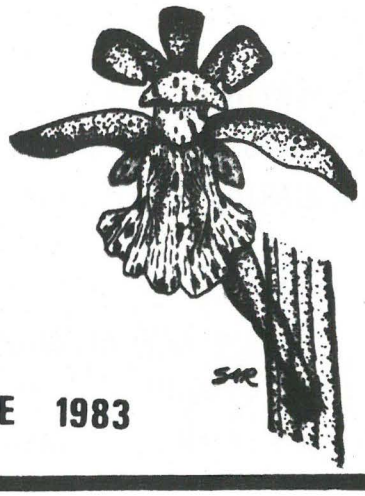
THE PLANT PRESS

FIELD BOTANISTS OF ONTARIO NEWSLETTER

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Front page illustration: *Corallorhiza maculata* "white lipped" form of the Spotted Coral-root by Susan A. Reznicek

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OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS NEWSLETTER ARE NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE EDITOR OR ASSOCIATE EDITORS

OBJECTIVES OF THE NEWSLETTER

1. Distribute information on Ontario botanists and their activities;
2. Keep botanists abreast of reports and publications, with reviews where appropriate;
3. Distribute current botanical information on subjects such as species distributions, identification keys, field equipment and methods;
4. Report on projects and research in progress;
5. Keep track of "Ontario Plants in Print";
6. Encourage publication by field botanists, especially amateurs, both in THE PLANT PRESS and more formal publications such as the Ontario Field Biologist.

NEWSLETTER NEWS

As this issue goes to press, our circulation is 184 and we continue to receive support from both "new" and "old" subscribers.

We are very interested in having our subscribers participate in this newsletter through their notes and articles. Do keep in mind that the submissions we receive will determine the direction and tone of the newsletter. We welcome general interest, as well as specialist articles. We hope that those submitting articles will pay particular attention to the articles which appear, so that our editorial work is minimized. Please submit articles as soon as possible; deadline for the September issue is 15 August.

1983 subscription - $10.00 payable to THE PLANT PRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE

COMMENTS ON THE FIRST ISSUE

"Your first issue of THE PLANT PRESS is 'right on'. It fills a void which often frustrated me. My congratulations to you and your staff. I shall be continuing my botanical survey of the Lake Nipigon area this coming season. I hope I have some interesting range extensions for you next fall."

Claude Garton, Thunder Bay

"I dislike the emphasis on collecting that is associated with the name (THE PLANT PRESS)... I like to be thought of as a field botanist - not a plant collector - and I expect that many future subscribers will not even own presses. Photography, as exemplified by Don Gunn and Ross Brown, is becoming more popular and is much easier on our flora than collecting! Just as collecting eggs and shooting birds is passed, so I hope that soon indescriminate collecting of plants will pass... Of course I collect...and I know that collecting is important...Except for the slightly overdone chattiness and the title, I think that (THE PLANT PRESS) is wonderful and that you are all to be thoroughly congratulated for your very impressive effort."

Paul Catling, Ottawa

"Congratulations on the first issue of THE PLANT PRESS. I like the title and the chatty style; it does fill a gap left by our other bulletins and journals."

Jim Soper, Ottawa

NEWS FROM MIKE OLDHAM

"As you may have heard by now, I accepted the position vacated by Dave McLeod. Within a month I shall be back down in Essex. I imagine that this will make it a bit more difficult for me to compile 'Ontario Plants in Print', but I would like to try and keep it up. Once a good network is established, my job should be much easier. Perhaps you could ask the readership to send references to me at Essex Region Conservation Authority, 360 Fairview Ave. W., Essex, Ontario N8M 1Y6.

Last week I was browsing in the York University Library, flipping through the current literature section of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, when I came across a citation from THE PLANT PRESS! Unfortunately it wasn't 'our' PLANT PRESS; it seems the same name is already in use for the newsletter of the Arizona Native Plant Society."

Mike Oldham, Essex

ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO PLANTS

"'Do individuals collecting plants ever get poisonous reactions to some species?' The short answer would be 'yes'. The most common reaction is to species of Rhus which contain the poison urushiol, the source of contactant allergens or contact dermatitis. Species of the genus Ranunculus are other offenders and can also be the cause of contact dermatitis. Ambrosia spp. are others of the inhalant allergen group. A future article about these and similar plants could make interesting reading and would present an opportunity to expose the Solidago myth; even today, some M.D.'s are unaware that this group does not cause allergies."

Bill Cattley, Orillia

ADDENDUM

The second last sentence of page 7, Vol. 1 No. 1 should read:

"In modern terms we have in the District municipality of Muskoka only 6 administrative divisions, 3 huge towns that together comprise 47% of the total area and 3 large townships that comprise 53% of the total area. To describe plant occurrences in terms of the new divisions would be so imprecise as to be almost meaningless. One would like to be out-of-date and up-to-date at the same time!"

Sorry we spoiled your punch line, Em Whiting. Although we corrected this mistake for a subsequent printing of 100 copies, no one has responded yet to this question about regional vs. county boundaries. I suppose they're all artificial boundaries and people will follow whatever is convenient to them. Any other opinions?

NOTES AND ARTICLES

CANADIAN WETLAND REGISTRY

by David Kroetsch, Land Resource Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Neatby Building, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

The Canadian Wetland Registry was initiated by Charles Tarnocai, Head of the National Working Group. The registry data collection format is an approach to describing a wetland ecosystem in such a manner that there is a uniform collection of data. This allows the comparison of data regardless of where or by whom it was collected.

The Canadian Wetland Registry includes information about the wetland classification, hydrology, vegetation and soils (peat stratigraphy) and a cross section of the wetland. The registry was set up as a manual system in 1980, but during the next three years a computerized Canadian Wetland Registry system, capable of storing and analyzing wetland information will be set up.

The registry will be kept at the Land Resource Research Institute and will be open to people interested in Canadian wetlands and wetland research.

Reference

Tarnocai, C. 1980. Canadian Wetland Registry. Proc. of a workshop on Canadian Wetlands. Edited by C.D.A. Rubec and F.C. Follett, Environment Canada, Lands Directorate, Ecological Land Classification Series, No. 12. pp. 9-38.

ONTARIO BRYOPHYTES: A GUIDE TO LITERATURE USEFUL FOR IDENTIFICATION

by Harry Williams, Millbrook, Ontario L0A 1G0

The following information on bryophytes is presented with the hope that more collectors will pay some attention to the mosses and liverworts. Additional collections will help to fill out our knowledge of this group in Ontario.

To date much more has been done with mosses than with liverworts, but ideally both should be collected at the same time in any area being examined. Ireland & Cain (1975) have written a good checklist of the mosses of Ontario, giving the distribution of each species by counties and districts. This gives some idea of the status of most species in the province, and also shows where more collecting is needed; many counties have no reports for even some of the common species. Two good books are available for the identification of moss specimens: "Mosses of the Great Lakes Forest" by Crum (1973) and "Mosses of Eastern North America" by Crum & Anderson (1981). The former is the better one to start with, although all species are described and illustrated in both works.

