

Claytonia



NEWSLETTER OF THE ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
FALL, 1990

FROM THE PRESIDENT: Bruce Ewing

Welcome to the Native Plant Society. The purpose of our Society is to promote the preservation, conservation, and the study of the wild plants and vegetation of Arkansas; the education of the public to the value of the native flora and its habitat; and the publication of related information.

In order to achieve these goals, membership fees are charged:

- $5.00 for General Membership, of which $5.00 goes to the general fund to pay for newsletters, etc.
- $10.00 for Supporting Membership, of which $5.00 goes to the general fund and $5.00 goes to the Dwight Moore account.
- $20.00 for Contributing Membership, of which $5.00 goes to the general fund and $15.00 goes to the Delzie Demaree fund.
- $100.00 for Life Membership, of which $5.00 goes to the general fund and $95.00 goes to the Delzie Demaree fund.

Please send dues to:

Arkansas Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 250250
Little Rock, AR 72225

The Dwight Moore Award fund makes awards for outstanding achievements in both research and publications.

The Delzie Demaree fund provides research grants to deserving students of Arkansas Botany.

The Aileen McWilliams Scholarship Fund provides scholarships to promising students of Arkansas Botany. These funds come from direct contributions and from our fall auction.

In addition to the joy of fellowship with people who enjoy our natural heritage, and the personal gain of knowledge of our flora, you can promote the preservation, conservation, and study of wild plants, help educate the public to the value of our native flora and its habitat and the publication of related information.

Please join us at one of the membership levels that is best for you.

I give my personal thanks to all the officers, board members and others who have made this a most enjoyable and rewarding year.

Fall Field Trips

9/22/90 - To Bear Mountain in the Ozark National Forest, led by Kent Bonar and Herb Culver. Meet at Nail Store, 10:00 a.m., bring drink and sack lunch. Nail Store is on Highway 16. If you are late, going from the store about 1 1/2 mile west on 16, at the first stop sign on the north side of the road, that's Bear Mountain Road. There will be signs or somebody there to point the way. Wear good hiking shoes - this is pretty rugged territory.

Kent Bonar and Herb Culver are trying to get the area classified as a Research Natural Area. They have documented many unusual species including eight types of orchids, French's Shooting Star, and Yellow Mandarin. At this time the USFS has plans to drastically alter and destroy the habitat through roading and herbicides.

For further information, call 428-5597.

9/29/90 - 4-H facility, Little Rock, led by Carl Hunter. Meet at the 4-H headquarters at Ferncliff at 1:00 p.m. (Slides if it rains.)

10/3/90 - Warren Prairie, Monticello, led by Eric Sundell. Meet at the Warren Prairie sign on Highway 8, two to three miles south of Highway 4 at 9:00 a.m. Call Eric at home for information on directions. If no one calls, we will assume no one is coming.

11/10/90 - Carl Amason's house, meet at Carl's house at 9:30 a.m. Turn left off of Highway 167 at Staple's Store, go to County Road 44 (about half a mile), turn right on County Road 44, go 1 1/4 mile south. Be sure and bring your lunch. Carl's number is 748-2362.

Other programs of interest to members

10/12/90 - Hot Springs Village, 10:00 a.m. (Slides, Carl Hunter)

10/26-28/90 - Mid-South Native Plant Conference 1990 at Agricenter International, Memphis, TN. Carl Amason, Carl Hunter & other ANPS members are on the program.

10/10/90 - Woolly Hollow State Park - Carl Hunter. Walk at 2:00 p.m.; slides at 5:30 p.m.

FALL GENERAL MEETING
TENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

WHEN: October 19-20, 1990

WHERE: The Narrows Inn on Greer's Ferry Lake will be our headquarters. The Inn is at Higden, Arkansas, on Highway 16 just north of the Narrows Bridge on the east side of the highway. Twenty rooms are being held for us. Phone: 825-6246
Rates: $30.50 - 1 bed, 2 persons
$34.50 - 2 people, 2 beds

SCHEDULE:

FRIDAY, October 19:
- 4:00 Registration at the Narrows Inn. Be sure to bring objects for Saturday night's auction. Look over and sign up for field trips.
- 6:30 Dinner at Narrows Inn. This is on your own. There are other places in the area to eat if you wish.
- 7:30 Program, Narrows Inn dining room. Charles Garner - Greers Ferry Resident Engineer
Don Culwell - Roadside Wildflowers

SATURDAY, October 20:
Breakfast is on your own.
- 8:00 Field Trips - meet at Narrows Inn.
- 6:30 Buffet Dinner at Narrows - $8.50 per person, which includes tip and tax
- 7:30 General business meeting and election of officers
- 8:30 AUCTION - NARROWS INN DINING ROOM

SUNDAY, October 21:
- 8:00 Field trip

ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE AREA

CAMPING
Corps of Engineers Parks

All are first come, first served, $5.00 per night, $8.00 with electricity.

