thickened at the apex, with delicate whitish obliquely ovate appressed scales; rootlets wanting beneath above the middle; fruiting plant unknown. — Dried up pools and ditches, Canada to Mo., and southward. An analogous form has been developed by Lindberg from R. natans.

9. **R. ténuis,** Aust. Thallus thin, olive or yellowish-green, shining, the 2–4 divisions roundish-obovate, 2–4″ long, flat, with sinuate margins, green beneath with a slender costa and few rootlets; capsule very delicate, closely adherent to the substance of the thallus, minutely apiculate; spores round or short-oval, conspicuously depressed at one end when dry. — Wet ground in open woods, Closter and Lawrence, N. J. (*Austin*), and Mo. (*Hall*).

§ 3. RICCIÉLLA. *Thallus linear, dichotomous, floating or rarely terrestrial; capsule protuberant from the lower surface.*

10. **R. flùitans,** L. Thallus often in extended patches, thin, green, radiately expanding, the often imbricate divisions ½–1½″ wide, parallel-nerved, flat, without rootlets, cavernous only toward the slightly dilated very obtuse or subtruncate apex; capsules present only in some terrestrial forms, very prominent below, rupturing beneath the apex. —Very variable. The most notable form is var. SULLIVÁNTI, Aust., with divisions about ½″ wide, channelled, cavernous throughout, the margins crisped-crenulate, and rootlets numerous on the costa tumid with abundant capsules, which are tipped with a long funnel-mouthed point; spores obscurely angled, reticulate and margined. (R. Sullivanti, *Aust.*) — In ponds or ditches or growing in wet places upon the ground; the variety often in cultivated fields. (Eu.)

§ 4. RICCIOCÁRPUS. *Thallus obcordate, floating or rarely terrestrial; capsules not protruding, at length exposed by a cleft in the central groove.*

11. **R. nàtans,** L. (Pl. 22.) Divisions obcordate or cuneate, broadly emarginate, 3–6″ long, purplish, very narrowly channelled, with numerous uniform air-cavities beneath the epidermis, rooting toward the base and at length with dark purple scales beneath the apex; capsules in 1 or 2 rows beneath the groove; spores black, angular, strongly papillose. —Canada to the Gulf. (Eu.)

2. SPHÆROCÁRPUS, Micheli. (Pl. 22.)

Thallus lobed, without costa or epidermis. Involucres sessile, obconic or pyriform, perforated at the apex, continuous with the thallus at base. Calyptra closely investing the single globose indehiscent capsule, crowned with a deciduous point. Spores globose, muriculate, remaining united in a coccus. Antheridia borne in follicular bodies on the surface of a separate thallus. — An anomalous genus, perhaps more closely related to the Jungermanniaceæ. (Name from *σφαῖρος, a sphere,* and *καρπός, fruit.*)

1. **S. terréstris,** Smith. Thallus orbicular, 3–6″ broad, covered by the clustered inflated involucres, which are nearly 1″ long, 3–4 times the length of the capsule; coccus 102–127μ wide, indistinctly lobed. (S. Michelii, *Bellardi.*) — In cultivated fields, mostly southern. (Eu.)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 59. — ARGEMONE MEXICANA. Collected at Merodosia, Ill., with white flowers, by *A. B. Seymour.*

Page 75. — Insert after **Cleome integrifolia** —

C. SPINÒSA, L. Viscid-pubescent, 3–4° high; a pair of short stipular spines under the petiole of each leaf; leaflets 5–7, oblong-lanceolate; flowers large, rose-purple to white; stamens 2–3′ long; stipe of the linear pod about 2′ long. (C. pungens, *Willd.*) — An escape from cultivation, near Mt. Carmel, Ill. (*Schneck*), and in waste grounds southward; also on ballast. (Int. from Trop. Amer.)

Page 86. — **Arenaria Grœnlandica.** Found on Mt. Desert Island, Maine (*Rand*).

Page 87. — **Stellaria borealis.** In the mountains of northern N. J.

S. humifusa. This species has also been found on Cranberry Island, near Mt. Desert, Maine, by *J. H. Redfield.*

Page 91. — Under **Talinum teretifolium** add the character — style equalling the stamens. — Insert

2. **T. calycìnum,** Engelm. Leaves somewhat broader; flowers and capsules larger; stamens 30 or more; style twice longer than the stamens, declined. — Central Kan. to W. Tex.

