REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS

Edited by Rudolf Schmid

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.12705/641.29

Notices—topic areas: Reviews are cross-referenced.

■ REVIEWS

Rijckevorsel, Paul van. July 2014. *Overview of editions of the Code.* International Association for Plant Taxonomy (IAPT). www.iapt-taxon.org/historic/index.htm (open access). — With 5 main sect.: home page (i.e., table of contents: list eds. of *Code;* other *Codes;* misc.); about the site; brief hist. of *Code;* disclaimer; list eds. of *Code.* ≺

The author has included the text of every edition of the *Code,* from the *Melbourne Code* of 2012 all the way back to the two editions of the de Candollean *Lois* of 1867 (*Paris Rules*) and 1883. Between these are 15 editions from the *Vienna Rules* of 1906 to the *Vienna Code* of 2006. Articles are interlinked between the 19 editions, so that one can see how the text has changed over time. Also linked are the Proposals to amend the *Code,* the synopses of Proposals, and the reports of action taken at the International Botanical Congresses.

This represents a phenomenal amount of meticulous work by van Rijckevorsel, done entirely voluntarily. He has created a very useful tool for those who need to explore the history of Articles, Recommendations, Examples, etc., in the *Code.* All content is open access, served from the IAPT website. Van Rijckevorsel's meritorious work is such a great service to the international botanical, mycological, and phycological communities that it deserves a medal. — Nicholas Turland, B <n.turland@bgbm.org>

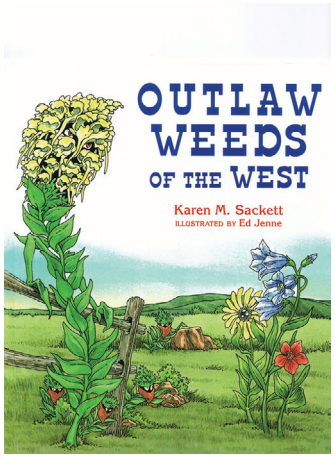
A fascinating window into the dynamic world of noxious weeds

Rudolf Schmid, UC

Sackett, Karen M. (text) **& Jenne, Ed** (cartoons). Sep. 2014. *Outlaw weeds of the West.* Mountain Press Publishing Co., Missoula (www.mtnpress.com). iii, [i], 44 pp., ill. (col.), 255 × 214 mm, ISBN 9780878426300 PB, $14.00. — With 14 sect. in 4 topic areas (see review), 2-p. unill. glossary, Lat. vs. common names, 1-p. biblio., 1-p. index. ≺

Some may think erroneously that those age 18 or younger get all of their information via the Internet. Why have books, CDs, and DVDs/Blu-rays cluttering one's surroundings if one can readily snag facts, music, and movies from the digital Cloud. Sales of CDs and DVDs/Blu-rays, in fact, are now the mainstay of those collector mentalities nostalgic for the past and wanting to repeat it (apologies to George Santayana for twisting around his famous 1905 aphorism).

Physical books (as opposed to e-books) surprisingly are holding their own. There are many books slanted toward juveniles, who apparently read the things (juvenilia) after libraries, parents, grandparents, etc. buy them. The 5 December 2014 issue of *Science* (345: 1172–1179) reviews 22 science books for juveniles that are finalists for AAAS and Royal Society awards. Most of these books deal with hot topics like astronomy, climate change, conservation, and critters, and, typically, hardly at all with plants. Of the 22 finalists reviewed the most botanical is *Plant a pocket of prairie* (2014) by Phyllis Root.



Linaria dalmatica and associates

Probably there would be more botanists were there more well-done botany books for juveniles like *Outlaw weeds of the West.* This is clearly written, reasonably detailed for the intended audience of eight- to twelve-year olds, and extensively illustrated with photos, diagrams (no maps), and Ed Jenne's cartoons [see the cover picture showing *Linaria dalmatica* subsp. *dalmatica* (Dalmatian toadflax) with its evil, ladybug-like eyes]. Citing the four topic areas and their 14 sections might reveal the flavor of the book: *(1)* outlaw weeds of the West: the making of a noxious weed; invading new country; *(2)* bad plant behavior: bombers; hitchhikers; stowaways; aerial attackers; shifty drifters; creepy tricksters; double-dealers; *(3)* border control: raids and roundups; special agents; one-to-one combat; becoming a noxious weed vigilante; *(4)* guide to the ten most NOT WANTED weeds in the West.

The flavor gets stronger with citation of the back-cover blurb (or publisher's website):

> The Wild West has a whole new brand of outlaw—noxious weeds. They steal space from native plants, poison livestock, and blatantly trespass where they're not wanted. Author Karen Sackett informs readers of all ages of the wily ways of weeds,

Column closed 15 Jan. 2015. ***Send all materials for this column to:*** *Rudolf Schmid, 16 Edwin Dr., Kensington, CA 94707-022, U.S.A. (for faster, more secure arrival) or Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-3140, U.S.A. (phone 510/525-0439; fax 510/643-6264; schmid@berkeley.edu; http://www.rudischmid.com).*

Unless noted otherwise: "Notices" are by Rudolf Schmid; prices are list, in U.S. dollars, and exclude shipping; illustration (ill.) is all black-and-white (B&W) versus partly or all in color (col.). Other abbreviations: "HB/PB," hard-/paperbound, hard-/paperback; "ep.," endpaper ("ep." is used for HB and PB items) (see also Botanico-periodicum-Huntianum, 2nd ed., 2004). Publishers have full snail-mail addresses only if no website or e-mail address is available. Listings have information for e-books chiefly if no paper edition is available.

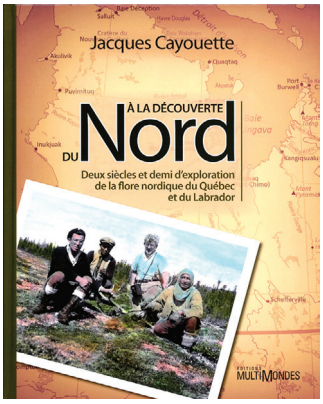
including the creepy trickster Dalmatian toadflax [see *Linaria* above], which looks like a garden snap-dragon but spreads long distances underground, and the hitchhiking outlaw houndstongue [*Cynoglossum officinale*], whose Velcro-like burrs [*sic*] cling to fur and clothes. You'll learn how "special agents" in weed control—insects and goats—are reining in these outlaws, and you'll find out what you can do to help. Aliases, mug shots, and hangouts of the West's ten worst outlaw weeds are described in the Most Not Wanted section of the book. Hilarious cartoons, detailed botanical drawings, and colorful photographs will help budding weed vigilantes track down their quarry.

