebiferum** Roxb.**Tallow-tree.**

**STILLINGIA SEBIFERUM** Michx.

RANGE.—China and Japan. Cultivated and naturalized in the Gulf States.

Family **CHEIRANTHODENREÆ.****FREMONTODENDRON** Coville.**Fremontodendron californicum** (Torr.) Coville.**Fremontia.**

**FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA** Torr.

RANGE.—California (from Mariposa) to Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Slippery Elm (Cal.); Silver Oak (Ca'); Leatherwood (Cal.); Fremontia (Cal.).



## Family THEACEÆ.

## GORDONIA Ellis.

**Gordonia lasianthus** (Linn.) Ellis.**Loblolly Bay.**

RANGE.—Coast region from southern part of Virginia to Florida (Cape Malabar and Cape Romano) and west in the Gulf region to the Mississippi River.

NAMES IN USE.—Loblolly Bay (N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La.); Tan Bay (Miss., Fla., La.); Black Laurel (N. C.).

**Gordonia altamaha** (Marsh.) Sargent.**Franklinia.**

GORDONIA PUBESCENS L'Her.

RANGE.—At present known only in cultivation. Originally (1765) found growing wild in Georgia (near Fort Barrington on the Altamaha River), but not seen since 1790.

## Family CANNELLACEÆ.

## CANELLA Browne.

**Canella winterana** (Linn.) Gaertn.**Cinnamon-bark.**

CANELLA ALBA Murr. in Linn.

RANGE.—Florida keys

NAMES IN USE.—Cinnamon-bark (Fla.); Whitewood; Wild Cinnamon.

## Family ANACARDIACEÆ.

## COTINUS Adans.

**Cotinus cotinoides** (Nutt.) Britton.**American Smoke-tree.**

RHUS COTINOIDES Nutt.

RANGE.—Indian Territory (Grand River); Alabama (north of Tennessee River and on southern slopes of Cumberland Mountains near Huntsville); eastern Tennessee (Cheat Mountain); Texas (Medina River).

NAMES IN USE.—Chittamwood (Ala.); Yellow-wood (Ala.); Smoke-tree (Ark., R. I. (cult.)).

## RHUS Linn.

**Rhus metopium** Linn.**Poisonwood.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (Biscayne Bay) and southern keys; Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Honduras.

NAMES IN USE.—Poisonwood (Fla.); Coral Sumach; Mountain Manchineel; Bumwood; Hog Plum; Doctor Gum.

**Rhus hirta** (Linn.) Sudworth.**Staghorn Sumach.**

RHUS TYPHINA Linn.

RANGE.—From New Brunswick (through the St. Lawrence River Valley) to southern Ontario and Minnesota; south through the Northern States and along the Allegheny Mountains to northern Georgia, central Alabama, and Mississippi.

NAMES IN USE.—Staghorn Sumach (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., N. C., S. C., Miss., Mo., Mich., Wis., Ohio, Ont.); Sumach (Me., Vt., N. Y., Pa., W. Va., Ark., Ky., Ind., Wis.); Virginia Sumach (Tenn.); Hairy Sumach.

**Rhus copallina** Linn.**Dwarf Sumach.**

RANGE.—New England to Florida (Manatee and Caximbas Bay), and west to Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas (San Antonio River); Cuba.

NAMES IN USE.—Dwarf Sumach (Vt., N. H., R. I., Mass., N. Y., Del., Pa., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Kans.); Sumach (Vt., Pa., W. Va., S. C., Fla., Ga., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Kans.); Smooth Sumach; Mountain Sumach (Vt., Tenn.); Black Sumach (Ark., Tex.); Wing-rib Mountain Sumach (S. C.); Common Sumach (S. C.).

**Rhus copallina leucantha** (Jacq.) de C.**White-flowered Dwarf Sumach.**

RANGE.—Texas (near New Braunfels).

**Rhus copallina lanceolata** Gray.**Lanceleaf Dwarf Sumach.**

RANGE.—Eastern Texas (to Rio Grande River).

**Rhus vernix** Linn.**Poison Sumach.**

RHUS VENENATA de C.

RANGE.—Northern New England to northern Georgia and Alabama; west to northern Minnesota, Arkansas, and western Louisiana.

NAMES IN USE.—Poison Sumach (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Mo., Iowa, Wis., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Ont., Nebr.); Poison Elder (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Del., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Mo., Nebr., Minn.); Poison Dogwood (N. H., Vt., N. J., Pa., D. C., Mo., Mich., Minn.); Dogwood (Vt., Mass., R. I., Wis., Mich., Iowa, Nebr., Minn., La.); Swamp Sumach (R. I., N. Y., N. J., Tenn., Minn.); Sumach (R. I.); Poison Oak (La.); Poison Ash (Pa.); Poisonwood (Tenn.); Poisontree; Thunderwood (Ga.).

**Rhus integrifolia** (Nutt.) Benth. & Hook.**Western Sumach.**

RANGE.—Coast of southern California (from Santa Barbara) to southern Lower California (Magdalena Bay); Santa Barbara and Cedros Islands.

Family **CYRILLACEÆ.****CYRILLA** Linn.**Cyrilla racemiflora** Linn.**Ironwood.**

RANGE.—Coast region from North Carolina to Florida (to latitude 30° and on southern keys); inland in South Carolina and Georgia to near Augusta; west on Gulf coast to Texas (Neches River); Cuba, Jamaica, Dominica, Demerara, and Brazil.

NAMES IN USE.—Ironwood (S. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., La.); Leatherwood (Ala., Fla.); He Huckleberry (S. C.); Burnwood; Burnwood-bark; Firewood (Ga.); Burning-wood (Ga.); Red Titi (Fla.); White Titi.

**CLIFTONIA** Gaertn. f.**Cliftonia monophylla** (Lam.) Sargent.**Titi.**

CLIFTONIA LIGUSTRINA Sims ex Spreng.

RANGE.—Coast region from South Carolina (Savannah River) to northern Florida, and west in the Gulf region to eastern Louisiana.

NAMES IN USE.—Titi (S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss.); Buckwheat-tree (Fla., La.); Black Titi (Fla.); Ironwood.

Family **AQUIFOLIACEÆ.****ILEX** Linn.**Ilex opaca** Ait.**American Holly.**

RANGE.—Coast region from Massachusetts (Massachusetts Bay, near Quincy) to Florida (Mosquito Inlet and Charlotte Harbor); from southern Indiana (through Mississippi River Valley) to the Gulf, and through Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Holly (R. I., Del., W. Va., Pa., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Ark); American Holly (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., Ala., Miss., La.); White Holly (Va.).

**Ilex cassine** Linn.**Dahoon (Holly).**

**ILEX DAHOON** Walt.

RANGE.—COAST region from southern Virginia to Florida (Biscayne Bay and Tampa Bay); west on the Gulf coast to western Louisiana.

**Ilex cassine angustifolia** Willd.**Narrowleaf Dahoon.****Ilex cassine mytifolia** (Walt.) Sargent.**Myrtle-leaf Dahoon.**

RANGE.—North Carolina to Louisiana.

NAMES IN USE.—Dahoon (N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La.); Dahoon Holly (N. C., S. C., Fla.); Yaupon (Fla.).

**Ilex vomitoria** Ait.**Yaupon (Holly).**

**ILEX CASSINE** Walt.

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Virginia to Florida (St. Johns River and Cedar Keys); west on the Gulf coast to southern Texas (Matagorda Bay) and to western Texas (Rio Blanco River), and west of the Mississippi River northward to southern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Yopon (N. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Tex.); Yaupon (N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., La.); Cassena (N. C., S. C., Fla., La.); Cassine (La.); True Cassena; Evergreen Cassena; Cassio-berry Bush; Emetic Holly (S. C.).

**Ilex decidua** Walt.**Deciduous Holly.**

RANGE.—From southern Virginia (ranging from the coast to the eastern base of the Appalachian Mountains) to western Florida; from southern Illinois to the Gulf and through southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, and eastern Texas (Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Holly (Tex., Ark., Mo.); Bearberry (Miss.); Possum Haw (Fla.).

**Ilex monticola** Gray.**Mountain Holly.**

RANGE.—From New York (Catskill Mountains and Cattaraugus County) southward in the mountains (and in Pennsylvania as far east as Northampton County) to northern Alabama. Arborescent chiefly in the mountains of North Carolina, South Carolina, and eastern Tennessee (Great Smoky Mountains).

Family **CELASTRACEÆ.****EVONYMUS** Linn.**Evonymus atropurpureus** Jacq.**Waahoo.**

RANGE.—From western New York through Michigan to Nebraska (and in Montana on upper Missouri River); south to northern Florida, southern Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

NAMES IN USE.—Burning Bush (R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., N. C., S. C., Miss., Ark., Ky., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Nebr.,

Mich.); Waahoo (N. Y., N. J., Pa., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Miss., Ky., Ark., Mo., Nebr., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Ohio, Ind.); Spindle-tree (R. I., Del., Pa., N. C., Ill.); Arrow-wood (Miss., La., Ill., Mo.); Strawberry-tree (N. Y.); Strawberry Bush (Tenn.); "Moses in the Burning Bush" (N. J.); Bleeding Heart (N. C.); Indian Arrow (Ind.).

### GYMINDA Sargent.

**Gyminda grisebachii** Sargent.

**Gyminda.**

MYGINDA PALLENS Smith ex Sargent.

RANGE.—Islands of southern Florida (from Marquesas to Upper Metacombe Key); Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

NAMES IN USE.—False Boxwood (Fla.); Gyminda.

**Gyminda grisebachii glaucifolia** (Griseb.) Sudworth.

**Pale Gyminda.**

RANGE.—Cuba.

### SCHÆFFERIA Jacq.

**Schæfferia frutescens** Jacq.

**Florida Boxwood.**

RANGE.—Islands of southern Florida (vicinity Caloos River, and from Metacombe Key eastward, and on Reef Keys); Bahamas, West Indies, Venezuela.

NAMES IN USE.—Yellow-wood (Fla.); Boxwood (Fla.).

## Family ACERACEÆ.

### ACER Linn.

**Acer spicatum** Lam.

**Mountain Maple.**

RANGE.—From the lower St. Lawrence River to northern Minnesota and region of the Saskatchewan River; south through the Northern States (in Michigan down to Eaton County) and along the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia.

