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Memoir 15

WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

IN TWO PARTS

by

Homer D. House

State Botanist

Part 2

Second Printing

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Communication . . . . (see part 1) | Descriptions of Species, continued. 187
Introduction . . . . . . . . . . . . (see part 1) | List of Illustrations . . . . . 325
Plant Structure . . . . . . . . . . (see part 1) | Index . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 341

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES (continued)

Evening Primrose Family

E* pil ()bi aec e e (Onagraceae)

Seedbox; Rattlebox

Ludwigia alternifolia Linnaeus

Plate 144b

Stems erect or nearly erect, branching, 1½ to 3 feet high, from a perennial root which often bears small tubers; the stems smooth or minutely pubescent and more or less angled. Leaves alternate, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, pointed at both ends, on very short petioles, 1½ to 4 inches long. Flowers solitary in the axils of the leaves, each flower one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad, on short stalks; the calyx tube short, rounded at the base with four ovate, long-pointed lobes about as long as the four yellow petals which fall away very easily when the plant is disturbed. Fruiting capsule smooth and slightly wing-angled, about one-fourth of an inch high, opening by an apical pore but finally also dehiscent; many seeded.

In marshes, swamps and wet meadows, New Hampshire to Ontario, Michigan and Kansas, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from the latter part of June to September.

Fireweed; Great or Spiked Willow-herb

Chamaenerion angustifolium (Linnaeus) Scopoli

Plate 144b

Stems slender or rather stout, 2 to 7 feet high, from a perennial root, smooth below, usually finely pubescent above. Leaves alternate, lanceolate, finely toothed or entire, 2 to 7 inches long, one-third to 1 inch wide, the upper ones smaller, all on very short petioles, long pointed at the apex, thin, the lateral veins joining one another in marginal loops. Flowers
purple, rarely white, three-fourths to 1½ inches broad in elongated, terminal, spikelike racemes; calyx tube cylindric, inclosing the ovary, four-lobed at the apex; petals four, obovate; stamens eight; capsules or fruit 2 to 3 inches long and about one-eighth of an inch thick, finely canescent; seeds numerous, small, with a long, whitish tuft of hairs.

In dry soil, usually on recently cleared or burned-over woodlands, Greenland to Alaska, south to North Carolina, Indiana, Kansas, Rocky mountains and California. Also in Europe and Asia. Flowering from July to September.

**Great Hairy Willow-herb**

*Epilobium hirsutum* Linnaeus

Plate 143a

Stems stout and softly hairy, 2 to 5 feet high from perennial roots, propagating by underground shoots. Leaves usually opposite, sometimes alternate, oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate, sessile or even clasping the stem at the base, pointed at the apex, sharply but finely toothed on the margins, 1 to 4 inches long, one-third to one-half of an inch wide, thin and pubescent. Flowers rose-purple, three-fourths to 1 inch broad, in the axils of the upper leaves; calyx tube linear with four deciduous lobes or sepals at its summit; petals broadly obovate and notched at the apex, pubescent within at the base. Stigma deeply four-lobed; stamens eight. Fruiting capsule 2 to 3 inches long and very slender, with numerous small seeds each provided with a tuft of whitish hairs.

A native of Europe which, like the Purple Loosestrife, is thoroughly naturalized in marshes, swamps and ditches throughout the eastern states, especially about the larger cities, towns and ports. Flowering from July to September.

The other species of *Epilobium* in New York are chiefly inconspicuous, small-flowered marsh herbs, two of them very rare Alpine species of the higher Adirondacks, the other four being inhabitants of swamps and bogs at lower altitudes. Of these, the commonest in most localities is the Northern Willow-herb (*Epilobium adenocaulon* Haussknecht).
A. GREAT HAIRY WILLOW-HERB
   *Epilobium hirsutum*

B. FIREWEED; GREAT OR SPIKED WILLOW-HERB
   *Chamaenerion angustifolium*
Common Evening Primrose

*Oenothera biennis* Linnæus

Stems stout, wandlike and simple or somewhat branched, 1 to 6 feet high from a biennial root. Stems and leaves somewhat hairy. Leaves lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, sessile, 2 to 6 inches long, the lower ones with petioles, the upper ones much reduced in size; margins with low, distant teeth. Flowers in the axils of the reduced upper leaves (or bracts), bright yellow, 1 to 2 inches broad in terminal spikes, opening in the evening; calyx tube slender, two or three times longer than the ovary, its four slender lobes reflexed; petals four, broadly obovate; stamens eight, equal in length, the linear anthers on threadlike filaments. Fruiting capsules oblong, narrowed toward the apex, three-fourths to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and longer than the upper leaves (or bracts), one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick.

Dry or sandy soil in fields, waste ground and along roadsides, Labrador to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from the latter part of June until autumn. Often appearing like a weed.

The Evening Primrose is a variable species and consists of several races or mutants which have been regarded as valid species. There are also two other closely related species in addition to the next one which is described. They are the Small-flowered Evening Primrose (*Oenothera cruciata* Nuttall), with linear-lanceolate calyx segments and linear petals, one-fourth to one-half of an inch long, found usually in sandy soil from Maine and Massachusetts to northern New York; and Oakes’s Evening Primrose (*Oenothera oakesiana* Robbins), a dull-green plant covered with a soft, appressed pubescence, rather large flowers with linear-lanceolate calyx segments and obovate petals one-half to three-fourths of an inch long. Frequent in sandy soil in southern New England, Long Island and Eastern New York.
Northern Evening Primrose

*Oenothera muricata* Linnaeus

Plate 146

A slender plant resembling the common Evening Primrose but usually less branched and more slender-stemmed, 2 to 3 feet high, the stem puberulent and covered with scattered hairs which are enlarged at the base. Leaves lanceolate, mostly narrower than those of *Oenothera biennis*, slightly repand-denticulate or entire. Flowers light yellow, 1 to 2 inches broad; petals rhombic-obovate and blunt at the apex. Capsules hairy, narrowly oblong-cylindric, about 1 inch long, slightly curved and shorter than the persistent leaflike bracts which subtend them.

Sandy or gravelly soil, Newfoundland to southeastern New York and New Jersey. Flowering from July to September.

Common Sundrops

*Kneiffia fruticosa* (Linnaeus) Raimann

Plate 147a

Stems erect, 1 to 3 feet high and usually more or less branched, hairy or nearly smooth. Leaves lanceolate or broader, sometimes oval-lanceolate, usually pointed at the apex and narrowed at the sessile base, or the lower leaves petioled, the margins repand-denticulate or nearly entire, 1 to 4 inches long. Flowers bright yellow, diurnal, 1 to 2 inches broad, in terminal leafy-bracted clusters; calyx segments lanceolate, spreading, the tube mostly longer than the ovary; petals four, obcordate or slightly notched at the ends. Fruiting capsules sessile or short stalked, oblong and prominently winged, smooth or pubescent, one-fourth to one-third of an inch long; stamens eight, the alternate ones longer.

In dry or sandy soil, New Hampshire to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Louisiana. Flowering from June to August.

Among the closely related species in this State are *Kneiffia longipeda* Small, with club-shaped fruit pods on stalks longer than the body of the pod; leaves narrow but flowers conspicuous:
A. COMMON EVENING PRIMROSE
Oenothera biennis

B. SEEDBOX; RATTLEBOX
Ludwigia alternifolia
NORTHERN EVENING PRIMROSE
Oenothera muricata
A. COMMON SUNDROPS
Knueffia fruticosa

B. SWEET PEPPER BUSH; WHITE ALDER
Clethra alnifolia
Kneiffia linearis (Michaux) Spach, with pedicels of the fruit shorter than the capsule; leaves very narrow, and Kneiffia pumila (Linnaeus) Spach, with small flowers one-half to 1 inch broad and almost sessile club-shaped fruit pods.

Biennial Gaura

Gaura biennis Linnaeus

Stems slender, erect, 2 to 5 feet high, branched, especially above, and downy or softly hairy. Leaves alternate, sessile, narrow, pointed at both ends, remotely toothed on the margins, 2 to 4 inches long and one-sixth to one-half of an inch wide. Flowers white or whitish, turning pink with age, very numerous in spikes terminating the stems and branches; each flower somewhat less than one-half of an inch broad; calyx tube with four reflexed lobes; petals four, oblanceolate, somewhat unequal; stamens eight, declined, each slender filament with a small scale at the base; stigma four-lobed, surrounded by a cuplike border. Fruit nutlike, sessile, one-fourth to one-third of an inch long, narrowed at each end, four-ribbed and hairy.

In dry, sandy or waste soil, Quebec to Minnesota, south to Connecticut, Georgia and Arkansas. Flowering from July to September.

Ginseng Family

Araliaceae

Dwarf Ginseng or Groundnut

Panax trifolium Linnaeus

A small, smooth herb, 3 to 6 inches high from a deep-seated, globose, perennial tuber, one-half of an inch or less in diameter and very pungent to the taste. Leaves three, at the summit of the slender stem on petioles one-half to 2 inches long; each leaf with three to five oval or oblanceolate, sessile, blunt leaflets, 1 to 2 inches long and one-fourth to two-thirds of an inch wide, finely toothed on the margins. Flowers white, fifteen to
twenty-five together in a solitary, stalked umbel; each flower about one-eighth of an inch broad or less. Petals five, spreading; stamens eight, alternate with the petals, styles usually three. Fruit a small, three-angled, yellow drupe about one-eighth of an inch broad (when the styles are only two-lobed, as is sometimes the case, the fruit is also two-lobed).

In woods and thickets, usually where the soil is moist, Nova Scotia to Wisconsin and Iowa, south to Georgia. Flowering in April and May or until early June.

The True Ginseng (Panax <i>quinquefolium</i> Linnaeus) is much larger, 8 to 16 inches high, with a deep, simple compound or lobed tuberous root; leaflets 2 to 5 inches long, and the fruit, which is usually two-lobed, is bright crimson in color and nearly one-half of an inch broad.

**Carrot Family**

**Ammiaceae**

**Hemlock Water Parsnip**

<i>Sium cicutifolium</i> Schrank

A perennial, smooth marsh herb with stout, erect, branching hollow stem, 2 to 6 feet high. Lower and basal leaves long petioled, finely divided; petioles sheathing the stem at their bases; segments of the leaves seven to seventeen in number, linear or lanceolate, 1 1/2 to 5 inches long, one-eighth to 1 inch wide, long pointed at the apex, margins sharply toothed. Flowers white in large compound umbels, 2 to 3 inches broad; primary rays of the umbel eight to twenty in number, one-half to 1 1/2 inches long; involucral bracts small and narrow; calyx teeth minute, petals inflexed at the apex. Fruit ovate, compressed, about one-eighth of an inch long, the ribs prominent.

In marshy places, Nova Scotia to British Columbia, south to Florida, Louisiana and California. Flowering from July to October.
BIENNIAL GAURA

Gaura biennis
HEMLOCK WATER PARSNIP

Sium cicutaefolium
Dogwood Family  
Cornaceae

Low or Dwarf Cornel; Bunchberry  

Cornus canadensis Linnaeus  

Plate 130

Flowering and leaf-bearing stems 3 to 9 inches high, from slender, underground, horizontal, perennial rootstocks which are somewhat woody. Leaves five to nine in number, whorled at the summit of the upright stem, sessile, ovate or obovate, smooth or minutely hairy, pointed at each end, entire, 1 to 4 inches long; the stem sometimes with one or two pairs of smaller, opposite leaves below the whorl. Flowers greenish or yellowish, very small, several in a dense, globose cluster on a stalk one-half to 2 inches long which terminates the stem; the flowers proper surrounded by four to six, usually four, white, petallike, ovate, involucral bracts, one-third to three-fourths of an inch long, so that the entire inflorescence appears at first glance to be a single flower. Fruit a cluster of globose, bright-red berries.

In open woods, usually where the soil is moist, sometimes in thickets and on recently cleared land, Newfoundland to Alaska south to New Jersey, West Virginia, Indiana, Colorado and California and in eastern Asia. Flowering in May or June or later in the far north.

This dwarf member of a group made up chiefly of large shrubs and trees has been placed in a separate genus by some recent authors, the chief objection to which is its name, Chamaepericlymenum. This generic name has priority over the more appropriate generic name, Cornella, given it by Doctor Rydberg.

The Flowering Dogwood (Cynoxylon floridum (Linnaeus) Rafinesque) is a small tree or large shrub. The involucral bracts are white or pinkish, obovate and notched at the apex, 1 to 2½ inches long. Common in the eastern and southern portions of the State.
White Alder Family
Clethraceae
Sweet Pepper Bush; White Alder
* Clethra alnifolia * Linnaeus
Plate 147b

A much-branched shrub, 3 to 9 feet high with finely canescent twigs. Leaves obovate, blunt or pointed at the apex, narrowed or tapering at the base, sharply toothed, smooth or nearly so and green on both sides, 1 to 3 inches long, on very short petioles. Flowers white, about one-third of an inch broad, in elongated, slender racemes terminal on the branches, spicy-fragrant; calyx five-cleft, the segments oblong, blunt, nerved; petals five, very slightly united at the base, obovate; stamens ten; anthers sagittate, inverted in anthesis, the pollen sacs opening by apical pores; ovary three-celled, style longer than the stamens, with three stigmas. Fruit pods almost globose, about one-eighth of an inch long.

In marshy or swampy ground or low, sandy fields and wet woods near the coast from Maine to Florida and Mississippi. Flowering in July and August.

Wintergreen Family
Pyrolaceae
Bog Wintergreen
* Pyrola uliginosa * Torrey
Plate 151a

Leaves all basal, the blades orbicular or broadly oval, dull green, thick in texture, somewhat evergreen, blunt or rounded at the apex, 1 to 2 inches long, the margins very obscurely crenulate, petioles about as long or longer than the blades. Flowers pink or purplish pink, one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad; calyx lobes ovate-oblong, one-third as long as the blunt petals; stamens ten, anthers opening by a basal but apparently apical pore as the anther becomes reversed at flowering time, which is true of all species of Pyrola. Fruit capsules about one-fifth of an inch in diameter.
LOW OR DWARF CORNEL; BUNCHBERRY

*Cornus canadensis*
In bogs and swamps, Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Vermont, central New York, Michigan, Colorado and California. Considered by some botanists as identical with *Pyrola incarnata* Fischer, of northern Asia. Flowering in June and July. Rather abundant in open sphagnum bogs of Herkimer, Oneida, Oswego, Madison and Onondaga counties, also in Bergen swamp, Genesee county, and doubtless in other similar bogs throughout western and northern New York.

**Shinleaf**

*Pyrola elliptica* Nuttall

Leaves broadly oval or elliptical, not evergreen, rather thin and dark green, blunt, rounded or narrowed at the base, the margins wavy or plicate-crenulate with very low teeth; 1 ½ to 4 inches long, usually longer than the petioles, all basal. Flowers whitish, nodding, one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad, fragrant, racemose on scapes or stalks, 5 to 10 inches high; calyx lobes five, ovate-triangular, sharp pointed; petals five, blunt, flat, about four times as long as the calyx lobes; stamens ten, declined, style also declined, its apex curved upward. Fruit capsule five-lobed, five-celled, the valves cobwebby on the margins when splitting open, about one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

In rich soil of rather dry woods and clearings, Nova Scotia to British Columbia, south to Maryland, Illinois, Iowa and in the Rocky mountains to New Mexico. Our commonest species of Pyrola. Flowering from the latter part of June to August.

**Round-leaved American Wintergreen**

*Pyrola americana* Sweet

Flowering scape 6 to 20 inches high with five to twenty flowers in a terminal raceme, the flowers in the axils of small bracts. Leaves basal, orbicular or oval, spreading, blunt, thick in texture, evergreen and shining above, the margins crenulate, narrowed, rounded or slightly heart-shaped
Round-leaved American Wintergreen (Pyrola americana Sweet) at the base, 1 to 4 inches long with petioles mainly shorter than the blades. Flowers white, or faintly tinged with pink, nodding and fragrant, one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad on pedicels one-fourth of an inch long or less. Calyx lobes oblong or lanceolate; petals about three times as long as the calyx lobes, thick and blunt; stamens and style declined, the style projecting conspicuously from the flower. Fruit a small capsule about one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

In dry woods, usually in sandy soil, Nova Scotia to South Dakota south to Georgia and Ohio. Flowering in June and July. The most showy of our native species of Wintergreen or Shinleaf, as they are sometimes called.

There are three additional species of Shinleaf or Wintergreen in New York. The Greenish-flowered Wintergreen (Pyrola chlorantha Swartz), has small, orbicular, thick-textured leaf blades, one-half to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches
A. BOG WINTERGREEN
Pyrola uliginosa

B. SHINLEAF
Pyrola elliptica
long, and greenish white flowers about one-half of an inch broad. Frequent in dry woods.

The Liver-leaf Wintergreen (Pyrola asarifolia Michaux) has reniform leaf blades usually wider than long, and a raceme of nodding, purple or rose-colored flowers which are one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad. A boreal species, of cold, moist woods and swamps of the north, known in New York only from a few Adirondack localities.

The One-sided Wintergreen (Pyrola secunda Linnaeus) has short, slender stems, not stiffly erect but ascending, 2 to 10 inches high, leaves oval, ovate or nearly orbicular in shape, pointed at the apex with crenulate-serrate margins; flowers usually many in a one-sided terminal raceme, white or greenish white and soon drooping, one-fourth to one-third of an inch broad.

The One-flowered Wintergreen (Moneses uniflora (Linnaeus) A. Gray) is closely related to the Pyrolas and has a single flower, one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad on a stem 2 to 6 inches high. In general appearance and character of leaves it resembles most closely the small Pyrola secunda.

Pipsissewa; Prince's Pine

*Chimaphila umbellata* (Linnaeus) Barton

Stems trailing, creeping, branching and more or less horizontally subterranean and perennial, slightly woody in texture, sending up both leafy and flowering branches which are erect and 5 to 12 inches high. Leaves narrowly wedge-shaped, blunt or pointed at the apex, tapering at the base, sharply toothed, bright green and shining, 1 to 2½ inches long, one-fourth to 1 inch wide above the middle and remaining green over winter. Flowers one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad, several in an umbellate or subcorymbose cluster, white or pinkish, usually with a deep-pink ring; petals five, concave, nearly orbicular; stamens ten; style very stout, obconic; stigma large, orbicular, with five crenations or lobes. Capsules erect, globular, five-lobed and five-celled; the valves not woolly on the margins when separating, one-fourth to one-third of an inch thick.

In dry woods, often under or near pines, Nova Scotia to British Columbia, south to Georgia and the Rocky mountains. Flowering in this State from the latter part of June until August.
The Spotted Wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata* (Linnaeus) Pursh) has lanceolate leaves, broadest at or below the middle, mottled with white along the veins, and somewhat larger, white flowers.

**Indian Pipe Family**

*Monotropaceae*

**Indian Pipe; or Corpse Plant**

*Monotropa uniflora* Linnaeus

Plate 152b and Figure XXI

A white, scapose, succulent plant growing usually in clusters from a mass of matted, brittle roots, attached to partially decayed organic matter in the soil; stems 4 to 10 inches high, erect, each with a solitary nodding, terminal, inodorous, oblong-campanulate flower, one-half to 1 inch long; the fruit, which is a five-celled, many-seeded capsule becoming erect; sepals two to four, deciduous; petals four to five (rarely six), puberulent within, white or slightly pinkish, somewhat longer than the stamens, which are usually ten in number; ovary ovoid, pointed, narrowed into the short, thick style and funnelform stigma.

In moist, rich woods, Anticosti to Florida west to Washington and California. Flowering from June to August.

The Indian Pipe, or Corpse Plant, as it is frequently known, is one of the few flowering plants which possess a saprophytic habit, and is in consequence devoid of green leaves or green color in the stems. The flowers are said to be inodorous but I have usually noticed a peculiar faint odor to fresh flowers. The species of Pinesap (*Hypopitys*) and most of the members of the Broom Rape family also have the same habit, although many of them are pink, yellow or brown in color.
A. PIPISSEWA; PRINCE'S PINE
Chimaphila umbellata

B. INDIAN PIPE; CORPSE PLANT
Monotropa uniflora
Figure XXI
Indian Pipe (*Monotropa uniflora* Linnaeus);
one-half natural size
Pinesap; False Beechdrops

_Hypopitys americana_ (DeCandolle) Small

Plate 153a

Entire plant lemon-yellow or faintly pink in color, hairy, 3 to 10 inches tall from a dense mass of fleshy root-fibers. Stems scaly, the scales crowded on the lower part of the stems, one-eighth to one-half of an inch long, the upper ones sometimes toothed. Flowers nodding in a one-sided raceme which becomes erect. Terminal flowers usually five-parted, the lateral ones three or four-parted; petals three-fourths to 1 inch long, slightly pubescent and ciliate like the sepals; stigma not retrorsely bearded, the style sparingly pubescent. Fruit capsules oval, one-fourth to 1 inch long.

In open or sandy woods, Ontario and New York, south to North Carolina. Flowering from July until September.

The Hairy Pinesap (_Hypopitys lanuginosa_ (Michaux) Nuttall) is usually tawny or crimson and more conspicuously hairy than the species described above; the stigma retrorsely bearded, the sepals and petals long ciliated. By some botanists the two are regarded as forms of the same species.

**Heath Family**

_Ericaceae_

Purple or Pink Azalea; Pinkster Flower

_Azalea nudiflora_ Linnaeus

Plate 154

A much-branched shrub, 2 to 8 feet high, the twigs smooth or with some stiff hairs. Leaves thin, alternate, mostly clustered near the ends of the twigs, obovate or oblong, pointed at both ends, hairy on the principal veins and midrib beneath, usually smooth above; when young and just unfolding they are usually distinctly canescent, at least beneath. Flowers pink or nearly white, usually opening before the leaves are fully expanded or in shaded situations opening with the leaves, fragrant, 1½ to 2 inches broad, somewhat two-lipped, the tube of the flower hairy on the outside,
A. PINESAP; FALSE BEECHDROPS

_Hypopitys americana_

B. TRAILING ARBUTUS; MAYFLOWER

_Epigaea repens_
the five stamens projecting beyond the flower. Fruit a slender, oblong, erect, hairy capsule, two-thirds to three-fourths of an inch long.

In sandy or rocky woods and thickets, sometimes (especially in the north) in or around the borders of bogs and swamps, Massachusetts to Illinois, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering in May or early June. Often called Wild or Swamp Honeysuckle.

Mountain or Hoary Azalea

*Azalea canescens* Michaux

A branching shrub, 3 to 10 feet high with oval, elliptic or obovate leaves, wider and shorter than those of the Pinkster, conspicuously soft-hairy beneath, rarely nearly smooth. Flowers rose color to white, very fragrant, on glandular pedicels, expanding with or earlier than the leaves; corolla 1 1/2 to 2 inches broad, the tube of the corolla densely glandular on the outside but scarcely viscid; stamens projecting somewhat from the flower.

In woods, New Hampshire and eastern and southern New York south to Florida and Louisiana. Flowering in May.

The White Azalea (*Azalea viscosa* Linnaeus) is usually a lower shrub, 1 to 6 feet high, with small oblanceolate leaves which are smooth or with a few scattered hairs above and on the veins beneath, often whitish beneath; flowers white or rarely pink, very fragrant, appearing after the leaves unfold; the tube of the corolla very sticky and glandular. Frequent in swamps from Maine to Ohio, Arkansas and Florida. In New York rare or infrequent north of the Atlantic coastal region.

The Flame or Yellow Azalea (*Azalea lutea* Linnaeus) with very showy, orange-yellow or red flowers, is found in the lower Hudson valley, and from the Catskill region southward along the mountains.

Great Laurel; Rose Bay

*Rhododendron maximum* Linnaeus

A large shrub, in the south sometimes almost treelike. Leaves evergreen, thick, oblong, oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, dark green on both
Figure XXII
Mountain or Hoary Azalca
(Azalea canescens Michaux)
sides, sharply pointed at the apex, usually narrowed toward the base, 4 to 8 inches long, 1 to 2½ inches wide, drooping in winter. Flowers large, several or many from a scaly conelike bud forming a dense inflorescence or cluster. Pedicels sticky-pubescent; corolla 1½ to 2 inches broad, about 1 inch long, rather deeply five-cleft into oval obtuse lobes, rose color varying to white, with yellowish or orange spots within. Fruit a small capsule about two-thirds of an inch long.

In low woods and along streams, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Ohio to Georgia and Alabama. In New York State rather local in distribution.

The Lapland Rose Bay (Rhododendron lapponicum Linnaeus) is a low, depressed or prostrate shrub less than 1 foot high, with small purple flowers about three-fourths of an inch broad. It is found only on the highest summits of the Adirondack mountains, and in alpine and subarctic regions of both hemispheres.

The Rhodora (Rhodora canadensis Linnaeus) is closely allied to the Rhododendrons. It is a small shrub, 1 to 5 feet high. The flowers appear with or before the leaves, rose-purple in color; the corolla about an inch broad, the lower lip of the corolla divided into two linear-oblong, obtuse segments. In bogs and on wet slopes, Newfoundland to New Jersey, west to Quebec, central New York and Pennsylvania.

**Labrador Tea**

*Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder

Plate 155a

A small, much-branched shrub, a few inches to 4 feet high with densely tomentose twigs. Leaves oblong, blunt, sessile, thick and evergreen, somewhat fragrant when crushed, 1 to 2 inches long, one-fourth to two-thirds of an inch wide, strongly revolute on the margins, green above, densely brown-tomentose beneath. Flowers white, one-third to one-half of an inch broad, numerous in terminal clusters, each flower on a pedicel or stalk an inch long or less, which becomes strongly recurved in fruit; calyx small, five-toothed; petals five, separate, obovate; stamens five to seven; fruit capsule oblong, one-fourth of an inch long, five-valved, opening from the base upward.
Figure XXIII

Great Laurel or Rose Bay

(*Rhododendron maximum* Linnaeus)
In swamps, bogs and mountain summits, Greenland and Labrador to British Columbia, south to New England, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Washington. Flowering from June to August.

**Sheep Laurel; Lambkill; Wicky**

*Kalmia angustifolia* Linnaeus

A small shrub, 6 to 24 inches high, sometimes taller, simple or with a few nearly erect branches. Leaves opposite or in threes, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, blunt or pointed at the apex, petioles short, blades dark green above, pale green beneath, persistent or evergreen into the second year, the new leaves light green, 1 to 2½ inches long, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch wide. Flowers one-fourth to one-half of an inch broad on slender pedicels, purplish or crimson, numerous in dense, lateral clusters; calyx five-parted, the segments ovate, pointed, glandular-canescence; corolla saucer-shaped, the limb strongly ten-keeled in bud, the margin five-lobed, with ten pouches close to the margin; stamens ten, shorter than the corolla, the anther saes opening by large terminal pores, the anthers held in the pouches of the corolla limb as it expands and finally straightening out elastically when the corolla is fully expanded. Fruit capsule globular, indented at the summit, five-lobed, canescent, one-eighth to one-sixth of an inch in diameter, on recurved stalks, the style long and persistent on the capsule in fruit.

In sandy, moist soil, hillsides and swamps, Newfoundland to Hudson bay, south to Georgia and Michigan. Flowering in June and July.

**Mountain Laurel; Calico Bush**

*Kalmia latifolia* Linnaeus

A much-branched shrub with stiff branches, 3 to 15 feet high, often forming dense thickets. In the south it sometimes attains the size of a small tree. Leaves smooth, oval or elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, pointed at both ends, on short petioles, green on both sides, usually paler beneath, thick
and evergreen, 2 to 5 inches long, one-half to 1½ inches wide. Flowers three-fourths to 1 inch broad, pink or white, numerous and showy in terminal clusters; pedicels of the flowers densely sticky-glandular and two-bracteolate at the base, slender, one-half to 1½ inches long; both the calyx and the corolla sticky-glandular without, the corolla similar in structure to that of *Kalmia angustifolia*, which is typical of all members of the genus *Kalmia*. Fruit capsule globular and indented at the top, five-lobed, one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch thick.

In rocky and sandy woods, thickets and recently cleared land, New Brunswick to Ontario and Indiana, south to Florida, Kentucky and Louisiana. Flowering in May and June. Known also as Spoonwood, Broad-leaved Ivy and Clamour.

**Pale or Swamp Laurel**

*Kalmia polifolia* Wangenheim

Plate 156b

A small shrub, 6 inches to 2½ feet high with erect or ascending branches and two-edged twigs. Leaves opposite, rarely in threes, nearly sessile, oblong or linear-oblong, blunt at the apex, green above, glaucous-white below, one-half to 2 inches long, one-sixth to one-half of an inch broad, with revolute margins. Flowers few or several, purple, one-half to three-fourths of an inch broad, in simple, terminal umbels on slender stalks one-half to 1½ inches long which are erect in fruit. Segments of the calyx with rough margins. Corolla structure like that of *Kalmia angustifolia*. Fruit capsules about one-fourth of an inch long or less.

In bogs from Newfoundland to Hudson bay and Alaska, south to New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Montana and California. Flowering in June and July.

**Leatherleaf; Dwarf Cassandra**

*Chamaedaphne calyculata* (Linnaeus) Moench

Plate 157a

A small, erect shrub with numerous branches, 1 to 4 feet high. Leaves alternate, leathery but rather thin, evergreen, very short petioled, blunt
A. MOUNTAIN LAUREL; CALICO BUSH

*Kalmia latifolia*

B. PALE OR SWAMP LAUREL

*Kalmia polifolia*
or pointed, oblanceolate or oblong in shape, covered on both sides and more densely so beneath with small, round, scurfy scales, especially when young, one-half to 1½ inches long, the margins slightly toothed, the upper leaves reduced to bracts which subtend the flowers. Old leaves often bronzed or brownish in contrast to the bright green of the new leaves. Flowers white, fragrant, solitary in the axils of the upper small leaves, forming a terminal, leafy, one-sided raceme; corolla oblong-cylindric, about one-fourth of an inch long, narrowed at the throat, the margin with five recurved teeth. Stamens ten, not projecting from the flower. Fruit a globular capsule, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

In swamps, bogs and wet places, Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Georgia, Illinois, Michigan and British Columbia. Flowering in May and June.

Wild Rosemary; Marsh Holy Rose; Moorwort

*Andromeda polifolia* Linnaeus

Plate 1793

A small bog shrub, 1 to 3 feet high, simple or with a few branches. Leaves linear to oblanceolate, pointed or blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base, the margins strongly revolute, dark green above, whitish beneath, 1 to 2½ inches long, one-sixth to one-third of an inch wide, on very short petioles. Flowers white, drooping, few or several in terminal umbels, the pedicels or flower stalks one-third to one-half of an inch long. Corolla almost globular, one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter, much constricted at the throat, with five small, recurved teeth, the ten stamens not projecting from the flower. Fruit capsules about one-sixth of an inch in diameter.

In sphagnum bogs, Labrador to Alaska, south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and British Columbia. Also in northern Europe and Asia. Flowering in May and June.
Staggerbush

_Neopicris mariana_ (Linnaeus) Britton

Plate 15b

A small, smooth shrub with erect or nearly erect, wandlike branches, 1 to 4 feet high. Leaves oval to oblong, smooth above, slightly hairy on the veins and also black-dotted beneath, pointed at the apex and base, the margins entire, 1½ to 3 inches long, rather thin, somewhat persistent over winter, but scarcely evergreen. Flowers white or pink, showy, about one-half of an inch long, cylindric, nodding, few or several in lateral umbels or clusters on the almost leafless branches of the preceding season; segments of the calyx large and long pointed, almost leaflike. Fruit an ovoid-pyramidal capsule, one-eighth or one-sixth of an inch long.

In sandy fields, thickets and clearings, near the coast from Rhode Island to Florida and west to Tennessee and Arkansas. Flowering in May and June.

Trailing Arbutus; Mayflower

_Epipacta repens_ Linnaeus

Plate 15b

A prostrate, perennial, slightly woody plant, more or less hairy, especially on the new stems and leaves, extensively spreading on the ground and often forming patches of considerable size. Leaves oval or suborbicular, thick, coriaceous, evergreen, blunt or pointed at the apex, rounded or heart-shaped at the base, 1 to 4 inches long, one-half to 2 inches wide, smooth above when mature; petioles short and hairy. Flowers few or several in dense clusters at the ends of the branches, often more or less concealed by the leaves, very fragrant, pink or white, one-half to two-thirds of an inch long. Corolla with a tube expanding at the summit into a five-lobed margin or limb, nearly as broad as the length of the flower and very hairy within. Fruit a fleshy, hairy, slightly five-lobed, almost globular capsule about one-fourth to one-third of an inch in diameter,
splitting at maturity along the partitions into five valves which spread backward into a five-parted rosette, exposing the fleshy interior.

In woods, preferring sandy or rocky soil, often under or near evergreens, Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to Florida and Wisconsin. Flowering in April and May.

Among our wild flowers, the Trailing Arbutus, often called Mayflower, is perhaps the greatest favorite and because of its prostrate habit and short stems, impossible to pick without uprooting some of the plant. It is also very sensitive to fire and sudden changes in the character of its surroundings, such as lumbering and grazing, so that in many localities where it was once common it is now rare or entirely exterminated.

**Creeping or Spicy Wintergreen; Checkerberry**

*Gaultheria procumbens* Linnaeus

A low, aromatic, semiwoody plant with creeping or subterranean, perennial stems, branches erect or nearly so, 2 to 6 inches high, bearing several oval, oblong or obovate, blunt or pointed, thick, evergreen leaves, dark green and shining above, pale beneath, 1 to 2 inches long, margins slightly revolute and serrate with low bristle-tipped teeth. Flowers white or slightly pink, usually solitary in the axils of the leaves, on recurved stalks. Corolla urn-shaped, with five recurved teeth. Stamens ten, included within the flower, the anther sacs opening by a terminal pore. Fruit a nearly globular berry usually somewhat indented at the summit and slightly five-lobed, bright red when mature, one-third to one-half of an inch in diameter, mealy and very spicy in flavor, ripe in late autumn and persisting on the branches well into the next season.

In woods and open places, especially under or near evergreen trees, and most abundant in sandy regions, Newfoundland to Manitoba, New Jersey, Georgia, West Virginia, Indiana and Michigan.

The generic name was given to this plant by Peter Kalm in honor of Doctor Gaultier who lived at Quebec in the middle of the eighteenth century.
Huckleberry Family
Vaccinaceae

Dwarf Huckleberry; Gopherberry
Gaylussacia dumosa (Andrews) Torrey & Gray
Plate 137b

A low, branching shrub, 1 to 2 feet high from a horizontal or spreading base and woody rootstock, the branches erect or nearly so, usually leafless below, the young parts glandular and pubescent. Leaves oblanceolate or oblong-obovate, blunt, entire, firm, green on both sides, shining when mature, sparingly hairy or smooth, resinous or glandular, 1 to 1½ inches long, sessile or nearly so. Flowers white, pink or nearly red, in rather long and loose racemes with numerous oval, leaflike bracts; corolla bell-shaped, slightly less than one-fourth of an inch long, the margin five-lobed; filaments pubescent. Fruit a black berry, without bloom, one-fourth to one-third of an inch in diameter and rather tasteless.

In sandy or rocky soil, often in swampy depressions, Newfoundland to Florida and Louisiana, near the coast. Flowering in May and June.

Large or American Cranberry
Oxyccoccus macrocarpus (Aiton) Pursh
Plate 138a

A trailing bog plant with perennial, somewhat woody, slender, creeping stems, rooting at the nodes, the branches 5 to 10 inches long, and ascending, forming dense mats or thickly interwoven with moss and other vegetation of the bog. Leaves alternate, very short petioled, thick, evergreen, oval, oblong or slightly obovate, blunt at both ends, entire, one-fourth to two-thirds of an inch long, one-third of an inch wide or less, pale or glaucous beneath and slightly revolute on the margins. Flowers pink, one-third to one-half of an inch broad, nodding on erect stalks, usually somewhat racemosely clustered. Stamens eight or ten, the filaments distinct, the anthers united into a long-pointed cone, prolonged upward when
A. LARGE OR AMERICAN CRANBERRY

Oxyccus macrocarpus

B. CREEPING OR SPICY WINTERGREEN; CHECKERBERRY

Gaultheria procumbens
the flower is opened, and conspicuous as the petals are recurved; anthers opening by a pore at the apex. Fruit a globose or oblong, juicy, red berry, many-seeded and acidulous, one-third to three-fourths of an inch long.

In bogs or boggy meadows, Newfoundland to Ontario, south to Virginia and Arkansas. Flowering in June and July. Fruit ripe in September and October. Extensively cultivated in New England and New Jersey for its fruit.

The Small Cranberry (Oxyccoccus oxyccoccus (Linnaeus) MacMillan) has smaller, thicker, ovate leaves and pink flowers about one-third of an inch broad; the fruit is about one-third of an inch in diameter or less and often spotted when young. It is found in cold bogs, especially northward.