Under **Claytonia** insert —

3. **C. Chamissònis,** Esch. Weak, procumbent or ascending, rooting below and perennial by lateral and terminal filiform runners; leaves several pairs, oblong-spatulate, 1–2′ long; inflorescence racemosely 1–9-flowered; petals pale rose-color; capsule small, 1–3-seeded. — In a cold ravine, Winona Co., Minn.; in the mountains from Colorado north and westward.

Page 211. — **Hydrocotyle Americana.** Add — propagating by filiform tuberiferous stolons.

Page 230. —Insert after the genus Dipsacus —

2. SCABIOSA, Tourn. SCABIOUS.

Characters of Dipsacus, but the green leaves of the involucre and involucels not rigid nor spinescent. (Name from *scabies,* the itch, from its use as a remedy.)

S. AUSTRÀLIS, Wulf. Perennial, sparsely branched, nearly glabrous, 1½–3° high; leaves narrowly lanceolate to linear, the lower oblanceolate, slightly toothed or entire; heads short-oblong; calyx obtusely short-lobed; corolla pale blue. — Central N. Y. and Penn.; rare. (Adv. from Eu.)

Page 395. — After OROBANCHE MINOR insert —

O. RAMÒSA, L. Often branched, 6′ high or less, of a pale straw-color; flowers 3-bracteate, the lateral bracts small; calyx 4-toothed, split at the back; corolla pale blue, 6 – 8″ long. — On the roots of hemp and tobacco; Ky. (Int. from Eu.)

Page 421. — After LAMIUM PURPUREUM insert —

L. INTERMÈDIUM, Fries. Resembling L. purpureum, but the calyx-teeth longer than the tube, the rather narrower corolla without a hairy ring within near the base, and the nutlet longer (3 times as long as broad). — Cultivated fields near Hingham, Mass. (*C. J. Sprague*). (Adv. from Eu.)

Page 427. — Insert in the generic key —

5 **Cladothrix.** Flowers perfect, minute, axillary. Densely white-tomentose.

Page 430. — Insert after the genus Frœlichia —

5. CLADÓTHRIX, Nutt.

Flowers perfect, 3-bracted. Sepals 5, erect, rigid-scarious, somewhat pilose. Stamens 5, the filaments united at base; anthers large, 1-celled. Stigma large, capitate, 2-lobed. Utricle globose, indehiscent. — Densely stellate-tomentose low herbs or woody at base, with opposite petiolate leaves and very small flowers solitary or few in the axils. (Name from κλάδος, *a branch*, and θρίξ, *hair*, for the branching tomentum.)

1. **C. lanuginòsa,** Nutt. Prostrate or ascending, much branched; leaves round-obovate to rhomboidal, 3 – 10″ long. — Central Kan. (*Meehan*) and southwestward.

Page 435. — **Salsola Kali.** This species has been found in Emmet Co., Iowa (*Cratty*), at Yankton, S. Dak. (*Bruhin*), and in river-bottoms in N. W. Neb. and central part of the Dakotas.

Page 437. — After **Eriogonum annuum** insert —

2. **E. Allèni,** Watson. Perennial, white-tomentose throughout, the tall scape-like stem repeatedly dichotomous above; radical leaves lanceolate, long-petiolate, the upper in whorls of 4 or 5, ovate to oblong-ovate, very shortly petiolate, much reduced above; involucres mostly sessile; flowers glabrous, yellow, the segments elliptical. — Near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. (*T. F. Allen*).

Page 445. — **Asarum Canadense.** In this species there are rudimentary subulate petals, alternate with the calyx-lobes.

Page 463. — **Celtis Mississippiensis.** Common in low river-bottoms of W. Mo. (*F. Bush*); described as having a very smooth trunk, like a sycamore, and soft yellowish brittle wood, not coarse-grained as in C occidentalis.

Page 491. — Under **Pinus** add —

10. **P. ponderòsa,** Dougl., var. **scopulòrum,** Engelm. Leaves in twos or usually threes from long sheaths, 3 – 6′ long, rather rigid; staminate flowers 1′ long; cones subterminal, 2 – 3′ long, oval, often 3 – 5 together, the prominent summit of the thick scales bearing a stout straight or incurved prickle. — Central Neb. and westward in the Rocky Mountains. — A large tree with very thick bark.