NAMES IN USE.—Mountain Maple (Vt., N. H., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., N. C., S. C., Mich., Minn.); Moose Maple (Vt.); Low Maple (Tenn.); Water Maple (Ky.).

**Acer pennsylvanicum** Linn.

**Striped Maple.**

RANGE.—From Quebec (Ha-Ha Bay, on Saguenay River) westward along the shores of Lake Ontario and islands of Lake Huron to northeastern Minnesota; southward into the Northern and North Atlantic States (in Michigan to Roscommon County) and along the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia.

NAMES IN USE.—Striped Maple (Vt., N. H., R. I., Mass., N. Y., Pa., N. J., S. C., Ga., Ky., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Moosewood (Me., Vt., N. H., R. I., Mass., N. Y., Pa., N. C., Mich., Minn.); Northern Maple (Minn.); Striped Dogwood (N. Y., N. C.); Mountain Alder (N. C.); Whistlewood (Mich.); Goosefoot Maple.

**Acer macrophyllum** Pursh.

**Oregon Maple.**

RANGE.—From the coast region of Alaska (south of latitude 55°), British Columbia, and islands southward through Washington and Oregon (west of the Cascade Mountains) and California (coast ranges and western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains to San Bernardino Mountains and Hot Spring Valley in San Diego County).

NAMES IN USE.—Bigleaf Maple (Oreg.); Broad-leaved Maple (central Cal.; Oreg., Willamette Valley); Oregon Maple (Oreg., Wash.); White Maple (Oreg., Wash.); Maple (Cal.).

**Acer circinatum** Pursh.

Vine Maple.

RANGE.—From the coast region of British Columbia south through Washington, Oregon, and California (to Mendocino County).

NAMES IN USE.—Vine Maple (central and northern Cal.; Oregon—Willamette Valley); Mountain Maple.

**Acer glabrum** Torr.

Dwarf Maple.

RANGE.—From British Columbia eastward and southward over the mountains of the West to California (on Sierra Nevada Mountains to Yosemite Valley), Colorado (eastern slopes of Rocky Mountains), eastern New Mexico, and western Arizona.

NAMES IN USE.—Dwarf Maple (Oreg., Utah, Cal., Colo.); Mountain Maple (Colo., Mont.); Soft Maple (Utah); Shrubby Maple (Utah); Bark Maple (Idaho); Maple (Mont.).

**Acer saccharum** Marsh.

Sugar Maple.

ACER SACCHARINUM Wang.

RANGE.—From southern Newfoundland (along the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers, Lake St. John, and northern borders of Great Lakes) to Lake of the Woods and Minnesota; south (through the Northern States and on the Allegheny Mountains) to northern Georgia and western Florida; west to eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Sugar Maple (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., La., Ky., Mo., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn., Wis., Ont.); Hard Maple (Vt., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., Ala., Ky., Mo., Kans., Nebr., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Ohio, Minn., Ont.); Sugar-tree (Me., Vt., R. I., Pa., Va., W. Va., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Kans.); Rock Maple (Me., Vt., N. H., Conn., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Tenn., Ill., Mich., Iowa, Kans., Wis., Minn., Ont.); Black Maple (Fla., Ky., N. C.); Maple (S. C.).

**Acer saccharum nigrum** (Michx. f.) Britton.

Black Maple.

ACER SACCHARINUM Wang.

RANGE.—From Vermont (Lake Champlain) to Minnesota, eastern Kansas, and southwestern Arkansas; southward (west of the Allegheny Mountains) to northern Alabama and Mississippi (Chickasaw River).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Sugar Maple (Mich., Mo.); Black Maple (Mich., Iowa); Hard Maple (Minn.).

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Acer saccharum nigrum monumentale** (Temple) Sudw.

**Acer saccharum barbatum** (Michx.) Trelease.

RANGE.—Nearly the same as the preceding, but insufficiently known.

**Acer saccharum leucoderme** (Small) Sudworth.

Whitebark Maple.

RANGE.—North Carolina to Georgia and Alabama.

**Acer saccharum floridanum** (Chapm.) Small & Heller.

Florida Maple.

**ACER SACCHARINUM** Wang. var. **FLORIDANUM** Chapm.

RANGE.—From western Florida through southern Alabama (to central prairie region) to Texas (Cibolo River) and into Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains in Nuevo Leon).

**Acer saccharum grandidentatum** (Nutt.) Sudworth.**Large-tooth Maple.**

**ACER GRANDIDENTATUM** (Nutt. ! mss.) in Torr. & Gr.

RANGE.—Montana (head waters of Columbia River); Utah (Wasatch Mountains); southern Arizona (Huachuaca Mountains and others); New Mexico (Mongollon Mountains); western Texas (Guadalupe Mountains); Mexico (mountains of Coahuila).

NAMES IN USE.—Western Sugar Maple; Hard Maple (Utah); Large-toothed Maple.

**Acer saccharinum** Linn.**Silver Maple.**

**ACER DASYCARPUM** Ehr.

RANGE.—From New Brunswick (St. Johns River) to western Florida; west to southern Ontario, through Michigan to eastern Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas (Blue River), and Indian Territory.

NAMES IN USE.—Silver Maple (Me., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., Ky., Ohio, Ill., Ind., Mo., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Mich., Minn., S. Dak.); Soft Maple (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., W. Va., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Mo., Ohio, Mich., Ont., Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Wis., Minn., S. Dak.); White Maple (Me., Vt., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Kans., Nebr., Minn.); River Maple (Me., N. H., R. I., W. Va., Minn.); Silver-leaved Maple (Del., N. J.); Water Maple (Pa., W. Va.); Creek Maple (W. Va.); Swamp Maple (W. Va., Md.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Acer saccharinum pendulum** (Nich.) Sudw.

**Weeping Silver Maple.**

**Acer saccharinum aureo-variegatum** (Nich.) Sudw.

**Variegated Silver Maple.**

**Acer saccharinum wierii** (Pax) Sudw.

**Cutleaf Silver Maple.**

**Acer saccharinum dissectifolium** Sudw.

**Acer saccharinum lutescens** (Pax) Sudw.

**Acer saccharinum novum** (Ellw. & Barr.) Sudw. **Crisp-leaf Silver Maple.**

**Acer rubrum** Linn.**Red Maple.**

RANGE.—From New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario (latitude 49°) to Florida (Caloosa and Indian rivers); west to Lake of the Wood, eastern Dakota and Nebraska, Indian Territory, and Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—Red Maple (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Ont., Iowa, Wis., Nebr.); Swamp Maple (Vt., N. H., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Mo., Ind., Ont., Minn.); Soft Maple (Vt., Mass., N. Y., Va., Miss., Mo., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Ont., Mich., Kans., Nebr., Minn.); Water Maple (Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo.); White Maple (Me., N. H.); Shoe-peg Maple (W. Va.); Erable (La.); Ah-weh-hot-kwah = "Red Flower" (Onondaga Indians, N. Y.); Scarlet Maple (Tex.).

**Acer rubrum drummondii** (Hook. & Arn.) Sargent.

**Drummond Maple.**

RANGE.—Southern Georgia and Alabama (coast plain), southwestern Tennessee (Covington), western Louisiana, southern Arkansas, eastern Texas.

VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Acer rubrum sanguineum** (Spach) Pax.

**Acer negundo** Linn.

**Boxelder.**

NEGUNDO ACEROIDES Moench.

RANGE.—Vermont (Lake Champlain and Winooski River), New York (Cayuga Lake), eastern Pennsylvania, and south to Florida (Hernando County); northward to Winnipeg (Dogs Head Lake and along southern branch of the Saskatchewan River), to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains (in British America), to Montana (Rocky Mountains), Utah (Wasatch Mountains), western Texas, New Mexico, and eastern Arizona.

NAMES IN USE.—Boxelder (Vt., Mass., R. I., Del., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Mo., Ariz., N. Mex., Mont., Ill., Ind., Wis., Ohio, Mich., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak., Minn.); Ash-leaved Maple (R. I., Mass., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., S. C., La., Tex., Ill., Wis., Iowa, Ont., Kans., Nebr., Mont., N. Dak., Mich., Minn.); Cut-leaved Maple (Colo.); Negundo Maple (Ill.); Red River Maple (N. Dak.); Three-leaved Maple (Pa.); Black Ash (Tenn.); Stinking Ash (S. C.); Sugar Ash (Fla.); Water Ash (Dakotas).

**Acer negundo californicum** (T. & Gr.) Sargent.

**California Boxelder.**

NEGUNDO CALIFORNICUM Torr. & Gr.

RANGE.—Southern California (valley lower Sacramento River; valleys and coast ranges from San Francisco Bay to about latitude 35°; western slopes San Bernardino Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Box Elder (Cal.); Maple (Cal.); False Maple (Cal.).

VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Acer negundo variegatum** Kuntze.

**Acer negundo angustissimum** (Pax) Sudw.

**Acer negundo crispifolium** Sudw.

**Curl-leaf Boxelder.**

**Acer negundo violaceum** (Koch) Dipp.

## Family HIPPOCASTANACEÆ.

**ÆSCULUS** Linn.

**Æsculus glabra** Willd.

**Ohio Buckeye.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (western slopes Allegheny Mountains) to northern Alabama (Tennessee River Valley and mountains) and west to southern Iowa, central Kansas, and Indian Territory.

NAMES IN USE.—Ohio Buckeye (Miss., Ga., Ark., Mo., Ohio); Buckeye (Pa., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Iowa, Kans.); Fetid Buckeye (W. Va.); Stinking Buckeye (Ala., Ark.); American Horse Chestnut (Pa.).

**Æsculus octandra** Marsh.**Yellow Buckeye.**

ÆSCULUS FLAVA Ait.

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (Allegheny County and along the Allegheny Mountains to Georgia (Augusta) and northern Alabama (mountains); westward to southern Iowa, Indian Territory, and western Texas (upper Cibolo River, near Boerne).

NAMES IN USE.—Buckeye (N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ky.); Sweet Buckeye (W. Va., Miss., Tex., Mo., Ind.); Yellow Buckeye (S. C., Ala.); Large Buckeye (Tenn.); Big Buckeye (Tex., Tenn.); Ohio Buckeye (Pa., cult.)

