Penstemon, L'Her.
pubescens, Ait. *Beard-tongue.*
Scrophularia, Linn.
Marilandica, Linn. *Figwort.*
Seymeria, Pursh.
macrophylla, Nutt. *Mullein Fox-glove.*
Verbascum, Linn.
Blattaria, Linn.
Thapsus, Linn. *Mullein.* §
Veronica, Linn.
Anagallis, Linn.
arvensis, Linn. §
Becabunga, Linn.
officinalis, Linn. §
peregrina, Linn.
scutellata, Linn.
serpyllifolia, Linn.

Solanaceæ. *The Night-shade Tribe.*

Datura, Linn.
Stramonium, Linn. *Jamestown weed.* §
Physalis, Linn.
viscosa, Linn. *Ground Cherry.*
Solanum, Linn.
Dulcamara, Linn. *Bitter-sweet.* §
nigrum, Linn. *Night-shade.*

Gentianaceæ. *The Gentian Tribe.*

Frasera, Michx.
Walteri, Michx. *American Columbo.*
Gentiana, Linn.
crinita, Frœlich.

Gentiana puberula, Michx. †
quinqueflora, Willd.
Saponaria, Linn.
Menyanthes, Linn.
trifoliata, Linn. *Buck-bean.*
Sabbatia, Adans.
angularis, Pursh. † *Centaury.*

APOCYNACEÆ.

Apocynum, Linn.
androsæmifolium, Linn. *Dog-bane.*
cannabinum, Linn. *Indian Hemp.*

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

Asclepias, Linn.
amœna, Linn. *Milk-weed.*
incarnata, Linn.
phytolaccoides, Lyon.
quadrifolia, Jacques.
syriaca, Linn.
tuberosa, Linn. *Pleurisy-root.*
variegata, Linn. †

OLEACEÆ. *The Olive Tribe.*

Fraxinus, Linn.
acuminata, Linn. *White Ash.*
quadrangulata, Willd. *Blue Ash.*
Sambucifolia, Willd. *Water Ash. Black Ash.*

CONIFERÆ. *The Fir Tribe.*

Cupressus, Linn.
thyoides, Linn. *White Cedar.*

Juniperus, Linn.

Sabina, Linn. ***Red Cedar.*** **(23.)**

Pinus, Linn.

Canadensis, Linn. † *Hemlock Spruce.*

rigida, Marsh. † *Pitch Pine.*

TAXACEÆ.

Taxus, Linn.

baccata, Linn. † *Yew.* (24.)

ENDOGENÆ.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ. *The Narcissus Tribe.*

Hypoxis, Linn.

erecta, Linn. *Star of Bethlehem.*

IRIDACEÆ. *The Corn-flag Tribe.*

Iris, Linn.

versicolor, Linn. *Flag.*

Sisyrinchium, Linn.

anceps, Cavan. *Blue-eyed Grass.*

mucronatum, Michx.

HYDROCHARACEÆ. *The Frog-bit Tribe.*

Valisneria, Linn.

spiralis, Linn. var. Americana, Torr. *Tape Grass.*

ORCHIDACEÆ. *The Orchis Tribe.*

Aplectrum, Nutt.
hyemale, Nutt. *Adam & Eve. Putty Root.*
Calopogon, R. Brown.
pulchellus, Brown.
Cypripedium, Linn.
acaule, Ait. †
candidum, Willd. †
parviflorum, Willd.
spectabile, Swartz.
pubescens, Swartz. *Moccasin flower.*
Corallorhiza, Hall.
multiflora, Nutt.
Goodyera, R. Brown.
pubescens, R. Brown. *Rattle-snake Plantain.*
Habenaria, Willd.
fimbriata, Brown.
herbiola, Brown. †
leucophœa, Nutt. (25.)
psychodes, Spreng.
tridentata, Hook.
Liparis, Rich.
liliifolia, Rich. *Tway-blade.*
Microstylis, Nutt.
ophioglossoides, Nutt. † *Adder's Tongue.*
Orchis, Linn.
spectabilis, Linn.
Pogonia, Juss.
ophioglossoides, Brown.
Spiranthes, Rich.
cernua, Rich.
tortilis, Rich. † *Ladies Tresses.*
Triphora, Nutt.
pendula, Nutt.

PONTEDERACEÆ.

Schollera, Schreb.
graminea, Vahl. *Yellow-eyed Water grass.*

MELANTHACEÆ. *The Colchicum Tribe.*

Leimanthium, Willd.
Virginicum, Willd. (26.)
Mediola, Linn.
Virginica, Linn. † *Indian Cucumber.*
Tofieldia, Huds.
glutinosa, Willd. †
Trillium, Linn.
erectum, Linn.
var. album, Pursh.
grandiflorum, Salisb.
nivale, Riddell.
sessile, Linn.
Veratrum, Linn.
angustifolium, Pursh. †
Zigadenus, Michx.
glaucus, Nutt. (27.)

