

TREES AND OTHER WOODY PLANTS FOUND IN THE HARVARD FOREST, PETERSHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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THE following enumeration of the trees and other ligneous plants found growing naturally or naturalized in the Harvard Forest or proximity, in Petersham, Massachusetts, is issued primarily as a reference or hand list for the convenience of students in the Harvard Forest School.

As the forest has not been thoroughly examined in the short period since it was acquired, other species will undoubtedly be found, so that the present list may be regarded as a provisional one.

Since the line between herbaceous and ligneous or shrubby plants cannot be sharply drawn and is a purely arbitrary matter, some plants may be found in this list which would be left out by some dendrologists, while consistency might compel the inclusion of some species not here enumerated, such as species of *Lycopodium*.

The question of nomenclature is a troublesome one because American botanists are not united upon rules for the names of plants. As many of the students in forestry plan to enter the United States Forest Service, the rules for botanical nomenclature adopted by the Forest Service have generally been followed in the names of both trees and shrubs, the oldest clear specific or varietal name being used, dating from the foundation of binomial nomenclature by Linnaeus in his "Species Plantarum," published in 1753. The more commonly used synonyms are given and, as a matter of historical interest, the original combinations of genera and species and the dates of publication are added.

Following the rules adopted by Sudworth in his "Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States" (Bulletin, No. 17, Division of Forestry, 1898), and by zoölogists generally, all specific and varietal names are written with a small initial letter both in names adopted here and also in quotation of synonyms used by other authors. See Sudworth's "Nomenclature of the Arborescent Flora of the United States" (Bulletin, No. 14, Division of Forestry, 1897), pp. 341-355, for laws and codes of nomenclature adopted by the Forest Service as a standard for scientific names of plants.

SPERMATOPHYTA. Seed Plants.

GYMNOSPERMAE.

Taxaceae. Yew Family.

Taxus Linnaeus. Yew.

Taxus canadensis Marshall. Ground Hemlock, American Yew.
Shady woods, frequent.

Pinaceae. Pine Family.

Pinus Linnaeus. Pine.

Pinus strobus Linnaeus. White Pine, Weymouth Pine.

Most important commercial species in the Harvard Forest.

Found abundant in almost all situations except deep swamps.

Pinus rigida Miller. Pitch Pine.

Occurs in a few small colonies in dry situations. Of little economic importance in this region.

Pinus resinosa Aiton. Red Pine, Norway Pine.

Rare in Harvard Forest, a small colony in Prospect Hill tract and individuals in other parts. Other small groups in the vicinity of Petersham.

Larix Miller. Larch.

Larix laricina (Du Roi) Koch. American Larch, Black Larch, Tamarack, Hackmatack.

Pinus laricina Du Roi. [1771.]

Larix americana Michaux. [1803.]

Found in groups or scattered individuals on swamps or bogs, usually small.

Larix larix (L.) Karsten. European Larch.

Pinus larix Linnaeus. [1753.]

Larix decidua Miller. [1768.]

Larix europaea De Candolle. [1805.]

Planted in Petersham, rarely escaped.

Picea Link. Spruce.**Picea rubens** Sargent. Red Spruce.*Picea nigra rubra* Engelm.*Picea rubra* (Poir.) Dieterich.*Abies rubra* Poiret.

Probably once abundant in Northeast tract, now nearly all cut off. Slopes of Prospect Hill and adjacent swamps also in Meadow Water tract.

There is much disagreement as to the proper specific name to be applied to this tree. The name used by Sudworth in his "Check List" and by Professor C. S. Sargent in his "Manual of the Trees of North America" is here retained though some authorities prefer the older *Picea rubra*.

Picea mariana (Mill.) B.S.P. Black Spruce, Swamp Spruce.*Abies mariana* Miller.

Common on bogs in surrounding country but rare in Harvard Forest. In swamp on Meadow Water tract where it cannot be described as exactly typical but appears as if in transition from Red to Black Spruce as the former extends from dry slopes into the swamp.

Picea abies (L.) Karsten. Norway Spruce.*Pinus abies* Linnaeus [1753.]*Picea excelsa* (Lam.) Link.*Pinus excelsa* Lamarck. [1778.]

Planted in Petersham and rarely naturalized.

Abies Hill. Fir.**Abies balsamea** (L.) Miller. Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead Fir.

Planted in Petersham, probably native although not yet found in Harvard Forest. Is native in adjoining towns.

Tsuga (Endl.) Carr. Hemlock.**Tsuga canadensis** (L.) Carrière. Hemlock.

Common on cool north situations and occasionally as an understory to White Pine.

