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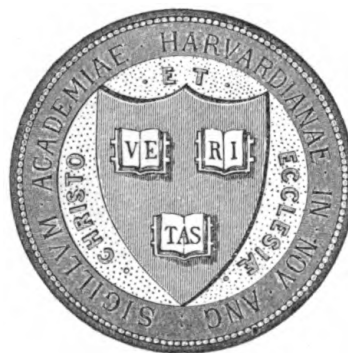
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STUDIES

OF THE

ESSEX FLORA:

A COMPLETE ENUMERATION OF ALL PLANTS FOUND
GROWING NATURALLY WITHIN THE LIMITS

OF

LYNN, MASS., AND THE TOWNS ADJOINING,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE NATURAL SYSTEM,

WITH

COPIOUS NOTES AS TO LOCALITIES AND HABITS.

Cyrus Mason
BY C. M. TRACY.

C
LYNN:
STEVENSON & NICHOLS, PRINTERS,
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INTRODUCTION.

No one who has followed rare old Gilbert White through his Natural History of Selborne, who has read the History of the Bass Rock, or the later volumes of Thoreau,

“Tasting of Flora and the country green,”

will ask for any labored reason why this little work has been undertaken. Those authors have abundantly shown the pleasant and entertaining nature of local research and description; and we only need look to the enduring reputation of the *Florula Bostoniensis*, as a practical work, to complete the argument, and assure us of the sufficiency of a limited territory to furnish material for profitable thought for a long period of time.

To Essex County, Mass., may be applied the full force of the remark of Bigelow, that “the Flora of any considerable section of our territory may furnish full occupation for years.” It has been the scene of the pioneer labors of Cutler and the thorough operations of Oakes; it has given employment by turns to the scrutinizing eyes of Osgood, Nichols and Russell, as well as many others; yet not a few of the localities of this small district seem to remain comparatively unexplored.

The southwestern corner of the County, occupied by the townships of Lynn, Saugus, Lynnfield, Swampscott, and Nahant, the present separated fragments of ancient Lynn, would appear to be one of the more neglected of these portions. Those who love pleasant and finely-toned scenery have often found much satisfaction in this vicinity, and the culler of

choice old histories and romantic legends has long esteemed it a productive field; but the practical botanist seems, for the most part, to have preferred to explore the vegetation of Cape Ann, to turn his pilgrimage to the White Mountains, or drive his hunt through the woods of Middlesex or the meadows of Plymouth, rather than believe that a district so near the metropolis might contain some things worth looking for. There would, perhaps, be no propriety in saying that these other sections are not, any of them, very much superior in natural riches to this; but I strongly suspect that the study of the flora which is the subject of this work, may reveal phenomena and peculiarities of vegetation, calculated to interest even an adept.

A rather striking diversity, both in geological and botanical productions, appears in the territory under notice.

From the western part of Swampscott an extensive formation of porphyry begins, and sweeping its northern limit along a gently curving line, follows the valley occupied by the well-known "Lakes of Lynn" as far as the Sluice Pond, thence traverses the township of Lynn through its center, very nearly, and by a direction not far from east and west; then, passing the valley of Saugus River, in the neighborhood of Pranker's Factories, trends gradually to the southwest and is lost in the hills of Malden and Medford. South of this line there is hardly anything but porphyry to be found in place; to the north there is next to none of it, but the region has all the usual characteristics of one which rests almost wholly on granite.

As any one versed in the subject of natural scenery might expect, the aspects of these two divisions of country are widely different. In the southerly or seaboard portion, the bold eminences of High Rock, Sadler's Rock, Lover's Leap, Forest Rock, and others, well exemplify the prominent traits of the porphyry; hard, stern and precipitous on the southern side in almost every case, looking with inflexible front toward the sea, as if they were the stout old knights that in ancient time had driven back the onset of its marauding waters; and on the north as uniformly smoothed and rounded, shelving back with a gentle slope, and sinking in the yellow soil of the hills.

The northern section, so far as it is embraced within the boundaries of Lynn, forms one spacious common forest,

known as the Ox Pasture; a district where Nature seems to have dallied long and wondrously with the giants of the age of granite. Long, deep and solid ledges furnish block after block to reward the patience of the quarrymen; and here and there their gaping pits in the hillsides afford a partial sight into one of the many caskets in which New England stores her jewels. But older and sturdier quarriers have wrought here,—the stupendous crush, and jar, and rend of the drift period have seemingly tossed the fragments, of hundreds of tons weight, like footballs, leaving them in some instances perched on the brink of precipices, in what would appear the most unstable attitudes, or again, scattering them over the hill-slopes, small and great together,

“Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks,
In Vallambrosa.”

The chemist avers that to cultivate any crop successfully in the field, a studied adaption of the soil to the particular plant in view must ever be made. The converse of this rule would indicate that special characters existing naturally in a soil should give corresponding differences in the kind and style of vegetation which it produces. If I wished for an illustration of this idea, I could hardly find a better case than appears in the two formations under notice.

In passing through Lynn Woods it is not difficult to detect, even with small experience, the exact line of junction of the granite and porphyry, within a few rods, by the style of vegetation alone. A few examples will make this more definite.

On the rocky pasture hills that immediately overlook the city of Lynn, the Barberry starts in unrestrained abundance, the Privet adorns whole acres in early summer with its little clusters of snowy flowers, and the Pitch Pine and Red Cedar assert their right to the land with the vigor of feudal barons. When we pass northward over this natural mark, the Privet disappears almost entirely, the Barberry becomes the exception instead of the rule, the Cedars are scarce and the multitudes of Pitch Pine are only represented by a few stragglers. To replace them, however, the Beech, of which only two specimens grow on the porphyry to my knowledge, and these I suppose to be artificially located, starts up at once almost on the very

boundary, and stretches away from thence in vigorous condition towards the woods of Lynnfield. The Chestnut, that joy of country lads and squirrels, ventures down into the north of Saugus in commendable strength, but cannot cross the enchanted line without the help of man, and in cultivation grows slowly and timidly, as if it were ill at ease. More remarkable than either, the Black Larch or Hacmatac, which, I venture to say, is unknown as a native south of the granitic section, is found growing and thriving within fifty rods of its margin. The Blue Vervain, the Water Avens, and the Mountain Mint, look doubtfully in from the east over the channel of Stacy's Brook, but effect no further progress, and on the west the Knapweed, which revels by the wayside on the Chelsea hills, makes no attempt to establish itself on ground from which it is so singularly debarred.

If my enumeration of the plants of Lynn and vicinity serves no other purpose than to develope a phenomenon so interesting as the above, it will still be far from a vain undertaking. But this is by no means all the motive for the enterprise.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods ;
There is a rapture on the lonely shore."

To him who loves nature for her own sake she ever dispenses rewards more precious than gold. Botanical pursuits, though harmonizing well with activity and energy of temperament, are yet potent to soothe and tranquilize the fretted spirit; they have all the quieting power which Mudie ascribes to moonlight. I do not wonder that the lamented Oakes, disturbed by the discordance of the jarring interests and conflicting elements of the law, should have taken sanctuary where

"The groves were God's first temples."

Moore, when he wrote of the bowers

"Where Pleasure lies, carelessly smiling at Fame,"

drew but a very dim outline of that luxurious satisfaction which one feels, when, lounging down with his favorite specimens at noon, on the grassy banks of some merry little brook, with the thousand vertical shadows gamboling among the

ferns around him, he gives himself up to the full inspiration of the place, and, hardly capable of a craving, is but too well satisfied to watch the water-spider that dangles in his flimsy web from rush to rush, or the greedy emmets that hunt among the grass-blades for the crumbs of his slowly-vanishing biscuit. Or, changing the stream for the brink of some pond between the hills, his contemplation alternates from the swift ripples, that break and mutate like the figures in a kaleidoscope, to the upland banks of pleasing contour, spread with dense verdure and counterwrought in the water beneath, or to the soft light and shade that blend through the rounded masses of clumps of oak and hickory, or give additional life to long lines of "willows by the watercourses."

But botany in practice is very far from being all indolence. There are long jaunts to be taken, where the horse and carriage would fare badly and work but ill. There are hills to be climbed and tall rocks to be scaled for the prize that hangs its attractions from crevices high above reach. There are swamps to be penetrated, where the feet must risk a wetting and mock at mire; and thickets to be searched with as much carefulness as though upon a legal warrant, though the proper results of the effort may appear when the garments, like the galligaskins in the Splendid Shilling,

"A horrid chasm disclose."

Yet how little of all this does the mind regard, at such moments as I myself have seen, when the end *had crowned* the work, and the object of my search was before me, humble and unpretending sometimes, yet often glowing in all the excellence of its floral dignity. I well remember a hot and weary day when, late in the afternoon, I was coursing with others over the rugged hills and crags of Malden. Tired and thirsty, I was inwardly complaining of the toilsome and profitless route, when, leaping down from a rough pole-fence, I stood face to face with the most magnificent Oak-leaved *Gerardia* I ever saw. Had the wealth of its yellow bells been coined to very gold in my hand, I could have felt no higher satisfaction than I had in seeing its four-foot stem, crowded with brilliant flowers, swaying to and fro in the warm westerly wind, the magic wand to charm away, for the time, every thought of fatigue. In a certain summer I had a kind of

botanical vow, which I kept long inviolate, to let no day pass without the determination of at least one new species. I was fresh in the study then, and such an idea was nowise absurd. But one day had waned till the sun had actually gone down on my errantry, which threatened to become night-errantry, sure enough. A boggy meadow, often visited before, seemed the only available spot, and to it I turned with the resolution of a forlorn hope. Fifteen minutes later, had my feet responded to my feelings, I should have been dancing among the hassocks for the discovery of the charming *Cymbidium*, which I had not seen before since I gathered its blushing beauties when a boy, in the meadows of Connecticut.

When I first angled the Purple Bladderwort from its oozy couch, and told my comrades that the sight of it was worth a dollar, I was only laughed at for my enthusiasm. When I found a *Corydalis* magnificently growing and blooming on the slope of Dungeon Rock, and detaching the whole bunch, earth and all, carried it home in my arms, that the beautiful specimen might not be injured, no one could see any good reason for my lugging so much dirt for a few flowers. I was hardly sensitive enough on the point to commence an argument: I had gained a treasure that flowered all summer for me where I set it; and long before its seeding-time, I had forgotten the wet feet I got in Pine Hill Swamp when bringing it home.

In introducing the list of plants which follows, I would be glad to incorporate into it some quality to give it the zest for others which the originals have had for me. Vitality of expression and the hue of health do not appear in the most perfect statuary; and one may read a simple enumeration of vegetable forms, and feel nothing of the fresh winds that bend the tree-tops—see nothing of the scenic effect of spreading verdure, piled-up masses of foliage, or hill beyond hill, stretching away through the softening gradations of distance.

This little district has no Merrimac or Hudson sweeping round its borders,—no Kearsarge or Wachusett standing for its protector: yet much of the higher and purer delights of open-air research, may always be enjoyed in its exploration. There are peculiarities in every spot, and this is one where a strong feature is seen in the close connection of seaside and wood scenery; closer, perhaps, than in most other places. Suppose then, reader, we walk down to the shore.

You are reading this, probably, because you like plants—Nature in vegetative attire—and like them well enough, I trust, to go where they grow by means of your own powers, not waiting to call for a horse and chaise. To Long Beach, then, that rope of sand, but wonderfully durable, by which, as the clue of Theseus, the young town of Nahant feels its way back now and then to the lap of old Lynn, its mother for two centuries. Here, where the grand, long swell comes rolling heavily in from the middle deeps of the Atlantic and breaks at our feet, like the utterance of great thoughts in human language as near as may be, and yet too often misinterpreted—here we can stand among rocks thickly fringed with dripping seaweeds, or crusted with barnacles and studded with creeping shell-fish, and look away to the iron headlands of East Point and the Spouting Horn, where the Beach Pea straggles among the pebbles and the Pimpernel hangs in the chinks of the rock

“ Half way down ”
Like “ one that gathers samphire.”

Threading our way eastward along the craggy shore, we may thorn our fingers at pleasure with the prickly Saltwort, or treat our palates to an equal pungency in the radish-like flavor of the Sea-Rocket; and thus we round the jagged projections, and pass the many springs of pure fresh water that bubble up so generously within the tide-range, till a bright stream comes dancing down to meet us, and we give a hand in greeting to Stacy's Brook and the thrifty village of Swampscott at one and the same time.

Such as have not seen Stacy's Brook must not imagine that it differs, materially, from other New England rivulets. Like them it has its depths and its shallows, its sudden angles and smooth reaches, its meadow banks overhung with alders and willows, where the mole and muskrat love to mine, and its impulsive gushings under little road-bridges, where the water goes sparkling over red and white pebbles, and the cows come sedately down to drink at noon. The stream runs, as you see, reader, through open meadows mostly, till we are near a mile from the shore, when we find it pressing through a culvert in the heavy embankment of the Eastern Railroad,

and passing this we are at once welcome to the hospitalities of Linnean Grove.

The pleasant little copse, whose name hints so strongly at its character, has been so christened by the lovers of botany in its neighborhood, on account of the variety and peculiarity of its productions. We perceive that it consists entirely of hard-wooded trees, partly on upland and partly on low ground, with the brook traversing the western margin. Many plants are here that we shall find nowhere else in the district, while for many others it is the best and most accessible locality. I do not know the owner of Linnean Grove. Whoever he is, let him have the praise of preserving to us and others one delightful relic of Nature among the devastations of improvement. May his shadow never be less, nor that of his grove.

Let us go on tracing up the course of the brook. We cross Essex Street and find it turning a mill, the only time it is pressed into such ignoble service. Above this, it comes lazily down through the mossy hollows of Fresh Marsh, where the Fringed Gentian and Grass-of-Parnassus love its copious moisture, and the *Arethusas* and *Cymbidium* go, as it were, strolling about among the sedgy grass even to the base of Rocks Pasture, "ye Woodende Rocks" of the old records, that rise so sturdily on the west. Before us is Gravesend, the Hamlet of the Lakes, where the spirit of rural beauty and quietness lingers yet, though expelled from almost all the rest of the township. Let us contemplate it while we may, for Young America rides an iron steed, and when we come again we may find the mantle of Retirement torn and trampled under his impetuous hoofs. The brook betrays its origin here in the Floating-Bridge Pond, long reputed bottomless and no doubt of extreme depth in the center, but certainly quite shallow toward the southern end. Here we may pass out on the low bridge that, bare of romantic arch or ivied buttress, lies stretched out on the water as though it were the torpid whale of Sinbad, and look down among the leaves of the water-lilies, or see the Button-bush and Sweet-gale wading out into deep water side by side with the pearl hunters, though not like those, pulling up the unoffending shell-fish to gratify a feverish desire.

By a short walk northwesterly, we shall reach the Flax Pond, or, as it will be found marked on the map, Wenuchus Lake. This is by far the finest sheet of water in Lynn, and

if we except Spring Pond in the edge of Salem, there is nothing superior nearer than Lynnfield. Receiving the stream from the other ponds on the north, it sends out the perennial current of Strawberry Brook towards the southwest, first through the Bowler Swamp, and thence along a charming valley, quite to the western line of the city.

On the eastern side of the Flax Pond rises a picturesque little eminence known as Silsbee's Hill. From the top of this we can enjoy as pleasant a view towards the west as we can well desire; or, turning northeastward, we may at our leisure study the indications of the granite and porphyry, as visible, on the right and left, in the style of surface and vegetation.

We will pass by Flax Pond on the eastern side and follow the valley northerly to the Sluice Pond. Here is another mill-site; and the little village round it has an air of manufactures. We still continue northerly, for the pond is long and narrow, making its quiet bed all the year in this little hollow, between Indian Hill on one side and the east flank of the Blood's Swamp Hills on the other. When we come to the northern point we shall find the water oozing in on all sides from the gravelly banks, and in spring a gay rivulet rattling along from Spruce or Cedar Pond, still further north, and falling in to augment the waters of "ye olde Sluice."

At this point a new prospect opens. We have reached the limit of the streams that flow southerly, and after this shall find them travelling, like the star of empire, westward. The ridge which the Lynnfield road here occupies is identical with that of the Blood's Swamp Hills, this being its lowest point. Do you observe, reader, the gorge-like valley that opens toward the west? Do you remark the heavy shadows of the pine woods on the southern declivity, contrasting so agreeably with the lighter spray and more undulating foliage on the northern side? Notice, also, how the diverse outlines of the strong ledges and thickly-wooded hills are seen merging into one another, and as they retire more and more, gray succeeds to green, bluish to gray, and this again deepens to a full azure. This is the most remarkable depression in Lynn: the valley of Blood's Swamp.

Entering by a secluded but pleasant wood-road, we will follow its somewhat devious course up the hill to the left. If

you are not in haste, we can regale ourselves with checker-berry leaves, or stay to gather the box-berries that are strown about as if the drops of dew had been congealed into coral. When we come here in the spring the Blue Hepatica will now and then look up from the damp leaves and give us a quiet welcome; and if we repeat the visit somewhat later, the Linnea will scatter a pure incense from the twin bells of its woodland censer, and be ready to receive us in its cool arbors, whence it never ventures into the open sunshine. Or we may here and there chance upon a Desmodium; or a bushy Gerardia, as free in its beauty as when it first glowed on the botanical genius of Oakes, that wakened to life before it, as its own buds before the vernal sun. This open spot through which we are passing, will by and by be spangled over with the Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem, and a little later the lithe Golden-Rods will nod and beckon to each other among the larger trees and between the scrub oaks and sassafras bushes. Perhaps they will whisper: I cannot tell.