Devil's Fork Campground - 32 sites

Narrows Park - Higden - very close to the Narrows Inn

Shiloh Park

OTHER MOTELS
Red Bird Inn - Highway 16, south of Edgemont Bridge. Ten rooms, 5 cottages.
Phone: 825-6256
Rates: $30.00 - 2 double beds
$37.00 - Kitchenettes w/2 dbl beds
$42.00 - 2/bedroom cottages with 3 double beds - $42.00

Lakefront Lodge, Edgemont, Arkansas, near Edgemont Bridge on Hwy 16, north of Narrows. Phone: 723-4243
Rates: $32.00 - Two double beds
$34.00 - Kitchenette, 2 dbl beds, 2-burner stove and refrigerator
$36.00 - Efficiency - 2 dbl beds, 4-burner stove and oven, full cabinets, refrigerator-freezer

Ozark Inn, Higden, Arkansas, just south of Narrows Bridge.
Phone: 825-6607
Rates: $32.00 - One person, 1 double bed
$32.00 - Two persons, 1 dbl bed
$33.00 - Two persons, 2 dbl beds

RESTAURANTS IN THE AREA:

Lakefront Lodge

Vee's Logcabin Barbecue - on hill east side of Highway 16, Edgemont, south of Lakefront Lodge. Has good barbecue.

MINUTES OF SPRING MEETING
THE ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
April 28, 1990

The business meeting of the Spring General Membership meeting of the Arkansas Native Plant Society was called to order by Bruce Ewing, President.

Chad Gray gave the treasurer's report. He reported a balance of $11,233.81 in total funds.

The President reported the recommendation of the Executive Board that $1200 be transferred from the general fund into the Delzie Demaree Award Fund. It was moved by Carl Amason and seconded by Albert Higginbottom that this be done. The motion carried.

The President announced the findings of Carl Hunter, who did research on the cost of a color brochure for the ANPS. The cost would be $1,735.00 for 5,000 copies of a color brochure. The cost for 10,000 copies of a black and white brochure would be $500. The Executive Board recommended that the ANPS spend $500 for 10,000 copies of a brochure to be printed on colored paper. Thera Lou Adams moved this recommendation. It was seconded by Carl Amason. The motion carried.

The fall meeting will be at The Narrows Inn near Greers Ferry on October 19, 20, 21 instead of Eureka Springs on November 2, 3, 4 as first planned. The field trips for the spring meeting will be at the Hobbs Estate, with housing nearby.

Carl Hunter was presented with the Dwight Moore Award, which is given for outstanding achievements in both research and publications of Arkansas Botany. His book, Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of Arkansas, was recently published. He was presented with a check for $100, which he returned with the request that it be used for either the Delzie Demaree Fund or the Dwight Moore Fund.

New members of the ANPS were introduced by Sue Clark. Judy Lacefield was introduced as a new life member.

Attention was brought to books by members. Carl Hunter is the author of two books, Wildflowers of Arkansas, and Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of Arkansas. Henry Robison has published Fishes of Arkansas. His book, Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas, will possibly be published next year.

The President announced that Susan Hooks is the new botanist for the USFS in the Ouachita National Forest.

Carl Amason announced that a Native Plant Conference will be held in Ruston, Louisiana, June 7, 8, 9. He also announced the spring field trips, which will be held in Lewisville on April 21, Meadowcreek Project at Fox on May 5, Mena on May 12, and Calion on June 9.

The President acknowledged the hosts for the Camden meeting -- Thera Lou Adams, Nadine Abbott, Glynis Hamlin, and others -- and expressed appreciation for their efforts.

It was announced that on Sunday there would be a yard tour, coffee, and rolls at the home of Thera Lou Adams from 8:00 to 9:00 a.m., and a field trip to Poison Springs Trail beginning at 9:00 a.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:00 p.m. It was followed by a slide show on Roadside Wildflowers by Carl Hunter.