Finally, I offer comment to consider for a revised edition: *(1)* Sackett's definition of "weed" is the common lame one of "any plant growing where it is not wanted" (p. 41, glossary). She quickly amends the definition by referring to the invasive and displacement aspects of "nasty" weeds. Sackett's treatment might have been strengthened by citing some of the audience appropriate attributes of Herbert G. Baker's (1920–2001) "ideal weed" (see my discussion in *Taxon* 62: 661–662). *(2)* The one-page bibliography cites neither Baker nor J.M. DiTomaso & E.A. Healy's two-volume *Weeds of California and other western states* (2007; for review see R. Schmid, *Taxon* 57: 327–328). On the other hand, Sackett's bibliography does cite the 10th edition of T.D. Whitson's *Weeds of the West* (2009; I noticed the 1999 5th edition in *Taxon* 49: 386). *(3)* The flavor alluded to above is anthropomorphism. The vivid language may repel some old timers, but it will certainly appeal to many readers, young and old. Indeed, Baker and other ecologists have indulged in limited anthropomorphism, using "strategies," for example. A text box could briefly discuss anthropomorphic expressions. *(4)* The "Velcro-like burs" of *Cynoglossum* might evoke a text box describing how the similar *Xanthium strumarium* (cocklebur) in 1948 prompted Swiss hiker Georges de Mestral to invent Velcro. *(5)* "Bur" and "burr" may not (traditional usage) or may (apparent tendency usage) be equated. *(6)* A few maps seem apropos, for instance, to show the rapid spread in the American West of *Bromus tectorum* (cheatgrass, downy brome) and *Tamarix* spp. (tamarisk, salt cedar). *(7)* Sackett selected a good array of noxious weeds. One could easily expand the book by including personal noxious favorites such as *Tamarix* and *Oxalis pes-caprae* (Bermuda buttercup).

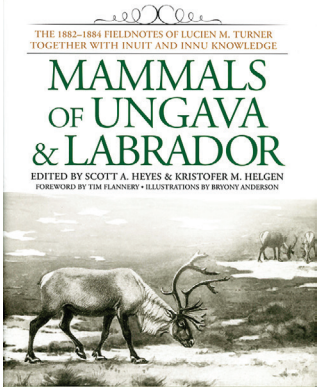
Toward the open waters: Exploration of the Ungava Peninsula

Laurence J. Dorr, US <dorrl@si.edu>

Cayouette, Jacques. 31 July 2014. *À la découverte du Nord. Deux siècles et demi d'exploration de la flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador*. Éditions MultiMondes, Montreal (www.multim.com). xi, 363 pp., ill. (most col.), 260 × 205 mm, ISBN 9782895444718 HB, Can$49.95, ISBN 9782895445210 PDF, Can$ 36.99, ISBN 9782895447023 e-book, Can$36.99. — With 7 pts., 27 chaps., 8-p. sources (archival), 36-p. biblio., 21-p. index.



Turner, Lucien M. (McShan). 28 Jan. 2014. *Mammals of Ungava & Labrador: The 1882–1884 fieldnotes of Lucien M. Turner, together with Inuit and Innu knowledge*. Ed. by Scott A. Heyes & Kristofer M. Helgen. Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington (www.scholarlypress.si.edu), in assoc. w/ the Arctic Studies Center, Washington (www.mnh.si.edu/arctic). lii, 384 pp., ill. (B&W, col.), 261 × 208 mm, ISBN 9781935623212 HB, $49.95, ISBN 9781935623281 e-book, $49.95. — With 1-p. "Elder dedication" (by S. Jararuse Keelan), 6-p. list figs., 2-p. list "mammal stories," 2-p. ed. pref., 2-p. foreword (T. Flannery), 2-p. appreciation (S. Loring), 19-p. biogr. Turner, 4-p. use of book, 4-p. "Turner family tribute" (L.W. Turner), 2 chaps. (26-p. Turner's 1886 intro; 330 pp. mammals region), 4-p. mammal terms/defs., 12-p. appendix (Turner colls. at NMNH), 4-p. glossary, 6-p. biblio., bionotes. ≺



If one flies from Europe to eastern North America (or vice versa) and occupies a window seat, one should glimpse northern Québec and Labrador (the former Ungava District). I recall one trans-Atlantic flight staring at the sea ice after passing Greenland and then quietly becoming elated when I saw ocean and ice give way to land and forest; I would be home relatively soon. As the plane flew over Labrador I marveled at how uninhabited and inaccessible this vast landscape punctuated by lakes and rivers seemed to be. Naively I imagined this part of Canada to be completely unexplored. However, Cayouette does a fine job of convincing one otherwise.

Cayouette focuses on the botanical exploration of Québec and Labrador north of 54° latitude, which corresponds to the boundaries used for the ongoing *Flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador* (2013–) directed by Serge Payette (see next titled review). This extensive area in excess of 350,000 km² is distinct from and not to be confused with the Canadian Arctic. Cayouette details in 7 parts and 27 chapters the history of how the flora of Québec and Labrador became known—a period involving some 300 years of exploration from the late 1600s until the present.

The story is presented more or less chronologically but chapters are grouped by persons, themes, geographic regions, or institutions. Obviously coastal areas near the open waters of Ungava Bay and Hudson Bay were explored first; the interior was sampled only gradually over time. I was delighted to discover that I was familiar with some of the people who had explored northern Québec and Labrador or who had described species from here because they also worked south of the border in the United States. I detected some of the same patterns of discovery in Canada that I had seen while botanically exploring other parts of the world. In particular, it was fascinating to read about the important, early role played by Moravian missionaries, some of whom became competent naturalists and botanists even though their principal objectives in the region were undoubtedly to proselytize and convert the Inuit and Innu. It reminded me of the invaluable contributions of members of the London Missionary Society, who explored the flora and natural history of Madagascar at almost the same time in the early to late 1800s.

Previously, Cayouette published many of his notes on Canadian botanical history in ephemeral publications such as *FloraQuebeca* (www.floraquebeca.qc.ca/membres/bulletins) and *Quatre-Temps* (www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/amisjardin/revue/revue.htm). These reached a Canadian audience but usually not the larger systematics or history-of-science community. Now Cayouette should have the wide audience he deserves. The present volume is profusely illustrated with some 400 images of people, places, plants, specimens, specimen labels, and maps. The book is meticulously researched with extensive notes on primary sources (and here I would include too the many people cited in the acknowledgments) and almost a thousand references. This work is also very well written—a delight to read. *La découverte du Nord* should be acquired by all herbaria and botanical gardens having an interest in North American plants.

Cayouette's work will serve as an important companion not only to the *Flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador* (2013–), but also to the more extensive and comprehensive *Flora of North America* (1993–). Although Cayouette mentions hundreds of botanists who contributed to our knowledge of the flora of Québec and Labrador, I should note that coincidentally one of them, Lucien M. Turner (1848–1909), is the subject of another book also published in 2014. Turner worked as a meteorologist for the United States Army Signal Corps and was stationed from 1882 to 1884 in Fort Chimo (now Kuuijuaq), a trading post operated by the Hudson's Bay Company and about 50 km inland from the southern end of Ungava Bay in northern Québec. Cayouette observes that it was not the weather but ethnology and ornithology that attracted Turner's attention, although he did collect plants that were studied by Asa Gray, W.G. Farlow, and others.