We are now on the highest of the Blood's Swamp Hills; almost, if not quite, the highest land in the township. There is an unbroken horizon, taking in the long ocean sweep from Boston Harbor to Cape Ann, and then the highlands of central Essex, including those of Topsfield, Boxford and Andover, with Reading almost at our feet, and the wood-covered eminences rolling beyond, like billows in an ever-heaving ocean, till the prospect fades away among the alpine highlands of southern New Hampshire, with Monadnock and its co-ordinate peaks for the termini. When the weather is thick or the northern sky hazy, nothing of these is to be seen; but in a clear air, such as we have to-day, you observe how lightly and cloudlike their immense forms seem to float, or rather hover, on the horizon. I once stood on this rock, with a friend as enthusiastic as myself, just when the sun was setting, and the long level beams of yellow light were shooting over the tree-tops in the swamp below us like slender arrows. The sky, for the most part, was free from vapors; but low down in the far north, beyond all else, there hung a dense bank of clouds, dun-colored and sluggish, against which the deep blue of those granite hills lay clear and sharply drawn, more clear, indeed, than the outline of hills five miles away.

There is something amazingly grand in the fair view of a mountain, even when it is far off and comparatively small,

My friend was more familiar with alpine scenery than I ; he had travelled and dwelt in its midst ; yet so forcible and purely elemental was the scene before us, that he, no less than I, stood like

“ A pensive pilgrim at the foot
Of the crowned Alleghany, when he wrapt
His purple mantle gorgeously around,
And took the homage of the princely hills
That stood before him, as they bowed them down
Each in his order of nobility.”

Below us, on the north, the gorge of the swamp sinks down like the entrance to some mighty cavern ; and tracing it westerly, you can detect its egress, where the hills are exchanged for the Saugus meadows. Beyond are the high ridges of woods of eastern Middlesex, and Wachusett rising above the whole. Southward from these, the eye ranges over the gravelly hills of Chelsea and Somerville, with the swarming hive of the capital, veiled and panting in the smoke of furnaces and railroad stations.

Our stay in this free and uncontaminated air has probably refreshed you, reader, so that you are no wearier than I. A short walk southwesterly brings us to Dungeon Rock ; the place of much that is beautiful, much that is fanciful, much that is perfectly absurd, and much that is lamentably true. The view southerly from this point is perhaps better than from most others. We are now looking over a porphyry tract exclusively, where few hard-wooded trees are seen, but pines and cedars, in extensive groves, occupy the whole. From the great ridge, on a southern spur of which we stand, to the level land of the city, a constant diversity appears ; bushy and peaty swamps succeed to abrupt elevations, sheltered valleys alternate with projecting rocks and crags, and occasionally we see tokens of a hidden brook that goes down from nook to nook by rapid descent, though there is not, to my knowledge, a waterfall within the territory.

Let me point out to you a few of the more important spots. They will often be referred to in the list that follows, and should your patience survive the ordeal of this introduction, some knowledge of them might not be useless.

Next before us on the southeast, and down, down, many times the “ full fathom five ” of Ariel, lies Dog Hill Swamp.

It is a place where the White Azalea dwells, crowned with especial loveliness; where the Poison Sumach grows to the diameter of a coffee-cup, and woe be to the susceptible woodsman that cuts it; a place where the yellow wasp likes to congregate among the yard-high brakes, and the surveyor works his way in at long intervals, and drives down his stake for a boundary, foot after foot through the elastic moss, before he strikes hard bottom.

Beyond it is Dog Hill, its namesake and counterpart; where the Bush Clover plumes itself and frolics over the shady sward. On the other side, as in duty bound, another swamp occurs. It is known as Bennet's, and its long trough stretches eastward a full mile. From this and the last, two copious brooks are poured during most of the year, falling into that picturesque sheet of water seen a little to the west of them and called Breed's Pond.

This pond is purely artificial, every foot of it being raised by the dam below. It occupies what was formerly known as Pine Hill Swamp; a labyrinth of bogs and tangled water-bushes, where the otter burrowed in olden time, and round which the wolves went prowling malignantly. On that little rounded island that blends with the southern shore, we could find two deep pits and the remains of another, dug and stoned up by the early farmers as traps for those pests of the flock. This swamp was stored with the Marsh Marigold or Mayblob before its inundation, and many a basket-full have I carried home from thence, crisp and delicate, for a grateful meal in early spring. Pine Hill breaks the prospect beyond the pond, sloping gently down toward the east, as it approaches Bennet's Swamp; and just to the left of those smart-looking buildings that we see yet further off, upon Linwood, we might visit the dilapidated sheep-fold where, long ago, the town shepherd made sure of the nightly safety of his charge. It stands in an angle of the pasture to which Pine Hill has given a name, a crumbling relic of the agricultural age of Lynn, that period now finished, and half forgotten in the age of manufactures.

You see a range of land of somewhat uniform elevation to the west of Breed's Pond, but to the northwest it suddenly sinks to a deep and horse-shoe-formed depression, many acres in extent, and filled by the almost impassable thickets of

Tomlin's Swamp. Twenty minutes walk will bring us to its western border.

Tomlin's Swamp is probably the most extensive morass in this vicinity, with the possible exception of Blood's Swamp. Like the transformed Pine Hill Swamp, it has its tributaries and its outlet, this last being the romantic, though not enduring Penny-Bridge Brook. The valley by which this stream finds its way to Saugus River is one of the most enchanting seclusions to be found in this district, a place precisely fitted for reverie and contemplation,

"Where bright green moss heaves in fantastic forms,
Speckled with sunshine; and but seldom heard,
The sweet bird's song becomes a hollow sound;
And the breeze, murmuring indivisibly,
Preserves its quiet murmur most distinct
From many a note of many a waterfall,
And the brook's chatter."

We will turn backwards now, over Penny Bridge again. It is a small, unpretending, rustic affair, rather the worse for neglect and of no manner of importance, save only that one of the boundary stones between Lynn and Saugus stands near it. From here we will stroll away southerly on the western declivity of high hills covered with pines, and presently we find ourselves on the margin of Edwards' Swamp, endowed by Flora more liberally, perhaps, than any of the others. It is the home of the Purple Orchis, and the chosen seat of the Cardinal-flower; the Mayblob is here too, with the Cress, the Golden Senecio and the charming Calla; the Dwarf Cornel and the Pyrola are scattered round the edges, and Fleabanes, Coral-roots, Willow-herbs and Wild Sun-flowers are variously distributed on the near hillsides.

From this we will follow the channel of Birch Brook, that flows from its southern extremity. In so doing we pass the remnants of a large cedar-swamp from which many of the trees have been lately cut, and notice the Indian Poke springing greenly by the stream, and the Hempweed climbing in wild freedom over the bushes, both far away from others of their kind. Below this opens the verdant expanse of Pan Swamp Meadow, a rather profitless tract long since reclaimed, that is, tortured out of its natural fitness and character. Birch Brook here unites with that from Breed's Pond, which

I have chosen to call Moore's Brook, preferring the name by which it is known in the old deeds of lands on its banks, to that of Beaver Brook, sometimes applied to it. As the current passes on through the meadows, it furnishes many a pleasant spot to the botanist, till it falls into Saugus River at the Stone Factory.

I have taken you a long jaunt, kind reader, too bare of interest, perhaps, to be very pleasant. If you desire more minute knowledge of the plants of Lynn, the following list will afford it, I think, very fully. Most of them have passed my own examination. For others, of which I could obtain no specimens, I am glad to inform you of my obligations to Drs. Holder, Clark and Nye, and my friend Mr. Moulton, of this city; gentlemen keenly alive to the attractions of botany and possessed of a fund of that pleasant information, scraps of which you will find credited to their several names. For the purpose of connecting our flora with that of the rest of the county, I have interspersed notices of plants unknown here, but detected in other towns. An essential service in this particular has been rendered by the Proceedings of the Essex Institute, issued in 1856, to which society an acknowledgement is also due.

And now I must leave you, reader. There are "tongues in the trees, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." If you love plants, then study them, give yourself to them, and fill your desire with their innocent loveliness. Theirs is display, but not meretricious; beauty, but not heartless and trifling; exciting attractiveness, but no bitter depression follows. To him who reads them aright, they tell a higher tale beside, a tale that none can utter, a tale of life, death, a golden hope and a sanctified immortality. Adieu.

"The Spring is here! the delicate-footed May,
With her slight fingers full of leaves and flowers;
And with it comes a thirst to be away,
Wasting in woodpaths the voluptuous hours.
A feeling that is like a sense of wings,
Restless to rise above these perishing things."

Lynn, May 1, 1858.

STUDIES

OF THE

ESSEX FLORA.

[Synonyms marked B. refer to the "Plants of Boston" of Bigelow. Where not specially marked, the species is to be found in that work under the same name.]

POLYPETALOUS EXOGENS.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

(CROWFOOT FAMILY.)

Clematis Virginiana. L. Traveller's Joy.
Common. Low grounds and fence-rows. Culti- Virgin's Bower.
vated to some extent.

Anemone nemorosa. L. Common Anem-
Abundant. Moist rich ground. Edges of copses. one.

A. Virginiana. L. Tall Anemone.
Frequent. Bushy low places. Wood margins.

Hepatica triloba. Chaix. (var. *a.*-B.) Blue Hepatica.
Occasional. Near Pirate's Glen and Howard's Noble Liverwort.
Spring, Saugus. North base of Blood's Swamp Hills.
Woodside, Swampscott.

Thalictrum anemonoides. Michx. Rue Anemone.
(*Anemone thalictroides.*-B.)
Occasional. Western border of Pan Swamp Mea-
dow. Fairmount, near Breed's Mills.

- Early Meadow Rue. **T. dioicum.** L.
Occasional. Rocky places west of Pan Swamp Meadow. Border of Stacy's Brook, near Essex St.—*Dr. Holder.*
- Large Meadow Rue. **T. cornuti.** L. (*T. Corynellum.*—B.)
Abundant. Meadows and damp places.
- Seaside Crowfoot. **Ranunculus Cymbalaria.** Pursh.
Nahant.—*Dr. Nye.*
- Small flowered Crowfoot. **R. abortivus.** L.
Occasional. Ledges and rocks in light rich soil.
- Cursed Crowfoot, Celery-leaved Crowfoot. **R. scleratus.** L.
Rare. Calf Spring, Nahant.
- Meadow Crowfoot, Creeping Crowfoot. **R. repens.** L.
Abundant. In all low grounds.
- Buttercups, Bulbous Crowf't. **R. bulbosus.** L.
Common. Uplands and fields.
- Tall Crowfoot. **R. acris.** L.
Frequent. Moist grass-lands.
- Cowslip, Mayblob. **Caltha palustris.** L.
Occasional. To be found most largely in Edward's Swamp. Also in various spots in Blood's Swamp.
- Goldthread. **Coptis trifolia.** Salisb.
Frequent. On the N. declivity of Blood's Swamp Hills, it often covers the earth for large spaces.
- Columbine. **Aquilegia Canadensis.** L.*
Frequent. Rocks and ledges.
- White Cohosh. **Actæa alba.** Bigel.
Very rare. I found one plant at Breed's Mills in 1849 and one in Dungeon Pasture since; which are all I have seen.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA, L., The Sweet Bay, is to be found in Gloucester at the well known locality.

*Easy to cultivate, if good roots be obtained. Several natural varieties have been discovered near Salem. (*J. L. Russell, Proc. Ess. Inst. 1856.*)

BERBERIDACEÆ.

(BARBERRY FAMILY.)

Berberis vulgaris. L.

Barberry.

Abundant. Woods, fields, and almost every where.

CABOMBACEÆ.

(WATER-SHIELD FAMILY.)

Brasenia peltata. Pursh.

Water-Shield.

(Hydropeltis purpurea.—B.)

Frequent. Flax Pond and other waters in the eastern part of the city.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

(WATER-LILY FAMILY.)

Nymphaea odorata. Ait.*

Pond-Lily.

Frequent. Lily Pond and others of like kind.

Nuphar advena. Ait.Yellow Water-Lily.
Cow-Lily.

Frequent. Ponds and sluggish waters.

SARRACENIACEÆ.

(PITCHER-PLANT FAMILY.)

Sarracenia purpurea. L.†Side-saddle Flower.
Forefather's Cup.
Huntsman's Cup.

Frequent. Bogs and open swamps.

* A curious observation on this plant was made by the late Asa T. Newhall, Esq., of Lynnfield, some years since. Having planted some roots in a small pond fed by a cold spring, the flowers, though luxuriant, were perfectly devoid of odor; a fact due, as he judged, to the coldness of the water where they grew.

† This fine plant is becoming somewhat classical in American Design; and enters, I believe, into the composition of the fountains in front of the State House, Boston.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

(POPPY FAMILY.)

- Celandine. **Chelidonium majus.** L.
Common. Old gardens and cultivated grounds.
- Bloodroot. **Sanguinaria Canadensis.** L.
Rare. Moist woods S. E. of Swampscott Cemetery.

FUMARIACEÆ.

(FUMITORY FAMILY.)

- Pale Corydalis. **Corydalis glauca.** Pursh.*
Frequent. Retired places on ledges, in thin soil.

CRUCIFERÆ.

(MUSTARD FAMILY.)

- True Water-Cress. **Nasturtium officinale.** R. Br.
(*Not described.*—B.)
Occasional. Brooks and small streams; as for instance, in Neptune Street near Elm.
- Bitter Cress. **Cardamine hirsuta.** L.
(*C. Pennsylvanica?*—B.)
Occasional. Ditches and small streams; as in Essex Street near the Common.
Var. VIRGINICA. Michx. (*C. Virginica.*—B.)
Rare. Retired ledges about Tomlin's Swamp.
- Winter Cress. **Barbarea vulgaris.** R. Br.
(*Not described.*—B.)
Frequent. Meadows and rich lands.
- Hedge Mustard. **Sisymbrium officinale.** Scop.
Wild Turnip. (*Erysimum officinale.*—B.)
Abundant. Cultivated grounds and yards.
- Black Mustard. **Sinapis nigra.** L.
Common. Cultivated grounds and waysides.

*A lovely biennial. By collecting the seeds in mid-summer, or the young plants late in autumn, it may be cultivated with ease.

DRABA VERNA, L., the Common Whitlow-Grass, has a single locality in Danvers, first noticed, it is said, by Dr. A. Nichols.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Cochlearia Armoracia. L. Horseradish.
Common. Going astray from gardens.

Lepidium Virginicum. L. Wild Pepper-grass.
Common. Roadsides and waste grounds.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris. Moench. Shepherd's Purse.
(*Thlaspi bursa-pastoris*.—B.)
Abundant. Neglected gardens and compost heaps.

Cakile Americana. Nutt. Sea Rocket.
(*Bunias edentula*.—B.)
Common. Beaches at Nahant, Swampscott, &c.

Raphanus Raphanistrum. L. Wild Radish.
Abundant. A garden weed.

VIOLACEÆ.

(VIOLET FAMILY.)

Viola lanceolata. L. Lance-leaved Violet.
Abundant. Meadows and damp fields. Probably our most fragrant species.

V. blanda. Willd. Sweet White Violet.
Abundant. Bogs and watercourses.

V. sagittata. Ait. (*V. sagittata & ovata*.—B.) Arrow-leaved Violet.
Abundant. In every soil and situation, flourishing freely with little regard to circumstances.

V. cucullata. Ait. Hooded Violet.
Abundant. Meadows and brooksides. A few peculiar specimens I formerly took for *V. palustris*, L.

V. pedata. L. Horse Violet.
Abundant. Dry hills and uplands. The finest species in the region.

V. Muhlenbergii. Torr. Spreading Violet.
(*V. debilis*.—B.)
Occasional. Mostly in swamps near Pirate's Glen, Saugus; also, about Breed's Pond.

CISTACEÆ.

(ROCK-ROSE FAMILY.)

- Frost-weed,
Rock Rose. **Helianthemum Canadense.** Michx.
(*Cistus Canadensis*.-B.)
Abundant. Pastures and dry hills and woods.
- Large Pinweed. **Lechea major.** Michx.
Common. Grassy woodlands.
- Small Pinweed. **L. minor.** Lam.
Common. Pastures and clearings.

DROSERACEÆ.

(SUNDEW FAMILY.)

- Round-leaved
Sundew. **Drosera rotundifolia.** L.
Occasional. Fresh marshes of Chestnut street, and
other such places.
- Long-leaved Sun-
dew. **D. longifolia.** L.
Occasional. Along the course of Stony Brook, and
many similar situations.
- Grass of Parnas-
sus,
White-blow. **Parnassia Caroliniana.** Michx.
Very rare. I have found it in Lynnfield, and also
along the banks of Stacy's Brook.

HYPERICACEÆ.

(ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY.)

- St. John's wort. **Hypericum perforatum.** L.
Abundant. Roadsides and neglected soils.
- Small St. John's
wort. **H. mutilum.** L. (*H. parviflorum*.-B.)
Common. A weed in fields and gardens.
- Canadian St.
John's wort. **H. Canadense.** L.
Common. Gravelly edges of ponds and water-
courses.
- Pinweed. **H. Sarothra.** Michx.
(*Sarothra Gentianoides*.-B.)
Abundant. Dry uplands, in cartways and excava-
tions.

Elodea Virginica. Nutt.

(Hypericum Virginicum.-B.)

Marsh St. John's wort.

Abundant. Cool and shady bogs and along sluggish waters.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

(PINK FAMILY.)

Dianthus Armeria. L.

Frequent. Turfy banks, mostly near roads.

Wild Pink,
Deptford Pink.**Saponaria Officinalis.** L.

Common. Old grounds about houses.

Bouncing Bet,
Soapwort.**Silene inflata.** Smith.

