NYFA Newsletter

New York Flora Association
of the New York State Museum Institute

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New York State Museum **The Nature Conservancy**
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Rare Trilliums of New York State -

by Stephen M. Young
New York Natural Heritage Program

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

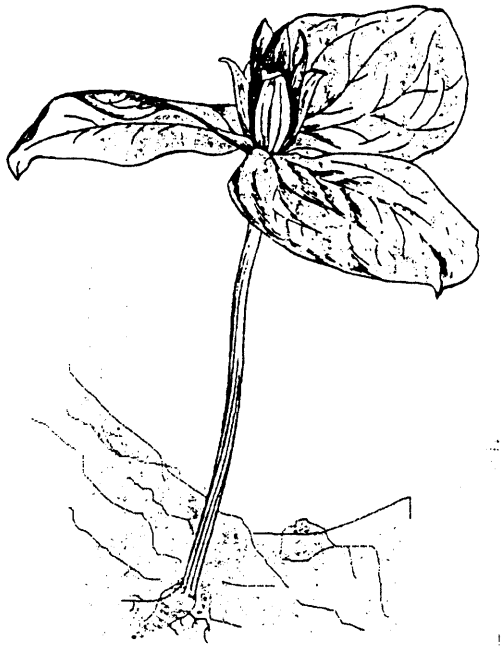
Rarities:

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

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

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

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



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

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

Ferns of the Clark Reservation -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hart's tongue fern was actually discovered in North America in Onondaga County. In 1807 Frederick Pursh traveled from Germany to North America to collect plants for Dr. B. S. Barton. He traveled from Philadelphia to central New York to survey the unusual assemblage of plants associated with the salt springs and salt marshes located around the southern end of Onondaga Lake. Among his many discoveries while residing at the homes of John Adams and Squire Geddes, he noted the Hart's-tongue fern at Split Rock, just west of Syracuse. It turned out to be first record of the species in North America. Pursh reported the find in his journal (Pursh, 1869) as follows:

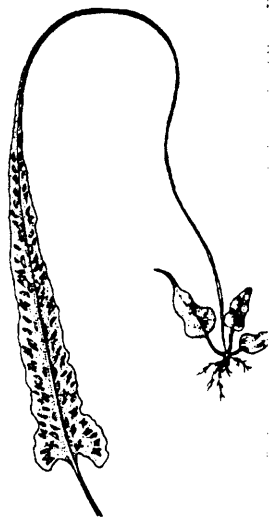
> "*Asplenium rhizophyllum*, & what I thought the most of, *Asplenium Scolopendrium*. - This fern, which I dont find mentioned by any one to grow in America I allways had a notion to be here; & indeed I was quite enjoyed to find my prejudice so well founded in truth. It appears to be the same as the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

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

state where the most ferns are known to occur.

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

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



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

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

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

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

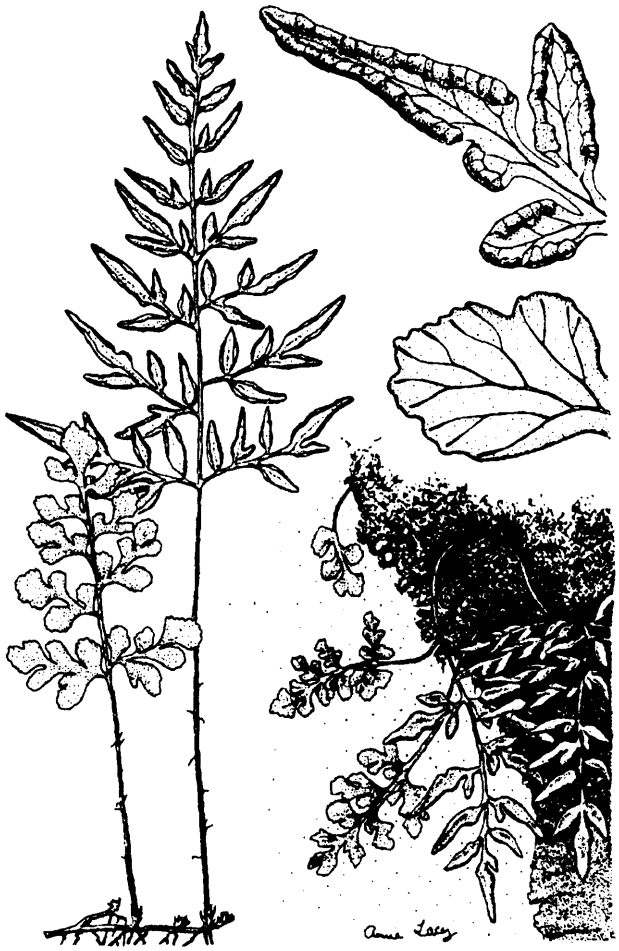
You may have noticed that there were only two newsletters last year - the minimum number promised to you. Only you, the readers, can keep us supplied with the variety of information we need to fuel an interesting newsletter. Letters are welcome. We will start a "letters to the editors" column if you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