LILIACEÆ. *The Lily Tribe.*

Aletris, Linn.
farinosa, Linn. *Colic Root.*
Allium, Linn.
Canadense, Linn. *Meadow Garlic.*
cernuum, Roth.
tricoccum, Ait.
Erythronium, Linn.
albidum, Nutt. (28.)
Americanum, Smith. *Dog's-tooth Violet.*

Lilium, Linn.
Canadense, Linn. *Wild Lily.*
Philadelphicum, Linn.
superbum, Linn. *Turk's Cap.*
Phalangium, Tourn.
esculentum, Nutt. *Wild Hyacinth.*
Polygonatum, Desf.
biflorum, Ell.
multiflorum, Desf. *Solomon's Seal.*
Styrandra, Raf.
bifolia, Raf.
Smilacina, Desf.
racemosa, Desf.
stellata, Desf.
Uvularia, Linn.
grandiflora, Smith. *Bell-wort.*

COMMELINACEÆ. *The Spiderwort Tribe.*

Tradescantia, Linn.
Virginica, Linn. *Spider-wort.*

ALISMACEÆ. *The Water Plantain Tribe.*

Alisma, Linn.
plantago, Linn. *Water Plantain.* (29.)
Sagittaria, Linn.
sagittifolia, Linn. *Arrow-head.*
and varieties.

JUNCEÆ. *The Rush Tribe.*

Juncus, Linn.
effusus, Linn.
marginatus, Rostk.

Juncus polycephalus, Michx.
tenuis, Willd.
Luzula, De Cand.
campestris, De Cand. *Field Rush.*

Dioscoreaceæ. *The Yam Tribe.*

Dioscorea, Linn.
villosa, Linn. *Wild Yam.*

Smilaceæ. *The Smilax Tribe.*

Smilax, Linn.
herbacea, Linn. *Carrion flower.*
rotundifolia, Linn. *Green-brier.*
quadrangularis, Michx. †

Araceæ. *The Arum Tribe.*

Arum, Linn.
Dracontium, Linn. *Dragon's Root.*
triphyllum, Linn. *Indian Turnep.*
Symplocarpus, Salisb.
fœtidus, Nutt. *Skunk's Cabbage.*

Acoraceæ.

Acorus, Linn.
Calamus, Linn. *Sweet Flag.*

Typhaceæ. *The Bullrush Tribe.*

Sparganium, Linn.
ramosum, Smith. *Burr-reed.*
Typha, Linn.
latifolia, Linn. *Cat-tail.*

FLUVIALES.

Potamogeton, Linn.
natans, Linn? *Floating Pond-weed.*
pauciflorum, Pursh.

JUNCAGINACEÆ.

Triglochin, Linn.
elatum, Nutt.
palustre, Linn. *Arrow-grass.*

PISTIACEÆ. *The Duck Weed Tribe.*

Lemna, Linn.
trisulca. Linn.

GRAMINEÆ. *The Grass Tribe.*

Oryzeæ.

Leersia, Soland.
oryzoides, Swartz. *Cut Grass.*
Virginica, Willd. *White Grass.*
Zizania, Linn.
aquatica, Lambert. *Water Oats. Indian Rice.*

Phalarideæ.

Alopecurus, Linn.
geniculatus, Linn. *Floating Foxtail.*
Hierochloa, Gmel.
borealis, Rœm. & Schultz. †
Phalaris, Linn,
arundinacea, Linn.

Phleum, Linn.
pratense, Linn. *Timothy Grass.* §

Paniceæ.

Digitaria, Haller.
filiformis, Ell.
Digitaria glabra, Rœm. & Schult.
sanguinalis, Scop. *Finger Grass.*
Milium, Linn.
effusum, Linn. *Millet Grass.*
Oplismenus, Palis,
Crus-galli, Palis, (30.)
Panicum, Linn.
capillare, Linn.
latifolium, Linn.
nitidum, Lam. var. angustifolium, Gray.
var. villosum, Gray.
proliferum, Lam.
virgatum, Linn.
Pennisetum, Rich. (31.)
glaucum, Nutt. *Foxtail.* §
viride, Nutt. §

Stipaceæ.

Aristida, Linn.
dichotoma, Michx. † *Poverty Grass.*
Piptatherum, Palis.
nigrum, Torr. †

Agrostideæ.