Abundant. Gravelly places and roadsides. Remarkable for its main root, which is sometimes enormously long.*

Bladder Camp-
ion,
Crackers.**S. Armeria.** L.

(Not described.-B.)

Sweet-William
Catchfly.

Frequent. A garden weed often migrating to the street.

Lychnis Githago. Lam.

(Agrostemma Githago.-B.)

Wooly Pink.
Corn Cockle.

Occasional. Gardens and fields.

Arenaria lateriflora. L.Rare. Burrill's Hill Grove. Only one specimen, and possibly wrongly determined. Linnean Grove.
Dr. Holder.Side-flowering
Sandwort.**Honkenya peploides.** Ehr.

(Arenaria peploides.-B.)

Sea Sandwort.

Frequent. King's Beach and others in that region.
Dr. Holder.**Stellaria media.** Smith.

Abundant. Gardens and fields.

Chickweed.

Cerastium viscosum. L.

Abundant. Cultivated grounds and waysides.

Mouse-ear Chick-
weed.**C. arvense.** L.

Very rare in Lynn, if here at all. Abundant at Nahant, whitening the pastures when in flower.

Field Chickweed.

* I once traced one five feet into the earth perpendicularly, which retained a diameter of nearly an inch.

- Pearlwort. **Sagina procumbens.** L.
Rare. Springy ledges near Pirate's Glen, Saugus.
- Corn Spurrey. **Spergula arvensis.** L.
Common. Waste places in cultivated grounds.
Stubble fields.
- Sandwort. **Spergularia rubra.** Pers.
(*Arenaria rubra.*—B.)
Common. Waysides and yards.
Var. MARINA. (*Arenaria marina.*—B.)
Frequent on the marsh at Commercial wharf and elsewhere.
- Knawel. **Scleranthus annuus.** L.
Common. Dry gravelly fields and roadsides.
- Carpet Weed. **Mollugo verticillata.** L.
Common. Gardens and cultivated fields in rich soil.

PORTULACACEÆ.

(PURSLANE FAMILY.)

- Purslane. **Portulaca oleracea.** L.
Abundant. No garden can be long tilled without producing it.

MALVACEÆ.

(MALLOW FAMILY.)

- Velvet-leaf,
Wild Cotton. **Abutilon avicennæ.** Gært.
(*Sida Abutilon.*—B.)
Frequent. It occurs spontaneously in gardens and manured lands.
- Low Mallows,
Cheesewine. **Malva rotundifolia.** L.
Abundant. Everywhere near houses and buildings; well known.

TILIACEÆ.

(LINDEN FAMILY.)

- American Linden,
Basswood. **Tilia Americana.** L.
Occasional. I have found it in Dungeon Pasture; also on Second Pine Hill. It is more plentiful at Oak Island, Chelsea.

LINACEÆ.

(FLAX FAMILY.)

Linum Virginianum. L.

Wild Flax.

Very rare. I have only once met with it, near the top of Second Pine Hill. I think it is now extinct there.

GERANIACEÆ.

(GERANIUM FAMILY.)

Geranium maculatum. L.*Cranesbill,
Wild Geranium.

Frequent. Thickets, borders of swamps and retired fencerows.

G. Carolinianum. L. (*G. dissectum.*—B.)Carolina Cranes-
bill.

Occasional. Cultivated lands. Not elegant.

G. Robertianum. L.

Herb Robert.

Abundant. Rocky places, at the base of ledges, flourishing among the debris. Miserably fetid.

OXALIDACEÆ.

(WOOD-SORREL FAMILY.)

Oxalis stricta. L.Yellow Wood
Sorrel,
Ladies' Sorrel.

Common. In all soils not too dry, particularly manure-beds and other rich places.

BALSAMINACEÆ.

(BALSAM FAMILY.)

Impatiens fulva. Nutt. (*I. noli-tangere.*—B.)

Jewel-weed.

Abundant. Brookside and wet, rich quagmires.

* Very readily cultivated, yielding a profusion of beautiful flowers. The curious projection of its ripe seeds is worthy of study.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

(CASHEW FAMILY.)

Staghorn Sumach.

Rhus typhina. L.*

Abundant. Most common on hills in light soil, but thrives almost anywhere. Difficult to eradicate.

Smooth Sumach.

R. glabra. L.Occasional. Probably scattered rather widely, though I have not met with it. Occurs in the eastern section.—*Dr. Holder.*

Dwarf Sumach.

R. copallina. L.

Frequent. Hillsides in good soil, often forming crowded patches.

Poison Elder,
Dogwood,
Poison Sumach.**R. venenata. DC. (R. Vernix.—B.)**

Frequent. Swamps and wet thickets.

Its poisonous property affects different persons in various degrees, many not being susceptible at all.

Poison Oak,
Mercury,
Poison Ivy.**R. Toxicodendron. L.† (R. radicans.—B.)**

Common. Not a respecter of soils by any means.

ACERACEÆ.

(MAPLE FAMILY.)

Sugar Maple.

Acer saccharinum. L.

Rare. I have not found it in Lynn, though it is probably here. It grows at Woodside, Swampscott.

Swamp Maple.

A. rubrum. L.

Abundant. The most common tree in swamps and wet localities, next to the Alder.

* In this vicinity, this and the two following show to rather poor advantage in autumn, being divested of all the young shoots and leaves by the morocco tanners. *R. copallina* is said to be better for this than the others, though less abundant.

† It is a terror to many who are not poisoned by *R. venenata*, of which class I happen to be one.

CELASTRACEÆ.

(SPINDLE-TREE FAMILY.)

Celastrus scandens. L.*

Abundant. Borders of fields, and fencerows. A luxuriant and elegant vine, and easy of cultivation.

Staff-tree,
Wax Work,
Bitter Sweet.

RHAMNACEÆ.

(BUCKTHORN FAMILY.)

Ceanothus Americanus. L.

Jersey Tea.

Occasional. The best localities are the southern slope of Linwood, and a hillside at Breed's Mills.

VITACEÆ.

(VINE FAMILY.)

Vitis Labrusca. L.

Frequent. Damp thickets. The fertile plants comparatively few.

Common Wild Grape.

V. æstivalis. Michx.

Summer Grape.

Occasional. It seems to occupy higher situations than *V. Labrusca*, and to be more generally fruitful.]

V. cordifolia, Michx., the Frost Grape, I think is with us, but cannot be at all positive.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Michx.Creeper,
Woodbine.(*Vitis hederacea*.—B.)

Abundant. Thrives in all kinds of soil where there is not too much shade.

POLYGALACEÆ.

(MILKWORT FAMILY.)

Polygala sanguinea. L.†

Red Milkwort.

Common. A showy little plant in meadows and damp lands, flowering after the grass is mown.

* Not only graceful, but curiously illustrative of the tendency of leaves to turn the upper surface to the light; the petioles being all twisted when the twig is inverted.

† This genus is a difficult study for beginners, but is perfectly easy to recognize after a little acquaintance.

Cross-leaved
Milkwort.

P. cruciata. L.

Very rare. I have met with it in wet oozy land below the mill dam of E. Holmes, and there only.

Whorled Milk-
wort.

P. verticillata. L.

Occasional. I know no locality however, except a meadow near the head of Raddin's court, West Lynn.

Double-fruited
Milkwort.

P. polygama. Walt. (P. rubella.-B.)

Frequent. Most so upon and near Second Pine Hill. A fine plant in flower.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

(PULSE FAMILY)

Beach Pea.

Lathyrus maritimus. Bigel.

Abundant. Stony beaches of Nahant, and elsewhere.

Marsh Vetchling,
Meadow Pea.

L. palustris. L.

Rare. Confined entirely to the Eastern section. Borders of Stacy's Brook, near Humphrey Street.—*Dr. Holder.*

Ground-nut.

Apios tuberosa. Moench.

(*Glycine Apios.-B.*)

Abundant. Overrunning the bushes in damp thickets, and spreading extensively.

Hog Pea-nut.

Amphicarpæa monoica. Nutt.

(*Glycine monoica.-B.*)

Frequent. Shady places, in light moist soil.

Naked-flowered
Tick-Trefoil.

Desmodium nudiflorum. DC.

(*Hedysarum nudiflorum.-B.*)

Rare. It grows scantily on the southern side of Blood Swamp Hills; elsewhere I have not seen it.

Bush Clover.

Lespedeza violacea. Pers.

Frequent. Dry oak and hickory woods. A handsome plant, and well worth cultivating.

Hairy Bush Clo-
ver.

L. hirta. Ell.

(*L. polystachya.-B.*)

Common. Open, gravelly hillsides and fields.

Common Locust.

Robinia pseudacacia. L.

Occasional. Only a shade tree with us, except where it has become sparingly naturalized.

Rabbit-foot Clo-
ver,
Pussy Clover.

Trifolium arvense. L.

Abundant. Dry sterile fields and roadsides.

T. pratense. L.

Red Clover.

Abundant. Cultivated largely and thoroughly naturalized here, as in other places.

T. repens. L.White Clover,
Honeysuckle.

Abundant. Establishing itself almost everywhere, resisting drought and flourishing in the most unpropitious seasons.

MELILOTUS LEUCANTHA, Koch., the White Melilot, is naturalized in Rowley.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Medicago lupulina. L.

Nonesuch.

Common. Gardens and fields. Also frequently found by waysides and about houses.

Genista tinctoria. L.Woodwaxen,
Dyer's Weed.

Abundant. Between Lynn and Salem is no doubt the chief seat of this pernicious intruder. It completely covers the elevated pasture soil, exterminating grass and almost every plant beside.

Baptisia tinctoria. R. Br.

Wild Indigo.

(Podalyria tinctoria.—B.)

Abundant. Pastures and hills; troublesome in tillage new lands.

ROSACEÆ.**(ROSE FAMILY.)****Prunus maritima. Wang.**

Beach Plum.

(P. littoralis.—B.)

Occasional. Singularly enough, not on the shore at all, but along Boston St. near Dye House Village.

Cerasus Pennsylvanica. Loisel.*

Wild Red Cherry.

(Prunus borealis.—B.)

Rare. Only in scattered clumps in the vicinity of the Sluice Pond.

C. Virginiana. DC. (Prunus obovata.—B.)

Choke Cherry.

Common. Upland thickets and old fencerows.

*For the satisfaction of those who suspected, in 1857, that this was *Prunus institia*, the Bullace Plum, I may say that I have since drawn characters from the ripe fruit which seem infallible. The drupe contains as perfect a cherry stone as can be produced.

- Black Cherry.** **C. serotina.** DC. (*Prunus Virginiana.*—B.)
Common. Woods. The best specimens in Lynn are probably in the Western Burial Ground, Market Square.
- Meadow-Sweet.** **Spiræa salicifolia.** L. (*S. alba.*—B.)
Abundant. Swamps and boggy watercourses.
- Hardhack.** **S. tomentosa.** L.
Abundant. Rich pastures and uplands. Too common to be duly appreciated.
- Agrimony.** **Agrimonia Eupatoria.** L.
Common. Thickets and borders of swamps.
- White Avens.** **Geum Virginianum.** L.
Occasional. Shady rich soil, among rocks in elevated spots.
- Tall Yellow Avens.** **G. strictum.** Ait.
Rare. Roadside at North Bend.
- Purple Avens.** **G. rivale.** L.
Rare. Hardly to be found, except at Linnean Grove.—*Dr. Holder.*
- Norway Cinquefoil.** **Potentilla Norvegica.** L.
Frequent. Cultivated grounds and around dwellings.
- Five-finger.** **P. Canadensis.** L.
(*P. P. simplex & sarmentosa.*—B.)
Abundant. *Var. PUMILA* is a pioneer plant in almost every soil; *Var. SIMPLEX* occurs frequently along walls and in dry thickets.
- Silvery Cinquefoil.** **P. argentea.** L.
Common. Borders of streets and travelled ways. Remarkable for its downy whiteness.
- Silver-weed.** **P. anserina.** L.
Abundant. Dykes and banks about the salt marshes. Resembles tansy.
- Shrubby Cinquefoil.** **P. fruticosa.** L. (*P. floribunda.*—B.)
Very rare in Lynn, if here at all. I have it from peat bogs in Lynnfield near the Serpentine Quarry, where it abounds.
- Strawberry.** **Fragaria Virginiana.** Ehrh.
Common. Meadows and fields, plentiful in recent clearings.

F. vesca. L. (Not described.—B.) Long-fruited
Frequent. Low grounds. Both species bear very Strawberry.
scantly in this section.

Rubus strigosus. Michx. Red Raspberry.
Abundant. Rocky places in rich woodlands; the
fruit generally small in quantity.

R. occidentalis. L. Thimbleberry.
Common. Along pasture walls and in the edges of
thickets. Generally very fruitful.

R. villosus. Ait. (*R.R. villosus & frondosus.*—B.) High Blackberry.
Abundant. Damp soils generally, the varieties ap-
pear very much intermixed. The fruit for the most
part is poor and valueless.

R. Canadensis. L. (*R. trivialis.*—B.) Low Blackberry.
Abundant. Open pastures and hillsides, trailing
extensively and bearing great quantities of fruit.

R. hispidus. L. Swamp Black-
(*R.R. sempervirens and setosus.*—B.) berry.
Abundant. Filling every swamp, and thriving al-
most as well on shady uplands. Fruit of little conse-
quence.

Rosa lucida. Ehrh.* (*R. Caroliniana.*—B.) Low Wild Rose.
Common. Mostly on the edges of swamps and in
damp thickets.

R. rubiginosa. L. Sweetbrier.
Frequent. Chiefly in open hillsides and uplands.

Crataegus coccinea. L. Red Thorn.
Rare. I have found it on Burrill's Hill, but not
elsewhere in Lynn. Fine specimens may be seen in
Salem, near the crossing of the Marblehead Railroad
and Forest River road.

Pyrus arbutifolia. L. Chokeberry,
Common. Among huckleberry bushes. Fruit pro- Dogberry.
fuse and attractive to the eye, but not by any means
to the taste.

P. Americana. DC. Mountain Ash
(*Sorbus Americana.*—B.)
Occasional. Small specimens only are to be found,
as the trees are early seized upon for cultivation.

* Either this and *R. Carolina*, L., the Swamp Rose,
are not well distinguished, or else the latter is not in
this region.

Shad-bush,
June-berry.

Amelanchier Canadensis. Torr. & Gr.*
(*Pyrus botryapium*! & *PP. ovulis* & *sanguinea*.—B.)
Common. In almost every low ground.
Var. BOTRYAPIUM occurs at Lantern Hill, and occasionally in other places.

MELASTOMACEÆ.

(MELASTOMA FAMILY.)

Meadow Beauty. **Rhexia Virginica.** L.†
Frequent. Brooksides and meadows. Generally plentiful where it appears at all.

LYTHRACEÆ.

(LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY.)

AMMANNIA HUMILIS, Michx., a small weed with no other name, is said to grow in Danvers.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Low Loosestrife. **Lythrum hyssopifolia.** L.
Very rare. I found it at Flax Pond, and also in Oak Street, at Breed's Mills, in 1849. Since then it has been extirpated at the latter place.

Swamp Loosestrife. **Decodon verticillatum.** Ell.
(*Lythrum verticillatum*.—B.)
Occasional. Formerly at Breed's Mills. Plentiful at Flax Pond, the stems curiously thickened under water.

ONAGRACEÆ.

(EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY.)

Great Willow Herb. **Epilobium angustifolium.** L.
Abundant. It seems partial to burnt lands, as the hillside N. E. of Breed's Pond; where in 1856 its flowers made one sheet of purple. Beautiful and easy to cultivate.

* A peculiar form occurs along the shore at Norman's Woe, Gloucester, fruiting plentifully when the bushes are not three feet high.

† This neglected gem would command a high price for cultivation if it only had the *prestige* of a foreign origin.

- Epilobium coloratum.** Muhl. Purple-veined
Frequent. Springy spots and borders of ponds. Willow-herb.
- Oenothera biennis.** L. Ev'ng Primrose,
Common. Gardens and fields. Scabish.
- O. pumila.** L. Dwarf Evening
Frequent. In dry gravelly spots, and sometimes Primrose.
in moist grounds.
- Ludwigia alternifolia.** L. Seed-box.
Rare. Washington St., between Essex and Loughton.
I have found it nowhere else, and there it is not
plentiful.
- L. palustris.** Ell. (*Isnardia palustris.*—B.) Water Purslane.
Abundant. Creeping in the mud on the banks of
ponds and stagnant waters.
- Circaea Lutetiana.** L. Enchanter's
Occasional. Burrill's Hill; also in Dungeon Pas- Nightshade.
ture, &c. Plants seldom solitary.
- C. alpina.** L. Small Ench'rs
Occasional. Burrill's Hill, Pirate's Glen, &c. Nightshade.
Partial to shady spots and grows in patches.
- Proserpinaca palustris.** L. Mermaid Weed.
Frequent. In most ponds and permanent ditches;
generally in shallows that are dry in summer.
- Myriophyllum ambiguum.** Nutt. Variable Water-
(*Not described.*—B) Milfoil.
Var. NATANS. Occasional. Breed's Pond. Probably
in many still waters.
- (*Not described.*—B.)
Var. CAPILLACEUM. Occasional. In a rocky pond-
hole in Marshall's Pasture.

GROSSULACEÆ.

(CURRANT FAMILY.)

- Ribes hirtellum.** Michx. (*R. triflorum.*—B.) Short-stalked
Abundant. On almost every rocky hill, and by no Wild Gooseberry.
means rare in lower grounds. Generally quite fruitful.

CRASSULACEÆ.

(ORPINE FAMILY.)

Aaron's Rod,
Live-for-ever.**Sedum Telephium.** L. (*Not described.*—B.)

