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# NYFA Newsletter

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New York Flora Association  
of the New York State Museum Institute

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New York State Museum The Nature Conservancy

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## Rare Trilliums of New York State -

by Stephen M. Young

New York Natural Heritage Program

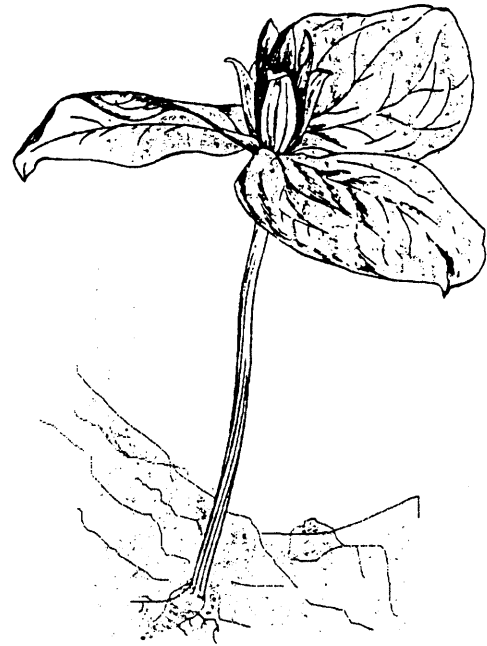
Trilliums, some of the more conspicuous wildflowers of spring, are often chosen as the focal point of plant walks throughout New York. There are seven native trilliums in the state, and three of these are rare: *Trillium cernuum* var. *macranthum*, *T. sessile* and *T. flexipes*. The remaining four species, *T. cernuum* var. *cernuum*, *T. erectum*, *T. grandiflorum* and *T. undulatum* are frequent, at least in some parts of the state. All New York trilliums are on the state protected plant list, which means that it is illegal to collect them on state or private land without the permission of the landowner. This article focuses on the three rare taxa and provides a table (PAGE 2) of the distinguishing characteristics of all our trilliums.

### Rarities:

1) *Trillium cernuum* var. *macranthum* (large-flowered) is distinguished from var. *cernuum* by wider petals and a longer peduncle and anthers. It also ranges farther south in the midwest than other species, extending into Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Like the other two rare trilliums, it was never very common in the state. There are three historical collections, one from Monroe County and two from Tompkins County. One extant population has recently been documented from Albany County and one from Cattaraugus County.

2) *Trillium flexipes* is a midwestern bottomland species that reaches its eastern limit in central and western New York. There are five historical occurrences from Chenango, Erie, Oneida and Wayne Counties. Al Schotz, a botanist from Wilson, NY, has recently rediscovered two historical populations in Erie and Monroe Counties. This species is sometimes hard to distinguish from the white-flowered form of *T. erectum* and may intergrade with it, but the position of the flowers and the petals and the length of the filaments can help distinguish the two.

3) *Trillium sessile*, or toad shade, is our only species with erect, sessile flowers and mottled leaves. There are records of two historical occurrences in Monroe



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*Trillium sessile* L. Toadshade. Rare in NYS.

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County, and two extant populations, one recently discovered near Rochester, another verified at a Chautauqua County site, known since the early 1900's. *Trillium viride*, a southeastern species, is very similar, but it only occurs in New York as a rare non-native escape. Drawings and photographs of *Trillium cernuum* and *T. sessile* can be found in Ricketts' Wildflowers of the United States (The Northeastern States), Gleason's illustrated flora and the Peterson and Newcomb wildflower guides. I have not found an easily available reference illustrating *Trillium flexipes*, but there is a good photograph in Northland Wild Flowers, a Guide for the Minnesota Region (1977), by Moyle & Moyle.

When walking through the woods this spring, keep your eye out for any unusual-looking trilliums. Even though plants of this genus show a great deal of variability in flower color, you may be able to spot a new occurrence of one of our rare species.