**Æsculus octandra hybrida** (de C.) Sargent.**Purple Buckeye.**

ÆSCULUS FLAVA Ait. var PURPURASCENS Gray.

RANGE.—From West Virginia southward (on Allegheny Mountains); Texas.

**Æsculus californica** (Spach) Nutt.**California Buckeye.**

RANGE.—California (from Sacramento River in Mendocino County along coast ranges to San Luis Obispo County; western foothills of Sierra Nevada Mountains to northern slopes of Tejon Pass in Kern County; Antelope Valley of San Gabriel Mountains in Los Angeles County).

NAMES IN USE.—California Buckeye (Cal.); Horse Chestnut (Cal.).

## Family SAPINDACEÆ.

### UNGNADIA Endl.

**Ungnadia speciosa** Endl.**Texas Buckeye.**

RANGE.—From Texas (Trinity River) to New Mexico (Organ Mountains), and southward into Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains in Nuevo Leon and mountains of Chihuahua).

NAMES IN USE.—Spanish Buckeye (Tex.); Texas Buckeye (Tex.).

### SAPINDUS Linn.

**Sapindus saponaria** Linn.**Soapberry.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (Cape Sable, shores and islands of Caximbas Bay and Biscayne Bay) and keys (Key Largo and Elliotts Key); West Indies and Venezuela.

NAMES IN USE.—False Dogwood (Fla.); Soapberry (Fla.).

**Sapindus marginatus** Willd.**Wild China.**

RANGE.—From Georgia (Savannah River) to Florida (St. Johns River on the east coast and on the west coast from Cedar Keys to Manatee River); Alabama (escaped from cultivation and running wild near Mobile); from western Louisiana to southern Arkansas (Washita River) and southern Kansas, through Texas to southern New Mexico, southern Arizona, and into northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Soapberry (Fla., La., Tex., Ark.); Wild China (Fla., La., Tex.); Chinaberry (N. Mex.).

### EXOTHEA Macfadyen.

**Exothea paniculata** (Juss.) Radlk.**Inkwood.**

HYPELATE PANICULATA Camb.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (from Mosquito Inlet to the southern keys); San Domingo, Cuba, and Jamaica.

NAMES IN USE.—Inkwood (Fla.); Ironwood.



**HYPELATE** Browne.**Hypelate trifoliata** Swartz.**White Ironwood.**

RANGE.—Florida keys (Upper Metacombe and Umbrella keys); Jamaica and Cuba.

NAME IN USE.—White Ironwood (Fla.).

Family **RHAMNACEÆ**.**REYNOSIA** Griseb.**Reynosia latifolia** Griseb.**Red Ironwood.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (Marquesas Islands to Biscayne Bay); Cuba, Virgin and Bahama islands.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Ironwood (Fla.); Darling Plum (Fla.).

**CONDALIA** Cav.**Condalia obovata** Hook.**Bluewood.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande River) and north-eastern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Bluewood (Tex.); Logwood (Tex.); Purple Haw (Tex.).

**RHAMNIDIUM** Reissek.**Rhamnidium ferreum** (Vahl) Sargent.**Black Ironwood.****CONDALIA FERREA** Griseb.

RANGE.—Southern Florida (coast from Cape Canaveral and keys to Biscayne Bay); St. Croix, San Domingo, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica.

NAME IN USE.—Black Ironwood (Fla.).

**RHAMNUS** Linn.**Rhamnus crocea** Nutt.**Evergreen Buckthorn.**

RANGE.—California (upper Sacramento River, west of Sierra Nevada Mountains, to latitude 29°) to Lower California (Guadalupe Islands).

**Rhamnus crocea insularis** (Greene) Sargent.

RANGE.—Southern California (Cedros and Santa Barbara islands and adjacent mainland).

**Rhamnus pirifolia** Greene.

RANGE.—Off coast southern California (Santa Cruz Islands).

**Rhamnus caroliniana** Walt.**Yellow Buckthorn.**

RANGE.—From New York (Long Island) to Florida, and west (through the Ohio River Valley) to eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Indian Cherry (W. Va., N. C., Miss., La., Tex., Ark., Nebr.); Buckthorn (Ark., Iowa, Nebr.); Alder Buckthorn (Tex., Nebr.); Yellow-wood (Ala., Fla., La.); Stinkwood (La.); Bog Birch (Minn.); Stink Berry (Nebr.); Stink Cherry (Nebr.); Carolina Buckthorn (S. C., Pa.); Polecat-tree (Tex.); Polecat-wood (Ark.); Brittle-wood (Ark.).

**Rhamnus purshiana** de C.**Cascara Buckthorn.**

RANGE.—From Puget Sound southward into Lower California; eastward through northern Washington to Idaho (Bitter Root Mountains), Montana (Flat Head Lake); eastern slopes Sierra Nevada Mountains; mountains of Colorado and western Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Shittimwood (Oreg., Idaho, Wash.); Cascara Sagrada (Cal., Oreg.); Bearberry (Oreg., Idaho, Wash.); Bearwood (Oreg.); Yellow-wood (Oreg.); Buckthorn (Idaho); Pigeon-berry (Idaho); Oregon Bearwood (Oreg., Wash.); Coffee-berry (Cal.); Wild Coffee-bush (Cal.); Western Coffee (Oreg., Cal.); Bayberry (Oreg., Cal.); Wild Coffee (Cal.); California Coffee (Cal.).

**CEANOTHUS** Linn.**Ceanothus thyrsiflorus** Esch.**Blue Myrtle.**

RANGE.—Western California (from Mendocino County to San Luis Rey River).

NAMES IN USE.—Blue Myrtle; California Lilac (Cal.); Wild Lilac (Cal.); Blue Blossom (Cal.).

**Ceanothus arboreus** Greene.**Tree Myrtle.**

RANGE.—Off coast of southern California (Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa Islands).

**COLUBRINA** Brongn.**Colubrina reclinata** (L'Hér.) Brongn.**Naked-wood.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (Umbrella Key, north end of Key Largo, and islands south of Elliotts Key); Jamaica, San Lucia, St. Vincent, Cuba, St. Croix, Haiti, Virgin and Bahama islands.

NAMES IN USE.—Naked-wood (Fla.); Soldierwood (Fla.).

Family **TILIACEÆ.****TILIA** Linn.**Tilia americana** Linn.**Basswood.**

RANGE.—New Brunswick to Virginia and (along Allegheny Mountains) to Georgia and Alabama (mountains); west (in Canada) to Lake Superior (eastern shores) and to Lake Winnipeg (southern shores) and Assiniboine River (in United States), to eastern Dakota, eastern Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Basswood (Me., N. H., Vt., R. I., Mass., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., W. Va., D. C., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Ky., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Wis., Mich., Ohio, Ont., Nebr., Kans., Minn., N. Dak.); American Linden (Me., N. H., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., N. C., Miss., Ohio, Ill., Nebr., N. Dak., Ont., Minn.); Linn (Pa., Va., W. Va., Ala., La., Ill., Ind., Ohio, Mo., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Wis., S. Dak.); Linden (Vt., R. I., Pa., W. Va., Nebr., Minn.); Limetree (R. I., N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Ill.); Whitewood (Vt., W. Va., Ark., Minn., Ont.); Beetree (Vt., W. Va., Wis.); Black Limetree (Tenn.); Smooth-leaved Limetree (Tenn.); White Lind (W. Va.); Wickup (Mass.); Yellow Basswood (Ind.); Lein (Ind.).

**Tilia pubescens** Ait.**Downy Basswood.**

**TILIA AMERICANA** 3 **PUBESCENS** Loud.

RANGE.—New York (Long Island—swamp in Wading River, Suffolk County); coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia; northern Florida, Louisiana; Texas (Rio Blanco River). Range insufficiently known.

NAME IN USE.—Wahoo (Fla.).

**Tilia pubescens leptophylla** Vent. **Thinleaf Downy Basswood.**

RANGE.—Louisiana; local.

**Tilia heterophylla** Vent.**White Basswood.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (through the Allegheny Mountains) to western and central Florida (Lake Charm in Orange County) and Alabama (Tennessee River valley to central prairie region); west to southern Indiana and Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee (to Nashville).

NAMES IN USE.—White Basswood (Ind., Ala.); Wahoo (Ga., Fla.); Wild Linden; Smooth-fruited, White-leaved Limetree (Tenn.); Large-leaved Limetree (Tenn.); Silverleaf Poplar (Ky.); Cottonwood (Ky.); Lin (Ind., Tenn.).

Family **CACTACEÆ.****CEREUS** Mill.**Cereus giganteus** Engelm.**Giant Cactus.**

RANGE.—Central and southern Arizona (from Bill Williams River to the San Pedro River) and southward into Mexico (Sonora).

NAMES IN USE.—Giant Cactus (N. Mex., Ariz.); Sahuara (Ariz.); Saguaro (Ariz.).

**Cereus thurberi** Engelm.**Thurber Cactus.**

RANGE.—Southwestern Arizona; Mexico (Sonora); Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Pitahaya (Mex.); Pitahaya dulce (Mex.).

**Cereus schottii** Engelm.**Schott Cactus.**

RANGE.—Southern Arizona; Mexico (Sonora); Lower California.

NAMES IN USE.—Zina, Sina, Sinita, Hombre viejo, and Cabeza viejo (Ariz., Mex.).

**OPUNTIA**<sup>1</sup> Mill.**Opuntia fulgida** Engelm.**Cholla.**

RANGE.—From southern Nevada (Cottonwood Springs) through Arizona (south of Colorado plateau in Pima, Maricopa, Pinal, and Cochise counties) into Mexico (Sonora), and Lower California.

**Opuntia fulgida mammillata** (Scott) Coult.

RANGE.—Through southern Arizona (southern foothills of Santa Catalina Mountains, etc.) into Mexico (Sonora).

<sup>1</sup> Although several species of Opuntias have long been known to be of tree-like form and dimensions, these arborescent species have usually not been considered strictly trees. It is evident, however, that they should be regarded as true trees, both from their tree-like form, and also from their truly woody internal structure. Prof. J. W. Toumey, of the University of Arizona, who has conducted many critical studies on southwestern Cactacea, writes the following concerning one of the tree Opuntias:

“The reticulated wood is used to some extent in the manufacture of light furniture, fancy articles, canes, picture frames, etc. A factory was established in Salt River Valley (Arizona) some three years ago for the purpose of manufacturing articles from this wood.”