Thuja Linnaeus. Arbor Vitae.**Thuja occidentalis** Linnaeus. Arbor Vitae, White Cedar.

Planted in Petersham.

Juniperus Linnaeus. Juniper.**Juniperus virginiana** Linnaeus. Red Cedar, Savin.

Rather rare. In pastures.

Juniperus nana Willdenow. [1806.]

Juniperus communis of many writers. Common Juniper. Prostrate Juniper.

In abandoned pastures.

ANGIOSPERMAE.

DICOTYLEDONEAE.

Salicaceae. Willow Family.

Salix Linnaeus. Willow, Osier.

Salix lucida Muhlenberg. Shining Willow, Glossy Willow.

Rather rare in Harvard Forest.

Salix fragilis Linnaeus. Crash Willow, Brittle Willow.

Native of Europe. Planted in Petersham.

Salix alba Linnaeus. White Willow.

Native of Europe. Planted in Petersham.

Salix cordata Muhlenberg. Heart-leaved Willow.

Common. Wet ground.

Salix discolor Muhlenberg. Glaucon Willow, Pussy Willow.

Very common. Roadsides and low places.

Salix humilis Marshall. Prairie Willow.

Dry ground. Not uncommon.

Salix sericea Marshall. Silky Willow.

Common. Usually near streams or in wet situations.

Salix petiolaris J. E. Smith. Slender Willow.

Occasional. On wet ground.

Salix bebbiana Sargent. Beaked Willow.

Salix rostrata Richardson.

Common. Moist and dry situations.

Populus Linnaeus. Poplar, Aspen.

Populus alba Linnaeus. White or Silver-leaved Poplar, Abele, White Park.

Introduced in Petersham. A European species.

Populus tremuloides Michaux. American or Quaking Aspen, Poplar, Popple,

Quiver-leaf.

Very common. Clearings and dry ground.

Populus grandidentata Michaux. Large-toothed Aspen, Poplar, Popple.

Common. Clearings, roadsides, dry and wet ground.

Populus candicans Aiton. [1789.] Balm of Gilead.

Populus balsamifera candicans (Ait.) Gray.

Introduced in Petersham and found reproducing itself by root sprouts near old house sites, etc.

Myricaceae. Sweet Gale Family.

Myrica Linnaeus.

Myrica gale Linnaeus. Sweet Gale.

In swamps and borders of ponds and streams.

Myrica carolinensis Miller. Bayberry, Candlewood, Waxberry.

In pastures and abandoned fields.

This species is found in most Manuals and Floras of eastern North America under the name of *Myrica cerifera* which is now restricted to a more southern type.

Comptonia Banks.

- Comptonia peregrina** (L.) Coulter. Sweet Fern.
Liquidambar peregrina Linnaeus. [1753.]
Myrica asplenifolia Linnaeus. [1753.]
Comptonia asplenifolia (L.) Gaertner.
 Common, chiefly in pastures and abandoned fields, a weed.

Juglandaceae. Walnut Family.**Juglans** Linnaeus. Walnut.

- Juglans cinerea** Linnaeus. Butternut, White Walnut, Oil Nut.
 Frequent, woods and roadsides.
Juglans nigra Linnaeus. Black Walnut.
 Rare, planted in Petersham.

Hicoria. Hickory.

- Hicoria ovata** (Mill.) Britton. Shagbark or Shellbark Hickory.
Juglans ovata Miller [1768.]
Carya ovata (Mill.) K. Koch.
Carya alba Nutt. [1818.]
 Not common in Harvard Forest but found more or less abundantly in neighboring woods and fields.
Hicoria glabra (Mill.) Britton. Pignut, Broom Hickory.
Juglans glabra Miller. [1768.]
Carya glabra (Mill.) Spach.
Carya porcina Nuttall. [1818.]
 Not very common, sometimes found associated with Shagbark Hickory.
Hicoria microcarpa (Nutt.) Britton. Small-fruited Hickory.
Carya microcarpa Nuttall.
 A single tree of what appears to be this species occurs on the Waldo farm in Petersham. Its classification is difficult, as is the case with many of the hickory trees found in New England, especially those in the Pignut group.

Betulaceae. Birch Family.**Corylus** Linnaeus. Hazelnut, Filbert.

- Corylus americana** Walter. Common Hazelnut.
 Rare in Harvard Forest.
Corylus rostrata Aiton. Beaked Hazelnut, Filbert.
 Common, roadsides, woods, and thickets.

Ostrya Scopoli. Hop Hornbeam, Ironwood.