Mammals of Ungava and Labrador explores in detail Turner's zoological and ethnological interests and gives a fuller account of his two-year stay at Fort Chimo. Although this well-illustrated book (nearly 200 figures, many of vintage photos) has little of direct interest to the botanist, it does provide a more complete portrait of the man and reproduces some of his field notes. A lengthy and critical review of *Mammals of Ungava and Labrador* appears in *Polar record* (http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0032247414000266).

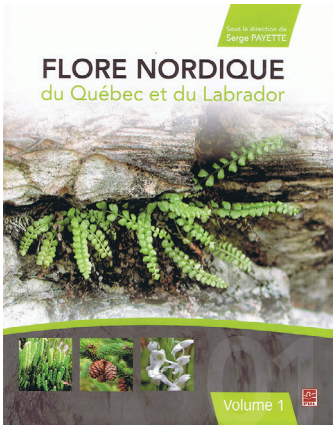
Flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador: An impressive new flora for Atlantic Canada

Rudolf Schmid, UC

Payette, Serge (dir.; in collab. w/ "Norman Dignard, Michelle Garneau, Robert Gauthier, Stuart G. Hay, Gilles Houle, Annie St-Louis"—back cover). Nov. 2013–. *Flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador.* Vol. 1. [Untitled.] Presses de l'Université Laval, Québec (www.pulaval.com). [viii], 553 pp., ill. (most col.), 261 × 209 mm, ISBN 9782763720791 HB, Can$89.95, ISBN 9782763720807 PDF, Can$89.95. — With 91-p. intro, 335-p. tax. pt., 94-p. ill. glossary (see review), 25 pp. indices, 2-p. col. chart. ≺

French-speaking Atlantic Canada has had a long history of floristic and faunistic exploration. Much of this has involved southern Québec along the Saint Lawrence River. The standard flora here has been *Flore laurentienne* (1935/1947 supplement, 1964, 1995/1997 corrections) by Brother ("Frère") Marie-Victorin [Joseph Louis Conrad Kirouac (1885–1944); revised 1947/1964 by E. Rouleau, 1995/1997 by L. Brouillet & al.; for review ed. 3 see R. Schmid, *Taxon* 47: 540–541]. The sparsely populated regions of northern Québec and Labrador have also been intensely explored (see previous titled review by Larry Dorr). *Flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador* (2013–) directed by Serge Payette treats the vast area of tundra and boreal forest north of 54° latitude, and from the northern tip of James Bay (the appendix of Hudson Bay) in the west to the Labrador Sea in the east. This vast area has 79 families, 229 genera, and some 730 species and infraspecific taxa of vascular plants versus about 2800 species in all of Québec (pp. 1, 61, 65). Incidentally, the aforenoted two floras for Québec exclude its Gaspé Peninsula and the large region between 48° and 54° north latitudes.

Beautifully done, volume 1 of *Flore nordique* appeared in November 2013. This volume, the first of four, is untitled; *"Introduction, Lycopodiaceae–Eriocaulaceae, glossaire"* would have been helpful, especially in the future to indicate where in the four untitled volumes one might find a certain family. Of course a family index and general map could and should appear on the bare endpapers. Payette's 91-page introduction has four parts, each with bibliography: an overview; a history of botanical exploration; the flora in a geographical context; and the biogeographical composition of the flora. A table lists 58 botanists and the numbers of specimens each collected in the region; twelve people have B&W photos (the rest of the book is entirely in color) and bionotes. I was surprised to see among familiar names such as N.V. Polunin (1909–97) and Jacques Rousseau (1905–70) plant anatomist Ernst Cleveland Abbe (1905–2000) of the University of Minnesota, who collected 1275 numbers and who "a contribué à enrichir grandement nos connaissances sur la Flore nordique" (p. 35).



The glossary by Michelle Garneau & Payette is mammoth, 94 pages, and has a 1-page bibliography and 33 plates of stylized color diagrams. Terms are noted in both French and English, definitions naturally only in French. The glossary seems to be complete for all groups (i.e., grasses, composites, etc.). Because of this, one hopes, the glossary will not be wastefully duplicated in later volumes. Thus I included "glossaire" in the suggested title of volume 1.

The 335-page taxonomic part begins with a 16-page key by Garneau & Payette to all families in the flora. Pages 93–94 treat the woody taxa in this land of boreal forest and tundra and is essentially a key for winter botanizing of trees and shrubs in 12 families: Cupressaceae, Pinaceae, plus angiosperms Adoxaceae (*Viburnum*), Betulaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Cornaceae, Diapensiaceae, Ericaceae, Grossulariaceae, Myricaceae, Rosaceae, and Salicaceae (e.g., see my review of a winter guide in *Taxon* 63: 464–465). The remaining 14 pages of the key treat herbs and suffrutescent plants.

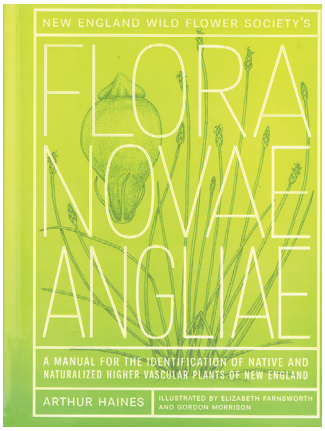
After the family key come the copiously illustrated and detailed but clear synoptic descriptions of 32 families by Norman Dignard, Michelle Garneau, Robert Gauthier, Stuart G. Hay, Gilles Houle,

and Annie St-Louis. Each family ends with a bibliography and Payette's color maps and discussion of distribution and habitat. Volume 1 treats 13 families of pteridophytes, 2 families of conifers (Pinaceae and Cupressaceae with 4 genera and 5 species), and 17 families of angiosperms APG-III-sequenced from Nymphaeaceae, and Araceae to Eriocaulaceae. [I did not find statistics for numbers of genera and species of pteridophytes and angiosperms.]

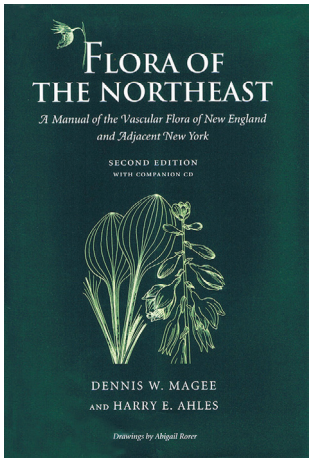
Three indices to plant names and a two-page color chart end this impressive first volume of *Flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador*. Its execution is exemplary, almost too exemplary because the glossy coated paper will quickly get a trashing in the damp wilds of Ungava.