Trilliums of New York State	<i>Trillium cernuum</i> var. <i>cernuum</i>	<i>Trillium cernuum</i> var. <i>macranthum</i>	<i>Trillium flexipes</i>	<i>Trillium erectum</i>	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	<i>Trillium viride</i>	<i>Trillium sessile</i>
<b>Peduncle</b>	recurved down 0.5-2.5 cm	recurved down 1-4 cm	erect, horizontal or recurved	erect	erect	erect	absent, flower sessile	absent, flower sessile
<b>Petal color</b>	white to pale pink	white	usually white, can be reddish	crimson to dark purple or purple brown, can be yellow or white	usually white fading to pink	white with conspicuous red to purplish blotch and stripes at base	maroon or yellow-green	greenish
<b>Petal habit</b>	recurved tips	recurved tips	usually not recurved	spreading at base, tips recurved	erect at base, tips spreading	spreading at base, tips recurved, margins wavy		
<b>Petal size</b>	5-9 cm broad	1-1.7 cm broad					broad-based below, not claw-like, 3x as long as stamens	gradually narrowed to broad claws, 2x as long as stamens
<b>Filaments</b>	3-6 mm long	3-6 mm long	almost always 2mm long	4-6 mm long				
<b>Anthers</b>	pink, 2.5-4.5 mm long	pink, 4-6.5 mm long	white to yellowish, 6-15 mm long	6-12 mm long				
<b>Leaves</b>	sessile, not mottled	sessile, not mottled	sessile, not mottled	sessile, not mottled	sessile, not mottled	definitely petioled, not mottled	sessile, often mottled	sessile, often mottled
<b>Ovary color</b>	white to pink	white to pink	white or pale	usually purple except in pale forms	pale	scarlet or red		

## Ferns of the Clark Reservation -

by Joseph M. McMullen, Bernard P. Carr, and  
Diane Wheelock

Starting on June 12, 1993, and subsequently on several other occasions, Diane Wheelock, Bernie Carr and I carried out a survey of the ferns of the Clark Reservation State Park, which is located just east of Syracuse in Onondaga County, New York. The intent of the survey was to update the list of ferns previously prepared by Diane, the late Dr. Mildred Faust and others for the area, and to verify the large number of ferns that occur there.

In the spirit of friendly competition, we also set out to demonstrate to those from the Albany area that they are simply wasting their time looking for more ferns at Joralemon Park than at Clark Resevervation (see Knight, 1992). If they want to see the most ferns in a given New York State area, along with one of the rarest ferns in North America, they will just have to get on the Thruway and come to Onondaga County.

Clark Reservation is a well-known central New York natural area. It contains a glacial plunge-pool lake (Green Lake) nestled at the base of an amphitheater of limestone cliffs that rise above the lake some 130 feet. During glacial periods, a waterfall cascaded over the limestone and scoured out the base, thus forming the plunge-pool lake. The land was eventually owned by the Clark family, who donated it to the state for a park. Today, the park is used for nature study and passive recreation. Several walking trails are scattered throughout the park, among boulders and ledges where ferns also walk.

In addition to its unusual geologic features, Clark Reservation is known as an area of rich botanical resources, particularly for pteridophytes. It is one of the few places in the United States where the federally-threatened Hart's-tongue fern, *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (*Asplenium s.*), is known to occur. One large patch of Hart's-tongue within the park is reportedly the largest single colony in North America. That colony occurs on a steep slope above a small basin, whose floor is covered by dense, waist-high glade fern (*Athyrium pycnocarpon*) and the largest patch of Goldie's fern (*Dryopteris goldiana*) I have ever seen. It is an extremely impressive sight.

Of course, I am not the first to be impressed by this area. Wherry (1936), in a report of an American Fern Society trip reported:

"Under the guidance, first, of Dr. Mildred E. Faust of Syracuse University, we visited a large colony of *Scolopendrium* in the State Park, finding it in fair shape, though badly affected by drought. Magnificent specimens of *Athyrium pycnocarpon* and *Dryopteris goldiana* were also seen here, in moister situations."