-- Betty Spears, Secretary

Letters to the Editor:

I am hoping that your members may be able to help me. I am a professional plant breeder and I am trying to locate fresh seed of the WILD AMERICAN PASSION VINE (Passiflora Incarnata), also known as the MAY POP. Because your members are very knowledgeable about the native Arkansas flora, I was hoping that some of them could collect ripe fruits for me later on in the summer. Please let me know if you would be able to pass my

request on to your membership. I am trying to obtain samples from across the State of Arkansas so that I can sample the genetic variation. I thank you for your time and I hope you will be able to assist me. If you can suggest any other possible collectors for this seed, please offer me their names.

Kindest regards,
Frank C. Moser(Plant Breeder)
2121 Hamilton, Alva, FL 33920

An Account of the Field Trip in Lafayette County at Lewisville - by Carl Amason

The CLAYTONIA notice read: "April 21: meet at the court-house in Lewisville at 10:00 AM to see Halesia diptera, two winged silver bell, rediscovered after the absence of a confirmed report since 1882. Also, see Sebastian brush and blue hawthorne." I could hardly wait!

The Saturday morning began clear, partly cloudy and pleasant, but weather reports told of heavy rains and flash floods in Central Arkansas. I drove west on US 82, and saw only very scattered bits of remnants of the Coreopsis lanceolata that used to line the highway to Magnolia. Through Magnolia and Columbia County the highway had been sprayed with a herbicide and from Stamps to Bayou Dorcheat, both sides of the highway had been sprayed. I did see one wet area, just out of the right-of-way, that had a pretty population of Iris virginica.

I got to the Lafayette County Courthouse early and found a veterinarian giving rabies shots to dogs which were bought there at the appointed hour. Just before 10 AM, Ray Erickson arrived, with his wife, and the news that several people, including Sue Clark, had called. Heavy rains had made it impractical for them to attend. It was soon obvious that I was the only field trip participant, so Ray took his wife home, and away the two of us went. I got a private botanical tour of the central part of the county. It was not really dry, nor was it really wet underfoot, so the terrain was in splendid condition. The Lafayette County Jack-in-the pulpits were just like those in Union County, having dark purplish parallel lines inside the spathe. There were many cinnamon, royal, sensitive and netted chain ferns. At one of the first destinations, Eric came to a stand of silky willow which sent me to Dr. Smith's ATLAS. If it is silky willow, Eric should get a specimen to Dr. Smith because he has only a single county (Fulton in North Arkansas) with a record.

I was unfamiliar with this willow, Salix sericea which is whitish under the leaf. Later, we did see much of the sand bar willow (Salix exegua) in the Red River valley. We saw several clumps of the blue hawthorne (Crataegus brachyacanthus) without really leaving the truck. The tall mature tree has an Oriental quality about its structure which makes it a good horticultural subject; they usually occurred in little groups, or groves as we would say in central Texas a mott. The Sebastian bush is a small evergreen shrublet of the Euphorbia Family and is unique.

Did we find the rediscovered Halesia diptera? You bet we did! The mature tree had several trunks at least 4 inches in diameter, height about 25 feet, with a spread of pendulouis limbs, probably over 30 feet. It was elegant even in the woods with an understory of weeds and shrubs and a road close by, complete with a road ditch. There were only one or two silver bell blossoms left on the tree, but it was a moment to remember. What does the Halesia diptera have in common with the zoological order of insects that includes house flies, mosquitoes, other flies and gnats? Why, they have only two wings, which is exactly what diptera means in classical greek. Of the Halesia, it is the large woody seed which has two wings.

One of the most pleasant surprises for me were several roadside populations of Thalictrum, which species I do not know as Smith's ATLAS does not have those tall (over 4 feet) meadow ones growing in South Arkansas. Again, Ray, send some specimens to Dr. Smith. On our ride in central Lafayette County we saw these four Baptista species, (1) leucantha, with tall white spires, (2) B. bracteata (leucophaea) with creamy outwardly pointing clusters of flowers, (3) B. mettalliana and (4) B. sphaerocarpa. I shall always be grateful for Ray

Erickson for giving me a private field trip about Lewisville. He is very knowledgeable, enthusiastic and young. We can expect a great future from this young man as he is in a rather unique area of the state where the red alkaline Permian Basin soil has washed down in the Red River Valley bringing West Texas and Oklahoma species with it, naturalizing exotic lime-loving plants, overlapping Texas and Louisiana species and of course, a few unique particles of the Arkansas flora throughout it. Ray even tells me of the mesquite tree in Arkansas. And, like Rick Mountain, "I always want to return at almost any season." Thank you, Ray!