The best way to gain an initial grasp of the mosses is to be shown them in the field by someone with reasonable competence in the group. This may seem like a counsel of perfection, since bryologists are a rare breed in Ontario, but we do have them and they have been under-utilized.

There is as yet no checklist for the liverworts of the province. However, Cain & Fulford (1948) and Williams & Cain (1959) list distribution by counties and districts of perhaps 90% of our species. Most of these can be identified by the use of an excellent manual by Schuster (1953), "Boreal Hepaticae, a Manual of the Liverworts of Minnesota and Adjacent Regions". The author of that work has also given us a complete flora of the liverworts of eastern North America. This is a monumental work, 4 of 5 volumes of which have been published - 1966, 1969, 1974 and 1980. It is probably too expensive for most amateurs, but should be available in major herbaria. It is worth looking at for the illustrations alone, which are probably the best ever done for hepatics.

The manual mentioned above gives directions for the preparation of specimens; these apply equally well to mosses. For examination in the field a good 10X lens is recommended, either Hastings triplet or Coddington. For the liverworts it is helpful to examine them while fresh with a low-power stereo-binocular microscope of about 25X.

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NATIVE AND EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES IN ONTARIO: A NUMERICAL SYNOPSIS

by Jeff Kaiser, Proctor & Redfern Group, Environmental Section, 45 Green Belt Dr., Don Mills, Ontario M3S 3K3

I am frequently called upon to determine or evaluate the extent to which an undeveloped area exists in a "natural" condition. This can be approached from a number of avenues, one of these being the assessment of the proportion of exotic to native species at the study site. Of course, factors such as the size and history of the site, present types and intensity of uses, local context and biological function of such areas must also be considered, but one always likes comparisons for which numerical standards have been established. Subjective evaluation can then be tempered or supplemented by less controvertible evidence.

For this purpose, I have compiled a checklist of the flora of Ontario based on works by Scoggan (1978-1979), Dore & McNeill (1980) and the list of Argus & White (1977), including notations on the status of the species as either native or exotic. The table below presents the results of an analysis of the Ontario flora and a comparison with statistics for the flora of Canada (Scoggan 1978).

	Ontario		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%
Native	1,854	72.6	3,218	78.4
Exotic	701	27.4	884	21.6
Totals	2,555	100.0	4,102	100.0

Although the concordance between the Ontario list and Scoggan (1978-1979) is not exact, it is sufficiently close for this comparison. Sixty-two (62) per cent of the species listed for Canada occur in Ontario. This is probably due to both the size of the province and its central position in the country, as well as the projection of southwestern Ontario into the Carolinian Zone (Merriam 1892) or Deciduous Forest Region (Rowe 1972).

The higher proportion of alien species for Ontario is not surprising given the pattern of settlement in the country, the relatively moderate climate of southern Ontario and the considerable activity of Ontario botanists. Indeed, in compiling my list I excluded many records of plants which do not appear to be established in the province, but occur rarely or sporadically due to introductions.

While comparisons for different areas of the province (e.g. north vs. south) have not been attempted, I have found the exotic component in the semi-natural areas of urban centres in the Toronto Region to constitute about half of the vascular plant flora. In a study of the semi-natural ravines of Metropolitan Toronto, I found a flora composed of 52% exotic species in Park Drive Ravine and 49% exotics in Rosedale Valley Ravine (Kaiser et al. 1978). In a more recent examination of a semi-natural area along the lower reaches of the Credit River (Peel County), the alien component was 48% of the flora (unpubl. data). This large representation by introduced species is one indication of the degree to which the vegetation of these areas has been altered since the period of European settlement.

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NUSPEAK FOR THE HERBARIUM

by Jocelyn Webber, 3120 Kirwin Ave., Apt. 408, Mississauga, Ontario L5A 3R2

The Age of Aquarius is past and the Age of the Acronym is here. Everywhere we look, organizations have adopted catchy abbreviations based on a set of letters from their names. The world's major herbaria have not been slow in following this pattern. Indeed, they were in the forefront of this wave, but no one recognized it as a wave when they adopted 1-5 letter abbreviations for their names.

Being classifiers by nature, it is not surprising that the first index to the world's herbaria was published by the International Association of Plant Taxonomists (IAPT) in 1952. The Index Herbariorum, as it is now known (Holmgren et al., 1981), includes the acronyms, names and addresses of each of the world's major public herbaria along with other details about these institutions.

Below is a list of acronyms and herbaria which may appear in this newsletter from time to time. A more inclusive list of both public and private herbaria in Ontario is included in Boivin (1980).

- CAN - National Museum, Ottawa
- DAO - Agriculture Canada, Ottawa
- LKHD - Claude Garton Herbarium, Lakehead University
- MICH - University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- OAC - University of Guelph
- QK - Fowler Herbarium, Queen's University
- SLU - Laurentian University
- SSMF - Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, Sault Ste. Marie
- TRT - University of Toronto
- TRTE - Erindale College, University of Toronto
- UWO - University of Western Ontario
- WAT - University of Waterloo
- WLU - Wilfred Laurier University

References (see next column)

Boivin, B. 1980. Survey of Canadian Herbaria. Provancheria No. 10. (available from the author, Herbier Louis-Marie, University Laval, Quebec, P.Q. - cost $10.00)

Holmgren, P.K., W. Keuken and E.K. Schofield. 1981. Index Herbariorum. 7th edition. Regnum Vegetabile. Vol. 106.

COLLECTING ONTARIO VASCULAR PLANTS AS HERBARIUM SPECIMENS FOR THE NATIONAL HERBARIUM (CAN)

by Mike Shchepanek, Collections Manager, National Herbarium, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Ontario as a whole is well represented by vascular plant collections which are deposited in various institutions throughout the province. On closer examination, however, uncollected or poorly collected areas do exist. There are basically three types of collecting areas:

- Type 1 - no major collecting has ever been done
- Type 2 - some collecting, but not an adequate regional representation
- Type 3 - well collected

Any good plant materials are welcomed from a Type 1 area. Type 2 is harder to define because perhaps only common plants have been collected or only certain habitats have been sampled or collections have been made at certain times of the year. Also included in this Type are old collections that represent an area now floristically different (e.g. fire or logging disturbances). Finally, the area may have been well collected, but the specimens themselves have been poorly processed or lack sufficient label information. In these cases one would have to fully understand the problem involved and direct any collecting accordingly. Type 3 areas would warrant collecting only to back up a special project (e.g. environmental study) or represent new records or range extensions.

The traditional boundary separating northern and southern Ontario is along the French River-Lake Nipissing-Mattawa River system. Almost all of southern Ontario is a Type 3 area. Within this region, however, two poorly collected areas do exist. The first is the area which lies south of Algonquin Park and north of Highway 7. This is a Type 2 area because it has been lightly collected. The second area includes northwestern Algonquin Park and northcentral Parry Sound District (again, a Type 2 area because of light sampling).