Hart's tongue fern was actually discovered in North America in Onondaga County. In 1807 Frederick

Pursh traveled from Germany to North America to collect plants for Dr. B. S. Barton. He traveled from Philadelphia to central New York to survey the unusual assemblage of plants associated with the salt springs and salt marshes located around the southern end of Onondaga Lake. Among his many discoveries while residing at the homes of John Adams and Squire Geddes, he noted the Hart's-tongue fern at Split Rock, just west of Syracuse. It turned out to be first record of the species in North America. Pursh reported the find in his journal (Pursh, 1869) as follows:

"*Asplenium rhizophyllum*, & what I thought the most of, *Asplenium Scolopendrium*. - This fern, which I dont find mentioned by any one to grow in America I allways had a notion to be here; & indeed I was quite enjoyed to find my prejudice so well founded in truth. It appears to be the same as the European, only smaller; is the European auriculated at the base, like this species?"

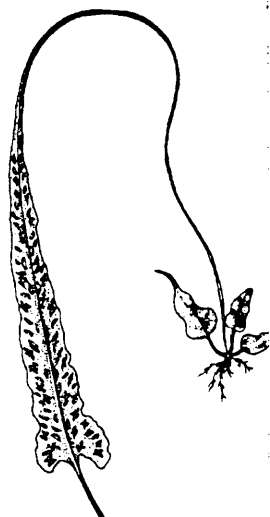


Onondaga County is the richest county in the state when it comes to the number of fern species. Of the 88 or so ferns known from New York State, about 50 are known from Onondaga County. Out of curiosity, I checked the botanical literature and found the following number of fern species (excluding subspecies and hybrids) reported for the county: Goodrich (1912) lists 48 species, both Faust (1961) and Bye and Oettinger (1969) list 49 species, Mitchell (1984) lists 50, and NYFA (1990) lists 52. And, as reported by Knight (1992), Clark Reservation, with a current reported total of 26 species, is the one spot in the

state where the most ferns are known to occur.

During our preparation to update the ferns known from Clark Reservation, we reviewed Diane's original list for the Clark Reservation area. We were surprised by the absence of several rather common species, such as interrupted fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*), silvery spleenwort (*Athyrium thelypteroides*), and grape fern (*Botrychium dissectum*). Also, Diane's list includes only one spinulose woods fern (*Dryopteris spinulosa*), which is now recognized by several authors as a complex of three separate species. The ferns of Clark Reservation and the immediate vicinity are listed here alphabetically:

*Adiantum pedatum*  
*Asplenium platyneuron*  
*Asplenium trichomanes*  
*Athyrium asplenioides*  
*Athyrium pycnocarpon*  
*Athyrium thelypteroides*  
*Botrychium virginianum*  
*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*  
*Cystopteris bulbifera*  
*Cystopteris fragilis*  
*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*  
*Dryopteris carthusiana*  
*Dryopteris cristata*  
*Dryopteris goldiana*  
*Dryopteris intermedia*  
*Dryopteris marginalis*  
*Gymnocarpium dryopteris*  
*Onclea sensibilis*  
*Osmunda cinnamomea*  
*Osmunda regalis*  
*Pellaea atropurpurea*  
*Phyllitis scolopendrium*  
*Polypodium virginianum*  
*Polystichum acrostichoides*  
*Pteridium aquilinum*  
*Thelypteris palustris*



The list totals 26 species, found in an area of about 1/2-mile radius. Two species of wood fern were noted, as were discoveries of silvery spleenwort and crested fern. New York fern, which was on the Clark Reservation list, was not located. It may be there, but none of the literature sources specifically report it for Clark Reservation. A few other species, like interrupted fern, are likely to occur in the park, although acid-loving species are probably not. The calcareous nature of the area is reflected by the lack of any species of clubmoss [a good source of the pH preference of ferns is Ogden (1981)].

So, with at least 26 species, the present-day record for the most ferns in a given area will likely remain at Clark Reservation in Onondaga County. Had not adjacent areas been disturbed by quarrying and other activities, even more might have been found. Consider the following quote from Benedict (1912) on

surveys of the area east of Green Lake:

"A triangle with the longest side not more than a mile including the east Green Lake and extending to the shores of White and Evergreen Lakes to the east would contain practically all the forty kinds of ferns found."