- Ostrya virginiana** (Mill.) K. Koch.
Carpinus virginiana Miller. [1768.]
Ostrya virginica Willdenow. [1805.] American Hop Hornbeam, Leverwood, Ironwood, Deerwood.
 Frequent in the Harvard Forest.

Carpinus Linnaeus. Hornbeam, Ironwood.

Carpinus caroliniana Walter. [1788.]

Carpinus americana Michaux. [1803.] American Hornbeam, Blue or Water Beech.

Local, not common as the Hop Hornbeam.

Betula Linnaeus. Birch.

Betula populifolia Marshall. Gray Birch, Old Field Birch.

Very common. A forest weed, on pastures, clearings, and in woods.

Betula papyrifera Marshall. [1785.] White, Canoe, or Paper Birch.

Betula alba papyrifera (Marsh.) Spach.

Betula papyracea Aiton. [1789.]

Frequent, most abundant in Meadow Water tract.

Betula lenta Linnaeus. Black, Cherry, or Sweet Birch.

Common on well-drained soils.

Betula lutea Michaux fils. Yellow Birch, Silver Birch.

Frequent on rich moist or wet situations.

Alnus Hill. Alder.

Alnus incanus (L.) Moench. Speckled or Hoary Alder.

Common on wet ground, swamps and borders of streams.

Form here is not so typically gray tomentose beneath as occurs further north and in some other regions.

Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) Sprenger. Smooth Alder.

Betula alnus rugosa Du Roi [1771.]

Alnus serrulata Willdenow. [1805.]

Less common than *A. incana*.

Plants with characters intermediate between these two alders are common in Petersham.

Fagaceae. Beech Family.

Fagus Linnaeus. Beech.

Fagus grandifolia Ehrhart. [1788.] Beech, American Beech.

Fagus ferruginea Aiton. [1789.]

Fagus americana Sweet. [1826.]

Occasional as individuals or groups in well-drained woods.

Castanea Hill. Chestnut.

Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkhausen. [1800.] American Chestnut.

Fagus castanea dentata Marshall. [1785.]

Castanea sativa americana Sargent.

Castanea vesca americana Michaux. [1803.]

Common and important tree.

Quercus Linnaeus. Oak.

Quercus alba Linnaeus. White Oak.

Common, in various soils and situations.

Quercus prinus Linnaeus. Chestnut Oak.

Found near Petersham (Shutesbury) but not yet noted in Harvard Forest.

Quercus rubra Linnaeus. Red Oak.

Common, especially in rich soil and protected situations.
Of commercial importance in Harvard Forest.

Quercus coccinea Muenchhausen. Scarlet Oak.

Rather rarely found in Harvard Forest.

Quercus velutina Lamarek. [1783.] Yellow Oak, Black Oak.

Quercus tinctoria Bartram. [1791.]

Quercus coccinea tinctoria (Bartr.) A. De Candolle.

Common throughout the drier or better drained parts of the forest.

Ulmaceae. Elm Family.**Ulmus** Linnaeus. Elm.**Ulmus americana** Linnaeus. American Elm, White Elm.

Common, woods and fields.

Ulmus fulva Michaux. Slippery Elm, Red Elm.

Ulmus pubescens Walter [1788] has been taken by some authors for this species but is generally ignored because Walter's description is inadequate and leaves uncertainty as to the tree he attempted to name.

Rather rare, planted in Petersham and apparently native in vicinity of the Harvard Forest.

Ulmus campestris Linnaeus. English Elm.

This native of Europe is planted in Petersham and is rarely found escaped from cultivation. Other foreign species of elms or hybrids are also planted.

Berberidaceae. Barberry Family.**Berberis** Linnaeus. Barberry.**Berberis vulgaris** Linnaeus. Common Barberry.

Native of Europe. Planted in Petersham and occasionally naturalized in Harvard Forest.

Lauraceae. Laurel Family.**Sassafras** Nees.**Sassafras sassafras** (L.) Karsten. Sassafras.

Laurus sassafras Linnaeus. [1753.]

Sassafras variifolium (Salisb.) Kuntze.

Laurus variifolia Salisbury. [1796.]

Sassafras officinale Nees and Ebermeir. [1830.]

Rather rare, on dry ground, usually small.

Benzoin Fabricius.**Benzoin aestivale** (L.) Nees. Spine Bush, Fever Bush.

Laurus aestivalis Linnaeus. [1753.]

Lindera benzoin (L.) Blume.

Laurus benzoin Linnaeus. [1753.]

Benzoin benzoin (L.) Coulter.

Frequent, in moist or wet places.