Page 514. — After IRIS CAROLINIANA insert —

2ª. **I. hexágona,** Walt. Stems flexuous, often low and slender (1 – 3° high), leafy, leaves much exceeding the stem, 6 – 12″ broad; flowers solitary and sessile in the axils, large, deep blue, variegated with yellow, purple, and white; tube ½′ long; segments about 3′ long, the inner narrow; capsule oblong-cylindric, 6-angled, 2′ long. — Prairies, Ky. (*Short*) to W. Mo. (*Bush*), and on the coast from S. Car. southward.

Page 515. — **S. angustifolium.** What appears to be a form of this species with pale yellow flowers is found near Independence, Mo. (*Bush*).

Page 516. — Under **Zephyranthes Atamasco** insert the synonym (Amaryllis Atamasco, *L.*).

Page 555. — **S. teres** has been collected also at Brewster, Mass. (*Farlow*).

Page 575. — After **E. Torreyana** insert —

13ª. **E. álbida,** Torr. Like n. 12 and 13 in habit, somewhat stouter; spikelet dense, ellipsoidal or oblong, 1 – 4″ long, acutish, with pale obtuse scales; achene very small, triangular-obovate, very smooth, with a broadly triangular tubercle upon a narrow base, shorter than or exceeding the reddish bristles. — Salt marshes, Northampton Co., Va. (*Canby*), and south to Fla. and Tex.

Page 653. — **T. subspicatum,** var. **molle,** is reported from Roan Mt., N. C. (*Scribner*), and probably occurs on the higher Alleghanies northward.

Page 662. — After **M. diffusa** insert —

3. **M. Pórteri,** Scribn. Tall and slender; panicle very narrow, the slender branches erect or the lower slightly divergent; pedicels flexuous or recurved, pubescent; glumes very unequal and shorter than the spikelet; fertile flowers 3 – 5, the glumes scabrous. — Mountains of Col. and southward; reported from Cass Co., Neb. (*J. G. Smith*).

Page 663. — **D. maritima.** On alkaline soil in Neb., and very common in similar localities west and southwestward; chiefly the var. STRÍCTA, Thurb., with setaceously convolute leaves, the many- (10 - 20-) flowered spikelets in a loose panicle.

Page 5. — Under * 1 read — (sometimes opposite or whorled, stipulate in Magnoliaceæ and rarely in Ranunculaceæ).

Page 8. — Under **Ilicineæ** read — and usually deciduous stipules.

Page 38. — **A. Pennsylvanica.** Reported from Aroostook Co., Maine (*J. C. Parlin*).

Page 40. — **M. minimus.** Reported from Accomac Co., Va., (*E. Mears*).

Page 41. — **R. ambigens.** An earlier name is *R. laxicaulis*, Darby.

Page 44. — Add — 2. **C. nàtans,** Pall. Stem prostrate or floating; leaves crenulate or entire; sepals oval, 2 – 3″ long, white or pinkish. — Tower, Minn. (*E. J. Hill*), and northward.

Page 73. — **L.** RUDERALE. Reported at Buckfield and Orono, Maine (*Parlin*).

Page 75. — **P. graveolens.** Said to range to the Chesapeake (*Porter*).

Add at bottom — **R.** ÁLBA, L. Leaves pinnate, undulate, glaucous; flowers white; sepals and petals 5 or 6, the latter all 3-fid. — Buffalo, N. Y. (*Clinton*); Youngstown, Ohio (*Ingraham*). (Adv. from Eu.)

Page 83. — **D.** DELTOIDES. Read — glabrous or roughish. — On the downs, Martha's Vineyard (*Edith Watson*).

Page 84. — **S. antirrhina.** A very slender form with much smaller apetalous flowers, and capsules only 2″ long, occurs at Rockford, Ill.

Page 85. — **L.** DIURNA. Flowers sometimes white.

Page 87. — Under **S. uliginosa** read — veiny, often ciliate at base.

Page 89. — **S. procumbens.** Leaves linear-lanceolate to narrowly linear. — Champion Mine, Marquette Co., Mich. (*E. J. Hill*).

Page 95. — Under genus **3** read — with small usually rather close clusters.

Page 99. — **M. angustum.** Also found in W. Ill. along the Mississippi. Under **S. Napæa** read — along and near the Alleghanies.

Page 107. — Under ORDER 25 insert — Stipules small or minute, usually soon deciduous. — Add — The *Aquifoliaceæ* of previous editions.

Page 108. — **I. mollis.** Common on the Pocono plateau, Penn. (*Porter*).