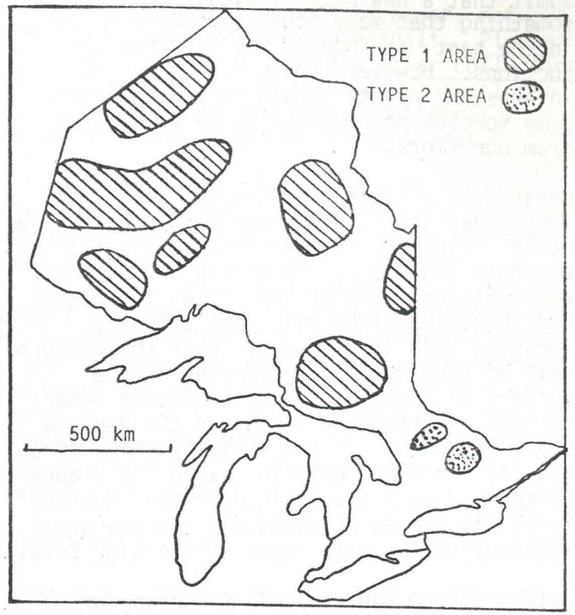
Northern Ontario is very hard to identify to Type because of its vast size. Certain areas, even the rather inaccessible northern part, have been extensively collected. In general, the Arctic and Great Lakes drainage systems have been well sampled. I've indicated large areas of a Type 1 nature on the map below. The remainder is a mixture of Type 2 areas (e.g. interior regions) and Type 3 areas (e.g. the north shore of Lake Superior).

If one is planning any future collecting in Ontario, I would strongly recommend that the institution where one wishes to deposit resulting specimens be contacted in order to discuss particular needs with the herbarium officials. In this way, a lot of wasted time, effort and money can be avoided. Even if one intends to collect in a new area, the collection and preparation of field plants should be carefully carried out.

A good specimen should be clean, of good colour and physical shape and well pressed. All specimens should have either flower or fruit and, whenever possible, roots. It is not necessary to collect the roots of trees or shrubs. Large plants that cannot be folded to sheet size can have the central portion of the stem removed, with a note describing its original dimensions.

An otherwise well prepared specimen may also have to be discarded if there is inadequate label data. The essential label data requirements are: plant name, location (including distance and direction to the nearest town or lake), longitude and latitude, habitat, date, collector(s), collection number, determined by and number of replicates. Hand written labels are not acceptable for use in the National Herbarium.

As with most institutions, the National Herbarium has been subject to staff and budget cuts and therefore it will be selecting only those plant specimens that are of good quality and that fulfill a particular need of the herbarium. Please contact the National Herbarium (address above) for additional information.



POTENTIAL COLLECTING AREAS FOR SPECIMENS OF VASCULAR PLANTS FOR THE NATIONAL HERBARIUM (CAN) (Shchepanek, 1983)

PLANT COLLECTING IN ONTARIO: THE VIEW FROM DAO

by William J. Cody, Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

Almost every budding botanist, myself included, has had to visit the "interesting" spots such as Constance Bay, the Bruce Peninsula, the Niagara Escarpment, the Windsor Prairie and Walpole Island to collect the specialties that grow there. Our herbaria have become cluttered with specimens collected at the same places and often in the same stage of development. The number of sheets of Phyllitis scolopendrium from the Owen Sound area that are in several Ontario herbaria is a good example.

This does not mean that we should never go back to the old sites. Many areas are of particular ecological or phytogeographical interest and should be studied by new generations of botanists. I would be the first to

admit that a new pair of eyes may turn up something that many other eyes have missed in the past, or indeed, may find new introductions. However, collecting rare and interesting plants should be limited, or some species may eventually be eliminated from our flora.

Ontario is a large province and still has many areas that could prove rewarding to the plant collector. Three examples are (1) the triangle bounded by the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers (east of the Ottawa District and downstream from Bill Dore's Seaway Survey); (2) the area north of the eastern half of Lake Ontario (extending to the borders of Algonquin Park) including Peterborough, northern Hastings and the Renfrew area, but excluding the vicinity of Marmora; and (3) northern Ontario, excluding Claude Garton's domain around Thunder Bay, Quetico Park, the shores of James Bay and the areas adjacent to the main roads in the Clay Belt.

Well prepared specimens in flowering or fruiting condition from such areas as those listed above, with good label data, would help fill in our knowledge of plant distributions in the province. Such material would be welcome in most of our major herbaria where it would be available for taxonomic as well as phytogeographic studies.

ONTARIO RARE WOODY PLANT PROGRAMME

by John D. Ambrose, Curator, University of Guelph Arboretum, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 (519) 824-4120, ext. 3093

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An invitation is extended to tree enthusiasts and naturalists to participate in this programme of the University of Guelph Arboretum.

Rationale

Many woody species, especially those of the Carolinian forests of southern Ontario, are rare due to both a history of extreme deforestation since settlement and current forestry practices which result in losses of non-commercial species. While these species occur farther south, Ontario's depleted populations represent adaptations to more northerly conditions and thus deserve attention as resources worthy of conservation. Beyond the recognized need to preserve habitats of rare species, this programme's objectives are to survey, collect seeds of and gene bank the rare woody plants of Ontario.

Programme

(a) Survey. Documentation is sought for naturally occurring rare woody plants, especially those (1) of very limited distribution; (2) range extensions and (3) those thought to be extirpated.

(b) Seed Collection. Collection of seeds of rare woody plants is sought for the Arboretum's international seed exchange programme and for inclusion of select collections in the gene bank.

(c) Gene Bank. Surveyed rare woody plants will be evaluated for possible inclusion in the Arboretum's Gene Bank (through collection of seeds or vegetative propagules). This will provide a long term reservoir of rare plant material for selection, breeding and propagation purposes. For example, it could serve as a source of material for controlled re-introduction into natural areas as well as for forestry and ornamental planting.

Procedures

(a) Survey. The documentation of the modern natural occurrence of rare woody plants, the size of their populations, their habitats and associated species and threats to continued existence are needed to update provisional information being compiled for endangered species status reports and the Rare Vascular Plant Atlas Project of the National Museum of Natural Sciences.

The standard form of documentation, especially important for taxonomically difficult species (e.g. oaks), is a pressed and dried herbarium specimen. This specimen should be of a representative twig with several leaves, flowers and/or fruit. Characters of the specimen not represented by the dried material (e.g. height, diameter at breast height, form, colour of flowers, etc.), should be recorded.

For both herbarium specimens and sight records, detailed site data are needed from which the specimen may be relocated. All information on the sample collection form (Fig. 1) is requested. Additional copies of this form may be obtained from the author.

(b) Seed Collection. Seeds should be accompanied by the above habitat and locality information. Herbarium specimens should be included with at least difficult to determine species. When this is not practical, a fresh twig and leaf sample can be included with the seed lot (leaves alone are insufficient).