Occasional. Naturalized on rocks at the corner of Walnut and Linwood streets, and likewise in the grove at Burrill's Hill.

Ditch Stonecrop.

Penthorum sedoides. L.

Common. Muddy ditches and edges of stagnant pools. I have never seen the petaloid state.

Houseleek.

Sempervivum tectorum. L. (?)(*Not described.*—B.)

Rare. Naturalized at Mr. E. Stone's, Boston St. on a ledge. Also, on a rock at Oakland Vale, Saugus, and on rocks at the S. end of Floating Bridge Pond.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

(SAXIFRAGE FAMILY.)

Mousemead,
Early Saxifrage.**Saxifraga Virginiensis.** Michx.(*S. Vernalis.*—B.)

Common. Wherever there is a damp rock to sustain it, it may be found full of buds as soon as the snow is gone.

Var. CHLORANTHA, with green flowers, occurs in Topsfield.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

False Mitrewort.

Tiarella cordifolia. L.Rare. Found within the township, but the precise locality now forgotten.—*Dr. Holder*.

Golden Saxifrage.

Chrysosplenium Americanum. Schw.(*C. oppositifolium.*—B.)

Rare. Howard's Spring, Saugus. Swamp N. of the Stone Barn, Swampscott.

HAMAMELACEÆ.

(WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY.)

Witch Hazel.

Hamamelis Virginica. L.

Abundant. Damp hillsides, near swamps; easily known by being in full flower when there are no leaves to conceal it from sight.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

(PARSLEY FAMILY.)

Hydrocotyle Americana. L. Pennywort.
Common. Every swamp is filled with it.

H. UMBELLATA, L., (?) the Round-leaved Pennywort, I have found at Essex Pond, Hamilton, but not in flower; so that I rather doubt the species.

Sanicula Marilandica. L. Sanicle.
Frequent. Edges of thickets and among low bushes.

Daucus Carota. L. Carrot.
Occasional. Largely naturalized in an old field between Washington St. and Rocks Pasture.

HERACLEUM LANATUM, Michx., the Cow Parsnip, is probably not in Lynn, but grows on the Forest River road, near the Pickman Farm.

Pastinaca sativa. L. Parsnip.
Occasional. Plentifully established in Boston St., near Moore's Brook, W. Lynn.

ARCHANGELICA PEREGRINA, Nutt., the Lesser Angelica, is to be found in Salem and Danvers.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Æthusa Cynapium. L. Fools' Parsley.
Occasional. Along Boston St., about the old gardens and cultivated grounds.

Ligusticum Scoticum. L. Scotch Lovage.
Frequent. Perhaps not in the proper territory of Lynn, but scattered liberally along the shore about Nahant.

Cicuta maculata. L. Musquash-root.
Frequent. Plentiful in Johnson's Swamp and many other similar places.

C. bulbifera. L. Bulb-bearing Water Hemlock.
Occasional. Edges of Strawberry Brook, in the Bowler Swamp, and elsewhere.

Sium latifolium. L. (?) Water Parsnip.
Frequent. Brooks and swamps. The distinction between this and *S. lineare*, Michx., is too obscure.

OSMORRHIZA BREVISTYLIS, DC., the Hairy Sweet Cicely, grows at Oak Island, Chelsea, but I doubt its being an inhabitant of Lynn.

CARUM CARUI, L., the Common Caraway, is naturalized in Ipswich and Rowley.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

ARALIACEÆ.

(SPIKENARD FAMILY.)

Spikenard,
Pettimörril.

***Aralia racemosa*. L.**

Rare. I have found but one specimen in place, which was in a valley S. E. from Dungeon Rock. It has, however, been brought from the woods for cultivation by others.

Wild Sarsaparilla.

***A. nudicaulis*. L.**

Abundant. Rocky hills and woods.

Bristly Sarsaparilla.

***A. hispida*. Michx.**

Occasional. A good locality is on Linwood Street, near the bakery. Particularly abundant near Gravel and Round Ponds, Hamilton.

CORNACEÆ.

(DOGWOOD FAMILY.)

Round-leaved
Cornel.

***Cornus circinata*. L'Her.**

Frequent. Grows largely among the rocks on the N. E. slope of Second Pine Hill, near the road.

Red-osier Cornel.

***C. stolonifera*. Michx. (?) (*C. alba*.—B?)**

Frequent. Near the Stone Barn, Swampscott, and other similar places.

Panicled Cornel.

***C. paniculata*. L'Her.**

Frequent. Uplands and hillsides in cool soil.

Flowering Dog-
wood.

***C. florida*. L.**

Rare. Formerly to be found at Pirate's Glen, Saugus, perhaps not yet extinct there; said to grow in the eastern part of the township also.

C. canadensis. L*.

Dwarf Cornel.

Frequent. Around the margin of Breed's Pond and elsewhere in Dungeon Pasture.

A D D E N D A .

FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, L., the Garden Fumitory, is naturalized at Ipswich, Danvers, &c.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

TURBITIS GLABRA, L., the Smooth Tower-Mustard, is at Paradise and Orne's Point, Salem.—*Ibid.*

DRABA CAROLINIANA, Walt., the Whitlow Grass, has been found in Salem.—*Ibid.*

SANGUISORBA CANADENSIS, L., the Canada Burnet; may be often found in Hamilton and vicinity, though never, I think, west of Salem.

MONOPETALOUS EXOGENS.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

(HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY.)

Linnaea borealis. Gronov.

Linnaea, Twin flower.

Rare. Very luxuriant on a hill near the Lynnfield Road, in Dye House Village. Also, in a less thrifty state, on the N. part of Second Pine Hill, near Linwood St. A fine bed of it occurs on the N. base of Blood Swamp Hills.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS, Ait., the Trumpet Honeysuckle, has been detected near Marblehead.—*J. L. Russell, Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

* Another deserving subject for the gardener. A more symmetrical plant in flower, or more attractive in fruit, will be hard to find with us.

Bush Honey-suckle.

Diervilla trifida. Moench.

(*D. Canadensis*.—B.)

Occasional. Along walls near the Saugus line, N. of Boston St. Formerly plentiful in the fencerows between Boston and Winter Sts.

Feverwort.

Triosteum perfoliatum. L.

Frequent. Cool and moist lands. Good specimens by the roadside near E. Holmes' Factory, Walnut St.

Elder.

Sambucus Canadensis. L.

Common. Damp thickets and swamps.

Sweet Viburnum.

Viburnum Lentago. L.

Occasional. Fine trees at Burrill's Hill; also in the pasture W. of Pan Swamp Meadow. A transplanted specimen stands in Whiting St.

Arrowwood.

V. dentatum. L.

Common. Thickets and woods.

Maple-leaved Arrowwood.

V. acerifolium. L.*

Occasional. Generally on elevated and fertile soils. Seldom abundant in any place.

RUBIACEÆ.

(MADDER FAMILY.)

Rough Cleavers.

Galium asprellum. Michx.

Abundant. Swamp thickets, covering the bushes.

Small Bedstraw.

G. trifidum. L.

(*G. tinctorium & obtusum*.—B.)

Abundant. Moist grounds and borders of streams.

Sweet Bedstraw.

G. triflorum. Michx.

Frequent. Boggy open places, among ferns and the like. A rather showy species.

Wild Liquorice.

G. cirœzans. Michx.

Common. May be found on the S. side of almost every precipice where there is sufficient soil.

Button-bush.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. L.

Abundant. Watercourses and ponds, forming dense jungle-like masses. Its habits remind one of the tropical Mangrove.

* An elegant undershrub, well suited for ornamental uses. When not in flower, it is not readily distinguished from a young maple.

Mitchella repens. L.

Common. Certain to be in all the woods and often where there are none, yet better worth cultivating than many exotics.

Partridge-berry,
Box-berry.

Hedyotis cœrulea. Hook.

(*Houstonia cœrulea.*—B.)

Common. In all kinds of grass lands except the dryest.

Bluets,
Innocence.

COMPOSITÆ.

(COMPOSITE FAMILY.)

Liatris scariosa. Willd.

Very rare. Only found at Burrill's Hill.

Blazing Star.

Eupatorium purpureum. L.

Abundant. In every open swamp and low meadow. Rarely solitary. A strongly marked variety, almost worthy to be reckoned a distinct species, grows at Burrill's Hill; it may be *E. verticillatum*, Muhl.

Trumpet Weed.
Queen of the
Meadow.

E. teucrifolium. Willd.

(*E. verbenæfolium.*—B.)

Occasional. In the Bowler Swamp, and also in the Ox Pasture near Lynnfield line.

Verbena-leaved
Boneset.

E. pubescens. Muhl.

(*E. ovatum.*—B.)

Rare. A single specimen found in Johnson's Swamp. More plentiful N. of the Stone Barn, Swamp-scott.

Broad-leaved
Boneset.

E. sessilifolium. L.

Rare. Thus far, only found at Burrill's Hill.

Smooth Boneset.

E. perfoliatum. L.

Frequent. Damp situations; not apt to be plentiful, but sometimes abundant.

Thoroughwort.

Mikania scandens. L.

Very rare. I never have found it except in the margin of a cedar swamp, near the house of Mr. N. C. Hutchinson, Walnut St., nor do I know of its being detected elsewhere in this vicinity.

Climbing Hemp-
weed.

Sericocarpus conyzoides. Nees.

(*Aster conyzoides.*—B.)

Common. Pastures and hills.

White-topped
Aster.

- Corymbed Aster. **Aster * corymbosus.** Ait.
Frequent. Shady moist places. Easy to recognize.
A form is now and then found which may be *A. macrophyllus*, L.
- Spreading Aster. **A. patens.** Ait. (*A. amplexicaulis*.-B.)
Frequent. Scattered among the berry bushes on warm and open uplands. One of our finest species.
- Smooth Blue Aster. **A. lævis.** L.
Occasional. Burrill's Hill. About the Stone Barn, Swampscott.
- Variable Aster. **A. undulatus.** L. (*A. diversifolius*.-B.)
Frequent. The most common species in rocky spots, as the E. side of Hathorne's Hill. Very conspicuous.
- Heart-leaved Aster. **A. cordifolius.** L.
Occasional. Borders of Moore's Brook, Boston St., and elsewhere.
- Bushy Aster. **A. dumosus.** L.
Common. More generally distributed than other species, but rather less frequent near dwellings.
- Narrow leaved Aster. **A. Tradescanti.** L. (*A. diffusus*?-B.)
Abundant. Principally by roadsides and in gravelly soils. Noticeable for its close, cylindrical-looking racemes of white flowers.
- Inconspicuous Aster. **A. miser.** L.
Common. Most readily distinguished by the leaves. The last three species, though wholly distinct, are a difficult study for beginners.
- Pale Aster. **A. simplex.** Willd. (*Not described*.-B.)
Occasional. Head of Dog Hill Swamp. Also, in profusion, on the hills S. of Danvers Alms House.
- Willow-leaved Blue Aster. **A. longifolius.** Lam. (*A. salicifolius*?-B.)
Abundant. The prevailing species in swampy places and along watercourses. Variable, particularly in tint. A well marked variety of this, as I believe, occurs along the beaches in Swampscott. It has a stiff, bushy aspect, and quite obtuse leaves.

* Not a few of this genus might be made to adorn the garden as much as the Cinerarias. *A. lævis*, *patens* and *Nova Angliæ*, are all charming flowers, with scarce a fault; but, alas! they are "so common."

A. puniceus. L.

Frequent. The roughest species I have found. Resembles *A. longifolius* in the flowers.

Rough-stemmed Aster.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. L.

Rare. Along the Railroad E. of Market St., on the side of the brook. Also, about the Stone Barn, Swamp-scott, and along Summer St., S. of Burrill's Hill.

New England Aster

A. acuminatus. Michx.

Occasional. Borders of Tomlin's Swamp, and other like situations.

Pointed-leaved Aster.

A. linifolius. L.

(*A. subulatus.*—B.)

Frequent. Marshes at West Lynn Station and elsewhere.

Annual Salt Marsh Aster.

Erigeron Canadense. L.

Common. The inseparable companion of agriculture, showing itself in every garden and field.

Horseweed, Fleabane.

E. bellidifolium. Muhl.

Occasional. Roadsides, as at the corner of Holyoke and Walnut Sts.

Robin's Plantain.

E. Philadelphicum. L.

Rare. A plant grows plentifully on a hillside E. of Edward's Swamp, which I take to be this species; but having never seen the flowers, I cannot be sure.

Purple Fleabane.

E. annuum. Pers.

(*E. strigosum.*—B.)

Frequent. Most common in the grounds along Strawberry Brook, above Mall Street.

Daisy Fleabane.

E. strigosum. Muhl.

(*E. integrifolium.*—B.)

Common. Scattered over every pasture and hillside during most of the summer.

Narrow-leaved Daisy Fleabane.

Diplopappus linariifolius. Hook. (?)

(*Aster linariifolius.*—B.)

Abundant. Pine Hill and other bushy pastures. I cannot suppose the plant to be anything but this, but the short pappus is altogether obscure. Otherwise the description perfectly applies.

Violet Diplopappus, Savory-leaved Aster.

D. umbellatus. Torr & Gr. (?)

(*Aster umbellatus.*—B.)

Frequent. Fencerows between Harwood and Baker Sts., and elsewhere. Very plentiful near Beck's Pond, Hamilton. The same uncertainty attends this as the preceding. While it shows all the other characters, the lesser pappus is not apparent.

Large Diplopappus.

- White-rayed
Golden-rod. **Solidago bicolor.** L.
Frequent. A pasture plant, here and there among the huckleberries.
- Blue-stemmed
Golden-rod. **S. caesia.** L.
Abundant. Most frequent in the woods or recent clearings, and in rocky locations.
- Many-flowered
Golden-rod. **S. puberula.** Nutt. (*Not described.*—B.)
Rare. I have only found it in a deserted stone-quarry near the N. W. corner of Pine Grove Cemetery.
- Willow-leaved
Golden-rod. **S. stricta.** Ait. (*Not described.*—B.)
Occasional. Bowler Swamp and similar places.
- Seaside Golden-rod. **S. sempervirens.** L. (*S. laevigata.*—B.)
Abundant. On the dykes and other places around the borders of the marshes.
- Smooth Golden-rod. **S. neglecta.** T. & G. (?) (*Not described.*—B.)
Occasional. In the swamp above E. Holmes' Mill, Stony Brook. (This may need re-examination.)
- Slender Golden-rod. **S. linoides.** Solander. (*Not described.*—B.)
Occasional. So far only in the swamp E. of Horse Pasture Spring.
- Rough or Tall
Golden-rod. **S. altissima.** L.
Common. Fencerows in old grounds, where it is almost constant. Our most conspicuous, though not most elegant, species.
- Gray Golden-rod. **S. nemoralis.** Ait.
Common. Dry fields and hillsides; the most prominent flower in the autumnal scenery.
- Common 3-ribb'd
Golden-rod. **S. Canadensis.** L. (*Not described.*—B.)
Frequent. Dry soils and gravelly soils.
- Late 3-ribbed
Golden-rod. **S. serotina.** Ait. (?) (*Not described.*—B.)
Occasional. Cool and moist lands, and margins of swamps.
- Bushy Golden-rod. **S. lanceolata.** L.
Frequent. Alluvial soils. The only species with us which has an agreeable odor.
- Elecampane. **Inula Helenium.** L.
Rare. Escaped from cultivation at the corner of Munroe and Market Sts.; also on the Turnpike, between Washington and Loughton Sts.

- Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.** L. Roman Worm-wood.
(*A. elatior.*—B.)
Common. Too well known for any further notice.
- Xanthium echinatum.** Murray. Sea Burdock,
(*X. strumarium.*—B.?) Cockle-burr.
Frequent. On the shores and beaches, at about high water mark. Also inland, growing freely on the beds of sea-manure heaps.
- Rudbeckia hirta.** L. (Not described.—B.) Yellow Rudbeckia.
Occasional. It appears now and then in meadows and mowings, but seems inconstant as to locality.
- Helianthus divaricatus.** L. Cross-leaved Sunflower.
Frequent. Readily found at the Stone Factory, Boston St., also at Linwood.
- H. strumosus.** L. (Not described.—B.) Pale-leaved Sunflower.
Frequent. Only in the eastern section, between Gravesend and Swampscott. The prevailing form does not fully agree with this species, and some might incline to call it *H. decapetalus*, L.
- H. tuberosus.** L. (Not described.—B.) Jerusalem Artichoke.
Frequent. Getting established in by-places in good soil.
- Coreopsis trichosperma.** Michx. Tickseed Sunflower.
Occasional. Confined entirely to the eastern part of the city, beginning about Cedar Pond. Low, damp, marshy spots.
- Bidens frondosa.** L. Cuckold-weed, Beggar-ticks.
Common. Cultivated grounds: sure to invite attention at seeding-time.
- B. connata.** Muhl.* (B. tripartita.—B.) Swamp Beggar-ticks.
Frequent. Borders of ponds and streams.
- B. cernua.** L. (B. crysanthemoides.—B.?) Nodding Burr-Marigold.
Occasional. Border of Moore's Brook, above Boston St., affords good specimens.

* The energy with which this plant establishes itself has often appeared remarkable, when I have found the vigorous plants growing in the crevices of the bark of trees, three or four feet above the ground, where the seeds had been deposited by the water, when the pond by which they stood was unusually full. A persevering root had in every case followed the retiring water, till it had finally reached the earth.