The Creeping Snowberry (Chiogenes hispidula (Linnaeus) Torrey & Gray) resembles somewhat the Small Cranberry and grows in similar situations. It is somewhat hairy, and the small oval or ovate leaves one-sixth to one-third of an inch long are smooth above but sprinkled beneath with numerous, appressed, stiff, brownish hairs; flowers few, nodding, about one-sixth of an inch long, white; fruit a small, snow-white berry.

**Primrose Family**

*Primulaceae*

**Mistassini or Dwarf Canadian Primrose**

*Primula mistassinica* Michaux

Plate 1595

A small, perennial, scapose herb, 1 to 6 inches high. Leaves all basal, spatulate to rhombic-ovate or obovate in shape, green on both sides, somewhat toothed, blunt at the apex, tapering at the base, sessile or with short petioles, one-half to 1½ inches long, one-eighth to one-half of an inch wide. Flowers two to eight, forming a loose cluster at the summit of the scape. Corolla pink or pale purple, with or without a yellow eye, funnelform, the tube longer than the five-lobed calyx, the lobes of the corolla obcordate, one-eighth to one-fifth of an inch long; stamens five, fastened to the inside of the corolla tube. Fruit a small, erect, narrowly oblong capsule, one-fifth to one-third of an inch long.
On wet banks and rocks, Maine to Newfoundland, Michigan and Saskatchewan. In New York known only in a few localities in the northern and western parts of the State, cliffs along Fish creek, north of Taberg, Oneida county; Cayuga lake; Fall creek, Ithaca; Portage and Niagara Falls.

**Crosswort; Whorled Loosestrife**

*Lysimachia quadrifolia* Linnaeus

Plate 160b

Stems usually simple, slender, erect, 1 to 2½ feet high, more or less pubescent. Leaves whorled, usually in fours or fives, sometimes the lower ones opposite, sessile or nearly so, lanceolate to ovate, pointed at the apex, 1 to 4 inches long, one-fourth to 1 inch wide, usually black-dotted, the upper ones usually reduced to a small size. Flowers yellow, one-fourth to one-half of an inch broad, axillary, usually one in the axis of each of the four or five leaves at each node, on slender stalks, one-half to 1½ inches long. Corolla rotate, streaked with dark lines or spotted; sepals narrow and long pointed. Fruit a small capsule about as long as the calyx.

In moist soil, thickets and marshes, New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to Georgia, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Flowering from June to August.

**Bulb-bearing Loosestrife; Swamp Candles**

*Lysimachia terrestris* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns & Poggenberg

Plate 161a

Stem simple or sparingly branched, erect, smooth, 8 to 20 inches high. Leaves usually opposite, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, sharp pointed at both ends, nearly sessile and usually dotted with black, 1 to 3 inches long, one-sixth to two-thirds of an inch wide; often bearing, after flowering time, long bulblets (suppressed branches) in the axils, especially in the autumn. It was this condition that was mistaken by Linnaeus for a Mistletoe, under which group he originally classified it. Flowers one-fourth to one-third of an inch broad, chiefly in the axils of the upper and smaller leaves and forming a terminal leafy raceme; stalks of the flowers slender, one-half to three-
A. WILD ROSEMARY; MARSH HOLY ROSE; MOORWORT
Andromeda polifolia

B. MISTASSINI OR DWARF CANADIAN PRIMROSE
Primula mistassinica
A. SHEEP LAUREL; LAMBKILL; WICKY  
Kalmia angustifolia

B. CROSSWORT; WHORLED LOOSESTRIFE  
Lysimachia quadrifolia
A. BLUEWEED; VIPER'S BUGLOSS
*Echium vulgare*

B. BULB-BEARING LOOSESTRIFE;
SWAMP CANDLES
*Lysimachia terrestris*
fourths of an inch long; sepals long-ovate, pointed; corolla rotate, parted nearly to the base, usually into five segments, yellow with purple streaks or dots. Fruit a capsule about one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

In marshes, swamps and moist thickets, Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Georgia and Arkansas. Flowering from July to September.

**Moneywort; Creeping Loosestrife**

*Lysimachia nummularia* Linnaeus

Plate 16a.

Stems creeping and usually rooting at the nodes, 1 to 2 feet long or longer, smooth. Leaves opposite, broadly oval or orbicular, one-half to 1½ inches long, with short petioles. Flowers two-thirds to 1 inch broad, solitary in the axils of the leaves, bright yellow; sepals pointed, half as long as the five blunt lobes of the dark-dotted corolla.

Native of Europe and naturalized in moist grassy places throughout the eastern states. Flowering from June to August.

**Fringed Loosestrife**

*Steirosema ciliatum* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque

Plate 16b.

Stems simple or sparingly branched, erect, smooth, 1 to 3½ feet high. Leaves opposite, thin, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, sharp pointed at the apex, blunt to slightly heart-shaped at the base, 2 to 6 inches long, one-half to 3 inches wide, the margins and short petioles hairy. Flowers one-half to 1 inch broad, on slender stalks in the upper axils; lobes of the calyx lanceolate and sharp pointed, shorter than the five yellow segments of the corolla, which are finely toothed toward their tips; stamens five. Fruit a five-valved capsule, slightly longer than the calyx.

In moist thickets and open woods, Nova Scotia to British Columbia, south to Georgia, Kansas and Arizona. Flowering from June to August.
Tufted Loosestrife

*Naumburgia thrysiflora* (Linnaeus) Duby

Stems mainly simple, often several together from a slender, perennial rootstock, 1 to 2 feet high, smooth or slightly pubescent. Leaves opposite, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, pointed at the apex, narrowed at the base, sessile, 2 to 5 inches long, one-third to 1 inch wide, the lower leaves reduced to ovate scales. Flowers yellow, spotted with black, one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch broad, in dense, spikelike, oblong or ovoid racemes on stout axillary stalks which are one-half to 1 ½ inches long; sepals five to seven-divided and spotted, the segments narrow; corolla deeply five to seven-parted with rather narrow segments. Fruit a globose capsule which, when mature, is about as long as the sepals or slightly longer.

In swamps, low woods and wet meadows, Nova Scotia to Alaska, south to Pennsylvania, Missouri, Montana and California. Flowering from the latter part of May to July. The same species is also found in Europe and Asia.

**Star Flower; Chickweed Wintergreen**

*Trientalis borealis* Rafinesque

(T. americana Pursh)

Stems (rootstocks) buried, creeping and horizontal, several inches long, sending up simple branches, 3 to 9 inches high, each of which bears a whorl of five to ten leaves at the summit, and a few scalelike leaves on the lower part of the stem. Leaves thin, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, sharp pointed at both ends, sessile or nearly so, 1 ½ to 5 inches long, one-third to 1 ½ inches wide, the margins minutely crenulate. Flowers one-third to one-half of an inch broad, white, one to three or four, on very slender peduncles at the summit of the leaf-bearing stems; sepals very narrow and spreading, usually seven in number; corolla with five to nine (usually seven) oblong or somewhat obovate, pointed segments. Fruit a small, globular capsule shorter than the sepals.
FRINGED LOOSESTRIFE
Steironema ciliatum
TUFTED LOOSESTRIFE
Naumburgia thyrsiflora
In moist woodlands and thickets, Labrador to Manitoba, south to Virginia, Illinois and Michigan. Flowering in May and June.

On Mount McIntyre, and on other high mountains of the Adirondacks, occurs a form with leaves elliptical-ovate to ovate-lanceolate in shape, rather thick in texture and only 1 to 2 inches long. In Bergen swamp, Genesee county, occurs a form with linear-lanceolate leaves, 1 to 3 inches long.

**Plumbago Family**

*Plumbaginaceae*

**Seaside Lavender; Marsh Rosemary; Canker-root**

*Limonium carolinianum* (Walter) Britton

Plate 166b

A rather fleshy, smooth plant of salt meadows near the coast, with a thick tapering or branched, astringent root. Flower-bearing scapes slender, much branched above, 6 to 18 inches high. Leaves all at the base of the plant, oblanceolate in shape, blunt at the apex, narrowed below into margined petioles, the margins of the leaf blades entire or slightly undulate, 2 to 10 inches long, one-half to 1½ inches wide. Flowers pale purple, erect, in many one-sided clusters forming a large, paniculate, terminal inflorescence, each flower about one-sixth of an inch high; calyx five-toothed, the calyx tube with ten faint ribs below and closely subtended by the small bracts; petals five, spatulate in shape.

On salt meadows, Labrador to Florida and Texas. Also in Bermuda. Flowering from July to October.

**Gentian Family**

*Gentianaceae*

**Sea or Marsh Pink**

*Sabatia stellaris* Pursh

Plate 166a

A small, herbaceous plant with stems slightly four-angled below, 5 to 20 inches high and with numerous alternate branches toward the
summit. Leaves oblong-lanceolate to linear, opposite, sessile, blunt at the apex, the lower leaves usually smaller and obovate, the upper ones narrower and smaller. Flowers numerous, three-fourths to 1 1/2 inches broad, each flower at the apex of a branch or slender stalk. Calyx without distinct ribs, its lobes, usually five in number, narrowly linear, usually somewhat shorter than the five oblong or obovate corolla segments. Corolla pink with a yellowish, starry eye, bordered with red, rarely the entire corolla white; style two-cleft to below the middle. Fruit a small capsule about one-fourth of an inch high.

In and around salt meadows near the coast, from Massachusetts to Florida. Flowering from the latter part of July until September.

The Slender Marsh Pink (Sabbatia campanulata (Linnaeus) Torrey) with calyx lobes as long or longer than the corolla, and with narrower leaves, is also found in salt meadows along the coast.

The Large Marsh Pink (Sabbatia dodecandra (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns & Poggenberg), (figure XXIV) has eight to twelve corolla segments, and is occasionally found in the salt marshes along the coast, but more rarely than the other two species.

The Common Rose Pink or Bitterbloom (Sabbatia angularis (Linnaeus) Pursh), with square stems, opposite branches, and ovate, clasping leaves, is usually found in thickets and damp, grassy places in southern, central and western New York and southward.

**Fringed Gentian**

*Gentiana crinita* Linnaeus

Plate 167

Stems somewhat angled, leafy and often with numerous opposite branches above, 1 to 3 feet high from a fibrous root which is usually biennial. Leaves obovate and blunt below, the upper leaves 1 to 2 inches long, sessile and rounded at the base, pointed at the apex. Flowers several or numerous, each at the end of a branch or stalk, each flower about 2 inches high. Calyx lobes lanceolate, pointed, unequal, their midribs decurrent on the angles of the calyx tube. Corolla four-parted, bright blue, rarely white, narrowly bell-shaped, the lobes obovate, rounded and conspicuously fringed at the ends, spreading when mature but apparently closing at night.
A. MONEYWORT; CREEPING LOOSESTRIFE
Lysimachia nummularia

B. UPRIGHT OR LOW BINDWEED
Convolvulus spithamaeus
A. NARROW-LEAVED COWWHEAT

*Melampyrum lineare*

B. STAR FLOWER; CHICKWEED WINTERGREEN

*Trientalis borealis*
Figure XXIV
Large Marsh Pink
(Sabbatia dodecandra (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns and Poggenberg)
Stamens four, attached to the inner base of the corolla and not projecting out of the flower.

In low meadows and moist, open woods, Quebec to Minnesota, south to Georgia and Iowa. Flowering in September and October.

The Smaller Fringed Gentian (Gentiana procera Holm) has linear leaves and the corolla segments fringed mainly on the sides with shorter hairs. It is rather rare in this State. The Stiff Gentian (Gentiana quinquefolia Linnaequus), (Figure XXV) has smaller flowers in dense clusters at the ends of the branches; the blue corolla tube is one-half to three-fourths of an inch long with five equal, triangular lobes which are not fringed. Rather common in dry or moist shady woods.

Closed Blue or Blind Gentian

Dasystephana andrewsii (Grisebach) Small

Plate 168

Stems stout, smooth, 1 to 2 feet high, and usually unbranched, from a perennial root. Leaves opposite, ovate to lanceolate, three to seven-nerved, pointed at the apex, narrowed or rounded at the sessile base, rough-margined. Flowers 1 to 1½ inches high, sessile in dense, terminal clusters and usually with one or two in the axils of the upper leaves. Each flower with two bracts beneath the calyx. Calyx lobes five, ovate-lanceolate, ciliate, somewhat spreading. Corolla blue, rarely white, club-shaped, nearly or quite closed at the summit, its lobes indistinct, the intervening appendages very broad and light colored. Stamens five, their anthers united into a tube.

In moist soil and damp thickets, Quebec to Manitoba, south to Georgia and Nebraska. Flowering from late in August to October.

The Soapwort Gentian (Dasystephana saponaria (Linnaeus) Small) closely resembles the Closed Gentian, but the leaves are usually pointed at each end and the corolla lobes distinct, and longer than or equaling the intervening plait. The Yellowish Gentian (Dasystephana flavida (A. Gray) Britton) has a greenish or yellowish white corolla, distinctly open at the summit, and ovate-lanceolate leaves.

The Narrow-leaved or Bog Gentian (Dasystephana linearis (Froelich) Britton) possesses an open, blue corolla and linear-lanceolate
FRINGED GENTIAN
Gentiana crinita
Figure XXV

Stiff Gentian; Agueweed

(Gentiana quinquefolia Linnaeus)
leaves. These, together with the rare Gray's Gentian (Dasystephana grayi (Kusnezow) Britton), are all natives of New York, but not so common as the Closed Gentian, although the Narrow-leaved or Bog Gentian is frequent in the Adirondacks.

**Buckbean Family**

*Menyanthaceae*

**Buckbean; Marsh Trefoil**

*Menyanthes trifoliata* Linnaeus

Plate 160

Rootstock creeping, scaly, thick, often a foot or more long. Leaves erect or ascending from the growing end of the rootstock, 2 to 10 inches long, divided into three leaflets, the petioles sheathing the stem at their bases. Leaflets usually obovate, blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base, 1 to 3 inches long. Flowers white, few or several, forming a cluster or raceme on a long, leafless stalk which rises from the rootstock. Each flower about one-half of an inch long; calyx five-lobed; corolla short funnel-form, five-lobed, densely bearded with white hairs within, the lobes spreading; stamens five, fastened to the inside of the corolla tube and shorter than the tube. Fruit an ovoid, blunt capsule about one-third of an inch long.

In bogs, marshes and wet places, Greenland to Alaska, south to Long Island, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and California. Flowering from May to July.

**Dogbane Family**

*Apocynaceae*

**Spreading Dogbane**

*Apocynum androsaemifolium* Linnaeus

Plate 170a

A rather slender, branching herb with perennial, horizontal rootstock and stems 1 to 4 feet high, with milky juice. Leaves entire, opposite, ovate or oval, pointed at the apex, narrowed or rounded at the base, smooth above, pale and more or less hairy beneath, 1 1/2 to 4 inches long, three-
BUCKBEAN; MARSH TREFOIL

Menyanthes trifoliatus
fourths to \(2\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide; petioles short and usually less than one-third of an inch long. Flowers fragrant, pink or pink and white, numerous in loose, terminal clusters (cymes); each flower about one-fourth of an inch broad; calyx with five short, pointed lobes; corolla narrowly bell-shaped with five reflexed lobes; stamens five, attached to the base of the corolla within and alternate with its lobes. Fruit a slender pod (follicle) about 4 inches long and one-eighth of an inch thick.

In fields and thickets, New Brunswick to British Columbia, south to Georgia and Arizona. Flowering in June and July.

About five closely related species, all with smaller flowers, are recognized by botanists as native to this State.

**Milkweed Family**

*A ce l e p i a d a c e a e*

The Milkweeds are familiar and well-known plants, but in order to distinguish some of the closely related species, a special study of the flower structure is necessary. They are perennial herbs with milky juice and flowers in umbellate clusters. The calyx is small and inferior (below the ovary), five-lobed; its tube short or none. The corolla varies in shape from bell-shaped to urn-shaped, funnelform or saucer-shaped, five-lobed; the lobes or segments commonly reflexed when the flower is fully open. The flowers of the Milkweeds are further characterized by possessing a third floral envelope, consisting of a five-lobed or five-parted crown (corona) between the corolla and the stamens and attached to one or the other. Stamens five, fastened to the corolla, usually near its base, sometimes the filaments of the stamens being attached to one another. The ovary consists of two carpels, with two short styles connected at the summit by a shield-shaped stigma. The fruit consists of two large, fleshy pods (follicles) developing from each flower, but usually only one or a very few flowers of an umbel develop fruit. Seeds flattened and appendaged by a long coma of white or whitish hairs.
Key to the New York Milkweeds

Corona hoods unappendaged, entire at the apex; umbels of flowers sessile; flowers green (Green Milkweed)................................. A cer ates viridiflora

Corona hoods each with an incurved horn within (Asclepias)
Corolla and corona orange; leaves mostly alternate... A sclepias tuberosa
Corolla bright red or purple; leaves opposite
Flowers one-third of an inch broad or broader; corona hoods one-fourth of an inch high; leaves oblong, ovate or ovate-oblong; hoods oblong and pointed.

A sclepias purpurascens
Flowers one-third of an inch broad or less; corona hoods one-twelfth to one-eighth of an inch high
Plant nearly or quite glabrous; leaves lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate. . . . .

A sclepias incarnata
Plant pubescent; leaves oblong ............. A sclepias pulchra
Corolla greenish, purplish, yellowish or white; leaves opposite
Leaves ovate, oblong, ovate-lanceolate, obovate or orbicular
Plants, at least the lower surfaces of the leaves, canescent or tomentose; corona hoods short and blunt................. A sclepias syriaca
Plants smooth throughout or minutely pubescent above; umbels on long stalks
Leaves wavy-margined and sessile or nearly so
Leaves cordate-clasping...... A sclepias amplexicaulis
Leaves rounded at the base and short petioled. ....................

A sclepias intermedia
Leaves petioled and flat
Corolla greenish, umbels loose, pedicels drooping. ............... A sclepias exaltata
Corolla white; umbels dense......... A sclepias variegata
Corolla pink or white, some of the leaves verticillate in fours

A sclepias quadrifolia
Leaves narrowly linear, mostly verticillate in threes to sixes; hoods entire.....

A sclepias verticillata
**Butterfly Weed; Pleurisy Root**

*A. tuberosa* Linnaeus

Stems very hairy, rather stout, usually branched above, erect or ascending, 1 to 2 feet high from a stout, perennial root, with slightly milky sap. Leaves alternate, oblong to lanceolate, pointed or blunt at the apex, narrowed, rounded or heart-shaped at the base, sessile or very short petioled, 2 to 6 inches long, one-fourth to 1 inch wide. Flowers bright orange or yellow, numerous in terminal, cymose umbels; lobes or segments of the corolla about one-fourth of an inch long, reflexed in flower; the segments of the five-parted crown (corona) about one-third of an inch long; hoods erect, oblong, bright orange or yellow and two to three times as long as the stamens and longer than the filiform horns. Fruit a finely pubescent pod (follicle), 4 to 5 inches long.

In dry fields and roadsides, Maine to Ontario and Minnesota, south to Florida and northern Mexico. Flowering from July to September.

**Swamp Milkweed**

*A. incarnata* Linnaeus

Stems slender, often 2 to 5 feet tall and leafy throughout, more or less branched, smooth or minutely pubescent in two lines along the upper part of the stem. Leaves opposite, oblong-lanceolate, pointed at the apex, narrowed or sometimes slightly heart-shaped at the base, 3 to 7 inches long, one-half to 1 1/2 inches wide; petioles very short. Flowers numerous in many-flowered terminal, stalked umbels; pedicels of the flowers pubescent, one-half to 1 inch long; corolla red or rose-purple, its lobes oblong; column more than one-half as long as the obtuse pink or purplish hoods; horns slender, incurved, longer than the hoods. Fruit an erect pod (follicle), 2 to 4 inches long.
In marshy or swampy places, New Brunswick to Saskatchewan, south to Tennessee and Colorado. Flowering from July to September.

The Hairy Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias pulchra* Ehrhart) is similar to this species, but is softly tomentose-pubescent on the stems, the leaves smooth above and pubescent beneath, the flowers commonly lighter red or pink.

**Blunt-leaved Milkweed**

*Asclepias amplexicaulis* J. E. Smith

Plate 173

Stems stout, erect or nearly so, smooth, pale green and glaucous, rarely somewhat pubescent, 2 to 3 feet high. Leaves opposite, oblong-ovate or oblong, blunt and minutely pointed at the apex, cordate-clasping at the base, 3 to 5 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, the margins wavy-crisped. Flowers numerous in a terminal, solitary, long-stalked umbel; pedicels of the flowers downy, about 1 inch long. Flowers greenish purple; corolla segments oblong, about one-third of an inch long; column thick, hoods pinkish, shorter than the subulate incurved horn. Fruiting follicles 4 to 6 inches long, erect on recurved pedicels.

In dry, mostly sandy soil, New Hampshire to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering in June and July. Young plants of this and other species of milkweed are said to make excellent greens.

The Intermediate Milkweed (*Asclepias intermedia* Vail) has been found only at Lawrence, Long Island, and is probably a hybrid between *A. syriaca* and *A. amplexicaulis*.

**Four-leaved Milkweed**

*Asclepias quadrifolia* Jacquin

Plate 174

Stems rather slender, rarely branched, 1 to 2 feet high. Leaves thin, slightly pubescent on the veins beneath, ovate to lanceolate, 2 to 6 inches long, one-half to 2 inches wide, long pointed at the apex, the middle leaves in whorls of four, the upper and lower leaves smaller and usually opposite. Flowers numerous in one to four terminal umbels on slender stalks; corolla
SWAMP MILKWEED

Asclepias incarnata
BLUNT-LEAVED MILKWEED

Asclepias amplexicaulis
pink or nearly white, its lobes lanceolate-oblong; column short, hoods white, obtuse at the apex, twice as long as the anthers and short incurved horns. Fruiting follicles 3 to 5 inches long, erect on ascending pedicels.

In woods and thickets, Maine to Minnesota, south to Alabama and Arkansas.

The Polk or Tall Milkweed (Asclepias exaltata (Linnaeus) Muhlenberg) is 3 to 6 feet tall, with thin, oval, ovate or oblong leaves, long pointed at each end. Flowers greenish purple, drooping and arranged in few or several umbels toward the top of the plant. Frequent in woods and thickets.

The White Milkweed (Asclepias variegata Linnaeus) occurs only from southern New York southward. The leaves are opposite, ovate, obovate or oblong, thick in texture and sometimes the middle ones verticillate in fours. Flowers white or the segments purplish near the base.

The Whorled Milkweed (Asclepias verticillata Linnaeus) is very slender and leafy, the leaves linear and verticillate in threes to sixes. Flowers greenish white. It is found in dry or sandy fields in southern New York, and rarely in other portions of the State.

**Common Milkweed; Silkweed**

Asclepias syriaca Linnaeus

Stems stout, rarely branched, 2 to 5 feet high, finely pubescent above. Leaves oblong to ovate, finely but densely hairy beneath, smooth above when mature, pointed or blunt at the apex, rounded or slightly heart-shaped at the base, 4 to 8 inches long, 2 to 4 inches wide; petioles short, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long. Flowers numerous in one to several umbels on long stalks from the upper axils of the leaves; corolla purplish to greenish purple or greenish white, the segments oblong-lanceolate, one-fourth to one-third of an inch long; column short and thick, the hoods ovate-lanceolate with a tooth on each side, longer than the anthers and the incurved horn. Fruiting follicles 3 to 5 inches long, erect on recurved stalks, tomentose and covered with short, soft processes.

Roadsides, fields and waste places, New Brunswick to Saskatchewan, south to North Carolina and Kansas. Flowering from July to September.
The form illustrated here is the purple-flowered form which is not so common as the greenish purple-flowered form.

The Purple Milkweed (Asclepias purpurascens Linnaeus), rather rare in this State, has smooth or puberulent stems, ovate, elliptic or oblong leaves, smooth above and finely pubescent beneath; flowers deep purple; corona hoods oblong or ovate and nearly twice as long as the anthers, the horns broad at the base, slender and incurved at the apex. The follicles are downy and without the soft processes of the Common Milkweed.

**Morning-glory Family**  
*Convolvulaceae*

**Upright or Low Bindweed**  
*Convolvulus sepium* Linnaeus  
Plate 176

Stems erect or ascending, sometimes the tip of the stem feebly twining, 5 to 15 inches high, hairy or in late summer becoming nearly smooth. Leaves alternate, oval, short petioled or the upper leaves sessile, usually blunt or but slightly pointed at the apex, somewhat heart-shaped or rounded at the base, 1 to 2 inches long, one-half to 1½ inches wide. Flowers white, open funnelform, about 2 inches long, solitary on long stalks from the axils of the middle or lower leaves; the calyx inclosed by two oval bracts.

In dry, sandy or rocky fields, banks and open woods, Nova Scotia to Manitoba, south to Florida and Kentucky. Flowering in June and July. Rarely seen in sections with rich loamy or clayey soils.

**Hedge or Great Bindweed**  
*Convolvulus sepium* Linnaeus  
Plate 176

Stems high, twining or trailing, often several feet long, smooth or sometimes slightly hairy. Leaves triangular in outline, slender petioled, hastate at the base, pointed at the apex, 2 to 5 inches long, the basal lobes divergent, usually pointed or toothed. Flowers pink with white stripes or entirely white, funnelform, 2 to 3 inches long, with a spreading, slightly
FOUR-LEAVED MILKWEED
Asclepias quadrifolia
COMMON MILKWEED; SILKWEED

*Asclepias syriaca*
HEDGE OR GREAT BINDWEED
Convvolulus sepium
five-lobed margin, solitary on slender axillary stalks; the calyx inclosed by two large, ovate, pointed bracts; stamens five, attached to the base of the corolla tube within. Fruit a globular, thin-walled capsule, about one-third of an inch in diameter, containing four black, angled seeds. Roadsides, fields and thickets, usually in moist soil, Newfoundland to British Columbia, south to Georgia and New Mexico. Often a troublesome weed. Flowering from June to August. The pink and white flowered form is thought by some to be the native form of this species, which is in part introduced and naturalized from Europe.

The Small Bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis Linnaeus) is smaller in every way, trailing on the ground, the leaves 1 to 2 inches long, sagittate or hastate at the base; flowers pink or nearly white, about 1½ inches long. Native of Europe and common as a weed in fields and waste places.

The Trailing or Hedge Bindweed (Convolvulus repens Linnaeus) resembles the Great Bindweed, but is more softly hairy or tomentose. Leaves ovate or oblong, cordate or sagittate at the base. Flowers pink or white, about 2 inches long. It is common in moist thickets and marshes along the coast.

**Dodder Family**

**Cuscutaceae**

**Gronovius’s Dodder; Love Vine**

*Cuscuta gronovii* Willdenow

Plate 170b

A slender, herbaceous annual with yellowish or orange-colored stems, climbing over and around various shrubs and herbs. Flowers numerous, short-stalked in dense clusters. Calyx five-lobed without bracts, the lobes ovate, blunt, shorter than the corolla tube. Corolla white, bell-shaped, about one-eighth of an inch long, with five ovate, rounded and blunt spreading lobes, the lobes nearly as long as the tubular part of the corolla. Within the corolla there are five fringed scales alternate with the lobes of the corolla and shorter than the corolla tube. Stamens five, alternate with the corolla lobes and inserted upon the upper part of the tube of the corolla. Fruit a globular capsule, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, enveloped or capped by the withering corolla.
Parasitic on various shrubs and herbs in low meadows, thickets and open swamps, Nova Scotia to Manitoba and Montana, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering in July and August.

In most localities this is the commonest species of Dodder, although in some places there are to be found other species, especially Cuscuta compacta Jussieu; the Flax Dodder (Cuscuta epilinum Weihe), always upon flax; and the Clover Dodder (Cuscuta epithymum Murray) usually upon clover.

**Phlox Family**
**Polemoniaceae**

**Garden Phlox**

*Phlox paniculata* Linnaeus

Plate 177

Stems stout or slender, erect, simple or somewhat branched above, smooth or slightly pubescent, 1 1/2 to 5 feet tall, usually several stems from a perennial root. Leaves opposite, entire, thin, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, long pointed at the apex, usually narrowed at the base, 2 to 6 inches long, one-half to 1 1/2 inches wide. Flowers in dense, terminal, paniculate clusters, forming an inflorescence 3 to 12 inches long; calyx with five small, slender teeth; corolla pink, purple or white, about an inch long, consisting of a slender tube and an expanded limb with five obovate lobes, the limb one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad. Fruit a small, oval, blunt capsule.

In woods and thickets, native from Pennsylvania to Illinois, south to Florida, Louisiana and Kansas. Common in cultivation. Freely escaping from gardens, and established in the northeastern states. In cultivation consisting of many varieties, differing in leaf form, size and color of flowers and in pubescence. Flowering from July to September.

**Ground or Moss Pink**

*Phlox subulata* Linnaeus

Plate 178

Stems densely tufted and extensively branched, forming mats, often of considerable extent, pubescent or nearly smooth. Leaves linear-lanceo-
WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Memoir 15  N. Y. State Museum

GARDEN PHLOX
Phlox paniculata
late, one-third to 1 inch long, stiff and clustered at the nodes of the stems, their margins ciliate. Flowers on slender stalks, clustered in simple few-flowered cymes; calyx teeth about as long as the calyx tube; corolla pink, purplish with a darker eye, or sometimes white, about one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad, the five lobes of the corolla entire or often slightly indented at the apex.

In dry, sandy or rocky soil of fields, banks and open woods, southern New York to Michigan, south to Florida and Kentucky. Flowering in May and June. Occasionally cultivated farther north.

The Wild Sweet William (Phlox maculata Linnaeus) is found wild from southern New York southward, and frequently escaped from cultivation farther northward. Its stems are usually spotted with purple; leaves lanceolate or the upper ones ovate-lanceolate; flowers pink or purple, rarely white, in compact clusters forming a many-flowered terminal inflorescence, 4 to 10 inches long. A race with white flowers and unspotted stems is known as Phlox maculata var. candida Michaux (P. suaveolens Aiton).

The Downy or Prairie Phlox (Phlox pilosa Linnaeus) occurs rather locally in New York. It is softly hairy with linear or lanceolate, long-pointed leaves and pink, purple or white flowers forming a terminal cluster.

The Wild Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata Linnaeus) (Figure XXVI) is frequent in some localities. It is finely viscid-pubescent, the stems rooting at the nodes near the base, but the tops erect; leaves oblong or ovate, those on the flowering stems lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate; flowers fragrant, bluish, the corolla lobes deeply notched at the ends.

**American Jacob's Ladder**

*Polemonium van-bruntiae* Britton

Plate 179

Stems herbaceous, erect, smooth below, a little pubescent above, 1 to 3 feet tall, from a stout, horizontal, perennial rootstock clothed with numerous fibrous roots. Basal leaves 6 to 12 inches long, odd-pinnate, with eleven to seventeen sessile, ovate-lanceolate, pointed leaflets, one-half to 1½ inches long; stem leaves and upper leaves with only three to seven leaflets. Flowers bluish purple or blue, three-fourths to 1 inch broad in
Figure XXVI
Wild Blue Phlox
(*Phlox divaricata* Linnaeus)
AMERICAN JACOB'S LADDER

Polemonium van-bruntiae
terminal or panicled cymose clusters; corolla tubular-campanulate with five rounded lobes, the five stamens projecting out of the flower.

In swamps, marshy meadows and along streams, Vermont and New York to Maryland. Flowering from the latter part of May until July. A local plant, as beautiful as it is rare. It has been found locally abundant at several places in the southern and western portions of the Catskills, in the Schoharie valley, southern Herkimer county and at Peterboro, Madison county.

The Greek Valerian or Bluebell (Polemonium reptans Linnaeus) occurs in woods from western New York, westward. It is entirely smooth, the stems weak and reclining, only the tips erect; the blue flowers one-half to two-thirds of an inch broad and the stamens not projecting from the flower.

**Waterleaf Family**

*Hydrophyllaceae*

**Virginia Waterleaf**

*Hydrophyllum virginianum* Linnaeus

Plate 130

Stems slender, smooth or but slightly pubescent, usually unbranched, ascending or erect but not stiff, 1 to 3 feet long, from a perennial, scaly rootstock. Lower and basal leaves, 6 to 10 inches long, pinnately divided into five to seven oblong-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, pointed, toothed or incised segments, 1 to 2 inches long; upper leaves similar but smaller, shorter petioled and with fewer segments. Flowers white or violet (at high altitudes nearly purple) in simple or forked, slender-stalked cymes, the pedicels of the flowers hairy. Calyx deeply parted into five linear, hairy, spreading segments. Corolla about one-third of an inch long, bell-shaped, with five oblong, blunt lobes. Stamens five, projecting from the flower. Fruit a capsule about one-sixth of an inch in diameter.

In rich woods and thickets, Quebec to South Dakota, south to South Carolina and Kansas. Flowering in June and July or in the north as late as August.
The Appendaged Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum appendiculatum Michaux) is rough-hairy all over; the flowers violet to purple and one-half to two-thirds of an inch long with short, reflexed appendages between the calyx lobes. The Broad-leaved Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum canadense Linnaeus) has leaf blades nearly orbicular, palmately five to nine-lobed and the entire plant smooth or nearly so.

**Borage Family**
**Boraginaceae**

**Virginia Cowslip; Bluebells**
*Mertensia virginica* (Linnaeus) De Candolle

Plate 18a

Stems erect or nearly erect, simple or somewhat branched, 1 to 2 feet tall from a perennial root; smooth and rather stout. Leaves oblong, the upper ones sessile, blunt at the apex, 2 to 5 inches long, the lower leaves tapering into margined petioles, obovate in shape. Flowers blue-purple, or blue turning purple with age, showy, about 1 inch long, in short racemes forming a terminal corymbose inflorescence; calyx lobes five, oblong-lanceolate, blunt; corolla trumpet-shaped with a slender tube and a five-lobed, plaited limb, pubescent at the base within but not crested in the throat; stamens five, attached to the inside of the corolla tube.

In low meadows and along streams, central New York and southern Ontario to New Jersey, South Carolina, Minnesota and Kansas. Flowering in April and May.

**Forget-me-not; Mouse-ear; Scorpion Grass**
*Myosotis scorpioides* Linnaeus

Plate 18a

A small, slender plant with perennial rootstocks or stolons freely rooting at the nodes; stems pubescent, decumbent below, the ends ascending or erect, 6 to 18 inches long. Leaves oblong to oblong-lanceolate, blunt, narrowed at the base, 1 to 3 inches long, only the lower ones petiolated. Flowers in several or many-flowered loose racemes, curving over at the
VIRGINIA WATERLEAF
Hydrophyllum virginianum
VIRGINIA COWSLIP; BLUEBELLS
*Mertensia virginica*
tip. Calyx lobes five, equal, triangular-ovate, pointed, shorter than the calyx tube. Corolla one-fourth to one-third of an inch broad with five rounded lobes, light blue with a yellow eye. Stamens five, not projecting out of the flower; ovary four-divided, in fruit becoming four small, angled nutlets.

In brooks, marshes and wet meadows, Newfoundland to New York, Ontario, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Said to be a native of Europe, but well established and common in many places, often far from habitations. Flowering from May to July.

**Blueweed; Viper’s Bugloss**

*Echium vulgare* Linnaeus

Plate 16ta

A very bristly-hairy, biennial, herbaceous weed, with a long, black taproot, the erect, spotted stem 1 to 2½ feet high and finally much branched. Leaves entire, hairy, oblong to linear-lanceolate, 2 to 6 inches long, sessile, with the exception of the basal leaves which are narrowed into long petioles. Flowers showy, bright blue (pinkish in bud, reddish-purple when old), numerous, clustered on short, one-sided, curved spikes which are densely hairy, rolled up at first and straightening out as the flowers expand. Calyx deeply five-parted, corolla about an inch long, funnelform, unequally five-lobed with five reddish stamens inserted on the tube of the corolla, unequal in length and exserted beyond the corolla. Fruit consists of four roughened or wrinkled, one-seeded nutlets, dark brown, fixed by a flat base, sharply angled on the inner face, rounded on the outer, possessing a fancied resemblance to a serpent’s head, whence the plant derives one of its common names.

Native of Europe, thoroughly naturalized throughout the eastern and middle states in waste places, roadsides and fields, preferring limestone and gravelly or poor soil. It seems to have been introduced into this country as early as 1683, and is now a troublesome weed in pasture lands and old fields.
The Hound's-tongue or Gipsy Flower (Cynoglossum officinale Linnaeus) is another plant of European origin, common as a weed in fields and waste places. Stems erect and leafy, 1 to 3 feet high, pubescent and with a rather strong unpleasant odor. Flowers numerous in simple or branched racemes; corolla reddish purple, about one-third of an inch broad. Fruit pyramidal in shape consisting of four hispid nutlets. It is also called Dog's-tongue, Sheep-lice and Dog Bur.