For excellent illustrations of the general appearance of these trees, the reader is referred to following articles by Professor Toumey: *Opuntia fulgida*, Garden and Forest, VIII, 324, f. 45, 1895; *Opuntia arborescens*, Garden and Forest, IX, 2, f. 1, 1896.

**Opuntia versicolor** Engelm.<sup>1</sup>

RANGE.—Southern Arizona (foothills and low mountains).

**Opuntia sponsior** (Engelm.) Toumey.<sup>2</sup>

RANGE.—Southern Arizona. Range not yet perfectly known.

**Opuntia sponsior neomexicana** Toumey.<sup>2</sup>

RANGE.—Southern Arizona.

## Family RHIZOPHORACEÆ.

## RHIZOPHORA Linn.

**Rhizophora mangle** Linn.**Mangrove.**

RANGE.—Southern coast of Florida (Mosquito Inlet and Cedar Keys to southern islands); Mississippi delta; Texas coast; eastern and western coasts of Mexico; Lower California; from Central America along northern and eastern coast of South America to the limits of the tropics; Bermudas, Bahamas, West Indies; Galapagos Islands.

NAME IN USE.—Mangrove (Fla.).

## Family MYRTACEÆ.

## ANAMOMIS Griseb.

**Anamomis dichotoma** (Poir.) Sargent.**Naked Stopper.**

EUGENIA DICHOTOMA de C.

RANGE.—Florida coast (Mosquito Inlet to Cape Canaveral on the east, and on the west Caloosa River to Cape Romano; Key West, Biscayne Bay); West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—Naked-wood (Fla.); Naked Stopper.

## CHYTRACULIA Browne.

**Chytraculia chytraculia** (Linn.) Sudworth.**Stopper.**

CALYPTRANTHES CHYTRACULIA Swartz.

RANGE.—Florida (Lake Worth; Key West, Key Largo; Biscayne Bay); West Indies and southern Mexico.

**Chytraculia chytraculia genuina** (Berg.) Sudw.

**Chytraculia chytraculia ovalis** (Berg.) Sudw.

**Chytraculia chytraculia trichotoma** (Berg.) Sudw.

**Chytraculia chytraculia pauciflora** (Berg.) Sudw.

**Chytraculia chytraculia zuzygium** (Linn.) Sudw.

## EUGENIA Linn.

**Eugenia buxifolia** (Swartz) Willd.**Gurgeon Stopper.**

RANGE.—Florida coast (on the east, Cape Canaveral to southern key; and on the west, Caloosa River to Cape Sable).

<sup>1</sup> In Coulter, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb., III, 452, 1896.

<sup>2</sup> Bot. Gaz., XXV, 119, 1898.

**Eugenia monticola** (Swartz) de C. **White Stopper.**

RANGE.—Florida coast St. Johns River to Key Largo, Key West, Upper Metacombe Key, Elliotts Key; West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—White Stopper (Fla.); Stopper (Fla.).

**Eugenia procera** (Swartz) Poir. **Red Stopper.**

RANGE.—Florida keys (Key West and Umbrella Key); San Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, Santa Cruz, Martinique.

NAMES IN USE.—Red Stopper (Fla.); Spiceberry (Fla.).

**Eugenia garberi** Sargent. **Garber Stopper.**

**EUGENIA PROCERA** Sargent.

RANGE.—Florida (hammock, three-fourths mile east of mouth of Miami River; Old Rhodes Key and Elliotts Key; Bahamas (one), New Providence Island, West Indies (Antigua).

## Family COMBRETACEÆ.

### **TERMINALIA** Benth. & Hook.

**Terminalia buceras** (Browne) Benth. & Hook. **Black Olivetree.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (Elliotts Key); West Indies, coast Caribbean Sea, and Bay of Panama.

### **CONOCARPUS** Linn.

**Conocarpus erecta** Linn. **Florida Buttonwood.**

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (Cape Canaveral and Cedar Keys to southern islands West Indies); Central and South America; Galapagos Islands; east coast of Africa.

NAMES IN USE.—Buttonwood (Fla.).

**Conocarpus erecta arborea** de C.

**Conocarpus erecta procumbens** (Linn.) de C.

**Conocarpus erecta sericea** de C.

### **LAGUNCULARIA** Gærtn. f.

**Laguncularia racemosa** (Linn.) Gærtn. f. **White Buttonwood.**

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (Cape Canaveral and Cedar Keys to southern islands); West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and western Africa.

NAMES IN USE.—White Buttonwood (Fla.); White Mangrove (Fla.); Buttonwood (Fla.).

## Family ARALIACEÆ.

### **ARALIA** Linn.

**Aralia spinosa** Linn. **Angelica-tree.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (Allegheny Mountains in Clearfield, Cambria, Westmoreland, and Fayette counties) to Florida, and to southern Indiana, southeastern Missouri, Arkansas, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Angelica-tree, Hercules' Club.

## Family CORNACEÆ.

## CORNUS Linn.

**Cornus florida** Linn.

(Flowering) Dogwood.

RANGE.—From eastern Massachusetts to central Florida, and west through southern Ontario, southern Michigan (up to Montcalm County) to southwestern Missouri and Texas (Brazos River); Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Flowering Dogwood (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., Va., N. C., S. C., Miss., La., Ark., Mo., Ill., Kans., Mich., Ont., Ohio, Ind.); Dogwood (N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., La., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Mich.); Boxwood (Conn., R. I., N. Y., Miss., Mich., Ky., Ind., Ont.); False Box-dogwood (Ky.); New England Boxwood (Tenn.); Flowering Cornel (R. I.); Cornel (Tex.).

## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

**Cornus florida pendula** Temple.

Weeping Dogwood.

**Cornus florida rubra** Temple.

Red-bract Dogwood.

**Cornus nuttallii** Aud.

(Pacific) Dogwood.

RANGE.—From southern coast of British Columbia (Lower Fraser River and Vancouver Island) through Washington, Oregon, and California (coast ranges to San Bernardino Mountains and western slopes of Sierra Nevada Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Dogwood (Cal., Oreg., Wash.); California Dogwood (Cal.); Flowering Dogwood (Oreg., Cal.); Western Dogwood.

**Cornus alternifolia** Linn. f.

Blue Dogwood.

RANGE.—From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (through St. Lawrence River Valley) to Lake Superior (northern shores) and Minnesota; south through the Northern States (and along the Allegheny Mountains) to northern Georgia and Alabama.

NAMES IN USE.—Dogwood (Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Ark., Ky., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ohio, Ont.); Blue Dogwood (Pa.); Purple Dogwood (Pa.); Umbrella-tree (R. I.); Pigeonberry (N. Y.); Alternate-leaved Dogwood (Mich.); Green Osier (Vt.).

## NYSSA

**Nyssa sylvatica** Marsh.

Black Gum.

NYSSA MULTIFLORA Wang.

RANGE.—From Maine (Kennebec River) to Florida (Kissimmee River and Tampa Bay) and west to southern Ontario, southern Michigan (up to Gratiot County), southeastern Missouri, and Texas (Brazos River).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Gum, (N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ill., Ind.); Sour Gum (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., S. C., Fla., Tex., Ohio, Ind., Ill.); Tupelo (Mass., R. I., N. J., Del., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., Tex., Ill., Ohio); Pepperidge (Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., S. C., Tenn., Mich., Ohio, Ont.); Wild Peartree (Tenn.); Yellow Gumtree (Tenn.); Gum (Md.); Stinkwood (W. Va.); Tupelo Gum (Fla.).

## VARIETY DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Nyssa sylvatica pendula* (Temple) Sudw.

***Nyssa biflora* Walt.**

**Water Gum.**

NYSSA AQUATICA Linn.

RANGE.—Maryland (Montgomery County) to Florida and central Alabama.

***Nyssa ogeche* Marsh.**

**Sour Tupelo.**

NYSSA CAPITATA Walt.

RANGE.—From southern borders of South Carolina (near coast and through the Ogeechee River Valley in Georgia) to northern Florida (Clay County) and western Florida (Washington County).

NAMES IN USE.—Sour Tupelo (S. C., Fla.); Ogeechee Lime (S. C. Fla.); Gopher Plum (Fla.); Tupelo; Wild Limetree; Limetree.

***Nyssa aquatica* Linn.**

**Cotton Gum.**

NYSSA UNIFLORA Wang.

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Virginia to northern Florida, and through the Gulf States to Texas (Nueces River); northward through Arkansas, west Tennessee and Kentucky, southern and southeastern Missouri to southern Illinois (lower Wabash River).

NAMES IN USE.—Large Tupelo (Ala., La., Tex.); Tupelo Gum (Ga., Ala., Miss., La.); Sour Gum (Ark., Mo.); Swamp Tupelo (S. C., La.); Cotton Gum (N. C., S. C., Fla.); Tupelo (N. C., S. C.); Wild Olivetree (La.); Olivier à grandes feuilles (La.); Olivetree (Miss.).

## Family ERICACÆ.

### VACCINIUM Linn.

***Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh.**

**Tree Huckleberry.**

RANGE.—From North Carolina to Florida (Hernando County) and through the Gulf States to eastern Texas (Matagorda Bay); northward through Arkansas and Tennessee to southern Illinois and Missouri.

NAMES IN USE.—Farkleberry (N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., La., Mo.); Sparkleberry (N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla.); Myrtle Berries (La.); Bluet (La.); Tree Huckleberry (S. C.); Gooseberry (N. C.).

### ARBUTUS Linn.

***Arbutus menziesii* Parsh.**

**Madroña.**

RANGE.—Coast region from British Columbia (islands at Seymour Narrows) to California (coast ranges to Santa Lucia Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Madroña (Cal., Oreg.); Madrove (Cal.); Laurel-wood (Oreg.); Madrone-tree; Laurel (Oreg.); Manzanita (Oreg.).

***Arbutus xalapensis* H. B. K.**

**Mexican Madroña.**

ARBUTUS XALAPENSIS var. TEXANA Gray.

RANGE.—Texas (Travis and Hays—Rio Blanco River—counties to Eagle and Guadalupe mountains); Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains in Nuevo Leon, to mountains near Jalapa).