Some Summer Impressions of the Spring Meeting - by Carl Amason

Those planning a convention and meeting begin with great enthusiasm and greater expectations. But, as the date approaches, those feelings evaporate like a light rain on a hot summer's day or disappear like some ghost of many years past. Things happen, conditions develop and some of the most unexpected things occur, but as ones in show business always say, "the show must go on."

The Camden meeting of the Arkansas Native Plant Society on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April was a wonderful success for the simple reasons that the weather cooperated, the wildflowers were there, and a captive audience attended. One always worries about the weather, but the rains that fell came in just the right amount and at the proper time as to give no problems at all, although heavy rains did fall to the north of Camden.

Nadine Abbott, one of the host committee and a tour leader, was somewhat perturbed; the crown jewel of her tour, a big city block of Phlox drummondis in Bluff City, was mowed down the day before! Thera Lou Adams, another leader, was in the situation of her husband having to go to the hospital during the field trip. However, Jason Anders kept his happy-go-lucky attitude and the crowd was eager to see the countryside. Things certainly did go well for a successful meeting.

We began on Friday afternoon with one field trip organized for that time close to both Thera Lou's and Nadine's residences. The grandest impression of the meeting still lingers in the small rich bottomland of a small creek where there are some yellow lady-slippers in all the regal splendor of spring flowering beauty. For some it was a first time to see them, for others it was another one of those rarely seen woodland treasures, so easily hiked to see. In the same general area were small bellwort (Uvualaria sessilifolia), several species of fairly common ferns and the entire forest floor was covered with blooming partridge berry (Mitchella repens). Its presence caused a spontaneous conference between Bruce and Lana Ewing and Dr. Eric Sundell, the subject of the matter being that Mitchella repens was one of those perfect flowering plants that is termed heterostyly, where the style (female part of the perfect flowers) have styles, on the same plant, with different lengths from those on other plants. At the same time, those plants that have flowers with enlarged stigma (style) have small stamens (male parts) and those which have small stigma have large stamens. Only cross pollination between the two plants of flowers will produce fruit (berries). The flowers are born in pairs, and each pair of flowers will produce one fruit with two flowering scars. And the berries will take two years to mature so it is possible to have flowers and ripe red berries at the same time. The flower petals are extremely rough and are very fragrant. All in all, Mitchella repens can be a first-class garden plant. Enough said about a common wildflower with extraordinary attributes. On to Dr. Guthrie's place to see the silky camellia. In Arkansas, it is known only from several locations about Camden.

Saturday morning broke with cheering sunshine after a night of thunder and lightning with just enough rain to settle what little dust that had formed. The conventioneers were divided into three field trip groups, one going directly to the sand hill area of Chidester and Bluff City led by Nadine Abbott; another through the backwoods via the Indian Mound and coming back in at Chidester in the sand hills led by Thera Lou Adams; and the third group south of town, led by

Jason Anders.

I went with Jason; the first stop was at the entrance to Mr. Davis' residence. Along the driveway we had ample time to study Magnolia tripetala and Magnolia virginiana. Magnolia tripetala (umbrella magnolia) is fairly common in the Ouachita Mountains and Boston Mountains of the Ozarks, but is rare on the Coastal Plains, while Magnolia virginiana is a characteristic Coastal Plain tree, found near the headwaters and flowing streams and springs.

The next stop was at the Fisher's Place, on the old El Dorado highway on a deep sandy hill. The grounds were literally a Persian carpet of Phlox drummondii in full bloom, and no two flowering plants had identical colorations of the flowers, from pure white, shades of pink to rose, red and cerise. Then we went on to Elliott, to the home and grounds of Mrs. Donie Thomas, who has a wide range of trees, shrubs, aquatic plants and wildflowers. Here we could stroll, smell the flowers of Magnolia tripetala (they stink!), and admire a beautiful clump of yellow lady-slippers, many ferns, and many unexpected plants tucked into her wide ranging garden. What she doesn't know scientifically was more than made up for in her enthusiasm.