Saxifragaceae. Saxifrage Family.**Ribes** Linnaeus. Currant, Gooseberry.**Ribes cynosbati** Linnaeus. Prickly Gooseberry.

Occasionally found in woods and along fences.

Ribes vulgare Lamarck. Red Currant.Native of Europe, cultivated in gardens and occasionally found escaped in woods. Has been called *Ribes rubrum*, which name, however, properly belongs to another species.**Philadelphus** Linnaeus. Mock Orange, Syringa.**Philadelphus coronarius** Linnaeus. Mock Orange.

Old World species, planted and occasionally escaped from cultivation.

Hamamelidaceae. Witch Hazel Family.**Hamamelis** Linnaeus. Witch Hazel.**Hamamelis virginiana** Linnaeus. Witch Hazel.

A common shrub, found in both moist and moderately dry situations, chiefly in shady woods.

Platanaceae. Plane Tree Family.**Platanus** Lindley. Buttonwood, Sycamore.**Platanus occidentalis** Linnaeus.

Very rare in Harvard Forest, rich soil.

Rosaceae. Rose Family.**Spiraea** Linnaeus.**Spiraea latifolia** (Ait.) Borkhausen. Meadow-sweet.Formerly called *Spiraea salicifolia* by many writers on the flora of Northeastern America, but that is a distinct species not known to occur within this range.

Common, pastures, open woods, moist ground, roadsides.

Spiraea tomentosa Linnaeus. Hardhack.

Common, pastures, low grounds.

Various introduced *Spiraeas* are planted in Petersham or rarely found near home sites in the Harvard Forest. The hybrid *Spiraea vanhouttei* is one of these.**Malus** Hill. Apple.**Malus malus** (L.) Britton. Common Apple.*Pyrus malus* Linnaeus. [1753.]*Malus sylvestris* Miller. [1768.]This native of the Old World is very generally escaped from cultivation and has become naturalized along roadsides, in fields, and in woods, showing great variation in fruit and other characters. *Malus soulardi* (Bailey) Britton. Soulard Crab. *Pyrus soulardi* Bailey. An interesting apparent hybrid between the Common Apple of the Old World and *Malus ioensis*, a crab apple native in the Middle States. It was planted on the Prospect Hill tract, with other apples, by former owners.

Pyrus Linnaeus. Pear Family.**Pyrus communis** Linnaeus. Common Pear.

This native of the Old World has been planted and rarely escaped from cultivation.

Cydonia Miller. Quince.**Cydonia cydonia** (L.) Persoon. Common Quince.

Pyrus cydonia Linnaeus. [1753.]

Cydonia vulgaris Persoon. [1807.]

Introduced and persisting in abandoned orchards, Prospect Hill tract.

Aronia Persoon. Chokeberry, Dogberry.**Aronia atropurpurea** Britton. Purple-fruited Chokeberry.

Pyrus arbutifolia atropurpurea (Britton) Robinson.

Frequent.

Aronia nigra (Med.) Dippel. Black Chokeberry.

Hahnia arbutifolia nigra Medicus. [1793.]

Pyrus nigra (Med.) Sargent.

Sorbus melanocarpa (Willd.) Heynhold.

Pyrus melanocarpa (Mich.) Willdenow.

Mespilus arbutifolia melanocarpa Michaux. [1803.]

Very common. The chokeberries in this region show a great deal of variation, so that other species or varieties may yet be separated.

Sorbus americana Marshall. [1785.] American Mountain Ash.

Pyrus americana (Marsh.) De Candolle.

Rather rare, in woods and along roadsides, sometimes planted for ornament.

Amelanchier Medicus. Juneberry, Serviceberry, Shadbush.**Amelanchier canadensis** (L.) Medicus. Juneberry, Serviceberry.

Mespilus canadensis Linnaeus. [1753.]

Common, usually in dry or well-drained woods, usually small or shrub-like, rarely becoming large with a trunk approaching a foot in diameter and attaining 50 feet or more in height.

Amelanchier oblongifolia (T. & G.) Roemer. Swamp Shadbush.

Amelanchier canadensis oblongifolia Torrey & Gray. [1840.]

Frequent, usually on moist or wet ground.

Amelanchier spicata (Lam.) C. Koch.

Uncommon, Prospect Hill tract and other places.

There is much variation among the Juneberries of this region and it is possible one or two additional species may be segregated.

Crataegus Linnaeus. Hawthorn, White.**Crataegus rotundifolia** Moench. [1785.]

Crataegus coccinea rotundifolia (Moench.) Sargent.

Occasional.