- Mayweed. **Maruța Cotula.** DC. (*Anthemis cotula.*—B.)
Common. Particularly frequent in Broad St. near Beach.
- Yarrow. **Achillea millefolium.** L.
Common. Always well known.
- Sneezewort,
Goose-tongue. **A. ptarmica.** L.*
Occasional. Generally tenants the vicinity of streams, but sometimes dry spots, as on the ridge of Pine Hill, by the Dungeon Road.
- White-weed. **Leucanthemum vulgare.** Lam.
(*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*—B.)
Common. Universally known and detested by cultivators.
- Tansy. **Tanacetum vulgare.** L.
Common. Escaped from gardens and getting troublesome. Largely established at the N. end of Federal St.
- Mugwort. **Artemisia vulgaris.** L.
(*Not described.*—B.)
Very rare. A few plants grew to great perfection in the yard of Jesse Rhodes, Esq., in 1855. I have never found it elsewhere.
- Winged Everlasting. **Gnaphalium decurrens.** Ives.
Rare. I have met a few specimens in the cartways in the woods; not more than three or four in all.
- Sweet-scented
Everlasting. **G. polycephalum.** Michx.
Abundant. Hills and pastures in light soils.
- Low Cudweed. **G. uliginosum.** L.
Abundant. Cartways and neglected walks, in the ruts and broken sward.
- Pearly Everlasting. **Antennaria margaritacea.** R. Br.
(*Gnaphalium margaritaceum.*—B.)
Frequent. Uplands and bushy fields.

* If I allude to the same plant with Gray and Bigelow, it is singular that neither of them should have noticed its very weak and slender habit. As we have it, it has little more strength than a Galium.

A. plantaginifolia.* Hook.(*Gnaphalium plantagineum.*—B.)

Common. Almost everywhere, unless among strong grass. Flowers earlier than anything else, not excepting *Saxifraga Virginensis*.

Mouse-ear,
Cat's-paw,
Plantain-leaved
Everlasting.

Erechthites hieracifolia. Raf.(*Senecio hieracifolius.*—B.)

Abundant. Certain to appear whenever the soil is stirred or burned in the woods.

Fire-weed.

Senecio vulgaris. L.

Common. A vexatious weed in gardens and by no means scarce in other places.

Comm'n Ground-sel.

S. aureus. L.

Frequent. Wet places by streams. Grows profusely at the head of the Bowler Swamp, opposite the Flax Pond.

Golden Ragwort,
Golden Senecio.**Centaurea nigra.** (?) L.

Rare. I found a specimen on the railroad near S. C. Pitman's, Swampscott, in 1848; but never another.

Knapweed.

Cirsium lanceolatum. Scop.(*Cnicus lanceolatus.*—B.)

Common. Roadsides and fields.

Common Thistle.

C. discolor. Spreng.(*Cnicus discolor.*—B.)

Rare. Only to be found, to my knowledge, at the west end of Summer St., near Moore's Brook.

Two-colored
Thistle.**C. pumilum.** Spreng.(*Cnicus pumilus.*—B.)

Common. Woods and fields. Widely distributed.

Pasture Thistle.

C. arvense. Scop.(*Cnicus arvensis.*—B.)

Frequent. Generally by roadsides, as at the crossing of Turnpike and Summer Sts. and elsewhere. Not specially odious here.

Canada Thistle.

Onopordon acanthium. L.

Frequent. It seems partial to beds of decayed sea manure; it flourishes at Little Nahant, and generally where such manure has lain.

Cotton Thistle.

Lappa major. Gaert.(*Arctium lappa.*—B.)

Common. Too familiar to need further notice.

Burdock.

* The reckless disregard of brevity shown in such names is well nigh culpable.

Wild Succory,
Chicory.

Cichorium intybus. L.

Abundant. Formerly only known in and near Broad St., but steadily spreading, it has reached the east end of the Common by way of Market St. and by the railroad, the West Lynn Station, nearly.

Dwarf Dandelion.

Krigia Virginica. Willd.*

Frequent. Only in the hills, where it starts in every open spot, especially if the ground be broken.

False Dandelion,
Horse Dandelion.

Leontodon autumnale. L.

(*Apargia autumnalis*.—B.)

Common. Almost universally present in this section. I know no other plant but the grasses, which is so fully distributed.

Canada Hawk-
weed.

Hieracium Canadense. Michx.

(*H. Kalmii*.—B.)

Occasional. To be found at Linwood; also at Burrill's Hill.

Rough Hawk-
weed.

H. scabrum. Michx. (*H. marianum*.—B.)

Abundant. One of the familiar things of the woods and pastures.

Rattlesnake-
weed.

H. venosum. L.

Frequent. Sometimes in woods, but more commonly in open pastures. The veined leaves very attractive.

Rattlesnake-root.

Nabalus albus. Hook. (*Prenanthes alba*.—B.)

Frequent. Good specimens grow at Burrill's Hill, and it appears in many shady copses on stony slopes

Tall White Let-
tuce.

N. altissimus. Hook. (*Not described*.—B.)

Abundant. Shady woods, especially if damp and free from pines.

Dandelion.

Taraxacum Dens-leonis. Desf.

(*Leontodon taraxacum*.—B.)

Common. I think this plant flowers for a longer time than any other we have.

Wild Lettuce.

Lactuca elongata. Muhl.

(*LL. elongata, integrifolia, & sanguinea*.—B.)

Common. Pastures and woods; the var. SANGUINEA being most frequent.

* Noticeable for the tint of the flowers, which are a full orange. No other plant exhibits it here, I believe, unless it is the Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*.

Sonchus oleraceus. L.

Common Sow-thistle.

Rare. Now and then appears in old cultivated grounds, as along Boston St.

S. asper. Vill.

(Not described.—B.) Prickly Sow-

Rare. A few specimens have been obtained about Berry's Mill, at Water Hill.

LOBELIACEÆ.

(LOBELIA FAMILY.)

Lobelia cardinalis. L.

Cardinal-flower.

Frequent. Swampy localities and banks of streams.

L. inflata. L.*Lobelia,
Indian Tobacco.

Frequent. Wood roads and neglected fields.

L. spicata. Lam.

(L. pallida.—B.) Pale spiked Lo-

Frequent. Meadow grounds and sometimes in up-
land fields.**L. Dortmanna. L.**

Water Lobelia.

Rare. I have found it in Spring Pond, and in Essex Pond, Hamilton. It usually grows in about two feet of water.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

(CAMPANULA FAMILY.)

Campanula aparinoides. Pursh.Slender Bell-
flower.

(C. erinoides.—B.)

Occasional. I have found it in the meadow at Breed's Mills, but nowhere else in Lynn that I remember.

C. ROTUNDIFOLIA, L., the Harebell, appears to have been collected near Sutton's Mills, N. Andover, in 1850.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.* 1856.C. GLOMERATA, L., apparently overlooked by both Gray and Bigelow, is said to have been long established in Dark Lane, Danvers.—*Ibid.*

* No more a virulent poison than a mustard plant. I have eaten it, drank it, slept upon it, rubbed and bathed with it, and never saw the slightest evil from its use; had it been poisonous, I must have died long since, unless I possess the stomach of a Mithridates.

Clasping Specularia.

Specularia perfoliata. DC.

(*Campanula perfoliata*. ?-B.)

Frequent. At Three Needle Rock, near Saugus River; also through the woods in thin soil upon ledges.

ERICACEÆ.

(HEATH FAMILY.)

- Dangleberry.** **Gaylussacia frondosa.** Torr. & Gr.
(*Vaccinium frondosum*.-B.)
Occasional. In Pratt's Pasture, near the pond and below a precipitous ledge. Also scattered through the woods, near the various swamps.
- Huckleberry.** **G. resinosa.** Torr. & Gr.
(*Vaccinium resinosum*.-B.)
Abundant. Covering acres of ground, and very fruitful while young.
- Cranberry.** **Vaccinium macrocarpon.** Ait.
Abundant. Meadows and ponds. In one place at Breed's Mills it formerly grew on a dry upland.

V. VITIS-IDÆA, L., the Cowberry, has a locality in Danvers.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.* 1856.
- Low Blueberry.** **V. Pennsylvanicum.** Lam.
(*V. tenellum*.-B.)
Abundant. Our first berry, and one of the most fruitful, though not the finest.
- Blue Huckleberry.** **V. vacillans.** Sol. (?) (*V. virgatum*.-B.)
Occasional. Very common on the ridge of Blood Swamp Hills, and other like situations.
- High-bush Blueberry.** **V. corymbosum.** L.
Abundant. Borders of swamps, forming thickets, and bearing superb fruit. Flourishing perfectly in Salem Pasture, likewise.
- Black Blueberry.** **V. fuscatum.** Ait. (*V. disomorphum*.-B.)
Abundant. Intermixed with *V. corymbosum*, and only distinguishable by its flowers or fruit.
- Mountain Cranberry.** **Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.** Spreng.
(*Arbutus uva-ursi*.-B.)
Occasional. A fine patch grows in Pratt's Pasture, and I have it from Rail Hill near the Cemetery. The finest growth I know of is on the ledges at Swain's Pond, Melrose.

Gaultheria procumbens.* L.Partridge-berry,
Checker-berry.

Abundant. The pasture about Tomlin's Swamp is full of it. A large spot W. of Pan Swamp Meadow is also covered; but fruit is nowhere plenty.

***Andromeda ligustrina.* Muhl.**Privet Androme-
da.

(A. paniculata.-B.)

Abundant. One of our commonest water-shrubs. Almost exactly like a blue-berry except in flowers and fruit.

A. POLIFOLIA, L., the Rosemary Andromeda, has a famous locality at Cedar Pond, Wenham.†

***A. calyculata.* L.**Rusty-leaved An-
dromeda.

Occasional. The best locality, perhaps, is at the head of the Bowler Swamp, between Boston and Chestnut Sts.

***Clethra alnifolia.* L.**Sweet Pepper-
bush,
White Alder.

Abundant. Another of the most common tenants of the swamp, and one of the most beautiful.

***Rhodora Canadensis.* L.**

Rhodora.

Rare. Not in Lynn to my knowledge, except in one spot on the border of Breed's Pond. A choice plant for cultivation.

* I desire in all cases to give the common or English name which is the best and most widely known; but I cannot engage that *Partridge-berry*, *Checker-berry*, or *Wintergreen*, mean anything definite, or apply to one plant more than another. These, like many others, are differently used by different persons. The student should know this and regulate his confidence in them accordingly. As to the present case, the *Gaultheria* is the plant used for flavoring confectionery and essences.

† This is one of the shrubs so pleasant to buy of the metropolitan florists. As much as three dollars has been paid for a single bush, when for half that sum a decent wagon-load could be brought from Wenham. It makes one think of Pindar's cheeses:—

“Where they were made, they sold for the immense
Price of three sous apiece;
But as salt water made their charms increase,
In England the fixed rate was eighteen pence.”

Swamp Pink,
White Honey-
suckle.

Azalea viscosa. L.

Abundant. Johnson's Swamp in Loughton St., Dog Hill Swamp, and the Bowler Swamp, E. of Hathorne's Hill, are among the best localities.

Mountain Laurel.

Kalmia latifolia. L.

Very rare. I have seen fresh specimens in flower, gathered in the vicinity of Pine Hill; but where, I never could ascertain.

Sheep Laurel,
Lambkill.

K. angustifolia. L.

Common. Watercourses and damp lands everywhere.

K. GLAUCA, the Pale Laurel, is at Cedar Pond, Wenham.—S. P. Fowler, *Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Canker Lettuce,
Round-leaved
Pyrola.

Pyrola rotundifolia. L.

Common. Shady places and woods, everywhere, unless the soil be extremely poor.

Broad-leaved
Pyrola.

P. asarifolia. Michx. (*Not described.*—B.)

Occasional. Cold shady woods. I have found it most at Pirates' Glen. (I am not confident as to this species, as it runs, apparently, so near *P. chlorantha* in some of its forms.)

Thin-leaved Py-
rola.

P. elliptica. Nutt.

Frequent. Bears more exposure than *P. asarifolia*, but generally thrives only under thick pines.

Small Pyrola.

P. chlorantha. Swartz. (*P. asarifolia.*—B.)

Rare. Pirates' Glen, and a few other shady spots.

One-sided Pyrola.

P. secunda. L.

Rare. This, like the last, I have found at Pirates' Glen, but seldom elsewhere in this vicinity.

One-flowered Py-
rola.

Moneses uniflora. Salisb.

(*Pyrola uniflora.*—B.)

Very rare. My only specimens are from Saugus, near Shady Grove.

Prince's Pine.

Chimaphila umbellata. Nutt.

(*Pyrola umbellata.*—B.)

Abundant. Shady, cool woods in good soil.

Pine-sap,
False Beech-
drops.

Hypopitys lanuginosa. Nutt.

(*Monotropa lanuginosa.*—B.)

Occasional. To be found in pine woods, bursting up through decaying leaves.

Monotropa uniflora. L.

Indian Pipe.

Frequent. Generally in pine woods, in the deep, loose mould.

Var. MORISONIANA, Mx., with erect flowers, is frequent, appearing at the close of the season.

AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

(HOLLY FAMILY.)

Prinos verticillatus. L.

Black Alder.

Abundant. Swamps and pond borders.

Nemopanthes Canadensis. DC.

Mountain Holly.

(Ilex Canadensis.—B.)

Occasional. Cool places in rich alluvial soil.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.

(PLANTAIN FAMILY.)

Plantago major. L.

Plantain.

Common. Familiar to all.

P. lanceolata. L.

Narrow Plantain.

Common. Gardens and fields.

P. maritima. L.*

Seaside Plantain.

Frequent. Marshes. An excellent locality is about the railroad culvert over Strawberry Brook, above Chase's Mills.

PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

(LEADWORT FAMILY.)

Statice Limonium. L.

Marsh Rosemary.

(S. Caroliniana.—B.)

Frequent. On the salt marshes within the range of high tides.

* In seeking for this, the student is liable to be misled, as I was formerly, by the spikes of the Marsh Arrow-Grass, which see further on.

PRIMULACEÆ,

(PRIMROSE FAMILY.)

- Star-flower. **Trientalis Americana.** Pursh.
Abundant. I know no better locality than the summit of Second Pine Hill.
- Upright Loose-strife. **Lysimachia stricta.** Ait.
Common. Damp grounds and brooksides. The bulbiferous state is not unusual.
- Four-leaved Loosestrife. **L. quadrifolia.** L.
Common. Inhabits meadows and hill-tops indiscriminately.
- Lance-leaved Loosestrife. **L. lanceolata.** Walt. (*L. hybrida.*—B.)
Rare. Abundant in a low place between Carnes and Federal Sts., and there only.
- Pimpernel. **Anagallis arvensis.** L.*
Frequent. Cultivated grounds and dry fields. Also on the rocks at Nahant, fine specimens.
- Inflated Feather-foli. **Hottonia inflata.** Ell.
Frequent. Swampy edges of Breed's Pond, and the tributary brooks.

LENTIBULACEÆ.

(BLADDERWORT FAMILY.)

- Inflated Bladderwort. **Utricularia inflata.** Walt.
Frequent. Lily Pond and others of that class.
- Purple Bladderwort. **U. purpurea.** Walt.
Rare. Hardly in Lynn. A stagnant pond E. of Lynnfield Hotel furnishes it in abundance.
- Common Bladderwort. **U. vulgaris.** L. (?)
Common. Having never found it in flower, I am uncertain as to the species. The plant is in all ponds and sluggish waters.

* Perhaps there is no native flower whose color comes more nearly to a pure red than this. The remarkable range of hues attributed to it by Gray seems to have no example so far as this region is concerned.

U. intermedia. Hayne. (*Not described.*—B.) Creeping Bladderwort.
Occasional. Muddy sloughs along the Turnpike, Gravesend; also plentiful in a meadow reclaimed from the Bowler Swamp, near the Cemetery.

U. cornuta, Michx., the Horned Bladderwort, a singular, leafless species, grows scantily in springy places at Norman's Woe, Gloucester.

OROBANCHACEÆ.

(BROOM-RAPE FAMILY.)

EPIPHEGUS VIRGINIANA, Bart., the Beech Drops or Cancer-root, is very abundant in the beech woods of Hamilton, S. W. of Essex Pond.

Aphyllon uniflorum. Torr & Gr. One-flowered
(*Orobanche uniflora.*—B.) Cancer-root.

Very rare. I once found a single specimen at Breed's Mills, but not another in Lynn.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

(FIGWORT FAMILY.)

Verbascum Thapsus. L. Mullein.
Common. Perfectly known.

Linaria Canadensis. Spreng. Canada Snap-
(*Antirrhinum Canadense.*—B.) dragon.
Common. Roadsides and dry fields.

L. vulgaris. Mill. (*Antirrhinum linaria.*—B.) Toad Flax,
Common. About the Western Burying Ground and Butter-and-Eggs.
on Second Pine Hill; also many other places.

L. ELATINE, Miller, the Halbert-leaved Toad Flax, is naturalized at Ipswich.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Scrophularia nodosa. L. Figwort.
(*S. Marilandica.*—B.)

Very rare. I doubt if it is anywhere in Lynn, except in a fencerow on Boston St., between Washington St. and the Paper Factory.

Chelone glabra. L. Balmony,
Frequent. Low grounds and open swamps. Snake-head.