The two recent floras of New England (or just beyond)
Rudolf Schmid, UC

Haines, Arthur. Nov. 2011. *New England Wild Flower Society's Flora Novae Angliae: A manual for the identification of native and naturalized vascular plants of New England* [alternate title: *Flora Novae Angliae*]. New England Wild Flower Society [Framingham] (www.newenglandwild.org) and Yale University Press, New Haven (www.yalebooks.com). xxxiv, 973, [1] pp., ill., ISBN 9780300171549 HB, $95.00. — With regional map cos., foreword ("preface") by D. Edelstein, acknowledgments, 6-p. intro (phys. region; tax. philos.; use of book), 18-p. unill. glossary, 37-p. key to 10 groups fam., 852-p. descr. pt., 16-p. biblio., 57-p. index, (bionotes on back cover) colophon,



Magee, Dennis W. & Ahles,† Harry E. Sep. 1999. *Flora of the Northeast: A manual of the vascular flora of New England and adjacent New York*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst (www.umass.edu/umpress). xxxi, [ii], 1213, [1] pp., ill., ep. ruler, ISBN 9781558491892 HB. — With 5-p. pref. (= intro on: scope of work; keys; names; distrs.; ill.; accounts spp.; other info; future eds.), acknowledgments, regional map cos., 4-p. summary stats, 2-p. list excl. taxa, 7-p. list abbrs. bot. authorities, 63-p. key to 14 groups fam., 1012-p. descr. pt., 1-p. biblio. useful pls., 13-p. matrix diagnostic chars. for dicotyledons, 59-p. idem for woody pls. in winter state, 18-p. unill. glossary, 43-p. index, bionotes. For review see R. Schmid & R. Cranfill, *Taxon* 49: 353–355.



Idem & Idem. Dec. 2007. *Idem: Idem*. 2nd ed., w/ random access key and color photos on CD-ROM. Ibid. xxxvii, [ii], 1214, [1] pp., ill., ep. ruler, fam. index, CD-ROM, ISBN 9781558495777 HB, $95.00. — With 2-p. pref. ed. 2 (esp. on tax. philos.), acknowledgments ed. 2, *new* 1-p. biblio. 15 floras Ne., remaining contents as in ed. 1. For notice ed. 2 see *Taxon* 57: 1041. Also new are: thicker paper (ed. 2 is 11 mm thicker though pagination is very similar); fam. index on ep.; nomen. updating; CD-ROM.

Magee, Dennis W. Sep. 2014. *Grasses of the Northeast: A manual of the grasses of New England and adjacent New York*. With companion Windows DVD-ROM [*Random access key for the grasses of the Northeast (excepting those with very few occurrences in our range and/or not part of our flora)*] containing a random access key based on software by Richard Old of XID Services, with the assist. of Mary Small. Ibid. xlv, [ii], 208 pp., ill., ep. ruler, regional map cos., index taxa, use info DVD, ISBN 9781625340986 HB, $39.95. — With 1-p. pref. (esp. on tax. philos.), acknowledgments, 3-p. summary class. tr./gen., 6-p. intro (grasses; keys; ill.; distrs.; names; accounts gen., spp.; other info; 2-p. biblio. other works on grasses Ne.; distinctiveness Magee's book; 3 refs.), 2-p. rationale for nomen. used, use of book, 3-p. ill. glossary, descr. fam., treatment gen./tr., diagnostic keys, descrs. tr., tr. Magee vs. *FNA,* 186-p. descr. pt. (keys, descrs. gen./spp.), other info (3 lists—see next titled review), 8-p. unill. glossary, 8-p. index.

Note: The next titled review treats (including with cover picture) Magee's 2014 book on grasses. I give its bibliographic information above for comparison with its two immediate predecessors. ≺

New Englanders and their New York neighbors in the Hudson River Valley and on Long Island have available two bulky, recently published floras: D.W. Magee & H.E. Ahles (1999, 2007) on New England and adjacent New York, and A. Haines (2011) on only New England. The areas involved total 185,957 km² or 172,668 km² for the 67 counties of New England plus 13,289 km² for the 11 counties of adjacent New York.

I comment below on the two floras, belatedly so on Haines's after just spotting it shelved in Berkeley's Biology Library while retrieving Magee & Ahles (2007):

- Magee & Ahles (1999, 2007), flora of New England and adjacent New York, on 190 families, 1048 genera, 3573 species, 401 infraspecific taxa, and 159 named hybrids of vascular plants (ed. 1, p. xxi, ed. 2, p. xxvii) illustrated in the printed text with 995 numbered line drawings by Abigail Rorer, a regional map, and 2433 numbered range maps (dot-distribution county maps with one dot centered per county) that were not updated for the 2007 edition
- Haines (2011), flora of New England, on about 3520 species and about 320 hybrids of vascular plants (p. xi) illustrated with a frontispiece, 944 excellent numbered line drawings by Elizabeth Farnsworth and Gordon Morrison, a regional map, but no range maps [distributions are noted by state abbreviations ("CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT") and habitats]

My remaining comments make more comparisons, with the bolded descriptors denoting the contents of each section. For additional comments see the extensive reviews of Magee (2007) by R.S. Capers in *Pl. Sci. Bull.* 54: 172–173 and of Haines (2011) by A.C. Dibble in *Rhodora* 114: 337–340.

Harry E. Ahles (1924–81) was also involved with the excellent *Manual of the vascular flora of the Carolinas* (1968, lxi, 1183 pp.) by A.E. Radford, Ahles & C.R. Bell. Because Ahles died in 1981 long before the publication of the two flora editions bearing his name (Magee & Ahles 1999, 2007), I use below just "Magee,"

"Magee (1999)," "Magee (2007)," or "Magee (1999, 2007)" to refer to the floras.

Size and heft: Haines (2011): 1008 pages, 243 × 183 × 46 mm, 1.5 kg *vs.* Magee (1999): 1247 pages, 236 × 160 × 53 mm, 1.7 kg *vs.* Magee (2007): 1254 pages, 236 × 165 × 64 mm, 1.7 kg *vs.* [Magee (2014 grass manual): 255 pages, 236 × 158 × 22 mm, 0.6 kg].

Magee 2007 versus 1999: Magee's 2007 revision updated nomenclature, made some other changes (see heading), and, most notably, added a Windows CD-ROM with a multiple-entry identification guide and many color photos.

Illustration: See heading. The linework in Haines is superior. Haines needs a cladogram showing relationships of the major phylogenetic groups.

Introductions: See heading. Haines's six-page introduction is excellent, especially the part on "taxonomy and philosophy." Comparable introductory material occurs in Magee's floras in his five-page 1999 preface and his two-page 2007 preface.