In collecting seeds, look for superior individuals which are likely bearing true-to-species seeds. That is, examine form, vigor and disease resistance of seed parents. Avoid seed parents that are growing near other related species where hybrid seeds would be likely. Avoid single specimens, where no opportunity exists for out-breeding. These are ideals to follow when there is a choice. With rare species, it may be necessary to collect seeds from a seed parent that is less than superior.

For seed exchange purposes, enough seeds for ten packets (e.g. 40-50 hickory nuts, 100-150 dogwood seeds) is a minimum quantity for listing. Smaller quantities of very unusual collections would be welcome for Arboretum use. Berries and moist fruit can be mailed with an inner plastic bag. However, nuts and dry seeds should be sent in paper, not plastic, to avoid molding in transit. Please send seeds as soon as possible after collection. All seeds, or notice of intent to collect seeds, must be received by the end of October for inclusion on the seed list of that year.

Participants in this programme will receive announcements of Arboretum events and programmes as well as a copy of the annual Index Seminum, from which selections of seeds can be made. Participants are encouraged to contact the Arboretum regarding planned trips to distant or floristically interesting parts of the province. Sight records and herbarium specimens are welcome for all of the species listed in Table 1. Seed collections would be especially appreciated for all species marked with an asterisk (*), which have a very limited distribution.

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Figure 1 Sample data form for herbarium specimens, sight records or seed collections.

RARE WOODY PLANTS OF ONTARIO

NAME, Botanical _____ Common _____

LOCATION, County _____, Township _____ Lot ___ Conc. ___

Lat. __ ° __'N, Long. __ ° __ 'W, UTM Grid: Z __ E ____ N ____, Map _____

Directions to site: _____

HABITAT, Assoc. species _____ Site: ☐ Dry ☐ Moist ☐ Wet

Soil _____ Slope _____ Exposure: N S E W

SPECIMEN, Height _____ Trunk diameter _____ Form _____ Vigor _____

Local abundance _____ Threats to existence _____

☐ Flowering ☐ Fruiting; Notes: _____

☐ Wild ☐ Cultivated ☐ Seed collection ☐ Herbarium specimen ☐ Sight record

Collector/observer _____ Coll. No.: _____ Date _____

_____ Return to: University of Guelph Arboretum
Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1

Table 1 Plant species of interest to the Rare Woody Plant Programme

Botanical Name	Common Name	Distribution in Ontario
* Aesculus glabra Willd.	Ohio buckeye	Walpole Is. (introduced?)
[Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Medic]	Juneberry	unverified
A. sanguinea (Pursh) DC. var. grandiflora (Wieg.) Rehd.	Juneberry	s. Ontario
Amorpha canescens Pursh	leadplant	w. Ontario
Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal	pawpaw	s. Ontario
* Betula lenta L.	cherry birch	Niagara Region
* Campsis radicans (L.) Seem	trumpet vine	Essex & Kent Co.
Carya glabra (Mill.) Sweet	pignut hickory	s.w. Ontario
* C. laciniosa (Michx. f.) Loud.	big shellbark hickory	s.w. Ontario
[C. tomentosa Nutt.]	mockernut hickory	s.w. Ontario, extirpated
* Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh.	chestnut	s.w. Ontario
* Celtis tenuifolia Nutt.	dwarf hackberry	Lambton Co., Pelee Is.
[Cersis canadensis L.]	redbud	Pelee Is., extirpated
Cornus drummondii C.A. Mey.	rough-leaved dogwood	Lake Erie Shore
C. florida L.	e. flowering dogwood	s.w. Ontario
Crataegus brainerdii Sarg.	hawthorn	St. Lawrence
C. conspecta Sarg.	hawthorn	Niagara to Toronto
C. douglasii Lindl.	western hawthorn	Bruce Co. to w. Ontario
C. margaretta Ashe	hawthorn	s. Ontario
C. nitidula Sarg.	hawthorn	Lambton Co.
C. scabrida Sarg.	hawthorn	s. Ontario
Euonymus atropurpurea Jacq.	burning bush	s.w. Ontario
* Fraxinus quadrangulata Michx.:	blue ash	s.w. Ontario
* Gleditsia triacanthos L.	honey locust	Essex Co.
* Gymnocladus dioica (L.) C. Koch	Kentucky coffee tree	s.w. Ontario
* Hypericum prolificum L.	shrubby St. John's wort	s. Ontario (inland)
Juglans nigra L.	black walnut	s. Ontario
Liriodendron tulipifera L.	tulip tree	s.w. Ontario
* Magnolia acuminata L.:	cucumber tree	s.w. Ontario
* Morus rubra L.	red mulberry	s.w. Ontario
* Myrica pensylvanica Loisel	bayberry	Turkey Pt.
Nyssa sylvatica Marsh.	black gum	s.w. Ontario
* Oplopanax horridus (Sm.) Miq.	devil's club	Lake Superior
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch. (not P. vitacea)	Virginia creeper	s. Ontario (introduced?)
* Pinus rigida Mill.	pitch pine	Leeds Co.
Platanus occidentalis L.	sycamore	s. Ontario
Prunus americana Marsh.	wild plum	s.w. Ontario
Ptelea trifoliata L.:	hop tree	Lake Erie shore
Quercus bicolor Willd.	swamp white oak	s. Ontario
[Q. coccinea Muenchh.]	scarlet oak	unverified, s. Ontario
* Q. ellipsoidalis E.J. Hill	northern pin oak	s. and w. Ontario
Q. muehlenbergii Engelm.	chinquapin oak	s.w. Ontario
* Q. palustris Muenchh.	pin oak	s.w. Ontario
Q. prinoides Willd.	dwarf chinquapin oak	s.w. Ontario
[Q. prinus L.]	chestnut oak	unverified, s. Ontario
Q. shumardii Buck.:	Shumard's red oak	Essex Co.
* Rhododendron canadense (L.) Torr.	rhodora	near Ottawa
* Rhus copallina L.	shining sumac	s.w. Ontario & Leeds Co.
* Rosa setigera Michx.	prairie rose	Essex Co.
Rubus setosus Bigel.	bristly blackberry	s. Ontario
Salix sericea Marsh.	silky willow	Pt. Pelee
* Smilax rotundifolia L.	round-leaved greenbrier	s.w. Ontario
Vaccinium pallidum Ait.	dryland blueberry	s. Ontario
* V. stamineum L.	deerberry	Niagara R. & Thousand Is.
Viburnum dentatum L. var. lucidum Ait.	southern arrow-wood	s. Ontario
Vitis aestivalis Michx.	summer grape	s.w. Ontario
V. labrusca L.	fox grape	s. Ontario (introduced?)

* indicates species of very limited geographical distribution

CENTRAL ONTARIO

SCRUB PINE (Pinus virginiana Miller)
ADVENTIVE IN SIMCOE COUNTY

by Peter Harvie, Technology Department, Georgian College, 1 Georgian Dr., Barrie, Ontario L4M 3X0 and Rick Bobbette, 148 Kempenfeldt Dr., Barrie, Ontario L4M 1C2

In the early 1970's, the first author made several surveys of a property at Midhurst (Lot 13, Concession V, Vespra Twp., Simcoe County) owned and managed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. A series of stands that represent species combinations of conifers were planted here to determine the combinations best suited to ongoing area planting efforts.