**Vervain Family**

**Verbenaeeae**

**Blue or False Vervain**

*Verbena hastata* Linnaeus

Stems erect, stiff, four-sided and usually branched, roughish pubescent, 2 to 7 feet tall from a perennial root. Leaves oblong-lanceolate to lanceolate, pointed at the apex, sharply toothed, 3 to 6 inches long, the lower leaves sometimes hastately three-lobed at the base, the others blunt or abruptly tapering to the petiole. Flowers blue, numerous in slender-panicled spikes, 2 to 6 inches long. Calyx tubular, somewhat unequally five-toothed; corolla about one-eighth of an inch broad, the limb five-lobed and very slightly two-lipped, dark blue, varying sometimes to pink or rarely white.

In moist places, fields, meadows and roadsides, Nova Scotia to British Columbia, south to Florida and Arizona. Flowering from June to September.

**Mint Family**

**Labiatae**

**Hairy Germander or Wood Sage**

*Tecucrium occidentale* A. Gray

Stems erect, four-angled, hairy, slender or rather stout, usually branched with ascending branches, 1 to 3 feet high. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, thin,
pointed at the apex, sharply toothed, rounded at the base, 1 to 4 inches long, one-half to 1 1/2 inches wide with slender petioles shorter than the blades. Flowers purplish pink in dense, terminal, spikelike panicles. Calyx ten-nerved, unequally five-toothed, bracts, calyx and axis of the spike hairy and often glandular. Corolla one-third to one-half of an inch long, with a short tube, the limb irregularly five-lobed, the two short upper lobes oblong, the lower lobes broader and declined. Stamens four, projecting from between the two upper lobes of the corolla.

In moist soil in woods and thickets. Maine to Ontario and British Columbia, south to eastern Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Mexico. Flowering from July to September.

The American Germander or Wood Sage (Teucrium canadense Linnaeus) is very similar, but the calyx, bracts etc. are canescent without being hairy or glandular. The Narrow-leaved Germander (Teucrium littorale Bicknell), common on or near the coast, has narrower, sharply toothed leaves, often densely canescent.

Blue Curls; Bastard Pennyroyal

Trichostema dichotomum Linnaeus

Plate 183b

A small, annual, minutely viscid-pubescent plant, with rather stiff, much-branched stems, 6 to 20 inches high, the branches spreading or ascending. Leaves oblong or oblong-lanceolate, rather blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base into short petioles, 1 to 3 inches long, the upper leaves smaller. Flowers one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, borne one to three together on two-bracteolate stalks in a paniculate inflorescence. Calyx oblique, very unequally five-lobed, the three upper lobes much longer and more united than the two lower ones. Corolla blue, pinkish or rarely nearly white, the tube shorter than the five-cleft limb, the lobes or segments of the corolla more or less declined. Stamens four, blue or violet, curved and projecting far out of the flower.

In dry or sandy fields, Maine to New York, Ontario and Missouri, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from July to October.
Mad-dog or Blue Skullcap

*Scutellaria lateriflora* Linnaeus

Plate 185

Stems slender, erect or ascending, leafy and usually branched, 5 to 25 inches high, from a perennial root, propagating by slender stolons. Leaves ovate-oblong or ovate-lanceolate, thin, pointed at the apex, rounded or slightly heart-shaped at the base, coarsely toothed, 1 to 3 inches long, on slender petioles, the upper leaves smaller. Flowers blue, several in axillary and also terminal one-sided racemes, one-fourth to nearly one-half of an inch long, sometimes nearly white; the lips of the corolla about equal, the upper lip arched. Calyx two-lipped, the lips entire, the upper one with a crest or protuberance upon its back.

In wet meadows and marshes, Newfoundland to British Columbia, south to Florida, New Mexico and Oregon. Flowering from July to September.

Hooded or Marsh Skullcap

*Scutellaria galericulata* Linnaeus

Plate 186a

Stem erect and usually branched, 1 to 3 feet high, finely pubescent, from a perennial root, propagating by threadlike stolons but not tuber-bearing. Leaves oblong-lanceolate to oblong-ovate, thin, short petioled, the upper ones sessile, pointed at the apex, rounded or heart-shaped at the base, the margins dentate with low teeth or the upper leaves smaller and entire. Flowers solitary in the axils of the upper leaves, usually turned in the same direction and appearing paired, blue; the corolla about an inch long with a slender tube and slightly enlarged throat.

In swamps, wet meadows and along streams, Newfoundland to Alaska, south to New Jersey, western North Carolina, Ohio, Nebraska and Washington. Also in Europe and Asia. Flowering from June to September.

There are three additional species of *Scutellaria* in New York of more limited distribution than the two preceding. The Showy Skullcap
Hairy Germander or Wood Sage

*Teucrium occidentale*
MAD-DOG OR BLUE SKULLCAP

*Scutellaria lateriflora*
(Scutellaria serrata Andrews) with oval or elliptic, coarsely-toothed leaves and blue flowers about an inch long in terminal clusters, is the most conspicuous species of the genus in this State. It is found from southern New York southward.

The Larger or Hyssop Skullcap (Scutellaria integrifolia Linnaeus) of about the same range, has thin, linear to oblong, entire, blunt leaves and blue flowers, usually whitish beneath, in terminal racemes, the corolla 1 to 1½ inches long.

**Self-heal; Heal-all**

*Prunella vulgaris* Linnaeus

Plate 137

Stems slender, procumbent or ascending, rooting at the nodes below, the tips at least erect and simple or branched, 3 to 20 inches high, pubescent or nearly smooth and four-angled. Leaves ovate, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, blunt or somewhat pointed at the apex, usually narrowed at the base, entire or with a few teeth, 1 to 4 inches long, the lower leaves usually shorter. Flowers in dense terminal spikes which are one-half to 1 inch long, becoming 2 to 4 inches long in fruit. Calyx oblong, green or sometimes purplish, reticulate-vened, deeply two-lipped, closed in fruit, upper lip nearly truncate with three low teeth, lower lip two-cleft with lanceolate teeth. Corolla violet, purple or lilac, sometimes white, one-third to one-half of an inch long, the top of the flower strongly two-lipped, the upper lip entire and arched, the lower lip three-lobed and spreading or drooping; the four stamens ascending under the upper lip of the corolla.

In fields, woods and waste places, everywhere common. Probably native but also naturalized from Europe. Flowering from May to October.

**Dragonhead; Lion’s Heart**

*Dracocephalum virginianum* Linnaeus

Plate 138

Stems erect or the base somewhat decumbent, slender or stout, simple or usually branched above, 1 to 4 feet tall. Leaves firm, oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, sessile or the lowest ones petioled, sharp pointed at the apex, narrowed at the base, the margins sharply toothed, 2 to 5 inches long and
usually ascending. Flowers numerous in dense spikes, terminating the stem and branches, the spikes becoming 4 to 8 inches long in fruit. Calyx bell-shaped with five ovate, pointed teeth about half as long as the tube of the calyx, in fruit becoming oblong, one-third to nearly one-half of an inch long. Corolla pale purple, rose or rarely white, about 1 inch long, temporarily remaining in whatever position it is placed, which accounts for one of the common names of the plant (Obedient Plant). Tube of the corolla gradually enlarged upward, its limb strongly two-lipped; upper lip concave, rounded, entire; lower lip spreading, three-lobed, the middle lobe notched at the apex; the four stamens ascending under the upper lip of the corolla, their filaments pubescent.

In moist meadows, roadsides and fields, Quebec to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from July to September.

**Oswego Tea; American Bee Balm**

*Monoarda didyma* Linnaeus

Plate 189

Stems slender or rather stout, pubescent or nearly smooth, 2 to 4 feet high from a perennial root, simple or sparingly branched above. Leaves thin, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, usually pubescent, at least beneath, sharp pointed at the apex, rounded or narrowed at the base, sharply toothed on the margins, 2 to 6 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, the petioles one-half to 1 inch long or the upper ones shorter. Flowers in terminal, solitary clusters at the ends of the branches or stems, subtended by several red or partially red bracts. Calyx tubular, narrow, fifteen-nerved with five small, awnlike teeth, smooth without, hairy within. Corolla scarlet, 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, the limb two-lipped, the upper lip erect, the lower lip spreading and three-lobed, the middle lobe the largest. Stamens four, but only two of them anther-bearing and projecting out of the flower, the other two stamens rudimentary.

In moist soil, especially along streams, Quebec to Michigan, south to Georgia and Tennessee. Flowering in July and August.
A. HOODED OR MARSH SKULLCAP
Scutellaria galericulata

B. FIELD OR WILD BASIL; BASILWEED
Clinopodium vulgare
SELF-HEAL; HEAL-ALL

Prunella vulgaris
DRAGONHEAD; LION’S HEART

*Dracocephalum virginianum*
Wild Bergamot

*Monarda fistulosa* Linnaeus

Plate 108a

Stems slender, usually branched, especially above, 2 to 3 feet high, hairy or nearly smooth, from a perennial root. Leaves opposite, lanceolate, narrowed or heart-shaped at the base. Flower clusters solitary and terminal or rarely also in the uppermost axils; bracts whitish or purplish. Calyx teeth awl-shaped, about as long as the diameter of the tubular calyx. Corolla yellowish pink, lilac or purplish, 1 to 1½ inches long, hairy on the upper lip, otherwise resembling in floral structure the flowers of the Oswego Tea.

On dry hills and in thickets, Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Kansas. Flowering from June to September.

The Pale Wild Bergamot (*Monarda mollis* Linnaeus) possesses a short, fine pubescence and has paler green leaves, otherwise closely resembling *M. fistulosa*.

Purple Bergamot

*Monarda media* Willdenow

Plate 109b

Resembling the common Wild Bergamot, but usually very sparingly hairy or nearly smooth and bright green; bracts of the inflorescence deep purple and very conspicuous; the flowers purple or purple-red and showy.

In moist thickets, Maine to Ontario, south to Pennsylvania and Virginia. Flowering from June to August.

The Horsemint (*Monarda punctata* Linnaeus) is densely pubescent or downy with lanceolate, linear-lanceolate or narrowly oblong leaves; flower clusters terminal and also axillary in the upper leaves; bracts white or purplish and showy; corolla yellowish, spotted with purple, about an inch long. Common in dry fields, southern New York southward and westward.
Field or Wild Basil; Basilweed

_Clinopodium vulgare_ Linnaeus

Plate 185b

Stems slender, erect from an ascending base which is perennial by short, creeping stolons, hairy, usually branched or sometimes simple, 10 to 24 inches high. Leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, short petioled, entire, undulate or crenate toothed on the margins, 1 to 2½ inches long. Flowers in dense, axillary and terminal capitate clusters about 1 inch in diameter, with setaceous, hairy bracts. Calyx hairy, the two lower teeth somewhat longer than the three upper ones. Corolla purple, pink or white, with a straight tube a little longer than the calyx teeth, two-lipped; upper lip erect; lower lip spreading and three-lobed. Stamens four, two of them projecting out of the flower.

In fields, open woods, thickets and roadsides, Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to North Carolina and Tennessee and in the Rocky mountains. Also in Europe and Asia. Flowering from June to September.

Hoary Mountain Mint; Calamint

_Koellia incana_ (Linnaeus) Kuntze

Plate 182a

Stems rather stout, 1½ to 3½ feet high, finely pubescent or smooth below. Leaves thin, opposite, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, pointed at the apex, sharply toothed, 1½ to 3 inches long, the upper leaves smaller, white-canescent beneath, the upper leaves usually white-canescent on both sides. Flowers in loose terminal and axillary clusters, 1 to 1½ inches broad, canescent. Calyx slightly two-lipped, with very slender somewhat unequal teeth; corolla white with purple dots, about one-half of an inch long, two-lipped, the tube of the corolla equaling or longer than the calyx.

Dry thickets, open woods and hillsides, Maine to Ontario, south to Florida, Alabama and Missouri. Flowering from August to October.

At least six other species of this genus occur in New York, most of them are less conspicuous than the one here described and illustrated.
OSWEGO TEA; AMERICAN BEE BALM

Monarda didyma
A. AMERICAN WILD MINT
*Mentha canadensis*

B. SQUARE-STEMMED MONKEY FLOWER
*Mimulus ringens*
American Wild Mint

*Mentha canadensis* Linnaeus

Plate 101a

Stems slender, erect, simple or sometimes branched, more or less hairy or nearly smooth, 6 to 25 inches high, from a perennial root which propagates by suckers. Leaves opposite, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, acute at the apex, or the lower ones blunt, sharply toothed, narrowed at the base into short, slender petioles, smooth or sparingly pubescent, 1 to 3 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide, and when crushed giving off the odor of Pennyroyal. Whorls of flowers all axillary, often shorter than the petioles. Calyx oblong-campanulate, hairy all over, five-nerved, with five acute, short teeth. Corolla white or slightly pink, about one-eighth of an inch broad, four-lobed, the posterior lobes broader than the others.

Marshes, swamps and moist soil, New Brunswick to British Columbia, south to Virginia and New Mexico. Flowering in summer and often in flower as late as October.

Stoneroot; Richweed; Horse Balm

*Collinsonia canadensis* Linnaeus

Plate 102

Stems rather stout, erect, more or less branched, 1 to 4 feet high, from a large, thick, hard and woody perennial root, smooth or with some glandular pubescence above. Leaves ovate or ovate-oblong, blunt or sometimes heart-shaped at the base, the upper leaves nearly sessile, the lower ones with slender petioles; blades 4 to 8 inches long, all sharply and coarsely toothed. Flowers lemon-scented, numerous, in several racemes, forming a terminal inflorescence sometimes a foot long. Calyx bell-shaped, ten-nerved, two-lipped; upper lip three-toothed, lower lip with two much longer teeth. Corolla light yellow, about one-half of an inch long, obliquely bell-shaped, five-lobed, four of the lobes nearly equal, the fifth pendent, fringed and larger than the others, appearing like a lower lip; fertile stamens two, long exserted from the flower.
In moist, rich, usually rocky woodlands, Quebec to Wisconsin, south to Florida, Alabama and Arkansas.

**Potato Family**  
*Solanaceae*

**Clammy Ground Cherry**  
*Physalis heterophylla* Nees von Essenbeck

Plate 103

Stems erect, becoming decumbent and spreading, 1 to 3 feet high, from a perennial, slender, creeping rootstock, viscid, glandular and hairy with long-spreading, jointed, flat hairs. Leaves alternate, ovate, at least the lower ones usually somewhat heart-shaped, the apex pointed, texture rather thick, the margins sinuate to toothed or nearly entire. Calyx hairy, the margin with five-pointed lobes. Corolla three-fourths to seven-eighths of an inch broad, greenish yellow with a purplish or purplish brown center, open bell-shaped, five-lobed; anthers usually yellow. Fruit a small, yellow berry inclosed by the enlarged calyx.

In rich soil, along roads and banks, usually where the soil has been disturbed. Flowering in July and August.

There are three or four additional species of *Physalis* in New York, all of which are perennial by rootstocks. The Smooth Ground Cherry (*Physalis subglabrata* Mackenzie & Bush), is easy to identify because it is smooth or nearly smooth with ovate or ovate-lanceolate leaves.

The Virginia Ground Cherry (*Physalis virginiana* Miller) is not easy to distinguish from the Clammy Ground Cherry, but is usually hairy and little or not at all viscid, the berry reddish, and the fruiting calyx smoother and deeply sunken at the base.

The Jamestown or Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium* Linnaeus) (Figure XXVII) is a stout, smooth annual plant, 1 to 5 feet high; large, thin, ovate leaves with irregularly lobed margins; flowers white or violet, 3 to 4 inches long, funnelform, with a five-lobed margin; fruit an ovoid, densely prickly capsule about 2 inches high. Frequent in waste places and fields as a weed, naturalized from tropical regions.
STONEROOT; RICHWEED; HORSE BALM

Collinsonia canadensis
CLAMMY GROUND CHERRY

Physalis heterophylla
Figure XXVII
Stramonium. Jamestown or Jimson Weed. Thorn Apple
(Datura stramonium Linnaeus)
Climbing or Bitter Nightshade; Bittersweet

Solanum dulcamara Linnaeus

A climbing vine, herbaceous above, usually somewhat woody and perennial below, smooth or pubescent, branching, 2 to 8 feet long. Leaves petiolated, ovate or hastate, three-lobed or sometimes entire or only two-lobed, with the terminal lobe much the largest, the margins otherwise entire, 2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 2½ inches wide with a pointed apex. Flowers arranged in compound lateral cymes on slender, drooping stalks. Calyx five-cleft; corolla blue, violet or white, about one-half of an inch broad, rotate, five-lobed, the lobes triangular-lanceolate, slender pointed and curved backward. Stamens five; attached to the throat of the corolla, their filaments short; the anthers long and narrow, united to form a cone. Berry oval or globose, turning from yellow to orange and finally becoming bright red.

In waste places or moist woods and thickets, Nova Scotia to Minnesota and Washington, south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kansas. Native of Europe, but thoroughly naturalized in our eastern states.

The genus Solanum contains a number of cultivated species, weeds and adventive plants. The Black, Deadly or Garden Nightshade (Solanum nigrum Linnaeus), with white flowers and black berries, is a common weed almost everywhere. The Sand Brier (Solanum carolinense Linnaeus) has prickly stems and leaves and smooth, orange-yellow berries. The Sand Bur (Solanum rostratum Dunal) has yellow flowers about an inch broad, prickly stems and leaves and the berry inclosed by the prickly, enlarged calyx. The Potato (Solanum tuberosum Linnaeus) is also a member of this group, while the Tomato is classed in the related genus Lycopersicon.
A. CLIMBING OR BITTER NIGHTSHADE; BITTERSWEET

*Solanum dulcamara*

B. LONG-LEAVED HOUSTONIA

*Houstonia longijolia*
**Figwort Family**

_Scrophulariaceae_

**White Mullen**

*Verbascum lychnitis* Linnaeus

Stems stout, angled, branched above, 2 to 5 feet high, densely covered, as well as the lower surface of the leaves, with a white pubescence. Leaves oblong, ovate or oblong-lanceolate, the margins crenately toothed, 2 to 8 inches long, the upper leaves sessile and pointed at the apex, the lower leaves blunt or pointed and narrowed at the base into margined petioles. Flowers in large, terminal panicles and racemes on the branches, white or cream-colored, about one-half of an inch broad. Corolla flat, five-lobed, the lobes a little unequal. Stamens five, unequal, the filaments of the three shorter ones with white hairs.

Sandy fields and waste places, Ontario to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Native of Europe. Flowering from June to September. From a little distance the entire plant appears to be almost white, and when growing abundantly in a field presents a marked appearance. The plant is very common in sandy fields on the south side of Fish creek near where it empties into Oneida lake. It must have been introduced there many years ago, because J. A. Paine, jr (Plants of Oneida County and Vicinity, 1865, page 107) remarks concerning its abundance there.

**Moth Mullen**

*Verbascum blattaria* Linnaeus

Stems erect, stiff, smooth or slightly glandular-pubescent, usually simple but occasionally branched, 2 to 6 feet high. Leaves oblong, ovate or lanceolate, toothed or cut on the margins, sharp pointed at the apex, the upper ones clasping the stem, one-half to 2½ inches long, the basal leaves sessile or petioled, much larger and often several inches long, but
usually dying or withering by the time the flowers open. Flowers yellow or white, two-thirds to 1 inch broad, in a loose, terminal raceme, which is 1 to 2 feet long; corolla usually marked with brown on the back; filaments of the stamens pilose with violet-colored hairs.

In fields and waste places. Common. Naturalized from Europe, as is the Common or Velvet Mullen (Verbascum thapsus Linnaeus) which has yellow flowers in very dense terminal spikes and is densely woolly or velvety all over.

**Butter and Eggs; Ramstead**

*Linaria linaria* (Linnaeus) Karsten

A slender-stemmed, herbaceous plant, 1 to 3 feet high from a deep, perennial root, stems erect, with sessile, narrowly linear leaves which are pale green or glaucous, one-half to 1 1/2 inches long, or the lower leaves longer. The stems often several or many together and simple or with a few branches. Flowers in erect, dense, terminal spikes or racemes. Calyx five-parted, the segments overlapping. Corolla about an inch long, spurred at the base, the spur nearly as long as the body of the corolla, the apex of the corolla two-lipped, the upper lip two-lobed and erect, light yellow, lower lip three-lobed and spreading, light yellow with a rounded projection or fold (palate), deep orange in color, which nearly closes the throat of the flower. Stamens four, in pairs and not projecting out of the flower.

In fields and waste places, everywhere common, often a troublesome weed. Naturalized from Europe. Flowering from June to October.

**Turtlehead; Snakehead; Balmony**

*Chelone glabra* Linnaeus

Stems slender, smooth, erect and stiff, 1 to 3 feet high from a perennial root, simple or with erect or ascending branches. Leaves opposite, short petioled, linear-lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, with sharply toothed margins, the principal veins rather prominent. Flowers 1 to 1 1/2 inches long, white or
A. WHITE MULLEN
Verbascum lychnitis

B. MOTH MULLEN
Verbascum blattaria
BUTTER AND EGGS; RAMSTEAD
Linaria linaria
TURTLEHEAD; SNAKEHEAD; BALMONY

*Chelone glabra*
slightly pinkish, crowded in a dense terminal spike and often a few in the upper axils. Calyx five-parted, segments ovate-oblong, with smooth bracts at the base. Corolla irregular, tubular, inflated and two-lipped; upper lip arched, concave, entire or slightly notched and covering the lower lip while the flower is immature; under lip three-lobed, spreading in maturity and woolly within. Stamens five, only four of which bear anthers, the sterile one smaller. Fruit an ovoid capsule about one-half of an inch high.

In swamps, wet meadows, along streams and in low, wet woods, Newfoundland to Florida, west to Alabama, Kansas and Manitoba. Flowering from July to September.

**Hairy Beardtongue**

*Pentstemon hirsutus* (Linnaeus) Willdenow

A slender-stemmed, erect herb, 1 to 3 feet high from a perennial root. Stems downy, puberulent or hairy, usually several from a root. Leaves puberulent or smooth; the pedicels, calyx and corolla pubescent. Leaf blades denticulate, the lower ones oblong or ovate, somewhat obtuse at the apex; petioled, 2 to 4½ inches long, one-half to 2 inches wide; upper leaves smaller, lanceolate, long pointed, sessile or clasping the stem. Flowers borne on short pedicels in a loose thyrse, purplish or violet in color. Calyx five-parted, the lobes overlapping; corolla consisting of an elongated tube about 1 inch long, dilated at the point of separation of the upper and lower lips; upper lip two-lobed; lower lip three-lobed; throat of the tube nearly closed by a hairy palate. Stamens five, four of which are anther-bearing, the fifth sterile and densely bearded for about one-half its length.

Dry woods, thickets and fields, Maine to Ontario and Minnesota, south to Florida, Alabama and Missouri. Flowering in May, June and July.

The Smooth Beardtongue (*Pentstemon pentstemon* (Linnaeus) Britton (figure XXVIII), *P. laevigatus* Solander) is smooth except the
somewhat glandular inflorescence; the tube of the corolla gradually enlarged above, its throat wide open and scarcely or not at all bearded. Common in woods, thickets and fields; native from Pennsylvania southward.

The Foxglove Beardtongue (*Pentstemon digitalis* (Sweet) Nuttall), also probably an escape in this part of its range, is similar to the Smooth Beardtongue, but the leaves are somewhat broader and more clasping at the base; the corolla is white and 1 to 1 1/2 inches long, abruptly expanded upward and the throat wide open.

**Square-stemmed Monkey Flower**

_Mimulus ringens_ Linnaeus

*Plate 191b*

Stems smooth, four-angled, erect, 1 to 3 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves opposite, oblong to lanceolate in shape, with serrate margins, acute at the apex, sessile or auricled-clasping at the base, 2 to 4 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide. Flowers violet-purple, borne solitary in the axils of the upper leaves on long, slender stalks. In fruit these stalks become 1 to 2 inches long and two to four times as long as the calyx. The calyx is prismatic, five-angled, with five slender.
HAIRY BEARDTONGUE

*Pentstemon hirsutus*
pointed teeth. Corolla about 1 inch long, consisting of a cylindrical tube which is longer than the calyx, and an upper and a lower lip; upper lip two-lobed and reflexed, lower lip three-lobed and spreading, the throat of the flower closed by a prominent yellow palate. The plant derives its name from the fancied resemblance of the flower to a grinning face.

In swamps, marshes, wet meadows and along streams from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, south to Virginia, Tennessee, Nebraska and Texas. Flowering from June to September.

Golden Hedge Hyssop; Goldenpert
Gratiola aurea Muhlenberg
Plate 1993

Stems decumbent, creeping, ascending at the ends, simple or usually branched, 4 to 12 inches long, from a perennial root. Leaves lanceolate to linear-oblong, one-half to 1 inch long, sessile and somewhat clasping at the base. Calyx five-parted with narrow lobes. Corolla irregular, its tube cylindric, the end of the flower more or less two-lipped, bright yellow, about one-half of an inch long; upper lip entire, lower lip three-lobed. Stamens four, only two of which bear anthers. Fruit a short, almost globular, capsule.

In sandy, wet places and borders of ponds and marshes in sandy soil, Quebec to Ontario, south to New Jersey and Virginia. Flowering from June to September. Frequent on the sandy, coastal plain. Rather rare and local in the interior parts of the State.

American Brooklime; Speedwell
Veronica americana Schweinitz
Plate 1996

A rather small, smooth herb, with creeping stems and perennial rootstock freely rooting at the nodes, the ends erect, 6 inches to 3 feet long. Leaves opposite and petioled, oblong, ovate or oblong-lanceolate, toothed, 1 to 3 inches long, one-fourth to 1 inch wide. Flowers blue or whitish, striped with purple or blue lines, about one-fifth of an inch broad in loose,
axillary, elongated racemes, each flower subtended by a small, green bract. Calyx four-lobed; corolla rotate and also four-lobed, the lower lobe commonly the narrowest. Stamens two, wide-spreading, attached to the base of the upper lobe of the corolla on either side. Fruit a globose capsule, about one-eighth of an inch high, slightly compressed.

Frequent in brooks, ditches and swamps, Anticosti to Alaska, south to Pennsylvania, Nebraska, New Mexico and California. Flowering from spring until late summer.

There are a number of other Veronicas or Speedwells, many of them small, introduced weeds with inconspicuous flowers. The Marsh or Skullcap Speedwell (Veronica scutellata Linnaeus) has light-blue flowers about the size of those of V. americana, and linear or linear-lanceolate, sessile leaves. The Common Speedwell or Gipsyweed (Veronica officinalis Linnaeus) is hairy all over with oblong, oval or obovate leaves and blue flowers in spikelike racemes from the axils of the upper leaves.

**Culver's Root; Bowman's Root; Beaumont's Root**

*Leptandra virginica* (Linnaeus) Nuttall

A tall, stout, erect herb with smooth stems, branched only at the inflorescence, 2 to 7 feet high. Leaves whorled, three to nine leaves at a node or some of the upper ones opposite, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, long pointed at the apex, narrowed and short petioled at the base, the margins finely sharp toothed, smooth on both sides, or slightly hairy beneath, 3 to 6 inches long. Flowers small and numerous in dense spikes, 2 to 9 inches long, terminating the stem and branches of the inflorescence. Calyx four-parted with pointed, ovate-lanceolate segments. Corolla tubular, white or bluish, about one-sixth of an inch long, with four nearly equal lobes which are about one-fourth as long as the tube of the corolla. Stamens two, and like the style projecting beyond the flower. Fruit an ovoid-oblong capsule, two to three times as long as the calyx.

In moist woods, thickets and meadows, often along old roads, Ontario to Manitoba, south to Massachusetts, Alabama and Texas. Flowering from late in June until early September.
CULVER'S ROOT; BOWMAN'S ROOT; BEAUMONT'S ROOT

Leptandra virginica
Fern-leaved False Foxglove; Fever-flower

Aureolaria pedicularia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque

(Gerardia pedicularia Linnaeus)

Plate 201

Stems rather slender and much branched, leafy, erect or spreading-ascending, 1 to 4 feet high, glandular-pubescent, viscid and somewhat hairy. Leaves sessile or the lower ones petioled, pinnately divided, ovate or ovate-lanceolate in outline, 1 to 3 inches long, the lobes cut-toothed. Flowers on short stalks from the upper axils of the reduced leaves of the stems and branches. Calyx bell-shaped, with five oblong, toothed lobes, becoming one-third of an inch long in fruit. Corolla slightly irregular, funnelform, 1 to 1½ inches long, hairy without, about 1 inch broad, with five spreading, rounded lobes, dull yellow or slightly brownish yellow in color. Stamens four, not projecting from the flower. Fruit an oblong, hairy capsule about one-half of an inch long.

In dry woods and thickets, Maine to Ontario and Minnesota, south to Florida and Missouri. Flowering in late summer, from the latter part of July to September.

Smooth False Foxglove

Aureolaria glauca (Eddy) Rafinesque


Plate 202

Stems rather stout, stiff, smooth and often purplish with a whitish or glaucous bloom, usually usually branched, 2 to 5 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves usually petioled, ovate or ovate-lanceolate in outline, the lower one to two-pinnatifid, 4 to 6 inches long, the upper ones pinnatifid or deeply incised, the lobes lanceolate or oblong, pointed, entire or toothed, often nearly at right angles to the midvein. Fruiting stalks longer than the calyx; calyx lobes five, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, pointed, entire, about equaling the tube in length. Corolla yellow, 1½ to 2 inches long, smooth
outside, slightly irregular, funnelform, not widely spreading at the mouth, pubescent within, the margin five-lobed. Stamens four, in two pairs. Fruit an oblong, smooth, pointed capsule about twice as long as the calyx.

In dry or moist woods and thickets, Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Illinois. Flowering from July to September.

The Downy False Foxglove, *Aureolaria virginica* (Linnaeus) Pennell, *Aureolaria villosa* (Muhlenberg) Rafinesque; *Dasy stomata pubescens* Bentham; *D. flava* Wood; *Rhinanthus virginicus* and *Gerardia flava* Linnaeus] is grayish downy all over with fewer, stiff, erect stems; leaves entire or shallowly toothed or the lower ones somewhat pinnatifid; corolla smooth outside, much expanded at the end; the fruiting capsule pubescent. Common in dry woods and thickets, especially in the southern part of the State.

**Large Purple Gerardia**

*Agalinis purpurea* (Linnaeus) Pennell

(*Gerardia purpurea* Linnaeus)

*Plate 203*

Stems slender or rather stout, branched, annual, smooth or somewhat roughish, 8 to 25 inches high with ascending or spreading branches. Leaves opposite, narrowly linear, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers purple or rarely white, racemose on the branches, their stalks very short. Calyx bell-shaped with five pointed, triangular-ovate teeth about half the length of the tube. Corolla with a bell-shaped tube and a spreading, five-lobed and slightly two-lipped limb, hairy without and more or less so within. Stamens four, attached to the corolla tube within and not projecting out of the flower. Fruit a globose capsule somewhat longer than the calyx.

In moist fields and meadows, Maine to Florida, most abundant in the coastal region, but also found westward to Wisconsin and Missouri.

**Slender Gerardia**

*Agalinis tenuifolia* (Vahl) Rafinesque

(*Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl.)

*Plate 204*

An annual, smooth herb with very slender stems, 6 to 24 inches high, and narrow, flat leaves one-half to 1½ inches long which become blackened
FERN-LEAVED FALSE FOXGLOVE: FEVER-FLOWER

Aureolaria pedicularia
WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Memoir 15  N. Y. State Museum

Plate 202

SMOOTH FALSE FOXGLOVE

Aureolaria glauca
in drying. Stem branched, especially above, the branches spreading or ascending. Flowers light purple and spotted, one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, on slender stalks longer than the corollas, from the axils of the upper reduced leaves of the stem and branches; corolla funnelform, vertically flattened and slightly two-lipped, the margin with five rounded lobes, smooth within. Fruit a small globular capsule, one-sixth to one-seventh of an inch in diameter, and longer than the calyx.

In dry woods, thickets and fields, Quebec to Georgia, west to western Ontario, Kansas and Texas. Flowering from August to October.

The Seaside or Salt-marsh Gerardia (Agalinis maritima Rafinesque) is rarely over a foot high, smooth and fleshy, with linear leaves and small, purple flowers, one-half to two-thirds of an inch long. Common in salt marshes along the coast. Another species (Agalinis acuta Pennell), of sandy fields and depressions of the coastal plain, has stems 1 to 2 feet tall and branched like A. purpurea, but the flowers are somewhat smaller, light purple or rose-purple, and each of the five lobes of the corolla indented.

**Swamp Lousewort**

*Pedicularis lanceolata* Michaux

Stems rather stout, simple or usually somewhat branched above with ascending branches, smooth, 1 to 3 feet high. Leaves sessile, opposite or some of them alternate, narrowly lanceolate, 2 to 5 inches long, the lower ones deeply lobed, the lobes oblong, blunt, short and crenately toothed, with a thickened margin. Flowers pale yellow, three-fourths to 1 inch long, in short clusters or spikes at the ends of the stems and branches, the flowers subtended by the upper reduced leaves. Calyx two-lobed, the lobes with toothed leaflike margins. Corolla with a slender tube and deeply two-lipped, the upper lip (galea) laterally compressed, arched and terminated by a short, blunt beak, the lower lip three-lobed, erect-ascending, the middle lobe smallest. Stamens four, attached to the inside of the corolla tube and ascending within the upper lip but not projecting out of the flower. Fruit a small, ovate capsule as long as or but slightly longer than the calyx.
In low, wet meadows, swamps and marshes, Ontario to Manitoba and South Dakota, south to Connecticut, North Carolina, Ohio and Nebraska. Flowering from August to September.

**Wood or Head Betony; Lousewort**  
*Pedicularis canadensis* Linnaeus  
Plate 205

Stems usually several together from a perennial root, erect or ascending, 6 to 18 inches high, hairy. Leaves rather thick, oblong-lanceolate, 3 to 5 inches long, at least the lower on slender petioles and divided almost to the midrib into numerous incised or sharply toothed segments, giving the leaf a fernlike appearance. Flowers borne in short, dense, spikes lengthening to 5 or 6 inches in fruit. Calyx oblique, tubular, cleft on the lower side. Corolla yellow, varying to yellowish brown or purplish brown in certain individuals, two-thirds to three-fourths of an inch long, tubular, two-lipped, the upper lip (galea) arched, incurved, minutely two-toothed below the apex, laterally compressed into a hood with the four stamens ascending within it; lower lip erect with three spreading lobes. Fruit an oblique capsule, flattened, lanceolate-oblong or sword-shaped, about two-thirds of an inch long and one-sixth of an inch wide, fully three times the length of the calyx.

In dry woods and thickets, Nova Scotia to Manitoba, south to Florida, Kansas and Colorado. Flowering from April to June.

**Narrow-leaved Cowwheat**  
*Melampyrum lineare* Lamarck  
Plate 165a

A low, slender herb, 6 to 18 inches high; stem slender, puberulent, with opposite, wide-spreading branches. Leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate to ovate, opposite on the stem, short petioled, 1 to 1½ inches long, one-eighth to one-half of an inch wide, the lower ones entire, the upper floral leaves mostly toothed with several bristle-pointed teeth at the base.
LARGE PURPLE GERARDIA

Agalinis purpurea
SLENDER GERARDIA

Agalinis tenuifolia
WOOD OR HEAD BETONY; LOUSEWORT

*Pedicularis canadensis*
Flowers small, one-third to one-half of an inch long, white, greenish white or pale yellow with a rather bright yellow apex to the flower, borne on short stalks in the upper axils of the leaves, or in terminal, leafy-bracted clusters. Calyx bell-shaped with four long, slender teeth. Corolla tubular, enlarging above, two-lipped, the upper lip not lobed, the lower lip three-toothed and spreading. Stamens four in two pairs of unequal length, ascending under the upper lip. Fruit a flat, oblique capsule, about one-third of an inch long with a rather long beak, two to four-seeded.

Common in dry woods and thickets, Nova Scotia to British Columbia, south to Georgia, Tennessee, Iowa and Idaho. Flowering from July to September.

**Bladderwort Family**

*Lentibulariaceae*

The Bladderworts, of which there are at least fourteen species in New York, form a very interesting group of plants. Few of them, however, have conspicuous

Figure XXIX

Horned Bladderwort

(Stomoisia cornuta (Michaux) Rafinesque)
flowers. Nearly all of them are aquatic, but two or three are found growing in moist or wet sand.

One of the most conspicuous and beautiful of the Bladderworts is the Horned Bladderwort (Stomoisia cornuta (Michaux) Rafinesque), figure XXIX, frequent in bogs and on sandy shores. Unlike most other species of the group, it possesses only a few inconspicuous and delicate leaves at the base of the scape; the latter, however, is conspicuously brownish, 2 to 13 inches high, bearing one to five bright yellow, fragrant flowers; the lower lip of the flower is nearly two-thirds of an inch long, with a conspicuous hoodlike palate, the spur often one-half of an inch long and pendulous beneath the flower.

In addition to the two species illustrated here, Stomoisia cornuta and Utricularia intermedia, the other species may be identified by means of the following key.

