

LIST OF WATER PLANTS FOR CARP PONDS.

By LESTER F. WARD.

[The following list embraces only such plants as were named in a list furnished by Mr. Rudolph Hessel, Superintendent of the Carp Ponds. The names given in that list where obsolete are placed in parentheses, the modern ones standing before them. The vernacular name of each is added whenever it is known, and the localities of the American species are given according to the best authorities. When found in the vicinity of Washington the particular locality is mentioned. In the case of exotics the general region of the globe is stated.]

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Crowfoot family.

Ranunculus aquatilis, L.—White Water-Crowfoot.

The type is rare, but the var. *trichophyllus*, Gray, is common in the United States. The var. *heterophyllus*, DC. (*R. heterophyllus*, Weber), is chiefly a European form.

Ranunculus multifidus, Pursh. (*Ranunculus fluviatilis*, Bigel).—Yellow Water-Crowfoot.

East New England to South Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Northwest.

Caltha palustris, L.—Marsh Marigold. Cowslips.

Common North and West.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

Water-Lily family.

Cabomba Caroliniana, Gray. (Not in original list, but known to be in the carp ponds. Probably wrongly named.)

Florida to North Carolina and westward.

Nymphaea odorata, Ait.—Sweet-scented white Water-Lily.

Found at Great Falls and below the Long Bridge. Common in the Northern States.

Nymphaea tuberosa, Paine.—Tuber-bearing Water-Lily.

Western New York to Michigan, Illinois, and probably in the Southern States.

Nuphar luteum, Smith.—Smaller yellow Pond-Lily.

Chiefly European; the var. *pumilum*, Gray (*N. pumilum*, Smith), is not rare northward in the United States.

HALORAGÆÆ.

Water Milfoil family.

Myriophyllum.—Water-Milfoil.

Six species are found in the Northern United States, of which *M. spicatum* is the most common, and occurs sparingly near Washington.

Hippuris vulgaris, L.—Mare's Tail.

New York to Kentucky and northward; rare in the United States; more common in Europe.

ONAGRACEÆ.

Evening Primrose family.

Trapa natans, L.

Europe, Siberia.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Parsley family.

Oenanthe sarmentosa, Presl. (*Phellandrium aquaticum*, L.).

Oregon and Washington Territory.

PRIMULACEÆ.

Primrose family.

Hottonia inflata, Ell. (*H. palustris*, Pursh.).—Featherfoil.

Massachusetts to Louisiana.

LENTIBULARIACEÆ.

Bladderwort family.

Utricularia vulgaris, L.—Bladderwort.

Throughout the North and West.

POLYGONACEÆ.

Buckwheat family.

Polygonum (amphibium), L. ?.—Water Persicaria.

Common. Has been sparingly found near Georgetown, D. C.

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.

Hornwort family.

Ceratophyllum demersum, L.—Hornwort.

Abundant.

ARACEÆ.

Arum family.

Acorus calamus, L.—Sweet Flag. Calamus.
Common.

LEMNACEÆ.

Duckweed family.

Lemna trisulca, L.—Duckweed. Duck's-meat.
Widely diffused.

Lemna minor, L.
America and Europe.

Lemna gibba, L.
Chiefly in Europe, but has been found in Arizona.

TYPHACEÆ.

Cat-tail family.

Typha latifolia, L.—Cat-tail Flag.
Very common.

Typha angustifolia, L.—Narrow-leaved Cat-tail.

Less common, but found in this District and notably in a pond near the foot of Eighteenth street.

NAIADACEÆ.

Pond-weed family.

Potamogeton natans, L.—Pondweed.
Common.

ALISMACEÆ.

Water-Plantain family.

Alisma natans, L.—Water-Plantain.
Europe, Siberia.

Sagittaria variabilis, var. *latifolia*, Eng. (*Sagittaria latifolia*, Willd.).—
Arrowhead.
Common.

Butomus umbellatus, L.
Europe; Northern Asia.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

Frog's-bit family.

Atycharis Canadensis, Planchon. (*Elodea Canadensis*, Michx.).—Water-
weed.
Common.

Vallisneria spiralis, L.—Tape-grass; Eel-grass.
Common.

IRIDACEÆ.

Iris family.

Iris pseudacorus, L.
Europe; Siberia.

JUNCOACEÆ.

Rush family.

Juncus effusus, L. (= *J. conglomeratus*, L.).—Common Rush.

CYPERACEÆ.

Sedge family.

Scirpus lacustris, L.—Bulrush. Tule.
Common.

GRAMINEÆ.

Grass family.

Zizania aquatica, L.—Indian Rice. Water Oats.
Potomac Flats, &c.

Glyceria aquatica, Smith.—Reed Meadow-grass.
Common northward.

Glyceria fluitans, R. Br.

Common, but has not been found nearer Washington than Great Falls.

Festuca fluitans, Leeds.
Europe.

Phragmites communis, Trin. (*Arundo Phragmites*, L.).—Reed. Cane.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Azolla Caroliniana, Willd.

New York to Illinois and southward.

HOLLAND CARP PUT INTO HUDSON RIVER ABOUT 1830.**By BARNET PHILLIPS.**

(Letter to Prof. S. F. Baird.)

To-day Mr. James Benkard, vice-president of our fish cultural association, told me that his grandfather, Capt. Henry Robinson, had, about 1830, first brought carp from Holland and put them in his ponds at Newburg, and that he had therefore reason to suppose that the carp in the Hudson were derived from these. In Frank Forester's "Fish and Fishing," of 1849, page 166, you may find a statement to this effect, which Mr. Benkard says is substantially correct.

I have thought these data might be useful when the whole history of the carp in American waters is to be written up.

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