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but the main proposition is, it seems to me, as thoroughly demonstrated as any physiological or pathological matter can be. There are no speculations or unfounded theories admitted; experiments, observations and results. I should be pleased to know if others have tried such experiments.—T. J. BURRILL.

Forest Notes.—While on a recent trip in the Boston Mountains, I found *Acer rubrum* growing several hundred feet above the drainage of the surrounding country on sandy, dry ridges. It surprised me because I had never found this species growing in the river bottoms of this region where *Acer dasycarpum* is quite common.

I had always thought that *Acer rubrum* was confined to the low country. I found *A. saccharinum* growing in the same situations.

Carya myristicæformis was found, for the first time in this State, last summer, in the Red River bottom above Fulton, and this summer, it was observed in great abundance in South-Eastern Arkansas, from about Pine Bluff almost to the south boundary, growing with *Carya aquatica* in low situations. The nut of this species is about the size of a pecan, and is edible. It is called swamp hickory by the natives, and in some localities "conscript hickory-nut," by the darkies.

Planera aquatica is distributed throughout Eastern and Southern Arkansas.

Quercus Michauxii is the principal species of the white oaks found in South-Eastern Arkansas. It assumes majestic proportions, some specimens having a diameter of 19 feet.

A specimen of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, 7 inches in diameter, and 30 feet high, was observed in the vicinity of Little Rock. The tree was full of fruit, and the identification thus made easy and certain.

We were surprised by not seeing any of the *Magnolias* in South-Eastern Arkansas, as we had expected to find several species.

Pinus Tieda grows in Arkansas as far north as Little Rock. This species and *P. mitis* are the members of this genus we have found in the State.—F. L. HARVEY, Fayetteville, Ark.

Hieracium aurantiacum.—Mr. Meehan on page 265 of the current number of the Gazette, in speaking of *Hieracium aurantiacum* L. (*Crepis*), desires that stations may be recorded. In volume V. of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, page 32, I recorded its first appearance in this State. This was in 1874. Since then I have observed it every year, but have not seen in it any decided tendency to increase. As it is proliferous at the base, it would seem well calculated to spread. It has been found by Mr. Arnold Green, Mr. Thomas Battey and myself at various points in this State. I have a location for it here in the city of Providence, in one corner only of a hayfield, from which it has extended into the street. The lot, although nominally in the city, is in effect far removed from the town proper. It is always possible to collect here a number of plants, and I usually keep a stock for distribution.—W. WHITMAN BAILEY.

Andropogon and Amarantaceæ.—As you correctly remark, it looks queer to see the genus *Andropogon* among the *Amarantaceæ*, as

well as among the grasses (see page 267). It may save some misapprehension of Dr. Mueller's own work to add that this is evidently one of those sins not unusually committed by printers in the make up of pages, and which so often leads authors to pray heartily that the printer may be forgiven. This is apparent from other errors on the same page, *Andropogon* being wedged in between different species of *Ptilotus*, and some species of *Gomphrena* being placed both above and below *Ptilotus*, instead of all in one sequence as they should be.—THOS. MEEHAN.

Notes from Dayton.—*CONOBEA MULTIFIDA*.—In your catalogue of Indiana plants, I notice the remark, "leaves in threes." I have collected this plant in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and have generally found the leaves arranged ternately, although occasionally the binate type was also found.

NESÆA VERTICILLATA.—Besides finding the leaves opposite and whorled, I have also seen them arranged alternately. The quarnate arrangement of leaves is frequently seen in whorls close to the ground. The ternate, in whorls subtending the flower clusters; the binate, on non-flowering branches; and the alternate, in the last shoots of the season.—AUGUST F. FOERSTE.

New Species of Fungi, by Charles H. Peck.—*POLYPORUS ABORTIVUS*.—Pileus small, plane or centrally depressed, often deformed or wanting, whitish or alutaceous, the superior stratum soft and spongy, composed of a compact tomentum, the inferior firm, subcorky, continuous with the central substance of the stem; pores small, unequal, decurrent, whitish, with thin dentate or lacerated dissepiments; stems central, irregular, sometimes short or obsolete, centrally firm, externally soft, spongy-tomentose; spores globose or broadly obovate, .0002—.0003 of an inch long, generally containing a single large nucleus.

"Ground under an elm tree." Illinois. *J. Wolf*. Communicated by *Prof. S. A. Forbes*.

Var. *subglobosus*. Plant consisting of a depressed or subglobose mass, having the stem very short or obsolete, the central substance marked by concentric zones and the surface everywhere porous.

"Bark of an old hickory log." Mt. Carmel, Illinois. *J. Schneck, M. D.*

This curious Polyporus appears to belong to the section *MESOPUS*, Division *Spongiosa*, and to be related to *P. biennis*. The specimens sent me are scarcely more than an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and none of them seem to be well developed, although affording spores in great abundance. More specimens are desirable.

TRAMETES PECKII Kalchbrenner in litt.—"Pileo suberoso, dimidiato, sessili, subdecurrente, hirsuto, azono, ferrugineo-fusco, demum expallente, margine acuto; poris majusculis, rotundato angulatis, pileo subconcoloribus vel senio fuscescentibus; substantia lignei coloris.

A priore (An American form of *Trametes Trogii* B.) abunde differt hirsutie longiore, minus scabra, poris multo majoribus, obscurioribus, etc."