Calyx inclosing the fruit; bracts at the base of the pedicels accompanied by a pair of bractlets; plants terrestrial, rooting in sand beneath shallow water or on wet shores

Corolla much exceeding the calyx (genus Stomoisia Rafinesque)

- Lower lip of corolla one-half to two-thirds of an inch long; spur one-fourth to one-half of an inch long

  - Stomoisia cornuta

- Lower lip of corolla one-third of an inch long; spur about one-third of an inch long or less

  - Stomoisia junccea

Corolla shorter than or about equaling the calyx

Stomoisia virgatula

Calyx not inclosing the fruit; bracts at the base of the pedicels without bractlets

Lateral lobes of the lower lip of corolla saccate, branches verticillate and verticillately or oppositely decompound; corolla red-purple (genus Vesiculina Rafinesque)...

Vesiculina purpurea

Lateral lobes of lower lip of corolla not saccate; branches alternate or none

- Bract solitary, tubular, surrounding the scape; scales none; flowers purple (genus Lecticula Barnhart)
  - Lecticula resupinata

- Bracts and scales peltate; plants terrestrial in wet sand (genus Setiscapella Barnhart)
  - Corolla yellow, lower lip conspicuous, one-eighth to one-third of an inch long; spur conic
  - Setiscapella subulata

- Corolla white or purplish, both lips minute; flowers about one-sixteenth of an inch broad or less
  - Setiscapella cleistogama
Bracts, and scales if present, flat, usually attached, plants aquatic; flowers yellow (genus Utricularia Linnaeus)

Scape 2 inches long or less with a whorl of more or less united conspicuous floats; corolla one-half to two-thirds of an inch long

Utricularia radiata

Scapes without floats

Stems free-floating, except for a single point of attachment

Scape two to five-flowered, without scales; cleistogamous flowers also present.................Utricularia geminiscapa

Scape six to twenty-flowered, with one to five scales; cleistogamous flowers none..............Utricularia macrorhiza

Stems creeping on the bottom in shallow water; some or all of the leaves rootlike

Spur a mere sac; palate obsolete; pedicels recurved in fruit.............Utricularia minor

Spur and palate conspicuous; pedicels ascending in fruit

Segments of some leaves linear, flat, bristly-serrulate; upper lip of corolla about one-half the length of the lower lip.............Utricularia intermedia

Segments of leaves all capillary; lips of corolla nearly equal in length

Spur stout, conic, shorter than the lower lip............Utricularia gibba

Spur slender, equaling or exceeding the lower lip

Spur tapering from base to apex; leaves all alike; bladder-bearing; scapes 2 to 5 inches high........................................Utricularia pumila

Spur conic at the base, linear above; leaves not all bladder-bearing; scape 4 to 16 inches high..............................Utricularia fibrosa

Flat-leaved Bladderwort

Utricularia intermedia Hayne

Plate 266b

Stems aquatic, rooted in shallow water, the horizontally submerged branches radiating from the base of the scape. Leaves alternate, one-fourth to two-thirds of an inch long, three-forked at the base, the divisions again
two or three times divided into linear, flat, bristly-serrulate segments without bladders. Other branches or portions of branches usually bear shorter, rootlike leaves with capillary segments and a few large bladders. The flower-bearing scape naked or with one to several minute scales, 2 to 8 inches high and bearing one to four flowers on slender pedicels one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long. Calyx two-lobed. Corolla yellow, strongly two-lipped, the upper lip broadly triangular, about one-third of an inch broad, the lower lip slightly three-lobed and about one-half of an inch broad with a prominent palate on its face. Spur pointed, about as long as the lower lip. In midsummer, when the plant is in flower, the leafy stems produce at their tips numerous conspicuous, obovate, velvety winter buds which afford the chief means of propagation.

Frequent in shallow water of slow streams, ponds and bogs, Newfoundland to British Columbia south to New Jersey, Indiana and California. Flowering in July and August or as late as early September.

The Greater Bladderwort or Hooded Water Milfoil (Utricularia macrorhiza LeConte) is perhaps the most abundant species of the group throughout most parts of the State. It has free-floating stems horizontally spreading beneath the surface. Leaves finely divided, but not flat, bearing numerous small, conspicuous bladders. Scape stout, 3 to 20 inches high, with four to eighteen flowers, pedicels one-fourth to two-thirds of an inch long, becoming longer and recurved in fruit. Corolla yellow, three-fourths of an inch long, strongly two-lipped, the lower lip a little longer and much broader than the upper and with a spreading, undulate, slightly three-lobed border and a prominent palate; spur shorter than the lower lip, subulate and upwardly curved.

**Broom Rape Family**

**Orobanchaceae**

**Pale or Naked Broom Rape; Cancer-root**

*Thalesia uniflora* (Linnaeus) Britton

Stems nearly subterranean, forming a dense mat, often several inches in extent, parasitic upon the roots of various plants, bearing several ovate-oblong scales and one to four slender, erect, glandular-puberulent, naked,
Figure XXX
Pale or Naked Broom Rape
(Thalesia uniflora (Linnaeus) Britton)
one-flowered stalks, 3 to 8 inches high. Calyx bell-shaped, pubescent and glandular, about one-third of an inch long, less than half the length of the corolla, with five lanceolate, long-pointed lobes. Corolla white or violet, puberulent without, two-thirds to 1 inch long, oblique, the curved tube about three times the length of the slightly two-lipped limb, which has five short, oval or obovate, blunt lobes. Fruit a small, ovoid capsule. Stamens four, not projecting out of the flower.

In woods and thickets, parasitic upon roots of various herbs, Newfoundland to Ontario and south to South Carolina and Texas. Flowering from May to July.

This and the two following species are the common members in New York State of the Broom Rape family (Orobanchaceae), which consists of a number of parasitic flowering herbs with brown, yellowish, purplish or nearly white stems, and leaves reduced to alternate appressed scales. Because of their parasitic habit they do not require green leaves for the purpose of manufacturing food and hence are devoid of any green coloring matter or real leaves.

**Squawroot; Cancer-root**

*Conopholis americana* (Carl von Linné) Wallroth

Figure XXXI

Plants smooth, 3 to 10 inches high, from a thickened base, densely scaly, light brown, usually clustered, covered all over with stiff, overlapping scales. Upper scales lanceolate or ovate, pointed, one-half to 1 inch long, lowest scales much smaller. Flowers yellowish, each with two small bracts beneath the calyx, together forming a thick, dense spike, one-half to 1 inch thick; each flower about one-half of an inch long. Calyx oblique, deeply split on the lower side, three to four-toothed on the upper side. Corolla pale yellow, strongly two-lipped, the tube slightly curved, the upper lip concave, nearly erect and notched, the lower lip spreading, three-lobed and shorter than the upper lip. Stamens projecting from the flower. Fruit an ovoid-globose capsule nearly one-half of an inch long.

In rich woods at the base of trees and parasitic upon their roots, Maine to Ontario and Michigan, south to Florida, Alabama and Tennessee. Flowering from May to August.
Figure XXXI
Squawroot or Cancer-root
*(Conopholis americana* (Carl von Linné) Wallroth)
Beechdrops

*Leptamnium virginianum* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque

Figure XXXII

Stems erect, rather stiff and branching, slender, smooth, yellowish brown or purplish yellow, 6 to 20 inches high from a thick, scaly base, the roots fibrous and brittle; scales few and small. Flowers sessile, of two kinds, distantly spicate on the branches; the lower flowers cleistogamous and abundantly fertile, the upper complete but mostly sterile. Calyx short, nearly equally five-toothed. Corolla of the upper flowers cylindric, slightly flattened laterally, one-third to nearly one-half of an inch long and about one-tenth of an inch thick, the slender tube much longer than the four-lobed limb, upper lobe concave, larger than the three lower lobes. Stamens about as long as the corolla. Lower flowers small, about one-eighth of an inch long, not unfolding, borne at the summit of the ovoid ovary and resembling the hood of a moss capsule. Fruit a small capsule about one-fourth of an inch high.

In woods, parasitic upon the roots of the beech, Nova Scotia to Ontario and Michigan, south to Florida, Louisiana and Missouri. Flowering from August to October.

**Acanthus Family**

**Acanthaceae**

**Water Willow**

*Dianthera americana* Linnaeus

Plate 207

Stems erect, grooved and angled, 1 to 4 feet high, slender and usually simple or slightly branched above, smooth. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, 3 to 8 inches long, one-fourth to 1 inch wide, entire, sessile or short petioled. Flowers violet or nearly white, in dense, short spikes or heads at the ends of the slender axillary peduncles which are shorter than or equal to the leaves in length; bractlets under the flowers linear-subulate and shorter than the flowers. Calyx deeply four to five-parted. Corolla two-lipped,
WATER WILLOW
Dianthera americana
Figure XXXII

Beechdrops

(*Leptamnium virginianum* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque)
about one-half of an inch long, the tube shorter than the lip, the upper lip erect, concave, entire; lower lip spreading and three-cleft, the base of the lower lip rough and palatellite. Fruit a capsule about one-half of an inch long, slightly compressed below.

In wet places and shallow water along lakes, rivers and ponds, Quebec to Michigan, south to Georgia and Texas. Flowering from May to August. Usually growing in dense colonies and from a distance easily mistaken for a coarse sort of grass. Very abundant along the Seneca river and along the shores of Oneida lake.

**Lopseed Family**

*Phrymaceae*

**Lopseed**

*Phryma leptostachya* Linnaeus

A rather slender, perennial herb with erect, puberulent, somewhat four-angled stem, branched above, 1 to 3 feet high, the branches slender and opposite. Leaves opposite, thin, ovate, pointed at the apex, coarsely toothed, the lower ones long petioled, the upper ones short petioled or sessile, 2 to 5 inches long. Flowers small, about one-fourth of an inch long, in narrow spikes terminating the stem and branches, usually the flowers opposite each other. Calyx cylindrical, two-lipped, the upper lip cleft into three long bristle or hairlike teeth, the lower lip divided into two short, slender teeth. Corolla tube cylindrical, two-lipped, pinkish purple, the upper lip erect, concave and notched, the lower lip larger and divided into three spreading, convex and blunt lobes. Stamens four, included within the tube of the corolla. Flowers erect at first, soon becoming at right angles to the stem when in full bloom and later as the fruit matures becoming abruptly deflexed against the axis of the stem, whence the name "lopseed."

In woods and thickets, New Brunswick to Manitoba, south to Florida and Kansas; also in Bermuda and eastern Asia. Flowering from June to August.
LOPSEED

*Phryma leptostachya*
Madder Family
Rubiacae
Bluets; Innocence; Eyebright
Houstonia coerulea Linnaeus

Stems erect or nearly so, smooth, perennial by slender rootstocks and forming dense tufts. Lower and basal leaves spatulate or oblanceolate, about one-half of an inch long or less, sometimes slightly hairy, narrowed into petioles. Flowers solitary on very slender terminal and axillary stalks. Corolla one-fourth to one-third of an inch long, and as broad or broader when expanded, the tube pale yellow and slightly enlarged above, the limb of the corolla nearly flat when expanded with four oblong or elliptic, slightly pointed lobes, light blue or violet in color, the throat of the corolla yellow, surrounded by a narrow white band. Calyx deeply four-parted with oblong, blunt lobes, the lobes separated from one another by about their width. Fruit a small capsule about one-sixth of an inch broad and broader than long, compressed and divided or deeply notched at the summit, shorter than the calyx.

In open grassy places, on wet rocks or in open, rocky woods, Nova Scotia to Quebec, New York and Michigan, south to Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Missouri. It is inclined to be somewhat local in distribution, but when found is apt to be present in great abundance. Flowering from April to July, usually at its best in New York during the latter part of May, and usually producing a few flowers through the summer.

Long-leaved Houstonia
Houstonia longifolia Gaertner

A small, low, tufted perennial, smooth or somewhat pubescent, 5 to 10 inches high. Basal leaves spatulate or oblanceolate, blunt and short petioled, but not ciliate. Stem leaves opposite, linear-oblong, usually
pointed at the apex and one-nerved, one-half to 1 inch long. Flowers pale purple, pinkish or nearly white, in corymbed, cymose clusters. Calyx with five very slender lobes. Corolla about one-fourth of an inch long, with five pointed lobes which, when expanded, are somewhat more than one-eighth of an inch across, each lobe about one-third the length of the corolla tube. Fruit a small, globular capsule.

In dry, open or rocky places, Maine to Saskatchewan, south to Georgia and Missouri. Flowering from June to September.

The Fringed Houstonia (Houstonia ciliolata Torrey) is similar but the margins of the leaves are conspicuously ciliate.

**Buttonbush; Bush Globeflower**

*Cephalanthus occidentalis* Linnaeus

A shrub, 3 to 10 feet high, rarely treelike and taller; branches smooth or somewhat pubescent. Leaves opposite or in whorls, petioled, entire, oval or ovate, pointed at the apex, rounded or narrowed at the base, 3 to 6 inches long, 1 to 2¼ inches wide. Flowers small, white, sessile, borne in dense terminal or axillary and stalked globose heads, about 1 inch in diameter. Corolla one-third to one-half of an inch long, tubular-funnel-form, with four erect or spreading lobes. Stamens four, attached to the throat of the corolla with very short filaments. Style very slender and about twice the length of the corolla.

In swamps, low ground and shallow water along lakes, streams and ponds, New Brunswick to western Ontario and Wisconsin, south to Florida, Texas, Arizona and California. Flowering from June to September.

**Partridge Berry; Twinberry; Squawberry**

*Mitchella repens* Linnaeus

A small, creeping, evergreen herb, with slender, trailing stems, freely rooting at the nodes, 6 to 15 inches long, with numerous branches. Leaves
BUTTONBUSH; BUSH GLOBEFLOWER
Cephalanthus occidentalis
dark green, opposite, short petioled, ovate-orbicular, blunt at the apex, usually somewhat heart-shaped at the base, one-fourth to seven-eighths of an inch long. Flowers white, waxy, fragrant, borne in pairs united at the base. Corolla funnelform, about one-half of an inch long with four recurved or spreading lobes, densely bearded on the inner side. Stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and attached to its throat, the anthers protruding from the flower. The slender style with its four threadlike stigmas long exserted, in which case the stamens are not exserted, or vice versa, the stamens may be exserted, in which case the style is shorter than the corolla. Fruit composed of two united drupes usually containing eight roundish nutlets; when ripe the fruit is red, broader than high, one-sixth to one-third of an inch in diameter, persistent through the winter and edible.

In woods, Nova Scotia to western Ontario, Minnesota and Arkansas, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering in spring, from April to June and sometimes flowering a second time in the autumn. Sometimes the leaves are whitish-veined.

**Rough Bedstraw**

*Galium asprellum* Michaux

A weak, perennial herb, much branched and usually reclining on bushes or surrounding vegetation, sometimes erect; stems retrorsely hispid on the angles, 2 to 6 feet long. Leaves in whorls of sixes or fives, or those of the branches rarely in fours, narrowly oval or slightly oblanceolate, sharply pointed at the apex, narrowed at the base, and sometimes appearing petioled, one-third to three-fourths of an inch long, one-twelfth to one-sixth of an inch wide, the margins and midrib rough. Flowers white, arranged in many-flowered cymes, which are terminal and axillary. Stalks or peduncles bearing the flowers short and two to three times forked. Corolla four-lobed. Fruit smooth and about one-twelfth of an inch broad.

In moist soil, Newfoundland to western Ontario and Wisconsin, south to North Carolina, Illinois and Nebraska. Flowering from June to August.
Northern Bedstraw
*Galium boreale* Linnaeus

Plate 290A

Stems erect, smooth, rather stiff, sharply angled, simple or branched, 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, usually a few or several stems from a perennial root. Leaves in fours, lanceolate or linear, entire, conspicuously three-nerved, blunt or pointed at the apex, sometimes the margins ciliate, 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, one-twelfth to one-fourth of an inch wide. Flowers white, panicked in small, compact cymes, forming a terminal inflorescence often 3 to 6 inches long. Corolla four-lobed. Fruit hispid when young, sometimes becoming almost smooth when mature, about one-twelfth of an inch broad.

In rocky soil or along streams and lake shores, Quebec to Alaska, south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico and California. Also found in Europe and northern Asia. Flowering from May to August.

There are about seventeen species of Bedstraw (*Galium*) found in New York, most of them with small, inconspicuous flowers, some of them introduced species. The Yellow Bedstraw (*Galium verum* Linnaeus) with yellow flowers, is native of Europe, but frequent as a naturalized plant in many localities.

Honeysuckle Family
*Caprifoliaceae*

Twinflower; Deer Vine
*Linnaea americana* Forbes

Plate 2131B

A creeping and trailing, slender, vinelike plant, with scarcely woody, perennial stems, 6 to 24 inches long, slightly pubescent. Leaf blades evergreen, opposite, rounded or obovate, obscurely crenate on the margins, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch wide and rather thick in texture on petioles one-twelfth to one-sixth of an inch long. Flowers fragrant, pink, borne in pairs at the summit of elongated terminal stalks. Calyx five-lobed. Corolla funnelform, nodding, one-third to one-half of an inch long and five-
A. ROUGH BEDSTRAW
Galium asprellum

B. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE
Diervilla diervilla
A. TWINFLOWER; DEER VINE
Linnaea americana

B. BEACH CLOTBUR
Xanthium echinatum
lobed at the end. Stamens four, attached at the base of the corolla tube within. Ovary three-celled, two of the cavities filled with abortive ovules, the other with one perfect, pendulous ovule. Fruit a nearly globose, three-celled capsule, two of the cells empty, the other with a single, oblong seed.

In cold woods throughout the north, common in the Adirondack and Catskill mountains, otherwise rather local, ranging south to Maryland, west to the mountains of Colorado, California, British America, and eastward to Newfoundland. Flowering from June to August.

**Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle**

*Loniceea sempervirens* Linnaeus

Plate 214a

A slender, high-climbing vine with glabrous or somewhat hairy stems and foliage. Leaves oval, the uppermost usually united around the stem, the lower ones smaller, narrower and somewhat pointed at the apex, all conspicuously glaucous and often pubescent beneath, dark green above. Flowers numerous in two or three verticillate clusters, close together at the ends of the stems. Corolla scarlet or yellow, 1½ to 2 inches long, slightly expanded upward, the stamens and style scarcely or but slightly protruding from the flower. Fruit a cluster of scarlet berries which are ripe in late autumn.

In thickets and open woods along streams and low ground, common in the south from Florida to Texas and northward to Nebraska, less abundant in its northeastern range which extends to New York and Maine. In New York State known only from a few localities in the southeastern part of the State, but frequently seen in cultivation farther northward, except in the extreme northern part of the State where it is not hardy. It is usually found in flower from May or June until autumn because of the growth of new lateral shoots bearing flowers.
Swamp Fly Honeysuckle

*Lonicera oblongifolia* (Goldie) Hooker

An erect, branching shrub, 2 to 8 feet high, the branches and twigs with opposite, elliptical or elliptical-oblong leaves, rather thick and firm when mature, glaucous and reticulate-veined, smooth when mature, downy-pubescent, but not ciliate when young. Flowers in pairs on axillary stalks which are as long or longer than the flowers. Corolla strongly two-lipped, yellowish or purplish within, three-fourths of an inch long, tube of the corolla enlarged on one side at the base. Stamens five, attached to the tube of the corolla within. Fruit consisting of two fleshy, bright-red berries at the summit of each peduncle, remaining distinct or more or less grown together.

In bogs and swamps, New Brunswick to Manitoba, south to Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota. Flowering in May and June.

The Early Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera canadensis* Marshall), of moist and rich rocky woodlands, has thin, green, ciliate leaves and yellow or greenish yellow flowers, appearing with the leaves in April or early May. It is also a small shrub, 2 to 5 feet high.

The Blue or Mountain Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera caerulea* Linnaeus) (figure XXXIII) occurs in swamps and low grounds, chiefly in the Adirondacks. It is a small shrub with oval or obovate, blunt leaves and small, yellow flowers. The fruit is a bluish black, two-eyed berry.

The Hairy Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hirsuta* Eaton) is a twining and climbing vine several feet long with the foliage and new stems hairy, the upper leaves united around the stem, flowers 1 to 1½ inches long, orange-yellow turning reddish.

The Smooth-leaved or Glaucous Honeysuckle (*Lonicera dioica* Linnaeus) (figure XXXIV) of rocky woodlands and sometimes in swamps, is smooth throughout, twining or climbing, the upper leaves united around the stem, all of them whitish or glaucous beneath, flowers small, yellowish green tinged with purple, fruit bright-red.
A. TRUMPET OR CORAL HONEYSUCKLE
Lonicera sempervirens

B. SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE
Lonicera oblongifolia
Figure XXXIII
Blue or Mountain Fly Honeysuckle
(Lonicera caerulea Linnaeus)
Bush Honeysuckle

*Diervilla diervilla* (Linnaeus) MacMillan

Plate 212b

A low shrub with opposite leaves and branches, 1 to 4 feet high, smooth or nearly so. Leaves ovate or oval, long pointed at the apex, usually rounded at the base, 2 to 5 inches long, irregularly crenulate and often slightly ciliate on the margins; petioles very short. Flowers in clusters of one to six on slender stalks which are terminal or in the axils of the upper leaves. Each flower about three-fourths of an inch long, narrowly funnel-form, the tube with a slight sac at the base, the limb nearly regular, five-lobed, yellowish and more or less pubescent within and without, usually three of the lobes somewhat united. Calyx with five very slender lobes. Stamens five. Fruit a linear-oblong, smooth capsule, with a slender beak, tipped with the persistent calyx lobes.

In dry, sandy or rocky woods, fields and roadsides, Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to North Carolina, Michigan and Wisconsin.

**Teasel Family**

*Dipsacaceae*

Common or Card Teasel

*Dipsacus sylvestris* Hudson

Plate 215a

A bristly, prickly, coarse biennial, tall and stout, 3 to 6 feet high. The stem, branches, peduncles, midribs of the leaves and the involucre all bear many short prickles. Leaves sessile, lanceolate or oblong, often 1 foot long. Flowers lilac-colored in dense, cylindrical heads which are 3 to 5 inches long, made up of long, spiny bracts in the axils of which are borne the flowers, which usually are exceeded in length by the spiny bracts. The lower flowers open first and appear as a violet or bluish ring of bloom around the spiny head, the ring of flowers gradually spreading upward.

In waste places, old fields and roadsides, Maine to Ontario and
A. WILD OR COMMON TEASEL; CARD TEASEL  
*Dipsacus sylvestris*

B. CREEPING OR EUROPEAN BELLFLOWER  
*Campanula rapunculoides*
Figure XXXIV
Smooth-leaved or Glauous Honeysuckle
(Lonicera dioica Linnaeus)
Michigan, south to North Carolina. Native of Europe, and established as a weed in many localities.

**Gourd Family**

*Cucurbitaceae*

**One-seeded Bur Cucumber; Star Cucumber**

*Sicyos angulatus* Linnaeus

An annual, succulent, herbaceous vine, climbing by means of branched tendrils; stem angled, clammy-hairy, often climbing or trailing a distance of 15 to 25 feet. Leaves broad, nearly orbicular, of thin texture, but roughened on both surfaces, heart-shaped at the base and five-angled or five-lobed, the lobes sharp pointed, but the sinuses between the lobes usually not very deep. Petioles stout, 1 to 4 inches long. Flowers small, greenish white, of two kinds, staminate and pistillate. The staminate flowers arranged in loose racemes on very long stalks, with a five-toothed cup-shaped calyx tube, a five-parted rotate corolla and three stamens with their filaments united to form a short column, their anthers coherent. The pistillate or fertile flowers are arranged several together in capitate clusters, on short stalks, also with a five-parted calyx and corolla. Fruit a one-seeded, indehiscent burlike pod, dry when mature, armed with slender, rough spines, sessile in clusters of three to ten, each "cucumber" about one-half of an inch long.

In moist soil, chiefly along streams and rivers or in thickets and low woods, Quebec to Ontario and South Dakota, south to Florida, Texas and Kansas. Flowering from June to September.

**Wild Balsam Apple; Wild Cucumber**

*Micrandpelis lobata* (Michaux) Greene

An herbaceous, annual vine, climbing and twining, several feet long, sometimes confused with the One-seeded Bur Cucumber. Stems angular and grooved, nearly glabrous and not clammy-hairy, but sometimes hairy at
ONE-SEEDED BUR CUCUMBER; STAR CUCUMBER

*Sicyos angulatus*
Figure XXXV
Wild Balsam Apple; Wild Cucumber
(\textit{Micrampelis lobata} (Michaux) Greene)
the nodes. Leaves thin, roughish on both sides, heart-shaped at the base, with five (varying from three to seven) triangular-lanceolate, sharp-pointed lobes with deep sinuses between them. Flowers greenish white, the stamineate flowers in narrow, compound racemes; the pistillate flowers solitary or sometimes two together; lobes of the corolla five to six, narrow and sharp pointed. Fruit a small, fleshy pod (pepo), dry when mature, armed with slender spines; inner part fibrous-netted, usually two-celled with two flat seeds in each cavity; ovoid in shape, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, green, and opening at the apex when mature.

In rich, moist or wet soil in thickets or woods along streams or rivers, New Brunswick to Ontario, Manitoba, Montana, south to Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Kansas. Flowering from July to September. Frequent in cultivation and perhaps largely introduced or escaped in the northeast.

**Bellflower Family**

*Campanulaceae*

**Harebell; Bluebells of Scotland**

*Ccampanula rotundifolia* Linnaeus

Plate 218

A slender, graceful, wiry-stemmed herb, perennial by slender rootstocks, usually smooth, sometimes pubescent. Stems erect or decumbent, often several from the same root, 6 inches to 3 feet high. Basal leaves nearly orbicular, usually heart-shaped at the base, one-fourth to 1 inch wide, toothed or entire, on long, slender, weak petioles, usually withering or dying before the flowers open, but new ones developing in late summer. Stem leaves slender, linear or linear-lanceolate, 1 to 3 inches long. Flowers usually racemose, rarely solitary, at the apex of the stem, drooping on slender, hairlike stalks. Calyx with five threadlike spreading lobes. Corolla bright blue or violet-blue, bell-shaped, one-half to nearly 1 inch broad, the margin with five pointed lobes. Fruit an ovoid capsule, ribbed and opening by short clefts near the base.

In fissures and cracks of rocks near waterfalls and in rocky woods,
HAREBELL; BLUEBELLS OF SCOTLAND
Campanula rotundifolia
sometimes in meadows and sandy fields. Exhibiting in its varying habitats marked differences in growth and appearance. Labrador to Alaska, south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Nebraska and in the Rocky mountains to Arizona, in the Sierra Nevada to California and also in Europe and Asia. Flowering from June to September.

**Creeping or European Bellflower**

*Campanula rapunculoides* Linnaeus

A perennial herb with slender rootstocks and smooth or pubescent stems, usually not branched, leafy, erect and rather stout, 1 to 3 feet high, the base of the stem decumbent and freely rooting at the nodes. Lower leaves 3 to 6 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, ovate with heart-shaped base, pointed or acuminate, the margin crenately toothed, often the blade slightly pubescent; upper leaves similar but smaller and sessile. Flowers borne in long, one-sided racemes, the individual flowers about 1 or 1½ inches long, drooping on short stalks, subtended by small, leafy bracts. Corolla bell-shaped, blue or violet, five-lobed. Calyx lobes five in number, linear and spreading. Fruit a nodding, globose capsule, about one-third of an inch in diameter, opening by pores at the base.

In fields and along roadsides, and as an escape from gardens, often along fences and village streets. Naturalized from Europe. New Brunswick to Ontario, southern New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Flowering from July to September.

The Nettle-leaved Bellflower or Throatwort (*Campanula trachelium* Linnaeus) is similar in appearance, but the calyx and outer surface of the unexpanded corolla is bristly-ciliate with long, pale hairs. Called also Canterbury Bells.

The Tall Bellflower (*Campanula americana* Linnaeus) is a native species, not common in eastern or southern New York. Its flowers are pale blue, the corolla wheel-shaped, deeply cleft into five-pointed lobes.
Marsh or Bedstraw Bellflower

*Campanula aparinoides* Pursh

A perennial herb with very slender, weak stems, reclining or diffusely spreading, rough with short, retrorse bristles, leafy and paniculately branched, 6 inches to 3 feet long. Leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, sessile, rough on the margins and midrib, pointed at both ends, one-half to 1 1/2 inches long and not more than one-fourth of an inch wide. Flowers white or very faintly tinged with blue, on threadlike stalks chiefly terminating the widely divergent leafy branches; buds nodding. Calyx lobes triangular, half the length of the deeply five-cleft, bell-shaped corolla which is about one-third of an inch long; style not projecting beyond the corolla. Fruit a small, nearly globose, erect capsule, opening at maturity near the base.

In grassy swamps and marshes, from Maine to Georgia, west to Colorado and Kentucky. Flowering from June to August. In habit it resembles some of the Bedstraws (*Galium*). The Blue Marsh Bellflower (*Campanula uliginosa* Rydberg) is similar; flowers blue with darker veins, cleft into lanceolate lobes.

**Venus's Looking-glass**

*Specularia perfoliata* (Linnaeus) A. DeCandolle

Stems weak, decumbent and branched at the base, the ends slender, erect, very leafy, 6 inches to 2 feet tall, angled and hairy on the angles. Leaves rounded, one-fourth to 1 inch broad, clasping the stem by a broad, heart-shaped base, pointed or blunt, about as long as broad. Flowers violet-blue or rarely white, borne solitary or two or three together, sessile in the axils of the leaves; corolla wheel-shaped, those in the axils of the upper leaves with five triangular-lanceolate, long-pointed, rigid calyx lobes and a five-lobed, deeply cleft corolla, one-half to three-fourths of an inch broad, those in the axils of the lower leaves with a shorter, three or four-lobed
A. Marsh or Bedstraw Bellflower
Campanula aparinoides

B. Venus's Looking-Glass
Specularia perfoliata
calyx, longer than the rudimentary corolla. Fruit an oblong capsule, one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch long, opening at maturity at about the middle.

In dry woods and dry soil, especially sandy fields and waste places, Maine and Ontario to British Columbia south to Florida, Louisiana, Mexico, Arizona and Oregon. Also in the mountains of Jamaica and Santo Domingo. Flowering in New York from May to September.

**Lobelia Family**

*Lobeliaceae*

**Cardinal Flower; Red Lobelia**

*Lobelia cardinalis* Linnaeus

Plate 220

A tall, stiffly erect herb, 1 1/2 to 4 feet high with smooth stems from a perennial root, rarely branched, leafy, bearing an elongated, rather one-sided raceme or spike of several or many bright-red flowers, subtended by leaflike bracts. Leaves thin, somewhat toothed, oblong-lanceolate, 2 to 6 inches long, one-fourth to 1 1/2 inches wide, pointed at both ends, and alternate on the stem, the upper leaves becoming successively smaller. Flowers with a five-cleft calyx; corolla five-lobed, about 1 inch long, two-lipped, the lower lip conspicuously cleft into three prominent, spreading lobes, upper lip erect with two small lobes. Stamens five, free from the corolla and united by their anthers to form a tube around the style, two of the anthers possessing hairy tufts at the summit; stigma two-lobed. Fruit a two-celled, many-seeded pod, opening at the top.

Low or wet ground in meadows, swamps and marshes, or in wet grassy places along streams or ditches. New Brunswick to Ontario, south to Florida and Texas, west to Kansas and Colorado. Flowering from July to September.

**Great or Blue Lobelia**

*Lobelia syphilitica* Linnaeus

Plate 221

A tall, stiffly erect herb, perennial by short offsets at the base; stem 1 to 3 feet high, stout, leafy, simple, slightly hairy, bearing a long, many-
flowered raceme of bright-blue flowers, each flower subtended by a leafy bract. Leaves smooth or sparingly pubescent, 2 to 6 inches long, one-half to 2 inches wide, long pointed at the apex, narrowed at the base, the lower leaves petioled, the upper sessile, irregularly toothed and alternate. Calyx hairy, with five long, narrow, pointed lobes with large appendages between the lobes. Corolla about 1 inch long, blue fading to pale blue, marked with white on the lobes of the lower lip; upper lip of the corolla two-lobed and erect, the lobes nearly as large as the three lobes of the lower lip. The flowers are rarely entirely white.

In moist or wet soil, along streams, in wet thickets and marshes, Maine to Ontario and South Dakota, south to Georgia, Louisiana, Kansas and Colorado. Flowering from July to October.

**Indian or Wild Tobacco; Eyebright**

*Lobelia inflata* Linnaeus

An acrid, poisonous herb, 1 to 3 feet high; stem hairy and leafy, paniculately branched, from an annual root. Leaves ovate or oblong, bluntly toothed, alternate, the upper sessile and pointed, the lower petioled and blunt, 1 to 2½ inches long, rather thin and pubescent. Flowers small, pale blue or violet, arranged rather loosely in spikelike, leafy racemes, each flower subtended by a leaflike bract, the lower bracts longer than the flowers. Calyx tube greatly inflated in fruit forming a rounded, ribbed capsule containing many seeds. In structure the corolla is similar to the other species of Lobelia, but much less conspicuous.

In dry fields and thickets, often in poor soil, Labrador to Saskatchewan, south to Georgia, Arkansas and Kansas. Flowering from July to October. The different names given in different localities to this plant (Gagroot, Emetic Weed, Asthma Weed, etc.) give some idea of the herbal character of the species. It was formerly much used as an emetic and the Indians are supposed to have smoked and chewed the bitter leaves, hence the name "Indian tobacco."
CARDINAL FLOWER: RED LOBELIA

*Lobelia cardinalis*
GREAT OR BLUE LOBELIA

Lobelia syphilitica
Kalm's or Brook Lobelia

*Lobelia kalmii* Linnaeus

Plate 222b

A small, low, slender herb, perennial by short offsets; stems 6 to 20 inches long, smooth, very slender, erect or reclining, leafy and paniculately branched. Lower and basal leaves spatulate, narrowed into short petioles; upper leaves sessile and shorter. Flowers light blue, about one-third to one-half of an inch long, arranged in a loose raceme at the ends of the stems and branches on threadlike stalks as long as the flowers but not exceeding the linear-lanceolate bracts which subtend them. Calyx tube top-shaped or obovoid, half as long as the lanceolate lobes. Corolla two-lipped, the upper lip two-cleft and narrow, the lower lip cleft into three spreading lobes which are much broader than those of the upper lip. Fruit a small globose capsule, not inflated.

On wet banks, boggy meadows and swamps, or on wet ledges of rocks about waterfalls, from Nova Scotia to New Jersey, west to Ontario, Manitoba, Ohio, Michigan and Iowa. Flowering from July to September.

The Water Lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna* Linnaeus) is an aquatic perennial with numerous white, fibrous roots. Leaves linear, 1 to 2 inches long, fleshy, tufted at the base of the hollow stem and submerged. Flowers pale blue in a loose raceme at summit of the stem. Borders of ponds, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Newfoundland, Wisconsin and British Columbia.

The Spiked Lobelia (*Lobelia spicata* Lamarck) has pale blue flowers in an elongated spike-like raceme sometimes 1 to 2 feet long, each flower one-fourth to one-third of an inch long. Leaves broadly oblong at base of stem, becoming spatulate higher up and finally narrowing down to linear bracts subtending the flowers. In moist or dry sandy soil, Prince Edward Island to Saskatchewan, south to North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Nuttall's Lobelia (*Lobelia nuttallii* Roemer & Schultes) is very slender. The pedicels are longer than the bracts but shorter than the small pale-blue flowers. Common in sandy swamps along the coast.
Chicory Family
Chicoriaceae

A family closely allied to the Sunflower family (Compositae). Stems usually with milky, acrid or bitter juice. Flowers in heads, surrounded by involucral bracts; flowers all alike and perfect. Calyx tube completely adnate to the ovary, its limb (pappus) of scales, simple or plumose bristles, or both wanting. Corolla gamopetalous, with a short or long tube, and a strap-shaped (ligulate), usually five-toothed limb (ray).

In addition to those species illustrated here, the Chicory family contains many other species, including the common Chicory, Dandelion, Oyster Plant or Salsify, Sow Thistle, Lettuce, Wild Prickly Lettuce and several additional species of Hawkweeds and Rattlesnake weeds.

Devil’s-paintbrush; Orange Hawkweed
Hieracium aurantiacum Linnaeus

A perennial, low-growing, very hairy weed, spreading by means of vigorous and rapidly growing leafy stolons. Leaves basal, spatulate or oblong, blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base, usually entire, 2 to 5 inches long, one-fourth to 1 inch wide, very hairy. Flowers borne on a slender, hairy, leafless stem (rarely with one or two small leaves), 6 to 20 inches high, the heads of flowers bright orange-red in color, one-half to 1 inch broad, few or several in a rather dense inflorescence or cluster at the summit of the stem, the upper part of the stem and the inflorescence thickly dotted with black, glandular-tipped hairs. Flowers of the head all alike, with five-toothed, strap-shaped corollas. Involucres one-third to one-half of an inch high, composed of linear-lanceolate green bracts, densely covered with black hairs, the bracts arranged in two or three series.