Crataegus pastorum Sargent. Pasture Thorn.

Frequent, neglected pastures, open woods, along fences and roads.

Crataegus monogyna Jacquin. English Hawthorn, White Thorn.

Rarely escaped from cultivation. By American writers often called

C. oxyacantha, a name properly belonging to another species.

It is probable that more so-called species of *Crataegus* may be found in the Harvard Forest and vicinity. There is much confusion among authors in regard to the specific limits and nomenclature.

Rubus Linnaeus. Raspberry, Blackberry, Bramble.

Rubus odoratus Linnaeus. Purple Flowering Raspberry.

Not common, occurs on the different tracts of the Harvard Forest.

Rubus strigosus Michaux. Wild Raspberry.

Common.

Rubus occidentalis Linnaeus. Thimbleberry, Black Cap Raspberry.

Frequent.

Rubus triflorus Richards.

Common. Wet woods.

Rubus allegheniensis Porter. High Blackberry.

Common.

Rubus recurvans Blanchard.

Occasional. Roadsides.

Rubus canadensis Linnaeus.

Barre Road, banks of Swift River.

Rubus setosus Bigelow.

Near Brooks's Pond.

Rubus hispidus Linnaeus.

Common. Low woods.

Rubus villosus Aiton. Dewberry.

Common. Open places.

Rosa Linnaeus. Rose.

Rosa nitida Willdenow.

In Meadow Water swamp.

Rosa rubiginosa Linnaeus. Sweetbrier.

Occasional, escaped from cultivation into old pastures.

Rosa cinnamomea Linnaeus. Cinnamon Rose.

This Old World rose, with semidouble flowers, occurs on the Meadow Water tract and other parts near sites of former homesteads.

Prunus Linnaeus. Plum, Cherry, Peach.

Prunus serotina Ehrhart. Wild Black Cherry, Rum Cherry.

Common, in woods, along roadsides, and in pastures.

Becomes of good timber size in moist situations in mixture with white ash, yellow birch, red maple, etc.

Prunus virginiana Linnaeus. Choke Cherry.

Frequent in open woods and along roadsides.

Prunus pennsylvanica Linnaeus fil. Wild Red Cherry, Bird, Pin, or Fire Cherry.

Very common on old pastures, on old burned areas, along roadsides, and in open woods with quaking aspen, etc.

Prunus avium Linnaeus. Sweet, Black, or Mazzard Cherry.

Introduced from Europe, the common Garden Cherry of New England, occasionally found escaped in woods.

Prunus cerasus Linnaeus. Sour or Morello Cherry.

From Europe, cultivated and occasionally becoming wild along fences, roadsides, etc.

Prunus nigra Aiton. Canada Plum, Horse Plum.

Occasional along roadsides and fences. Probably escaped from cultivation and not strictly native in this locality.

Prunus persica (L.) Stokes. Peach.

Amygdalus persica Linnaeus.

In abandoned orchards and escaped from cultivation.

Leguminosae. Pulse Family.

Robinia Linnaeus. Locust.

Robinia pseudacacia Linnaeus. Locust, Common, Black, Yellow, and White Locust, False Acacia.

Escaped from cultivation and naturalized in Harvard Forest and other parts of Petersham.

Anacardiaceae. Cashew Family.

Rhus Linnaeus. Sumachs.

Rhus hirta (L.) Sudworth. Staghorn Sumach.

Daliscia hirta Linnaeus. [1753.]

Rhus typhina Linnaeus. [1760.]

Common in old fields, clearings, and along roads and fences.

Rhus glabra Linnaeus. Smooth Sumach.

Often occurs with Staghorn Sumach and about equally common.

An apparent hybrid between *R. typhina* and *R. glabra* occurs on the Prospect Hill tract. It is a pistillate plant.

Rhus copallina Linnaeus. Mountain Sumach, Dwarf Sumach.

Not common, in old pastures and open woods.

Rhus vernix Linnaeus. [1753.] Poison Sumach, Poison Dogwood, Poison Elder.

Rhus venenata De Candolle. [1825.]

Frequent on wet ground or swamps.

Rhus toxicodendron Linnaeus. Poison Ivy, Poison Oak.

Very common, usually trailing or climbing, sometimes bushy or shrub-like.

Aquifoliaceae. Holly Family.

Ilex Linnaeus. Holly.

Ilex verticillata (L.) A. Gray. Winterberry, Black Alder.

Prinos verticillata Linnaeus.

Very common, usually in moist or wet ground; very variable.

Ilex laevigata (Pursh.) A. Gray. Smooth Winterberry.