Ferns of Mt. Toby, Franklin County, Massachusetts -

by Bruce Sorrie, Pinehurst, NC

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

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



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

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

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

by Bob Zaremba
The Nature Conservancy

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

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

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

Acalypha virginica var. *rhomboidea*
Acer spicatum
Acer nigrum
Acer negundo
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
Acer platanoides
Acer saccharinum
Achillea millefolium
Actaea pachypoda
Aesculus hippocastanum
Agalinis paupercula
Agrostis stolonifera var. *palustris*
Alliaria petiolata
Allium vineale
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Amphicarpaea bracteata
Andropogon gerardii
Anemone virginiana
Apocynum cannabinum
Aquilegia canadensis
Arabis hirsuta?
Aralia nudicaulis
Aralia racemosa
Arctium minus
Arenaria serpyllifolia
Arisaema triphyllum
Artemisia vulgaris
Asclepias syriaca
Asclepias tuberosa
Asparagus officinalis
Asplenium trichomanes
Asplenium platyneuron
Aster linariifolius
Aster paternus
Aster sagittifolius
Aster cf. dumosus
Aster novae-angliae
Barbarea verna
Berberis thunbergii
Betula populifolia
Betula papyrifera
Betula alleghanensis
Betula pendula
Bidens frondosa
Bromus tectorum
Calamagrostis canadensis
Campanula rotundifolia
Carex vulpinoidea
Carex plantaginea
Carpinus caroliniana
Catalpa speciosa
Celastrus scandens
Cerastium semidecandrum
Chamaesyce vermiculata
Chelone glabra var. *dilatata*
Cichorium intybus
Cinna latifolia
Circaea lutetiana ssp. *canadensis*
Cirsium vulgare
Clematis virginiana
Clinopodium vulgare
Conyza canadensis
Cornus amomum
Cornus rugosa
Cornus alternifolia
Cornus foemina ssp. *racemosa*
Cystopteris fragilis
Cystopteris bulbifera
Dactylis glomerata
Daucus carota
Dianthus armeria
Diervilla lonicera
Digitaria sanguinalis
Diplotaxus tenuifolia
Dipsacus sylvestris
Dryopteris marginalis
Dryopteris cf. *intermedia*
Elymus virginicus

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

Gentianopsis procera **(pictured)**
Geranium robertianum
Geum laciniatum
Geum cf. *virginianum*
Glechoma hederacea
Hamamelis virginiana
Helenium autumnale
Helianthus divaricatus
Heracleum lanatum
Hesperis matronalis
Hypericum perforatum
Impatiens pallida
Impatiens capensis
Juglans cinerea
Juncus tenuis var. *uniflorus*
Juncus brevicaudatus
Lactuca serriola
Leonurus cardiaca
Leucanthemum vulgare
Liatris cylindracea
Ligustrum vulgare
Linaria vulgaris
Liriodendron tulipifera
Lithospermum officinale
Lobelia siphilitica
Lobelia kalmii
Lonicera tatarica
Lotus corniculata
Lycopus virginicus
Lythrum salicaria
Malus pumila
Melilotus alba
Mentha cf. *spicata*
Monarda fistulosa
Morus alba
Muhlenbergia sp.
Muhlenbergia glomerata
Nepeta cataria
Oenothera biennis
Ostrya virginiana
Oxalis stricta
Panicum acuminatum
Panicum virgatum
Parthenocissus inserta
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Pellaea glabella
Phragmites australis
Physocarpus opulifolius var. *intermedius*
Plantago major
Plantago rugelii
Plantago lanceolata
Platanus occidentalis
Poa annua
Poa compressa
Polygonum arenastrum
Polygonum persicaria
Polygonum punctatum var. *confertiflorum*
Polymnia canadensis
Populus grandidentata
Populus balsamifera
Populus tremuloides
Populus deltoides
Populus nigra
Potentilla simplex
Potentilla recta
Prenanthes alba
Prunella vulgaris
Prunus virginiana
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium
Pycnanthemum virginianum
Pyrus communis
Quercus muhlenbergii
Quercus alba
Quercus rubra
Ranunculus cf. hispidus
Ranunculus bulbosus
Ranunculus recurvatus
Rhamnus cathartica
Rhus aromatica
Rhus typhina

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

Iona Island Field Trip Report -

by Gordon C. Tucker and Jack Focht

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Call for Research Proposals

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

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

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

Early Summer NYFA Field Trip -

Letchworth State Park - Saturday, June 11, 1994.

Make plans to attend this field trip to one of the most beautiful spots in the state. Doug Bassett, park naturalist, and volunteers will help us investigate the natural and cultural history of the park. We will experience waterfalls, spectacular cliff communities, champion trees, an arboretum, rare plants, ravines with bryophytes and ferns, and the cultural legacies of Mr. Letchworth and Native Americans. On Sunday, we will try to schedule a stop or two around the Syracuse area to see Hart's-tongue fern. Set aside this weekend now! Further details will appear in the late spring NYFA Newsletter.

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

Dues!!

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

In the Next NYFA Newsletter:

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

NYFA Council Meeting:

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

A New Flora Volume from the State Museum

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

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