

drought, poor soil conditions, and atmospheric gases. The Norway maple seems to tolerate congested regions as well as any of the types of trees recently planted in New York; and the black locust and ailanthus endure the presence of atmospheric gases as well as any. The sycamore is also fairly immune from troubles common to thickly settled communities. The linden has the reputation of tolerating more or less severe conditions, the species known as *Tilia platyphyllos* being regarded as most superior as a shade tree. All the lindens, however, show better development in the vicinity of New York than in New England, where they are generally affected with frost cracks and are usually short-lived.

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#### "NORTH AMERICAN FLORA"

The completion of Volume 9 of *North American Flora*, accomplished in October by the publication of its seventh part, is a noteworthy event in the progress of this undertaking. The volume consists of 542 pages and is entirely given to descriptions of the larger fungi of North America, in the three families Polyporaceae, Boletaceae and Agaricaceae. Most of it is written by Dr. W. A. Murrill, Assistant Director, with shorter contributions by Dr. Gertrude S. Burlingham and Mr. Leigh H. Pennington. The volume is supplemented by a bibliography by Dr. John H. Barnhart, Bibliographer, and is copiously indexed.

A memorandum of the history of this work is not out of place at the present time. Publication was commenced in 1905, by the issue of the first part of Volume 22, and parts of various volumes have since appeared, at average intervals of a little more than four months, 11 of the 34 volumes planned being now represented by one or more published parts, 29 parts of the work in all having been issued. In addition to the monographic work of members of the Garden staff, the cooperation of a large number of experts stationed at other institutions has been obtained and work at the present time is progressing on about

20 more parts, scattered through various volumes. North America, for the purpose of this work, is taken in its broadest sense, from the arctic regions south to the northern boundary of Colombia, and including all the West Indies except Trinidad, Tobago, and other islands off the northern coast of Venezuela, whose flora is essentially South American.

An edition of 500 copies of this work is published, and the regular subscription at the present time, which is largely from libraries, is 204. The work is supplied to regular subscribers at \$1.50 a part, and a limited number of separate parts are sold at \$2.00 each.

#### NOTES, NEWS AND COMMENT

Professor Francis E. Lloyd, of McGill University, Toronto, visited the Garden for several days while returning from a season's work at the Coastal Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Carmel, California.

Mr. E. H. Costick, of Hicks Nurseries, Westbury, N. Y., spent several days at the Garden last month consulting the herbarium for localities of many native shrubs and trees of this vicinity with a view of introducing them into cultivation.

Mr. C. G. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, recently visited the Garden, making a study of some of the woody fungi.

About sixty pupils from the senior class of Morris High School spent the afternoon of October 4 at the Garden studying methods of propagation in plants and some of the principles of plant breeding under the direction of Dr. A. B. Stout, Director of the Laboratories. They were accompanied by Dr. Peabody and guided through the grounds by Mr. Percy Wilson.

The third (September) number of *Addisonia*, the Garden periodical begun in March of this year, contains colored illustrations, with descriptive text, of the following flowering plants: *Adoxa Moschatellina*, *Sisyrinchium Bermudiana*, *Columnnea hirta*, *Pedicularis Smallii*, *Cremonophila nutans*, *Pithecolobium guadalupense*,



1916. "North American Flora." *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* 17(203), 205–206.

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