Page 127. — **C.** SCOPARIUS. At Osterville, Mass. (*Miss S. Minns*).

Page 140. — **D. sessilifolium.** Also at Norwich, Conn. (*Graves*), and in Plymouth Co., Mass. (*Boott*).

Page 152. — **P.** SPINOSA. The garden Plum, a thornless derivative from var. INSITITIA, rarely occurs as an escape. — Add — **P.** ÀVIUM, L., the Bird Cherry, with drooping pubescent acutely serrate leaves on long petioles, lax spreading petals, and sweet fruit — and **P.** CÉRASUS, L., the garden Cherry, with spreading glabrous crenate-serrate leaves on short petioles, firm suberect petals, and acid fruit — are found by roadsides, etc., in N. Y. and Penn.

Page 155. — To **R. Canadensis** add — Var. **roribáccus,** Bailey. Leaflets triangular-ovate, unequally and sharply doubly serrate, often nearly lobed; peduncles longer and straighter, overtopping the leaves; flowers very large, 1–2′ broad, the sepals foliaceous and incised; fruit large. — W. Va., and probably southward. Cultivated as the *Lucretia Dewberry*.

Page 159. — After **P. Pennsylvanica** insert — **P.** RÉCTA, L. A tall herbaceous perennial, sparsely villous and glandular-puberulent, with digitate 5–7-foliolate leaves, incisely pinnatifid leaflets, and large yellow flowers in a broad cyme. — Central N. Y. (Introd. from Eu.)

Page 164. — Add — **R.** CINNAMÒMEA, L. (CINNAMON ROSE.) With brownish-red bark, some straightish prickles, pale leaves downy beneath, and small double pale-red flowers. — An escape about old gardens and by roadsides. — N. Eng., N. Y., etc.

Insert — **P.** MÀLUS, L., the Apple, and much more rarely the Pear, **P.** COMMÙNIS, L., occur self-sown in pastures, etc.

Page 176. — **R. rubrum.** The garden form sometimes occurs as an escape.

Page 177. — In the last line read — from western N. Y. to Ga. and S. Ind.

Page 181. — **M. scabratum.** Keweenaw Co., Mich. (*O. A. Farwell*).

Page 185. — Under **A. coccinea** read — west to S. Ind., N. Ill., Kan., etc. Add — 2. **A. auriculàta,** Willd. Flowers smaller, in loose peduncled axillary cymes; capsule 1″ in diameter. (A. Wrightii, *Gray.*) — Fillmore Co., Neb. (*Rev. J. H. Wibbe*). A Texan species, perhaps introduced. Under **L.** SALICARIA add — and central N. Y.

Page 201. — **D.** CAROTA. Flowers occasionally purple or reddish.

Page 207. — Under **B. angustifolia** read — Mass. (?), Mich., N. Ill., and westward.

Page 214. — **C. circinata.** Calyx-teeth minute; stone globular, not furrowed. — **C. sericea.** Stone large, more or less acute at base, oblique and irregularly sharp-ridged. — **C. asperifolia.** Stone nearly globular or somewhat oblique, smooth or slightly furrowed. — **C. stolonifera.** Stone very variable, oblique, flattened or scarcely so, more or less furrowed. — **C. stricta.** Stone small, nearly globular, smooth. This species appears to include *C. paniculata*. *C. candidissima*, Marsh., is a little earlier name, but the identification is somewhat doubtful. — Add —

5ª. **C. Bàileyi,** Coult. & Evans. Intermediate between nos. 5 and 6 in foliage and pubescence; branches reddish-brown; fruit white; stone compressed, truncate, furrowed on the prominent edges, broader than high. — About the Great Lakes (Erie to Superior) and westward. Perhaps a hybrid.

Page 215. — Add 1ª. **N. biflòra,** Walt. Leaves smaller than is usual in n. 1 (1–3′ long); fertile flowers 1–3; stone decidedly flattened and more strongly furrowed. — N. J. to Fla., Tenn. and southward.

Page 226. — **G.** MOLLUGO. Occurs in eastern N. Eng. — Flowers in this species loosely panicled, in **G.** VERUM densely so.

Page 233. — Enter — 43ª. **Franseria.** As Ambrosia, but fruit 1–4-celled, 1–4-beaked.

Page 250. — **S. neglecta,** var. **linoides.** At Turner, Maine (*J. A. Allen*).

Page 252. — **S. Ohioensis.** Read — central N. Y., and from Ohio to Wisc.