Agrostis, Linn.
polymorpha, Huds. *Red-top.* § (32.)

Cinna, Linn.
arundinacea, Linn.
Muhlenbergia, Schreb.
Brachyelytrum, Trin.
diffusa, Schreb. *Nimble Will.*
Mexicana, Trin.
var. filiformis, Torr,
Muhlenbergia sylvatica, Torr.
Willdenovii, Trin.
Polypogon, Desf.
racemosum, Nutt.
Trichodium, Linn.
laxiflorum, Michx. *Hair Grass.*
scabrum, Muhl.
Vilfa, Trin.
heterolepis, Gray. (33.)
vaginiflora, Torr. (34.)

Arundinaceæ.

Calamagrostis, Adans.
Canadensis, Palis.
Phragmites, Trin.
communis, Trin. †

Chlorideæ.

Eleusine, Gærtn.
indica, Lam. *Crab-grass.*
Spartina, Schreb.
cynosuroides, Willd.

Avenaceæ.

Aira, Linn.
cæspitosa, Linn. †

Danthonia, De Cand.
spicata, Rœm. & Schult. *Oat-grass.*

Festucaceæ.

Bromus, Linn.
ciliatus, Linn ?
pubescens, Muhl ?
purgans, Linn.
secalinus, Linn. *Cheat.* §
Others undetermined.

Dactylis, Linn.
glomerata, Linn. *Orchard Grass.* §

Diarrhena, Palis.
Americana, Palis.

Festuca, Linn.
nutans, Willd.
tenella, Willd. †

Glyceria, R. Brown.
fluitans, R. Brown. *Manna Grass.*

Kœleria, Pers.
obtusata, Torr. (35.)
truncata, Torr. (36.)
tuberosa, Pers. ? (37.)

Melica, Linn.
speciosa, Muhl. *Melic-grass.*

Poa, Linn.
capillaris, Linn.
compressa, Linn. *Blue Grass.*
dentata, Torr.
Eragrostis, Linn.
nervata, Willd.
pilosa, Linn,
pratensis, Linn. §
pungens, Nutt.

Poa reptans, Michx.
trivialis, Linn.

Hordeaceæ.

Elymus, Linn.
Canadensis, Linn.
Hystrix, Linn. *Hedge-hog Grass.*
villosus, Muhl.
Virginicus, Linn. *Wild Rye.*
Triticum, Linn.
repens, Linn. *Couch Grass.* §

Andropogoneæ.

Andropogon, Linn.
furcatus, Muhl. *Wood Grass.*
nutans, Linn.
scoparius, Michx.
Virginicus, Linn.

Cyperaceæ. *The Sedge Tribe.*

Cypereæ.

Cyperus, Linn.
diandrus, Torr.
filiculmis, Vahl.
inflexus, Muhl.
speciosus, Torr. monog.
repens, Ell.
strigosus, Linn.
Dulichium, Rich.
spathaceum, Pers.

Kyllingia, Rottb.
pumila, Michx. †

Scirpeæ.

Eleocharis, R. Brown.
acicularis, Brown.
intermedia, Schult.
obtusa, Schult.
palustris, Brown.
tenuis, Schult.
tortilis, Schult. (38.)
Eriophorum, Linn.
polystachyum, Linn. *Cotton Grass.*
Isolepis, R. Brown.
capillaris, Rœm. & Schult. †
Scirpus, R Brown.
atrovirens, Muhl.
brunneus, Muhl.
lacustris, Linn.
maritimus, Linn.
triqueter, Linn.
Tricophorum, Pers.
cyperinum, Pers.
lineatum, Pers.

Rhynchosporeæ.

Rhynchospora, Vahl,
alba, Vahl.
capillacea, Torr.

Cladeæ

Cladium, Brown.
mariscoides, Torr. †

Scleriæ.

Scleria, Bergius.
pauciflora, Muhl. †
triglomerata, Michx. †
Hypoporum, Nees.
verticillata, Nees.

Cariceæ.

Carex, Linn.
acuta, Linn.
ampullacea, Gooden.
anceps, Muhl.
arida, Schw. & Torr. (39.)
bromoides, Schkuhr.
bullata, Schkuhr.
Careyana, Dewey. (40.)
cephalophora, Muhl.
crinita, Lam.
cristata, Schw.
Davisii, Schw. & Torr.
decomposita, Muhl.
disperma, Dewey. †
festucacea, Schkuhr.
flava, Linn. †
gracillima, Schw.
granularis, Muhl.
hirsuta, Willd.
Hitchcockiana, Dewey.
hystericina, Muhl.
intumescens, Rudge.
var. globularis, Gray.
lacustris, Willd.
lanuginosa, Michx.