- Monkey-flower. **Mimulus ringens.** L.
Frequent. Along streams; especially Strawberry Brook below the Bowler Swamp.
- Hedge-Hyssop. **Gratiola Virginiana.** L.
(*Not described.*—B.)
Frequent. Wet places, pond borders, &c. Common at the flume at the Flax Pond, associated with the next.
- Golden Hedge-Hyssop. **G. aurea.** Muhl.
Frequent. Generally in the same places as the previous species, and hard to distinguish except by the color of the flower.
- False Pimpernel. **Hyssanthes gratioloides.** Benth.
(*Lindernia pyxidaria.*—B.)
Occasional. Muddy borders of ponds and streams.
- Water Speedwell. **Veronica Anagallis.** L.
Abundant. So thick in many ditches as almost to choke them up. Margins of Breed's Pond and similar boggy places.
- Marsh Speedwell. **V. scutellata.** L.
Frequent. Wet places. Less plentiful than *V. Anagallis*, and apparently much later.
- Thyme-leaved Speedwell. **V. serpyllifolia.** L.
Common. Creeps among the grass in cool grounds.
- Neckweed. **V. peregrina.** L. (*Not described.*—B.)
Abundant. A troublesome weed in gardens.
- Corn Speedwell. **V. arvensis.** L. (?)
Rare. A few depauperate plants grew near Holmes' Mill, Walnut St., by the roadside, a few years ago.
- Purple Gerardia. **Gerardia purpurea.** L.
Abundant. Meadows and damp lands.

G. MARITIMA, Raf., the Seaside Gerardia, I have searched for on the marshes for several years, but thus far in vain. However, I do not yet give up the hope of finding it.
- Slender Gerardia. **G. tenuifolia.** Vahl.
Abundant. Uplands and warm pasture slopes.
- Dowry Gerardia. **G. flava.** L.
Occasional. Somewhat plentiful at Burrill's Hill. Likewise at Linnean Grove, Essex St.

G. pedicularia. L.

Bushy Gerardia.

Frequent. Most easily found at Burrill's Hill.

Pedicularis Canadensis. L.Lousewort,
Wood Betony.

Frequent. Sunny banks among bushes, generally in rich moist soil.

Melampyrum pratense. L.

Cow-wheat.

(M. Americanum.—B.)

Var. AMERICANUM. Benth.

Abundant. Shady woods and pastures. A most difficult thing to transplant, withering even when taken up with a large ball of earth.

VERBENACEÆ.

(VERVAIN FAMILY.)

Verbena hastata. L.

Very rare. I have not seen it in Lynn, or any nearer than Hamilton. Sparingly in the neighborhood of Chatham St., above Essex.—Dr. Holder. Blue Vervain.

V. urticifolia. L.Nettle-leaved
Vervain.

Common. Roadsides and fields.

LABIATÆ.

(MINT FAMILY.)

Mentha Canadensis. L. (M. borealis.—B.) Meadow-mint.

Abundant. Meadows and brooksides.

Lycopus sinuatus. Ell. (L. Europæus.—B.) Water Hoar-

Abundant. Wet grounds and streams.

hound.

Hedeoma pulegioides. Pers.

Pennyroyal.

(Cunila pulegioides.—B.)

Frequent. Neglected fields to some extent, but more in pastures and open woods. Smaller than specimens from localities further inland.

Nepeta cataria. L.

Catnip.

Rare. Sparingly at Nahant, and occasionally in Lynn, but always near some old garden.

N. Glechoma. Benth.Ground Ivy,
Gill-over-ground.

(Glechoma hederacea.—B.)

Frequent. About dwellings and old garden walls.

- Mountain Mint.** **Pycnanthemum muticum.** Pers.
(*P. aristatum*.—B.)
Very rare. Grows sparingly in damp spots near the Stone Barn, Swampscott.
THYMUS SERPYLLUM, L., the Garden Thyme, grows at Boxford.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.
- Self-heal.** **Prunella vulgaris.** L.
Common. Generally an upland plant, but very easily suited with a soil.
- Scullycap.** **Scutellaria galericulata.** L.
Rare. In the eastern part of the city.—*Dr. Clark*. Grows finely at the Lily Pond, Manchester.
- Side-flowering Scullycap.** **S. lateriflora.** L.
Frequent. Gravelly banks of ponds.
- Henbit, Dead Nettle.** **Lamium amplexicaule.** L.
Occasional. An intrusive weed in some old gardens, as those on Boston St., near Federal.
- Motherwort.** **Leonurus cardiaca.** L.
Common. Familiar to all.
- Rough Hedge-Nettle.** **Stachys aspera.** Michx. (?)
Rare. Grows sparingly along Boston St., between Federal and Mall Sts.
S. PALUSTRIS, L., the Marsh Hedge Nettle, appears in Ipswich and elsewhere.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.
- Blue Curls, False Pennyroyal.** **Trichostema dichotomum.** L.
Common. Pastures and fields, especially in the hills.
- Germander, Wood Sage.** **Teucrium Canadense.** L.
Occasional. I only find it on upland hillocks and margins, about the marshes E. of the Long Railroad Bridge, Saugus River.

BORAGINACEÆ.

(BORAGE FAMILY.)

- Blue-weed.** **Echium vulgare.** L.
Very rare. A few specimens found in Walnut St., on a manure-bed. Seed no doubt brought from abroad.—*Dr. Nye*.

Myosotis laxa. Lehm. (*M. palustris*.-B.) Forget-me-not.

Occasional. Johnson's Swamp on the Loughton St. side, very plentiful. Also at Howard's Spring and Pirates' Glen, near Saugus line.

M. stricta. Link. (*M. arvensis*.-B.?) Scorpion-grass.

Abundant. A little weed on the hillsides, of small consequence.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

(MORNING-GLORY FAMILY.)

Calystegia sepium. R.Br. Hedge Bindweed.

(*Convolvulus sepium*.-B.)

Frequent. Climbing on walls, &c., in many places.

Convolvulus arvensis. L. Bindweed.

Frequent. Formerly abundant near Ingalls' Pond, Fayette St. Also, in cultivated land about N. Federal St.

CUSCUTA EPILINUM, Weihe., the Flax Dodder, has been found in Rowley.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Cuscuta Gronovii. Willd. Common Dodder.

(*C. Americana*.-B.)

Frequent. Damp weedy situations, climbing on *Bidens*, *Polygonums*, &c.

SOLANACEÆ.

(NIGHTSHADE FAMILY.)

Datura Stramonium. L. Thorn-apple,

Common. Old grounds and rich places. It seems partial to beds of decayed sea-manure, and is commonest near the beaches. Jamestown-weed.

Hyoscyamus niger. L. Black Henbane.

Very rare. At the N. end of Short Beach, Nahant, is the only locality in this region.

Nicandra physaloides. Gært. Apple of Peru.

Rare. I have seen it in yards in Summer and S. Common Sts., but sparingly.

Solanum dulcamara. L.* Woody Night-

Abundant. Brook-sides and thickets. shade.

*This plant is often spoken of as the Deadly Nightshade, a name which properly belongs to the *Atropa*

GENTIANACEÆ.

(GENTIAN FAMILY.)

- Fringed Gentian.** *Gentiana crinita.* Frœl.
Occasional. Low fields along Neptune St.; plentiful near the Turnpike, in Fresh Marsh.
- Closed Gentian.** *G. Andrewsii.* Grise. (*Not described.*—B.)
Very rare. Only found in Johnson's Swamp, near Washington St.
- Buckbean.** *Menyanthes trifoliata.* L.*
Rare. In a swamp E. of the Cemetery in Swamp-scott.—*Dr. Holder.*
A fine locality exists in Beverly.
- Floating Heart.** *Limnanthemum lacunosum.* Grise.
(*Villarsia lacunosa.*—B.)
Frequent. Ponds, with the different water-lilies.

APOCYNACEÆ.

(DOGSBANE FAMILY.)

- Dogbane, Fly-trap.** *Apocynum androsæmifolium.* L.†
Frequent. Woods and uplands.

ASCLEPIDIACEÆ.

(MILKWEED FAMILY.)

- Common Milkweed.** *Asclepias Cornuti.* Decaisne.
(*A. Syriaca.*—B.)
Common. Fencerows, and edges of cultivated lands.

Belladonna, L. The two are readily distinguished by the fruit, which in the *Atropa* is black, but a brilliant red in the other. The true Deadly Nightshade is a rare plant in all parts, and the *Solanum nigrum*, L., the Common Nightshade, which somewhat resembles it, is not, I think, to be found in this vicinity.

* Any one who has access to a brookside or other wet place may cultivate this elegant plant without trouble, and be rewarded with flowers as fine as hyacinths.

† The name is too long. It might belong to Jack's famous bean-stalk, but it is fit for nothing else, not even a hop-vine.

- A. phytolaccoides.** Pursh. Poke Milkweed.
Occasional. Sheltered pastures and clearings in the woods.
- A. quadrifolia.** Jacq.* Four-leaved Milkweed.
Rare. I have met with it once or twice in Dungeon Pasture and the neighboring lands.
- A. incarnata.** L. (A. pulchra.-B.) Swamp Milkw'd, Indian Hemp.
Common. Watercourses and low grounds; sometimes in uplands, but more rarely.

OLEACEÆ.

(OLIVE FAMILY.)

- Ligustrum vulgare.** L. Privet, Prim.
Common. Everywhere on the hills in the southern part of the town.
- Fraxinus Americana.** L. (?) White Ash.
Occasional. Hardly as frequent as the next, though I confess to some indecision about both species.
- F. sambucifolia.** Lam. (?) Black Ash.
(Not described.-B.)
Woods and borders of fields, as at Linwood.

APETALOUS EXOGENS.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

(GOOSEFOOT FAMILY.)

- Salsola kali.** L. (S. Caroliniana.-B.) Saltwort.
Common. On the various beaches near high water mark.

*I do not understand how this plant has so long escaped cultivation. Its beauty cannot be questioned, and it would no doubt endure a garden soil perfectly.

- Salt Goosefoot. **Suaeda maritima.** Moquin.
(*Salsola salsa*.—B.)
Abundant. Borders of all the salt marshes.
- Samphire. **Salicornia herbacea.** L.
Common. On the marshes, or wherever the sea has access.
SALICORNIA AMBIGUA, Michx., the Creeping Glasswort, may be found at Gloucester.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*
- Hogweed or Pigweed. **Chenopodium album.** L.
Common. A weed in every garden.
- Triangular-leaved Goosefoot. **C. urbicum.** L. (*C. rubrum*.—B. ?)
Occasional. About dwellings and yards.
- Wormseed. **Ambrina anthelmintica.*** Spach.
(*Chenopodium botrys*.—B.)
Rare. Found in a manure-bed near the City Hospital, Holyoke St., also along the Turnpike, Gravesend.
- Spreading Orache. **Atriplex patula.** L.
Abundant. Along the Eastern Railroad and the margin of all the marshes. Very like a pigweed.

AMARANTHACEÆ.

(AMARANTH FAMILY.)

- Too ugly to have a name. **Amaranthus albus.** L. (*A. blitum*.—B.)
Common. A pertinacious intruder into every cultivated spot.
- Mongrel Amaranth. **A. hybridus.** L.
Common. As homely as its fellow, and much more troublesome.

PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

(POKEWEED FAMILY.)

- Poke, Scoke, Garget. **Phytolacca decandra.** L.
Frequent. Wood-clearings; especially where fires have been.

* I have supposed this to be *A. Botrys*, Moq., the Jerusalem Oak, and only decide now from having found the roots alive late in the winter, swollen with nutriment, and with every sign of a perennial habit, though the stalks were dead.

POLYGONACEÆ.

(BUCKWHEAT FAMILY.)

Polygonum Pennsylvanicum. L. Tall Persicaria.
(*Not described.*—B.)

Occasional. Pine Grove Cemetery has furnished fine plants, nearly four feet high.

P. Persicaria. L. Lady's Thumb,
Common. Manure-beds and rich waste grounds. Heart's Ease.
Easily distinguished by the dark spot on the leaf.

P. hydropiper. L. Smart-weed.
Common. Cool and moist situations. Well known.

P. hydropiperoides. Michx. Mild Water-pep-
Frequent. Swamps and brooks. per.

P. amphibium. L. Water Persicaria.
Occasional. Not as common as either of the three last. Most readily found in ditches where the salt marsh joins the upland, as at the foot of South St.

P. aviculare. L. Knotgrass.
Common. Inseparable from civilization. If any plant is developed from inorganic matter, it must be this.

P. tenue. Michx. Slender Knot-
Rare. Now and then appearing in gravel pits, and grass.
along some by-roads.

POLYGONUM ARTICULATUM, L., *Var.* MULTIPLEX, the Jointweed, has been met with at Ipswich.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

P. arifolium. L. Larger Scratch-
Frequent. Dense and secluded thickets and swamps. grass.

P. sagittatum. L. Common
Common. Swamps and meadows. Scratchgrass,
Tear-thumb.

P. Convolvulus. L. Black Bindweed,
Common. Gardens and fields. Wild Bean.

P. dumetorum. L. (?) (*P. scandens.*—B.) Climbing False
Frequent. Running on walls and bushes. Buckwheat.

Fagopyrum esculentum. Moench. Buckwheat.
(*Polygonum fagopyrum.*—B.)

Occasional. Naturalized to some extent. I have found it on Lynn Common and a few similar places.

White Dock,
Willow-leaved
Dock.

Rumex salicifolius. Hook. (?)
(*R. pallidus.*—B.)
Frequent. Nahant; on the beach and elsewhere.

Bitter Dock.

R. obtusifolius. L.
Common. Damp cultivated grounds.

Curled Dock,
Yellow Dock.

R. crispus. L.
Common. Needs no description.

Common Sorrel.

R. acetosella. L.
Common. Pastures and fields The abundance of
the plant appears to be inversely as the richness of the
soil.

LAURACEÆ.

(BAY FAMILY.)

Sassafras.

Sassafras officinale. Nees.
(*Laurus Sassafras.*—B.)
Frequent. Seldom grows large with us. I have
seen it ten or fifteen feet high at Baker's Hills, Saugus,
and about the same size on a knoll in Pan Swamp
Meadow.

Spice Wood,
Fever-bush.

Benzoin odoriferum. Nees.
(*Laurus benzoin.*—B.)
Occasional. Pirate's Glen; and the swamp along
Stony Brook, near Linwood St.

NYSSACEÆ.

(TUPELO FAMILY.)

Tupelo,
Pepperidge.

Nyssa multiflora. Wang. (*N. villosa.*—B.)
Abundant. Rich woods and thickets. Very fine in
and about Pine Grove Cemetery.

SANTALACEÆ.

(SANDALWOOD FAMILY.)

False Toad-flax.

Comandra umbellata. Nutt.*
(*Thesium umbellatum.*—B.)
Abundant. Rocky hills and pastures.

* The sharp-eyed student will notice the strange
manner in which the anthers of this species are tied

ULMACEÆ.

(ELM FAMILY.)

Ulmus Americana. L.*

American Elm.

Frequent. Generally in wet places, but not always.

CALLITRICHACEÆ.

(WATER-STARWORT FAMILY.)

Callitriche verna. L. (*C. aquatica.*—B.) Water Starwort.
Frequent. Running waters with muddy bottom.

C. linearis. Pursh. (*Not described.*—B.) Narrow-leaved
Starwort.
Stagnant ponds and slow streams.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

(SPURGE FAMILY.)

Euphorbia Esula. L. (*Not described.*—B.) Leafy Spurge,
Common. About old dwellings; an emigrant from Queen Anne.
the garden.

E. maculata. L. Spotted Spurge,
Common. A flourishing weed in most gardens. Milk Purslane.
Perhaps the only species native in this vicinity.

Acalypha Virginica. L. Three-seeded
Common. Yards and rubbish-heaps. Mercury.

down with threads, and if he feels very wise, may try his ingenuity for the reason why it is so. There are mysteries in plants, and this is one of them.

* Many very notable specimens of this favorite tree exist in this section, both transplanted and otherwise. The "Breed Elms," on the Turnpike, in West Lynn, and a grand old tree in Nahant St., are good examples of those artificially located; and a luxuriant native (as I suppose) stands in the meadow E. of Burrill St., Swampscott. At the upper end of Federal St., is one said to have grown from a cutting.

JUGLANDACEÆ.

(WALNUT FAMILY.)

- Pig-nut Hickory. **Carya glabra.** Torr. (*Juglans glabra.*—B.?)
Abundant. Forms large tracts of young wood in
Dungeon Pasture and vicinity.

CUPULIFERÆ.

(OAK FAMILY.)

[This family may need revision for complete accuracy.]

- White Oak. **Quercus alba.** L.
Common. Woods and copses.
- Q. PRINOIDES*, Willd., the Chinquapin Oak, was found on the Town Farm, S. Danvers, at the meeting of the Essex Institute, in June, 1857.
- Scrub Oak. **Q. illicifolia.** Wang.
Frequent. Dry hills, forming rough thickets alike destructive to the clothes and comfort of the wood-ranger.
- Quercitron Oak,
Black Oak. **Q. tinctoria.** Bart.
Occasional. Woods in dry soil.
- Scarlet Oak. **Q. coccinea.** Wang.
Frequent. A heavy tree, scattered about in open lands.
- Chestnut. **Castanea vesca.** L.
Rare. Grows finely in Lynnfield, but not at all, as is believed, in Lynn.
- Beech. **Fagus ferruginea.** Ait.
Rare. Scattered through the Ox Pasture, toward Lynnfield. Two noble trees stand near Boston St., at the mouth of Moore's Brook.
- Hazel-nut. **Corylus Americana.** Walt.
Frequent. Old pastures and fencerows. Fruit seldom plentiful.
- Lever Wood,
Hop Hornbeam. **Ostrya Virginica.** Willd.
Abundant. Dispersed through all the woods where hard growth prevails.

MYRICACEÆ.

(BAYBERRY FAMILY.)

Myrica Gale. L.

Abundant. Apparently confined to the eastern part of the township. I have seen none west of Harwood St., but east of there it adorns almost every watercourse.

Sweet Gale,
Meadow Fern,
Dutch Myrtle.

M. cerifera. L.

Common. Pastures and woodlands.

Bayberry.

Comptonia asplenifolia. Ait.

Common. Perfectly familiar.