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## Please Send us Articles and Letters on N. Y. Botany -

You may have noticed that there were only two newsletters last year - the minimum number promised to you. Only you, the readers, can keep us supplied with the variety of information we need to fuel an interesting newsletter. Letters are welcome. We will start a "letters to the editors" column if you will send opinions, experiences, field notes, etc. **Please: we want to hear from you. Send all to Richard Mitchell at the address on the banner, and a copy to Bob Zaremba, TNC, 91 Broadway, Albany, NY 12204-2728.**

**Ferns of Mt. Toby, Franklin County,  
Massachusetts -**

by Bruce Sorrie, Pinehurst, NC

After receiving the NYFA Newsletter, I couldn't resist passing on to you a "pteridofight" challenge of my own: can any place in New York State beat Mount Toby, Massachusetts, for fern diversity? Not counting Lycopodiaceae, Selaginellaceae, Isoetaceae and Equisetaceae, this rich area, a short drive north of Amherst, supports 43 species, not including infra-specific taxa, in an area less than 2 x 4 miles. In fact, nearly all can be found within one square mile area!

How come so many? Mt. Toby is composed of an unusual geological bedrock formation called Mount Toby Conglomerate, which produces sites with a high range of pH. The tops and open west faces of the many outcrops can be xeric and quite acid, whereas east faces and ravines are shady and alkaline, and some are dripping. Boulders and small cliffs are everywhere, creating varied microclimates. Elevation ranges from 200-1200 feet.



Mount Toby has been a favorite botanical destination since E. Hitchcock's forays in the early 1800's; to date 767 species of vascular plants have been recorded (a list generated by Marian Rohman in 1988, plus my own additions.) In *Rhodora* 3: 41-43, Maria Owens waxed eloquently about the ferns; I'll merely list them:

- Adiantum pedatum*
- Asplenium platyneuron*
- Asplenium ruta-mararia*
- Asplenium thelypteroides*
- Asplenium trichomanes*
- Asplenium pycnocarpon*
- Athyrium asplenioides*
- Botrychium multifidum*
- Botrychium simplex*  
var. *tenebrosum*
- Botrychium dissectum*  
var. *obliquum*
- Botrychium matricariifolium*
- Botrychium virginianum*
- Botrychium lanceolatum*  
var. *angustisegmentum*
- Campotosorus rhizophyllus*
- Cryptogramma stelleri*
- Cystopteris bulbifera*
- Cystopteris tenuis*
- Dennstaedtia punctilobula*
- Dryopteris intermedia*
- Dryopteris carthusiana*
- Dryopteris marginalis*
- Dryopteris goldiana*
- Dryopteris clintoniana*
- Dryopteris cristata*
- Gymnocarpium dryopteris*
- Matteuccia struthiopteris*
- Onoclea sensibilis*
- Ophioglossum vulgatum*
- Osmunda claytoniana*
- Osmunda regalis*  
var. *spectabilis*
- Osmunda cinnamomea*
- Pellaea atropurpurea*
- Phegopteris connectilis*
- Phegopteris hexagonoptera*
- Polypodium virginianum*
- Polystichum acrostichoides*
- Pteridium aquilinum*
- Thelypteris simulata*
- Thelypteris palustris*
- Thelypteris noveboracensis*
- Trichomanes intricatum*
- Woodsia ilvensis*
- Woodsia obtusa*

**Field trip Report: Niagara River Gorge,  
August 28, 1993.**

by Bob Zaremba

**The Nature Conservancy**

With the sound and dramatic movement of the Niagara River and Falls as our backdrop, 21 members of NYFA explored the alkaline rocks of New York's far western border. We scoured the exposed rocks and splash zone on the Three Sisters Islands, finding *Cerastium semidecandrum*, a rare and minute exotic, and *Chelone glabra* var. *dilatata*, a taxon without recent documentation in the Heritage database. We then walked to the top of the falls on the New York side and saw rare *Gentianopsis procera* at one of only two sites where it is currently known in New York State. After a leisurely lunch in the Whirlpool Woods, we walked along the river trail, where we saw *Pellaea glabella* and *Liatis cylindricus*, both rare in New York. The mustard we had trouble identifying turned out to be *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*. For many of us, this visit was our first experience in this rich botanical site. Thanks to Sal Battaglia for keeping us on the trail and sharing his knowledge of the area.