Page 269. — **G. purpureum.** At Youngstown, Ohio (*R. H. Ingraham*).

Page 273. — Add — 43ª. **FRANSÈRIA,** Cav.

Resembling Ambrosia, but the fertile involucre enclosing 1–4 flowers, the fruit 1–4-celled and 1–4-beaked, more or less bur-like with scattered prickles. (Named for *A. Franser*, a Spanish botanist.)

1. **F. tomentòsa,** Gray. Low, erect and rather stout, densely silky-tomentose; leaves very white beneath, more or less pinnately cleft or nearly entire. — Macpherson, Kan. (*Kellerman*), and southwestward.

Page 275. — **H. scabra.** Reported from Oxford Co., Maine (*Parlin*).

Page 284. — **B. connata,** var. COMOSA. Reported from central N. Y. (*Dudley*).

Page 297. — Under **C.** NIGRA read — black or brown pectinately-ciliate fringe; *rays* usually *wanting*.

Page 302. — **P. altissima.** Glabrous or somewhat hispidulous.

Page 320. — Under **R. nudiflorum** read — Swamps and open woods.

Page 329. — Under **D. Meadia** add — Var. **Frénchii,** Vasey. Often dwarf, glabrous or pubescent above; leaves ovate or ovate-elliptical, sometimes cordate at base. — Penn. to S. Ill. and Ark.

Page 354. — **L. trachyspermum.** Reported from southern N. J. (*Britton*).

Page 361. — ASPERUGO PROCUMBENS. At New Bedford, Mass. (*Hervey*).

Page 378. — Enter — 7ª. **Paulownia.** Corolla tubular with spreading limb. Sterile stamen none. Seeds winged. A Catalpa-like tree.

Page 382. — **P. albidus.** Reported from S. W. Minn. (*McMillan*).

Add — 7a. **PAULÒWNIA,** Sieb. & Zucc.

Calyx deeply 5-cleft, woolly. Corolla declined, funnelform, with 5 rounded obliquely spreading lobes. Stamens 4, included. Pod turgid, thick, loculicidal. Seeds small, winged. — A tree with large opposite cordate entire or 3-lobed pubescent leaves, and large terminal panicles of showy violet flowers. (Named for *Anna Paulowna*, daughter of Czar Paul I.)

P. IMPERIÀLIS, Sieb. & Zucc. A handsome tree resembling the Catalpa; cult. from Japan. — Growing wild in N. J. and Del.

Page 388. — **B. Americana.** Also found in S. E. Penn. and southward.

Page 391. — Add — 1a. **C. indivisa,** Engelm. Winter-annual; leaves linear-lanceolate, entire or with 2 or 3 slender lateral lobes; bracts and calyx-lobes obovate, bright red. — Shannon Co., Mo. (*S. M. Tracy*). May–June.

Page 396. — **U. clandestina.** Reported from mountain bogs, central Penn. (*Porter*).

Page 397. — **U. resupinata.** Reported from Lake Co., Ind. (*Hill*), and Ionia Co., Mich.

Page 401. — Add — 3. **R. pedunculàta,** Torr. Slightly puberulent; leaves ovate-oblong, short-petioled; peduncles axillary, about as long as the leaf, 1–3-flowered, bracteate; calyx-lobes about equalling the narrow corolla-tube. — Jefferson Co., Mo. (*Hasse*), and south to La.

Page 405. — **T. dichotomum.** Western Maine (*Parlin*).

Page 419. — **P. Virginiana.** At Hanover, Maine (*Parlin*).

Page 426 — **P. argyrocoma.** Whitecap Mt., Oxford Co., Maine (*Parlin*).

Page 487. — **P. heterophylla.** This has 3-valved capsules and large seeds, and probably dilated styles — and should therefore be placed in § 2.

Page 502. — **S. Romanzoffiana.** Reported from N. W. Penn. (*Porter*).

Page 505. — **P. affinis.** Also reported from E. Penn. (*Porter*).

Page 525. — Under genus **13** read —; cells 1–2-seeded.

Page 529. — Under **L. Canadense** read — flowers 1–16, usually few.

Page 543. — **J. pelocarpus,** var. SUBTILIS. Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Page 544. — **J. acuminatus,** var. **debilis.** At Rumford, Maine (*Parlin*).

Page 545. — Under **J. scirpoides** read — Mich., Ind., Mo., and Tex.