We became aware of hunger as it was lunch time, so everyone headed back to Camden to eat. At the motel, everyone congregated and a small delegation of the Louisiana Native Plant from the Shreveport area surfaced. The participants of the two sand hill field trips were all aglow with talk of Arkansas oaks, blue-jack oaks, Pensternon murrayanus, Matelea decipiens, Selaginella riddellii, Hymenopappus artemissaefolius, and other sand hill specialties. In the afternoon the trips were all repeated. I can remember well introducing to Dr. Kathleen Hall and her daughter the sensations of the tongue and mouth of the tooth-ache tree (Lanthoxylum clavaheraelis) which was in the Phlox drummondii area. Also present in all the field trip areas were flowering plants of the feared and respected Cridoscolus texanus, the bull nettle, whose spines can cause a painful whelt, much like that from a wasp. Did anyone get stung? I doubt it because I heard of no complaints.

The Saturday night banquet dinner was one more happy extended visit. Clemy Moore got to meet Miss Marsha Rowe, the SAU student from Chidester who has done so much work on the South Arkansas Arboretium in El Dorado. Randy Johnson from Pinnacle Mountain State Park made a talk on the Arkansas Arboretium Plans at Pinnacle Mountain. Carl Hunter graciously mentioned the cash award given him by the Dwight Moore Award Fund for his books on Arkansas botanical interests. Greg Cook had his collection of pressed fern specimens and in showing them to Dr. Jim Peck, it developed that Dr. Peck needed specimens of the Azolla from Cabon Lake. Never a dull moment in plant collecting. The Shreveport delegation was fortified with the presence of Mrs. Hilda McEwen of Warren, an old friend of Audubon Society days.

Sunday morning broke clear and sunny again - another good day for a field trip. Members were to meet at the home of Thera Lou Adams, off the Chidester Road. She was in a very hospitable mood and was ably helped by the ex-secretary, Glynis Hamlin, who had moved to Witchita, Kansas and was here with her mother, who lives in Oklahoma. She had passed by something at the Witchita Botanical Garden, which she has joined, just to be with us. How much of Thera Lou's coffee and orange juice was drank and how much of her fancy sweet rolls were consumed I couldn't say; it was a fitting finale to the spring meeting. A stroll through her garden with its mixture of native and exotic was an inspiration to those wishing to do similar things with native plants. Dr. Jim Peck discovered some cultivated tree that had become a pernicious pest species in Florida and Thera Lou destroyed it on the spot.

One more trip was to close out the meeting; a field trip to Poison Spring Battlefield State Park, scene of a Civil War battle. This is just within the sand hills and the state champion blue-jack oak was just down the road. A very pleasant walk on the park's nature walk found us strolling through a small ravine with a spring branch flowing and there were many netted chain ferns and lizards tails. On

and is not well known even if it does have a fairly wide distribution in the state. Then neighbors Flo and Houston Sage (Sage as in Salvia) came. They are the owners of the McCartney Rose (Rosa bracteata) that Carl Hunter photographed for his Trees, Shrubs, and Vines of Arkansas. And then Archalie Harman arrived with her celebrated pound cake.

We walked over the place, and aside from the Alophia drummondii, we took in the site where Thelypteris torresiana appeared out of the blue. And I am happy to report that many sporelings have appeared on the scene. The place is well covered with areas carpeted in Mitchella repens and I had to tell all that the pine tree I purchased years ago as a longleaf pine has turned out to be Pinus x sondereggeri, the natural hybrid between the longleaf pine and the loblolly pine. I am amazed at the reluctance of people newly introduced to the Vaccinium ellottii, the coastal plains "high-bush huckleberry," to taste and sample the berries. They are a highly flavored blueberry, and used to be eagerly sought after by local berry pickers. There are several species of Vaccinium growing here on the place naturally, and I value all of them for their beauty and berries for food and wildlife food. Those Vaccinium species are all fairly common and I would recommend them to any berry or wildlife student. They are V. arboreum, the winter huckleberry or farkleberry or sparkleberry, which can be a valuable horticultural addition to any garden; V. stamineum, the deerberry which is usually described by identification seekers as the flowers look like ballerina tutus; V. fuscatum, which grows in damper areas; and V. virgatum, the coastal plains "low bush huckleberry."

