
Publications of the Ohio Biological Survey.

The writer has before him two botanical bulletins of great interest as relating to the flora and vegetation of Ohio. The bulletins are 2 and 3 of the Ohio Biological Survey.

Bulletin 2, a "Catalog of Ohio Vascular Plants," by Prof. J. H. Schaffner, is a well-printed pamphlet of 120 pages, containing entries for 2065 species and a number of varieties and hybrids. The State Herbarium has been taken as the basis for the citation of species, although certain other reliable sources have been drawn upon. The list is a conservative one, quite a large number of species noted in former lists having been dropped. a thorough investigation having failed to show their occurrence in the state. The method of entry for such species is: Serial number, scientific name, common name, and distribution by counties. If the distribution is general the names of the counties are omitted, the occurrence being indicated as "General," "Rather general," etc.

The nomenclature used is that of Britton & Brown's Illustrated Flora, second edition, the sequence of species following strictly the author's phyletic classification. With reference to *Tipularia unifolia* we would suggest that reference should have been made to its occurrence in Ashtabula County as discovered in 1911 by R. J. Sim. (Torreya 12:107-110. May, 1912.

Bulletin 3, "A Botanical Survey of the Sugar Grove Region," by Prof. Robert F. Griggs, is an excellent treatment of the ecological relations of the vegetation of the "Sugar Grove region," a rolling upland cut up with numerous deep ravines, and extending in a north and south direction for about twenty miles in Fairfield and Hocking counties, south central Ohio. The region is immediately south of the glaciated region and may be considered as an outlier of the Appalachian Plateau.

To one familiar with the vegetation of the Appalachian Plateau in western Pennsylvania the Botanical Survey of the Sugar Grove Region reads almost like a survey of some of the quite similar areas to be found in the first-named region. The less important place occupied in the Sugar Grove Region by *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Castanea* and *Robinia Pseudacacia* and the absence of *Pinus Strobus* and *Azalea nudiflora*, is balanced by the presence of *Hypericum Drummondii*, *Napaea dioica* and the greater prominence of *Oxydendrum*, *Acer Negundo*, *Sullivantia*, *Quercus macrocarpa*, *Dodecatheon*, *Diospyros*, etc. Altogether the associations could be applied almost as well in the one region as in the other, but with the eastern species thinning out westward and a number of more northern species reaching into the Sugar Grove Region. Prof. Griggs is to be complimented upon the excellent manner in which he has accomplished this survey. It is to be regretted very much, however, that the proof-reading was not more carefully done. In a rather casual examination errors were noted in the scientific names to the number of sixty-six; on page 280, six out of twenty-seven names in one list being incorrectly spelled. We sincerely hope that more attention may be paid to the proof-reading in the future numbers of the survey, the present numbers being otherwise printed in a highly satisfactory manner.

O. E. JENNINGS.

Carnegie Museum, October 9, 1914.