It was noted that a small group of trees located just to the west of the trial stands bore some resemblance to jack pine (Pinus banksiana), but did not have all of the common characters of that species. The trees had cone spine characters of pitch pine (Pinus rigida), but were consistently two-needled. Staff at the nursery headquarters suggested that these trees were likely scrub (or Virginia) pine (P. virginiana), a species native to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, south to Alabama and Georgia. It was believed that these trees in the plantation were the result of seed importation subsequently discarded as unwanted stock.

In April 1983, the trees were revisited and specimens were taken (Bobbette # 7508, specimens deposited in TRT, DAO, MICH, SSMF and the herbarium of the Wye Marsh Wildlife Interpretation Centre). The cones offered the most useful characters separating three similar pines at the site. Scotch pine (P. sylvestris) has a horny tubercle on the scales, while scrub and jack pines (P. virginiana and P. banksiana) have flat scale tips. Scrub pine has a 2-3 mm prickle on the scale tip, while jack pine does not.

Other differences noted between the three species were the shorter needles of jack pine (2-4 cm compared to 4-8 cm), and its dark green colour compared to the yellow-green needles of the other two. On the other hand, the bark of both jack and scrub pine is dark brownish-gray, while that of scotch pine is distinctly yellow-brown to orange-brown.

A total of 8 dead and 32 living individuals of P. virginiana were identified in an area 15 m X 110 m. The site is flat and on a medium to fine sand. It is fronted on the south by the Snow Valley Road and by dense plantations of red pine (P. resinosa) on the east and jack pine (P. banksiana) on the west. Of the 32 living plants, 15 were trees over 5 m high and 17 were saplings 1-5 m high. The height of the trees ranged from 6-11.5 m; mean of 9 m. Diameter at breast height ranged from 8-25 cm; mean of 16.5 cm. Fifty-nine per cent (59%) of the saplings had at least one cone; all of the trees had abundant persistent cones.

Scrub pine was one of 7 tree species occurring in this stand. Scrub pine and trembling aspen (Populus tremuloides) were the dominants, each having about 20% cover. The tall shrub and sapling stratum had 14 species, with trembling aspen (15% cover), hawthorn (10% cover) and scrub pine (10% cover) most abundant. The dwarf shrub and seedling stratum, which was less than 1 m high, had 8 species, poison ivy (Rhus radicans subsp. rydbergii) having the highest cover value (15%). Bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) and poverty grass (Danthonia spicata) were dominant herbs, together providing 70-90% of the ground cover. Polytrichum spp. and other moss species were also present.

Two other species of introduced pines have been noted to be adventive in Simcoe County. Many seedlings of mugo pine (Pinus mugo) and Austrian pine (P. nigra) may be seen spreading from plantings along Highway 400 from the Holland Marsh to Barrie.

EASTERN ONTARIO

A NEW FERN FOR ONTARIO

by Paul Catling, Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

During the June 1983 FON annual meeting field trip to the Alfred Bog, a few fragments of a young fern were collected on the off-chance that they might be Massachusetts (or bog) fern (Dryopteris simulata). This fern was

found in a red maple bog fringe forest with cinnamon fern dominant in the understory. After the outing, a closer examination with the microscope indicated that it was indeed the Massachusetts fern.

This is the first record for Massachusetts fern in Ontario. It has a coastal plain distribution pattern and should be looked for in other parts of Ontario where a number of other species with coastal plain affinities occur. The southern twayblade orchid (Listera australis), another plant with coastal plain affinities, hadn't been seen in Ontario for about 70 years. It was rediscovered in Ontario relatively recently (Whiting & Bobbette 1974) in the Alfred Bog. This discovery prompted searches elsewhere in Ontario and additional stations were located as far west as the Georgian Bay region.

Reference

Whiting, E.M. and R.S.W. Bobbette. 1974. The orchid Listera australis rediscovered in Ontario. Can. F.-Nat. 88:345-347.

NEWS OF BOTANISTS

JAMES AUSTIN SIMON 1909-1983

It is with regret that we learned of the sudden passing of James Austin Simon. Shortly before his death at the end of May, Jim had been actively involved in preparing articles which we had hoped would appear in some future issues of this newsletter.

After nearly 30 years since being an active collector of vascular plants, a younger generation of botanists were delighted to get to know him as a result of preliminary efforts to get this newsletter started. There followed a series of meetings with Jim and his wife, Clarice, in their home at 17 Wheatfield Road, Mimico (Toronto). Here, amid piles of old specimens, maps, books, good cheer and tea and cookies, the history of field botany in southern Ontario was discussed.

The past few weeks have shown that there is a sizeable network of generations who appreciated Jim Simon's knowledge, leadership and enthusiasm at FON camps and frequent field trips; as well as through interpretive programmes of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. Please share your memories with us - we'd like to prepare a special article about Jim Simon for the next issue of this newsletter.

Gary Allen
Point Pelee National Park, Leamington, Ontario N8H 3V4 (519-326-7135)
Interests: New site records, range extensions, site inventories, ecological studies of particular species, conferences, slide talks, field trips, reprints of out-ot-date books, floras, etc.

Paul B. Cavers
Department of Plant Sciences, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B7 (519-679-3282 or 679-2380)
Interests: The ecology of weeds, seed population dynamics, plants of abandoned gravel bars along the Thames River.

Adele Crowder
Curator of the Fowler Herbarium, Department of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7N 3N6 (613-547-6675)
Interests: Flora of eastern Ontario, methods of inventory, rare species and wetlands.

A.E. Garwood
84 Runnymede Road, Apt. 1109, Kingston, Ontario K7M 2A2 (613-549-8329)
Interests: Eastern Ontario.

W. Douglas Geddes
45 Massey St., Bramalea, Ontario L6S 2V8 (416-791-1082)
Interests: Wild flowers, photography, ferns.

W.A.T. Gilmour
49 St. James Pl., Hamilton, Ontario L8P 2N4 (416-522-2064)
Interests: Photographing our native trees and shrubs
Range: Counties of Wellington, Wentworth, Halton, Lincoln, Haldimand and Brant.

John B. Lord (Jack)
Royal Botanical Gardens, P.O. Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8 (416-527-1158)
Interests: Ethnobotany of Canadian native people; plant use in general.
Range: Mainly Carolinian Zone, southern Ontario.