**Attending:** Jim Battaglia, Jane Blanchard, Skip Blanchard, Dick Christensen, Nancy Grisez, Ted Grisez, Jon Hallock, Jeanne Hallock, Bob Hull, Eileen Hull, David Hunt, Lori Hunt, Danielle Jeanloz, Bob Johnson, Fanny Johnson, Eric Lamont, Nora Lindell, Richard Mitchell, Steve Young, Richard Zander, and Bob Zaremba.

Species seen during field trip to Goat Island and Niagara Gorge on August 28, 1993. The base list used in the field was prepared from Heritage field forms filled out by Carol Reschke and Al Schotz.

*Acalypha virginica* var. *rhomboidea*  
*Acer spicatum*  
*Acer nigrum*  
*Acer negundo*  
*Acer rubrum*  
*Acer saccharum*  
*Acer platanoides*  
*Acer saccharinum*  
*Achillea millefolium*  
*Actaea pachypoda*  
*Aesculus hippocastanum*  
*Agalinis paupercula*  
*Agrostis stolonifera* var. *palustris*  
*Alliaria petiolata*  
*Allium vineale*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
*Amphicarpaea bracteata*  
*Andropogon gerardii*  
*Anemone virginiana*  
*Apocynum cannabinum*  
*Aquilegia canadensis*  
*Arabis hirsuta?*

*Aralia nudicaulis*  
*Aralia racemosa*  
*Arctium minus*  
*Arenaria serpyllifolia*  
*Arisaema triphyllum*  
*Artemisia vulgaris*  
*Asclepias syriaca*  
*Asclepias tuberosa*  
*Asparagus officinalis*  
*Asplenium trichomanes*  
*Asplenium platyneuron*  
*Aster linariifolius*  
*Aster paternus*  
*Aster sagittifolius*  
*Aster cf. dumosus*  
*Aster novae-angliae*  
*Barbarea verna*  
*Berberis thunbergii*  
*Betula populifolia*  
*Betula papyrifera*  
*Betula alleghanensis*  
*Betula pendula*  
*Bidens frondosa*  
*Bromus tectorum*  
*Calamagrostis canadensis*  
*Campanula rotundifolia*  
*Carex vulpinoidea*  
*Carex plantaginea*  
*Carpinus caroliniana*  
*Catalpa speciosa*  
*Celastrus scandens*  
*Cerastium semidecandrum*  
*Chamaesyce vermiculata*  
*Chelone glabra* var. *dilatata*  
*Cichorium intybus*  
*Cinna latifolia*  
*Circaea lutetiana* ssp. *canadensis*  
*Cirsium vulgare*  
*Clematis virginiana*  
*Clinopodium vulgare*  
*Conyza canadensis*  
*Cornus amomum*  
*Cornus rugosa*  
*Cornus alternifolia*  
*Cornus foemina* ssp. *racemosa*  
*Cystopteris fragilis*  
*Cystopteris bulbifera*  
*Dactylis glomerata*  
*Daucus carota*  
*Dianthus armeria*  
*Diervilla lonicera*  
*Digitaria sanguinalis*  
*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*  
*Dipsacus sylvestris*  
*Dryopteris marginalis*  
*Dryopteris cf. intermedia*  
*Elymus virginicus*

*Epilobium coloratum*  
*Epilobium hirsutum*  
*Epipactis helleborine*  
*Equisetum arvense*  
*Erechtites hieracifolia*  
*Erigeron strigosus*  
*Eupatorium rugosum*  
*Eupatorium fistulosum*  
*Eupatorium maculatum*  
*Eupatorium perforatum*  
*Euthamia graminifolia*  
*Fagus grandifolia*  
*Festuca elatior*  
*Fragaria virginiana*  
*Fraxinus americana*  
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*  
*Galium mollugo*



