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CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A CATALOGUE OF THE TREES AND
SHRUBS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

BY SPENCER F. BAIRD, OF CARLISLE, PA.

In no instance is the close connection between the various departments of nature more clearly shown, than in the relation which the geological structure and general features of any portion of land, bear to its flora. If for any locality certain data are given, such as the latitude, soil, and position relative to other objects, we can in almost every instance determine beforehand, what species of the vegetable kingdom will there be found. The various alternations of moisture and dryness, sun and shade, mountain and valley, have each their peculiar attendants.

Briefly to characterize Cumberland County, it consists of a section of the great Cumberland valley, 12 miles wide and about 40 long, bounded on the north by the Kittatinny or North mountain, on the south by the South mountain, and on the east by the Susquehanna river. The South mountain is composed of the various primary rocks, gneiss, mica slate, hornblende, chlorite, quartz and sandstone, the white fucoidal sandstone of Prof. Rogers forming its northern ridges. Next come the two great strata of limestone and slate, occupying nearly the whole breadth of the valley. The North mountain consists of red and white sandstones, and shales. A narrow dyke of trap called stony ridge, crosses the valley, about five miles east of Carlisle. The Conedoguinet creek forms the dividing line between the limestone and slate. Nearly parallel to the Conedoguinet, and at a short distance from the South mountain, runs the Yellow Breeches. The remaining streams which are of insignificant size, are the Letart, and Big Spring.

The fertility of the soil varies much in different parts of the County. In the South mountain there is not a great deal of arable land. The limestone soil, however, is capable of a very high state of cultivation, particularly near the water courses. In some of the bottoms along the

Conedoguin creek, the timber grows to a very large size. It is not uncommon to see Buttonwoods seven feet, Mossycup oaks five feet, and Hackberries two feet in diameter, Grape vines, and the *Viburnum prunifolium*, 6 to 8 inches. About 7 miles to the south-west of Carlisle, there is a strip of woods called the Richlands, containing trees of an astonishing diameter and height, so high indeed that it is considered an almost impossible feat to kill a squirrel or wild pigeon on the top, with shot. The slate land is very unproductive compared with the limestone, though by good management it affords a tolerable yield. The North mountain is very rocky along its sides, fertile, however, on parts of its top.

The most peculiar part of the County consists of that portion of it in the South mountain. This is not a single range like the North mountain, but occupies an area of considerable breadth, made up of short hills and ridges, separated by narrow vallies, and copiously supplied with springs and swamps. In these latter, we find the Cranberry and fragrant *Magnolia* growing in abundance, particularly in one called the Black Swamp, near Pinegrove furnace.

By a comparison of this list with that contained in Darlington's *Flora Cestrica*, it will be found that many of our species of oak, maple, cherry, currant, hazel, &c. are wanting in Chester County. Others common here, are rare there. Again, there are a few found there in which we are deficient. Of these latter the majority will most probably be found hereafter, as the species named below are the collection of a single season, and of a single individual. Several still remain undetermined, for want of satisfactory specimens. It will be observed that the whole genus *Salix* is omitted, the collection having been commenced too late in the spring to get them in flower.

The nomenclature employed is principally that of Torrey and Gray, in the North American Botany, Torrey in the Report on the plants of New York, and in some instances Darlington in the *Flora Cestrica*. We add the synonyms of this latter work, when they differ from the name we have adopted.

- Acer pennsylvanicum*, L. Striped maple. Rare in North and South mts.
 " *saccharinum*, L. Sugar maple. Meeting house Springs.
 " *dasy carpum*, Ehrh. *A. eriocarpum*, (Mx.) Darl. Silver maple. Abundant along creeks.
 " *rubrum*, L. Red maple. Abundant in mountains and along creeks.
Alnus incana, Willd. Black alder. Rare. Pinegrove, South mount.
 " *serrulata*, Willd. Red alder. Abundant along shaded rivulets.