Sweet Fern.

BETULACEÆ.

(BIRCH FAMILY.)

Betula populifolia. Ait.

Common. Formerly covering many acres near the house of Mr. N. C. Hutchinson.

White Birch.

B. excelsa. Ait.

Frequent. Scattered through the woods and swamps.

Yellow Birch.

B. lenta. L.

Rare. I never found a specimen in Lynn, but it has been gathered in former times by others, and may still be found sparingly.

Cherry Birch,
Black Birch.

Alnus serrulata. Ait.

Common. Sure to appear wherever there is water.

Common Alder.

SALICACEÆ.

(WILLOW FAMILY.)

[Correction may be necessary in regard to some of the following species.]

Salix eriocephala. Michx.

Frequent. Meadows and streams; sometimes migrating to the uplands. The "Pussy Willow" may comprise more than one species.

Swamp Willow,
Pussy Willow.

- Yellow Willow. **S. alba.** L. *Var. VITELLINA.* (*S. vitellina.*—B.)
Common. Thoroughly naturalized in wet situations. Probably several varieties are found with us. The large trees at the Hood Farm and the corner of Federal and Turnpike Sts., are fine examples.
- American Aspen. **Populus tremuloides.** Michx.
Frequent. Scattered through the woods, but seldom attaining any great size.
- Tooth-leaved Poplar. **P. grandidentata.** Michx.
Frequent. Woods near Breed's Pond. The most elegant poplar we have.

PLATANACEÆ.

(BUTTONWOOD FAMILY.)

- Buttonwood. **Platanus occidentalis.** L.
Frequent. Here and there in the woods, seemingly escaped from cultivation. The trees are recovering from their late singular malady, where they have been left standing.

URTICACEÆ.

(NETTLE FAMILY.)

- Hemp. **Cannabis sativa.** L. (*Not described.*—B.)
Occasional. Old gardens and weedy yards.
- Common Nettle. **Urtica dioica.** L.
Common. Description superfluous.
- Small Nettle. **U. urens.** L.
Occasional. Now and then to be found about old yards in the eastern part of the city.
- Clearweed, Stingless Nettle. **Pilea pumila.** Lindl. (*Urtica pumila.*—B.)
Common. Gardens and manure beds.
- False Nettle. **Boehmeria cylindrica.** Willd.
Occasional. Along the brook in Marion St., and on the edge of several different streams.

GYMNOSPERMOUS EXOGENS.

CONIFERÆ.

(PINE FAMILY.)

- Pinus rigida.** Miller. Pitch Pine.
Common. Extensively distributed all over the dry and rocky pastures in the southern part of the territory.
- P. strobus.** L. White Pine.
Common. Not partial to light soils, but growing vigorously in low lands. Greatest height with us about one hundred feet.
- Abies Canadensis.** Michx. Hemlock.
(*Pinus Canadensis.*—B.)
Frequent. Scattered, or forming groves, but rarely attaining much magnitude.
- Larix Americana.** Michx. Black Larch,
(*Pinus microcarpa.*—B.) Hacmatac.
Occasional. Grows in Tomlin's Swamp and similar places toward Lynnfield. Seldom large.
- Cupressus thyoides.** L. White Cedar.
Frequent. Fills a swamp at Swampscott, and another, of fine trees, on Birch Brook, near Mr. H. B. Newhall's farm house.
- Juniperus communis.** L.* Juniper,
Common. Pastures and hills. Horse Savin.
- J. Virginiana.** L.† Red Cedar.
Common. The undisputed tenant of all rocky and sterile hills.

* The largest specimen I have seen formerly grew on Second Pine Hill, being some two hundred feet in circumference. It was burnt in 1852.

† A tree stands on what is known as Pigsty Rock or Big Cedar Hill, worthy to be styled the Patriarch. It measured over seven feet in girth in 1844, with a proportionate height.

ENDOGENS.

ARACEÆ.

(WAKE-ROBIN FAMILY)

- Indian Turnip,
Wake-robin. **Arum triphyllum.** L.
Abundant. In every rich, wet thicket. The striped
or variegated form is frequent here, as in other places.
- Arrow Arum. **Peltandra Virginica.** Raf.
(*Arum Virginicum.*—B.)
Occasional. Along the banks of Strawberry and
Moore's Brooks.
- Water Arum. **Calla palustris.** L.*
Frequent. Lower end of Edward's Swamp, and
also Penny Bridge Brook, in large quantity.
- Skunk Cabbage. **Symplocarpus fœtidus.** Salisb.
(*Ictioles fœtidus.*—B.)
Abundant. In all wet grounds. Familiar.
- Sweet Flag. **Acorus calamus.** L.
Occasional. Most easily found on the brackish
banks of Strawberry Brook, just above Cottage St.

TYPHACEÆ.

(CAT-TAIL FAMILY)

- Cat-Tail. **Typha latifolia.** L.
Frequent. Fresh marshes and stagnant ponds.
- Burr Reed. **Sparganium ramosum.** Hudson.
Abundant. Ditches and muddy streams. I cannot
say that I have not partially confounded this species
with *S. Americanum*, Nutt., the smaller Burr Reed.
Both are probably here.

* I am led to suspect that many are unaware that
the secluded waters afford this younger sister of the fine
Calla Ethiopica of the sitting-room and greenhouse.
It is somewhat more modest, but hardly less charm-
ing than the other; and would prove an ornament to
the aquarium, or in artificial garden ponds.

NAIADACEÆ.

(PONDWEED FAMILY.)

- Zostera marina.** L. Eel-grass.
Abundant. In the harbor, and every salt-water ditch beyond low water mark.
- Potamogeton natans.** L. Floating Pondweed.
Frequent. Especially so in the pond at the Paper Factory.
- P. heterophyllus.** Schreber. Slender Pondweed.
(*Not described.*—B.)
Frequent. Ponds, in shallow water; Bartholomew's Pond, S. Danvers, for instance.
- P. hybridus.** Michx. (*P. setaceum.*—B.) Short-spiked Pondweed.
Occasional. Still clear waters, ponds, &c., with *P. heterophyllus*.
- P. lucens.** L. Thin-leaved Pondweed.
Occasional. Only known to be at Breed's Pond, but probably in other waters also. My specimens were all imperfect, so that the name is partly conjectural.
- P. perfoliatus.** L. (?) Clasping Pondweed.
Abundant. Strawberry Brook, below Berry's Mills.
- P. pauciflorus.** Pursh. (?) Narrow-leaved Pondweed.
(*Not described.*—B. ?)
Abundant. Strawberry Brook at the Tanyard, with the last, forming dense mats in the water.

POTAMOGETON sp. (?) This is from Wenham Pond, and not a perfect specimen. For sometime I regarded it as *P. perfoliatus*, but this idea was set aside by finding that species afterward. As it seems not to agree with any species noticed by Gray, I would give a description, but the specimens are unfortunately destroyed.

ALISMACEÆ.

(WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY.)

- Triglochin maritimum.** L. Marsh Arrow-grass.
Abundant. Scattered thickly over the salt marshes, forming annular patches. The spike might easily be taken for that of a plantain.

- Water Plantain. **Allisma plantago.** L.
Frequent. Water courses and borders of ponds.
- Arrowhead. **Sagittaria variabilis.** Engelm.
(*SS. sagittifolia & acutifolia.*—B.)
Common. Everywhere in wet places. The innumerable forms are all included in this species.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

(ORCHIS FAMILY.)

- Twayblade. **Liparis Læselii.** Rich. (*Not described.*—B.)
Very rare. Only found along Stacy's Brook, and at Jacobs' Spring, near Holmes' Mill.—*Dr. Holder.*
- Large Coral-root. **Corallorhiza multiflora.** Nutt.
(*C. odontorhiza.*—B.)
Rare. Scattered on Blood Swamp Hills, west of Dungeon Rock and so southward.
- Late Coral-root. **C. odontorhiza.** Nutt. (*Not described.*—B.)
Rare. Rather plentiful on the E. side of Edwards' Swamp.
- Pale green Orchis. **Gymnadenia tridentata.** Lindl.
(*Not described.*—B.)
Rare. I have found a single specimen in Salem Pasture.
- Yellowish Orchis. **Platanthera flava.** Gray. ●
(*Orchis herbiola.*—B.)
Occasional. Johnson's Swamp and that west of Birch Brook are among the best localities.
- White Fringed Orchis. **P. blephariglottis.** Lindl.
(*Orchis blephariglottis.*—B.)
Very rare. Not in Lynn. Possibly in the meadow lands at Woodside, Swampscott, but this admits of doubt.—*Dr. Holder.*
It belongs to the flora of Cape Ann, rather than ours.
- Ragged Orchis. **P. lacera.** Gray. (*Orchis psycodes.*—B.)
Common. Our most common species, distributed largely in all damp lands.
- Small Purple Fringed Orchis. **P. psycodes.** Gray. (*Orchis fimbriata.*—B.)
Occasional. Probably most readily found in Edwards' Swamp.

Arethusa bulbosa. L.

Arethusa.

Rare. Confined to the eastern part of the city. I have it from Rocks Pasture.

Pogonia ophioglossoides. Nutt.*Adder's tongue
Arethusa.

(Arethusa ophioglossoides.—B.)

Frequent. Meadows and bogs, widely distributed.

Calopogon pulchellus. R.Br.

Cymbidium.

(Cymbidium pulchellum.—B.)

Frequent. In company with the last, usually, but not quite as plentiful.

Spiranthes gracilis. Bigel.

Naked Spiranthes.

(Neottia gracilis.—B.)

Frequent. Uplands among bushes. A plant of solitary habit.

S. cernua. Richard. (Neottia cernua.—B.)

Ladies' Tresses.

Abundant. Cool meadows among the grass, which it much resembles in its leaves.

Goodyera pubescens. R.Br.Rattlesnake
Plantain.

(Neottia pubescens.—B.)

Frequent. Pine woods, generally in patches. Worthy of any garden.

Cypripedium acaule. Ait.Low Ladies' Slipper,
American Valerian.

Abundant. Pine woods for the most part, but to be found on many of the hills.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

(AMARYLLIS FAMILY.)

Hypoxis erecta. L.

Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem.

Abundant. Rich uplands and shady borders of woods.

IRIDACEÆ.

(IRIS FAMILY.)

Iris versicolor. L.

Large Blue Flag.

Abundant. In all wet lands. Well known.

* It seems not a little incongruous, that this pleasant little plant, not over eight inches high, should be burdened with a name of ten syllables, that so

“Like a wounded snake drags its slow length along.”

- Slender Blue Flag. **I. Virginia.** L. (*I. prismatica.*—B.)
Frequent. Stony Brook, in the field of Mr. B. B. Johnson, is one of the best localities.
- Blue-eyed Grass. **Sisyrinchium Bermudiana.** L.
(*S. anceps.*—B.)
Common. Rather partial to wet spots, but thrives anywhere in good soil.

SMILACEÆ.

(SMILAX FAMILY.)

- Greenbrier, Bullbrier. **Smilax rotundifolia.** L.
Common. Forms the most intricate of all thickets, and gets the hearty execration of all who have to pass through its meshes.
- Carrion Flower. **S. herbacea.** L. ☼ (*S. peduncularis.*—B.)
Frequent. Shady banks and meadow borders. The common name cannot be matched for expressiveness.
- Nodding Trillium. **Trillium cernuum.** L.
Rare. Linnean Grove, on Essex St., by Stacy's Brook, is the only locality in Lynn, probably.—*Dr. Holder.*
- Cucumber Root. **Medeola Virginica.** L.
Frequent. Moist shady thickets.

LILIACEÆ.

(LILY FAMILY.)

- Small Solomon's-Seal. **Polygonatum pubescens.** Pursh.
(*Convallaria multiflora.*—B.)
Frequent. Warm rocky slopes in light rich soil.
- False Spikenard. **Smilacina racemosa.** Desf.
(*Convallaria racemosa.*—B.)
Frequent. Stony woods in warm exposures.
- Star-flowered Solomon's-Seal. **S. stellata.** Desf. (*Convallaria stellata.*—B.)
Rare. Not in the western section, probably. Banks of Stacy's Brook, near Humphrey St., Swampscott.—*Dr. Holder.*
- Two-leaved Solomon's-Seal. **S. bifolia.** Ker. (*Convallaria bifolia.*—B.)
Common. Woods and bushy fields everywhere.

CLINTONIA BOREALIS, the Northern Clintonia, is at Pleasant Pond, Wenham.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Ornithogalum umbellatum. L.

Rare. Bowler Farm, Gravesend.—*Dr. J. M. Nye*. White Star-of-Bethlehem.
Also in Fresh Marsh, Gravesend. (?)

Allium Canadense. Kalm.

Occasional. Linnean Grove and Burrill's Hill afford specimens readily. Wild Meadow Garlic.

Lilium Philadelphicum. L.

Frequent. Berry-pastures among the bushes. Hard to find till it flowers. Red Lily.

L. Canadense. L.*

Occasional. Meadows. Not as common as the last. Yellow Lily.

Erythronium Americanum. Smith.

Occasional. No locality is known west of Linnean Grove, where it abounds; but it is plentiful in many places eastward. Dog-tooth Violet.

MELANTHACEÆ.

(COLCHICUM FAMILY.)

Uvularia perfoliata. L.

Very rare. The only locality at present known appears to be Hathorne's Hill. Probably it is fated to extinction there, however, as the land is under "improvement." Claspig Bell-wort.

U. sessilifolia. L.

Abundant. Shady open woods, often covering large areas. Common Bell-wort.

Veratrum viride. Ait.

Very rare. It grows along a little stream that runs into Birch Brook; also in a swamp N. of the Stone Barn, Swampscott. White Hellebore, Indian Poka.

* A resplendent thing in cultivation. Several of my friends have had it attain a height of six feet, with a dozen or so of flowers open at once.

JUNCACEÆ.

(RUSH FAMILY.)

[This family may prove to be more largely represented in this section.]

Bulrush.

Juncus effusus. L.

Common. Bogs and meadows everywhere.

White-seeded
Rush.**J. paradoxus.** E. Meyer. (?)

(Not described.—B.)

Abundant. Bogs and swampy meadows.

J. BALTICUS, Willd., a rush with no other name, apparently, is met with in Ipswich, &c.—*Proc. Ess. Inst.*, 1856.

Black-grass.

J. Gerardi. Loisel.

(J. bulbosus.—B.)

Abundant. Forms patches on the highest parts of the marshes.

PONTEDERIACEÆ.

(PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY.)

Pickerel-weed.

Pontederia cordata. L.

Abundant. Brooks and ponds; sometimes forming large clumps.

XYRIDACEÆ.

(YELLOW-EYED-GRASS FAMILY.)

Yellow-eyed
Grass.**Xyris Caroliniana.** Walt. (*X. Jupacai.*—B.)

Occasional. Rills in Rocks Pasture, and bogs along Stony Brook.

ERIOCAULONACEÆ.

(PIPEWORT FAMILY.)

Small Pipewort.

Eriocaulon septangulare. Wither.

(E. pellucidum.—B.)

Frequent. Borders of ponds, growing in the edge of the water, or where it has recently dried away.

ADDENDA.

RANUNCULUS AQUATILIS, the White Water-Crowfoot, is frequent in Wenham. *R. Purshii*, the Yellow Water-Crowfoot, may be intermixed with it, and probably is. I have not found either in flower.

CRUCIFERÆ. A plant of this family, perhaps an *Arabis* or *Cardamine*, or possibly a *Dentaria*, grows on the elevated rocky land W. of Tomlin's Swamp.—*J. Moulton*. I have been unable to obtain a specimen, much to my regret.

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA, the English Hawthorn, is sparingly established in the pasture land between the Downing Road and Pranker's Factories, Saugus. It was no doubt introduced by the early settlers.—*J. Moulton*. A large tree stands in a garden in that neighborhood.

PYRUS MALUS & P. COMMUNIS, the Apple and Pear, are of rather common occurrence in the woods. The latter sometimes reaches a great size. The origin of such trees, however, is involved in some obscurity.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM AMERICANUM, the Golden Saxifrage, grows abundantly at the S. end of Edwards' Swamp, as I have found since this went to press.

ERIGERON. The plant about Edward's Swamp proves, on further examination, to be only a rather peculiar form of *E. bellidifolium*, and a number of plants from Salem Pasture, cultivated in a friend's garden, turn out to be the same. I suspect now that *E. Philadelphicum* is not here.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI, the Mountain Cranberry. I have found this plant in great profusion since this work has been in press, on the Blood's Swamp Hills, N. of Penny Bridge.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, the Mountain Laurel, is found in Lynnfield, and there is a very good locality in Beverly.

JUGLANS CINEREA, the Butternut, is becoming established along the Newburyport Turnpike, in Saugus. (I do not believe it is indigenous here, but it seems to have been introduced.) There are likewise two choice trees of the English Walnut, *J. regia*, (?) near the Cinder Banks, Saugus Centre, probably planted by the first settlers.
—*J. Moulton*.

FAGUS FERRUGINEA, the Beech, is said to be very scantily represented in the southern part of the township, a tree or two being found at Linwood. I have not myself found it south of Blood's Swamp.

INDEX OF GENERA.

[Synonyms in Italics.]