Page 563. — Under **P. Hillii** read — Mich., northern Ohio, and western N. Y. — **P. obtusifolius.** Reported from Tower, Minn. (*Hill*).

Page 564. — **P. Tuckermani.** Reported from eastern and central Penn. (*Porter*). *P. confervoides,* Reichenb., appears to be an earlier name. — **P. Robbinsii.** Reported from Lake Co., Ind., Marquette Co., Mich., and Chesago Lake, E. Minn. (*Hill*).

Page 574. — Under **E. Engelmanni,** for E. obtusa, read E. Engelmanni.

Page 577. — **F. spadicea.** Also in Kankakee, Henderson and St. Clair Cos., Ill. (*Hill*).

Page 589. — Under + 4. *Cryptocarpæ* read — stigmas 2 or 3.

Page 590. — Under * 7 add — + 1a. *Filifoliæ.* Spike one, androgynous.

Page 599. — For **C. vulgaris,** Fries, read — **C. rígida,** Gooden., var. **Goodenòvii,** Bailey — and at end insert — (C. vulgaris, *Fries.*). — For Var. **hyperborea,** Boott, read — Var. **Bigelòvii,** Tuckerm., — and at end substitute the synonym — (C. vulgaris, var. hyperborea, *Boott.*).

Page 601. — Add — 41a. **C. verrucòsa,** Muhl. Glaucous, stout and stiff, 2–4° high; leaves long, rough-angled, becoming revolute; spikes 3–10, stout, scattered to loosely aggregated, then erect or ascending, usually somewhat staminate above, variously peduncled; scales thin, brown, emarginate, shorter than the broadly ovate or obovate strongly few-nerved glaucous perigynium, but the hispid awn from 2–3 times longer to nearly obsolete; beak short, entire; stigmas 3. (C. glaucescens, *Ell.*) — Swamps and ponds; extreme southern Va., Mo., and southward.

Page 606. — **C. Torreyi.** Found in Hennepin Co., Minn. (*Sandberg*).

Page 611. — Add — * 7. — + 1a. *Filifoliæ.*

84a. **C. filifòlia,** Nutt. Culm slender, obtusely angled, smooth, 3–12′ high; leaves filiform, rigid; perigynium broadly triangular-obovoid, thin, with a short white-hyaline entire beak, usually about equalling the broad hyaline-margined clasping scale. — Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak. (*Havard*), and westward.

Page 626. — Under 69. **Festuca** read — tip (rarely blunt), few-nerved.

Page 635. — **L. oryzoides.** Reported as common in Oxford Co., Maine (*Parlin*). — **Z. miliacea.** Reported at Poconoke City, Md. (*E. Mears*).

Page 646. — **S. heterolepis.** Reported from S. E. Penn. (*Porter*).

Page 650. — **C. Porteri.** Reported from Tompkins Co., N. Y. (*Dudley*).

Page 651. — **A. arundinacea.** Reported at Ocean City, Md. (*Mears*).

Page 652. — Under genus **37** read — in a contracted or open. — **A. caryophyllea.** Lower flowers sometimes awnless. Accomac Co., Va. (*Mears*).

Page 653. — **A. striata.** Reported from N. Penn. (*Porter*). — **T. palustre.** Occurs in southern Conn.

Page 657. — **T. cuprea.** Occurs in southern Conn.

Page 658. — **D. fascicularis.** In saline localities in central N. Y. (*Dudley*).

Page 659. — **E. obtusata.** Read — central N. Y. to Fla., etc.

Page 677. — **E. littorale.** Banks of the Susquehanna, Penn.

Page 682. — **P. gracilis.** Found in Lycoming and Sullivan Cos., Penn., and in Iowa.

Page 683. — **W. angustifolia.** Reported from S. Haven, Mich. (*Bailey*).

Page 694. — **B. simplex.** Reported from Pocono Mt., Penn. (*Porter*), and Ellicott's Mills, Md. (*J. B. Egerton*).

Page 695. — **L. Selago.** Add — and south in the mountains to Ga.

Page 698. — Substitute — * * *Leaves in 4 ranks, two lateral and spreading, and two above, which are smaller and ascending.*

Page 700. — Var. **valida.** On Salt Pond Mt., Va., in wet ground (*Canby*).

Page 734. — **Salsola Kali.** At Madison, Wisc.; introduced (*L. S. Cheney*).

In the Index add — *AQUIFOLIACEÆ,* 107 — Asimina, 50 — Franseria, 735b — Pastinaca, 202 — Paulownia, 735e — Prunus, 151.