- Amelanchier canadensis*, Torr. & Gray. Service berry.
 var. 1. *botryapium*, Torr. & Gr. *A. botryapium*, Darl. Abund.
 var. 2. *rotundifolia*, Torr. & Gr. *Am. ovalis*, (Lind.) Darl.
 Rare. Spring Forge.
- Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Mx. *A. hederacea*, (D. C.) Darl. American
 ivy. Abundant. Fences and rocky places.
- Andromeda paniculata*, Mx. *A. ligustrina*, (Muhl.) Darl. Moist thick-
 ets of South mountain.
- Betula lenta*, L. Sweet birch. Abundant in the mts. Rare in the vall.
 " *nigra*, L. Black birch. Abundant along Susquehanna.
 " *excelsa*, Ait. Yellow birch. One tree found in North mountain.
- Carpinus americana*, Mx. Iron wood. Along Yellow Breeches. Com.
- Carya alba*, Nutt. Shell bark. Abundant.
 " *tomentosa*, Nutt. " Abundant.
 " *porcina*, Nutt. Pig nut. Abundant.
 " *amara*, Nutt. Pig nut. Abundant.
- Castanea vesca*, var. *americana*, Mx. Chestnut. Abundant in North
 mountain, less so in South.
 " *pumila*, Mx. Chincapin. Abundant in South mountain.
- Ceanothus americanus*, L. Abundant in close woods.
- Celastrus scandens*, L. Along fences. Common.
- Celtis occidentalis*, L. of Michaux and Darlington, not of Torrey. Hack-
 berry. Rocky banks near water. Rare.
 " *crassifolia*, Lam. of Mx. and Darl. not of Torrey. Hackberry.
 Rich soil along Conedoguinet. Common.
- Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L. Abundant in wet meadows.
- Cerasus pennsylvanica*, Lois. Top of North mountain at Wagoner's gap.
 " *virginiana*, D. C. *C. obovata*, Darl. Wild cherry. Abundant.
 " *serotina*, D. C. Wild cherry. Abundant.
- Cercis canadensis*, L. Red bud. In rich soil along the creeks.
- Comptonia asplenifolia*, Ait. Sweet fern. Abundant on dry ridges of
 North and South mountains.
- Cornus sericea*, L. Red rod. Abundant in moist thickets.
 " *alternifolia*, L. Abundant near the creeks.
 " *florida*, L. Dog wood. Abundant in woods near creeks, and mts.
 " *paniculata*, L. Herit. Bush dogwood. Abundant, near water.
 " *circinata*, L. Herit. Rare. Top of North mountain.
- Corylus rostrata*, Ait. Beaked hazel. Rare in North mountain.
 " *americana*, Wald. Common hazel. Damp, shaded spots. Com.
- Crataegus parvifolia*, Ait. Rare in woods.
 " *flava*, Ait. of Darl. not of Torr. & Gr. Rare—along Y. Breeches.

- Crataegus punctata*, Jacq. of Darl. Abundant along Conedoguinet.
 " *crus galli*, L. Common thorn. Abundant along the streams.
 " *coccinea*, White thorn. Most abundant species, generally distribut.
Diervilla trifida, Moench. *D. canadensis*, (Willd.) Darl. Top of North mountain, and along Conedoguinet.
Diospyros virginiana, L. Persimmon. Rare except along Susquehanna.
Epigaea repens, L. Trailing arbutus. In the mountains, and pine woods of the valley.
Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacq. Burning bush. Abundant along Conedog.
 " *americanus*, L. Very rare. Mouth of Hunters run, South mount.
Fagus sylvatica, L. Beech. Common along Yellow Breeches, and at the head of Letart Spring.
Fraxinus viridis, Mx. Sylva. Green ash. One tree found.
 " *sambucifolia*, Willd. Black ash. Not common. Near the water.
 " *acuminata*, Lam. White ash. Abundant.
 " *pubescens*, Walt. Red ash. Common.
Gleditschia triacanthos, L. Honey locust. Not common. Rich soil. Near the water.
Hamamelis virginica, L. White hazel. Common in mts. and near wat.
Hydrangea arborescens, L. *Hydrangea vulgaris*, Mx. *Hydrangea*. Rare. Conedoguinet creek, on high banks.
Hypericum adpressum, Bart. Spring Forge.
Ilex opaca, L. Holly. Mount Holly, South mountain. Very rare.
Juglans nigra, L. Black walnut. Abundant in wet soil.
 " *cinerea*, L. Butternut. Rare.
Juniperus virginiana, L. Red cedar. Juniper. Rocky hills. Common.
Kalmia latifolia, L. Laurel. Very abundant in mountains, and slate lands along creeks.
Laurus sassafras, L. Sassafras. Common.
 " *benzoin*, L. Spice bush. Swamps. Common.
Liriodendron tulipifera, L. Poplar, or Tulip tree. Abundant in mountains, and along Yellow Breeches.
Lonicera parviflora, Lam. Honey suckle. Rare. Near water.
Magnolia glauca, L. Fragrant magnolia. Black Swamp, near Pinegrove Furnace. Abundant.
 " *acuminata*, L. Umbrella tree. One tree near road from Pinegrove to Gettysburg.
Morus rubra, L. Red mulberry. Rare. Rich soils, and bottom lands.
Nemopanthes canadensis, Raf. Mountain holly. Abundant in wet places of South mountain.
Nyssa multiflora, Willd. Black gum. Abundant.