Prinos laevigata Pursh.

Local but common in some swamps, Prospect Hill tract, also Meadow Water.

Ilicioides Dumont.

Ilicioides mucronata (L.) Britton. Mountain Holly.

Vaccinium mucronatum Linnaeus. [1753.]

Nemopanthus mucronata (L.) Trelease.

Nemopanthus canadensis De Candolle. [1821.]

Common in swamps or wet ground in woods.

While the generic name *Nemopanthus* of Rafinesque [1819] has been used most often it seems proper that the older *Ilicoides* [1802] should be followed.

Celastraceae. Staff Tree Family.

Celastrus Linnaeus.

Celastrus scandens Linnaeus. Waxwork, Climbing Bitter-sweet.

Occasional, Prospect Hill tract and other places.

Euonymus Linnaeus. Spindle Tree.

Euonymus atropurpureus Jacquin. Burning Bush. Wahoo.

Planted and naturalized at Harvard House, Prospect Hill tract.

Aceraceae. Maple Family.

Acer Linnaeus. Maple.

Acer pennsylvanicum Linnaeus. Striped Maple, Moosewood.

Occurs scattered through woods, frequent.

Acer spicatum Lamarck. Spiked Maple, Mountain Maple.

Much less abundant than the Striped Maple.

Acer saccharum Marshall. [1785.] Sugar Maple, Rock Maple.

Acer saccharinum Wangenheim [1787], not Linnaeus [1753].

Common, attaining good size and of commercial importance.

Acer rubrum Linnaeus. Red, Swamp, or Soft Maple.

Very common, especially in low ground. Valued as cord-wood.

Acer saccharinum Linnaeus [1753], not Wangenheim [1787]. White or

Silver Maple also Soft Maple.

Acer dasycarpum Ehrhart. [1789.]

Planted but not indigenous in this locality.

Acer negundo Linnaeus. [1753.] Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder.

Negundo aceroides Moench. [1794.]

Planted occasionally but not native in this region.

Acer platanoides Linnaeus. Norway Maple.

Native of Europe, planted in Petersham as a street or shade tree.

Other species of Maples are rarely planted in the town.

Hippocastanaceae. Horsechestnut Family.

Aesculus Linnaeus. Horsechestnut, Buckeye.

Aesculus hippocastanum Linnaeus. Horsechestnut.

Native of Europe, planted for ornament and occasionally escaped in woods.

Rhamnaceae. Buckthorn Family.

Rhamnus Linnaeus. Buckthorn.

Rhamnus cathartica Linnaeus. Common Buckthorn.

Native of Europe, planted and frequently become naturalized.

Vitaceae. Grape Family.**Vitis** Linnaeus. Grape.

Vitis labrusca Linnaeus. Common Wild Grape, Northern Fox Grape.
Common.

Vitis aestivalis Michaux. Summer Grape.
On stone walls, apparently native.

Vitis vulpina Linnaeus. [1753.] River-bank Grape.

Vitis riparia Michaux. [1803.]

Occasionally on stone walls or fences, seeming native.

Grapes of various varieties were formerly planted along stone walls and fences by members of the Adonai Showo community and perhaps others. These plants now have the appearance of being at least half wild. They are north on the Prospect Hill tract.

Psedera Necker (Ampelopsis). Virginia Creeper, American Woodbiné.

Psedera quinquefolia (L.) Greene.

Hedera quinquefolia Linnaeus. [1753.]

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (L.) Michaux. [1803.]

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planchon. [1887.]

Common.

Psedera vitaceae Greene.

Roadsides, apparently native, perhaps escaped from cultivation.

Tiliaceae. Linden Family.

Tilia Linnaeus. Linden, Basswood.

Tilia americana Linnaeus. Basswood, American Linden, Whitewood.

Occurs in mixture with other deciduous trees of Harvard Forest in rich situations.

Phymelaeaceae. Mezereum Family.

Dirca Linnaeus. Leatherwood.

Dirca palustris Linnaeus. Wicopy, Leatherwood, Moosewood.

Rare. Found along roadside, Slab City tract.

Araliaceae. Ginseng Family.

Aralia Linnaeus.

Aralia hispida Ventenat. Bristly Sarsaparilla.

Occasional.

Cornaceae. Dogwood Family.

Cornus Linnaeus. Cornel, Dogwood.

Cornus florida Linnaeus. Flowering Dogwood, Boxwood.

Local in Petersham, not yet found wild in Harvard Forest.

Cornus rugosa Lamarck. [1786.] Round-leaved Cornel.

Cornus circinata L'Heritier. [1788.]