M.A. Maun
Department of Plant Sciences, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B7
Research: Sand dune ecology; plant/animal interactions; plant establishment, growth and reproduction; recolonization of sand dunes.
Objectives: The objectives of this research are to examine the physiological and ecological characters of seedlings and adult plants characteristic of the sand dune environment. The results would contribute towards an understanding of the adaptive characters that increase fitness of a species in the harsh and unpredictable environment of the sand dunes.
Ongoing projects: 1. Population biology of two sand binding perennial grasses, Ammophila breviligulata and Calamovilfa longifolia (M.A. Maun); 2. Exploration of herbivory, fitness and allelochemical defenses of Cakile edentula (Lynda Olson); 3. Population differentiation in life history characters among Artemisia campestris populations (Felicite Stairs); 4. Some aspects of the population dynamics of Lithospermum caroliniense (Irene Westelaken); 5. Effects of burial in sand on growth and reproduction of Ammophila breviligulata (Josee Lapierre).

Gord E. Miller
428 Hart St., Timmins, Ontario P4N 6X4 (705-264-8630)
Interests: Aquatic macrophytes, reclamation and revegetation of disturbed lands.

Sandy Moonias
Ogoki, via Nakina, Ontario P0T 2L0
Interests: Plant identification and uses, teaching.

D. James Mountjoy
79 Burk St., Oshawa, Ontario L1J 4C1 (416-728-9349)
Interests: Pteridophytes, etc.
Range: Algonquin Park.

Ed Poropat
2 Kirkside Ct., Rexdale, Ontario M9N 3R5 (416-749-5574)
Interests: Environmentally sensitive area planning.
Range: Southern Ontario, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Deciduous Forest Regions.

T. Ronald Scovell
3 Sims Crescent, Rexdale, Ontario M9V 2S9 (416-745-9111)
Interests: Pteridophytes.

Marion S. Shivas (Mrs.)
18 Rowanwood Ave., Dundas, Ontario L9H 4E1
Interests: Field botany, especially bryophytes
Range: Southern Ontario, Bruce Peninsula

Richard Sims
Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, P.O. Box 390, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 5M7
Congratulations to Richard, who recently wrapped up final details and obtained his Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia. Richard's research topic was on ground truth and large scale aerial photos to study Rangifer (caribou and reindeer) winter range lands. He has returned to the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre to continue work as a forest ecologist. When contacted just before this issue went to press, Richard was getting ready for five weeks of field work. He'll report on his on-going research on forest ecosystems in a future issue of THE PLANT PRESS.

G.R. Thaler
851 Bloor St. W., #2, Toronto, Ontario M6G 1M3
Interests: Population biology of clonal boreal plants
Range: Central southern Ontario, northern Hastings County and Georgian Bay Islands

Stephen Varga
5900 Yonge St., #618, Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3T8

Congratulations to Steve, who was awarded the Conservation Achievement Certificate at the banquet of the FON annual meeting in Ottawa. This new award is made in recognition of an outstanding achievement. As a result of Steve's work on Highway 404, legislation requiring environmental assessment was successfully tested.

Gerry Waldron
R.R. 1, #167, Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2Y7
Gerry is currently engaged as a corn breeder with Agriculture Canada at Harrow. Since 1980 he has been busy assisting John Ambrose in his work on Gymnocladus dioica, Fraxinus quadrangulata and Ptelea trifoliata for COSEWIC status reports. He has been involved in searching for sedges and aquatics on the Canard River with Paul Catling and the Rezniceks, and he has combed the Erie shoreline for Opuntia humifusa. In addition to

this, Gerry has been working on a COSEWIC status report for Quercus shumardii, checking sites in Essex and Kent Counties for this relatively unknown, but common, oak. Gerry would appreciate hearing from anyone who comes across historical references to the vegetation of extreme southwestern Ontario. He has already built up a reference collection which might interest others.

Alan P. Watson
University of Guelph Arboretum, University of Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120 ext. 3932)
Interests: Trees, edible plants, habitat conservation, flora/fauna relationships.

Fran Westman
R.R. 1, Midland, Ontario L4R 4K3 (705-526-2347)
Fran just got out of Midland Hospital after a two week bout with an infection. She seems much better but will be off to a slower start than usual this season. All her friends at the Wye Marsh and in the Midland area pitched in to make her stay tolerable. We look forward to her speedy recovery and return to the woods.

P. Wigham
11 Goldfinch Court, Willowdale, Ontario M2R 2C2 (416-638-6243)
Interests: Wildlife, botany
Range: Toronto and surrounding area

P. Allen Woodliffe
R.R. #1, Morpeth, Ontario NOP 1X0 (519-674-2673)
Interests: Higher vascular plants, especially Carolinian species, orchids and prairie species

SPECIMEN AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

DORCAS BAY AND PETRAL POINT NATURE RESERVES ON THE BRUCE PENINSULA

information requested by Stewart Hilts, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 (519-824-4120) and Kathy Lindsay, 101 Glen Manor Drive #20, Toronto, Ontario M4E 3V3 (416-694-4217)

The Nature Reserves Committee of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists has hired a student to spend the summer at its Dorcas Bay and Petrel Point Nature Reserves on the Bruce Peninsula through the Summer Canada Employment Programme. Bev Nicolson, a graduate student from the University of Guelph, will be documenting the use that these sensitive areas receive to provide an information base for future management. For example, Bev will be looking at how many people visit these reserves, and when and where use is concentrated. She will also map natural features if time permits.

The Nature Reserves Committee would be very interested in and appreciative of any information field botanists might be able to volunteer in the form of notes and observations, or through spending time in the field with Bev. Any field botanist interested in helping to document the plants, vegetation and significant natural features of these areas should contact Stewart Hilts or Kathy Lindsay.

VASCULAR PLANT RECORDS FOR KENT COUNTY AND SKUNK'S MISERY, MIDDLESEX COUNTY

information requested by Rose and Brian Klinkenberg, 79-135 Andover Drive, London, Ontario N6J 4C2 (519-471-9913)

We are interested in receiving any vascular plant records for Kent County for inclusion in our work on the 'Plants of Kent County'. We are also interested in receiving any information on the plants of Skunk's Misery, Mosa Township, Middlesex County for a project with the McIlwraith Field Naturalists of London.

COSEWIC REPORTS ON Opuntia humifusa and Celtis tenuifolia

information requested by Brian Klinkenberg, Department of Geography, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B7

I am currently preparing COSEWIC status reports on Opuntia humifusa and Celtis tenuifolia. Any information on old locality records, new site records and population status would be appreciated. I am particularly interested in any information concerning C. tenuifolia in the Belleville area.

SPECIMENS OF HAWTHORNS (Crataegus spp.)

specimens requested by J.B. Phipps, Department of Plant Sciences, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5B7

Carefully collected Crataegus specimens in flower or almost mature fruit (just before abscission) are requested from anywhere. Collections which match flower and fruit from the same tree, or population samples of all taxa of Crataegus in an area of interest to the collector, are by far the most useful to me. Field notes should include anther or fruit size. Other collection data, such as locality, habitat, date, etc., are also important.

Flowering material should be pressed rapidly before the petals fall. All material should be from representative shoots with some growth of previous years and average length thorns. Pressing should be unusually hard (tight) with thorns bent back manually if necessary. Care should be taken to unfold foliage after 24 hours. Liberal drying paper is required on both sides of the specimen.