Carex laxiflora, Lam.
- lupulina, Muhl.
var. polystachya, Schw. & Torr.
- multiflora, Muhl.
Œderi, Ehrh. †
- oligocarpa, Schkuhr.
- paniculata, Linn., var. teretiuscula, Wahl.
paupercula, Michx. †
- Pennsylvanica, Lam.
plantaginea, Lam. †
polytrichoides, Muhl.
- Pseudo-Cyperus, Linn.
- pubescens, Muhl.
- rosea, Schkuhr.
Shortii, Torr.
- sparganioides, Muhl.
- squarrosa, Linn.
- stellulata, Gooden.
- stenolepis, Torr.
- straminea, Schkuhr.
- tentaculata, Muhl.
- tetanica, Schkuhr.
trichocarpa, Muhl.
- vesicaria, Linn.
- virescens, Muhl.
- vulpinoidea, Michx.
- Willdenovii, Schkuhr. (41.)

CRYPTOGAMÆ.

EQUISETACEÆ. *The Horse Tail Tribe.*

Equisetum, Linn.
arvense, Linn.
hyemale, Linn.
limosum, Linn.
One undetermined.

FILICES. *The Fern Tribe.*

Polypodeæ.

Adiantum, Linn.
pedatum, Linn. *Maiden-hair.*
Aspidium, Linn.
acrostichoides, Willd.
var. incisum, Gray.
asplenoides, Willd.
bulbiferum, Willd.
dilatatum, Willd.
filix-fæmina, Willd.
fragile, Willd.
Goldianum, Hook.
lancastriense, Spreng.
marginale, Willd.
novaboracense, Willd.
Thelypteris, Willd.
Asplenium, Linn.
angustifolium. Michx.
rhizophyllum, Willd.
var. pinnatifidum, Muhl.
Ruta-muraria, Linn. †

Asplenium thelypteroides, Michx.
trichomanes, Linn. †
Onoclea, Linn.
sensibilis, Linn.
Polypodium, Linn.
hexagonopterum, Michx.
vulgare, Linn. †
Pteris, Linn.
aquilina, Linn.
atropurpurea, Linn.

Osmundeæ.

Osmunda, Linn.
cinnamomea, Linn.
interrupta, Michx.
spectabilis, Willd.

Ophioglosseæ.

Botrychium, Swartz.
Virginicum, Swartz.
Ophioglossum, Linn.
vulgatum, Linn.

LYCOPODIACEÆ. *The Club Moss Tribe.*

Lycopodium, Linn.
complanatum, Linn. †
lucidulum, Michx.
rupestre, Linn. †

NOTES.

(1.) Epilobium molle, *Torr.?* A variable plant. Not improbable that E. rosmarinifolium, E. strictum, E. lineare, E. squamatum, E. molle, &c., are only forms of one and the same species. Prof. Hooker *fl. Bor. Am. Vol.* 1. *p.* 207, refers most of them to E. palustre, *Linn.* Our plant appears to agree with E. molle, *Torr. fl. Vol.* 1. *p.* 393.

(2.) Erysimum Arkansanum, *Nutt.* in *Torr. & Gray, fl. N. Am. Vol.* 1. *p.* 95. This beautiful Cruciferous plant was first detected in this county in the summer of 1838, by my brother, J. Sullivant. "Found by Nuttall on the plains of Arkansas; also in Texas by Dr. Leavenworth. Flowers as large as in the common *Wall Flower*," l. c.—Grows on the limestone cliffs of the Scioto, 4 miles North of Columbus, immediately above O'Harra's saw mill.

(3.) Prof. Torrey & Dr. Gray inform me that this is a new Saxifragaceous plant, belonging to some genus closely allied to Heuchera. For want of the fruit, the genus cannot at present be satisfactorily determined.

(4.) Possibly a new species; seems to be intermediate between Lonicera hirsuta and Lonicera flava, but quite distinct from either; received, several years since from Michigan, by Prof. Torrey, who is inclined to the opinion that our N. American species of Lonicera, as given in the books, require reducing. Grows with L. flava, on the rocky banks of the Scioto, above Columbus.

(5.) Resembles B. frondosa, except that this is a smooth and much smaller plant; heads fewer flowered, with the pappus *upwardly scabrous*; a structure at variance with the generic character, as given in the books. Grows plentifully in the "Cat-tail" swamp, 3 miles west of Columbus.

(6.) Biotia macrophylla, *De Cand.*=Eurybia macrophylla, *Cass.*=Aster macrophyllus, *Linn.* See *De Cand. Prod. Vol.* 5. *p.* 265.