In fields, woods and along roadsides, widely distributed as an obnoxious
A. INDIAN OR WILD TOBACCO; EYEBRIGHT
*Lobelia inflata*

B. KALM'S OR BROOK LOBELIA
*Lobelia kalmii*
A. KING DEVIL  
*Hieracium florentinum*

B. DEVIL'S-PAINTBRUSH: ORANGE HAWKWEEDE  
*Hieracium aurantiacum*
weed in the eastern states, but native of the Old World. Flowering from June to September.

**King Devil**

*Hieracium florentinum* Allioni

Stems slender, smooth or somewhat hispid, 1 to 3 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves all basal, oblong or spatulate, entire, either pointed or blunt at the apex and narrowed at the base into margined petioles, somewhat hirsute with stiff hairs, or smooth, 2 to 4 inches long, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch wide. Sometimes one to three smaller leaves are borne on the stem near its base. Inflorescence of several bright-yellow heads of flowers, each head one-third to one-half of an inch broad, arranged in a corymb on short, somewhat glandular-hairy peduncles. The involucre about one-fourth of an inch high, composed of linear, pointed bracts, pilose and somewhat glandular-hairy, overlapping in about two series.

In fields, meadows and thickets and along roadsides, New York and Ontario to Quebec and Maine. Native of Europe. In some places an obnoxious weed. Unlike the Orange Hawkweed, it does not spread by leafy stolons, and hence is usually not so abundant.

**Rough Hawkweed**

*Hieracium scabrum* Michaux

Stems stout and leafy up to the inflorescence, without a basal tuft of leaves at flowering time, 1 to 4 feet high, very hairy with rather reddish hairs and glandular-hairy above. Leaves hairy, oblong or broadly spatulate, 2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, blunt at the apex, the lower leaves narrowed into margined petioles, the upper narrowed to a sessile base, their margins sparingly denticulate. Inflorescence of numerous yellow heads, one-half to three-fourths of an inch broad, on reddish colored, stout, densely glandular-hairy peduncles. Involucres one-third to one-half
of an inch high, glandular-hairy, the principal bracts linear and pointed, in one series with a few very small outer ones.

In dry woods and clearings, Nova Scotia to Minnesota, Georgia and Iowa. Flowering from July to September.

**Rattlesnake-weed; Poor-Robin's-plantain**

*Hieracium venosum* Linnaeus

Plate 225

A perennial herb, sending up a smooth, usually solitary and leafless stem, paniculately branched above, 1 to 3 feet high, with a tuft of basal leaves spreading on the ground. Leaves smooth or sometimes hairy, characteristically marked with purple veins, suggestive of the markings on a snakeskin, oblong-spatulate, blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base into petioles, though sometimes sessile, 1 to 5 inches long, one-half to 1 1/2 inches wide, paler on the under surface, the margins glandular-denticulate. Inflorescence consisting of several yellow heads, about two-thirds of an inch broad, each containing fifteen to forty ray flowers, and borne on rather long, slender, spreading peduncles, smooth or slightly glandular-hairy. Involucre cylindric, about one-fourth of an inch high, with one series of long, narrow, nearly smooth bracts and a few short outer ones.

In dry woods and thickets, usually in poor or sandy soil. Maine and Ontario to Manitoba, south to Georgia, Kentucky and Nebraska. Flowering from late in May to October. Individuals are sometimes found without the purple-colored veins in the leaves.

**Gall-of-the-earth; Tall Rattlesnake-root**

*Nabalus trifoliolatus* Cassini

Plate 226

Stems smooth, stout and sometimes purplish, with milky juice, leafy and 3 to 9 feet high, from a perennial root. Leaves thin, the lower ones very long petioled, the upper short petioled or sessile, all usually divided into three segments, which are sometimes stalked, irregularly toothed, or
ROUGH HAWKWEED
Hieracium scabrum
Rattlesnake-weed; Poor-robin S-plantain

Hieracium venosum
GALL-OF-THE-EARTH; TALL RATTLESNAKE-ROOT

*Nabalus trifoliolatus*
the upper leaves sometimes entire. Inflorescence consisting of many drooping heads, in loose clusters of few or several together. Heads with seven to twelve whitish or pale yellowish ray flowers (no disk flowers), surrounded by a pale green, narrow, smooth, cylindric involucre about one-half of an inch long, becoming purplish when old, consisting of six to eight principal bracts, equaling the pappus in length, and a few small bracts at the base of the involucre. Pappus light brown in color.

In woods and thickets, Newfoundland to Pennsylvania, Indiana, Delaware and Tennessee. Flowering from August to October. Not a showy plant but rather odd in appearance and representative of a group which in this State contains about half a dozen related species.

**Sunflower Family**

**Compositae**

The Sunflower family comprises the largest group of flowering plants, including in the flora of the whole world about one-tenth of the known species, or some 12,000 in number. They are chiefly herbs in our region, but in warmer parts of the world, shrubs and tree forms also occur. In New York, about one-fifth of all plants which have rather conspicuous flowers, and might in consequence be designated as wild flowers, belong to this family. In this Memoir, over 50 species, or nearly one-eighth of the total number of plants illustrated, belong to the Sunflower family, and the number would be larger if it were not deemed unnecessary to illustrate all of the many kinds of Goldenrods and Wild Asters.

The chief characteristics of the family, which will aid considerably in an understanding of the descriptions of the following species, is the crowding together of the true flowers into heads. These floral heads, commonly referred to as the "flower," namely, the Sunflower, the Daisy etc. are in reality made up of many small, individual flowers, in contrast to the single flower of the rose or violet. The head is surrounded by an involucre, composed of one to several series of bracts or scales, performing as a whole the
function of a calyx for the entire flower head. The individual bracts are often leaflike in character.

Two kinds of flowers are to be noted in the “heads” of certain Compositae. They are the regular five-toothed or five-lobed corolla, as seen in the different species of Eupatorium, and the irregular, strap-shaped or ligulate corolla, in the ray flowers of the Wild Asters. Sometimes both kinds are found in the same head, as in the common Daisy, and then the strap-shaped flowers around the margin are referred to as ray flowers, and the densely packed tubular flowers in the center of the head are called disk flowers. Very often the disk flowers are of one color and the ray flowers of a different color. In some cases we find heads composed entirely of disk flowers (Thistles).

The stamens are five in number, attached to the inside of the corolla tube and usually cohere by their anthers in a ring around the style, which is commonly two-cleft at the summit, that is, a two-parted stigma. The ray flowers are usually without stamens, when disk flowers are present, and sometimes some flowers (either disk or ray, as the case may be) are entirely neutral (without stamens or pistils). The ovary is one-celled, containing one ovule which ripens into a small, dry, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, known as an achene. This achene is admirably adapted for seed dissemination by means of the persistent pappus, which matures along with the fruit. In the case of Bidens, the pappus consists of two barbed processes projecting from the achene, which catch in the shaggy coats of animals and on the clothing of passing persons and is thus distributed wide distances. In other cases the pappus consists of hairlike tufts, as in the Thistle, which enable the seed to be carried great distances by the wind.

The Compositae represent the most highly developed family of flowering plants, in respect to floral structure. By massing the flowers in heads, there is a great economy of space and tissue gained for the plant, and also greater certainty of pollination for the individual flowers, as a visit from one insect may result in the pollination of from several to many
flowers. The showiness gained by massing the small flowers together serves as an added attraction to insects.

The Compositae contain many cultivated plants, including ornamental species. The Asters, Chrysanthemums, Pyrethrums, Gaillardias, Helianthus, Helianthus (Sunflowers), Rudbeckias (Coneflowers), Dahlias and many others are some of the common and highly ornamental species.

**Beach Clotbur**

*Xanthium echinatum* Murray

Plate 213b

An annual, coarse, rough herb of seashores and river beaches, with rough, purplish or blotched stems, 1 to 2 feet high. Leaves alternate, tough, coarse, very rough with scattered, short, papillose hairs and obscurely toothed and more or less lobed. Inflorescence rather small, consisting of heads of greenish discoid flowers, the staminate ones clustered in heads at the ends of the branches, the pistillate or fertile flowers axillary in the upper leaves. Flowers of the staminate heads with tubular corollas; the pistillate heads consisting of an ovoid or oblong closed involucre covered with hooked spines, with no corolla or pappus. Fruit a prickly bur, usually several clustered in the axils of the leaves, ovoid to oval, one-half to two-thirds of an inch long and one-third to one-half of an inch thick, covered with hooked prickles, and densely hairy with reddish hairs, the summit of the bur bearing two stout, hispid, incurving clawlike beaks, the interior of the bur two-celled, each cavity containing one ovoid or oblong achene.

On sea beaches, lake and river shores, and occasionally in waste ground, Nova Scotia to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and North Dakota. In New York found mainly in sandy soil and on beaches of Long Island and Staten Island, the Great Lakes and a few inland localities. Flowers appear in July and August and the bur is ripe in September or October.

The Common Cocklebur or Clotbur (*Xanthium canadense* Miller) is a common weed almost everywhere. It resembles the one illus-
trated here, but is usually larger in every way, the beaks of the bur being almost straight and more or less divergent.

The Clotburs (Xanthium) are usually placed in the Ragweed family (Ambrosiaceae) but here retained for convenience in the Sunflower family.

**Ironweed**

*Vernonia noveboracensis* (Linnaeus) Willdenow

Plate 227

Stems erect, stiff, coarse, simple or somewhat branched, 3 to 9 feet high from a perennial root, roughish-pubescent or nearly smooth. Leaves alternate, narrowly oblong to lanceolate, pointed or elongated at the apex, narrowed at the base into slender petioles, or the upper leaves nearly sessile, margins serrulate, 3 to 10 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide. Inflorescence consisting of several or many heads of deep-purple flowers, arranged in a loose, cymose panicle at the summit of the leafy stem. Each head one-third to one-half of an inch broad and containing twenty to forty flowers. Involucre of brownish purple or greenish bracts, overlapping in several series, with long, spreading and slender tips, usually two or three times their own length. Flowers all tubular with a regular, five-toothed corolla. Pappus purplish in color.

In moist soil and low grounds, Massachusetts to Pennsylvania and Missouri, south to North Carolina, West Virginia and Mississippi. Flowering in late summer and early fall. In New York, not common north of the lower Hudson valley region and the coastal plain.

**Joe-pye Weed; Purple Boneset**

*Eupatorium purpureum* Linnaeus

Plate 228

Stems tall, smooth, often purplish and glaucous, frequently straight, simple or branched only at the summit, 3 to 10 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves ovate, oval or ovate-lanceolate, petioled, toothed, 4 to 13 inches long, one-half to 3 inches wide, veiny and sometimes slightly pubescent on the under side of the leaf, arranged in whorls of threes to
IRONWEED

*Vernonia noceboracensis*
JOE-PYE WEEDE; PURPLE BONESET

Eupatorium purpureum
sixes, commonly in fours. The inflorescence consists of large, terminal, loose, compound clusters of numerous flower heads, pinkish lavender to purple in color; each head composed of tubular flowers only. Involucres of individual heads cylindric, with pinkish purple, oblong, blunt bracts, overlapping in four or five series.

In moist soil, woods and low thickets, especially common in wet places along streams, New Brunswick to Manitoba, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering in August and September.

The Spotted Joe-pye Weed (Eupatorium maculatum Linnaeus) is similar to E. purpureum, but the stem is spotted with purple and usually rough or pubescent; the flowers usually pinkish purple in color.

**Hyssop-leaved Thoroughwort**

*Eupatorium hyssopifolium* Linnaeus

Stems roughish-puberulent, rather bushy, 1 to 2 feet high, from a perennial root, bearing opposite, linear leaves and densely corymbose branched above. Numerous smaller leaves fascicled in the axils of the stem or on short, axillary branches; leaf blades entire, blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base, one-half to 2 inches long, one-twelfth to one-sixth of an inch wide, firm and usually with more or less revolute margins. Heads white, arranged in a flat-topped panicle, each head about one-third of an inch high with about five tubular flowers, surrounded by a campanulate involucre, composed of linear-oblong, puberulent bracts imbricated in about three series, the outer ones shorter.

In dry fields, Massachusetts to Florida and Texas. Flowering in August and September.

**Rough or Vervain Thoroughwort**

*Eupatorium verbenaefolium* Michaux

Stems erect, more or less branched at the summit, rough-pubescent, slender, 2 to 7 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves opposite, rough-
pubescent, closely sessile or rarely short petioled, blunt at the apex, rounded at the base, crenate toothed 1 to 4 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide, the upper pairs smaller and distant. Heads white, about one-fourth of an inch high, each with about five tubular flowers, the heads arranged in a cymose panicle; involucre bell-shaped, composed of about three series of overlapping linear-lanceolate, pointed and densely pubescent bracts, the outer ones shorter.

In moist, usually sandy soil, mainly near the coast from Massachusetts to Florida, West Virginia and Louisiana. Flowering from July to September.

**Common Thoroughwort; Boneset**

*Eupatorium perfoliatum* Linnaeus

Plate 230

Stems stout, rigid, hairy, branched above, 2 to 5 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves tough, veiny and wrinkled on both surfaces, opposite and united by their bases (comate-perfoliate), the upper pairs usually not united, lanceolate, long pointed at the apex, 4 to 8 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, pubescent on the under surface, the margins finely crenate-toothed. Inflorescence consisting of many heads in a rather congested, nearly flat-topped cyme; each head one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch high and ten to sixteen-flowered, dull leaden-white in color. Involucre campanulate, pubescent, with lanceolate bracts arranged in two or three series.

Common in wet meadows and low grounds, especially along streams in marshes and swamps, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Manitoba, south to Florida, Texas and Nebraska. Flowering in late summer, from July to September. In former times and even yet in some rural sections, boneset tea, made from the dried leaves of this plant, is prized for certain medicinal properties.
COMMON THOROUGHWORT; BONESET

_Eupatorium perfoliatum_
White Snakeroot

*Eupatorium urticaefolium* Reichard

Plate 231

Stems erect, smooth, usually much branched, 1 to 4 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves opposite, ovate, thin, coarsely and sharply toothed, 3 to 6 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, on slender petioles, one-half to 2½ inches long; leaf blades rounded, truncate or cordate at the base, usually long pointed at the apex, showing some resemblance to the leaves of the Nettle (*Urtica*). Inflorescence a rather loose cymose-paniculate cluster of small heads, each with ten to thirty white, tubular flowers; involucres campanulate, one-sixth of an inch high, the bracts linear and arranged in two nearly equal series.

In rich woods or in thickets and clearings, New Brunswick to Florida, west to Ontario, Nebraska and Louisiana. The plant is said to be poisonous to cattle.

Climbing Hempweed or Boneset

*Mikania scandens* (Linnaeus) Willdenow

Plate 232a

Stems smooth and twining or climbing over surrounding vegetation, 5 to 15 feet long, from a perennial root. Leaves opposite, ovate or hastate, deeply cordate at the base with rounded basal lobes, long pointed at the apex, somewhat triangular in shape, 2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, borne on slender petioles. Heads in compound clusters, borne at the ends of the branches, each head four-flowered, surrounded by oblong involucres of four narrow bracts. Corollas white or pink.

In swamps and moist soil in woods and thickets along streams or in low, wet places, Maine to western Ontario, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from July to September.
Maryland Golden Aster

*Chrysopsis mariana* (Linnaeus) Elliott

Plate 23b

Stems stout, loosely hairy, usually more than one from a stout, perennial root, nearly erect or ascending, 1 to 2½ feet high and corymbosely branched at the summit. Upper leaves oblong to lanceolate, pointed or blunt, sessile, 1 to 2 inches long; the lower leaves oblanceolate or spatulate and narrowed into petioles, usually blunt, 2 to 4 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide. Heads of flowers usually numerous, bright yellow, three-fourths to 1 inch broad on glandular peduncles; involucres hemispheric, the bracts glandular, pointed and viscid-pubescent.

In dry or sandy soil, southern New York to Pennsylvania, Florida and Louisiana. Flowering in August and September.

**THE GOLDENRODS**

*Solidago*

The Goldenrods comprise a large genus of more than one hundred and twenty-five species, all but a few native of North America. In New York there are found about thirty species of this group. They are perennial, erect herbs, often simple or with few branches; alternate leaves which are either toothed or entire, and numerous small heads of both tubular and ray flowers, or rarely whitish flowers, in terminal or axillary panicles, thyrsi, or cymose-corymbose or capitate clusters. The involucre of each head is oblong or narrowly bell-shaped and composed of bracts overlapping each other in several series, the outer ones successively shorter. Disk flowers usually all perfect, that is, with both stamens and pistils, their corollas tubular and five-lobed; ray flowers arranged in one series and pistillate. Achenes in fruit smooth or angled and usually ribbed. Pappus of numerous, hairlike, rough or nearly smooth, white or slightly tawny bristles.

The amateur botanist may experience some difficulty in the use of the following key to the New York species of Goldenrod, since it is practically
WHITE SNAKEROOT

Eupatorium urticaefolium
A. CLIMBING HEMPWEED OR BONESET
*Mikania scandens*

B. SLENDER FRAGRANT GOLDENROD; QUOBSQUE WEEDE
*Euthamia tenifolia*
impossible to indicate the distinguishing characters without the use of technical terms.

Ray flowers more numerous than the disk flowers; heads corymbose-paniculate (Flat-topped Goldenrods)

Leaves distinctly three-ribbed; heads twenty to thirty-flowered. 

Euthamia graminifolia

Leaves one-ribbed; involucre campanulate, one-sixth of an inch high or less.

Euthamia tenuifolia

Ray flowers not more numerous than the disk flowers (True Goldenrods)

Tips of the involucral bracts, or some of them spreading or recurved; leaves smooth.

Solidago squarrosa

Tips of the involucral bracts all erect and appressed

Heads in axillary clusters or also in a terminal spikelike sometimes branched thyrsus

Heads one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch high, chiefly in axillary clusters; achenes pubescent

Solidago caesia

Stem and branches grooved or angled; leaves broadly oval, contracted into margined petioles.

Solidago flexicaulis

Heads one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch high, chiefly in a terminal spikelike thyrsus; achenes smooth or nearly so

Rays white; stem pubescent

Solidago bicolor

Rays yellow; stem densely pubescent

Solidago hispida

Rays yellow; stem smooth or sparingly pubescent; leaves thick, dentate or the upper entire, not acuminate.

Solidago erecta

Heads about one-half of an inch high; bracts elongated, pointed; leaves ovate.

Solidago macrophylla

Heads in a terminal, simple or branched thyrsus, not at all or scarcely secund on its branches; plant glabrous

Low alpine species, 10 inches high or usually less; heads with thirty flowers or more.

Solidago cutleri

Taller species, not arctic-alpine

Bracts of the involucre linear-subulate, very acute; stem puberulent.

Solidago puberula
Bracts of the involucre blunt or slightly pointed; stem glabrous or sparingly pubescent above.

Bog species; inflorescence wandlike ... **Solidago uliginosa**

Upland species; inflorescence various

Heads very short-peduncled

Leaves thick, firm in texture, little toothed or entire; very tall with oval or broadly ovate lower leaves which are serrate ... **Solidago speciosa**

Leaves thin in texture, at least the lower ones serrate; low species ... ... ... **Solidago randii**

Heads distinctly slender peduncled; basal leaves narrowly oblanceolate, one-third of an inch wide or less .......... **Solidago racemosa**

Heads in a terminal, usually large panicle, secund on its spreading or recurved branches

Maritime plants with thick fleshy entire leaves ...................... **Solidago sempervirens**

Not maritime; leaves not fleshy

Leaves all entire, thin and glabrous ........ **Solidago odora**

Leaves, at least the lower ones, more or less toothed or serrate

Leaves pinnately-veined, not triple-nerved

Stems densely pubescent; leaves more or less so and rugose-veiny beneath, sharply serrate .... **Solidago rugosa**

Stems glabrous, or merely puberulent above

Leaves very rough on the upper surface, serrulate .......... **Solidago patula**

Leaves smooth, or minutely roughened on the upper surface

Racemes few, widely divergent, very slender, lower leaves oblong, coarsely serrate and thin ........ **Solidago ulmifolia**

Racemes numerous, spreading, recurved or ascending

Leaves all oblong or oblong-lanceolate and sessile .......... **Solidago elliottii**

Leaves, at least the lower ones petioled, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate
Leaves firm, ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate; heads about one-sixth of an inch high; racemes short; rays several.

*Solidago neglecta*
Leaves firm, narrowly lanceolate; heads about one-sixth of an inch high; racemes few, short, rays one to five.

*Solidago uniligulata*
Leaves firm, lanceolate or oval-lanceolate; heads one-sixth to one-eighth of an inch high; racemes numerous, slender.

*Solidago juncea*
Leaves thin, the lower broadly ovate, short-acuminate; heads one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch high; racemes numerous.

*Solidago arguta*
Leaves triple-nerved, that is, with a pair of lateral veins much stronger than the others

Heads small, the involucre only \( \frac{1}{2} \) lines high or less; stem glabrous or pubescent.

*Solidago canadensis*
Heads larger, the involucre one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch high.

Stems glabrous; leaves and involucral bracts thin.

*Solidago serotina*

Stems pubescent or scabrous

Leaves lanceolate, sharply serrate or entire, rough above.

*Solidago altissima*
Leaves oblanceolate, spatulate, oblong or ovate; minutely rough-pubescent, grayish; lower leaves ob lanceolate; crenate; heads one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch high.

*Solidago nemoralis*

Heads in a terminal, corymbiform, sometimes thyrsoid cyme, forming a flat-topped inflorescence. (genus *Oligoneuron* Small)

Leaves ovate, oblong, or oval, mostly rough on both sides.

*Solidago rigida*
Leaves lanceolate, linear, oblong or oblanceolate, glabrous or nearly so
Lower leaves oblong-lanceolate, serrulate; plant 3 to 4 feet tall...

**Solidago ohioensis**

Lower and upper leaves all lanceolate or linear, entire, the basal leaves 4 to 5 inches long; plant 5 to 24 inches high

**Solidago houghtonii**

In addition, there has recently been described from Long Island an additional species (*Solidago aestivalis* Bicknell), said to be like *S. arguta* Miller, but essentially smooth. The description suggests a form of *S. patula* Muhlenberg.

**Bushy, Fragrant or Flat-topped Goldenrod**

*Euthamia graminifolia* (Linnacus) Nuttall

Stems erect, paniculately branched above, smooth or nearly so, 2 to 4 feet high, perennial by running rootstocks. Leaves numerous, linear-lanceolate, sessile, 1 to 5 inches long, one-sixth to one-third of an inch wide, three to five-nerved, with rough, hairy edges, and sometimes resinous dotted. Inflorescence a flat-topped compound corymb, the individual golden-yellow heads sessile in capitate clusters. Bracts of the involucre yellowish, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, slightly viscid.

Moist or sandy fields and roadsides, New Brunswick to Saskatchewan, Alberta, south to Florida, Nebraska and Wyoming. Flowering from July to September.

**Slender Fragrant Goldenrod; Quobsque Weed**

*Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Greene

Stems slender, smooth or usually somewhat resinous, branched above, 8 to 18 inches high. Leaves numerous, narrowly linear, entire, long pointed at the apex, sessile and narrowed at the base, punctate, one-nerved, lateral nerves if present very inconspicuous, 1 to 3 inches long, often with smaller leaves clustered in the axils; heads of flowers about one-eighth of an inch
A. WHITE-TOPPED ASTER
*Sericocarpus asteroides*

B. MARYLAND GOLDEN ASTER
*Chrysopsis mariana*
BUSHY, FRAGRANT OR FLAT-TOPPED GOLDENROD

Euthamia graminifolia
high, very numerous and crowded into a dense, nearly flat corymb; involucre oblong-campanulate, its bracts oblong; ray flowers yellow, six to twelve in number; disk flowers only four to six in number.

In dry, sandy soil, eastern Massachusetts to Florida and Louisiana, and locally inland to Illinois and Wisconsin. Flowering from August to October.

**Blue-stemmed or Wreath Goldenrod**

*Solidago caesia* Linnaeus

A smooth, slender plant, the stem often glaucous and usually bluish or purplish, 1 to 3 feet high from a perennial root, and simple or somewhat branched. Leaves oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, sessile, long pointed at the apex, smooth, sharply toothed, 2 to 6 inches long, one-fourth to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches wide. Heads of flowers one-fourth of an inch high or less, in axillary clusters or racemes, sometimes with some or nearly all of them forming a short terminal thyrsus; bracts of the involucre blunt and appressed.

In rich or dry woods and thickets, Nova Scotia to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from August to October.

**Zigzag or Broad-leaved Goldenrod**

*Solidago flexicaulis* Linnaeus

Stems rarely branched, zigzag, 1 to 3 feet high, smooth and angled. Leaves ovate, long pointed at the apex, thin in texture, narrowed and usually abruptly so at the base into margined petioles, smooth or slightly pubescent on the under surface, the margins sharply toothed. Heads of flowers about one-fourth of an inch high in short, axillary, racemose clusters, rarely also in a narrow terminal thyrsus; bracts of the involucre blunt or pointed, appressed.

In rich woods and thickets, Nova Scotia to New Brunswick and Minnesota, south to Georgia, Tennessee and Missouri. Flowering in late summer, usually from July to September.
White or Pale Goldenrod; Silverrod
Solidago bicolor Linnaeus
Plate 237a

Stems stout, hairy or sometimes nearly smooth, 1 to 4 feet high, sometimes branched. Basal and lower leaves obovate or oblong and blunt, narrowed into long, margined petioles, crenulate-toothed, more or less hairy; the upper leaves smaller and narrower, oblong to lanceolate, pointed or blunt, sessile or nearly so and often entire. Heads of flowers one-fourth of an inch high or less, crowded in a terminal thyrsus, 2 to 8 inches long, sometimes also clustered in the upper axils; rays white; bracts of the involucre whitish, the midvein of each bract broadened toward the blunt tip.

In dry or sandy soil, Prince Edward Island west to Ontario and Minnesota, south to Georgia and Tennessee. Flowering from August to October.

Downy Goldenrod
Solidago puberula Nuttall
Plate 237b

Stems rather slender, 1½ to 3 feet high, rarely branched, minutely puberulent or nearly smooth. Basal leaves and often the lowest leaves of the stem spatulate, blunt or pointed, usually sharply toothed, 2 to 4 inches long and 1 inch or less wide, narrowed into margined petioles; stem leaves oblong-lanceolate, pointed, entire or slightly toothed, 1 to 2 inches long, sessile or the lower ones petioled. Heads of flowers numerous, arranged in a terminal, often leafy thyrsus, the branches of which are ascending or spreading; each head of flowers about one-fourth of an inch high with several bright yellow rays. Bracts of the involucre slender and very sharp-pointed.

In sandy or dry soil, Prince Edward Island to Florida and Mississippi, west to Tennessee. In New York most abundant near the coast, but frequent in sandy places as far north as Franklin county.
A. BLUE-STEMMED OR WREATH GOLDENROD
Solidago caesia

B. SEASIDE GOLDENROD
Solidago sempervirens
ZIGZAG OR BROAD-LEAVED GOLDENROD

*Solidago flexicaulis*
A. WHITE OR PALE GOLDENROD; SILVERROD
Solidago bicolor

B. DOWNY GOLDENROD
Solidago puberula
Seaside Goldenrod

*Solidago sempervirens* Linnæus
Plate 23b

Stem stout and leafy, rarely branched, 2 to 8 feet high, smooth or slightly puberulent above. Leaves entire, thick, fleshy with two to five pairs of lateral veins, the lower or basal leaves oblong, spatulate or lanceolate and usually blunt at the apex, often 8 to 12 inches long and narrowed at the base into long petioles; upper leaves smaller, sessile, lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate and pointed. Heads of flowers one-fourth of an inch high or more, in one-sided racemes forming a large terminal, often leafy panicle; rays showy, eight to ten in number in each head; bracts of the involucre lanceolate and pointed.

On salt marshes, sea beaches and along tidal rivers and in sandy soil near the coast, Nova Scotia to Florida and Mexico. Flowering from August to November.

Canada or Rock Goldenrod

*Solidago canadensis* Linnæus
Plate 23g

Stems slender, smooth or finely hairy above, 1 to 5 feet high, usually several or many plants together and spreading by underground rootstocks. Leaves thin, triple-nerved, linear-lanceolate, 2 to 5 inches long, entire or toothed with somewhat appressed teeth, long pointed at the apex, sessile or the lowest leaves petioled. Heads of flowers very small, about one-eighth of an inch or less high, arranged on one side of spreading branches which form a large, often loose panicle; rays four to six in number, short; bracts of the involucre thin, linear and pointed.

Hillsides and thickets or banks of streams, Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to Virginia, Tennessee and South Dakota. Flowering from August to October.
Houghton's Goldenrod

*Solidago houghtonii* Torrey & Gray

Plate 239a

Stems slender, smooth below, sometimes slightly hairy above, 8 to 24 inches high. Leaves linear, the basal and lower ones petioled, 4 to 5 inches long, one-sixth to one-third of an inch wide, three-nerved and entire, the sessile stem leaves becoming successively smaller upward, the uppermost leaves small and bractlike. Heads of flowers about one-fourth of an inch high, few, forming a small corymbose cyme, each head with twenty to thirty flowers; involucre broadly campanulate, its bracts oblong and blunt.

In swamps and bogs, north shore of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and in Bergen swamp, Genesee county, New York. Flowering in August and September.

THE ASTERS

A*ster*

The Wild Asters comprise a genus of over two hundred and fifty species, of which nearly fifty species occur in New York State. They are mostly perennial, branching herbs with alternate, simple leaves and corymbose or paniculate heads of both tubular and radiate flowers. Involucre varying from hemispheric to campanulate or turbinate, with its bracts overlapping in several series, the outer ones usually shorter and smaller. Ray flowers white, pink, purple, blue or violet, pistillate. Disk flowers perfect, tubular, their corollas five-lobed, usually yellow and changing to red, brown or purple; pappus bristles slender, numerous, rough or minutely toothed, usually in one, sometimes in two series; achenes mostly flattened and nerved.

**Key to the New York Species of Aster**

A Basal and lower leaves, or some of them, cordate and slender petioled

Stem leaves, or some of them, cordate-clasping; plant rough when dry .... 1 *A. undulatus*

None of the stem leaves cordate-clasping; rays white, violet or rose

Rays white or rarely rose, usually two-toothed; plants not glandular
CANADA OR ROCK GOLDENROD

Solidago canadensis
A. Houghton's Goldenrod
Solidago houghtonii

B. Philadelphia Fleabane; Skevish;
Daisy Fleabane
Erigeron philadelphicus
Involucre ovoid, campanulate or turbinate; its bracts mostly obtuse or rounded; basal leaves few and small, or commonly none (except A. glomeratus)
Leaves membranous or thin, smooth or nearly so
Heads short-peduncled, three-fourths of an inch broad or less, the disk turning crimson; leaves acute or short-acuminate

2 A. carmesinus
Rays violet, usually three-toothed; plants glandular

Predominant glands large, capitulate; leaves thick, coarse, heavy
Sinus broad; glands chiefly confined to the inflorescence; plant usually harsh.

9 A. macrophyllus
Preceding

10 A. roscidus
Predominant glands minute, scarcely capitulate; leaves usually thin
Inflorescence very irregular, paniculate-corymbose; plants often 4 to 5 feet high; broader leaves large, cordate, acute

11 A. nobilis
Inflorescence rather regular, flat, or convex-topped; plants usually less than 2 1/2 feet tall
Sinus broad and shallow
   Broader leaves orbicular-cordate, their teeth and the
   inflorescence-leaves inconspicuous...12 A. ianthinus
   Broader leaves reniform, sharply incised; some inflorescence-
   leaves conspicuous....................13 A. violaris
Sinus rather deep and narrow; broader leaves ovate-cordate,
   sharply serrate......................14 A. multiflorus
Rays blue or purple; plants not glandular; bracts of the involucre appressed
   or nearly so; rays eight to twenty
Leaves all entire, or nearly so, thick and firm, rough-puberulent on
   both sides, the upper bractlike..................15 A. azureus
Leaves nearly all sharply serrate and thin
   Heads 2 to 3 lines high, numerous; bracts obtuse or bluntnish
   Leaves rough; petioles not wing-margined; bracts appressed .
16 A. cordifolius
Leaves smooth, or nearly so; petioles, or some of them
   wing-margined.........................17 A. lowrieanus
Heads 4 to 5 lines high, usually few; bracts acute or acuminate...
18 A. lindleyanus
Heads 3 to 5 lines high, numerous; bracts acute or acuminate;
   stems glabrous or nearly so; bract-tips spreading ................
19 A. sagittifolius

B No cordate and petioled leaves; those of the stem, or some of them, with more or less
cordate or auricled clasping bases (only slightly auricled in A. tardiflorus and sometimes in A. laevis)
Stem rough, or hirsute-pubescent
   Leaves, at least the lower, serrate; stem hispid-pubescent; bracts glabrous
   or ciliate .................20 A. puniceus
Leaves entire, oblong, linear or lanceolate
   Heads one-half to 1 inch broad, the linear to linear-lanceolate leaves
   but slightly clasping; bracts hispid or ciliate
21 A. amethystinus
Heads 1 to 2 inches broad; leaves sessile and strongly clasping
   Stems hirsute; leaves lanceolate; involucre hemispheric; bracts
   viscid..............................22 A. novae-angliae
Stems rough; leaves oblong to lanceolate; involucre turbinate
Leaves thick, firm, very rough, oblong to oval.............

23 *A. patens*

Leaves thin, roughish, oblong-lanceolate......................

24 *A. phlogifolius*

Stem glabrous, or only sparingly pubescent above
Leaves sharply serrate
Leaves tapering to the base
Leaves narrowed to the base, the lower into winged petioles...

25 *A. tardiflorus*

Leaves scarcely or gradually narrowed at the base............

20 *A. puniceus*

Leaves abruptly contracted into margined petioles, often enlarged near the base....................

26 *A. p. renanthonoides*

Leaves usually strongly cordate-clasping; bracts green-tipped......

27 *A. laevis*

Leaves entire or nearly so
Involucre campanulate, its bracts appressed, green-tipped
Stem leaves oblong, lanceolate or oval-lanceolate: 27 *A. laevis*
Stem leaves elongated-lanceolate:.............

28 *A. concinnus*

Involucre hemispheric
Bracts in one or two series; leaves linear to lanceolate

29 *A. longifolius*

Bracts in several series, unequal
Bracts linear-subulate; leaves narrowly linear..............

30 *A. junceus*

Bracts lanceolate, leaves lanceolate, 2 to 6 inches long........

31 *A. n. belgii*

*C* Leaves sessile or petioled, scarcely or not at all clasping
Leaves silky or silvery-canescence, entire; heads in a narrow raceme; bracts linear

32 *A. concolor*

Leaves neither silvery, silky nor canescence; leaves entire or toothed
Bracts of the involucre with herbaceous tips
Tips of the involucral bracts spreading (little spreading in *A. radula*, erect or spreading in *A. herveyi*); heads large, showy; rays violet to purple
Leaves oblong-lanceolate, sharply serrate, rugose, the basal leaves usually wanting. 33. A. radula
Leaves lanceolate to oblong, the lower sparingly dentate
   Basal leaves with unmargined petioles. 34. A. herveyi
   Basal leaves with margined petioles, bracts glandular.
35. A. spectabilis
Involucral bracts all appressed (except in A. multiflorus, a small-headed species); rays mostly white, sometimes purple
Heads unilaterally racemose
   Stem leaves oval, oblong, or lanceolate, serrate, or chiefly so
      Stem pubescent or glabrate. 36. A. lateriflorus
      Stem villous; leaves narrowly lanceolate, thin...
37. A. hirsuticaulis
   Stem leaves linear-lanceolate to linear, nearly entire; stem glabrate. 38. A. vimeinus
Heads not unilaterally racemose, mostly paniculate
   Involucral bracts spatulate, mostly ciliate, somewhat spreading, at least the outer ones obtuse; plants roughish-puberulent
39. A. multiflorus
   Involucral bracts appressed, acute
      Heads solitary at the ends of very small-leaved branchlets 40. A. dumosus
Heads paniculate
   Stem leaves lanceolate, serrate or entire
      Heads 8 to 10 lines broad
         Plants glabrous, or sparingly pubescent above
      Leaves firm, roughish or rough; rays often purplish; involucral bracts acute
41. A. salicifolius
   Leaves thin, smoothish; rays chiefly white; involucral bracts acuminate...
42. A. paniculatus
   Plant puberulent all over...
43. A. tradescanti
WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Heads 6 to 8 lines broad; stem leaves narrowly lanceolate.................. 43 A. tradescanti

Stem leaves linear-lanceolate to subulate, mostly entire

Heads scattered, 6 to 9 lines broad; upper leaves linear.......................... 44 A. faxoni

Heads numerous, 4 to 7 lines broad; upper leaves subulate; involucre subhemispheric; 2 ½ to 3 lines high; rays usually white

Panicularly branched, bushy.......................... 45 A. ericoides

Simple, or with slender ascending branches 46 A. pringlei

Bracts of the involucre without herbaceous tips

Bracts linear-subulate, acuminate

Leaves firm, 3 inches long or less, entire or sparingly serrate.................. 47 A. nemoralis

Leaves thin, 6 inches long or less, sharply serrate ................................ 48 A. acuminatus

Bracts oblong or oblong-lanceolate, obtuse or acutish; leaves narrow, entire.................................. 49 A. ptarmicoides

D Leaves fleshy, narrow, entire; plants of salt marshes or saline soil

Perennial; heads 6 to 12 lines broad; involucral bracts lanceolate, acuminate...... 50 A. tenuifolius

Annual; heads 3 to 5 lines broad; involucral bracts linear-subulate; disk flowers fewer than the very short rays.................. 51 A. subulatus

Large-leaved Aster

Aster macrophyllus Linnaeus

Plate 240

Stems rather stout, rough, reddish, angled, 1 to 3 feet high from a thick, long, perennial rootstock. Basal leaves forming large patches, three to four to each stem, broad, cordate, with a large, irregular sinus at the base, rough above, harsh, thick, the marginal teeth with curved sides; petioles long and slender, upper leaves oblong with short, broadly winged petioles,
the uppermost sessile and pointed. Inflorescence hairy and glandular, broadly corymbose and more or less irregular; heads of flowers each about one-half of an inch high; peduncles rigid, thickish; ray flowers about sixteen, each about one-half of an inch long, chiefly lavender colored, sometimes violet or paler blue; bracts conspicuously green-tipped, the lower ones pointed, the inner ones oblong and blunt; disk flowers turning reddish brown with age.