SOURCES OF EQUIPMENT FOR FIELD BOTANISTS

information requested by Mirek Sharp, 12 Dekay St., Kitchener, Ontario M2H 3T2

Many of us have often wanted good straps for presses (the Canadian Tire ones just aren't good enough), presses themselves, used microscopes, inexpensive (but good quality) herbarium sheets, maps, book stores specializing in natural history material (especially used, out-of-print books), etc. Does anyone have any suggestions which could be mentioned in THE PLANT PRESS?

CALCAREOUS FENS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

information requested by Joyce Reddoch, 548 Rivershore Cres., Gloucester, Ontario K1J 7Y7 (613-749-5363)

Joyce is working on an article on calcareous fens in southern Ontario for THE PLANT PRESS. In addition to giving locations of where these fascinating and significant wetlands occur, she's hoping to provide a bibliography. If you have any information on fens in southern Ontario, please contact Joyce as soon as possible. We'd like to see her article in the September issue!

NOMENCLATURE UPDATE

by Bill Crins, Biology Department, Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6

A number of readers have commented on the first installment of this column, noting that a simple presentation of names without substantiation is not sufficient. It is important to keep in mind the distinction between nomenclature and taxonomy. The intent of this column is to present updated names of our plants based on the opinions of experts and monographers. These nomenclaturally correct names are based on studies of type specimens and rules in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. No attempt will be made to deal with the numerous name changes brought about through changes in generic or species concepts. These will be left for the reader to discover in the literature.

In the treatment of Oxalis in the previous issue of THE PLANT PRESS, I stated that the correct application of names is that found in "Flora Europaea, Vol. II". This flora was produced with the aid of numerous contributors from throughout Europe, all of whom prepared 'mini-revisions' of particular groups of plants. Their work also included the checking of type specimens (most of which are in European herbaria) to ensure the proper application of names. Much of this work was prepared in the years since our major floras (Gray's Manual, Britton & Brown) were produced and, as a result, the adoption of the names as they appear in "Flora Europaea" has not yet occurred here.

SOME HAWKWEEDS (Hieracium spp.)

Recent work on some of our familiar hawkweeds has shown that older names exist. The various taxonomic problems in the group will not be dealt with here.

Hieracium piloselloides Villars (1775) predates H. florentinum Allioni (1789)

Hieracium caespitosum Dumortier (1827) predates H. pratense Tausch (1828).

(See "Flora Europaea, Vol. IV" and Michigan Botanist 17:35-47)

ONTARIO PLANTS IN PRINT

CANADIAN FIELD-NATURALIST
REFERENCES FROM 1977-1982

compiled by Charles Cecile, R.R. #1, Cambridge, Ontario N1R 5S2

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Fahselt, D. 1977. Growth rates in vegetative and reproductive issue of Parmelia cumberlandia after relocation to a new environment. Can. F.-Nat. 91:134-140.

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Catling, P.M., A.A. Reznicek and J.L. Riley. 1977. Some new and interesting grass records from southern Ontario. Can. F.-Nat. 91:350-359.

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Cody, W.J. 1978. The status of Lythrum alatum (Lythraceae) in Canada. Can. F.-Nat. 92:74-75.

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Ball, P.W. 1978. Occurrence of Carex careyana in Canada. Can. F.-Nat. 92:197-198.

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Simpson, R.C. and P.M. Catling. 1978. Spiranthes lacera var. lacera X S. romanzoffiana, a new natural hybrid orchid from Ontario. Can. F.-Nat. 92:350-358.

Fahselt, D., P. Maycock, G. Winder and C. Campbell. 1979. The Oriskany Sandstone Outcrop and associated natural features, a unique occurrence in Canada. Can. F.-Nat. 93:28-40.

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Reznicek, A.A. 1980. John Goldie's 1819 collecting site near Lake Simcoe, Ontario. Can. F.-Nat. 94:439-442.

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Reznicek, A.A. and P.M. Catling. 1982. Cyperaceae new to Canada from Long Point, Norfolk County, Ontario. Can. F.-Nat. 96: 184-188.

Bayly, I.L. and K. Jongejan. 1982 A morphological and ecological variant of the Tuberous Water Lily, Nymphaea tuberosa Paine, from the Jock River, Ottawa, Ontario. Can. F.-Nat. 96:301-306.

Anderson, A.B. and J.P. Goltz. 1982. Common twayblade, Listera ovata (Orchidaceae), in Wellington County, Ontario: a second North American record. Can. F.-Nat. 96:351-352.

TRAIL & LANDSCAPE
REFERENCES FROM 1980-1982

compiled by Dan Brunton, 2683 Violet Street, Ottawa, Ontario K2B 6X1

Dugal, A. and J. Reddoch. 1980. Morris Island. Trail & Landscape 14:18-23. (flora of this area near Arnprior includes 67 regionally significant species and the provincially rare Sporobolis heterolepis)

Dugal, A. 1980. Shaw Woods Nature Preserve. Trail & Landscape 14:46-56. (includes descriptions of vegetation of this 50 ha nature reserve near Pembroke)

Pope, F. 1980. Discovery along the Bicycle Path. Trail & Landscape 14:72-74. (includes descriptions of flora along bicycle path parallel to the Ottawa R. in Ottawa)

Haber, E. 1980. Two Rarities of the Alfred Bog. Trail & Landscape 14:76-80. (report of discovery of Utricularia gemiscapa and spotted turtle; habitat description included)

Illman, B. 1980. Bladdernut Rediscovered. Trail & Landscape 14:112-114. (thought to be extirpated in the Ottawa District, shrub rediscovered at Carleton University)

Dickson, H.L. 1980. Stillwater Creek. Trail & Landscape 14:130-134. (description of significant flora near Nepean; includes 28 regionally significant species and the provincially rare Elymus villosa)

Darbyshire, S.J. & H.L. Dickson. 1980. Witch-Hazel in the Ottawa Area. Trail & Landscape 14: (rediscovery of this shrub near Gloucester after 55 years)

Rygiel, J. 1980. Lichens: An Unexpected Source of Dyes. Trail & Landscape 14:161-167 (descriptions of techniques)

Dickson, H.L. 1980. Rockcliffe Airbase Woods. Trail & Landscape 14:173-177. (vegetation and flora description - includes 29 regionally significant species.