NOTE. — "Western New York," as used throughout the Manual, is to be understood as including the lake-region of central New York.

Several additional species are reported as rarely escaped or as growing wild in cemeteries, about old gardens or deserted homesteads, etc., — as *Lunaria biennis,* Moench, Honesty or Satin-flower — *Lychnis Coronaria,* L., Mullein Pink — *Levisticum officinale,* Koch, Lovage — *Lonicera Xylosteum,* L., and *L. Tatarica,* L., Honeysuckles — *Valeriana officinalis,* L., Valerian — *Artemisia Abrotanum,* L., Southernwood — *Vinca minor,* L., Periwinkle, etc.

LIST OF ORDERS,

WITH THE NUMBER OF GENERA AND SPECIES, NATIVE AND INTRODUCED.

ANGIOSPERMOUS EXOGENS.	Genera.		Species.	
Div. 1. Polypetalous.	Native.	Introd.	Native.	Introd.
1. Ranunculaceæ	19	5	62	14
2. Magnoliaceæ	2	—	6	—
3. Anonaceæ	1	—	1	—
4. Menispermaceæ	3	—	3	—
5. Berberidaceæ	5	—	5	1
6. Nymphæaceæ	5	—	8	—
7. Sarraceniaceæ	1	—	2	—
8. Papaveraceæ	3	3	3	6
9. Fumariaceæ	3	1	9	1
10. Cruciferæ	15	8	46	25
11. Capparidaceæ	3	—	4	1
12. Resedaceæ	—	1	—	2
13. Cistaceæ	3	—	9	—
14. Violaceæ	3	—	19	1
15. Caryophyllaceæ	6	6	31	22
16. Portulacaceæ	3	—	7	1
17. Elatinaceæ	1	—	3	—
18. Hypericaceæ	3	—	20	1
19. Ternstrœmiaceæ	2	—	3	—
20. Malvaceæ	7	4	15	10
21. Tiliaceæ	1	—	3	—
22. Linaceæ	1	—	5	1
23. Geraniaceæ	4	1	10	7
24. Rutaceæ	2	—	3	—
25. Ilicineæ	2	—	10	—
26. Celastraceæ	3	—	4	—
27. Rhamnaceæ	3	—	6	1
28. Vitaceæ	3	—	11	—
29. Sapindaceæ	5	—	11	—
30. Anacardiaceæ	1	—	7	—
31. Polygalaceæ	1	—	15	—
32. Leguminosæ	41	5	137	19
33. Rosaceæ	17	1	87	8
34. Calycanthaceæ	1	—	3	—
35. Saxifragaceæ	14	—	43	1
36. Crassulaceæ	3	—	8	3
37. Droseraceæ	1	—	4	—
38. Hamamelideæ	3	—	3	—
39. Haloragеæ	4	—	13	—
40. Melastomaceæ	1	—	4	—
41. Lythraceæ	6	—	8	1
42. Onagraceæ	7	—	43	1
43. Loasaceæ	1	—	3	—
44. Passifloraceæ	1	—	2	—
45. Cucurbitaceæ	5	—	5	—
46. Cactaceæ	2	—	6	—
47. Ficoideæ	1	1	1	1
48. Umbelliferæ	26	10	49	13
49. Araliaceæ	1	—	6	—
50. Cornaceæ	2	—	11	—
	251	46	777	141