In moist or dry, shaded places, Quebec to Minnesota, south to North Carolina. Flowering in August and September. Consists of numerous races, many of them described as species, differing in leaf character, pubescence, shape of inflorescence and other characteristics.

**Red-stalked or Purple-stemmed Aster**

*Aster punicus* Linnaeus

Plate 241

Stem rather stout, more or less branched above, hispid with stiff hairs or nearly smooth, reddish, 2 to 8 feet high. Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, long pointed, sessile and clasping the stem by a broad or narrowed base, sharply toothed or nearly entire, usually rough above and pubescent on the midrib or smooth below, 3 to 6 inches long, one-half to 1½ inches broad; bracts of the hemispheric involucre linear or oblong and long pointed, overlapping in about two series, smooth or ciliate, green, loose and spreading, nearly equal in length; ray flowers twenty to forty in number, violet-purple or sometimes paler, one-half of an inch long or longer, showy; pappus nearly white.

In swamps, marshes and along margins of ponds, Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio and Minnesota. Flowering from July to late fall.

**Late Purple Aster**

*Aster patens* Aiton

Plate 242

Stems rather stiff, slender, somewhat rough, 1 to 3 feet high, with several spreading branches toward the summit. Leaves ovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, rough or pubescent, thick and somewhat rigid, clasping
LARGE-LEAVED ASTER
Aster macrophyllus
RED-STALKED OR PURPLE-STEMMED ASTER
Aster puniceus
A. LATE PURPLE ASTER
   *Aster patens*

B. STIFF OR SAVORY-LEAVED ASTER
   *Ionactis linariifolius*
the stem by a deeply heart-shaped base, margins rough-ciliate and entire, the apex pointed, or the lower leaves blunt 1 to 3 inches long, those of the branches much reduced in size. Heads of flowers 1 inch broad or sometimes broader, solitary at the ends of the branches; bracts of the broadly turbinate involucres linear-oblong, finely pubescent or roughish and somewhat glandular, overlapping in several series, their green, pointed tips spreading. Ray flowers twenty to thirty, purplish blue or deep violet, one-third to one-half of an inch long; pappus tawny.

In dry, open thickets and fields, Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from August to October.

**Smooth Aster**

*Aster laevis* Linnaceus

Stems rather stout, or slender and stiff, smooth and usually glaucous, branched above or simple, 2 to 4 feet high, from a thick, perennial root. Leaves thick, smooth, slightly rough on the entire or slightly toothed margins, the upper ones sessile and clasping the stem by a heart-shaped base, lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate in shape, 1 to 4 inches long, one-third to 2 inches wide; the lower and basal leaves gradually narrowed into margined petioles; the leaves of the branches usually reduced in size. Heads of flowers numerous, about 1 inch broad; bracts of the bell-shaped involucres rigid, pointed, green-tipped, appressed and overlapping in several series. Ray flowers fifteen to thirty in number, blue or violet; pappus tawny.

In dry or sandy soil of open fields and thickets, Maine to Ontario and Saskatchewan, south to Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri and Colorado. Flowering from late August to October.

**Seaside or Low Showy Aster**

*Aster spectabilis* Aiton

Stems erect or ascending, stiff, simple or branched above, usually several or many from a single mat of stout, perennial roots; stems slightly
rough below and more or less glandular above, 1 to 2 feet high. Leaves thickish, firm, the basal and lower ones oval, pointed, 3 to 5 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, sparingly toothed with low teeth, narrowed at the base into slender petioles; upper leaves entire or nearly so, sessile, pointed, linear-oblong; heads several or numerous, about 1½ inches broad, corymbose, very showy; bracts of the hemispheric involucre linear-oblong or slightly spatulate, glandular viscid, overlapping in about five series, their green, bluntish tips spreading. Ray flowers fifteen to thirty in number, bright violet or violet-blue, one-half to seven-eighths of an inch long; pappus whitish.

In dry, sandy soil, chiefly near the coast, Massachusetts to Delaware. Flowering from August to October.

New England Aster

*Aster novae-angliae* Linnaeus

Stems stout, very leafy and hairy, corymbosey branched above, 2 to 8 feet high, from a stout, perennial root. Leaves lanceolate, entire, rather thin, pointed at the apex, hairy, 2 to 6 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide, clasping the stem by a broad, heart-shaped base. Heads of flowers numerous, each head 1 to 2 inches broad, clustered at the ends of the branches. Involucres hemispheric, their bracts linear-subulate, somewhat unequal, spreading, green and hairy and usually glandular. Ray flowers numerous, forty to fifty in each head, linear, one-half to two-thirds of an inch long, violet-purple, rarely pink or reddish; achenes pubescent; pappus reddish white.

In moist fields, swamps and wet thickets, often along streams or near water. Quebec to Saskatchewan, south to Alabama, Kansas and Colorado. Usually regarded as the most beautiful of the wild asters. Flowering from August to October.
SEASIDE OR LOW SHOWY ASTER

*Aster spectabilis*
NEW ENGLAND ASTER

*Aster novae-angliae*
Starved or Calico Aster

*Aster lateriflorus* (Linnaeus) Britton

Plate 246

Stems slender, divergently branched, nearly smooth or puberulent, chiefly erect, 1 to 5 feet high. Basal leaves ovate, slender-petioled; stem leaves broadly lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, pointed, 2 to 5 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide, more or less toothed. Leaves of the branches smaller, oblong or linear-oblong. Heads of flowers one-fourth to one-half of an inch broad, in one-sided racemes on the branches, usually numerous and crowded. Bracts of the turbinate involucres linear-oblong, blunt or somewhat pointed, overlapping in about four series, their short, green tips appressed or slightly spreading. Ray flowers numerous, short, white or pale purple; disk flowers purplish; pappus white.

In dry or moist soil, open woods, thickets or fields, Nova Scotia to western Ontario, south to North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas. Variable and consisting of several races or varieties, differing in leaf form, inflorescence and pubescence. Flowering from August to October.

Mountain or Whorled Aster

*Aster acuminatus* Michaux

Plate 247

Stems zigzag, corymbose branched above, smooth or minutely pubescent, usually leafless below, 1 to 3 feet high. Leaves thin, broadly oblong, sharp pointed at the apex, narrowed to a somewhat cuneate, sessile base, coarsely and sharply toothed on the margins, smooth or pubescent above and pubescent on the veins beneath, 3 to 6 inches long, one-half to 1½ inches wide, the upper leaves often closer together than the lower ones. Heads of flowers several or numerous, 1 to 1½ inches broad; bracts of the nearly hemispheric involucre very narrow and long pointed, the outer ones much shorter. Ray flowers twelve to eighteen in number, one-half to two-thirds of an inch long, white, sometimes purplish; pappus soft, fine and nearly white.
Moist woods and thickets. Labrador to Ontario and western New York, south to the mountains of Georgia and Tennessee. Flowering from July to October.

**Upland White Aster**

*Aster ptarmicoides* (Nees) Torrey & Gray

(*Ulania alba* (Nuttall) Rydberg)

Plate 246a

Stems slender, stiff, usually rough above, frequently several from a single perennial root, corymbosely branched toward the summit, 1 to 2 feet high. Leaves linear-lanceolate, one to three-nerved, entire or with a few distant teeth on the margins, firm, shiny, rough or ciliate on the margins, sessile or very short petioled, the lower and basal ones 3 to 6 inches long, the upper leaves smaller and those of the branches very much reduced in size. Heads of flowers two-thirds to 1 inch broad. Bracts of the nearly hemispheric involucres linear-oblong, smooth, green, overlapping in about four series. Ray flowers ten to twenty in each head, white, one-fourth to one-third of an inch long; pappus white.

In dry or rocky soil, Massachusetts to Vermont and Saskatchewan, south to Pennsylvania, Illinois and Colorado. Flowering from July to September.

**Tall Flat-top White Aster**

*Docellingeria umbellata* (Miller) Nees von Esenbeck

Plate 248

Stems rigid, erect, smooth or somewhat pubescent above, striate, corymbosely branched at the top, 1 to 8 feet high from a perennial root. Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, ascending, smooth above, usually slightly pubescent beneath, long pointed at the apex, narrowed into short petioles or the upper leaves sessile, hispid-marginated, 5 to 6 inches long and one-half to 1 inch wide, the lower leaves reduced in size; basal leaves none. Heads of flowers numerous, one-half to three-fourths of an inch broad in large terminal compound corymb. Involucres broadly bell-shaped or hemispheric, about one-sixth of an inch high, their bracts lanceo-
A. UPLAND WHITE ASTER
Aster ptarmicoides

B. STARVED OR CALICO ASTER
Aster lateriflorus
MOUNTAIN OR WHORLED ASTER

Aster acuminatus
late, appressed, thin, usually pubescent or ciliate, overlapping in three or four series, the outer ones shortest. Ray flowers ten to fifteen in number, white, pistillate. Disk flowers perfect, the corolla with a slender tube, abruptly expanded into a bell-shaped five-lobed limb; achenes obovoid; pappus double, the outer series of numerous short bristles or scales, the inner series of numerous hairlike bristles, some of which have thickened tips.

In moist soil, open woods, thickets and marshes, Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to Georgia, Michigan and Iowa. Flowering from July to October.

**Stiff or Savory-leaved Aster**

*Ionactis linariifolius* (Linnaeus) Greene

Plate 24b

Stems very leafy, tufted or often several from a perennial root, puberulent or roughish, 6 to 24 inches high. Leaves linear or spatulate, spreading, one-nerved, stiff, entire, rough and usually ciliolate on the margins, three-fourths to 1 1/2 inches long, sessile, those of the branches much smaller. Heads of flowers several, terminating the branchlets, each about 1 inch broad. Bracts of the turbinate involucres linear-lanceolate, appressed, green and keeled on the back, overlapping in four or five series, the inner ones blunt, the outer ones usually pointed. Ray flowers ten to fifteen in each head, violet or rarely white, one-third to one-half of an inch long; pappus tawny, in two series, the inner with long hairlike bristles, the outer much shorter.

In dry or sandy, sometimes rocky, soil, Maine to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from July to October.

**White-topped Aster**

*Sericocarpus asteroides* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns & Poggenberg

Plate 23a

Stems rather stiff, erect or ascending, pubescent or nearly smooth, slightly angled, 1 to 2 feet high, from a perennial root. Leaves alternate, thin, smoothish or somewhat pubescent, ciliate, faintly three-nerved and
pinnately veined, the basal and lower leaves obovate or spatulate, toothed or rarely entire, 2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, narrowed below into margined petioles; upper leaves smaller, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, toothed or entire. Heads of flowers about one-half of an inch high, densely clustered in a terminal, cymose panicle; involucres bell-shaped, their bracts coriaceous, oblong, ciliate or pubescent, the outer ones shorter and with green reflexed tips. Ray flowers white, conspicuous, four to six in each head. Disk flowers perfect, their corollas tubular, narrow, yellowish and five-lobed; achenes slightly compressed, linear-oblong, one-nerved on each side, pubescent; pappus of numerous hairlike, rough, brownish or whitish bristles.

In dry or sandy woods, Maine to Ohio, south to Florida, Alabama and Kentucky. Flowering from July to September.

**Philadelphia Fleabane; Skevish; Daisy Fleabane**

*Erigeron philadelphicus* Linnaeus

A slender-stemmed herb 1 to 3 feet high, softly pubescent, perennial by stolons and offsets. Stem and midrib on the under surfaces of the leaves densely downy-pubescent. Basal and lower stem leaves spatulate or obovate, dentate, 1 to 3 inches long, blunt at the apex, narrowed at the base into short petioles; upper stem leaves cordate-clasping and smaller. Heads of flowers one-half to 1 inch broad, in a corymbose panicle, borne on slender peduncles thickened at the summit. Each head with one hundred to one hundred and fifty ray flowers, one-sixth to one-third of an inch long, fringelike, light rose-purple to pinkish in color, surrounding a yellow center of disk flowers. Involucres of the heads depressed-hemispheric, composed of narrow, linear bracts, pubescent and with dry, membranaceous margins. Buds drooping, but flowers borne erect.

In fields and woods, Labrador to British Columbia, Florida and California. Flowering from May to August.

The Poor-Robin's-plantain (*E r i g e r o n p u l c h e l l u s*) resembles this species but is not as tall and has smaller heads with shorter ray flowers.
TALL FLAT-TOP WHITE ASTER

*Doellingeria umbellata*
Spicy or Salt-marsh Fleabane

*Pluchea camphorata* (Linnaeus) DeCandolle

An annual, branching herb with nearly smooth, or sometimes puberulent, and somewhat grooved, stout stems, 2 to 3 feet high. Leaves alternate, ovate, serrate or denticulate, 3 to 8 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, short petioled, the upper leaves almost or quite sessile. Heads of flowers about one-fourth of an inch high, composed entirely of tubular flowers, purplish or pinkish in color, the heads arranged in terminal corymbose cymes, usually several or many on a plant. Involucres bell-shaped, composed of several series of appressed, ovate-lanceolate pubescent bracts, somewhat purplish in color. Outer flowers of each head with threadlike corollas, three-cleft or toothed at the apex and pistillate; center flowers with five-cleft corollas.

In salt marshes along the coast from Massachusetts to Florida, Texas and Mexico. Flowering from August to October. Flowers with a faint odor of camphor.

Pearly Everlasting; Moonshine

*Anaphalis margaritacea* (Linnaeus) Bentham & Hooker

A white-tomentose or woolly perennial herb, the erect leafy stem corymbosey branched at the summit, 1 to 3 feet high. Leaves alternate, entire, linear-lanceolate, sessile, revolute on the margins, green but pubescent above and woolly beneath, 3 to 5 inches long. Heads of flowers numerous in a compound corymb, 2 to 8 inches broad, each head one-fourth to one-third of an inch broad when expanded; involucres campanulate, their bracts ovate-lanceolate, blunt, pearly white; flowers cream-colored becoming yellowish; the staminate flowers with a slender or filiform corolla, an undivided style and pappus bristles not thickened at the summit or scarcely so; pistillate flowers with a tubular five-toothed corolla, two-cleft style and a pappus of distinct capillary bristles which fall away separately.
A common plant, often present as a weed in fields and meadows, throughout nearly the entire United States and Canada, except the extreme north. Flowering in July and August.

The dry, chaffy character of the involucres of the heads suggests the appropriate name of Everlasting. Clusters may be gathered and placed in a vase or other receptacle without water and kept for an indefinite period. They are sometimes subjected to various dyes but it is doubtful if this adds anything to their attractiveness. In florists' shops they are frequently seen dyed a brilliant red or blue.

**Elecampane; Horseheal**

*Inula helenium* Linnaeus

A large, woolly, perennial herb, with a stout, thick mucilaginous root. Stems stout, usually unbranched, 2 to 6 feet high and densely woolly-pubescent. Leaves alternate, rough-hairy above, densely woolly on the under surface; basal leaves large, 10 to 20 inches long, 4 to 8 inches wide, narrowed into long petioles; upper leaves sessile or clasping the stem by a heart-shaped base, smaller than the basal leaves. Heads of flowers large and showy, 2 to 4 inches broad, yellow, terminal on stout peduncles, the inflorescence consisting of few or several heads. Involucres hemispheric, nearly an inch high, their outer bracts large and almost leaflike in character. Ray flowers numerous, linear, 1 to 1½ inches long, yellow; the disk flowers dingy yellow or brownish.

Along roadsides and in fields, Nova Scotia to Ontario and Minnesota, south to North Carolina and Missouri. Flowering from July to September. Native of Europe and naturalized in this country.

**Cup Plant; Indian Cup**

*Silphium perfoliatum* Linnaeus

A tall, perennial herb, with resinous juice. Stem usually smooth, square, branched above, 4 to 8 feet high. Leaves opposite, ovate or
ELECAMpane: HorSeheAL

*Inula helenium*
CUP PLANT; INDIAN CUP
Silphium perfoliatum
deltoid-ovate, the upper ones united around the stem, the lower leaves abruptly contracted into margined petioles. Rather thin in texture, usually rough on both surfaces, the margins coarsely angulate-dentate or the upper ones often entire, the larger leaves 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches wide. Heads numerous, yellow, nearly flat, 2 to 3 inches broad, composed of yellow ray flowers and disk flowers, the ray flowers twenty to thirty in number, each about 1 inch long and one-sixth of an inch wide, in two or three series. Outer bracts of the involucres broadly ovate, ciliolate, foliaceous and spreading.

Moist soil, chiefly on prairies, southern Ontario to Minnesota and South Dakota, south to New Jersey, Georgia, Louisiana and Nebraska. Naturalized about New York City and in a few other localities in the east. Sometimes as an escape from cultivation.

**Oxeye; False Sunflower**

*Heliopsis helianthoides* (Linnaeus) Sweet

Heliopsis, the False Sunflower, differs from the true Sunflowers (*Helianthus*) chiefly in having both the ray and disk flowers fertile, that is, capable of producing seed. In the true Sunflowers, the ray flowers are neutral. The Oxeye or False Sunflower is 3 to 5 feet high. Leaves opposite, petioled, ovate to lanceolate, thin, rather evenly toothed on the margins, 3 to 6 inches long and 1 to 2½ inches wide. Heads of flowers yellow, borne on long peduncles; bracts of the involucres oblong or linear-oblong, the outer ones usually longer than the inner.

In low or moist soil, usually in open places and along streams, Ontario to New York, west to Illinois and North Dakota, south to Florida and Tennessee. Flowering from July to September. Closely resembling the Pale-leaved Wood Sunflower.
Thin-leaved Coneflower

*Rudbeckia triloba* Linnaeus
Plate 253

Similar in appearance to the Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), but more branched and with smaller heads of flowers. It is rather tall, 2 to 5 feet high with rough and pubescent stems but scarcely hairy. Leaves thin, rough on both surfaces, bright green and the lower at least three-lobed, 2 to 4 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide. Heads about 2 inches broad, numerous, in terminal corymbs. Ray flowers bright yellow, sometimes orange or orange-purple at the base, eight to twelve in number; disk flowers purple, forming an ovoid center to the head, about one-half of an inch broad. Bracts of the involucres linear, pubescent and reflexed.

In moist soil, southern New York to Georgia, west to Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Louisiana. Flowering from June to October.

Black-eyed Susan; Yellow Daisy

*Rudbeckia hirta* Linnaeus
Plate 254

A coarse, native biennial, or sometimes annual, with rough, hairy stems and foliage, the stems rather bristly-hairy, 1 to 3 feet high. Leaves thick, sparingly toothed or entire, oblong to lanceolate, the lower ones petioled, 2 to 7 inches long, one-half to 2 inches wide, the upper leaves sessile and narrower than the lower ones. Heads of flowers very showy, usually few or several borne on stout terminal and axillary stalks, each head 1 1/2 to 3 inches broad. Disk flowers purple-brown, forming a cone-shaped center to the head. Ray flowers ten to twenty in number, orange-yellow in color, or sometimes purplish brown or reddish at the base. Bracts of the involucres hairy, spreading or reflexed, much shorter than the ray flowers.

Native of the plains and prairies of the western states, now well estab-
Oxeye; False Sunflower

_Heliopsis helianthoides_
THIN-LEAVED CONEFLOWER

Rudbeckia triloba
BLACK-EYED SUSAN; YELLOW DAISY

*Rudbeckia hirta*
lished in meadows and fields throughout the east. Flowering from June to August. In meadows and hay fields it is frequently an obnoxious weed.

The Common White Daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum Linnaeus), perhaps even more abundant in meadows and fields, with its bright yellow center and white ray flowers, needs no description or illustration for its identification. Native of Europe and introduced very early into America and now thoroughly established in the north-eastern states.

**Tall or Green-headed Coneflower**

*Rudbeckia laciniata* Linnaeus

Plate 255

Stems tall, leafy and much branched, sometimes 10 or 12 feet tall, from a perennial root. Leaves thin in texture, minutely hairy above and on the margins, both basal and upper leaves pinnately divided and toothed, the lower into three to seven segments and long petioled, the upper leaves into three to five lobes and short petioled or sessile. Heads 3 to 4 inches broad. Ray flowers yellow, six to ten in number, surrounding the columnar, dull greenish-yellow disk which becomes oblong-shaped in fruit and two or more times as long as thick.

Moist thickets and low woods, especially along streams, Quebec to Manitoba and Idaho, south to Florida, Colorado and Arizona. Flowering from July to September.

This plant is the origin of the Golden Glow, a common garden variety in which the disk flowers are all transformed into ray flowers.

**Narrow-leaved or Swamp Sunflower**

*Helianthus angustifolius* Linnaeus

Plate 259

Easily distinguished from the other Sunflowers by its narrow, linear leaves and yellow heads with purplish disks. Perennial by slender root-stocks; stem rough, 2 to 7 feet high; slender and branched above, usually somewhat hairy below. Leaves firm and tough, slightly rough, linear, entire and sessile, 2 to 7 inches long, one-sixth to one-third of an inch wide,
the margins becoming revolute with age or in drying. Lower leaves opposite, the upper ones alternate. Heads with twelve to twenty yellow ray flowers and a purplish disk, the entire head 2 to 3 inches broad. Bracts of the involucres linear-lanceolate and pubescent, their tips scarcely spreading. Chaff of the receptacle entire or three-toothed. Pappus usually two short awns.

In swamps mainly near the coast, Long Island to Florida, Kentucky and Texas. Flowering from August to October.

**Tall, Giant or Wild Sunflower**

*Helianthus giganteus* Linnaeus

Stems tall and rather stiff, hairy and rough to the touch, 3 to 12 feet high, often purplish, perennial by fleshy roots and creeping rootstocks. Leaves sessile or short petioled, firm, lanceolate, very rough above, margins serrate, long pointed at the apex, narrowed at the base, opposite or alternate, 2 to 6 inches long, one-half to 1 inch wide. Heads of flowers on long peduncles, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches broad. Ray flowers ten to twenty in number, surrounding the yellow or yellowish brown disk. Bracts of the involucres lanceolate, ciliate, with slender, spreading tips. Receptacle chaffy, the chaff oblong-linear and pointed.

In swamps and wet meadows, Maine to Ontario and Saskatchewan, south to Florida, Louisiana and Colorado. Especially abundant in swamps and marshes along the coast. Flowering from August to October.

**Rough or Woodland Sunflower**

*Helianthus divaricatus* Linnaeus

A slender perennial with erect stems, 2 to 7 feet high from perennial roots and rootstocks; smooth nearly to the summit. Leaves rough on the upper surface, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate in shape, tapering at the apex to a long point, 3 to 8 inches long, one-fourth to one-half of an inch
TALL OR GREEN-HEADED CONEFLOWER

*Rudbeckia laciniata*
TALL, GIANT OR WILD SUNFLOWER

*Helianthus giganteus*
ROUGH OR WOODLAND SUNFLOWER

*Helianthus divaricatus*
wide, toothed, sessile and usually opposite, spreading at right angles from the stem. Heads of flowers yellow, about 2 inches broad; bracts of the involucres ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate, the outer ones spreading.

In dry woodlands, thickets and roadsides, Maine and Ontario to Manitoba, south to Florida, Louisiana and Nebraska. Flowering from July to September.

**Hairy Wild Sunflower**

*Helianthus mollis* Lamarck

Plate 258

A tall, perennial plant, with densely soft-hairy stem and downy-pubescent leaves. Stem stout, usually but sparingly branched. Leaves ovate with a heart-shaped base closely clasping the stem, softly pubescent on both surfaces, opposite, 2 to 5 inches long, 1 to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide, with serrulate margins. Heads of flowers yellow, 2 to 3 inches broad, borne solitary on few or several stout peduncles. Disk yellow, about 1 inch broad, surrounded by the numerous bright yellow ray flowers. Bracts of the involucre lanceolate, somewhat spreading and canescent with whitish hairs.

In dry or barren soil, Massachusetts to Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, south to Georgia and Texas. Flowering in August and September.

**Pale-leaved Wood Sunflower**

*Helianthus stramosus* Linnaeus

Plate 259

Perennial by branched and sometimes tuberous-thickened rootstock; stems smooth, sometimes glaucous below and branched above, usually somewhat pubescent, 3 to 7 feet high. Leaves short petioled, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, rough above, pale beneath, the margins serrate, 3 to 8 inches long, 1 to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide, mostly opposite, sometimes the upper ones alternate. Heads yellow, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 4 inches broad, consisting of from five to fifteen neutral ray flowers surrounding the yellow disk flowers. Bracts of the involucres lanceolate and ciliate. Receptacle with pubescent chaff.
In dry woods and on banks, Maine and Ontario to Minnesota, south to Georgia, Tennessee and Arkansas. Flowering from July to September.

**Lance-leaved Tickseed**

*Coreopsis lanceolata* Linnaeus

Plate 260a

An erect, perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, stems slender, striate, smooth or more or less pubescent, especially below. Leaves smooth or somewhat hairy, opposite; the basal and lower stem leaves spatulate or oblong, entire, sometimes with a pair of lateral lobes, 2 to 6 inches long, on slender petioles; upper stem leaves few, lanceolate to oblong, nearly sessile. Heads of flowers usually few, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches broad, showy, bright yellow, borne on long, slender peduncles often 8 to 12 inches long. Involucres rather flattened, their bracts ovate-lanceolate, in two series, the outer narrower than the inner but nearly as long. Ray flowers six to ten in number, wedge-shaped, three to seven-notched at the apex, forming a single row around the darker yellow disk. Achenes oblong, winged on the edges, with two short teeth projecting from the summit, giving it somewhat the appearance of a bug. It is from this character of the achene that the generic name *Coreopsis*, meaning "buglike," is derived.

In moist or dry soil, Ontario to Michigan, south to New York, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana and Missouri. Flowering from June to August.

**Small Rose or Pink Tickseed**

*Coreopsis rosea* Nuttall

Plate 261b

Stems slender, smooth, wiry, erect or at least the tips ascending, 6 to 24 inches high, perennial by slender, creeping rootstocks, usually much branched and smooth. Leaves opposite, linear, entire, 1 to 2 1/2 inches long, sessile. Heads of flowers small, one-half to 1 inch broad or less, on slender peduncles. Each head consisting of four to eight pink or rose-purple rays, oblong to obovate and slightly three-toothed or sometimes entire, sur-
HAIRY WILD SUNFLOWER

Helianthus mollis
PALE-LEAVED WOOD SUNFLOWER
Helianthus strumosus
A. LANCE-LEAVED TICKSEED
Coreopsis lanceolata

B. YARROW; MILFOIL
Achillea millefolium
rnodling the yellow disk. Bracts of the involucre in two series, the inner oblong and longer than the outer lanceolate bracts. Achenes (seeds) oblong, not winged, the pappus reduced to a very short truncate crown.

Open swamps near the coast, Massachusetts to Georgia. Flowering in July and August.

**Small or Nodding Bur Marigold**

*Bidens cernua* Linnaeus

Plate 262

An annual, with erect or partially prostrate stems, smooth or hispid and usually much branched, from a few inches to 3 feet high. Leaves sessile, opposite, usually somewhat united around the stem. Lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate in shape, coarsely and sharply toothed, smooth, long pointed, 3 to 6 inches long, one-fourth to 1 inch wide. Heads numerous, at least on vigorous plants, globose, short-stalked, one-half to 1 inch broad, nodding after or during flowering, consisting of six to ten short, yellow ray flowers, one-fourth to one-half of an inch long, surrounding the globose, yellow or brownish-yellow disk. Very often the ray flowers are absent. Bracts of the involucre in two series, the outer green and leaflike and much larger than the membranaceous, yellowish-marginated inner bracts. Seed a wedge-shaped achene, about one-sixth of an inch long, retrorsely hispid on the margins, and with usually four downwardly barbed awns at the summit.

In wet soil and swamps, Nova Scotia to Hudson bay and British Columbia south to North Carolina, Missouri and California. Also found in Europe. Flowering from July to October. Dwarf forms are frequent.

**Sneezeweed; False or Swamp Sunflower**

*Helianthus annuus* Linnaeus

Plate 261a

Stems stout and branching, 2 to 6 feet high, aromatic and resinous, from a perennial root. Leaves firm, oblong-lanceolate, narrowed to a sessile base and pointed at the apex, usually toothed, 2 to 5 inches long,
one-fourth to 2 inches wide, the bases of the leaves decurrent on the stems, and making the stem appear wing-angled. Inflorescence composed of yellow heads of flowers on long peduncles; each head with ten to eighteen drooping ray flowers, wedge-shaped and three-notched at the apex, surrounding the globose, darker yellow disk.

In swamps, wet meadows and along streams, Quebec to Manitoba and Oregon, south to Florida and Louisiana. Flowering from August to October. The far western form is sometimes regarded as a distinct species.

**Yarrow; Milfoil**

*Achillea millefolium* Linnaeus  
Plate 260b

A very common weed, found everywhere; the feathery, finely dissected leaves, when the plant is small and not in flower, often mistaken by those not acquainted with it for fern leaves. It is perennial by means of root-stocks. Leaves lanceolate or oblong in outline, very finely dissected into narrow, pinnatifid segments. Inflorescence consists of dense, flat-topped clusters of numerous, small, white heads (sometimes pink or purplish), one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch broad, borne on erect stems 6 to 18 inches high. Disk flowers yellow, surrounded by four to six gray-white, or sometimes pink or purplish ray flowers; both ray and disk flowers fertile. Entire plant aromatic and pungent, but bitter to the taste.

Waste ground, fields, roadsides and various other situations throughout eastern North America; naturalized from Europe, where it is native. Flowering from June to November.

**Golden Ragwort; Swamp Squawweed**

*Senecio aureus* Linnaeus  
Plate 263

Stems slender, smooth, erect, 6 to 28 inches high, solitary or tufted from a perennial, strong-scented root. Basal leaves ovate, orbicular or oblong-ovate, heart-shaped at the base and long petioled, usually pointed
A. SNEEZEWEED; FALSE OR SWAMP SUNFLOWER
Helianthus autumnale

B. SMALL ROSE OR PINK TICKSEED
Coreopsis rosea
SMALL OR NODDING BUR MARIGOLD

Bidens cernua
GOLDEN RAGWORT; SWAMP SQUAWWEED

*Senecio aureus*
SWAMP THISTLE

Cirsium muticum
at the apex, the margins crenately toothed, 1 to 6 inches long; lower stem leaves lanceolate or oblong, usually deeply cut or cleft, the upper leaves small, sessile and clasping the stem. Heads of flowers numerous, on slender peduncles, forming an open corymb, bright golden yellow; each head one-half to three-fourths of an inch broad and one-third to one-half of an inch high. Ray flowers eight to twelve in number, linear-lanceolate; pappus white.

In wet meadows, marshes and swamps, Newfoundland to Ontario and Michigan, south to Florida, Texas and Missouri. Flowering from late in May to July or August.

**Swamp Thistle**

*Cirsium muticum* Michaux

Plate 264

An erect, biennial, prickly herb, with spiny leaves and smooth stem, 3 to 8 feet high, slender, leafy, striate and branching above. When young the stem is woolly or hairy, becoming smooth when older. Leaves when young, densely white tomentose on the under surface, becoming glabrous when mature and then green on both sides, or somewhat hairy on the upper surface, deeply pinnatifid into lanceolate or oblong, toothed, spiny segments tipped with slender prickles. Basal leaves petioled, 4 to 8 inches long, upper leaves sessile and smaller. Inflorescence consisting of a solitary or several large terminal heads of flowers, about 1½ inches broad and as high, on naked peduncles or the peduncles with a few small, bractlike leaves. Flowers all tubular, and purple in color. Involucre of the heads glutinous and webby, composed of closely appressed bracts, the outer ones ovate or ovate-lanceolate, the inner linear-lanceolate, pointed and all of them unarmed or without prickles.