NAMES IN USE.—Manzanita; Madroña; Madrone-tree; Laurel.

**Arbutus arizonica** (Gray) Sargent.**Arizona Madroña.**

ARBUTUS XALAPENSIS var. ARIZONICA Gray.

RANGE.—Southern Arizona (Santa Catalina and Santa Rita mountains); southward into Mexico (Sierra Madre Mountains in Chihuahua).

**ANDROMEDA** Linn.**Andromeda ferruginea** Walt.**Andromeda.**

RANGE.—Coast region from South Carolina to Florida (Cedar Keys on west coast); Mexico (region of San Luis Potosi, mountains of Oaxaca, Orizaba, Jitotole, and Talea); West Indies.

NAME IN USE.—Titi (Fla.).

**Andromeda ferruginea arborescens** Michx.**Andromeda ferruginea fruticosa** Michx.**OXYDENDRUM** de C.**Oxydendrum arboreum** (Linn.) de C.**Sourwood.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland County, and along the Allegheny Mountains) to western Florida and southern Alabama (eastern shores Mobile Bay), westward to southern Indiana, Arkansas (mountains) and western Louisiana.

NAMES IN USE.—Sourwood (W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Ky., Ohio); Sorrel-tree (Pa., N. C., S. C., Miss., La., Ohio); Sour Gum Bush (Ohio); Sour Gum (W. Va.); Arrow-wood (W. Va.); Titi (S. C.); Lily of the Valley-tree.

**KALMIA** Linn.**Kalmia latifolia** Linn.**Mountain Laurel.**

RANGE.—From New Brunswick to Lake Erie (northern shores and mainly along the Appalachian Mountains) to western Florida; west through the Gulf States to western Louisiana and Arkansas (Red River).

NAMES IN USE.—Laurel (N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., N. Y., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Miss., La., Mo.); Calico Bush (Vt., R. I., N. Y., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La.); Spoonwood (N. H., Mass., R. I., Pa., Miss.); Ivy (Conn., Md., Va., N. C., S. C., Miss.); Poison Ivy (Tenn., Ala.); Poison Laurel (Ala.); Mountain Laurel (Vt., Mass., W. Va., Ky., Tenn.); Sheep Laurel (Pa.); Wood Laurel (Pa.); Small Laurel (W. Va.); Kalmia (Pa., S. C.); Calico-tree (Tenn.); Calico Flower (Tenn.); Mountain Ivy (Va.); Big-leaved Ivy (lit. domestic medicine); Ivywood (S. C.).

**RHODODENDRON** Linn.**Rhododendron maximum** Linn.**Great Rhododendron.**

RANGE.—From Nova Scotia to Lake Erie (north shores) and southward in New England and New York (and along the Allegheny Mountains) to northern Georgia.

NAMES IN USE.—Great Laurel (N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., N. C., Minn.); Rose Bay (R. I., Pa., N. C., S. C.); Bigleaf Laurel (Pa.); Big Laurel (W. Va.); Laurel (R. I., Va., N. C., S. C.); Mountain Laurel (Pa., S. C.); Rhododendron (R. I., N. Y., Pa., Va., S. C.); Dwarf Rose Bay-tree (Tenn.); Spoon Hutch (N. H.); Wild Rose Bay and Deertongue Laurel (lit. of domestic medicine).



## VARIETIES DISTINGUISHED IN CULTIVATION.

*Rhododendron maximum roseum* Pursh.  
*Rhododendron maximum purpureum* Pursh.  
*Rhododendron maximum album* Pursh.

**Rhododendron catawbiense** Michx.      **Catawba Rhododendron.**

RANGE.—Mountains from Virginia and West Virginia to Georgia and Alabama (Lookout Mountain, on Little Liver in Dekalb County).

## Family MYRSINACEÆ.

**ICACOREA** Aublet.**Icacorea paniculata** (Nutt.) Sudworth.      **Marlberry.**

*ARDISIA PICKERINGIA* Nutt.

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (on the east coast from Mosquito Inlet to southern islands and on the west coast from Caloosa River to Cape Romano); Bahamas, Cuba, and southern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Marlberry (Fla.); Cherry (Fla.).

**JAQUINIA** Linn.**Jaquinia armillaris** Jacq.      **Joewood.**

RANGE.—Off the coast of southern Florida (Sanibel Islands to southern keys and Everglades); Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, and northern Brazil.

NAME IN USE.—Joewood (Fla.).

## Family SAPOTACEÆ.

**CHRYSOPHYLLUM** Linn.**Chrysophyllum monopyrenum** Swartz.      **Satinleaf.**

*CHRYSOPHYLLUM OLIVIFORME* Lam.

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (on the east coast from Mosquito Inlet to southern keys and on the west coast from Caloosa River to Cape Sable); Bahamas and West Indies.

NAME IN USE.—Satinleaf (Fla.).

**SIDEROXYLON** Linn.**Sideroxylon mastichodendron** Jacq.      **Mastic.**

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (on the east coast from Cape Canaveral to southern keys and on the west coast from Cape Romano to Cape Sable); Bahamas and West Indies.

NAME IN USE.—Mastic (Fla.); Wild Olive (Fla.).

**BUMELIA** Swartz.**Bumelia tenax** (Linn.) Willd.      **Tough Bumelia.**

RANGE.—Coast region North Carolina to Florida (Cape Canaveral and Cedar Keys).

NAMES IN USE.—Black Haw (Fla.); Tough Buckthorn (S. C.); Ironwood (S. C., Fla.).

**Bumelia lanuginosa** (Michx.) Pers. **Shittimwood.**

RANGE.—From southern Georgia and northern Florida through Alabama (Tennessee River Valley to coast plain); from southern Illinois and southern Missouri through Arkansas and Texas to Mexico (Nuevo Leon).

NAMES IN USE.—Gum Elastic; Shittimwood (Tex.); Black Haw (Fla.).

**Bumelia lanuginosa rigida** Gray.

RANGE.—Western Texas to Arizona and south into Mexico (Nuevo Leon).

**Bumelia lycioides** (Linn.) Gaertn. f. **Buckthorn Bumelia.**

RANGE.—From southern Virginia to Florida (Mosquito Inlet and Caloosa River) and west to southern Illinois, southern Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas (Rio Concho River).

NAMES IN USE.—Ironwood (Va., S. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., Ky.); Southern Buckthorn (Miss., La., Tex., Ill.); Carolina Buckthorn (N. C.); Buckthorn (S. C.); Chittimwood (Tex.); Mock Orange (Fla.).

**Bumelia angustifolia** Nutt. **Saffron Plum.**

RANGE.—Florida coast region (on the east from Indian River to southern keys, and on the west coast from Cedar Keys to Cape Romano); Texas (Rio Grande River below Laredo); Mexico (Nuevo Leon); West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—Saffron Plum (Fla.); Downward Plum (Fla.); Antswood (Fla.).

**DIPHOLIS** A. de C.**Dipholis salicifolia** (Linn.) A. de C. **Bustic.**

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (Biscayne Bay and a number of southern keys); Bahamas and West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—Bustic (Fla.); Cassada (Fla.).

**MIMUSOPS** Linn.**Mimusops sieberi** A. de C. **Wild Sapodilla.**

RANGE.—Off the coast of southern Florida (southern keys); Bahamas and West Indies (?).

NAMES IN USE.—Wild Dilly (Fla.); Wild Sapodilla (Fla.).

Family **EBENACEÆ.****DIOSPYROS** Linn.**Diospyros virginiana** Linn. **Persimmon.**

RANGE.—Connecticut (Light-house Point, New Haven); New York (Long Island); from southern New York (east of Allegheny Mountains) to Florida (Biscayne Bay and Caloosa River); from southern Ohio to southern Alabama and west to southwestern Iowa, southern Missouri, and eastern Kansas (Franklin, Anderson, Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee counties), Indian Territory and Texas (Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Persimmon (Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Ky., Mo., Tex., Ark., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ohio); Date Plum (N. J., Tenn.); Plaqueminer (La.); Simmon (Fla.); Possumwood (Fla.).

**Diospyros texana** Scheele.**Mexican Persimmon.**

RANGE.—Texas (Colorado and Rio Concho rivers) to Mexico (Nuevo Leon).

NAMES IN USE.—Mexican Persimmon (Tex.); Black Persimmon (Tex.); Chapote (Tex.).

## Family SYMPLOCACEÆ.

**SYMPLOCOS** Jacq.**Symplocos tinctoria** (Linn.) L'Hér.**Sweetleaf.**

RANGE.—From southern Delaware (peninsula) to Florida; west in the Atlantic region to the Blue Ridge Mountains, and through the Gulf States (in Alabama up to Tennessee River) to western Louisiana and southern Arkansas (border counties).

NAMES IN USE.—Sweetleaf (Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala.); Yellowwood (N. C., S. C., Ala.); Horse Sugar (Del., Ala., La.); Florida Laurel (Fla.).

## Family STYRACACEÆ.

**MOHRODENDRON** Britton.**Mohrodendron carolinum** (Linn.) Britton.**Silverbell-tree.**

HALESIA TETRAPTERA Ellis.

RANGE.—From West Virginia (mountains) to southern Illinois and south to middle Florida, northern Alabama (Lauderdale, Cullman, and Talladega counties), and Mississippi through Arkansas and western Louisiana to eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Snowdrop-tree (R. I., Pa. (cult.), N. C., S. C., Fla., La.); Silverbell-tree (R. I. (cult.), Ala., Fla., Miss.); Silverbell (Pa., cult.); Wild Olive-tree (Tenn.); Bell-tree (Tenn.); Four-winged Halesia (Ala.); Opossum-wood (Ala.); Rattlebox (Tex.); Calicowood (Tex., Ill.); Tissswood (Penn.).

**Mohrodendron carolinum meehani** (Sarg.) nom. nov.**Meehan Silverbell-tree.**

RANGE.—Originated in the nursery of Thomas Meehan &amp; Sons, Germantown, Pa., and so far known only in cultivation.

**Mohrodendron dipterum** (Ellis) Britton.**Snowdrop-tree.**

HALESIA DIPTERA Ellis.