After a rest, we went in a small caravan. One of the most distinctive plants of the area, the Cherokee bean (Mamou of Louisiana) was late and sparse in coming into bloom, but at the last moment of the day before, I found some in full bloom at the Camp Fire Girls Cabin on Calion Lake. Yes, indeed, there were several red and striking tall flowering stems of Erythrina herbacea in the wild, along with some shrubby Hypericum which I haven't identified yet. In the margins of Calion Lake are plenty of bald cypresses (Taxodium distichum) and water tupelo grass (Nyssa aquatica) and on the roadbanks were flowering pickleweeds (Pontederia cordata) and in the sunny open water, Nymphaea odorata were blooming like floating magnolia blossoms. We looked for and found Clematis crispa, very common about Calion in quite a range of colors. Ilea virginica and Cephalanthus occidentalis were studied in contrast and in habital similarities. Only the pressures of time caused the cessation of the field trip and from all the happy comments, I believe everyone enjoyed and learned something on the field trip. I know it was a great pleasure for me to lead it.

the trail, much to my surprise were several chinkapin trees and the usual understory trees of flowering dogwood. A lot of Aristolochia reticulaton were in the sandy soil. This is one of the small perennial Dutchman's pipe vine's relatives, that grows about 6 to 8 inches tall and has brownish-purple flowers under the leafmold. It was coming into bloom. At the end of the circuitous trail was a nice specimen of an Arkansas Oak.

Finally, back at the visitors' pavillion, we met and lingered as we wished this wonderful experience could last forever. We all got into our automobiles and went our way. But for me, the flavor was to linger as Lois Wilson of Joiner, Arkansa and Larry Wilson, no relation, both of the Nature Center in Memphis, followed me home to "see my place." I hope they were not disappointed as I haven't really been able in two years to do any real work on the place. But that is another story.

Some final notes on the Camden spring meeting at this time. I asked several about their single most pleasant moments. For Bill Shepard, it was the entire flora of the Bluff City "Dumpyard." For Dr. Jewel Moore, it was also the same place with two very uncommon and rare composites: Evax candida and Hymenopappus artemisaefoluis in the same spot. Dr. Sundell's most memorable moments were the yellow ladies slippers and the many Matelia deciepeus or climbing milkweeds. Edith and Harry Bartholomew were in a state of ecstacy on finding the carpet of Phlox drummondii on their own, south of Camden. The Louisiana visitors were genuinely surprised at the open friendliness of everyone. Favorable remarks were common and I could go on and on; everyone agreed it was a wonderful meeting. And me? Oh fickle me, "I loved every moment, everybody and every plant."

An Account of the Field Trip Near Calion on 9 June 1990 - by Carl Amason

June heralds the beginning of summer, and the summer-like weather truly begins here in early June. But the weather was sunny and while previously fallen rains had left plenty of surface moisture in the soil, it was dry underfoot. It was not a bad day to have a field trip and there are two native plants that make for an interesting field trip in this area.

First is Alophia drummondii, a member of the Iris Family. I am fortunate in having several nice colonies here on my place, including a group at the very front gate. There were some in bloom and as they are morning flowers, the spot, situation, and flowers in bloom created a good place for the field trippers to congregate, meet, talk, admire, and to begin the trip.

First to arrive was Cindy Ross from Little Rock -- the one who had the farthest to travel was the first to arrive. She had problems because the bridge between my place and Colion, at the lake, was washed out to a dangerous condition; but she, as well as the others, made a little detour through the countryside to get here. Cindy was soon met by her good friend, Alice Andrews of El Dorado. It is a small world; Alice's father, although a few years older than I am, was a student at the small country school, Quinn, where we knew each other years ago. A neighbor, less than a mile away, came and joined the Society, with eagerness and great expectation, and even though Evelyn Lloyd had to leave before lunch, she seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the outing. Then a small delegation from Camden arrived; they were D. W. Daniel and his budding young field tripper, Will Daniel, with Greg Robertson. They had been with the Society some at its spring meeting in Camden and they were so impressed with the group and its activities that they came for more experiences and had many very good comments to add to the current field trip. They own some properties in Ouachita County, near Chidester in the sand hill areas, that made for an outstanding spring meeting. They asked about several plants and one of which has to be Polygonella americana, common name jointweed, another common name that I dislike heartily because this "weed" can be a most attractive, pleasing and interesting wildflower in and out of bloom. This is the "heath" of Heathcliff of Rich Mountain! It blooms late in the season