

SOME NEW OR OTHERWISE NOTEWORTHY PLANTS FROM OHIO.*

OTTO E. JENNINGS.

During the latter part of March, 1907, the writer received from Mr. Roscoe J. Webb, a specimen of **Cerastium** in flower, collected near the top of the deep gorge of the Rocky River, about one-fourth mile from Lake Erie, June 23, 1907.

At first the plant, in the absence of mature fruit, was regarded as an **Alsine** and was laid aside in the hope that fruiting material might be secured the following season. However, this result was not realized and a further study of the specimen together with another from the same collection sent later by Mr. Webb has enabled us to decide definitely upon the taxonomic status of the plants. This opportunity is taken to present the results of our studies in the hope that other Ohio botanists may add further records to the distribution and more complete details to our description.

The plants in question belong to **Cerastium arvense** L., a species occurring in northern Eurasia and in dry or rocky places throughout the northern part of North America from Alaska to Labrador and south to Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and in the mountains to Georgia. According to our manuals this is a perennial with ascending to erect stems usually tufted, glabrous to somewhat downy, slender, 1 to 2 cm. high, naked and few to several flowered at the summit. Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate. Petals obcordate and more than twice as long as the calyx. Pods about 1 cm. long, curved, one-third to two-thirds longer than the calyx.

For the northern part of Northern America the typical species appears to be the common form of the plant but in the southern part of its geographical range it breaks up into several "varieties." Of these varieties there are two recognized in the northeastern United States and we must consider the Rocky River specimens as representing a third and hitherto undescribed "variety."

Cerastium arvense oblongifolium (Torr.) Hollick & Britton as represented in the Herbarium of the Carnegie Museum is taller than the typical species, reaching about 4 dm.; pubescent, usually somewhat viscid-pubescent; leaves oblong to lanceolate, rather obtuse, larger than in the species; pods about twice as long as the calyx. Chiefly on serpentine rocks, Nova Scotia to Virginia, New York to Minnesota, Colorado. In the Carnegie Museum Herbarium there is a specimen from Put-in-Bay, H. N. Mertz, No. 323, July 1, 1881.

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Cerastium arvense villosum Hollick & Britton. (**C. arv. velutinum** (Raf.) Britton. Similar to the preceding in height; densely villous-pubescent: leaves lanceolate to more or less ovate; pod usually more than twice as long as the calyx. Usually on serpentine rock, eastern Pennsylvania, also reported from Hamilton, Ontario; not reported from Ohio.

Cerastium arvense Webbii var. nov. Similar to the other "varieties" in height, our specimens about 3.5 to 4 dm., more or less densely viscid-pubescent, especially above. Leaves oblong-lanceolate below to ovate-lanceolate above, the latter attaining a size of 1.2 cm. wide by 6 cm. long, all somewhat obtuse, paler beneath. Cymes rather strict, pedicels rather stiff and 1 to 3.5 cm. long. Sepals narrowly oval, acute, white-scarious margined, about 2 mm. wide by 6 mm. long. Petals 1 cm. long by 5 mm. wide, obovate, the apex emarginate to the depth of about 1.5 mm. Mature pods not seen.

Named in honor of the collector. Type specimens: two sheets, one in the General Herbarium of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg, the other in the herbarium of Mr. Roscoe J. Webb, Garrettsville, Ohio.

A cursory examination of the material in the Ohio State Herbarium, State University, Columbus, last spring indicated that there are likely other specimens extant from Ohio localities which belong with our Rocky River specimens thus indicating perhaps a considerable range for our new "variety."

Lycopodium lucidulum porophilum (Lloyd & Underwood) Clute. In August, 1908, a specimen of Club Moss was received from Mr. Almon N. Rood, of Phalanx, Trumbull County, Ohio, with the interesting information that he had found it early in the fall of 1907, growing on the perpendicular face of rocks at Nelson Ledge, Portage County, Ohio. After puzzling over this plant for some time Mr. Rood sent a specimen to a prominent botanist in the East and was informed that it was **L. Selago** L. The plant was growing on cliffs of "sub-carboniferous conglomerate," the height of the cliffs being not over 75 feet and the surroundings in general were not such as would be expected in a locality harboring **L. Selago**.

On August 18, 1908, Prof. L. S. Hopkins and Mr. Roscoe J. Webb, acting under direction of Mr. Rood, found a considerable colony of the plant at the first locality, Nelson Ledges. On the 23d of August, 1908, Mr. Rood and Supt. F. N. Barber, of Crafton, Pa., discovered a second locality for the Club Moss on conglomerate cliffs at Woodworth's Glen, in southern Portage County, Ohio, there being here quite a number of the plants and many of the plants being in inaccessible locations.

The writer has examined a number of these plants and there can be no doubt that they represent true **L. lucidulum porophilum**

first described as a species by Lloyd and Underwood, and ranging from Newfd. and Quebec to Wisconsin and southward to Alabama and the Carolinas. The specimens we have examined clearly point to a subordinate relationship to **Lycopodium lucidulum** Michx. rather than to a distinct specific identity. The leaves are very minutely denticulate to entire instead of toothed as in the species and are generally lance-linear and narrowed from the base upwards instead of being broader above the middle as in true **L. lucidulum**. The plant is being critically studied by Prof. L. S. Hopkins from whom we may expect a more detailed report.

Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg.