Taxonomic philosophy of Magee: Magee's (2007, p. ix) "primary objective" is "to provide a functional manual for the serious field botanist. Important ... [is] the recognition of useful taxonomic units. The splitting of morphologically well-defined taxa into units lacking conspicuous distinguishing field characteristics, and the combining of other taxa that exhibit clearly distinguishing field indicators based largely on molecular information, [is] counterproductive for consistent and accurate plant identification in the field. Perhaps future botanists will discover reliable field indicators that accurately represent the molecular data, but until this happens for all taxa that have recently been or are proposed to be split or combined, abandonment of useful taxonomic units and field indicators would be a major disservice to the field botanist. With plant systematics in such a state of flux ..., identification manuals that continue to rely on the use of our senses become increasingly important."

Taxonomic philosophy of Haines: Haines (2011, pp. xiii–xiv) maintains: "The complexity created by [recent] changes [due to molecular evidence] is not ... sufficient cause to ignore them ... Taxonomy is not intended to make simplified lists of plants; it is intended to reflect our current understanding of the flora." Haines's guiding "policies are monophyly, non-arbitrariness, and consistency." To *not* use such evidence results in "two taxonomies: one used by the experts who study specific groups, and one used by the people who work in the field within a state or region. This approach always leads to the failure to protect some rare taxa because those working in the field are, on average, recognizing fewer entities than those who are most familiar with a given group. The typical long delay in accepting new information ('taxonomic inertia') [see http://palaeos.com/taxonomy/taxonomic_inertia.html] only serves to hamper our ability to understand the flora and find and protect species of conservation concern."

Distributions: "The precision of plant distributions is to state level" in Haines (2011), as indicated via the six aforenoted zipcode abbreviations; records are "vouchered by herbarium specimens" except "in a few cases" (p. xi). Later editions may record distributions to the county level. Magee (1999, 2007) does this by range maps but has been criticized for inadequate checking of identifications of herbarium vouchers or not looking at recent vouchers.

Statistics and classification systems adopted: Magee (1999, 2007) has a four-page statistical summary (ed. 1, pp. xvii–xxi, ed. 2, pp. xxiv–xxvii) listing 190 families arranged taxonomically in a modified Englerian sequence. In contrast, Haines (2011) has extremely few statistics. I found only the aforenoted 3520 for species and 320 for hybrids, and nothing for overall numbers of families, genera, or infraspecific taxa treated. For the "family treatment" (APG II) Haines "generally follows Judd et al. (2008)" (p. xiv; their *Plant systematics: A phylogenetic approach,* 3rd ed.) and recognizes six major phylogenetic groups of vascular plants: lycophytes, monilophytes, gymnosperms, magnoliids, monocots, and tricolpates, with families alphabetically arrangexd in each group. Haines also alphabetically arranges genera within families, and species within genera; comparable sequencing by Magee is inconveniently taxonomic (Englerian?). Magee numbers all taxonomic levels from infraspecific to familial; Haines numbers only from species and down.

Magee on Haines, and vice versa: Magee and Haines have made general comments on the works of the other taxonomist: Magee (2014, p. xxi) noted that Haines (2011) "is presented both online [on the publisher's website only in a searchable "preview" of "selected pages"] and in book form and includes an abundance of illustrations." Haines (2011, p. xi) criticized that "though [F.C.] Seymour (1982) [i.e., *The flora of New England* (1969, 1982, 1997 2nd ed. with supplement] and Magee and Ahles (1999) are more recent works that made important contributions to the knowledge of the region's plants, the former relied heavily on the [Englerian] taxonomy set forth by [M.L.] Fernald (1950) [i.e., *Gray's manual of botany,* 8th ed.] and the latter used plant distributions generated primarily from the herbarium surveys performed by the late Harry Ahles in the 1970s. Because of these facts, significant aspects of each manual were out-dated when printed."

Other commenters: Haines's relatively mild statements about Magee (1999) belie some of harsh ones in reviews, as by N.A. Harriman (*Pl. Sci. Bull.* 46: 27–28) and, especially vitriolicly, by R.S. Mitchell [*NYFA newsletter* 11(2): 2–5; also comment in 11(3): 5–6]. Mitchell concluded that the 1999 flora "is untrustworthy at any level, and of little use"; he alluded to events of 10 May 1933.

Keys: The real test of any flora is in its keys. Some of the best testers are students and laypersons because professional biologists often know too much and thus can jump-start keying at the level of family or genus. Surprisingly, Amazon.com (and variants like Amazon.co.uk) may be a good place for feedback on the quality of one's keys because reviews and comments there are made mostly by amateurs and not by professional biologists. For instance, Amazon.com has a long thoughtful comment posted in June 2014 by Alexander Graeff about his difficulties using Haines's keys. Interestingly, Graeff noted that E.G. Voss & A. Reznicek in their *Field manual of Michigan flora* (2012; for review see R. Schmid, *Taxon* 63: 1167–1168) "demonstrated that quality keys can be made without superfluous terminology."

Some of the difficulty non-professionals may have could be due to Haines's choice of format for the descriptive part of the flora, which is essentially an extended key with most descriptive information for taxa in the leads. The long leads not only may have terminology unfamiliar to the neophyte but also make comparison of taxa difficult. Magee (1999, 2007), for whatever other problems that flora might have (see above), uses the alternative format of descriptions plus keys with shorter leads. My sense is that there may

be fewer complaints about terminology and the keys of Magee than those of Haines, at least from less experienced users. For more comment on Magee's and Haines's keys see, respectively, the reviews of Capers and Dibble cited above.

Glossary and bibliography: Haines and Magee each have an 18-page, unillustrated glossary; Haines's is in two-column format and placed in front of the book just before the "key to families," whereas Magee's is in one-column format and placed just before the index. Haines's 16-page bibliography precedes his index. Both editions of Magee have a one-page reference list for "useful plants." Magee 2007 added a list of 15 "other floras in use in the Northeast." Haines's placement of the glossary before the general key is logical and probably better than the more conventional sequencing of glossary, bibliography, and index at the end.

Magee's glossary is essentially taxonomic and has most terms defined in a line or less. Haines's glossary, though taxonomic, includes many morphological terms. Definitions are often lengthy and sometimes wordy ("phyllotaxis"). Some definitions need work ("eu-" and "leptosporangiate") or correction (the last word of "monilophyte"). Some terms need inclusion: "eudicot," "monophyly," "tracheophyte" (vascular plant). If appropriate, putting a synonym in parentheses is helpful, as just exemplified. Terms not in the glossary should be parenthetically but unambiguously defined (see next paragraph). Finally, why burden a general glossary with terms like "sporangiophore" or "trophophore" specific to small groups?

Tracheophyte: This term is derived from Tracheophyta Eames ex Sinnott (1935). Haines resurrected this term but omitted it from his glossary. He uses the term several times, on at least two occasions (both on p. xi) defining it parenthetically but ambiguously: *(1)* "Tracheophytes (i.e., vascular plants excluding mosses)" is a non sequitur implying mosses are vascular plants and thus can be excluded. *(2)* "Tracheophytes (or higher vascular plants)" is erroneous because the tracheophytes include *all* vascular plants, both higher (seed plants) and lower (pteridophytes). [Dibble errs identically in the lead sentence of her review of Haines with her "tracheophyte (i.e., higher vascular plant)."] Vernacularly, the mnemonic is:

Ts = all VPs = higher VPs (SPs) + lower VPs (Pts)

Lacking vascular tissue, bryophytes are not tracheophytes. Using "tracheophyte" offers no advantage over "vascular plant."