Common in swamps and moist soil, Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to Florida and Texas. Flowering from July to October.
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF WILD FLOWERS
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO FAMILIES

PART 1

Typhaceae
Broad-leaved Cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*). Figure I, page 36

Alismaceae
Broad-leaved Arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*). Plate 1

Cyperaceae
Sheathed Cotton Grass (*Eriophorum callithrix*). Plate 2a

Araceae
Jack-in-the-pulpit; Indian Turnip (*Arisaema triphyllum*). Plate 3
Green Dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*). Figure II, page 40
Water Arum; Wild Calla (*Calla palustris*). Plate 4
Skunk Cabbage (*Spa thy corn foetida*). Plate 5
Sweet Flag; Flagroot or Calamus (*Acorus calamus*). Figure III, page 43

Xyridaceae
Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass (*Xyris caroliniana*). Plate 2b

Eriocaulaceae
Seven-angled Pipewort (*Eriocaulon septangulare*). Plate 6a

Commelinaceae
Asiatic Dayflower (*Commelina communis*). Plate 6b
Spider Lily; Spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*). Plate 7

Pontederiaceae
Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*). Plate 8
Melanthaceae
Glutinous Triantha; False Asphodel (Triantha glutinosa). Plate 9b
Glaucous Anticlea (Anticlea chlorantha). Plate 9a
Bunchflower (Melanthium virginicum). Plate 10a
American White Hellebore (Veratrum viride). Plate 11

Liliaceae
Day Lily (Hemerocallis fulva). Plate 12
Red, Wood or Philadelphia Lily (Lilium philadelphicum). Plate 13
Wild Yellow, Canada or Nodding Lily (Lilium canadense). Plate 14
Yellow Adder's-tongue (Erythronium americanum). Plate 15a
Star Grass; Ague or Colicroot (Aletris farinosa). Plate 16

Convallariaceae
Yellow Clintonia (Clintonia borealis). Plate 17
Wild or False Spikenard (Vagnera racemosa). Plate 18
Three-leaved Solomon's-seal (Vagnera trifolia). Plate 19a
False or Wild Lily of the Valley (Unifolium canadense). Plate 19
Large-flowered Bellwort (Uvularia grandiflora). Plate 20b
Sessile-leaved Bellwort (Uvularia sessilifolia). Plate 20a
Sessile-leaved Twisted-stalk (Streptopus roseus). Figure IV, page 58
Hairy Solomon's-seal (Polygonatum biflorum). Plate 21

Trilliaceae
Indian Cucumber Root (Medeola virginiana). Plate 22
White Trillium; Large-flowered Wake-robin (Trillium grandiflorum). Plate 23b
Red Trillium; Wake-robin; Birthroot (Trillium erectum). Plate 23a
Painted Wake-robin (Trillium undulatum). Plate 24a
Nodding Wake-robin (Trillium cernum). Plate 24b

Amaryllidaceae
Yellow Star Grass (Hypoxis hirsuta). Plate 25

Iridaceae
Larger Blue Flag; Flagroot (Iris versicolor). Plate 26
Narrow Blue Flag; Poison Flagroot (Iris prismatica). Plate 27
Pointed Blue-eyed Grass (Sisyrinchium angustifolium). Plate 28a
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Orchidaceae

Small White Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium candidum). Plate 29
Showy Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium reginae). Plate 30
Downy Yellow Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium pubescens). Plate 31
Ram's-head Lady's-slipper (Criosanthes arietina). Plate 32b and Figure V, page 66
Moccasin Flower; Stemless Lady's-slipper (Fissipes acanthis). Plate 33 and Figure VI, page 69
Small Round-leaved Orchis (Orchis rotundifolia). Figure VII, page 70
Showy Orchis (Galeorchis spectabilis). Plate 34
Tall Leafy Green Orchis (Limnorchis hyperborea). Plate 37a
Large Round-leaved Orchis (Lysias orbiculata). Plate 35 and Figure VIII, page 73
Hooker's Orchis (Lysias hookeriana). Plate 36
Yellow-fringed Orchis (Blephariglottis ciliaris). Plate 37b
White-fringed Orchis (Blephariglottis blephariglottis). Plate 38
Ragged or Green-fringed Orchis (Blephariglottis lacera). Plate 39b
Smaller Purple-fringed Orchis (Blephariglottis psycodes). Plate 39a
Rose Pogonia; Snakemouth (Pogonia ophioglossoides). Plate 40
Whorled Pogonia (Isotria verticillata). Figure IX, page 77
Arethusa; Dragon's-mouth; Wild Pink (Arethusa bulbosa). Plate 43b
Grass Pink; Calopogon (Limonorum tuberosum). Plate 41a
Wide-leaved Ladies'-tresses (Ibidium plantagineum). Plate 42a
Showy Ladies'-tresses (Ibidium cernuum). Figure X, page 80
Southern Twayblade (Orchis australis). Figure XI, page 81
Loddiges's Rattlesnake Plantain (Peramium lesselatium). Plate 41b
Downy Rattlesnake Plantain (Peramium pubescens). Figure XII, page 82
White Adder's-mouth (Malaxis monophylla). Figure XIII, page 83
Large Twayblade (Liparis liliifolia). Figure XIV, page 85
Fen Orchis; Loosel's Twayblade (Liparis loeselii). Plate 42b
Calypso (Cytherea bulbosa). Plate 43a
Large Coradroot (Corallorrhiza maculata). Figure VIII, page 73

Saururaceae

Lizard's-tail (Saururus cernuus). Plate 44

Urticaceae

False Nettle (Boehmeria clyndrica). Plate 45
Santalaceae
Bastard Toadflax (\textit{Comandra umbellata}). Plate 28b

Aristolochiaceae
Wild or Indian Ginger (\textit{Asarum canadense}). Plate 46

Polygonaceae
Swamp Smartweed (\textit{Persicaria muhlenbergii}). Plate 47a
Lady’s-thumb; Heartweed (\textit{Persicaria persicaria}). Plate 47b
Arrow-leaved Tearthumb (\textit{Tracaulon sagittatum}). Plate 48a
Halberd-leaved Tearthumb (\textit{Tracaulon arifolium}). Plate 48b
Climbing False Buckwheat (\textit{Bilderdykia scandens}). Plate 49b
Coast Jointweed (\textit{Polygonella articulata}). Plate 49a

Chenopodiaceae
Slender or Jointed Glasswort (\textit{Salicornia europaea}). Plate 49b

Phytolaccaceae
Poke; Soke; Pigeon Berry; Garget (\textit{Phytolacca americana}). Plate 50

Portulacaceae
Narrow-leaved Spring Beauty (\textit{Claytonia virginica}). Plate 51a
Carolina or Wide-leaved Spring Beauty (\textit{Claytonia caroliniana}). Plate 51a

Alsinaceae
Field or Meadow Chickweed (\textit{Cerastium arvense}). Plate 63a

Caryophyllaceae
Bladder Campion; White Ben (\textit{Silene latifolia}). Plate 52
Wild Pink (\textit{Silene caroliniana}). Plate 53
Cuckoo-flower; Ragged Robin (\textit{Lychnis flos-cuculi}). Plate 54a

Nelumbonaceae
American Nelumbo or Lotus (\textit{Nelumbo lutea}). Plate 55
Nymphaeaceae

Large Yellow Pond Lily; Spatter-dock (Nymphaea advena). Plate 56
Sweet-scented White Water Lily (Castalia odorata). Plate 57
Tuberous White Water Lily (Castalia tuberosa). Plate 58

Ranunculaceae

Marsh Marigold; Cowslips (Caltha palustris). Plate 59
Goldenseal; Orange-root (Hydrastis canadensis). Figure XV, page 101
Goldthread (Coptis trifolia). Plate 60a
American Globeflower (Trollius laxus). Plate 61
Red Baneberry (Actaea rubra). Plate 62
White Baneberry (Actaea alba). Plate 63b
Black Snakeroot; Black Cohosh (Cimicifuga racemosa). Plate 64
Wild Columbine; Rock Bells (Aquilegia canadensis). Plate 65
Tall Anemone; Thimbleweed (Anemone virginiana). Plate 66
Canada or Round-leaved Anemone (Anemone canadensis). Plate 67
Windflower (Anemone quinquefolia). Plate 68a
Round-lobed Hepatica or Liverleaf (Hepatica acutiloba). Plate 69b
Sharp-lobed Hepatica or Liverleaf (Hepatica amabilis). Plate 51b
Rue Anemone (Syndesmon thalictroides). Plate 68b
Swamp or Marsh Buttercup (Ranunculus septentrionalis). Plate 70
Hispid Buttercup (Ranunculus hispidus). Plate 60b
Stiff White Water Crowfoot (Batrachium circinatum). Plate 70a
Early Meadow Rue (Thalictrum dioicum). Plate 71
Fall Meadow Rue (Thalictrum polygamum). Plate 72
Virgin’s Bower (Clematis virginiana). Plate 73, and Figure XVI, page 111
Erect Silky Leather Flower (Viorna ochroleuca). Plate 74
Purple Virgin’s Bower (Atragene americana). Figure XVII, page 113

Berberidaceae

Blue Cohosh (Caulophyllum thalictroides). Plate 75
May Apple; Wild Mandrake (Podophyllum peltatum). Plate 76
Twin-leaf (Jeffersonia diphylla). Figure XVIII, page 116

Papaveraceae

Bloodroot; Puccoon-root (Sanguinaria canadensis). Plate 77
Fumariaceae

Dutchman’s-breeches (*Bicuculla cucullaria*). Plate 78

Mountain Fringe; Alleghany Vine (*Allium fungosa*). Plate 79b

Pink or Pale Corydalis (*Cupnoides sempervirens*). Plate 80

Cruciferae

Lyre-leaved Rock Cress (*Arabis lyrata*). Plate 54b

Bulbous Cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*). Plate 93a

Cut-leaved Toothwort or Pepperroot (*Dentaria laciniata*). Plate 81a

Two-leaved Toothwort or Crinkleroot (*Dentaria diphylla*). Plate 81b

American Sea Rocket (*Cakile edentula*). Plate 82a

Sarraceniaceae

Pitcher Plant; Sidesaddle Flower (*Sarracenia purpurea*). Plate 83

Droseraceae

Spatulate-leaved Sundew (*Drosera intermedia*). Plate 84

Penthoraceae

Ditch or Virginia Stonecrop (*Penthorum sedoides*). Plate 87b

Parnassiaceae

Carolina Grass-of-Parnassus (*Parnassia caroliniana*). Plate 85

Saxifragaceae

Yellow Mountain Saxifrage (*Leptasia alpoides*). Plate 82b

Early Saxifrage (*Micranthes virginiana*). Plate 87a

Swamp Saxifrage (*Micranthes pennsylvanica*). Plate 86

Foamflower, False Miterwort (*Tiarella cordifolia*). Plate 88

Alumroot (*Heuchera americana*). Plate 89

Two-leaved Bishop’s Cap or Miterwort (*Mitella diphylla*). Plate 90b

Rosaceae

Meadowsweet; Quaker Lady (*Spiraea latifolia*). Plate 93a

Hardhack; Steeplebush (*Spiraea tomentosa*). Plate 94a

Indian Physic; Bowman’s Root (*Porteranthus trifoliatus*). Plate 91

Common Five-finger or Cinquefoil (*Potentilla canadensis*). Plate 92a
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Rough-fruited Cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*). Plate 95
Silverweed; Wild or Goose Tansy (*Argentia anserina*). Plate 92b
Purple or Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*). Plate 96a
Wild or Scarlet Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*). Plate 97a
Shrubby Five-finger or Cinquefoil (*Dasiphora fruticosa*). Plate 96b
American Great Burnet (*Sanguisorba canadensis*). Plate 94b
Common Agrimony (*Agrimonia striata*). Plate 98b
Barren or Dry Strawberry (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*). Plate 99
Yellow Avens (*Gentum strictum*). Plate 98a
Purple or Water Avens (*Gentum rivale*). Plate 100
Purple-flowering Raspberry; Thimbleberry (*Rubus odoratus*). Plate 101
Low Running Blackberry; Dewberry (*Rubus procumbens*). Plate 93b
Dalibarda; Dewdrop or False Violet (*Dalibarda repens*). Plate 97b
Low or Pasture Rose (*Rosa virginiana*). Plate 102

Malaceae

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*). Plate 103

Caesalpiniaceae

Wild or American Senna (*Cassia marilandica*). Plate 104
Sensitive Pea; Wild Sensitive Plant (*Chamaecrista nictitans*). Plate 105a
Partridge Pea; Large-flowered Sensitive Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*). Plate 105b

Fabaceae

Wild Indigo; Horsefly Weed (*Baptisia tinctoria*). Plate 107a
Wild or Perennial Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*). Plate 106, and Figure XIX, page 143
Rabbit-foot, Old Field or Stone Clover (*Trifolium arvense*). Plate 108a
Goat’s-rue; Wild Sweet Pea (*Cracea virginiana*). Plate 108b
Coronilla; Axseed; Axwort (*Coronilla variia*). Plate 109
Prostrate Tick Trefoil (*Meibomia michauxii*). Plate 110
Large-bracted Tick Trefoil (*Meibomia bracteosa*). Plate 111
Dillen’s Tick Trefoil (*Meibomia dillenii*). Plate 112
Stuve’s Bush Clover (*Lespedeza stuvi*). Plate 113b
Wandlike Bush Clover (*Lespedeza frutecmens*). Plate 114
Hairy Bush Clover (*Lespedeza hirta*). Plate 113a
Beach Pea or Seaside Pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*). Plate 115
Myrtle-leaved Marsh Pea (*Lathyrus myrtifolius*). Plate 116
Groundnut; Wild Bean (*Glycine apios*). Plate 117
Wild or Hog Peanut (*Falcata comosa*). Plate 118a
Trailing Wild Bean (*Strophostyles helvola*). Plate 118b

**Geraniaceae**

Herb Robert (*Robertiella robertiana*). Plate 119
Wild Geranium; Spotted Crane's-bill (*Geranium maculatum*). Plate 120

**Oxalidaceae**

White or True Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*). Plate 107b
Violet Wood Sorrel (*Ionoxalis violacea*). Plate 121a
Tall Yellow Wood Sorrel (*Xanthoxalis cymosa*). Plate 121b

**Balsaminaceae**

Spotted Touch-me-not or Jewelweed (*Impatiens biflora*). Plate 122a
Pale Touch-me-not or Jewelweed (*Impatiens pallida*). Plate 122b

**Polygalaceae**

Orange Milkwort (*Polygala lutea*). Plate 123a
Cross-leaved or Marsh Milkwort (*Polygala cruciata*). Plate 123b
Field or Purple Milkwort (*Polygala viridescens*). Plate 124a
Racemed Milkwort (*Polygala polygama*). Plate 124b
Seneca Snakeroot; Mountain Flax (*Polygala senega*). Plate 125a
Fringed Milkwort; Flowering Wintergreen (*Polygala paucifolia*). Plate 125b

**Rhamnaceae**

New Jersey Tea; Redroot (*Ceanothus americanus*). Plate 126

**Malvaceae**

Marsh Mallow; Wymote (*Althaea officinalis*). Plate 127
Musk Mallow; Musk Plant (*Malva moschata*). Plate 128
Swamp Rose Mallow; Mallow Rose (*Hibiscus moscheutos*). Plate 129

**Hypericaceae**

Great or Giant St John's-wort (*Hypericum ascyron*). Plate 130a
Elliptic-leaved or Pale St John's-wort (*Hypericum ellipticum*). Plate 130b
Common St John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Plate 131a
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Cistaceae

Frostweed; Rockrose (*Crocanthemum canadense*). Plate 131b
Woolly Hudsonia; False Heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*). Plate 133a

Violaceae

Bird’s-foot Violet (*Viola pedata var. lineariloba*). Plate 133
Early Blue or Palmate-leaved Violet (*Viola palmata*). Plate 134a
Coast or Britton’s Violet (*Viola brittoniana*). Plate 136b
Woolly Blue Violet (*Viola sororia*). Plate 135a
LeConte’s Violet (*Viola affinis*). Plate 135b
Marsh Blue Violet (*Viola cucullata*). Plate 138b
Ovate-leaved Violet (*Viola fimbriatula*). Plate 137a
Arrow-leaved Violet (*Viola sagittata*). Plate 137b
Triangle-leaved Violet (*Viola emarginata*). Plate 136a
Great-spurred or Selkirk’s Violet (*Viola selkirkii*). Plate 139a
Large-leaved White Violet (*Viola incognita*). Plate 139b
Primose-leaved Violet (*Viola primulifolia*). Plate 140a
Lance-leaved or Water Violet (*Viola lanceolata*). Plate 140b
Smoothish Yellow Violet (*Viola eriocarpa*). Plate 134b
Canada Violet (*Viola canadensis*). Plate 141
American Dog Violet (*Viola conspersa*). Plate 142b
Long-spurred Violet (*Viola rostrata*). Plate 142a

Lythraceae

Swamp Loosestrife; Willow-herb (*Decodon verticillatus*). Plate 143a
Spiked or Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*). Plate 143b

Melastomaceae

Meadow Beauty (*Rhhexia virginica*). Plate 138a
PART 2

Epilobiaceae
Seedbox; Rattlebox (*Ludwigia alternifolia*). Plate 145b
Fireweed; Great or Spiked Willow-herb (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*). Plate 144b
Great Hairy Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). Plate 144a
Common Evening Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*). Plate 145a
Northern Evening Primrose (*Oenothera munificta*). Plate 146
Common Sundrops (*Kneiffia fruticosa*). Plate 147a
Biennial Gaura (*Gaura biennis*). Plate 148

Araliaceae
Dwarf Ginseng or Groundnut (*Panax trifolium*). Plate 132b (Part 1)

Ammiaceae
Hemlock Water Parsnip (*Sium cicutaefolium*). Plate 149

Cornaceae
Low or Dwarf Cornel; Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*). Plate 150

Clethraceae
Sweet Pepper Bush; White Alder (*Clethra alnifolia*). Plate 147b

Pyrolaceae
Round-leaved American Wintergreen (*Pyrola americana*). Figure XX, page 196
Shinleaf (*Pyrola elliptica*). Plate 151b
Bog Wintergreen (*Pyrola uliginosa*). Plate 151a
Pipsissewa; Prince's Pine (*Chimaphila umbellata*). Plate 152a

Monotropaceae
Indian Pipe; Corpse Plant (*Monotropa uniflora*). Plate 152b and Figure XXI, page 199
Pinesap; False Beechdrops (*Hypopitys americana*). Plate 153a

Ericaceae
Labrador Tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*). Plate 155a
Purple or Pink Azalea; Pinkster Flower (*Azalea nudiflora*). Plate 154
Mountain or Hoary Azalea (*Azalea canescens*). Figure XXII, page 202
Great Laurel; Rose Bay (*Rhododendron maximum*). Figure XXIII, page 204
Sheep Laurel; Lambkill; Wicky (*Kalmia angustifolia*). Plate 160a
Mountain Laurel; Calico Bush (*Kalmia latifolia*). Plate 156a
Pale or Swamp Laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*). Plate 156b
Leatherleaf; Dwarf Cassandra (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*). Plate 157a
Wild Rosemary; Marsh Holy Rose (*Andromeda polifolia*). Plate 159a
Staggerbush (*Neociperis mariana*). Plate 155b
Trailing Arbutus; Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*). Plate 153b
Creeping or Spicy Wintergreen; Checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). Plate 158b
Dwarf Huckleberry; Gopherberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*). Plate 157b
Large or American Cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). Plate 158a

**Primulaceae**

Mistassini or Dwarf Canadian Primrose (*Primula mistassinica*). Plate 159b
Crosswort; Whorled Loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*). Plate 160b
Bulb-bearing Loosestrife; Swamp Candles (*Lysimachia terrestris*). Plate 161b
Moneywort; Creeping Loosestrife (*Lysimachia nummularia*). Plate 164a
Fringed Loosestrife (*Steironema ciliatum*). Plate 162
Tufted Loosestrife (*Naumburgia thrysiflora*). Plate 163
Star Flower; Chickweed Wintergreen (*Trientalis borealis*). Plate 165b

**Plumbaginaceae**

Seaside Lavender; Marsh Rosemary; Canker-root (*Limonium carolinianum*). Plate 166b

**Gentianaceae**

Sea or Marsh Pink (*Sabbatia stellaris*). Plate 166a
Large Marsh Pink (*Sabbatia dodecandra*). Figure XXIV, page 217
Fringed Gentian (*Gentiana crinita*). Plate 167
Stiff Gentian; Ague-weed (*Gentiana quinquvefolia*). Figure XXV, page 219
Closed Blue or Blind Gentian (*Dasystephana andrewsii*). Plate 168

**Menyanthaceae**

Buckbean; Marsh Trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). Plate 169

**Apocynaceae**

Spreading Dogkane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*). Plate 170a
Asclepiadaceae
Butterfly Weed; Pleurisy Root (Asclepias tuberosa). Plate 171
Swamp Milkweed (Asclepias incarnata). Plate 172
Blunt-leaved Milkweed (Asclepias amplexicaulis). Plate 173
Four-leaved Milkweed (Asclepias quadrifolia). Plate 174
Common Milkweed; Silkweed (Asclepias syriaca). Plate 175

Convolvulaceae
Hedge or Great Bindweed (Convolvulus sepium). Plate 176
Upright or Low Bindweed (Convolvulus spithamæcus). Plate 164b

Cuscutaceae
Gronovius’s Dodder; Love Vine (Cuscuta gronovii). Plate 170b

Polemoniaceae
Garden Phlox (Phlox paniculata). Plate 177
Wild Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata). Figure XXVI, page 230
Ground or Moss Pink (Phlox subulata). Plate 178
American Jacob’s Ladder (Polemonium van-brunitiae). Plate 179

Hydrophyllaceae
Virginia Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum virginianum). Plate 180

Boraginaceae
Virginia Cowslip; Bluebells (Mertensia virginica). Plate 181
Forget-me-not; Mouse-car; Scorpion Grass (Myosotis scorioides). Plate 182a
Blueweed; Viper’s Bugloss (Echium vulgare). Plate 161a

Verbenaceae
Blue or False Vervain (Verbena hastata). Plate 183b

Labiateae
Hairy Germander or Wood Sage (Teucrium occidentale). Plate 184
Blue Curls; Bastard Pennyroyal (Trichostema dichotomum). Plate 182b
Mad-dog or Blue Skullcap (Scutellaria lateriflora). Plate 185
Hooded or Marsh Skullcap (Scutellaria galericulata). Plate 186a
Self-heal; Heal-all (Prunella vulgaris). Plate 187
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Dragonhead; Lion’s Heart (*Dracocephalum virginianum*). Plate 188
Oswego Tea; American Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma*). Plate 189
Wild Bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*). Plate 190a
Purple Wild Bergamot (*Monarda media*). Plate 190b
Field or Wild Basil; Basilweed (*Clinopodium vulgare*). Plate 186b
Hoary Mountain Mint; Calamint (*Koelria incana*). Plate 183a
American Wild Mint (*Mentha canadensis*). Plate 191a
Stoneroots; Richweeds; Horse Balm (*Collinsonia canadensis*). Plate 192

**Solanaceae**
Clammy Ground Cherry (*Physalis heterophylla*). Plate 193
Climbing or Bitter Nightshade; Bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*). Plate 194a
Stramonium; Jamestown or Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium*). Figure XXVII, page 243

**Scrophulariaceae**
White Mullen (*Verbascum lychnitis*). Plate 195a
Moth Mullen (*Verbascum blattaria*). Plate 195b
Butter and Eggs; Ramstead (*Linaria linaria*). Plate 196
Turtlehead; Snakehead (*Chelone glabra*). Plate 197
Hairy Beardtongue (*Pentstemon hirsutus*). Plate 198
Smooth Beardtongue (*Pentstemon pentstemon*). Figure XXVIII, page 248
Square-stemmed Monkey Flower (*Mimulus ringens*). Plate 191b
Golden Hedge Hyssop; Goldenpert (*Gratiola aurea*). Plate 199a
American Brooklime; Speedwell (*Veronica americana*). Plate 199b
Culver’s Root; Bowman’s Root; Beaumont’s Root (*Leptandra virginica*). Plate 200
Fern-leaved False Foxglove; Fever-flower (*Aureolaria pedicularia*). Plate 201
Smooth False Foxglove (*Aureolaria glauca*). Plate 202
Large Purple Gerardia (*Agalinis purpurea*). Plate 203
Slender Gerardia (*Agalinis tenuifolia*). Plate 204
Swamp Loosewort (*Pedicularis lanceolata*). Plate 206a
Wood or Head Betony; Loosewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*). Plate 205
Narrow-leaved Cowwheat (*Melampyrum lineare*). Plate 165a

**Lentibulariaceae**
Flat-leaved Bladderwort (*Utricularia intermedia*). Plate 206b
Horned Bladderwort (*Stomoisia cornuta*). Figure XXIX, page 255
Orobanchaceae
Pale or Naked Broom Rape; Cancer-root (*Thalesia uniflora*). Figure XXX, page 259
Squawroot; Cancer-root (*Conopholis americana*). Figure XXXI, page 261
Beechdrops (*Leptanthium virginianum*). Figure XXXII, page 263

Acanthaceae
Water Willow (*Dianthera americana*). Plate 207

Phrymaceae
Lopseed (*Phryma leptostachya*). Plate 208

Rubiaceae
Bluets; Innocence; Eyebright (*Houstonia coerulea*). Plate 209b
Long-leaved Houstonia (*Houstonia longifolia*). Plate 194b
Buttonbush; Bush Globeflower (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). Plate 210
Partridge Berry; Twinberry; Squawberry (*Mitchella repens*). Plate 211b
Northern Bedstraw (*Galium boreale*). Plate 209a
Rough Bedstraw (*Galium asprellum*). Plate 212a

Caprifoliaceae
Twinflower; Deer Vine (*Linnaea americana*). Plate 213a
Smooth-leaved or Glaucous Honeysuckle (*Lonicera dioica*). Figure XXXIV, page 273
Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Plate 214a
Blue or Mountain Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera caerulea*). Figure XXXIII, page 271
Swamp Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera oblongifolia*). Plate 214b
Bush Honeysuckle (*Diervilla diervilla*). Plate 212b

Dipsacaceae
Common or Card Teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*). Plate 215a

Cucurbitaceae
One-seeded Bur Cucumber (*Sicyos angulatus*). Plate 216
Wild Balsam Apple; Wild Cucumber (*Micranpels lobata*). Plate 217 and Figure XXXV, page 275
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Campanulaceae

Harebell; Bluebells of Scotland (Campanula rotundifolia). Plate 218
Creeping or European Bellflower (Campanula rapunculoides). Plate 215b
Marsh or Bedstraw Bellflower (Campanula aparinoides). Plate 219a
Venus’s Looking-glass (Specularia perfoliata). Plate 219b

Lobeliaceae

Cardinal Flower; Red Lobelia (Lobelia cardinalis). Plate 220
Great or Blue Lobelia (Lobelia syphilitica). Plate 221
Indian or Wild Tobacco; Eyebright (Lobelia inflata). Plate 222a
Kalm’s or Brook Lobelia (Lobelia kalmii). Plate 222b

Cichoriaceae

King Devil (Hieracium florentinum). Plate 223a
Devil’s-paintbrush; Orange Hawkweed (Hieracium aurantiacum). Plate 223b
Rough Hawkweed (Hieracium scabrum). Plate 224
Rattlesnake-weed; Poor-Robin’s-plantain (Hieracium venosum). Plate 225
Gall-of-the-earth; Tall Rattlesnake-root (Nabalus trifoliolatus). Plate 226

Ambrosiaceae

Beach Clotbur (Xanthium echinatum). Plate 213b

Compositae

Ironweed (Vernonia noveboracensis). Plate 227
Joe-pye Weed; Purple Boneset (Eupatorium purpureum). Plate 228
Hyssop-leaved Thoroughwort (Eupatorium hyssopifolium). Plate 229b
Rough or Vervain Thoroughwort (Eupatorium cerbenaefolium). Plate 229a
Common Thoroughwort; Boneset (Eupatorium perfoliatum). Plate 230
White Snakeroot (Eupatorium urticaefolium). Plate 231
Climbing Hempweed or Boneset (Mikania scandens). Plate 232a
Maryland Golden Aster (Chrysopsis mariana). Plate 233b
Blue-stemmed or Wreath Goldenrod (Solidago caesia). Plate 235a
Zigzag or Broad-leaved Goldenrod (Solidago flexicaulis). Plate 236
White or Pale Goldenrod; Silverrod (Solidago bicolor). Plate 237a
Seaside Goldenrod (Solidago sempervirens). Plate 235b
Canada or Rock Goldenrod (Solidago canadensis). Plate 239
Downy Goldenrod (Solidago puberula). Plate 237a
Houghton's Goldenrod (Solidago houghtonii). Plate 239a
Bushy, Fragrant or Flat-topped Goldenrod (Euthamia graminifolia). Plate 234
Slender Fragrant Goldenrod (Euthamia tenuifolia). Plate 232b
Common White-topped Aster (Sericocarpus asteroides). Plate 233a
Large-leaved Aster (Aster macrophyllus). Plate 240
Late Purple Aster (Aster patens). Plate 242a
New England Aster (Aster novae-angliae). Plate 245
Red-stalked or Purple-stemmed Aster (Aster puniceus). Plate 241
Smooth Aster (Aster laevis). Plate 243
Seaside or Low Showy Aster (Aster spectabilis). Plate 244
Mountain or Whorled Aster (Aster acuminatus). Plate 247
Starved or Calico Aster (Aster lateriflorus). Plate 246b
Upland White Aster (Aster ptarmicoides). Plate 246a
Philadelphia Fleabane; Skevish; Daisy Fleabane (Erigeron philadelphicus). Plate 239b
Tall Flat-top White Aster (Doellingeria umbellata). Plate 248
Stiff or Savory-leaved Aster (Ionactis linariifolius). Plate 242b
Spicy or Salt-marsh Fleabane (Pluchea camphorata). Plate 249b
Pearly Everlasting; Moonshine (Anaphalis margaritacea). Plate 211a
Elecampane; Horseheal (Inula helcium). Plate 250
Cup Plant; Indian Cup (Silphium perfoliatum). Plate 251
Oxeye; False Sunflower (Heliopsis helianthoides). Plate 252
Thin-leaved Coneflower (Rudbeckia triloba). Plate 253
Black-eyed Susan; Yellow Daisy (Rudbeckia hirta). Plate 254
Tall or Green-headed Coneflower (Rudbeckia laciniata). Plate 255
Narrow-leaved or Swamp Sunflower (Helianthus angustifolius). Plate 249a
Tall, Giant or Wild Sunflower (Helianthus giganteus). Plate 256
Rough or Woodland Sunflower (Helianthus divaricatus). Plate 257
Hairy Wild Sunflower (Helianthus mollis). Plate 258
Pale-leafed Wood Sunflower (Helianthus strumosus). Plate 259
Lance-leaved Tickseed (Coreopsis lanceolata). Plate 260a
Small Rose or Pink Tickseed (Coreopsis rosea). Plate 261b
Small or Nodding Bur Marigold (Bidens cernua). Plate 262
Sneezeweed; False or Swamp Sunflower (Helenium autumnale). Plate 261a
Yarrow; Milfoil (Achillea millefolium). Plate 260b
Golden Ragwort; Swamp Squawweed (Senecio aureus). Plate 263
Swamp Thistle (Cirsium muticum). Plate 264
INDEX

Acanthaceae, 262
Acanthus family, 262
Achene, 30
Achillea millefolium, 322
Acorus calamus, 42
Actaea alba, 103
   neglecta, 103
   rubra, 103
Acuminate, 13, 14
Acute, 13, 14
Adder's-mouth, green, 84
   white, 83
Adder's-tongue, yellow, 51
Adlumia fungosa, 118
Adnate, 26
Adnation, 25
Agalinis acuta, 253
   maritima, 253
   purpurea, 252
   tenuifolia, 252
Agrimonia striata, 135
Agrimony, common, 135
Aloe root, 52
Alder, white, 194
Aleuris farinosa, 52
Alfalfa, 144
Alisma subcordatum, 37
Alismaceae, 37
Alleghany vine, 118
Alleluia, 156
Aloeroot, 52
Alsinaceae, 95
Alternate, 16
Althaea officinalis, 163
Alumroot, 127
Amaryllidaceae, 62
Amaryllis family, 62
Ammiaceae, 102
Anaphalis margaritacea, 313
Andromeda polifolia, 207
Anemone, Canada or round-leaved, 105
   rue, 107
   slender-fruited, 105
   tall, 105
   wood, 106
Anemone canadensis, 105
   cylindrica, 105
   dichotoma, 106
   quinquefolia, 106
   riparia, 105
   virginiana, 105
Anther, 18, 25
Anticlea, glaucous, 47
Anticlea chlorantha, 47, 89
Apocynaceae, 220
Apocynum androsaemifolium, 220
Apple family, 139
Aquilegia canadensis, 104
   vulgaris, 105
Arabis lyrata, 120
Araceae, 39
Araliaceae, 191
Arbutus, trailing, 208
Arethusa, 78
   bulbosa, 78, 89
Argentina anserina, 132
   babcockiana, 132
   edelii, 132
Arisaema dracontium, 39
   pusillum, 30
   stewardsonii, 39
   triphyllum, 39
Aristolochiaceae, 89
Aronia arbutifolia, 140
Aronia atropurpurea, 140
Arrowhead, broad-leaved, 37
Arum, water, 41
green water, 42
Arum family, 39
Aserum canadense, 89

Asclepiadaceae, 221
Asclepias amplexicaulis, 224
exaltata, 225
incarnata, 223
intermedia, 224
purpurascens, 226
quadrijolia, 224
syracca, 225
tuberosa, 223
variegata, 225
verticillata, 225
Ascyrum hypericoides, 167
stans, 167
Asphodel, false, 47
Aster, 387, 300
large-leaved, 305
late purple, 306
Maryland golden, 202
mountain or whorled, 309
New England, 308
red-stalked or purple-stemmed, 306
seaside or low showy, 307
smooth, 307
starved or calico, 300
stiff or savory-leaved, 311
tall flat-top white, 310
upland white, 310
white-topped, 311
Aster acuminatus, 309
laevis, 307
lateriflorus, 300
macrophyllus, 305
novae-angliae, 308

Aster patens, 306
patarmicoides, 310
puricencis, 306
spectabilis, 307
Asthma weed, 280
Atragene americana, 112
Aureolaria glauca, 251
pedicularia, 251
virginica, 252
Auriculate, 14
Avens, purple or water, 136
yellow, 136
Azalea, flame or yellow, 201
mountain or hoary, 201
purple or pink, 200
white, 201
Azalea canescens, 201
lutea, 201
nudiflora, 200
viscosa, 201
Axseed, 145
Axwort, 145
Bachelor's-button, wild, 160
Bailey, G. A., acknowledgment to, 9
Balmony, 246
Balsam apple, wild, 274
Balsaminaceae, 158
Baneberry, red, 103
white, 103
Baptisia australis, 142
tinctoria, 142
Barberry family, 144
Basil, field or wild, 240
Basilweed, 240
Bastard toadflax, 80
Batrachium circinatum, 109
longirostre, 109
Bay, Lapland rose, 203
rose, 201
Beach pea, 151
INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Bean, trailing, wild, 154
wild, 153
Beardtongue, foxglove, 248
hairy, 247
smooth, 247
Beaumont’s root, 250
Bedstraw, northern, 268
rough, 267
yellow, 268
Bee balm, American, 238
Beechdrops, 262
false, 200
Bellflower, blue marsh, 278
creeping or European, 277
marsh or bedstraw, 278
nettle-leaved, 277
perfoliate, 56
tall, 277
Bellflower family, 276
Bellwort, large-flowered, 56
sessile-leaved, 55
Berberidaceae, 114
Bergamot, pale, wild, 239
purple, 239
wild, 239
Berry, 32
Betony, wood or head, 254
Bicucullia canadensis, 118
cucullaria, 118
eximia, 118
Bidens cernua, 321
Bilderdykia scandens, 92
Bindweed, hedge or great, 226
small, 227
trailing or hedge, 227
upright or low, 226
Birthroot, 60
Birthwort family, 80
Bishop’s cap, two-leaved, 128
Bitter bloom, 216
Bitter grass, 52
Bittersweet, 244
Blackberry, 33, 137
low running, 138
Black-eyed Susan, 316
Bladder campion, 95
Bladderwort, flat-leaved, 257
horned, 256
greater, 258
Bladderwort family, 255
Blade, 11
Blazing star, 52
Bleeding heart, wild, 118
Blephariglottis blephariglottis, 74
ciliaris, 74
grandiflora, 76
lacera, 75
leucophaea, 75
psycodes, 75
Bloodroot, 117
Blue curls, 235
Blue flag, larger, 63
narrow, 63
Bluebells, 231, 232
Bluebells of Scotland, 276
Blue-eyed grass, pointed, 64
Bluets, 265
Blueweed, 233
Boehmeria cylindrica, 88
Boneset, 290, 291
purple, 288
Borage family, 232
Boraginaceae, 232
Bowman’s root, 130, 250
Brooklime, American, 249
Broomrape, pale or naked, 258
Broomrape family, 258
Buckbean, 220
Buckbean family, 220
Buckthorn family, 163
Buckwheat, climbing false, 92
Buckwheat family, 60
Bunchberry, 103
Bunchflower, 48
Bunchflower, crisped or broad-leaved, 48
Bunchflower family, 47
Bur marigold, small or nodding, 321
Burnet, American great, 134
Bush clover, 149
    hairy, 151
    Stuwe's, 150
    wandlike, 150
Butter and eggs, 246
Buttercup, hispid, 108
    swamp or marsh, 108
Butterfly weed, 223
Buttonbush, 266

Cabbage, skunk, 41
Caesalpinaceae, 140
Cakile edentula, 122
Calamin, 240
Calamus, 42
Calico bush, 205
Calla, wild, 41
Calla palustris, 41
Calopogon, 79
Caltha palustris, 100
Calypso, 86
Calyx, 17
Campanula americana, 277
    aparinoides, 277
    rapunculoides, 277
    rotundifolia, 276
    trachelium, 277
    uliginosa, 278
Campanulaceae, 276
Campion, bladder, 95
Camproot, 136
Cancer root, 258, 260
Canker-root, 215
Canterbury bells, 277
Capnoioides aurantiun, 119
    flavulum, 119
    sempervirens, 119
Caprifoliaceae, 268
Capsule, 28, 29
Cardamine bulbosa, 120
    douglanuus, 121
Cardinal flower, 279
Carpel, 19
Carpophyllum, 19
Carrot family, 192
Caryophyllaceae, 95
Caryopsis, 30
Cassandra, dwarf, 206
Cassia marilandica, 140
Castalia odorata, 99
    tuberosa, 99
Cat-tail, broad-leaved, 35
    narrow-leaved, 35
Cat-tail family, 35
Caulophyllum thalictroides, 114
Ceanothus americanus, 163
Cephalanthus occidentalis, 266
Cerastium arvense, 95
    vulgatum, 95
Chamaecrista fasciculata, 141
    nictitans, 141
Chamaedaphne calyculata, 206
Chamaenerion angustifolium, 187
Checkerberry, 209
Cheeses, 164
Chelone glabra, 246
Chenopodiaceae, 93
Chickweed, field or meadow, 95
    mouse-ear, 95
Chickweed family, 95
Chickweed wintergreen, 214
Chicoricaceae, 282
Chicory family, 282
Chimaphila maculata, 198
    umbellata, 197
Chiogenes hispidula, 211
Chokeberry, black, 130
    purple-fruited, 149
    red, 149
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, 317