*Gentianopsis procera* (pictured)  
*Geranium robertianum*  
*Geum laciniatum*  
*Geum cf. virginianum*  
*Glechoma hederacea*  
*Hamamelis virginiana*  
*Helenium autumnale*  
*Helianthus divaricatus*  
*Heracleum lanatum*  
*Hesperis matronalis*  
*Hypericum perforatum*  
*Impatiens pallida*  
*Impatiens capensis*  
*Juglans cinerea*  
*Juncus tenuis* var. *uniflorus*  
*Juncus brevicaudatus*  
*Lactuca serriola*  
*Leonurus cardiaca*  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
*Liatrix cylindracea*  
*Ligustrum vulgare*  
*Linaria vulgaris*  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*

*Lithospermum officinale*  
*Lobelia siphilitica*  
*Lobelia kalmii*  
*Lonicera tatarica*  
*Lotus corniculata*  
*Lycopus virginicus*  
*Lythrum salicaria*  
*Malus pumila*  
*Melilotus alba*  
*Mentha cf. spicata*  
*Monarda fistulosa*  
*Morus alba*  
*Muhlenbergia sp.*  
*Muhlenbergia glomerata*  
*Nepeta cataria*  
*Oenothera biennis*  
*Ostrya virginiana*  
*Oxalis stricta*  
*Panicum acuminatum*  
*Panicum virgatum*  
*Parthenocissus inserta*  
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*  
*Pellaea glabella*  
*Phragmites australis*  
*Physocarpus opulifolius* var. *intermedius*  
*Plantago major*  
*Plantago rugelii*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Platanus occidentalis*  
*Poa annua*  
*Poa compressa*  
*Polygonum arenastrum*  
*Polygonum persicaria*  
*Polygonum punctatum* var. *confertiflorum*  
*Polymnia canadensis*  
*Populus grandidentata*  
*Populus balsamifera*  
*Populus tremuloides*  
*Populus deltoides*  
*Populus nigra*  
*Potentilla simplex*  
*Potentilla recta*  
*Prenanthes alba*  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
*Prunus virginiana*  
*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*  
*Pycnanthemum virginianum*  
*Pyrus communis*  
*Quercus muhlenbergii*  
*Quercus alba*  
*Quercus rubra*  
*Ranunculus cf. hispidus*  
*Ranunculus bulbosus*  
*Ranunculus recurvatus*  
*Rhamnus cathartica*  
*Rhus aromatica*  
*Rhus typhina*

*Rhus typhina*  
*Robinia pseudo-acacia*  
*Rosa carolina*  
*Rubus laciniatus*  
*Rubus odoratus*  
*Rubus allegheniensis*  
*Rubus occidentalis*  
*Rudbeckia triloba*  
*Rudbeckia hirta*  
*Rumex crispus*  
*Rumex obtusifolius*  
*Salix lucida*  
*Salix rigida*  
*Salix humilis*  
*Salix bebbiana*  
*Sambucus racemosa*  
*Sambucus canadensis*  
*Sassafras albidum*  
*Saxifraga virginiana*  
*Scirpus tabernaemontani*  
*Scirpus atrovirens*  
*Sedum* sp.  
*Sedum sarmentosum*  
*Setaria glauca*  
*Silene antirrhina*  
*Smilacina racemosa*  
*Smilacina stellata*  
*Solanum dulcamara*  
*Solidago juncea*  
*Solidago flexicaulis*  
*Solidago canadensis* var. *scabra*  
*Solidago ptarmicoides*  
*Sonchus asper*  
*Sorghastrum nutans*  
*Spiraea latifolia*  
*Symphoricarpos albus*  
*Taraxacum officinale*  
*Thalictrum dioicum*  
*Thelypteris palustris*  
*Thlaspi arvense*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Tilia americana*  
*Toxicodendron radicans*  
*Tragopogon pratensis*  
*Trichostema brachiatum*  
*Trifolium repens*  
*Tsuga canadensis*  
*Tussilago farfara*  
*Typha angustifolia*  
*Ulmus* cf. *glabra*  
*Ulmus rubra*  
*Ulmus americana*  
*Verbascum thapsus*  
*Verbena urticaefolia*  
*Verbena hastata*  
*Viburnum lantanoides*  
*Vitis riparia*

## Iona Island Field Trip Report -

by Gordon C. Tucker and Jack Focht

Bear Mountain State Park, Rockland County, July 31, 1993: it was a hot day of a hot summer. The 24 people attending including members of NYFA, The Connecticut Botanical Society, and at least three other organizations. Ed Horning wins the prize for having travelled farthest (from Fishers Island).