Miscellaneous: Each flora begins its page "1" with the section on general keys followed by the descriptive part. This requires introductory material, which includes Haines's glossary, to be awkwardly paginated in roman rather than in arabic in large sections ending with pages "xxxiv" (Haines) and "xxxvii" (Magee; "xxxi" in ed. 1). [Magee's 2014 derivative grass manual has the same feature, ending in page "xlv."]

Text readability: Haines's book, according to its colophon, "is set in 8/9.75 pt Clearview Text Light and Clearview Text Bold." I find the faint base font virtually unreadable. A somewhat larger, darker font should have been used, with wrapping or other adjustments made for the marginal linework. The stopgap solution is to increase contrast by the old trick of putting a sheet of black paper under a page; a piece of yellow transparency placed over the pace will also work, as will yellow highlighting if one does not mind uglifying the book. Ii is printed on 35 pound paper; hence showthrough is minimal. Similar remarks apply to Magee's floras, which do not have colophons.

Taxonomic inertia? Or not?: January 2012 saw publication of *The Jepson manual: Vascular plants of California,* 2nd edition. Ellen Dean and I separately reviewed this "modern phylogenetic flora" in the December 2012 issue of *Taxon* (61: 1360–1362, 1358–1360). Since then there have been in the RevNot column many commentaries and reviews about the ways writers of floras have dealt with the plethora of molecular data.

The debate seems to boil down to works (guides) emphasizing visible field differences (VFDs) *versus* works (manuals) emphasizing invisible molecular differences (IMDs), and whether to recognize those entities having only IMDs but no VFDs. Most persons would accept that eventually IMDs manifest themselves as VFDs through evolution and adaptation of organisms; the fate of IMDs is to become VFDs. Many persons will see their, perhaps more casual, identificatory needs satisfied by guides to VFDs. Other persons with more critical identificatory needs, as to meet the concerns and obligations of conservation efforts, will want thorough manuals considering IMDs and their implications.

This undoubtedly oversimplifies, but the choice between these two extremes should be clear. "VFDs" Magee (2007) and "IMDs" Haines (2011) each have their merits (H > M) and demerits (M > H). Haines is clearly more modern and up-to-date, more cutting edge.

I incline toward the VFDs side. Yet I recognize that in the end it will be taxonomic acceptance of IMDs. Taxonomy evolves. One has "taxonomic inertia" at one's peril.

Endnote: I find it curious that Magee favors VFDs even though he is vice president of an environmental consulting firm. In contrast, Haines appreciates IMDs, is sponsored by the New England Wild Flower Society, in his manual addresses conservation concerns, but, curiously, he has no separate section on "conservation" in his excellent introduction, and also has no clear (i.e., tabular) listing of categories of threat recognized.

Grasses of New England (and just beyond)

Rudolf Schmid, UC

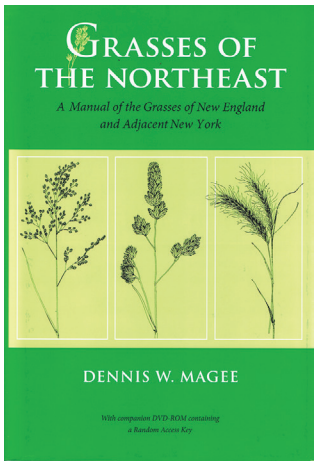
Magee, Dennis W. Sep. 2014. *Grasses of the Northeast: A manual of the grasses of New England and adjacent New York:* See previous titled review for bibliographic information, including for Magee & Ahles (1999, 2007) and Haines (2011). ≺

The format of Magee & Ahles (1924–81) in their 1999/2007 flora was carried over to Magee's 2014 grass book. I let some stats speak:

- Magee & Ahles (1999, 2007), flora of New England and adjacent New York
  - 100 genera, 344 species, 52 infraspecific taxa, and 1 hybrid of grasses (ed. 1, p. xviii, ed. 2, p. xxiv)
  - 102 pages for the account of grasses (eds. 1, 2, pp. 132–233), with 118 line drawings and 223 range maps (dot-distribution county maps with one dot centered per county) that were not updated for the 2007 edition
- Magee (2014), grass manual for New England and adjacent New York
  - 116 genera, 378 species, 126 infraspecific taxa, and 4 hybrids (p. xv)
  - 186 pages for the main taxonomic part (pp. 1–186), with 257 line drawings and 246 range maps (format as above)

- Haines (2011), flora of New England
  - no statistics for grasses given (see previous titled review)
  - 76 pages for the account of grasses (pp. 213–288), with 106 line drawings, but no range maps [distributions noted by state abbreviations ("CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT") and habitats]

About the 2014 book: Numbers for taxa include rarities such as two genera of bamboo (p. xxxiii), but the main text details only 85 genera (84 in the 1999, 2007 floras). A new illustrated glossary (pp. xxvii–xxix) has 12 more line drawings.



The descriptions of genera and species were transported (updated as necessary) from the entire flora to the grass manual. Genera have new two-, mainly three-, or four-line boldface notations of "key distinguishing features." Range maps were also updated: Thus, *Zea mays* went from 12 dots or counties (1999, not updated for the 2007 edition) to 21 dots or counties (2014), and *Leersia virginica,* the last grass species treated in the book, went from 49 dots or counties to 65. Finally, the included Windows DVD-ROM has a multiple-entry identification guide to grasses and many color photos.

Magee's "goal" was "a functionally useful work that will serve well the needs of the field botanist." Magee "accounted for all new grass names without wholesale adoption of all the changes" due to molecular evidence. That is, Magee's "nomenclature [is] consistent with that used in FNA" (p. xxiv; i.e., *FNA* vols. 24–25, 2007, 2003).

The front matter of the book extends over 45 pages (pp. i–xlv). Hence, the introduction, keys, descriptions of family and tribes, and other material through the tribal comparison with *FNA* (see heading) are rather oddly and atypically paginated in roman rather than in arabic. Moreover, it is not clear why the table of contents lists genera 81–85, or why it omits from the appendix ("other information") its three valuable lists: 104 wetland species, 86 threatened taxa, and 14 invasive species.

I am not an agrostologist. The taxonomy in this grass manual needs field testing. The fact that Magee (2014) did updates, innovations, and comparisons with *FNA* (see above) suggests that he may avoid some of the criticisms of Magee & Ahles (1999, 2007).

Production of *Grasses of the Northeast* is exemplary. Probably, a comparable effort by Magee treating the remaining two large graminoid groups, the sedges and rushes (respectively, some 321 and 44 species fide Magee & Ahles 1999, 2007), would also be welcome.