Occasional, roadsides and open woods.

Cornus anionum Miller. [1768.] Silky Cornel.

Cornus sericea Linnaeus. [1771.]

Rather rare in Harvard Forest, on moist ground.

Cornus obliqua Rafinesque. [1819.] Narrow-leaved Silky Cornel.

Cornus purpusi Koehne. [1899.]

Rare in Harvard Forest, moist ground and liable to be confused with *C. amomum*.

Cornus stolonifera Michaux. Red-osier Dogwood.

Planted in Petersham but not yet recognized as wild there.

Cornus racemosa Lamarck. [1786.] Panicked Cornel.

Cornus paniculata L'Heritier. [1788.]

Cornus candidissima (?) Marshall. [1785.]

Frequent, along roadsides and in woods.

Cornus alternifolia Linnaeus f. Alternately-leaved Dogwood.

Common along roadsides and in open woods.

Nyssa Linnaeus. Tupelo, Pepperidge, Sour Gum.

Nyssa sylvatica Marshall. [1785.]

Nyssa multiflora Wangenheim. [1787.]

Frequent, chiefly in moist or wet ground.

Ericaceae. Heath Family.

Rhododendron Linnaeus.

Rhododendron viscosum (L.) Torrey. Clammy Azalea, White Swamp Azalea, or Honeysuckle.

Azalea viscosa Linnaeus.

Uncommon in swampy situations.

Rhododendron canescens (Mich.) Porter. Purple, Pink, or Wild Azalea or "Honeysuckle."

Azalea canescens Michaux.

Common in swamps, also in drier ground.

This is the *Azalea nudiflora* or *Rhododendron nudiflorum* of various Manuals and Floras of eastern North America.

The true *R. nudiflorum* however, which closely resembles *R. canescens*, is not known to occur in this locality.

Rhododendron canadense (L.) B.S.P. Rhodora.

Rhodora canadensis Linnaeus. [1762.]

Rhododendron rhodora D. Don. [1834.]

Common in a few localities in Harvard Forest and other parts of Petersham.

Kalmia Linnaeus.

Kalmia latifolia Linnaeus. Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush.

Plentiful in a few localities and frequent scattered individuals. In woods and thickets especially under shade of overwood.

Kalmia angustifolia Linnaeus. Sheep Laurel, Lambkill.

Old fields and wet ground, common.

Kalmia polifolia Wangenheim. [1787.] Pale or Swamp Laurel.

Kalmia glauca Aiton. [1811.]

Occasional, in cold sphagnum swamps.

Leucothoe D. Don. Fetter Bush.

Leucothoe racemosa (L.) Gray.

Andromeda racemosa Linnaeus. [1753.]

Uncommon or rare, wet places.

Andromeda Linnaeus.

Andromeda glaucophylla Link. Bog or Marsh Rosemary.

Rare or local in cold wet bogs or "muskegs," not yet noticed in Harvard Forest. This is enumerated as *Andromeda polifolia* Linnaeus in many Manuals and Floras of North America but that name applies to the European species which is now generally regarded as distinct.

Lyonia Nuttall.

Lyonia ligustrina (L.) De Candolle.

Vaccinium ligustrinum Linnaeus. [1753.]

Andromeda ligustrina (L.) Muhlenberg.

Xolisma ligustrina (L.) Britton.

Common throughout the region, preferring moist or wet places.

Chamaedaphne Moench.

Chamaedaphne calyculata (L.) Moench. Leather Leaf, Cassandra.

Andromeda calyculata Linnaeus. [1753.]

Cassandra calyculata (L.) D. Don.

Wet sphagnum swamps. Very abundant on Meadow Water tract covering many acres of the shallower parts of the pond.

Epigaea Linnaeus. Mayflower, Trailing Arbutus.

Epigaea repens Linnaeus. Mayflower.

Plentiful in localities.

Gaultheria Linnaeus.

Gaultheria procumbens Linnaeus. Checkerberry, Teaberry.

Abundant in localities, woods and clearings.

Chiogenes Salisbury.

Chiogenes hispidula (L.) Torrey & Gray. Creeping Snowberry.

Vaccinium hispidulum Linnaeus

Occurs on sphagnum in cold wet bogs.

Vaccinium Linnaeus. Blueberry, Cranberry.

Vaccinium pennsylvanicum Lamarck. Dwarf or Early Blueberry.

Common, dry situations, fields and woods.

Vaccinium vacillans Kaln. Late Low Blueberry.

Common, dry soil.

Vaccinium canadense Kalm. Canade Blueberry.