Abies	67	Arctostaphylos	48, 75
Abutilon	24	Arenaria	28, 24
Acalypha	68	Arethusa	71
Acer	26	Artemisia	44
Achillea	44	Arum	68
Acorus	68	Asclepias	58
Actæa	18	Aster	89, 40
Æthusa	85	Atriplex	60
Agrimonia	30	Azalea	50
<i>Agrostemma</i>	28		
Alisma	70	Baptisia	29
Allium	73	Barbarea	20
Alnus	65	Benzoin	62
Amaranthus	60	Berberis	19
Ambrina	60	Betula	65
Ambrosia	48	Bidens	43
Amelanchier	32	Boehmeria	66
Ammannia	32	Brasenia	19
Ampelopsis	27	<i>Bunias</i>	21
Amphicarpæa	28		
Anagallis	52	Cakile	21
Andromeda	49	Calla	68
Anemone	17	Callitriche	68
<i>Anthemis</i>	44	Calopogon	71
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	53	Caltha	18
Antennaria	44	Calystegia	57
<i>Apargia</i>	46	Campanula	47, 48
Aphyllon	58	Cannabis	66
Apios	28	Capsella	21
Apocynum	58	Cardamine	20, 75
Aquilegia	18	Carum	36
Aralia	35	Carya	64
<i>Arbutus</i>	48	Castanea	64
Archangelica	35	Ceanothus	27
<i>Arctium</i>	45	Celastrus	27

Centaurea	45	Erechthites	45
Cephalanthus	38	Erigeron	41, 75
Cerastium	28	Eriocaulon	74
Cerasus	29	<i>Erysimum</i>	20
Cichorium	46	Erythronium	73
Cicuta	35	Eupatorium	39
Circæa	33	Euphorbia	63
Cirsium	45		
<i>Cistus</i>	22	Fagopyrum	61
Chelidonium	20	Fagus	64, 76
Chelone	53	Fragaria	30
Chenopodium	60	Fraxinus	59
Chimaphila	50	Fumaria	37
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	44		
Chrysosplenium	34, 75	Galium	38
Clematis	17	Gaultheria	49
Clethra	49	Gaylussacia	48
Clintonia	73	Genista	29
<i>Cnicus</i>	45	Gentiana	58
Cochlearia	21	Geranium	25
Comandra	62	Gerardia	54
Comptonia	65	Geum	30
<i>Convallaria</i>	72	<i>Glechoma</i>	55
<i>Coptis</i>	18	<i>Glycine</i>	28
Convolvulus	57	Gnaphalium	44, 45
Corallorhiza	70	Goodyera	71
Coreopsis	43	Gratiola	54
Cornus	36	Gymnadenia	70
Corydalis	20		
Corylus	64	Hamamelis	34
Crataegus	31, 75	Hedeoma	55
Cupressus	67	Hedyotis	39
<i>Cunila</i>	55	<i>Hedysarum</i>	28
Cuscuta	57	Helianthemum	22
<i>Cymbidium</i>	71	Helianthus	43
Cypripedium	71	Hepatica	17
		Heracleum	35
		Hieracium	46
Datura	57	Honkenya	23
Daucus	35	<i>Houstonia</i>	39
Decodon	32	Hottonia	52
Desmodium	28	Hydrocotyle	35
Dianthus	23	<i>Hydropeltis</i>	19
Diervilla	38	Hypericum	22, 23
Diplopappus	41	Hypopitys	50
Draba	21, 37	Hypoxis	71
Drosera	22	Hyoscyamus	57
Echium	56	<i>Ictodes</i>	68
Elodea	23	<i>Ilex</i>	51
Epiphegus	53	<i>Ilysanthes</i>	54
Epilobium	32	Impatiens	25

Inula	42	Mimulus	54
Iris	71	Mitchella	89
Isnardia	33	Mollugo	24
		Moneses	50
Juglans	64, 76	Monotropa	50, 51
Juncus	74	Myrica	65
Juniperus	67	Myriophyllum	33
		Myosotis	57
Kalmia	50, 75		
Krigia	46	Nabalus	46
		Nasturtium	20
Lactuca	46	Nemopantes	51
Lamium	56	<i>Neottia</i>	71
Lappa	45	Nepeta	55
Larix	67	Nicandra	57
Lathyrus	28	Nuphar	19
<i>Laurus</i>	62	Nymphæa	19
Lechea	22	Nyssa	62
Leontodon	46		
Leonurus	56	Oenothera	33
Lepidium	21	Onopordon	45
Lespedeza	28	Orchis	70
Leucanthemum	44	Ornithogalum	73
Liatris	39	<i>Orobanchæ</i>	53
Ligusticum	35	Osmorrhiza	36
Ligustrum	59	Ostrya	64
Lilium	73	Oxalis	25
Limnanthemum	58		
Linaria	53	Parnassia	22
<i>Lindernia</i>	54	Pastinaca	35
Linnea	37	Pedicularis	55
Linum	25	Peltandra	68
Liparis	70	Penthorum	34
Lobelia	47	Phytolacca	60
Lonicera	37	Pilea	66
Lychnis	23	Pinus	67
Lycopus	55	Plantago	51
Lysimachia	52	Platanthera	70
Lythrum	32	Platanus	66
Ludwigia	33	<i>Podalyria</i>	29
		Pogonia	71
Magnolia	18	Polygala	27
Malva	24	Polygonatum	72
Maruta	44	Polygonum	61
Medeola	72	Pontederia	74
Medicago	29	Populus	66
Melampyrum	55	Portulaca	24
Melilotus	29	Potamogeton	69
Mentha	55	Potentilla	30
Menyanthes	58	<i>Prenanthes</i>	46
Mikania	39	Prinos	51

Proserpinaca	33	Solidago	42
Prunella	56	Sonchus	47
Prunus	29, 30	Sorbus	31
Pycnanthemum	56	Sparganium	68
Pyrola	50	Specularia	48
Pyrus	31, 32, 75	Spergula	24
		Spergularia	24
Quercus	64	Spiræa	80
		Spiranthes	71
Raphanus	21	Stachys	56
Ranunculus	18, 75	Statice	51
Rhexia	32	Stellaria	23
Rhodora	49	Suæda	60
Rhus	26	Symplocarpus	68
Ribes	33		
Robinia	28	Tanacetum	44
Rosa	31	Taraxacum	46
Rubus	31	Teucrium	56
Rudbeckia	43	Thalictrum	17
Rumex	62	Thesium	62
		Thlaspi	21
Sagina	24	Thymus	56
Sagittaria	70	Tiarella	34
Salicornia	60	Tilia	24
Salix	65	Trichostema	56
Salsola	59, 60	Trientalis	52
Sambucus	38	Trifolium	28
Sanguinaria	20	Triglochin	69
Sanguisorba	37	Trillium	72
Sanicula	35	Triosteum	38
Saponaria	23	Turritis	37
Sarothra	22	Typha	68
Sarracenia	19		
Sassafras	62	Ulmus	63
Saxifraga	34	Urtica	66
Scleranthus	24	Utricularia	52
Scrophularia	53	Uvularia	78
Scutellaria	56		
Sedum	34	Vaccinium	48
Sempervivum	34	Veratrum	73
Senecio	45	Verbascum	53
Sericocarpus	39	Verbena	55
Sida	24	Veronica	54
Silene	23	Viburnum	38
Sinapis	20	Villarsia	58
Sisymbrium	20	Viola	21
Sisyrinchium	72	Vitis	27
Sium	35		
Smilacina	72	Xanthium	43
Smilax	72	Xyris	74
Solanum	57	Zostera	69

INDEX OF COMMON NAMES.

Aaron's Rod	34	Aster, New England	41
Agrimony	30	Pale	40
Alder, Black	51	Pointed-leaved	41
Common	65	Rough-stemmed	41
Amaranth	60	Savory-leaved	41
Mongrel	60	Spreading	40
American Valerian	71	Smooth Blue	40
Andromeda, Privet	49	Variable	40
Rosemary	49	White-topped	39
Rusty-leaved	49	Willow-leaved	40
Anemone, Common	17	Avens, Purple	30
Rue	17	Tall Yellow	30
Tall	17	White	30
Angelica, Lesser	35		
Apple	75	Balmomy	53
Apple of Peru	57	Barberry	19
Arethusa	71	Basswood	24
Adder's-tongue	71	Bayberry	65
Arrow-wood	38	Beach Pea	28
Maple-leaved	38	Plum	29
Arrow-grass, Marsh	69	Bean, Wild	61
Arrow-head	70	Bedstraw, Small	38
Artichoke, Jerusalem	43	Sweet	38
Arum, Arrow	68	Beech	64, 76
Water	68	Beech-drops	53
Ash, Black	59	False	50
Mountain	31	Beggar-ticks	43
White	59	Swamp	43
Aspen, American	66	Bell-flower, Slender	47
Aster, Annual Salt Marsh	41	Bellwort, Clasping	73
Bushy	40	Common	73
Corymbed	40	Bindweed	57
Inconspicuous	40	Black	61
Heart-leaved	40	Hedge	57
Narrow-leaved	40	Birch, Black	66

Birch, Cherry	65	Cardinal Flower	47
White	65	Carpet-weed	24
Yellow	65	Carrión-Flower	72
Bitter-sweet	27	Carrot	35
Black-grass	74	Catchfly, Sweet William	23
Blackberry, High	31	Catnip	55
Low	31	Cat's-paw	45
Swamp	31	Cat-tail	68
Black Larch	67	Cedar, Red	67
Bladder Campion	23	White	67
Bladderwort, Common	52	Celandine	20
Creeping	53	Checkerberry	49
Horned	53	Cheesevine	24
Inflated	52	Cherry, Black	30
Purple	52	Choke	29
Blazing Star	39	Wild Red	29
Bloodroot	20	Chestnut	64
Blueberry, Black	48	Chickweed	23
High-bush	48	Field	23
Low	48	Mouse-ear	23
Blue Curls	56	Chicory	46
Blue Flag, Large	71	Chokeberry	31
Slender	72	Cinquefoil, Norway	30
Blue-eyed Grass	72	Shrubby	30
Bluets	39	Silvery	30
Blue Weed	56	Clearweed	66
Boneset, Broad-leaved	39	Cleavers, Rough	38
Smooth	39	Clintonia, Northern	73
Verbena-leaved	39	Clover, Pussy	28
Bouncing Bet	23	Rabbit-foot	28
Box-berry	39	Red	29
Buckwheat	61	White	29
Climbing False	61	Cockle-burr	43
Buckbean	58	Cohosh, White	18
Bullbrier	72	Columbine	18
Bulrush	74	Coral-root, Large	70
Burnet, Canada	37	Late	70
Burdock	45	Corn Cockle	23
Sea	43	Cornel, Dwarf	37
Burr Marigold, Nodding	43	Panicked	36
Burr Reed	68	Red Osier	36
Bush Clover	28	Round-leaved	36
Hairy	28	Corn Spurrey	24
Butter-and-Eggs	53	Corydalis, Pale	20
Butternut	76	Cowberry	48
Buttonbush	38	Cow-lily	19
Buttonwood	66	Cow-parsnip	35
		Cowslip	18
Cancer-root	53	Cow Wheat	55
One flowered	58	Crackers	28
Caraway	36	Cranberry	48

Cranberry, Mountain	48, 75	Everlasting, Sweet-scented	44
Cranesbill	25	Winged	44
Carolina	25		
Creeper	27	False Spikenard	72
Cress, Bitter	20	Featherfoil, Inflated	52
True Water	20	Fern, Meadow	65
Winter	20	Sweet	65
Crowfoot, Bulbous	18	Fever-bush	62
Celery-leaved	18	Feverwort	38
Creeping	18	Figwort	53
Cursed	18	Fireweed	45
Meadow	18	Five-finger	30
Seaside	18	Flag, Large Blue	71
Small-flowered	18	Sweet	68
Tall	18	Fleabane	41
White Water	75	Daisy	41
Yellow Water	75	Narrow-leaved Daisy	41
Cuckold-weed	43	Purple	41
Cucumber-root	72	Floating Heart	58
Cudweed, Low	44	Fly-trap	58
Cymbidium	71	Forefather's Cup	19
		Forget-me-not	57
Dandelion	46	Frostweed	22
Dwarf	46	Fumitory	37
False	46		
Horse	46	Garget	60
Dangleberry	48	Garlic, Wild Meadow	73
Diplopappus, Large	41	Gentian, Closed	58
Violet	41	Fringed	58
Dock, Bitter	62	Gerardia, Bushy	55
Curled	62	Downy	54
White	62	Purple	54
Willow-leaved	62	Seaside	54
Yellow	62	Slender	54
Dodder, Common	57	Germander	56
Flax	57	Gill-over-ground	55
Dogberry	31	Golden-rod, Blue-stemmed	42
Dogsbane	58	Bushy	42
Dogwood	26	Common 3 ribb'd	42
Flowering	36	Gray	42
Dutch Myrtle	65	Late 3 ribb'd	42
Dyer's Weed	29	Many-flowered	42
		Rough or Tall	42
Eel-grass	69	Seaside	42
Elder	88	Slender	42
Poison	26	Smooth	42
Elecampane	42	White-rayed	42
Elm	63	Willow-leaved	42
Evening Primrose	33	Goldthread	18
Dwarf	33	Gooseberry, short stalked Wild	33
Everlasting, Pearly	44	Goosefoot, Salt	60
Plantain-leaved	45	Triangular-leaved	60

Goosetongue	44	Indian Tobacco	47
Grape, Common Wild	27	Turnip	68
Frost	27	Innocence	39
Summer	27	Ivy, Ground	55
Grass of Parnassus	22	Poison	26
Greenbrier	72		
Groundnut	28	Jamestown-weed	57
Ground Ivy	55	Jersey Tea	27
Groundsel, Common	45	Jewel-weed	61
		Jointweed	61
Hacmatac	67	June-berry	32
Hardhack	30	Juniper	67
Harebell	47		
Hawkweed, Canada	46	Knapweed	45
Rough	46	Knawel	24
Hawthorn	75	Knotgrass	61
Hazelnut	64	Slender	61
Heart's Ease	61		
Hedge Hyssop	54	Ladies' Slipper, Low	71
Golden	54	Thumb	61
Hedge Nettle, Marsh	56	Tresses	71
Rough	56	Lambkill	50
Hellebore, White	73	Larch, Black	67
Hemlock	67	Large Blue Flag	71
Bulb-bearing Water	35	Laurel, Mountain	50, 75
Hemp	66	Pale	50
Indian	59	Sheep	50
Hempweed, Climbing	39	Lettuce, Canker	50
Henbane, Black	57	Tall White	46
Henbit	56	Wild	46
Hepatica, Blue	17	Leverwood	64
Herb Robert	25	Lily, Red	73
Hickory, Pignut	64	Yellow	73
Hoarhound, Water	55	Linden, American	24
Hogweed	60	Linnea	37
Hog-peanut	28	Liquorice, Wild	38
Holly, Mountain	51	Live-for-ever	34
Honeysuckle	29	Lobelia	47
Bush	38	Pale-spiked	47
Trumpet	37	Water	47
White	50	Locust, Common	28
Horse Radish	21	Loosestrife, Four-leaved	52
Horseweed	41	Lance-leaved	52
Horse Savin	67	Low	32
Hop Hornbeam	64	Swamp	32
Houseleek	34	Upright	52
Huckleberry	48	Lousewort	55
Blue	48	Lovage, Scotch	35
Huntsman's Cup	19		
		Mallows, Low	24
Indian Pipe	51	Maple, Sugar	26

Maple, Swamp	26	Nodding Trillium	72
Marsh Rosemary	51	Nonesuch	29
Vetchling	28		
Mayblob	18	Oak, Black	64
Mayweed	44	Chinquapin	64
Meadow Beauty	32	Oak, Poison	26
Fern	65	Quercitron	64
Pea	28	Scarlet	64
Rue, Early	18	Scrub	64
Large	18	White	64
Meadow-sweet	80	Orache, Spreading	60
Mellilot, White	29	Orchis, Pale green	70
Mercury	26	Ragged	70
Three-seeded	68	Small Purple Fringed	70
Mermaid-weed	88	White Fringed	70
Milkweed, Common	58	Yellowish	70
Four-leaved	59		
Poke	59	Parsley, Fool's	35
Swamp	59	Parsnip	35
Milkwort, Cross-leaved	28	Cow	35
Double-fruited	28	Water	35
Red	27	Partridge-berry	39, 49
Whorled	28	Pea, Beach	28
Mint, Meadow	55	Pear	75
Mountain	56	Pearlwort	24
Mitrewort, False	34	Pennyroyal	55
Monkey-flower	54	False	56
Motherwort	56	Pennywort	35
Mountain Holly	51	Round-leaved	35
Mouse-ear	45	Pepperidge	62
Mousemead	34	Persicaria, Tall	61
Mugwort	44	Water	61
Mullein	53	Pettimorril	36
Musquash Root	35	Pickeral-weed	74
Mustard, Black	20	Pigweed	60
Hedge	20	Pimpernel	52
Myrtle, Dutch	65	False	54
		Pine, Pitch	67
Naked-flowered Tick-trefoil	28	White	67
Neckweed	54	Pine-sap	50
Nettle, Common	66	Pineweed	22
Dead	56	Pink, Deptford	23
False	66	Swamp	50
Hedge, Rough	56	Wild	28
Marsh	56	Wooly	28
Small	66	Pinweed, Large	22
Stingless	66	Small	22
Nightshade, Enchanter's	33	Pipewort, Small	74
Small	33	Plantain	51
Woody	57	Narrow	51
Noble Liverwort	17	Rattlesnake	71

RECAPITULATION.

		Families.	Genera.	Species.
Exogens,	{ Polypetalous,	39	122	194
	{ Monopetalous,	22	115	218
	{ Apetalous,	17	37	66
	{ Gymnospermous,	1	5	7
Endogens,		14	41	61
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		93	320	546
		Rosaceæ,	12	28
		Umbellif.	12	14
		Composit.	36	84
		Aster,		14
		Solidago,		12
		Ericaceæ,	14	28
		Polygonaceæ,	3	17
		Orchidaceæ,	10	15