(7.) An obscure species. I have good reason to believe that this is the "Cacalia tuberosa, *Nutt.?*" of *Riddell's Sup. Cat. of Ohio Plants*, p. 12. It seems to answer better to the C. ovata, of *Elliott, Vol.* 1. *p.* 310. Elliott, however, observes that his "plant appears to have been noticed by Walter, and to resemble, very closely, the C. tuberosa, *Nutt.*; yet differing from both of their descriptions." Wet prairie, 2 miles south of Columbus.

(8.) Chrysostemma tripteris, *Less.*=Coreopsis tripteris, *Linn.* See *De Cand, Prod. Vol.* 5. *p.* 567.

(9.) Conoclinium cœlestinum, *De Cand.*—Eupatorium cœlestinum, *Linn.* The reference of this plant to Cœlestina cærulea, *Cass.*, by Beck, appears to be erroneous. See *De Cand, Prod. Vol.* 5. *p.* 108; also, *Darlingt. fl. Cest. ed.* 2. *p.* 453. Very rare here; collected by L. Starling, Jr. Borders of prairie, 3 miles south of Columbus.

(10.) Echinacea purpurea, *Mœnch. De Cand. Prod. Vol.* 5. *p.* 554.—Rudbeckia purpurea, of Authors. The propriety of separating this plant from the Rudbeckia's, was, many years since, indicated by Elliott. *Ell. Sk. Vol.* 2. *p.* 449.

(11.) Eupatorium ageratoides, *Linn.* This weed, hitherto considered entirely harmless, has lately become the suspected cause of the fatal disease among cattle, commonly called the "trembles." The disease prevails in many localities, in the western States; and is always accompanied by another equally fatal to the human species, known by the name of "Milk Sickness." It is generally believed they are both produced by the same cause, originally, whatever that may be. A prevailing opinion is, that some vegetable produces it. The Poison Ivy (Rhus toxicodendron) has been strongly suspected by many; recently the Eupatorium ageratoides. Mr. John Rowe, of Fayette county, in this State, claims to have been successful in investigating this obscure subject. It was with the latter weed, that the experiments on some cattle were made by him, in the presence of highly respectable witnesses. The disease was produced, and the cattle died with it. An account of the experiments, together with the certificates of the witnesses, was published, September last, in the Ohio State Journal. The details are not given as particularly as could be wished.

I have been careful to ascertain that this was the weed used in those experiments, and have examined specimens procured by T. Roberts, Esq., who was well acquainted with the circumstances. Besides, I was assured by Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, to whom Mr. Rowe sent specimens, that it was the Eupatorium ageratoides. A difficult point to settle in this case, is, that this plant, and likewise the Poison Ivy, are very abundant in many places where these diseases are unkuown. I have not seen or heard of any plant peculiar to such infected localities; and am therefore inclined to think, that the origin of the disease among cattle, will not be found in any particular plant. The subject is of much importance to the west, and well worthy of Legislative attention. I am informed that a large reward has been offered for its successful investigation, by the authorities of one of our neighboring States.

(12.) Obeliscaria pinnata, *Cass. De Cand. Prod. Vol.* 5. *p.* 558.=Rudbeckia pinnata, *Michx.*

(13.) Prenanthes, a genus consisting of heterophyllus and variable plants. Our leading Botanists are disposed to reduce the species, as

given in the books: I put them down here as I find them best agreeing with the descriptions under their respective names, whether they be entitled to rank as species or varieties.

(14.) Silphium pinnatifidum, *Ell?* "Florets of the ray about as long as the involucrum." *Ell. Sk. Vol.* 2. *p.* 462. In our plant, the ray florets are always at least twice the length of the involucre. S. pinnatifidum is, by some, considered a var. of S. terebinthinaceum. See *Croom's Catal. pl. Newbern, N. C.;* also, *Curtis' Enum. pl. Wilmington, N. C.,* in *Bost. Jour. Nat. Hist. part.* I. *p.* 127–8; particularly a note, by Mr. Curtis, on a supposed *larger variety* of S. terebinthinaceum, which seems to be very near our plant.

(15.) Silphium terebinthinaceum, *Linn.?* does not agree well with Elliott's description. See *Ell. Sk. Vol.* 2. *p.* 463. The remarks, however, of Mr. Curtis, (whose opportunities of ascertaining Elliott's plants were favorable,) induce me to believe that this and the above plant are correctly referred. There is evidently much uncertainty about the species of this genus, and in fact, about a multitude of our compound plants—Aster's, Solidago's, Helianthus', &c.—that can only be removed by such a work as the "Flora of N. America," which we are now receiving, from the able hands of Prof. Torrey & Dr. Gray.