RANGE.—Coast region from South Carolina to northern Florida, and through the Gulf States (mainly in coast plain of Alabama) to Texas; northward through Louisiana to central Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Snowdrop-tree (R. I., Del. (cult.), S. C., Ala., La., Tex.); Silverbell-tree (R. I., Del. (cult.), Miss., Tex.); Cow Licks (La.).

## Family OLEACEÆ.

**FRAXINUS** Linn.**Fraxinus cuspidata** Torr.**Fringe Ash.**

RANGE.—From southwestern Texas (canyon of Rio Grande River) through southern New Mexico to Arizona (Grand Canyon of Colorado River), and southward into Mexico (mountains of Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon to Santa Eulalia Mountains in Chihuahua).

**Fraxinus greggii** Gray.**Gregg Ash.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (from mouth of San Pedro River to Pecos River) and southward into Mexico (mountains of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua).

**Fraxinus quadrangulata** Michx.**Blue Ash.**

RANGE.—From Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa southward (ranging into southeastern Kansas in Sumner and Cherokee counties) to northern Alabama (Jackson and Madison counties) and to northeastern Arkansas. Range insufficiently known.

NAME IN USE.—Blue Ash (Pa. (cult.), Ala., Ky., Mo., Ill., Mich.).

**Fraxinus nigra** Marsh.**Black Ash.**

## FRAXINUS SAMBUCIFOLIA Lam.

RANGE.—From northern shores of Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland to Manitoba (Lake Winnipeg) and southward to Delaware (Newcastle County), Virginia (mountains), southern Illinois, central Missouri, and northwestern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Ash (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., Mo., Ohio, Ont., Mich., Ill., Minn.); Hoop Ash (Vt., N. Y., Del., Ohio, Ill., Ind.); Basket Ash (Mass.); Brown Ash (N. H., Tenn.); Swamp Ash (Vt., R. I., N. Y.); Water Ash (W. Va., Tenn., Ind.).

**Fraxinus anomala** Wats.**Dwarf Ash.**

RANGE.—From southwestern Colorado (McElmo River) through southern Utah; southern Nevada (Charleston Mountains).

NAMES IN USE.—Ash (Utah); Dwarf Ash (Ariz., Utah).

**Fraxinus anomala triphylla** Jones.**Trifoliolate Dwarf Ash.**

RANGE.—Arizona (type locality "Pagnumpa in the Grand Wash, 4,000 feet altitude").

**Fraxinus velutina** Torr.**Leatherleaf Ash.**

## FRAXINUS PISTACIEFOLIA Torr.

RANGE.—From western Texas (mountains) through southern New Mexico and Arizona to southern Nevada and southeastern California (Panamint Mountains and Owens Lake).

NAME IN USE.—Ash (Tex., Ariz., Nev.).

**Fraxinus americana** Linn.**White Ash.**

RANGE.—From Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to Florida and westward to Ontario and northern Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas (Trinity River).

NAMES IN USE.—White Ash (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Mich., Ohio, Ont., Minn., N. Dak., Wis.); Ash (Ark., Iowa, Wis., Ill., Mo., Minn.); American Ash (Iowa); Franc-Frene (Quebec); Cane Ash (Ala., Miss., La.).

**Fraxinus americana curtissii** (Vasey) Sudworth.**Small-fruit White Ash.**

## FRAXINUS AMERICANA var. MICROCARPA Gray.

RANGE.—Northern Alabama (Morgan and Madison counties) to middle Tennessee.

**Fraxinus texensis** (Gray) Sargent.**Texas Ash.**

## FRAXINUS AMERICANA var. TEXENSIS Gray.

RANGE.—Northern, central, and western Texas (from near Dallas to valley of Devils River).

NAME IN USE.—Mountain Ash (Tex.).

**Fraxinus pennsylvanica** Marsh. **Red Ash.**

FRAXINUS PUBESCENS Lam.

RANGE.—From New Brunswick to northern Florida and westward to southern Ontario, Dakota (Black Hills), eastern Nebraska, northeastern and eastern (border counties) Kansas, to west Tennessee and through northern Alabama (mountain region in St. Clair and Cullman counties).

NAMES IN USE.—Red Ash (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Ky., Mo., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn., Ont.); Brown Ash (Me.); Black Ash (N. J.); River Ash (R. I., Ont.); Bastard Ash (Vt.); Ash (Nebr.); Piss Ash (Vt.).

**Fraxinus profunda** Bush. **Pumpkin Ash.**

RANGE.—Western Florida and southern Missouri (New Madrid County); Arkansas (near Varner). Range insufficiently known.

NAME IN USE.—Pumpkin Ash (Ark.).

**Fraxinus lanceolata** Borkh. **Green Ash.**

FRAXINUS VIRIDIS Michx. f.

RANGE.—From Vermont (Lake Champlain and southward in the Appalachian region) to northern Florida; westward to the Saskatchewan River, eastern ranges of the Rocky Mountains and extending into Utah (Wasatch Mountains) and eastern and northern Arizona (mountains), and through eastern Texas (to Colorado River).

NAMES IN USE.—Green Ash (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., N. C., S. C., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Mo., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Mich., Minn., S. Dak., Ohio, Ont., Iowa); Blue Ash (Ark., Iowa); White Ash (Kans., Nebr.); Swamp Ash (Fla., Ala., Tex.); Ash (Ark., Iowa, Nebr.); Water Ash (Iowa).

**Fraxinus berlandieriana** A. de C. **Berlandier Ash.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (banks of Nueces and Rio Blanco rivers and other streams), but probably established in northeastern Mexico and in the United States only through the agency of man; indigenous in southern Mexico (mountains of Michoacan).

**Fraxinus caroliniana** Mill. **Water Ash.**

FRAXINUS PLATYCARPA Michx.

RANGE.—Coast region from southern Virginia to Florida (Cape Canaveral and Caloosa River) and in the Gulf region (in Alabama up to Tuscaloosa, Baldwin, Clark, and Mobile counties) to Texas (Sabine River); northward through western Louisiana to southwestern Arkansas.

NAMES IN USE.—Water Ash (N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex.); Carolina Ash (Pa., cult.); Poppy Ash (Ala.); Pop Ash (Fla.).

**Fraxinus oregona** Nutt. **Oregon Ash.**

RANGE.—From Puget Sound (shores) southward through Washington, Oregon and California (coast region to San Francisco Bay; on foothills of Sierra Nevada Mountains to mountains of San Bernardino and San Diego counties).

NAME IN USE.—Oregon Ash (Cal., Wash., Oreg.).

**CHIONANTHUS** Linn.**Chionanthus virginica** Linn. **Fringetree.**

RANGE.—From Pennsylvania (Lancaster and Chester counties), Delaware, West Virginia (Jackson and Summers counties), and Kentucky (Warren County) to Florida (Tampa Bay); west through the Gulf States to Texas (Brazos River) and southern Arkansas; eastern Kansas (Allen County).

NAMES IN USE.—Fringetree (R. I. (cult.), N. Y. (cult.), N. J., Pa., Del., D. C., N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Mo.); White Fringe

(Mass., R. I., Pa.); American Fringe (W. Va.); White Ash (W. Va.); Old Man's Beard (N. C., S. C., Ala., Fla., Miss., La.); Flowering Ash (S. C.); Sunflower-tree (Tenn.).

**OSMANTHUS** Laureiro.

**Osmanthus americanus** (Linn.) Benth. & Hook. **Devilwood.**

RANGE.—Coast region from North Carolina (Cape Fear River) to Florida (Kissimmee River and Tampa Bay) and west to eastern Louisiana; Arkansas (?).

NAMES IN USE.—Devilwood (Ala., Fla.); Wild Olive (Fla.).

Family **BORRAGINACEÆ.**

**CORDIA** Linn.

**Cordia sebestena** Linn. **Geigertree.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida islands (Key West and other southern islands); Bahamas, West Indies, Guiana, New Granada.

NAME IN USE.—Geigertree (Fla.).

**Cordia boissieri** A. de C. **Anacahuita.**

RANGE.—From Texas (Rio Grande River) and southern New Mexico into northern Mexico.

**BOURRERIA** Browne.

**Bourreria havanensis** (Roem. & Sch.) Miers. **Strongback.**

RANGE.—Florida keys (Key West, Key Largo, Upper Metacombe, and Elliotts Key); Bahamas and several of the West Indies.

NAMES IN USE.—Strongbark (Fla.); Strongback (Bahama Islands).

**Bourreria havanensis radula** (Poir.) Gray.

**Bristle-leaf Strongback.**

**EHRETIA** Browne.

**Ehretia elliptica** de C. **Anaqua.**

RANGE.—Western Texas (from upper San Marcos River to the Rio Grande River); Mexico (Nuevo Leon and Coahuila to mountains of San Luis Potosi).

NAMES IN USE.—Knackaway (Tex.); Anaqua (Tex.).

Family **VERBENACEÆ.**

**CITHAREXYLUM** Linn.

**Citharexylum villosum** Jacq. **Fiddlewood.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida (from Cape Canaveral to the southern keys).

NAME IN USE.—Fiddlewood (Fla.).

**AVICENNIA** Linn.

**Avicennia nitida** Jacq. **Blackwood.**

RANGE.—Florida coast (from St. Augustine to the southern keys on the east coast and on the west coast from Cedar Keys to Cape Sable); Louisiana (Mississippi River delta); several of the West Indies and Brazil.

NAMES IN USE.—Blackwood (Fla.); Blacktree (Fla.); Black Mangrove (Fla.).

## Family SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

**PAULOWNIA** Sieb. & Zucc.**Paulownia tomentosa** (Thunb.) Steudel.**Paulownia.**

RANGE.—Japan. Cultivated in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States and running wild in many localities (near Wilmington, Del.; Washington, D. C.; Mobile, Ala., etc.).

## Family BIGNONIACEÆ.

**CATALPA** Scop.**Catalpa catalpa** (Linn.) Karst.**(Common) Catalpa.**

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES Walt.

RANGE.—Supposed to be indigenous only in southwestern Georgia, western Florida, central Alabama and Mississippi, but widely cultivated and naturalized elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

NAMES IN USE.—Catalpa (Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Ark., Ky., Mo., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Iowa, Mich., Wis., Ohio, Minn.); Indian Bean (Mass., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., N. C., Ill.); Beantree (N. J., Del., Pa., Va., La., Nebr.); Catawba (W. Va., Ala., Fla., Kans.); Cigartree (R. I., N. J., Pa., W. Va., Mo., Ill., Wis., Iowa); Catawba-tree (Del.); Indian Cigar tree (Pa.); Smoking Bean (R. I.).