Apparently uncommon, wet places.

Vaccinium corymbosum Linnaeus. High-bush or Tall Blueberry.

Common, swamps or drier situations.

Vaccinium atrococcum (Gray) Heller. Black High Blueberry.

Vaccinium corymbosum atrococcum Gray.

Occasional. It seems doubtful whether this blueberry should be considered specifically distinct from *V. corymbosum*.

Vaccinium oxycoccus Linnaeus. Small-fruited Cranberry.

Uncommon. Meadow Water tract.

Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton. Large-fruited Cranberry.

Oxycoccus macrocarpus (Ait.) Pursh.

Plentiful on some sphagnum-covered bogs and wet places.

Gaylussacia Humboldt Bonpland & Knuth. Huckleberry.

Gaylussacia baccata (Wang.) K. Koch. Black Huckleberry.

Andromeda baccata Wangenheim. [1787.]

Vaccinium resinolum Aiton. [1789.]

Gaylussacia resinosa (Ait.) Torrey & Gray.

Common, both wet and dry situations, old pastures, etc.

Oleaceae. Olive Family.

Fraxinus Linnaeus. Ash.

Fraxinus americana Linnaeus. White Ash.

Common, in rich soils. Of commercial importance in Harvard Forest.

Fraxinus nigra Marshall. [1785.] Black Ash.

Fraxinus sambucifolia Lamarck. [1786.]

Occurs in swamps, not plentiful and of little economic importance here.

Syringa Linnaeus. Lilac.

Syringa vulgaris Linnaeus. Common Lilac.

Escaped from cultivation, abandoned homesteads, etc.

Ligustrum Linnaeus. Privet.

Ligustrum vulgare Linnaeus. Common Privet.

Rarely naturalized from cultivated plants.

Solanaceae. Nightshade Family.

Solanum dulcamara Linnaeus. Bittersweet.

Occasional. Naturalized from Europe.

Bignoniaceae. Trumpet Creeper Family.

Tecoma Jussieu.

Tecoma radicans (L.) De Candolle. Trumpet Creeper.

Bignonia radicans Linnaeus. [1753.]

Escaped from cultivation, old house site on Prospect Hill tract.

Rubiaceae. Madder Family.

Cephalanthus Linnaeus.

Cephalanthus occidentalis Linnaeus. Button-bush.

Very wet boggy places, Meadow Water tract, etc.

Caprifoliaceae. Honeysuckle Family.

Diervilla Moench.

Diervilla diervilla (L.) MacMillan. Bush Honeysuckle.

Lonicera diervilla Linnaeus. [1753.]

Diervilla lonicera Miller. [1759.]

Diervilla trifida Moench. [1794.]

Common, dry woods, roadsides, and old fields.

Lonicera Linnaeus. Honeysuckle.**Lonicera coerulea** Linnaeus. Blue-fruited Honeysuckle.

Common on wet meadows or swamps.

This species of Honeysuckle is found in some of its forms in the northern parts of Europe and Asia as well as North America. Our form is sometimes differentiated as *Lonicera coerulea villosa*.**Lonicera canadensis** Marshall. [1785.] Canadian Honeysuckle.*Lonicera ciliata* Muhlenberg. [1813.]

In woods, occasional.

Lonicera dioica Linnaeus. [1753.] Glauous Honeysuckle.*Lonicera glauca* Hill. [1769.]

In woods, rare.

Lonicera tartarica Linnaeus. Tartarian Honeysuckle.

Is rarely found escaped from cultivation.

Symphoricarpos Jussieu.**Symphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus** Fernald. Snowberry.

Escaped from cultivation, rare.

Viburnum Linnaeus.**Viburnum alnifolium** Marshall. [1785.] Hobble-bush. Witch Hobble.*Viburnum lantanoides* Michaux. [1803.]

Numerous colonies and individuals, mainly in rich shady woods.

Viburnum acerifolium Linnaeus. Maple-leaved Viburnum or Arrow-wood.

Common, dry woods, openings, and roadsides.

Viburnum dentatum Linnaeus. Arrow-wood.

Common, open woods, roadsides.

Viburnum cassinoides Linnaeus. Withe-rod.

Very common. Chiefly rich moist soils and swamps.

Sambucus Linnaeus. Elder.**Sambucus canadensis** Linnaeus. Common or Black-Berried Elder.

Common in moist places.

Sambucus pubens Michaux. Red-berried Elder.*Sambucus racemosa* is the name sometimes given to our Red-berried Elder by American authors but it is here restricted to the European plant which was named by Linnaeus and which closely resembles ours.