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM
INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Chrysanthemums, 287
Chrysopsis mariana, 292
Cimicifuga racemosa, 104
Cinquefoil, 130, 134
purple or marsh, 132
rough, 131
rough-fruited, 131
silvery, 131
Cirsium muticum, 323
Cistaceae, 169
Claytonia caroliniana, 94
ginica, 94
Cleft, 23
Clematis, wild, 110
Clematis verticillaris, 112
viniana, 110
Clethra alnifolia, 104
Clethraceae, 104
Clinopodium vulgare, 240
Clintonia, white, 53
yellow, 53
Clintonia borealis, 53
unbrella, 53
Clothbur, 287
beach, 287
Clover, Alsike or Alsatian, 144
Buffalo, 144
bush, 149
crimson, 144
low or smaller hop, 144
rabbit-foot, old field or stone, 144
red or meadow, 144
white, 144
white sweet, 144
yellow or hop, 144
yellow sweet, 144
Cocklebur, common, 287
Coreopsis lanceolata, 320
rosea, 320
Cornaceae, 193
Cornel, low or dwarf, 193
Coronaria, 145
varia, 145
Corolla, 17
Corpse plant, 198
Corydalis, golden, 119
pink or pale, 119
yellow, 119
Corymb, 20
Cotton grass, 38
sheathed, 38
thin-leaved, 38
Columbine, wild, 104
Comandra umbellata, 89
Comarum palustre, 132
Commelina communis, 45
Commelinaceae, 45
Compositae, 285
Compound leaves, 16
Compound raceme, 21
Coneflower, 287
tall or green-headed, 317
thin-leaved, 316
Conopholis americana, 260
Convallariaceae, 53
Convolvulaceae, 286
Convolvulus arvensis, 227
repens, 227
sepium, 226
spithamaeus, 226
Coptis trifolia, 102
Corallorrhiza corallorrhiza, 87
maculata, 87
odontorhiza, 87
Coralroot, early, 87
large, 87
small or late, 87
Cordate, 14
Coreopsis lanceolata, 320
rosea, 320
Coneflower, 287
tall or green-headed, 317
thin-leaved, 316
Coneflower, wild, 104
Comandra umbellata, 89
Comarum palustre, 132
Commelina communis, 45
Commelinaceae, 45
Compositae, 285
Compound leaves, 16
Compound raceme, 21
Coneflower, 287
tall or green-headed, 317
thin-leaved, 316
Coneflower, wild, 104
Comandra umbellata, 89
Comarum palustre, 132
Commelina communis, 45
Commelinaceae, 45
Compositae, 285
Compound leaves, 16
Compound raceme, 21
Coneflower, 287
tall or green-headed, 317
thin-leaved, 316
Coneflower, 287
tall or green-headed, 317
thin-leaved, 316
Coneflower, wild, 104
Comandra umbellata, 89
Comarum palustre, 132
Commelina communis, 45
Commelinaceae, 45
Compositae, 285
Compound leaves, 16
Compound raceme, 21
Cotton grass, Virginia, 38
Cowslip, 100
Virginia, 232
Cowwheat, narrow-leaved, 254
Cracca virginiana, 145
Cranberry, large or American, 210
small, 211
Crane's-bill, wild or spotted, 155
Crenate, 16
Crenulate, 16
Cress, bulbous, 120
purple, 121
rock, lyre-leaved, 120
true water, 121
Crinkleroot, 121
Criosanthes arietina, 66
Crocanthemum canadense, 169
majus, 169
Crosswort, 212
Crow corn, 52
Crowfoot, stiff white water, 109
Crowfoot family, 100
Cruciferae, 120
Crucifera, 23
Cuckoo-flower, 96, 120
Cucumber, one-seeded bur, 274
star, 274
wild, 274
Cucumber root, Indian, 59
Cucurbitaceae, 274
Culver's root, 250
Cuneate, 14
Cup plant, 314
Cuphea, clammy, 183
Cuscata compacta, 228
epilinum, 228
epithyrum, 228
gronovii, 227
Cuscataeae, 227
Cuspidate, 14
Cycle, 23
Cyme, 20
Cynoglossum officinale, 234
Cynosylyon floridum, 193
Cyperaceae, 38
Cypripedium arietinum, 66
candidum, 65, 89
parviflorum, 66
pubescens, 66
reginae, 65
Cytherea bulbosa, 86
Dahlias, 287
Daisy, common white, 317
yellow, 316
Dalibarda, 138
repens, 138
Dandelion, 282
Dasiphora fruticosa, 134
Dasy-stephana andrewsii, 218
flavida, 218
grayi, 220
linearis, 218
saponaria, 218
Datura stramonium, 242
Day lily, 49
yellow, 50
Dayflower, Asiatic, 45
Decodon verticillatus, 183
Deer grass, 184
Deer vine, 268
Dehisce, 28
Deltoid, 12
Dentaria diphylla, 121
laciniata, 121
maxima, 122
Dentate, 16
Denticulate, 16
Devil's paintbrush, 282
Dewberry, 137, 138
Dewdrop, 138
Diadelphous, 23
Dianthera americana, 262
Diervilla diervilla, 272
Dipsacaceae, 272
Dipsacus sylvestris, 272
Disporum, hairy, 57
Disporum lanuginosum, 57
Dodder, clover, 228
flax, 228
Gronovius’s, 227
Dodder family, 227
Doellingeria umbellata, 310
Dogbane, spreading, 220
Dogbane family, 220
Dogberry, 53
Dog’s-tooth violet, 51
white, 52
Dogwood, flowering, 193
Dogwood family, 193
Dracocephalum virginianum, 237
Dragonhead, 237
Dragon-root, 39
Dragon’s-mouth, 78
Drosera filiformis, 124
intermedia, 123
longifolia, 124
rotundifolia, 124
Droseraceae, 123
Drupe, 31
Dutchman’s-breeches, 118
Dwarf huckleberry, 210

Eames, Edward A., acknowledgment to, 9
Echium vulgare, 233
Elecampane, 314
Elliptical, 12
Emarginate, 13
Emetic weed, 280
Entire, 23
Epigaea repens, 208
Epigynous, 21, 25
Epilobiaceae, 187
Epilobium adenocaulon, 188
hirsutum, 188
Epipetalous, 25
Ericaceae, 200
Erigeron philadelphicus, 312
pulchellus, 312
Eriocaulaceae, 44
Eriocaulon septangulare, 44
Eriophorum callithrix, 38
virginicum, 38
viridicarina/um, 38
Erythronium albidum, 52
americanum, 51
Eupatorium hyssopifolium, 289
maculatum, 289
perfoliatum, 200
purpureum, 288
urticaefolium, 291
verbenae/folium, 289
Euthamia graminifolia, 206
tenuifolia, 206
Evening primrose, common, 189
northern, 190
Oakes’s, 189
small-flowered, 189
Evening primrose family, 187
Everlasting, pearly, 313
Eyebright, 265, 280

Fabaceae, 142
Falcata comosa, 153
pitcheri, 154
False asphodel, 47
False beechdrops, 200
False buckwheat, climbing, 92
False foxglove, downy, 252
fern-leaved, 251
smooth, 251
False heather, 169
False Indigo, 142
False miterwort, 127
False nettle, 88
False Solomon’s-seal, 53
False sunflower, 315
False vervain, 234
False violet, 138
Fever-flower, 251
Figwort family, 245
Filament, 18
Fireweed, 187
Fissipes acaulis, 68
Five-finger, common, 130
shrubby, 134
Flag, blue, 63
Flagroot, 42
poison, 63
Flaxweed, blue, 183
Fleabane, daisy, 312
Philadelphia, 312
spicy or salt-marsh, 313
Flowers, 17
arrangement of, 19
Fly honeysuckle, blue, or mountain, 270
swamp, 270
Foamflower, 127
Follicle, 29
Forget-me-not, 232
Foxglove, beardtongue, 248
downy false, 252
fern-leaved false, 251
smooth false, 251
Fragaria americana, 133
canadensis, 133
vesca, 133
virginiana, 133
Frostweed, 169
Fruit, 28
Fumariaceae, 118
Fumewort family, 118

Gagroot, 280
Gaillardias, 287
Galeorchis spectabilis, 71
Galium asprellum, 267
boreale, 268
verum, 268
Gall-of-the-earth, 284
Gamopetalous, 21
Gamosepalous, 21
Garret, 93
Gaultheria procumbens, 209
Gaura, biennial, 191
Gaura biennis, 191
Gaylussacia dumosa, 210
Gentian, closed blue or blind, 218
fringed, 216, 218
Gray’s, 220
narrow-leaved or bog, 218
smaller fringed, 218
soapwort, 218
stiff, 218
yellowish, 218
Gentian family, 215
Gentiana crinita, 216
procera, 218
quinquefolia, 218
Gentianaceae, 215
Geraniaceae, 155
Geranium, Bicknell’s, 156
Carolina, 156
wild, 155
Geranium bicknelli, 156
carinianum, 156
maculatum, 155
Geranium family, 155
Gerardia, large purple, 252
seaside or salt-marsh, 253
slender, 252
Gerardia pedicularia, 251
purpurea, 252
querecifolia, 251
tenuifolia, 252
virginica, 251
Germander, American, 235
hairy, 234
narrow-leaved, 235
Geum canadene, 137
macrophyllum, 137
meyerianum, 137
rivale, 136, 137
INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Geum strictum, 136, 137
  vernum, 137
  virginianum, 137
Ginger, wild or Indian, 89
Ginseng, dwarf, 191
true, 192
Ginseng family, 191
Gipsy flower, 234
Gipsyweed, 250
Glasswort, slender or jointed, 93
Globeflower, American, 101
  bush, 266
Glycine apios, 153
Goat's-rue, 145
Golden club, 42
Goldenpert, 249
Goldenrod, 292
blue-stemmed or wreath, 297
bushy, fragrant or flat-topped, 296
Canada or rock, 299
downy, 298
Houghton's, 300
seaside, 299
slender fragrant, 296
white or pale, 298
zigzag or broad-leaved, 297
Golden-seal, 100
Goldthread, 102
Goosefoot family, 93
Gopherberry, 210
Gourd family, 274
Grain, 30
Grass, blue-eyed, 64
  scorpion, 232
star, 52
Grass-of-Parnassus, Carolina, 125
Grass-of-Parnassus family, 125
Grass pink, 70
Gratiola aurea, 249
Greek valerian or bluebell, 231
Green dragon, 30
Ground cherry, clanny, 242
Ground cherry, smooth, 242
Virginia, 242
Groundnut, 153, 191
Gynandrous, 25
Habenaria, macrophylla, 72
Hardhack, 129
Harebell, 276
Hare's tail, 38
Hastate, 14
Hawkweed, 282
  orange, 282
  rough, 283
Head, 21
Heal-all, 237
Heartsease, 170
Heartweed, 90
Heath family, 200
Heather, false, 160
Hedge Hyssop, golden, 249
Helenium autumnale, 321
Heleniums, 287
Helianthus, 287
  angustifolius, 317
  divaricatus, 318
  gigantes, 318
  mollis, 319
  strumosus, 319
Heliopsis helianthoides, 315
Hellebore, American white, 49
Hemerocallis flava, 50
  fulva, 49
Hempweed, climbing, 291
Hepatica, round-lobed, 106
  sharp-lobed, 107
Hepatica acutiloba, 107
  hepatica, 106
Herb Robert, 155
Heteranthera, 46
Heuchera americana, 127
Hibiscus moscheutos, 165
  oculiroseus, 165
Hieracium aurantiacum, 282
florentinum, 283
scabrum, 283
venosum, 284
Holy rose, marsh, 207
Honeysuckle, 33
   blue or mountain fly, 270
   bush, 272
   early fly, 270
   hairy, 270
   smooth-leaved or glaucous, 270
   swamp fly, 270
   trumpet or coral, 260
Honeysuckle family, 268
Horse balm, 241
Horseshot weed, 142
Horseheal, 314
Horsemint, 239
Hound's-tongue, 234
Houstonia, fringed, 266
   long-leaved, 265
Houstonia ciliolata, 266
   coerules, 265
   longifolia, 265
Huckleberry, dwarf, 210
Huckleberry family, 210
Hudsonia, woolly, 169
Hudsonia tomentosa, 169
Husksrt, 52
Hydrastis canadensis, 100
Hydrophyllaceae, 231
Hydrophyllum appendiculatum, 232
   canadense, 232
   virginianum, 231
Hypericaceae, 165
Hypericum ascyron, 167
   ellipticum, 168
   perforatum, 168
Hydropogonous, 21, 25
Hydropitys americana, 200
lanuginosa, 200
Hyposis birsuta, 62
Hyssop, golden hedge, 249
Ibidium cernuum, 79
   plantagineum, 79
   romanoffianum, 80
   strictum, 80
Impatiens biflora, 158
   pallida, 158
Indian
   cup, 314
   cucumber root, 59
   ginger, 89
   lotus, 97
   physic, 130
   pipe family, 198
   poke, 49
   tobacco, 280
   turnip, 39
Indigo, blue wild or blue false, 142
   wild, 142
Inflorescence, 19
Inmate, 26
Innocence, 265
Inula heleneium, 314
Involucral bracts, 21
Isonactis linariifolius, 311
Isonoxalis violacea, 157
Iridaceae, 63
Iris family, 63
Iris prismatica, 63
   versicolor, 63
Ironweed, 288
Isotria verticillata, 76
Jack-in-the-pulpit, 30
Jacob's ladder, American, 229
Jamestown or Jimson-weed, 242
Jeffersonia diphylla, 115
Jewelweed, 158
Jewelweed family, 158
INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Joe-pye weed, 288
spotted, 289
Jointweed, coast, 92

Kalmia angustifolia, 205
latifolia, 205
polifolia, 206
Keel, 23
King devil, 283

Kneiffia fruticosa, 190
linearis, 191
longipedunculata, 190
pumila, 191
Koellia incana, 240

Labiatae, 234
Labiatae, 23
Labrador tea, 203
Ladies'-tresses, wide-leaved, 79
Lady's-slipper, ram's-head, 66
showy, 65
small white, 65
stemless, 68
yellow or downy, 66
Lady's-thumb, 90
Lambkill, 205
Lanceolate, 12
Lapland rose bay, 203

Lathyris maritimus, 151
myrtifolius, 152
ochroleucus, 152
palustris, 152

Laurel, great, 201
mountain, 205
pale or swamp, 206
sheep, 205

Lavender, seaside, 215

Leaf, terms applied to the apex of, 13
terms applied to the base of, 14
Leaf arrangement, 16
Leaf blades, 11
shapes, 11
Leaf, terms applied to the marginal segmentation of, 15

Leather flower, erect silky, 112
Leatherleaf, 206
Leaves, 10
compound, 16
Ledum groenlandicum, 203
Legume, 29

Lentibulariaceae, 255
Leptaminium virginianum, 202
Leptandra virginica, 250
Leptasea aizoides, 125

Lespedeza, 149
frutescens, 150
hirta, 151
stuvei, 150

Lettuce, 282
Liliaceae, 49
Lilium canadense, 51
philadelphicum, 50
superbium, 51

Lily, Canada, 51
day, 49
nodding, 51
Philadelphia, 50
red, 50
Turk's-cap, 51
water, 99
wild yellow, 51
wood, 50
yellow pond, 98

Lily family, 49
Lily of the valley, false or wild, 55
Lily of the valley family, 53

Limnorchis dilatata, 72
hyperborea, 71
Limodorum tuberosum, 70
Limonium carolinianum, 215
Linaria linaria, 246

Linear, 11
Linnaea americana, 268

Lion's heart, 237
Liparis liliifolia, 84
Loeselii, 84
Listera australis, 80
Liverleaf, 106, 107
Lizard's-tail, 87
Lizard's-tail family, 87
Lobed, 23
Lobelia, brook, 281
  great or blue, 279
  Kalm's, 281
  Nuttall's, 281
  red, 270
  spiked, 281
  water, 281
Lobelia cardinalis, 279
dortmannia, 281
inflata, 280
kalmii, 281
nuttallii, 281
spicata, 281
syphilitica, 279
Lobelia family, 279
Lobeliaceae, 279
Loment, 29
Lonicera canadensis, 270
carveata, 270
dioica, 270
birsuta, 270
oblongifolia, 270
sempervirens, 260
Loosestrife, bulb-bearing, 212
  creeping, 213
  fringed, 213
  spiked or purple, 183, 184
  swamp, 183
  tufted, 214
  whorled, 212
Loosestrife family, 183
Lopseed family, 264
Lotus, 97
  Indian, 97
Louisewort, 254
Love vine, 227
Ludwigia alternifolia, 187
Lupine, wild or perennial, 142
Lupinus perennis, 142
Lychnis flos-cuculi, 96
Lychnis hookeriana, 72
  orbiculata, 72
Lythrum salicaria, 183
Lythrum salicaria, 183
  hyssopifolia, 183
  salicaria, 184
Madder family, 265
Malaceae, 139
Malaxis monophylla, 83
unifolia, 84
Mallow, crimson-eye rose, 165
  high, 164
  low, dwarf or running, 164
  marsh, 163
  musk, 164
  swamp rose, 165
  vervain, 164
  whorled, 164
Mallow family, 163
Mallow rose, 165
Malva alcea, 165
  moschata, 164
  rotundifolia, 164
  sylvestris, 164
  verticillata, 164
Malvaceae, 163
Mandrake, wild, 114
Marigold, marsh, 100
  small or nodding bur, 321
Marsh holy rose, 207
Marsh mallow, 163
Marsh marigold, 100
INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Marsh pea, myrtle-leaved, 152
Marsh trefoil, 220
May apple, 114
Mayflower, 208
Meadow beauty, 184
Maryland, 185
Meadow beauty family, 184
Meadow rue, early, 109
fall, 110
Meadowsweet, 129
narrow-leaved, 129
Meehola virginiana, 59
Medic, black or hop, 144
Meibomia, 146
bracteosa, 148
dilleni, 148
michauxii, 147
Melampyrum lineare, 254
Melanthaceae, 47
Melanthium latifolium, 48
virginicum, 48
Melastomaceae, 184
Mentha canadensis, 241
Menyanthaceae, 220
Menyanthes trifoliata, 220
Mertensia virginica, 232
Micrampelis lobata, 274
Micranthes pennsylvanica, 126
virginiensis, 126
Mikania scandens, 291
Milfoil, 322
hooded water, 258
Milkweed, blunt-leaved, 224
common, 225
four-leaved, 224
hairy swamp, 224
intermediate, 224
polk or tall, 225
purple, 226
swamp, 223
white, 225
whorled, 225
Milkweed family, 221
Milkwort, cross-leaved or marsh, 169
field or purple, 161
fringed, 162
orange, 160
racemed, 162
Milkwort family, 159
Mimulus ringens, 248
Mint, American wild, 241
hoary mountain, 240
Mint family, 234
Mistassini, 211
Mitchella repens, 206
Mitella diphylla, 128
nuda, 128
oppositifolia, 128
Miterwort, 128
false, 127
Moccasin flower, 68
Monandrous, 23
Monarda didyma, 238
fistulosa, 239
media, 239
mollis, 239
punctata, 239
Moneses uniflora, 197
Moneywort, 213
Monkey flower, square-stemmed, 248
Monodelphous, 23
Monotropa uniflora, 198
Monotropaceae, 198
Moonshine, 313
Moorwort, 207
Morning-glory family, 226
Mountain flax, 161
Mountain fringe, 118
Mountain laurel, 205
Mountain mint, hoary, 240
Mouse-ear, 232
Mucronate, 14
Mud plantains, 46
Mullen, common or velvet, 246
Mullen, moth, 245
   white, 245
Musk plant, 104
Mustard family, 120
Myosotis scorpioides, 232

**Nabalus trifoliatus, 284**
Naumburgia thrysillora, 214
Nelumbo, American, 97
Nelumbo lutea, 97
   nelumbo, 97
Nelumbonaceae, 97
Nepieris mariana, 208
Nettle, false, 88
   slender wild, 88
   true or stinging, 88
   wood, 88
Nettle family, 88
Nightshade, black, deadly or garden, 244
   climbing or bitter, 244
Nut, 30
Nylander, O. O., acknowledgment to, 9
Nymphaea advena, 98
   microphylla, 98
   rubrodisca, 98
   variegata, 98
Nymphaeaceae, 98

**Obcordate, 13**
Oblanceolate, 12
Oblong, 12
Ovulate, 12
Ovate, 13, 14
Oceanorus, pine-barren, 48
Oceanorous leimanthoides, 48
Oenothera biennis, 189, 190
   cruciata, 189
   microcarpa, 190
   oakesiana, 180
Onagraceae, 187
Ophrys australis, 80
   cordata, 81

   Opposite, 17
   Orange root, 100
   Orbicular, 12
   Orchid family, 64
   Orchidaceae, 64
   Orchis, fen, 84
   Hooker's, 72
   large or early purple-fringed, 76
   large round-leaved, 72
   prairie white-fringed, 75
   ragged or green-fringed, 75
   showy, 71
   small round-leaved, 70
   smaller purple-fringed, 75
   tall leafy green, 71
   tall white bog, 72
   white-fringed, 74
   yellow-fringed, 74
   Orchis rotundifolia, 70
   Orobancheae, 258
   Orontium aquaticum, 42
   Oswego tea, 238
   Ovary, 18
   Ovule, 12
   Ovules, 18
   Oxalidaceae, 156
   Oxalis acerosa, 156
   Oxyccoccus macrocarpus, 210
   oxycoccus, 211
   Oyster plant, 282

**Palmate, 15**
Palamately compound, 16
Panax quinquefolium, 192
   trifolium, 191
Panicle, 21
Pansy, 170
   field, 183
Papaveraceae, 117
Papilionaceae, 23
Pappus, 30
INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Parnassia caroliniana, 125
Parnassiacae, 125
Parson's petiolata, 183
Partridge berry, 33, 206
Partridge pea, 141
Pea, beach, 151
partridge, 141
seaside, 151
sensitive, 141
Pea family, 142
Pea, beach, 192
Pea, water, 192
Peas, 192
Partridge pea, 141
Phlox family, 228
Phlox divaricata, 229
maculata, 229
paniculata, 228
pilosa, 229
subulata, 228
Pea family, 141
Pea, seaside, 151
sensitive, 141
Pea family, 142
Peanut, wild or hog, 153
Pedicel, 20
Pedicularis canadensis, 254
lanceolata, 253
Peltandra virginica, 42
Feltate, 15
Pennyroyal, bastard, 235
Penthoraceae, 124
Penthorum sedoides, 124
Pentstemon digitalis, 248
hirsutus, 247
laevigatus, 247
pentstemon, 247
Pepo, 31
Pepper bush, sweet, 194
Pepper root, 121
Peranum ophioides, 82
pubescens, 81
tesselatum, 83
Perfoliata, 15
Perianth, 17
modification and arrangement of, 21
Pericarp, 28
Perigynous, 21, 25
Persicaria muhlenbergii, 90
persicaria, 90
Petal, 18
Petiole, 11
Phlox, downy or prairie, 229
garden, 228
wild blue, 229
Phlox family, 228
Phryma leptostachya, 264
Phrymaeaceae, 264
Physalis heterophylla, 242
subglaabra, 242
virginiana, 242
Phytolacca americana, 93
Phytolaccaceae, 93
Pickerel weed, 46
Pickerel weed family, 46
Pigeon berry, 93
Pinesap, 200
hairy, 200
Pink, common rose, 216
grass, 79
ground or moss, 228
large marsh, 216
sea or marsh, 215
slender marsh, 216
wild, 78, 96
Pink family, 95
Pinkster flower, 200
Pinnate, 16
Pinnately lobed, 15
pipewort, seven angled, 44
Pipewort family, 44
Pipisseea, 197
Pistils, 17, 18
Pitcher plant, 123
Pitcher plant family, 123
Placenta, 19
Plant structure, 10
Plantain, downy rattlesnake, 81
lesser rattlesnake, 82
Loddiges's rattlesnake, 83
mud, 46
poor robin's, 312
Pleurisy root, 223
Pluchea camphorata, 313
Plumbaginaceae, 215
Plumbago family, 215
Podophyllum peltatum, 114
Pogonia, rose, 76
whorled, 76
Pogonia ophioglossoides, 76
Poison flagroot, 63
Poke, 93
Indian, 49
Pokeweed family, 93
Polemoniaceae, 228
Polemonium reptans, 231
van-bruntiae, 229
Pollination, 26
Polyandrous, 25
Polydolphins, 25
Polygala cruciata, 160
lutea, 160
paucifolia, 162
polygama, 162
senega, 161
ten-bracteae, 161
Polygalaceae, 159
Polygonaceae, 90
Polygonatum bistulorum, 57
commutatum, 59
Polygonella articulata, 92
Pone, 31
Pond lily, large yellow, 98
small yellow, 98
Pontederia cordata, 46
Pontederiaceae, 46
Poor-robin's-plantain, 284
Poppy family, 117
Porteranthus stipulatus, 130
trifolium, 130
Portulacaceae, 94
Potato, 244
Potato family, 242
Potentilla argentea, 131
Potentilla canadensis, 130
monspleniensis, 131
recta, 131
Primrose, dwarf Canadian, 211
Primrose family, 211
Primula mistassinnica, 211
Primulaceae, 211
Prince's pine, 197
Prunella vulgaris, 237
Puccoon-root, 117
Purplewort, 132
Purslane family, 94
Pyrethrums, 287
Pyrola americana, 195
asarifolia, 197
chlorantha, 196
ten-elliptica, 195
ten-secunda, 197
uliginosa, 194
Pyrolaceae, 194
Pyxis, 29
Quaker lady, 129
Quoquesque weed, 296
Raceme, 20
Ragged robin, 96
Ragwort, golden, 322
Ramstead, 246
Ranunculaceae, 100
Ranunculus hispidus, 108
sepentrenialis, 108
Raspberry, purple-flowering, 137
Rattlebox, 187
Rattlesnake plantain, downy, 81
lesser, 82
Loddiges's, 83
Rattlesnake-root, tall, 284
Rattlesnake-weed, 282, 284
Receptacle, 10
Red robin, 155
Redroot, 163
### INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

| Reniform, 12 | Rudbeckia, 287 |
| Retuse, 13 | hirta, 316 |
| Rhainnaceae, 163 | laciniate, 317 |
| Rhexia mariana, 185 | triloba, 316 |
| virginica, 184 | Rush, 38 |
| Rhododendron lapponicum, 203 | Sabbatia angularis, 216 |
| maximum, 201 | campanulata, 216 |
| Rhodora, 203 | dodecandra, 216 |
| canadensis, 203 | stellars, 215 |
| Richweed, 241 | Sacred bean, 97 |
| Robbins, Louis R., acknowledgment to, 9 | Sacred bean family, 97 |
| Robertiella robertiana, 155 | Sage, wood, 234, 235 |
| Rock bells, 104 | Sagittaria cuneata, 37 |
| Rock cress, lyre-leaved, 120 | graminea, 37 |
| Rocket, sea, American, 122 | latifolia, 37 |
| Rockrose, 169 | pubescens, 37 |
| Rockrose family, 169 | Sagittate, 14 |
| Rosa carolina, 139 | St Andrew's cross, 167 |
| virginiana, 139 | Saint John's-wort, common, 168 |
| Rosaceae, 129 | great or giant, 167 |
| Rose, low or pasture, 139 | elliptic-leaved or pale, 168 |
| marsh holy, 207 | Saint John's-wort family, 165 |
| swamp wild, 139 | St Peter's-wort, 167 |
| Rose bay, 201 | Salicariaeae, 183 |
| Rose family, 120 | Salicornia europaeo, 93 |
| Rose mallow, crimson eye, 165 | Salsify, 282 |
| swamp, 165 | Saltwort, 93 |
| Rose pogonia, 76 | Samara, 30 |
| Rosemary, marsh, 215 | Sand brier, 244 |
| wild, 207 | Sand bur, 244 |
| Rotund, 12 | Sandalwood family, 80 |
| Rubiaceae, 265 | Sanguinaria canadensis, 117 |
| Rubus allegheniensis, 137 | Sanguisorba canadensis, 134 |
| argutus, 137 | Santalaceae, 89 |
| canadensis, 137 | Sarraceniaceae, 123 |
| hispidus, 138 | Sarracenia purpurea, 123 |
| neglectus, 137 | Saxifragaceae, 125 |
| occidentalis, 137 | Saxifrage, early, 126 |
| odoratus, 137 | swamp, 126 |
| procumbens, 138 | |
Saxifrage, yellow mountain, 125
Saxifrage family, 125
Scape, 20
Scirpus caespitosus, 89
Scoke, 93
Scorpion grass, 232
Scrophulariaceae, 245
Scutellaria galericulata, 236
integrifolia, 237
lateriflora, 236
serrata, 237
Sea rocket, American, 122
Seaside lavender, 215
Seaside pea, 151
Sedge family, 38
Seedbox, 187
Seeds, 18
Self-heal, 237
Senecio aureus, 322
Senna, wild or American, 140
Senna family, 140
Sensitive pea, 141
large-flowered, 141
Sensitive plant, wild, 141
Septicidal, 28
Sericocarjis asteroides, 311
Serrate, 16
Serrulate, 16
Sessile, 14
Sheep laurel, 205
Shinleaf, 195
Sicyos angulatus, 274
Sidesaddle flower, 123
Silene caroliniana, 96
latifolia, 95
Siliqua, 29
Silkweed, 225
Silphium perfoliatum, 314
Silverrod, 208
Silverweed, 132
Simnet, 15
Sisymbrium nasiuntium-aquaticum, 121
Sisyrinchium angustifolium, 64
arenicola, 64
atlanticum, 64
graminoides, 64
muconatum, 64
Sium cicutaefolium, 192
Skevish, 312
Skullcap, hooded or marsh, 236
larger or hyssop, 237
mad-dog or blue, 236
showy, 236
Skunk cabbage, 41
Smartweed, swamp, 90
Snakehead, 246
Snakemouth, 76
Snakeroot, 103
black, 104
Seneca, 161
white, 291
Sneezeweed, 321
Snowberry, creeping, 211
Solanaceae, 242
Solanum carolinense, 244
dulcamara, 244
nigrum, 244
rostratum, 244
tuberostun, 244
Solidago, 292
bicollar, 208
caesia, 207
canadensis, 209
flexicaulis, 207
houghtonii, 89, 300
puberula, 208
sempervirens, 209
Solomon's-seal, false, 53
hairy, 57
smooth or giant, 59
star-flowered, 54
three-leaved, 54
two-leaved, 55
Sorrell, wood, 156
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sow thistle</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spadix</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spathe</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spathyema foetida</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatter-dock</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatulate</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specularia perfoliata</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speedwell</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marsh or skullcap</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spider lily</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiderswort</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiderwort family</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spikenard, wild or false</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea, corymbed</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea alba</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corymbosa</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latifolia</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomentosa</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring beauty, Carolina or wide-leaved, narrow-leaved</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squawberry</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squawroot</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squawweed, swamp</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel corn</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staggerbush</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalk</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamens</td>
<td>17, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star flower</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star grass</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starroot</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starwort, mealy</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steeplebush</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stericonema ciliatum</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigma</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipules</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonoiisea cormita</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone clover</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonecrop, ditch or Virginia</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonecrop family, Virginia</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoneroot</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American wood</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barren or dry</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European wood</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northern wild</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild or scarlet</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptopus amplexifolius</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rosens</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strophostyles helvola</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umbellata</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subulate</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundews, oblong-leaved</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round-leaved</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spatulate-leaved</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread-leaved</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundew family</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundrops, common</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>315, 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairy wild</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrow-leaved or swamp</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale-leaved wood</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rough or woodland</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swamp</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall, giant or wild</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower family</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp candles</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp laurel</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp lousewort</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp smartweed</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp thistle</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet flag</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet pea, wild</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet pepper bush</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet William, wild</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetrical</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndesmon thalicroides</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansy, wild or goose</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea, New Jersey</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tear-thumb, arrow-leaved, 91
  halberd-leaved, 91
Teasel, common or card, 272
Teasel family, 272
Teucrium canadense, 235
  littorale, 235
  occidentale, 234
Thalea uniflora, 258
Thalictrum dioicum, 109
  polygamum, 110
Thimbleberry, 137
Thimbleweed, 105
Thistle, swamp, 323
  sow, 282
Thorn apple, 243
Thoroughwort, common, 200
  hyssop-leaved, 289
  rough or vervain, 289
Throatwort, 277
Tiarella cordifolia, 127
Tick trefoil, 146
  Dillen's, 148
  large-bracted, 148
  prostrate, 147
Tickseed, lance-leaved, 320
  small rose or pink, 320
Toadflax, bastard, 89
Tobacco, Indian or wild, 280
Tomato, 244
Toothed, 23
Toothwort, cut-leaved, 121
  large, 122
  two-leaved, 121
Touch-me-not, pale, 158
  spotted or wild, 158
Trachaonon arifolium, 91
  sagittatum, 91
Tradescentia virginiana, 45
Trailing arbutus, 208
Trefoil, bird's foot, 144
  marsh, 220
Triandra, glutinosus, 47

Triandra glutinosus, 47
Trichostema dichotomum, 235
Tridentis americana, 214
  borealis, 214
Trifolium arvense, 144
  reflexum, 144
Trilliaceae, 59
Trillium, red, 60
  white, 60
Trillium cernuum, 61
  erectum, 60
  grandiflorum, 60
  undulatum, 61
Trollius laxus, 101
Truncate, 13, 14
Turkey corn, 118
Turtlehead, 246
Twayblade, heart-leaved, 81
  large, 84
Loesel's, 84
  southern, 80
Twinberry, 266
Twinflower, 268
Twin-leaf, 115
Twisted-stalk, clasping-leaved, 57
  sessile-leaved, 56
Typha angustifolia, 35
  latifolia, 35
Typhaceae, 35

Umbel, 20
Unania alba, 310
Unifolium canadense, 55
Unsymmetrical, 23
Urtica dioica, 88
  gracilis, 88
Urticaceae, 88
Urticastrum divaricatum, 88
Utricle, 30
Utricularia intermedia, 257
  macrocarpa, 258
Uvularia grandiflora, 56
INDEX TO WILD FLOWERS OF NEW YORK

Uvularia perfoliata, 56
   sessilifolia, 55

Vaccinioaeae, 210
Vagueria racemosa, 53
   stellata, 54
   trifolia, 54
Valerian, Greek, 231
Venus's-looking-glass, 278
Veratrum viride, 49
Verbascum blattaria, 245
   lychnitis, 245
   thapsus, 246
Verbena hastata, 234
Verbenaeeae, 234
Vernonia noveboracensis, 288
Veronica americana, 249
   officinalis, 250
   scutellata, 250
Versatile, 26
Verticillate, 17
Vervain, blue or false, 234
Vervain family, 234
Vetchling, 152
   cream-colored, 152
   marsh, 152
Viola adunca, 182
   affinis, 176
   blanda, 180
   brittoniana, 175
   canadensis, 181
   conspersa, 182
   cucullata, 177
   emarginata, 178
   acutiloba, 178
   eriocarpa, 181
   fimbriatula, 177
   hirsutula, 176
   incognita, 179
   labradorica, 182
   lanceolata, 180
   latiuscula, 176

Viola nephrophylla, 176
   odorata, 170
   pallens, 180
   palmata, 174
   papilionacea, 176
   pedata, 173
   perpusa, 175
   primulifolia, 180
   pectinata, 178
   pubescens, 181
   rafinesqui, 183
   renifolia, 179
   rostrata, 183
   rotundifolia, 181
   sagittata, 177
   selkirkii, 179
   septentrionalis, 176
   sororia, 175
   striata, 182
   subvestita, 182
   tricolor, 170, 171
   triloba, 174
Violaeeae, 170
Violet, Alpine dog, 182
   American dog, 182
   arrow-leaved, 177
   bird's-foot, 173
   broad-leaved wood, 176
   Canada, 181
   coast or Britton's, 175
   cut-leaved, 178
   dog's-tooth, 51
   downy yellow, 181
   early blue or palmate-leaved, 174
   English, marsh or sweet, 170
   false, 138
   great-spurred, 179
   hooded blue, 176
   kidney-leaved white, 179
   lance-leaved or water, 180
   large-leaved white, 179
   LeConte's, 176
Violet, long-spurred, 183
marsh blue, 177
northern bog, 176
northern white, 180
northern wood, 176
ovate-leaved, 177
pale or striped, 182
primrose-leaved, 180
round-leaved yellow, 181
sand, 182
Selkirk's, 179
sister, 175
smoothish yellow, 181
southern wood, 176
sweet white, 180
triangle-leaved, 178
woolly blue, 175
Violet family, 170
Viorna ochroleuca, 112
Viper's bugloss, 233
Virgin's bower, 110
purple, 112
Virginia cowslip, 232

**Wake-robin**, 60
large-flowered, 60
nodding, 61
painted, 61
Wake-robin family, 59
Waldsteinia fragarioides, 135
Water arum, 41
Water crowfoot, stiff white, 109
Water lily, sweet scented white, 99
tuberous white, 99
Water lily family, 98
Water parsnip, hemlock, 192
Water plantain family, 37
Water willow, 262
Water-cress, true, 121
Waterleaf, appended, 232
broad-leaved, 232
Virginia, 231

Waterleaf family, 231
White alder family, 194
White Ben, 95
Whorled, 17
Wicky, 205
Wild pink, 78, 96
Willow, water, 262
Willow-herb, 183
great hairy, 188
great or spiked, 187
northern, 188
Windflower, 106
Wintergreen, 33
bog, 104
chickweed, 214
creeping or spicy, 209
flowering, 162
greenish-flowered, 196
liver-leaf, 197
one-flowered, 107
one-sided, 107
round-leaved American, 195
spotted, 198
Wintergreen family, 194
Wood lily, 50
Wood sage, 234, 235
Wood sorrel, tall yellow, 157
violet, 157
white or true, 156
Wood sorrel family, 156
Woodbine, 110
Wymote, 163

**Xanthium** canadense, 287
echinatum, 287
Xanthoxalis cymosa, 157
Xyridaceae, 42
Xyris caroliniana, 42
flexuosa, 44
montana, 44

**Yarrow**, 322
Yellow-eyed grass, Carolina, 42