**Catalpa speciosa** Warder.**Hardy Catalpa.**

RANGE.—Through southern Illinois (from the Vermilion River) and Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee, southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas; elsewhere naturalized through cultivation, especially in southern Arkansas, western Louisiana, and eastern Texas.

NAMES IN USE.—Hardy Catalpa (Ill, Iowa, Kans., Mich., cult.); Western Catalpa (Pa. (cult.) Ohio, Kans., Nebr. (cult.) Ill.); Catalpa (R. I., N. Y. (cult.) La., Ill., Ind., Mo., Wis., Iowa, Nebr., Minn., cult.); Cigartree (Mo., Iowa, cult.); Bois Puant (La.); Indian Bean (Ind.); Shawneewood (Ind.).

**CHILOPSIS** Don.**Chilopsis linearis** (Cav.) Sweet.**Desert Willow.**

RANGE.—Through southwestern (from near Laredo) and western Texas, southern New Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah and Nevada, and southern California (San Diego County); northern Mexico.

NAMES IN USE.—Desert Willow (Cal., Tex., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev.); Texas Flowering Willow (Tex.); Flowering Willow (Tex.).

**CRESCENTIA** Linn.**Crescentia ovata** Burm.**Black Calabash.**

CRESCENTIA CUCURBITINA Linn.

RANGE.—Coast of southern Florida (Biscayne Bay, east of mouth of Miami River; also on Little River); West Indies; southern Mexico; Pacific coast of Panama; Venezuela.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Calabash-tree (Fla.); Black Calabash (Fla.).

## Family RUBIACEÆ.

**EXOSTEMA** Richard.

**Exostema caribæum** (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult. **Princewood.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida keys (abundant on Key West and Upper Metacombe Key); West Indies; southern Mexico and west coast of Nicaragua.

NAME IN USE.—Princewood (Fla.).

**PINCKNEYA** Michx.

**Pinckneya pubens** Michx. **Fevertree.**

RANGE.—Coast region from South Carolina to Georgia and Florida (upper Apalachicola River and tributaries in Florida and Georgia). Very rare.

NAMES IN USE.—Georgia Bark (S. C., Fla.); Fevertree (Ala.); Florida Quinine Bark (Fla.).

**GUETTARDA** Vent.

**Guettarda elliptica** Swartz. **Guettarda.**

RANGE.—Southern Florida keys (near coast); Bahamas; Jamaica (coast).

NAME IN USE.—Nakedwood (Fla.).

## Family CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

**SAMBUCUS** Linn.

**Sambucus mexicana** Presl. **Mexican Elder.**

RANGE.—From western Texas (Nueces River) through southern New Mexico and Arizona to southern California; also in northern California (Plumas County); southward through Mexico to Central America.

NAMES IN USE.—Elder (N. Mex., Tex.); Elderberry-tree.

**Sambucus callicarpa** Greene. **Redberry Elder.**

RANGE.—California (coast ranges).

**Sambucus glauca** Nutt. **Pale Elder.**

RANGE.—From southern British Columbia (Fraser River) and Vancouver Island to the southern borders of California and eastward to the Blue Mountains in Oregon and the Wasatch Mountains in Utah.

NAMES IN USE.—Elder (Cal., Utah, Oreg.); Elderberry (Cal.); Black Elderberry (Utah); Mountain Elder.

**VIBURNUM** Linn.

**Viburnum lentago** Linn. **Sheepberry.**

RANGE.—From Quebec (Rivière du Loup) to the Saskatchewan River and southward through the Northern States (and along the Allegheny Mountains) to northern Georgia and in western range south to southern Indiana, southwestern Missouri, and eastern Nebraska.

NAMES IN USE.—Sheepberry (Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., S. C., Ky., Ill., Iowa, Mich., Nebr., Minn., N. Dak., Ohio);



Nannyberry (Vt., N. Y., Mich., Ohio, Ont., Iowa, Minn., N. Dak.); Nanny Plum (Vt.); Black Haw (Ill., Mo., Minn., N. Dak.); Wild Raisin (Me.); Sweetberry (Minn.); Sweet Viburnum (R. I., Tenn., Nebr.); Viburnum (R. I.).

**Viburnum prunifolium** Linn.

**Nannyberry.**

RANGE.—From Connecticut (Fairfield County and Lower Hudson River) to northern Georgia; westward through southern Michigan to eastern Kansas (border counties); Indian Territory. The southern range of this species, to which some authors unite the following species, is insufficiently known.

NAMES IN USE.—Black Haw (R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ala., Ga., Fla., Miss., La., Tex., Ky., Mo., Kans., Ill., Ind., Ohio); Sloe (Tenn.); Sheepberry (N. J.); Nannyberry (N. J.); Alisier (La.); Stagbush; Haw (Md., Va.); Sweet Haw.

**Viburnum rufotomentosum** Small.

**Rusty Nannyberry.**

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM  $\beta$  FERRUGINEUM Torrey & Gray.

RANGE.—Southern Virginia to Georgia and west to western Texas. Range insufficiently known.