ANGIOSPERMOUS EXOGENS.	Genera.		Species.	
Div. 2. Gamopetalous.	Native.	Introd.	Native.	Introd.
51. Caprifoliaceæ	8	—	31	—
52. Rubiaceæ	7	1	25	5
53. Valerianaceæ	2	—	7	1
54. Dipsaceæ	—	2	—	3
55. Compositæ	78	20	356	51
56. Lobeliaceæ	1	—	13	—
57. Campanulaceæ	2	—	6	2
58. Ericaceæ	26	—	69	—
59. Diapensiaceæ	3	—	3	—
60. Plumbaginaceæ	1	—	2	—
61. Primulaceæ	10	1	16	3
62. Sapotaceæ	1	—	2	—
63. Ebenaceæ	1	—	1	—
64. Styraceæ	3	—	5	—
65. Oleaceæ	3	1	8	1
66. Apocynaceæ	3	—	4	—
67. Asclepiadaceæ	5	1	29	1
68. Loganiaceæ	4	—	4	—
69. Gentianaceæ	9	1	31	3
70. Polemoniaceæ	3	—	14	—
71. Hydrophyllaceæ	5	—	13	—
72. Borraginaceæ	8	3	22	11
73. Convolvulaceæ	6	—	20	7
74. Solanaceæ	3	5	14	8
75. Scrophulariaceæ	24	3	63	15
76. Orobanchaceæ	3	1	5	2
77. Lentibulariaceæ	2	—	13	—
78. Bignoniaceæ	3	—	3	—
79. Pedaliaceæ	1	—	1	—
80. Acanthaceæ	3	—	4	—
81. Verbenaceæ	4	—	11	1
82. Labiatæ	20	14	65	33
83. Plantaginaceæ	2	—	11	1
	254	53	874	148
Div. 3. Apetalous.				
84. Nyctaginaceæ	2	—	41	—
85. Illecebraceæ	2	1	5	1
86. Amarantaceæ	4	—	9	7
87. Chenopodiaceæ	8	2	17	11
88. Phytolaccaceæ	1	—	1	—
89. Polygonaceæ	6	1	33	13
90. Podostemaceæ	1	—	1	—
91. Aristolochiaceæ	2	—	6	1
92. Piperaceæ	1	—	1	—
93. Lauraceæ	4	—	5	—
94. Thymelæaceæ	1	1	1	1
95. Elæagnaceæ	2	—	3	—
96. Loranthaceæ	2	—	2	—
97. Santalaceæ	2	—	4	—
98. Euphorbiaceæ	10	1	34	8

ANGIOSPERMOUS EXOGENS.	Genera.		Species.	
Div. 3. — *Continued.*	Native.	Introd.	Native.	Introd.
99. Urticaceæ	11	1	16	4
100. Platanaceæ	1	—	1	—
101. Juglandaceæ	2	—	9	—
102. Myricaceæ	1	—	3	—
103. Cupuliferæ	8	—	37	—
104. Salicaceæ	2	—	25	5
105. Empetraceæ	2	—	2	—
106. Ceratophyllaceæ	1	—	1	—
	76	7	257	51
GYMNOSPERMOUS EXOGENS.				
107. Coniferæ	10	—	22	—
ENDOGENS.				
108. Hydrocharidaceæ	3	—	3	—
109. Burmanniaceæ	1	—	1	—
110. Orchidaceæ	17	—	58	—
111. Bromeliaceæ	1	—	1	—
112. Hæmodoraceæ	3	—	4	—
113. Iridaceæ	3	1	10	2
114. Amaryllidaceæ	4	—	4	—
115. Dioscoreaceæ	1	—	1	—
116. Liliaceæ	29	4	74	8
117. Pontederiaceæ	2	—	4	—
118. Xyridaceæ	1	—	4	—
119. Mayaceæ	1	—	1	—
120. Commelinaceæ	2	—	6	—
121. Juncaceæ	2	—	32	—
122. Typhaceæ	2	—	5	—
123. Araceæ	6	—	8	—
124. Lemnaceæ	3	—	9	—
125. Alismaceæ	3	—	11	—
126. Naiadaceæ	7	—	39	—
127. Eriocauleæ	3	—	5	—
128. Cyperaceæ	16	—	237	8
129. Gramineæ	60	17	204	46
	170	22	721	64

PTERIDOPHYTES.	Genera.		Species.	
	Native.	Introd.	Native.	Introd.
130. Equisetaceæ	1	—	11	—
131. Filices	21	—	62	—
132. Ophioglossaceæ	2	—	7	—
133. Lycopodiaceæ	1	—	9	—
134. Selaginellaceæ	2	—	10	—
135. Marsiliaceæ	1	—	2	—
136. Salviniaceæ	1	—	1	—
	29		102	
BRYOPHYTES.				
Div. Hepaticæ.				
137. Jungermanniaceæ	32	1	115	1
138. Anthocerotaceæ	2	—	4	—
139. Marchantiaceæ	8	—	9	—
140. Ricciaceæ	2	—	12	—
	44	1	140	1
Exogens.				
Polypetalous	251	46	777	141
Gamopetalous	254	53	874	148
Apetalous	76	7	257	51
	581	106	1908	340
Gymnospermous	10	—	22	—
Endogens	170	22	721	64
Total Phænogams	761	128	2651	404
Cryptogams	73	1	242	1
	834	129	2893	405

Total of Genera . . . 963
Total of Species . . . 3298