(16.) Troximon Virginicum, *Pers.*=Hyoseris amplexicaulis, *Michx.*=Krigia amplexicaulis, *Nutt.*=Cynthia amplexicaulis, *Beck.* Dr. Darlington, in his excellent Flora Cestrica, *ed.* 2, *p.* 441, remarks that no exterior chaffy scales of the pappus are perceptible in the Chester county plant. In our specimens they are readily observed, even with the naked eye.

(17.) A new and unpublished species of Valeriana; found, as I am informed, by Mr. Samples, lately of Urbana, in the Cedar swamp, 6 miles south of that place.

(18.) Micromeria Nuttallii, *Benth.*=Hedeoma glabra, *Nutt.*=Cunila glabella, *Michx.*=Micromeria glabella, *Benth.* This is more like the Niagara plant than the one found by Dr. Short, in Tennessee, and which is undoubtedly Michx's. These specimens go far to sustain Mr. Bentham's notion, that the Niagara plant, (Nuttall's!) and that of Tennessee, (Michx's) are only forms of one species. *Torr. in Litt.*

(19.) Nepeta Glechoma, *Benth.*=Glechoma hederacea, *Auct.*

(20.) Physostegia Virginiana, *Benth.*=Dracocephalum Virginianum, *Mx.*=D. denticulatum, *Willd.*

(21.) Martynia proboscidea, *Linn.* Introduced, a few years since, by Col. A. J. McDowell, into our gardens; from whence it has spread, and will doubtless soon be one of our naturalized plants. Cultivated for its immature fruit, which is pickled and used as a condiment: much esteemed by many.

(22.) The only notice I find of this rare plant, is the following, from Sir Wm. Hooker's *fl. Bor. Am. Vol.* 2. *p.* 118. "Utricularia intermedia, *Heyne. E. Bot. t.* 3489; *Rich. App. p.* 2. Hab. Lake Huron *(Dr. Tubb)* to Bear Lake, *(Dr. Richardson,)* and near the Rocky Mountains, *(Mr. Drummond.)* I possess the same plant, gathered at Tewkesbury, Mass., by Mr. Green, marked U. Millefolium, *Nutt. mst.*" Grows in Cedar swamp, six miles south of Urbana.

(23.) Juniperus Sabina, *Linn.*=Juniperus Virginiana, *Linn.* "In Eastern America, Botanists have enumerated five species of Savin-leaved Juniper; J. Sabina (which also abounds in Europe and Northern Asia,) J. Virginiana, J. Bermndiana, J. Barbadensis, and J. prostrata; but I must confess that among all the specimens I have received from various countries, included between the 53d and 32d degrees of latitnde, I can recognize only one species by any botanical characters, and that one differs in no respect from the European J. Sabina, to which I unhesitatingly refer it. The leaves certainly differ considerably in different specimens; but not more so than they frequently do, on one and the same individual." *Hook. fl. Bor. Am. Vol.* 2. *p.* 166.

(24.) Taxus baccata, Linn.=Taxus Canadensis, *Marsh.* See *Hooker, Vol.* 2. p. 167.

(25.) It is somewhat singular that this beautiful and striking plant, having, too, so extensive a range, should have escaped the notice of Botanists, until it was recently found and published by Nuttall. As this is not an uncommon western plant, it may not be unacceptable to give Nuttall's description, from the *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. Vol.* 4. *p.* 161, the only place in which I have met with it. "Orchis [Hab.] leucophoea. Labello tripartito, laciniato, maximo; laciniis lateralibus internis obovatis crenulatis; cornu filiformi clavato, germine longiore.—*Hab.* In moist prairies near Kiamesha, Red river. Flowering in June. *Obs.* Probably the largest species in the U. States; the stem being from eighteen inches to two and a half feet high; leaves oblong lanceolate, diminishing into narrow lanceolate bracts, about the length of the germ; flowers white, a little tinged with green; the lateral segments of the petaloid calyx ovate, and less than half the length of the lip, which is divided into three dilated segments, divided nearly to the base into many capillary portions. It is more nearly allied to O. incisa than psychodes, but differs from the former in the laciniated lip, and from the latter, by the multiplicity of its segments, and the obovate, instead of linear form, of the two interna petaloid divisions." Grows plentifully in the meadows immediately west of Franklinton. Flowers fragrant.

(26.) Leimanthium Virginicum, *Willd.*=Melanthium Virginicum, *Linn.* It appears we have no N. American plants belonging to the genus Melanthium, which was established on Cape of Good Hope plants, very different from ours, which have been referred, until recently, to that genus.

