
TWENTY-FIVE RARE PLANTS AT BARNESVILLE, OHIO.

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Every locality has its plants which are found in great profusion, and also those which are rare, although they may be the common plants in another region. To the botanist it is always a special pleasure to find the retreat of some rare local species. Below are noted twenty-five plants which may be regarded as locally rare within a circle having a radius of four miles with Barnesville, Belmont County, as a center. A more careful study of the region might show some of the species more common than they are now supposed to be.

1. **Viola rafinesquii** Greene. One station was found for this violet in 1908. It is in a railroad cut east of Barnesville. The plants are increasing rapidly from seeds. They grow well when transplanted.

2. **Viola blanda** Willd. This violet was also first found in 1908 in a deep shady ravine through which a small stream creeps. It is most abundant at the end of the ravine where a tiny swampy flood plain has been formed.

3. **Viola hastata** Michx. One station discovered in 1907 in a dense wood. Its location has been revealed to only three people so that the plants may be allowed to increase. It is probable that other stations may be found as this violet is not rare in the adjoining county. Ten other violets may be regarded as common in this locality.

4. **Cubelium concolor** (Forst.) Raf. One station was discovered for the green violet in 1903. It was on a clay bank in a dense wood and has increased but little in size. Since then two other stations have been found, one of them in a bright sunny spot on the roadside.

5. **Barbarea praecox** (J. E. Smith) R. Br. First noticed by the writer in 1902 in a pasture field when only a few plants, not over six inches in height, were seen. Each year since, more plants have been found until 1909 when it could no longer be called rare. It is a plant of the pasture fields. It is usually called mustard because it resembles somewhat the black mustard as to the color of the flowers. The early winter cress blooms from ten days to two weeks before *Barbarea barbarea* (L.) MacM. It is a perennial but blooms the first year.

6. **Synandra hispidula** (Michx.) Britton. Found first in a ravine on the edge of a wood in 1902. Only one station. It is most abundant in alternate years and is biennial. The station was partly destroyed in 1909 when one side of the ravine was cleared.

7. **Chaerophyllum procumbens** (L.) Crantz. First seen in 1907 in an open thicket on a south hillside, peeping out from beneath an aged wild gooseberry bush. While it produces many seeds, it does not seem to spread very much.

8. **Quamasia hyacinthina** (Raf.) Britton. Also found in 1907. Station in a swampy place in a meadow. Plants very strong and thrifty.

9. **Triosteum perfoliatum** L. Found along a fence between a road and a pasture field. One station. Plants spreading rapidly. May be found elsewhere within our region as it is common just over the line in Guernsey County.

10. **Potentilla pumila** Poir. Found occasionally in pasture fields, usually in poor soil. Does not seem to spread.

11. **Potentilla recta** L. Found in a pasture field on a high hill. About a dozen plants seen in 1908 but not seen in 1909. The plants were vigorous and well-developed.

12. **Silene virginica** L. Found occasionally in an open thicket. Though a perennial it does not seem to spread rapidly.

13. **Silene stellata** (L.) Ait. Abundant in one station—a wood which has never been pastured or cleared out in any way. Many rocks are found there, some of them lying just beneath the surface of the ground. Over these rocks this campion grows plentifully. It can be transplanted easily.

14. **Silene noctiflora** L. Not common with us as it seemed to be near Wooster, O. One station only observed. This is on the roadside just outside of a garden, and was first noticed by the writer in 1902.

15. **Smilax herbacea** L. Found in an open situation near a small brook in 1904. One plant was transplanted in a wild flower garden and has appeared with increased vigor every year since. As this is a staminate plant, there have been no berries.

16. **Panax quinquefolium** L. Now rare in this region, but it was once abundant. It is disappearing for two reasons: First, because the rich woods it loves are disappearing; second, because its commercial value invites hunters to dig it up for the roots.

17. **Arenaria serpyllifolia** L. This little sandwort is found occasionally growing in the cinders by the railroad tracks and spreads rapidly if circumstances are at all favorable.

18. **Dioscorea villosa** L. Said to be found in moist thickets, but one station is known for staminate plants which is on a dry hillside. It is spreading slowly from the woody rootstocks. It is easily transplanted.

19. **Verbena stricta** Vent. One plant was found in 1908 on the public school grounds, almost in a footpath. It was thrifty and strong in 1909, and had added a stem to the three seen the year before. *V. urticifolia* L. is very common in cultivated ground, and *V. hastata* L. occurs in damp situations.

20. **Galinsoga parviflora** Cav. Found growing in one back yard on Walnut Street, Barnesville, Ohio. Its presence is accounted for by the fact that the family living there moved from Washington, Ohio, where *Galinsoga* is very abundant, growing along the gutters at the sides of the streets or anywhere it can get a start.

21. **Agastache scrophulariaefolius** (Willd.) Kuntze. Although *A. nepetoides* (L.) Kuntze is common, being found in any locality, *A. scrophulariaefolius* (Willd.) Kuntze is rare, only one station having been observed. This is a marshy place by the roadside and was almost exterminated in 1909 by the road supervisor.

22. **Matricaria inodora** L. One plant was found in 1909, about ten rods from the chaerophyllum station. It was evidently a stray.

23. **Polygonum arifolium** L. One station, a low place in a pasture field. Its rarity has always been a matter of surprise since *P. sagittatum* L. is very common.

24. **Hieracium aurantiacum** L. Has been observed along one roadside in well-set grass. Late in the season it is stoloniferous and forms a little colony around each plant.

25. **Sida spinosa** L. First seen by the railroad. Last year discovered in a meadow in abundance after the second cutting of clover had been made. Evidently the seed had been sown with the grass seed.