

FERNS FOUND IN THE VICINITY OF SEWANEE

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[Read before the Academy, May 4, 1917.]

"Gray's Manual of Botany," seventh edition, "A Handbook of Flowering Plants and Ferns," is limited to the flora of the eastern provinces of Canada and to that portion of the United States east of the 96th meridian and north of the southern boundary of Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia. Seven families of ferns are represented within this area. Omitting two of these comprising only three genera of insignificant aquatic plants, which embrace four species altogether, the remaining five families include twenty-four genera. Four of these embracing seventeen genera have been found within a distance of three or four miles of Sewanee, showing that this region—and perhaps other parts of the Cumberland plateau—is very rich in flora of this kind.

The following statement shows the number of genera and species found in each of the five families, in the area of the United States and Canada mentioned above and in the vicinity of Sewanee*:

Hymenophyllaceae in U. S. and Canada, 1 genus, 1 species; at Sewanee, 1 genus, 1 species.

Polypodiaceae in U. S. and Canada, 18 genera, 58 species; at Sewanee, 14 genera, 27 species.

Schizaeaceae in U. S. and Canada, 2 genera, 2 species; at Sewanee, 0 genera, 0 species.

Osmundaceae in U. S. and Canada, 1 genus, 3 species; at Sewanee, 1 genus, 2 species.

Ophioglossaceae in U. S. and Canada, 2 genera, 9 species; at Sewanee, 1 genus, 1 species.

*Doctor McGill used in presenting the paper lantern slides made recently from specimens of all the species of ferns which he had collected at Sewanee nearly thirty-six years previously. The specimens had been remarkably well

It is probable that the "climbing fern," *Lygodium palmatum* of the family Schizaeaceae, grows on the Cumberland plateau. I have a specimen that was brought from Kentucky.

During a visit to Sewanee in the summer of 1881, extending from July 15 to August 15, I made a collection of the ferns enumerated in the list here appended, with the exception of two, *Woodsia obtusa* and *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, which General Kirby-Smith, then a professor at Sewanee, said grew in that vicinity. General Kirby-Smith had in his collection at that time specimens of all the ferns of the list here given except one, *Onoclea sensibilis*, I believe.

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE (Filmy Fern Family)

Trichomanes. Filmy Fern. Found on damp rocks under cliffs.

Boschianum (radicans, Gray's Manual, edition 6).

POLYPODIACEAE (Fern Family)

Polypodium. Polypody

vulgare

polypodioides (incanum)

Phegopteris. Beech Fern

hexagonoptera

Adiantum. Maidenhair

pedatum

Pteris. Brake or Bracken

aquilina

Cheilanthes. Lip Fern

lanosa (vestita). Not mentioned for this region by Gray.

Pellaea. Cliff Brake

atropurpurea

Asplenium. Spleenwort

pinnatifidum

Trichomanes. Maidenhair Spleenwort

parvulum

platyneuron (ebeneum). Ebony Spleenwort

montanum. On rocks and cliffs.

Ruta-muraria. On limestone rocks (General Kirby-Smith)

angustifolium

acrostichoides

Filix-femina (Lady Fern)

Camptosorus. Walking Leaf

rhizophyllum

- Polystichum
 acrostichoides (Christmas Fern)
 Aspidium. Shield Fern. Wood Fern
 Thelypteris
 noveboracense (New York Fern)
 marginale
 Goldianum (Goldie's Fern)
 Cystopteris. Bladder Fern
 bulbifera
 fragilis
 Woodsia.
 obtusa
 Dicksonia. Dickson's Fern
 punctilobula (Hay-scented Fern)
 Onoclea.
 sensibilis (Sensitive Fern)
- OSMUNDACEAE (Flowering Fern Family)
 Osmunda. Flowering Fern
 regalis (Royal Fern)
 cinnemomea (Cinnamon Fern)
- OPHIGLOSSACEAE (Adder's Tongue Family)
 Botrychium. Moonwort
 virginianum (Rattlesnake Fern)

WILD FRUITS OF TENNESSEE

BY ROBERT SPARKS WALKER, EDITOR SOUTHERN FRUIT GROWER

[Read before the Academy, May 4, 1917.]

I have a vivid recollection today of the many times when a boy, on Christmas mornings, of going to the fireplace and emptying the contents of the sometimes sparsely filled stocking out on the floor. The candy, apples, fire crackers, and nuts were all carefully separated. Among the nuts were often represented a number of varieties, and the filberts, pecans, Persian walnuts, Brazil nuts, and almonds were all gathered together, each in its particular class. Of the lot, the almonds were the last to be eaten, and well enough that it was so, for in no uncertain or mild terms did we condemn the person, firm or corporation, unknown to us, who was so grasping as to palm off peach seed on innocent children under the guise of almonds. Our parents, feeling the same about the perpetration of the supposed fraud, by their silence approved of the scathing denunciations. In after years, when we learned that the almond and peach were true brothers of common parentage but with talents developed in different commercial channels, one being educated for its kernel with neglect for the pulp, and the other vice versa, it was with no little regret that we looked back upon our ignorance and wished that we had then had some one to enlighten us and thus not only save us from the useless condemnation of an imaginary fraudulent person, but, being of a daring disposition, might have caused us to accept the challenge of nature. As a result of such enlightenment and inspiration we might have accepted the challenge then thrust out before us in the form of wild fruits of Tennessee inviting, nay, daring men to improve them.

In taking up this subject of the "Wild Fruits of Tennessee," at the beginning I must say that it is useless as it is impractical for me to undertake to give attention to each species. Those that I mention shall be in order of their importance, as I regard them.