Of Leimanthium, Dr. Gray (*Melanth.. Am. Septn. Rev. in Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*) remarks: "Genus a melanthio (Prom. Bonæ Spei) abunde diversum, inflorescentia paniculato-racemosa, pedicellis bracteatis, unilocularibus, seminibus alatis, etc." Endlicher, high authority in these matters, merges Leimanthium, *Willd.*, in Zigadenus, *Rich.* See *End. Gen. plant. g.* 1068.

(27.) Zigadenus glaucus, *Nutt.*=Melanthium glaucum, *Nutt.* Rare with us. Found by L. Starling, Jr., wet prairie, two miles south of Columbus:

(28.) Erythronium albidum, *Nutt.* Prof. Hooker, *Vol. 2. p.* 182, remarks, that what he has received for E. albidum, *Pursh.* [*Nutt.* ?] from Drs. Torrey & Beck, seems merely a white variety of E. Americanum, with less conspicuous papillæ on the leaves.

(29.) Connected with this plant, is recorded a curious experiment, in the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, *Vol. 3. p.* 302, as follows: "It appears that some years ago, the State Assembly of South Carolina, purchased from a Negro, for an annunity of one hundred pounds for life, and his freedom, the secret of his cure for the bite of the Rattlesnake. This proved to be the "Alisma plantago," or Water Plantain. Many of the members are said to have witnessed the efficacy of the remedy in the person of the Negro, who stripped himself naked and jumped into a tub, containing many of these venomous snakes, and received numerous wounds. He cured himself by swallowing one tablespoonful of the expressed juice of the Alisma plantago, and repeated the dose at intervals, until the effects of the poison were counteracted."

(30.) Oplismenus Crus-galli, *Palis.*=Panicum Crus-galli, *Linn.*

(31.) Pennisetum, *Rich.*=Setaria, *Palis.*

(32.)Agrostis polymorpha, *Huds.*=Agrostis vulgaris, *Smith.*

(33.) Vilfa heterolepis, *Gray, in Ann. Lyc. N. Y. Vol.* 3. *p.* 221. When fresh, remarkable for a peculiar and offensive odor, very like that of Poa Eragrostis, perceptible at a distance of 3 or 4 feet.

(34.) Vilfa vaginiflora, *Torr.*=Agrostis vaginiflora, *Muhl.*

(35.) "Kœleria obtusata,=Aira obtusata, *Michx.*" This is the label of a specimen from Dr. Torrey. Our plant coincides with it minutely, but does not appear to answer to the description and figure of Elliott's Aira obtusata. Resembles closely *No.* 45, K. cristata, *Gray's Gram. & Cyper.* Some of the species of this genus should, perhaps, be reduced. If, however, they are to be retained, distinctive marks must be noticed, that, in other cases, would be deemed of little importance.

(36.) Kœleria truncata, *Torr.* Some of the specimens approach nearly K. truncata, var. major, *Torr. fl. p.* 117. Same as *No.* 44 K. truncata. *Torr. Gray's Gram. & Cyper.* (Not Darlington's K. truncata, *flo. cest. ed.* 2; *p.* 66, which seems to be Elliott's Aira obtusata; and also the

same as *No.* 45 K. cristata, in my copy of *Gray's Gram. & Cyper.*) ? Our plant might pass for a smooth variety of K. Pennsylvanica, *De Cand.* of which I possess authentic specimens.

(37.) Kœlèria tuberosa ? *Pers.*=Aira cristata, *Smith*=K. nitida, *Nutt.* See *Nutt. flo. Arkan. Terr.* in *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. Vol.* 4. *p.* 148; also, his *Genera, Vol.* 1. *p.* 74. Our plant varies but slightly from an European specimen in my possession, marked Aira cristata; though very different from *No.* 45. K. cristata, *Gray's Gram. & Cyper.*, of which Aira cristata, *Linn.*, and K. nitida, *Nutt.*, are given as synonyms.

The height of Nuttall's plant, and the upper glume, does not accord with ours, which may be thus described: *Culm*, 20 to 30 inches high, smooth, leafy to one half its height. *Leuves*, flat, erect, hairy, 2 to 3 inches long, 1 to 2 lines wide, attenuated to a point: *sheaths* longer than the leaves, hairy; *ligule* short, membranaceous, lacerate. *Panicle* in the form of a spike, 3 to 5 inches long, about half an inch in diameter, lobed, lobes crowded, appressed; *rachis* and adjacent part of culm, clothed with short, dense pubescense; *Spikelets*, persistent, compressed, shining, mostly 2 flowered, with an abortive pedicel at the base of the upper floret; *Glumes* unequal, linear oblong, acute, serrulate on the keel, scabrous on the sides; upper one larger; *Paleae*, lower one similar to the glumes, upper one membranaceous, with two serrulate keels. Spike when old resembles much, that of Phleum pratense.