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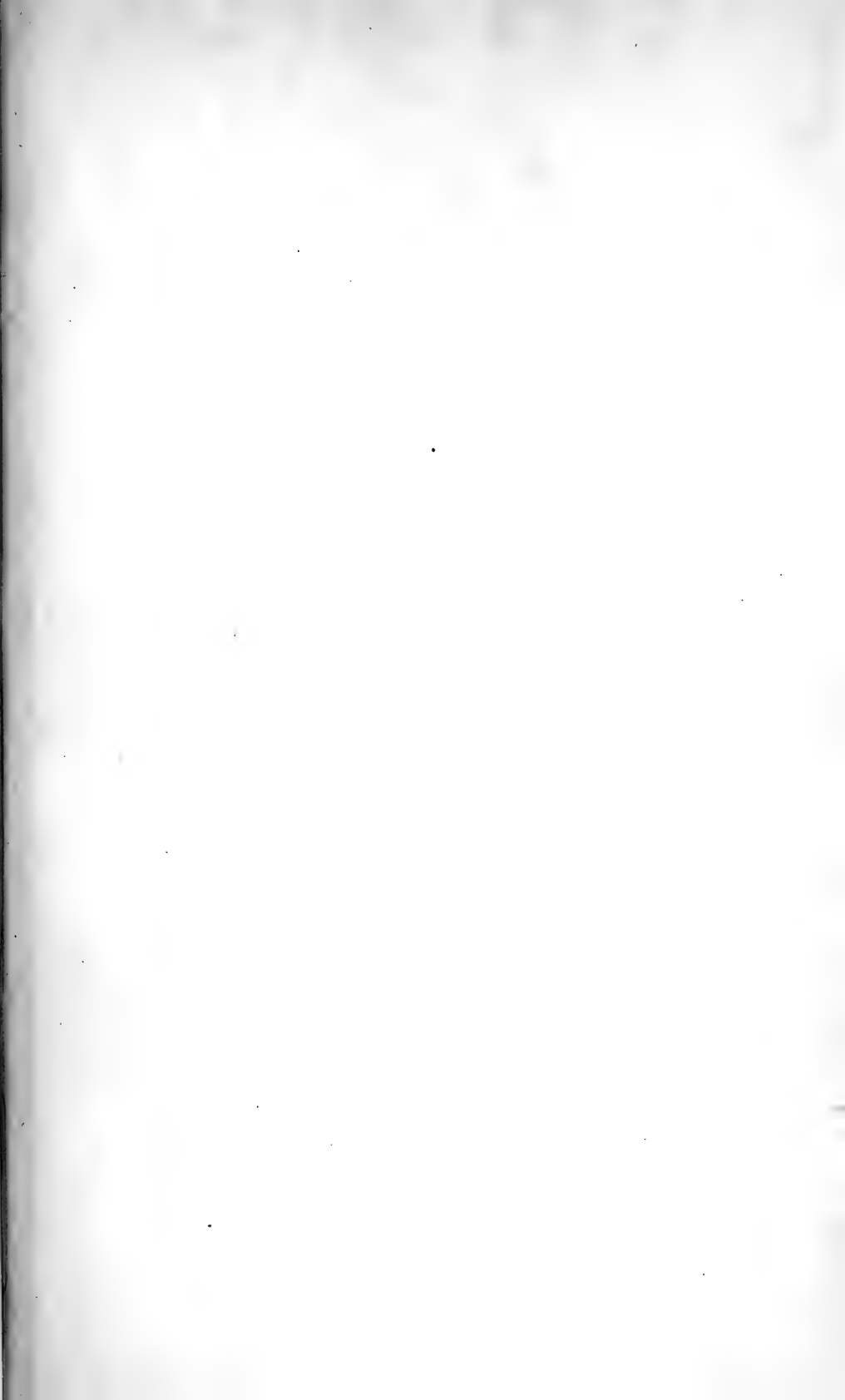
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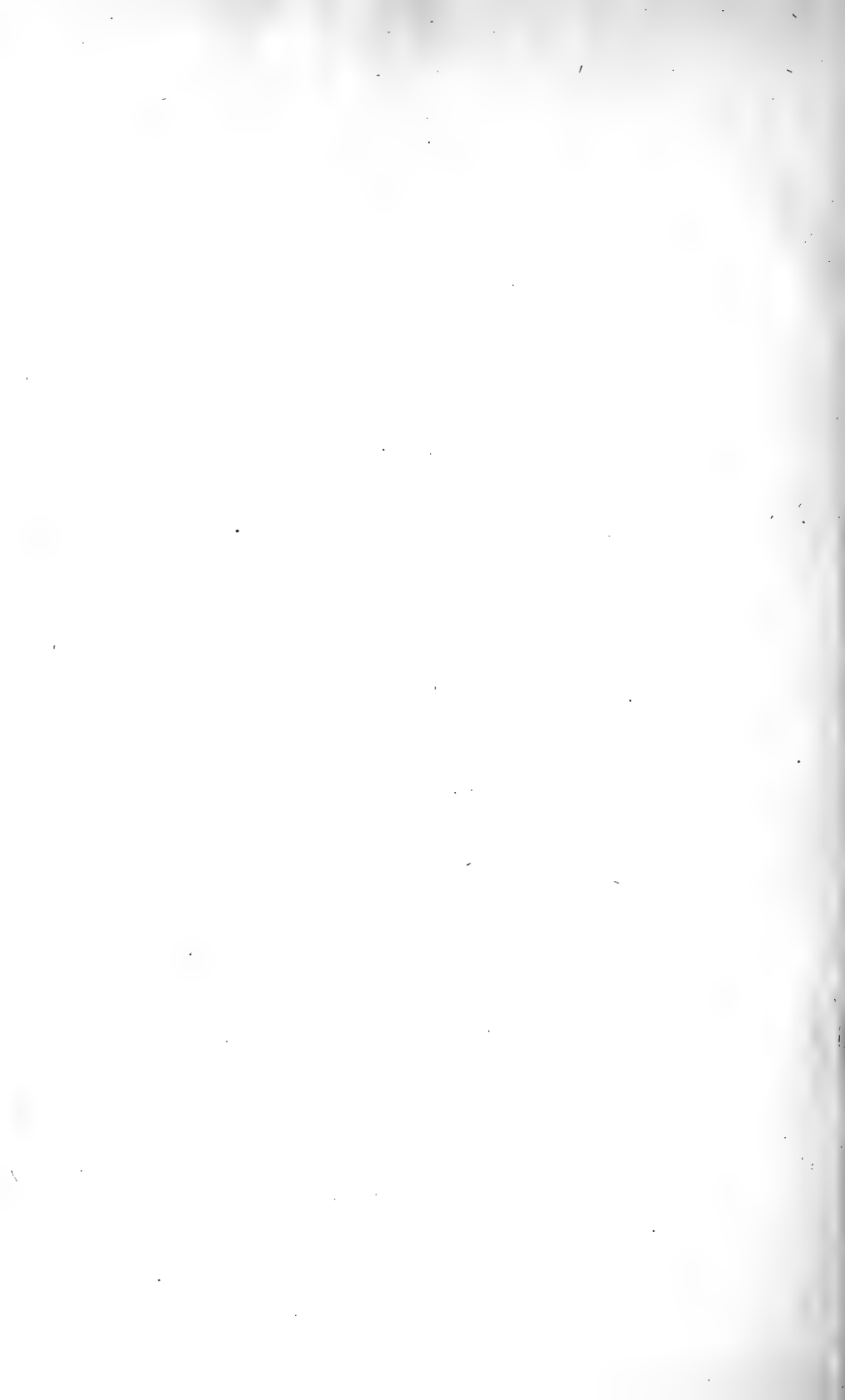
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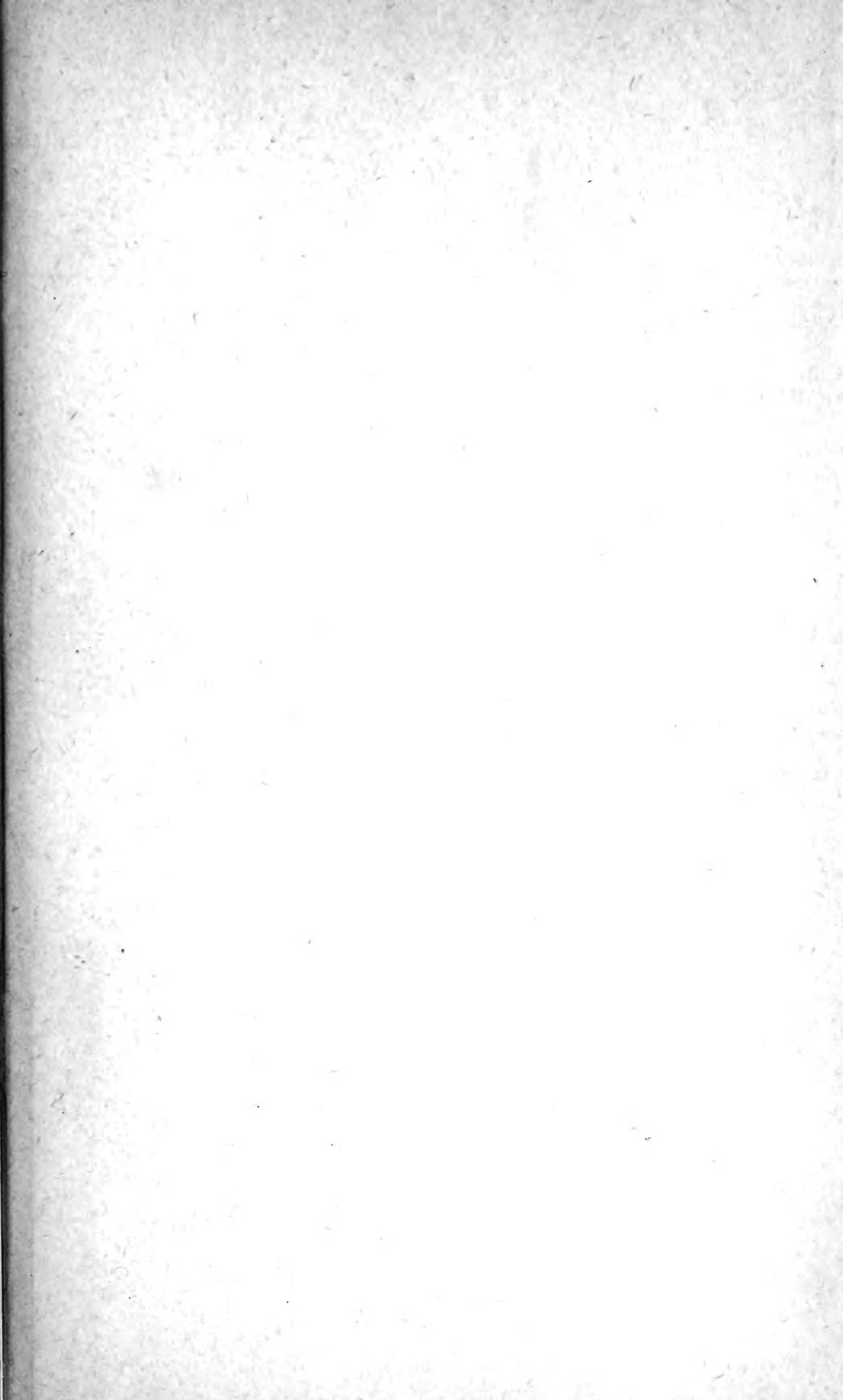


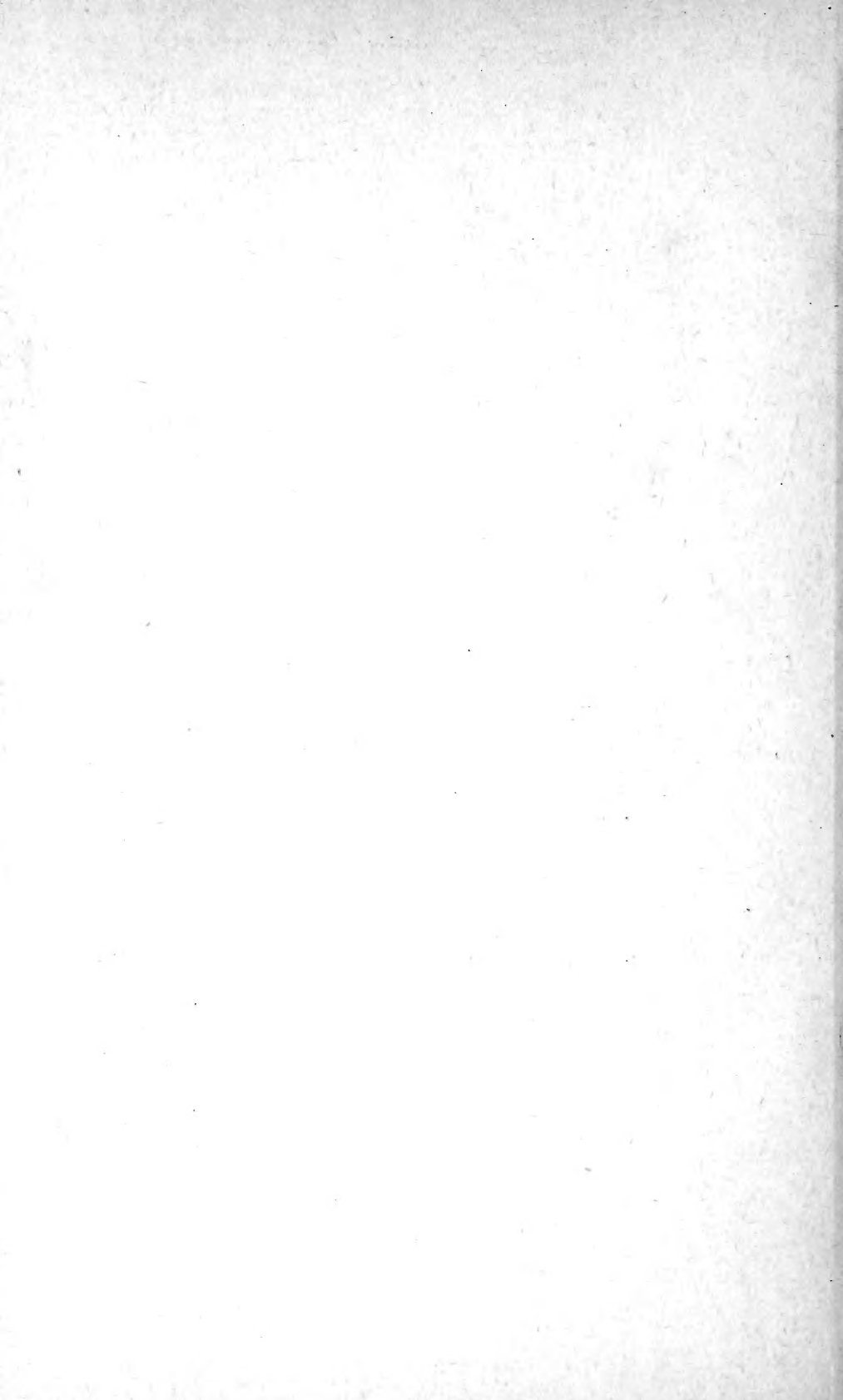
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