Dugal, A. 1981. Grooved Yellow Flax: A New Record for the Ottawa District. Trail & Landscape 15:8-12. (description of the provincially rare Linum sulcatum in Gloucester)

Dickson, H.L. 1981. Ottawa Beach. Trail & Landscape 15:13-17. (description of significant flora along the Ottawa R. at Nepean includes the provincially rare Cyperus ferruginescens)

Brunton, D.F. 1981. Bog Aster (Aster nemoralis) Rediscovered in the Ottawa District. Trail & Landscape 15:127-129. (first record in 70 years described, as well as distribution and habitat in Ontario)

Brunton, D.F. 1981. Bog Bedstraw (Galium labradoricum) New to the Ottawa District. Trail & Landscape 15:130-132. (specimen later revised to G. obtusum: see Dugal's note, Trail & Landscape 16:126-130)

Darbyshire, S.J. 1981. Upper Duck and Lower Duck Islands. Trail & Landscape 15:133-139. (includes description of vegetation and flora of alluvial islands in Gloucester; 25 regionally significant species)

Brunton, D.F. 1981. South March Highlands: When is a Natural Environment Area NOT a Not a Natural Environment Area? Trail & Landscape 15:190-193. (review of conservation battle with description of major vegetational and floristic values of site)

Brunton, D.F. 1981. Botanizing from Snowshoes. Trail & Landscape 15:240-241. (description of winter search for Pellaea atropurpurea and Cryptogramma stelleri, with application of this activity to summer observations)

Reddoch, J.M. 1981. Charles Macnamara of Arnprior. Trail & Landscape 15:242-247. (reproduction of photographs of rare orchids and Panax quinquefolia by C. Macnamara and notes about this early natural history photographer)

Darbyshire, S.J. 1982. Rockcliffe Park. Trail & Landscape 16:66-68. (description of vegetation and flora of this large park along the Ottawa R. which includes large colonies of Celtis occidentalis and Cryptogramma stelleri)

Stuart, M. 1981. Fern Group 1950 to 1956. Trail & Landscape 16:92-96. (brief history of the fern study group's activities during this time, with discussion of discoveries of Botrychium lanceolatum and Polystichum braunii)

Dickson, H.L. 1982. Vincent Massey Park and Area. Trail & Landscape 16:106-110. (description of vegetation and flora of this park along the Rideau R. in Ottawa, with 6 regionally significant species and the provincially rare Aster acuminatus)

Reddoch, J.M. 1982. Some Eastern Ontario Wetlands. Trail & Landscape 16:117. (locations of significant marshes, fens and bogs in eastern Ontario are mapped; reasons for significance not elaborated)

Dugal, A. 1982. Bog Bedstraw (Galium labradoricum) in Ottawa District Fens. Trail & Landscape 16:126-130. (correction of erroneous report by Brunton (Trail & Landscape 15:130-132); includes illustrated key to Galium sect. Aparinoides in part)

Bedford, T. 1982. The Trees in Winter Field Trips. Trail & Landscape 16:136-143. (precise locations for 42 species to see in winter conditions; result of an OFNC project and outing)

Brunton, D.F. and P.M. Catling. 1982. The Slender Sedge (Carex praegracilis) New to the Ottawa District: an example of contemporary plant migration. Trail & Landscape 16:152-157. (includes provincial distribution map, with notes on habitat and dispersal in Ontario)

Darbyshire, S.J. 1982. Some Additions and Annotations to the "Checklist of Vascular Plants of the Ottawa-Hull Region, Canada". Trail and Landscape 16:214-220. (69 species are discussed, but no specimens are cited; Arrhenatherum elatius, Setaria faberi, Cyperus ferruginescens, C. dentatus, Juncus gerardii and Aesculus hippocastanum are reported as new to the District)

(Editor's note: Members of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club receive both The Canadian Field-Naturalist and, by request, Trail & Landscape. Cost of membership is $13.00 for 1983; $17.00 for 1984. Applications for membership may be sent to: The Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, Box 3264, Postal Station C, Ottawa, Canada K1Y 4J5)

SIDA REFERENCES FROM 1980-1982

compiled by Jim Pringle, Royal Botanical Gardens, P.O. Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8

Irving, R.S. 1980. The systematics of Hedeoma (Labiatae). Sida 8:218-295. (H. hispidum and H. pulegioides in Ontario)

Stuckey, R.L. 1980. The migration and establishment of Juncus gerardii (Juncaceae) in the interior of North America. Sida 8:334-347.

Pringle, J.S. 1980. Holosteum umbellatum (Caryophyllaceae) in Ontario. Sida 8:356-358.

PAPPUS REFERENCES FROM 1981-1982

compiled by Jim Pringle (address above)

Pringle, James. 1981. This native plant: purple-flowering raspberry. Pappus 1(1):4.

Pringle, James. 1981. This native plant: nodding bur-marigold. Pappus 1(2):5.

Patterson, Allen. 1982. Director's report. Pappus 1(3):2. (roles of botanical gardens)

Pringle, James. 1982. This native plant: common reed. Pappus 1(3):4.

Lord, John B. 1982. Poisonous plants. Pappus 1(3):9-12.

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Prescod, Alfred. 1982. Poisonous plants indoors. Pappus 1(4):9-12.

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Pringle, James. 1982. This native plant: bittersweet. Pappus 2(2):3. (Celastrus scandens)

Anonymous. 1982. Dr. Laking receives George Lawson Medal. Pappus 2(2):4.

Lord, John B. and Lynn Dennis. 1982. Some eminently edible wild plants. Pappus 2(2): 9-12.

(Editor's note: Pappus is the newsletter of the Royal Botanical Gardens. First published in 1981, it is mailed to all members of the RBG. For further information, contact the information desk of the Royal Botanical Gardens, address above.)

"Atlas of the Rare Vascular Plants of Ontario"

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

The second part of the "Atlas of the Rare Vascular Plants of Ontario", edited by G.W. Argus and D.J. White, will be published in July 1983. It treats about 100 species in several important families including the ferns, Asteraceae, Ranunculaceae and Scrophulariaceae. The Atlas is available free of charge from:

The Rare and Endangered Plants Project,
Botany Division,
National Museum of Natural Sciences,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Recipients of Part 1 of the Atlas will automatically be sent this and subsequent parts, but if one doesn't arrive in a reasonable length of time, contact the museum.

"The Goldenrods of Ontario Solidago and Euthamia" by J.C. Semple and G.S. Ringius. 1983.

Please note that the price of this publication has now been set at $7.00 (postage included). It is available from Information and Sales, Administrative Assistant, Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1. Cheques should be made payable to the Biology Department, University of Waterloo.

"Biotic Contents of Spooky Hollow Sanctuary and Short Hills Wilderness Area Nature Reserves owned by Hamilton Naturalists' Club". 1982.

In May 1982, the Hamilton Naturalists' Club issued this comprehensive booklet covering the biota of their club-owned nature reserves at Spooky Hollow (near Normandale, Ontario) and Short Hills (near Fonthill, Ontario). This 108 page publication contains lists of the flora and fauna (birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians) of these areas. Booklets are priced at $4.00 per copy, with all monies accruing to the Club's Sanctuary Fund.

Copies may be obtained from the Hamilton Naturalists' Club, P.O. Box 5182, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L3.

"Shrubs of Ontario" by J.H. Soper and M.L. Heimburger. 1982.

The product of years of careful research, this book provides excellent keys, descriptions, illustrations and distribution maps for the shrubs of Ontario. Information of interest to the most experienced field botanists is included; the book is also a useful guide for beginners.

Priced at just $22.00 (postage included) for 495 pages, "Shrubs of Ontario" is a "must" for the field botanists' library. Copies may be obtained from the Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6.

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