(38) E. tortilis, *Schult.* See *Torr. Mon. N Am. Cyper. p.* 314. Hitherto considered a doubtful member of our Flora. The fruit of this species, from Willdenow's Herbarium, lately brought over by Dr. Gray, shows that our plant is correctly referred. Closely resembles E. tri-costata, *Torr. Mon. p.* 310.

(39.) Carex arida, *Schw, & Torr.*=C. Muskingumensis, *Schw.*=C. scoparia, *Schk.* See *Torr. Mon. N. Am. Cyper. p.* 394; also, *Schw. & Torr. Mon. Car. p.* 312. I understand this Carex is reinstated as a species, to which it appears well entitled.

(40.) Carex Careyana, *Dewey.* "First discovered by J. Carey, Esq., near Auburn, N. Y. This interesting and beautiful species, which has been found only at the above specified localtty, is, as our esteemed friend, the discoverer, informs us, in imminent danger of annihilation, from the destruction of the wood in which it grows." *Torr. Mon. N. Am. Cyper. p.* 415.

Grows abundantly on the hill side, three miles west of Columbus, immediately north of the National Road. I have heard of but one other locality for this plant. T. G. Lea, Esq., of Cincinnati, informs me that 2 or 3 years since, he found a few specimens of it, in his neighborhood, but that subsequent examinations for it, have proved unavailing.

(41.) Carex Willdenovii, *Schk.* In the valuable *Mon. N. Am. Cyper.*

p. 405, by Dr. Torrey, it is remarked, under this species, "perigynium of the lowest flower encloses the peduncle of a separate staminate spike, and the two remaining pistillate flowers, have within the perigynium, in place of a staminate spike, a green squamaceous rudiment, about the length of the nut." In repeated examinations, this structure has not been observed in our plant.

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† Attached to plants collected in adjacent counties.
§ " naturalized plants.

PREFACE.

THE plants of this catalogue are arranged mainly in accordance with the 2d edition of Prof. Lindley's "Natural System of Botany." In the nomenclature the best authorities within reach have been consulted, particularly the very valuable "Flora of North America," by Prof. Torrey and Dr. Gray, as far as it has been published.

It is not pretended that this is a complete enumeration of even our Franklin county plants; future examinations will doubtless make considerable additions.

As a principal object in making this catalogue is to assist me in an interchange of botanical specimens, (to which I now invite all interested in these matters,) I have inserted some plants collected in the adjacent counties, many of which, no doubt, will ultimately be found within the limits of this.

The collections here listed, may be taken, I think, as a tolerably fair representation of the Phænogamous Flora of the central parts of this State; nearly all localities, apparently indicating a peculiar vegetation, having been visited.

There may be little error in saying, that Ohio occupies somewhat a middle ground among those Eastern regions of North America that have been as yet bo-

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tanically explored. Evidences of such a position may be observed in her vegetation. We find here plants affecting the high latitudes of British America—plants, whose proper stations are much to the South of us, and others peculiar to the far Western Territories, (the field of Nuttall's successful labors,) together with many common to the States lying East and North-East of us.

Many interesting facts, illustrating the important subject of Botanical Geography, would be made known by local catalogues of plants, such as is here attempted.

No plants are here given, that I have not personally collected and examined. In the determination of many of them, particularly the rare and difficult ones, I have been materially aided by Prof. Torrey.

January, 1840.

CATALOGUE.

EXOGENÆ.

RANUNCULACEÆ. *The Crowfoot Tribe.*

Anemone, Linn.
nemorosa, Linn, var. quinquefolia, Pursh. *Wind-flower.*
Pennsylvanica, Linn.
Virginiana, Linn. *Thimble weed.*

Actaea, Linn.
alba, Big. *Bane-berry.*

Aquilegia, Linn.
Canadensis, Linn. *Wild Columbine.*

Clematis, Linn.
Virginiana, Linn. *Virgin's Bower.*
Viorna, Linn. *Leather flower.*

Cimicifuga. Linn.
racemosa, Ell. *Black Snake-root.*

Caltha, Linn.
palustris, Linn. *Marsh Marygold.*

Delphinium, Linn.
exaltatum, Ait.
tricorne, Michx. *Wild larkspur.*

Enemion, Raf.
biternatum, Raf. *False Anemone.*

Hepatica, Dill.
triloba, Chaix.

Hydrastis, Linn.
Canadensis, Linn. *Yellow-root.*