Ostrya virginica, Willd. Woods on slate lands, near water. Common.

Oxycoccus macrocarpus, Pursh. Cranberry. Abundant in Black Swamp, South mountain.

Pinus canadensis, Mx. Hemlock. High slaty banks of creeks, and hollows of South mountain.

" *strobus*, L. White pine. Rather rare except in mountains.

" *inops*, Ait. Rather common. Slate Hills.

" *rigida*, Marsh.

Platanus occidentalis, L. Button wood. Rich soil near water. Com.

Populus tremuloides, Mx. Aspen. Abundant near Spring Forge. Rare in the woods.

" *tremula*, L. *P. grandidentata*, (Mx.) Darl. Rare.

Prinos verticillatus, L. Swamps and damp thickets. Common.

Prunus americana, Marsh. Wild plum. Wet meadows. Common,

Pyrus arbutifolia, L. South mountain, and along Yellow Breeches.

var. 1. *melanocarpa*.

var. 2. *erythrocarpa*.

" *coronaria*, L. Crab apple. Abundant in South mountain, rare in the valley.

Quercus palustris, Mx. Pin oak. Common in bottom land.

" *coccinea*, Wang. Scarlet oak. Common.

" *rubra*, L. Red oak. Abundant along bank of creek.

" *tinctoria*, Bart. Black oak. Abundant in woods.

" *stellata*, Willd. *Q. obtusiloba*, (Mx.) Darl. Post oak. But four specimens found.

" *ilicifolia*, Willd. *Q. banisteri*, (Mx.) Darl. Bear-oak. Sterile hills of South mountain. Abundant.

" *alba*, L. White oak. Very abundant.

" *macrocarpa*, Mx. Mossycup oak. Common along Conedoguinnet.

" *olivae formis*, Mx, ? Overcup oak. A few trees along Conedog.

" *montana*, Willd. Chestnut oak. Abundant in mountains and on stony ridges.

" *bicolor*, Willd. Not common. Wet bottom.

" *prinus*, L. Rare in bottom lands.

" *castanea*, Muhl. Yellow oak. Rare on high rocky banks alg. crk.

" *prinoides*, Willd. *C. chincapin*, (Mx.) Darl. Chincapin oak. Sterile hills of South mountain. Abundant.

Rhododendron viscosum, Torr. White azalea. Spring Forge Sw'ps. Rare.

" *nudiflorum*, Torr. Shaded banks of rivulets. Common.

" *nitidum*, Torr. Abundant in wet grounds of South mountain.

Rhus aromatica, Ait. Common.

- Rhus toxicodendron*, L. Abundant in mountains and among stony places, var. *radicans*, Torr. Poison vine. On Fences and detached trees. Abundant.
- “ *copallina*, L. Wing rib sumach. Abundant in South mountain and along Yellow Breeches.
- “ *typhina*, L. Rare.
- “ *glabra*, L. Common sumach. Abundant.
- “ *venenata*, D. C. Common in swamps along Yellow Breeches.
- Ribes hirtellum*, Mx. Wild gooseberry. Holly Gap, South mount. Rare.
- “ *floridum*, L. Herit. Letart Spring.
- Robinia pseud-acacia*, L. Common locust. Common in fields. Sparingly distributed through woods.
- Rosa carolina*, L. Wild rose. Abundant.
- Rubus villosus*, Ait. Common blackberry. Old fields.
- “ *trivialis*, Mx. Dewberry. Old slate fields. Common.
- “ *hispidus*, L. *R. obovatus*, (Pers.) Darl. Damp woods along Y. Br.
- “ *odoratus*, L. Flowering raspberry. North mountain. Common.
- “ *occidentalis*, L. Raspberry. Common.
- Sambucus pubens*, Mx. Along Susquehanna.
- “ *canadensis*, L. Common elder.
- Smilax rotundifolia*. Green briar. Along fences.
- “ *pandurata*, Ph. Holly Gap. Rare.
- “ *caduca*, L. Thickets.
- “ *sarsaparilla*? Conedoguinot, opposite the Pike Pond.
- Spiraea opulifolia*, L. Abundant. Most so along Yellow Breeches.
- “ *salicifolia*, L. Meadow sweet. Abundant in South mountain.
- “ *lobata*, Murr. Spring Forge. Rare.
- Staphylea trifolia*, L. Bladder nut. Margins of woods. Common.
- Tilia americana*, L. *T. glabra*, (Vent.) Darl. Linden. Woods along Conedoguinot.
- “ *alba*, Mx. Rare.
- Ulmus americana*, L. White elm. Near water. Abundant.
- “ *fulva*, Mx. Red elm. “
- Uvaria triloba*, L. *Asimina triloba*, (Dunal.) Darl. Papaw. Rich soil along creeks. Shaded spots.
- Vaccinium corymbosum*, L. Tree Huckleberry. Abundant in South mt.
- “ *pennsylvanicum*, L. Common in South mountain.
- “ *resinosum*, Ait. Woods. Common.
- “ *stamineum*, L. Deerberry. Not common.
- Viburnum prunifolium*, L. Sheepberry. Very common.
- “ *lentago*, L. Rare. Mouth of Hunters run, South mountain.