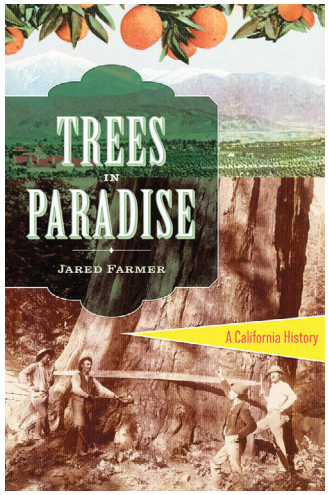
Trees in paradise lost: The tarnishing of the California Dream
Rudolf Schmid, UC

Farmer, Jared. Oct. 2013. *Trees in paradise: A California history.* W.W. Norton & Company (www.wwnorton.com). xl, 552 pp., [32] pp. pls. (B&W), text ill. (B&W), ISBN 9780393078022 HB, $35.00. — With list 4 maps, 24-p. intro, 8 chaps. in 4 topic areas (redwoods; eucalypts; citruses; palms), 8-p. epilog, 6-p. appendix (common vs. Lat. names spp.), 10-p. biblio., 4 pp. acknowledgments. 4 pp. ill. credits, 62 pp. notes, 26-p. index. Carolyn Kellogg <carolyn.kellogg@latimes.com> in the 28 November 2013 *Los Angeles times* gave an excellent review (titled "A forest of California facts in *Trees in paradise"*) of Farmer's book. I asked for permission to use her review in *Taxon,* but balked at the charge of $250 the newspaper required. That is the reason the December 2014 RevNot is an anemic five pages. ➢

Laziness, lack of time, but certainly not disinterest in this fascinating history of California necessitate that I first cite the description on the publisher's website (also on the dust jacket) for overview before commenting further:

From roots to canopy, a lush, verdant history of the making of California.

California now has more trees than at any time since the late Pleistocene. This green landscape, however, is not the work of nature. It's the work of history. In the years after the Gold Rush [1848–55], American settlers remade the California landscape, harnessing nature to their vision of the good life. Horticulturists, boosters, and civic reformers began to "improve" the bare, brown countryside, planting millions of trees to create groves, wooded suburbs, and landscaped cities. They imported the blue-green eucalypts whose tangy fragrance was thought to cure malaria. They built the lucrative "Orange Empire" on the sweet juice and thick skin of the Washington navel, an industrial fruit. They lined their streets with graceful palms to announce that they were not in the Midwest anymore.



To the north the majestic coastal redwoods inspired awe and invited exploitation. A valuable resource in the state, the durable heartwood of these timeless giants became infrastructure, transformed by the saw teeth of American enterprise. By 1900 timber firms owned the entire redwood forest; by 1950 they had clear-cut almost all of the old-growth trees.

In time California's new landscape proved to be no paradise: the eucalypts in the Berkeley Hills exploded in fire; the orange groves near Riverside froze on cold nights; Los Angeles's palms harbored rats and dropped heavy fronds on the streets below. Disease, infestation, and development all spelled decline for these nonnative evergreens. In the north, however, a new forest of second-growth redwood took root, nurtured by protective laws and sustainable harvesting. Today there are more California redwoods than there were a century ago.

Rich in character and story, *Trees in Paradise* is a dazzling narrative that offers an insightful, new perspective on the history of the Golden State and the American West.

There are many stories of tree groups in California. This is the story of four of them (@ = alien): "redwoods: the value of longevity"—108 pages (*Sequoia sempervirens,* coast redwood; *Sequoiadendron giganteum,* giant sequoia, big tree, or Sierra redwood),

"eucalypts: the taxonomy of belonging"—112 pages (especially @ *Eucalyptus globulus,* Tasmanian blue gum), "citruses: the industry of growth"—112 pages (especially @*Citrus,* Washington naval orange), and "palms: the ecology of style"—98 pages (especially *Washingtonia filifera,* California fan palm; @*W. robusta,* Mexican fan palm). In all, this lengthy work involves 592 pages and 32 plates of B&W photos.

Michael Krasny of KQED FM radio, San Francisco, interviewed Farmer on 11 March 2014 (a podcast is available at www.kqed.org/a/forum/R201403111000). In this informative 52-minute interview Farmer explains, not too successfully, why he did not treat oaks and the Spanish missionary settlement of California. Its flora has 25 species of *Quercus*—24 native, 1 alien, including 3 hybrids—and oak woodland is emblematic of the state. Certainly, the many Catholics in California have some awareness of this period. Perhaps "oaks" are fodder for a Farmer sequel, as could be neglected pines, firs, and those two highly endemic "Monterey" taxa [cypress and pine, *Cupressus macrocarpa* (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*) and *Pinus radiata*] widely naturalized in coastal California and elsewhere worldwide.

Jared Farmer (http://jaredfarmer.net), a history professor at Stony Brook University, New York, marshals an incredible number of facts such that there is always the danger of missing the paradisiacal forest because of the trees. Farmer writes well, often poetically or metaphorically, but judging from the podcast, auditorily he is no Peter Raven. Sure, there are inconsistencies, even some errors, botanical and otherwise. However, this is all small stuff, and Farmer spins a grand account of Californian culture and history with his army of interlinked and overlapping facts and stories. To borrow from a politico of 1982: "It is the overview, stupid!" But, read this book in small batches to savor the facts; to binge read is to be overwhelmed.

The eucalyptus is probably the most reviled tree in California and evokes comments from the crazies and nits. It certainly is the most discussed of Farmer's trees in the KQED interview noted above. A listener also pointed out that Farmer had neglected to mention in his book the 1916 sonnet of Big Sur poet Robinson Jeffers (1887–1962) praising eucalyptus:

Eucalyptus trees

Thankful, my country, be to him who first
Brought hither from Australia oversea
Sapling or seed of the undeciduous tree
Whose grave and sombre foliage fears no burst
Of heat from summer-naked heavens, nor thirst
Though all the winter is rainless, and the bee
Starves, finding not a blossom. Patiently
The great roots delve, and feel though deep-immersed
Some layer of ancient moisture, and the leaves
Perish not, hanging pointed in the sky
To see these lofty trunks gray-barked and broad
Wall with clear shade a long white southern road
I have been as one devoted, who receives
An impulse or a promise from on high.

— Robinson Jeffers (1916)

However, Farmer had already discussed the poem in a 3 January 2014 article posted on the Internet and entitled "The rise and fall of the gum tree: How California came to love—and then disown—eucalyptus" (www.zocalopublicsquare.org/2014/01/03/the-rise-and-fall-of-the-gum-tree/ideas/nexus).

■ NOTICES

TAXONOMIC, HORTICULTURAL, AND ECOLOGICAL GROUPS, INCLUDING PLANT-ALGAL-FUNGAL STRUCTURE

Under "Reviews" see: titled reviews "Grasses", "Trees."