During the morning, we botanized around the parking area, railroad tracks and freshwater shrub swamp. We also visited the rocky intertidal shore at the north end of the island and saw *Baccharis halimifolia*, a Coastal Plain halophyte, at the northernmost limit of its range in New York.

We had lunch among the old navy buildings and attempted to rehydrate ourselves before proceeding to the south end of the island, called Round Island, (where *Microstegium vimineum*, Japanese stilt-grass, was first found in New York by Bob Zaremba) and its abandoned stone quarry. Before quitting we saw prickly pear and *Selaginella rupestris* at the North Knoll and *Scirpus cylindricus* and *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* along the causeway.

We listed a total of 85 species. Some other interesting plants have been reported from the island (J. H. Lehr, Plants of Iona Island, *Sarracenia*, 1967) that we did not see. These include *Cyperus flavescens*, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, and *Cheilanthes lanosa*. The first was relocated at Iona Island a few weeks later by the leaders and Spider Barbour. Dick Mitchell has clambered all over the ledges at South Knoll and suspects that *Cheilanthes* is extirpated there; *Tripsacum* remains a large grass at large.

This list of Iona Island plant species consists of only what we saw, and was compiled by Edwin H. Horning:

*Acer rubrum*  
*Ailanthus altissima*  
*Allium vineale*  
*Apocynum cannabinum*  
*Aquilegia canadensis*  
*Aralia spinosa*  
*Artemisia annua*  
*Asclepias incarnata*  
*Asclepias syriaca*  
*Asplenium platyneuron*  
*Baccharis halimifolia*  
*Berteroa incana*  
*Boehmeria cylindrica*  
*Bromus inermis*  
*Bromus japonicus*  
*Calamagrostis epigeios*  
*Carex crinita*  
*Carex cristatella*  
*Carya ovata*  
*Carya tomentosa*  
*Centaurea maculosa*  
*Chaenorrhinum minus*



*Chamaecyparis thyoides* (planted)  
*Chamaesyce nutans*  
*Chamaesyce supina*  
*Cirsium vulgare*  
*Clematis terniflora*  
*Clethra alnifolia*  
*Cuscuta pentagona*  
*Cyperus filicinus*  
*Cyperus odoratus*  
*Deschampsia flexuosa*  
*Dianthus armeria*  
*Echium vulgare*  
*Eupatorium serotinum*  
*Euphorbia cyparissias*  
*Euphorbia esula*  
*Fraxinus americana*  
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*  
*Hibiscus palustris*  
*Ilex verticillata*  
*Limosella aquatica*  
*Linaria canadensis*  
*Magnolia tripetala* (planted)  
*Microstegium vimineum*  
*Morus alba*  
*Nepeta cataria*  
*Opuntia compressa*  
*Panicum virgatum*  
*Paulownia tomentosa*  
*Peltandra virginica*  
*Phragmites australis*  
*Physalis heterophylla*  
*Poa compressa*  
*Poa pratensis*  
*Polygala verticillata*  
*Pycnanthemum incanum*  
*Quercus bicolor* (planted)  
*Quercus montana*  
*Quercus rubra* var. *borealis*  
*Quercus velutina*  
*Ribes rotundifolium*  
*Sagina japonica*  
*Sagina procumbens*  
*Sagittaria subulata*  
*Salix alba*  
*Samolus valerandii*  
*Scirpus cylindricus*  
*Sedum sarmentosum*  
*Selaginella rupestris*  
*Symplocarpus foetidus*  
*Teucrium canadense*  
*Toxicodendron radicans*  
*Toxicodendron vernix*