Viburnum dentatum, L. Arrow wood. Abundant along Yellow Breech.

" *pubescens*, Pursh.

" *nudum*, L. Abundant in swamps on South mountain.

" *acerifolium*, L. Abundant in South mountain. Rare in the valley.

Vitis labrusca, L. Fox grape. Common in South mountain.

" *aestivalis*, Mx.

" *cordifolia*, Mx.

" *riparia*, Mx.

Xanthoxylum americanum, Mill. dict. Abundant along creek in shade.

Whole number of species, - - - - - 150

Of these, not found in Chester County, - - - - - 20

Species in Chester County not yet found in Cumberland, 11

ANT-IANA, NO. II.

One day, I observed an unusual number of large red ants running about the walks in the garden; and I was curious to know what this new movement might mean. Presently I discovered two or three different groups, each collected around an unfortunate black ant, which they were hauling along by the legs. Thinks I, what's all this? I'll show fair play. But the captives showed no disposition to bite or injure their assailants, but endeavored by struggling to escape. I resolved to await the issue. I presumed that there had been a battle between this company and a colony of black ants that had several weeks before established themselves among some strawberries, and that these were prisoners of war, whom they were conveying home. I followed the direction in which they were moving and in an adjoining field, I discovered a nest. But instead of red ants only, I found in the nest a large population of the identical species of black ants I had just seen them dragging along. The black ones were very busily engaged in enlarging the entrances, carrying sticks and straws, and in performing the other customary labors of the ant hill, while the few red ones that were seen straying among them, appeared to take no part whatever in these domestic concerns. The ants from the garden continued to come straggling in, and now and then one might be seen bringing in a captive with him. Numbers of winged ants of the red species were crawling around the nest and occasionally flying in the air; sometimes the black ones would lay hold of these and lead them into an adjoining hole, but generally they did not seem to molest them.

Since that time, I have frequently examined the nest, and have never seen, except in one instance, the red ants rendering assistance in remo-

ving dirt or collecting food, but have several times observed the others carrying them from one part of the nest to another.

Some time after, the red ants attacked another settlement of the blacks and carried off the *pupae*, or undisclosed young.

On a subsequent occasion, the following scenes were witnessed. A long line of red ants was seen traveling in, straight course, but in both directions. I went to the nest and found the colony in a very unsettled condition and great excitement prevailed. There was a constant train of them pouring in, laden either with *pupae* of young ants, or with full grown ants of a different species, which were black. As soon as they had arrived, they deposited their loads and immediately set off again in haste.

I followed the train from the nest, and at a considerable distance through the garden in an orchard, found that they were attacking a colony of black ants. There was a terrible fight. While some were engaged in grappling with the rightful owners, others were pillaging the settlement and carrying off the defenceless young. This scene was continued until night. About noon next day, the fight was resumed and the darkness alone suspended it.

I counted the number that passed a certain point in a minute, including those going and returning, and on making an estimate, I found that during the seven hours of the first day they had been thus occupied, they must have made 21,000 passages between the two settlements, amounting altogether to a distance of more than 477 miles.

RUSTICUS.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.

Almost every part of animated nature, as it presents itself to the view, without the aid of instruments, is referred to in the Scriptures, for various purposes. The Bible, therefore, in the department of Natural History furnishes materials exceedingly rich and instructive, which have attracted the attention of the philologist, the naturalist and the Commentator. Bochart's work entitled "*Hieroicoicon; sive de animalibus S. Scripturæ*," is well known to the learned, and Dr. Harris' Natural History of the Bible is in many hands. This latter work, which is easily accessible and which is the result of a considerable range of investigation, should be in the possession of every Student of the Bible, who may not be able to procure other works. In it will be found evidence that the Sacred writers—as was said of one of them—"Spake of trees, from the Cedar tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the Hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes."

K.