*Trapa natans*  
*Triticum aestivum*  
*Typha angustifolia*  
*Ulmus americana*  
*Vaccinium corymbosum*  
*Verbena bracteata*  
*Verbena hastata*  
*Verbena stricta*  
*Viburnum prunifolium*  
*Vincetoxicum nigrum*  
*Zizania aquatica*

**THE  
 NEW YORK**  
**NATURAL HISTORY  
 CONFERENCE III**  
**APRIL 13 - APRIL 16, 1994**  
 For Information Call (518) 474-5812  
 Organized by the New York State Biological Survey  
**NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM**

### **Call for Research Proposals**

The Council of the New York Flora Association seeks proposals for floristic studies and research on specific taxonomic problems that pertain to New York vascular plants. Proposals should be less than two pages long and include a statement of goals, methods, a schedule, budget, and expected product of the research. Grants will be in amounts from \$100. to \$500., but proposals of \$250. or less will be given strongest consideration. In 1993, two grants were awarded. Award winners are expected to write a report for publication in the NYFA Newsletter; duplicates of all specimens must be donated to the New York State Museum.

Send proposals to Gordon C. Tucker, Secretary, NYFA, New York State Museum, 3132 CEC, Albany, New York. 12230- with a copy to Skip Blanchard, Biology Department, C. W. Post Campus- LIU, Northern Blvd., Brookville, New York. 11548.

Deadline April 15, 1994. Recipients will be notified by May 30, 1994.

### **Early Summer NYFA Field Trip -**

**Letchworth State Park -**

**Saturday, June 11, 1994.**

Make plans to attend this field trip to one of the most beautiful spots in the state. Doug Bassett, park naturalist, and volunteers will help us investigate the natural and cultural history of the park. We will experience waterfalls, spectacular cliff communities, champion trees, an arboretum, rare plants, ravines with bryophytes and ferns, and the cultural legacies of Mr. Letchworth and Native Americans. On Sunday, we will try to schedule a stop or two around the

Syracuse area to see Hart's-tongue fern. Set aside this weekend now! Further details will appear in the late spring NYFA Newsletter.

We are also soliciting ideas for the fall and other future field trips. Send your suggestions to Steve Young, 700 Troy-Schenectady Road, Latham, New York. 12110-2400, or leave a message at 518-464-1158.

### **Dues!!**

Don't forget to check your envelope to see if you are behind on your dues. Many of you will find a 92 above your name, which means you owe for two years. As always, I use decimal points to indicate \$5 mistakes in your payments which should be \$10 per year. Thanks for your interest in NYFA.

### **In the Next NYFA Newsletter:**

New State Records: two native species formerly not reported from New York State were found during the 1993 season in the southeastern part of the state. One is a showy aquatic and the other a very distinctive grass of swamp forests. Also the announcement of our summer/fall field trip season!

### **NYFA Council Meeting:**

The council will meet Wednesday, April 13, in conjunction with the **New York Natural History Conference III**. The meeting will be held in Room 3144, C. E. C. at the State Museum, Albany (meet in the lobby at 7 pm.) NYFA members not on the council may, attend, but call ahead, so that we can be sure we have room for you (518) 486-2027 (Mitchell). If you have not made plans to attend the conference, there is still time to register. It is always a very interesting and congenial event, where you meet many people with common interests.

## **A New Flora Volume from the State Museum**

**Now Available:** A complete, illustrated treatment of the Portulaca and Pink Families. Three years in preparation, this volume treats New York State's 63 native and introduced species, many of which are important in horticulture or as weeds. The illustrations are by Bobbi Angell, who is not only a superb illustrator, but also a botanist. The bibliography is possibly the most complete list of references on this plant group yet assembled. The book is available from N. Y. State Museum Publications, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230. \$10, plus \$1.50 postage and handling, checks to be made payable to N. Y. S. Museum Publications.

**Citation:** Mitchell, Richard S. 1993. Portulacaceae through Caryophyllaceae of New York State. *New York State Museum Bull.* 486. 124 pp.