Calzadilla, Eliana & Churchill, Steven P. 2014. *Glosario ilustrado para musgos neotropicales.* Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis (www.mbgpress.org), and Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz. x, 122 pp., ill., ISBN 9789990596175 PB, price unknown. — With dedic. to R.E. Magill, intro, glossary terms arr. alpha., idem by 28 morph. chars., tax. importance 17 basic chars., biblio. On 419 terms neotrop. mosses clearly defined, attractively ill. w/ 254 drawings.

Cotton, Elvira; Borchsenius, Finn & Balslev, Henrik. 2014. *A revision of Axinaea (Melastomataceae).* Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen (www.royalacademy.dk/pubs.htm) (series: *Scientia Danica, Series B, Biologica,* vol. 4). 121 pp., ill. (some col.), 265 × 212 mm, ISSN 19045484, ISBN 9788773043851 PB, DKr 200.00. — With abstr., intro, 16 pp. summary info (morph.; anat.; chromo. nos.; concept spp.; phyletic relations; distr.; repro. geol.; conserv.; ethnobot.), 85-p. tax. pt., index exs., biblio., index, On 41 spp. (8 new) w. N. and S. Amer.

John, Jacob. Aug. 2012. *A beginner's guide to diatoms.* A.R.G. Gantner Verlag, Ruggell. 150 pp., ill. (B&W, col.), 298 × 222 mm, ISBN 9783905997125 PB, €49.00 (from www.koeltz.com). — With 4 chaps. (intro; biol., app. diatoms; chars., ill. glossary to ID diatoms; common gen. w/ diagnostic descrs.), 10-p. biblio., 4-p. index. Very well ill. w/ 77 pls. for 150 SEM, 150+ LM micrographs. *NB:* Early printings lack a t.p.; Koeltz replaced defective copies.

Samson, Robert A.; Visagie, Cobus M. & Houbraken, Jos (ed.). June 2014. *Species diversity in Aspergillus, Penicillium and Talaromyces.* CBS-KNAW Fungal Biodiversity Centre, Utrecht (www.cbs.knaw.nl) (series: *Studies in mycology* 78). [v], 451 pp., ill. (most col.), 298 × 210 mm, ISSN 01660616 print, ISSN 18729797 online, ISBN 9789491751004 PB, €75.00, gratis PDF. — With 6 papers on ecol., diversity, nomen., new tax. concepts 3 titular gen. This series (established 1972) publ. by Elsevier is "open access ... freely available on the internet [*sic*]," w/ print copies for sale.

Stauffer, F. (Fred W.) & Roguet, D. (Didier) (ed.). May 2013. *Palmes & co* [title on spine, cover]. Trans. from the Fr. by D. Hoffman, D. Roguet, F. Stauffer & M. Stitelmann. Conservatoire & Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève, Genève (www.ville-ge.ch/cjb) (series: *Série documentaire,* no. 37). 35, [3] pp., ISBN 9782827703371. **Roguet, D. (Didier) & Stauffer, F. (Fred W.)** (ed.). May 2014. *Ethno palmes* [title on spine, cover]. Trans. from the Fr. by D. Roguet, F. Stauffer & M. Stitelmann. Ibid. (series: *Idem,* no. 38). 53, [3] pp., ISBN 9782827703388. *Each:* Eng., Fr. text, ill. (most col.), 184 × 260 mm, PB, price unknown. — *Item 1* w/ 8 chaps. (palms at CJB; diversity; distr., ecol.; conserv.; res. at CJB; cult.; econ. importance; true, false palms). *Item 2* w/ intro, 7 chaps. (civilizing palms; daily life; multiple use; tribal to colonial; coop., solidarity; symbols, traditions; palm-grove uses—7 spp.). *Each:* no biblio., index. Entire booklet viewable on website. *Palmes aux herbiers* (2012; for rev. see R. Schmid, *Taxon* 62: 430–431), *Palmes & co* (2013), and *Ethno palmes* (2014) are cats. for 3 palm exhibits at Geneva: the herb. (2012–14), living coll. (2013–14), ethnobot. (2014–15). Stauffer e-mailed (15 Apr. 2013) that CJB will combine the 3 cats. into a book.

FLORISTICS, BIOGEOGRAPHY, AND SYNECOLOGY

Multivolume floras, journals, and other serial works are listed separately below. Under "Reviews" see: titled reviews "Toward," *"Flore nordique,"* "The two recent," "Grasses", "Trees."

Viličić, Damir. Dec, 2014. *Ecology and composition of phytoplankton in the Adriatic Sea.* Koeltz Scientific Books, Königstein (www.koeltz.com). [ii], iv, 367 pp., ill. (most col.), ISBN 9783874294744 HB, €178.00. — With pref. ("foreword"), 7 chaps. [6-p. intro; hist. res. Adriatic Sea; phytoplankton (P) pelagic environ.; distr. P; cell biol.; 49-col.-pl. cat. P Adriatic], summary, 72-p. biblio., index, bionote. On 218 taxa esp. e. Adriatic, incl. 92 of diatoms, 97 of dinoflagellates.

Multivolume floras, journals, and other serial works

For subscription costs of journals see their websites.

Alexander, Sara N.; Hoffman, Bruce; Kelloff, Carol L. & Funk, V.A. 2014. *Smithsonian plant collections, the Guianas: 1991–1993 and 1995–2000, Bruce Hoffman.* Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington (www.scholarlypress.si.edu) (series: *Smithsonian contributions to botany,* no. 101). iv, [iv], 188 pp., ill. (some col.), 280 × 217 mm, ISSN 0081024X HB, price unknown, ISSN 19382812 online, gratis PDF via website. — With abstr., 14-p. intro by Funk & Kelloff, exped. narratives, maps 19 trips, coll. sites 19 trips, colls. by num., idem det. taxa, 4 col. pls., 4-p. index. On ca. 6630 colls. in the Biological Diversity of the Guiana Shield (BDG) Program (http://botany.si.edu/bdg/expeditions.cfm).

Blumea: Biodiversity, evolution and biogeography of plants 59(2): 77–162, 2014, ill. (some col.), 298 × 211 mm, ISSN 00315850 PB (from publications@naturalis.nl). — With 12 mostly tax. papers on esp. se. Asia, e.g.: P.C. van Welzen & al. on Phyllanth., F. Roetes & al. on new relatives *Oxalis pes-caprae* from S. Afr., W. Vink on Winter. Old World, pt. 7, *Zygogynum* Solomon Is.

Dorr, L. (Laurence) J. 30 Sep. 2014 (online; mid-Nov. print). *Flora of Guaramacal (Venezuela): Monocotyledons.* Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington (www.scholarlypress.si.edu) (series: *Smithsonian contributions to botany,* no. 100). xiii, 287, [2] pp., ill. (some col.), 280 × 217 mm, ISSN 0081024X HB, price unknown, ISSN 19382812 online, gratis PDF via website. — With Eng., Span. abstrs., lists ill., 3-p. intro, 257-p. tax. pt., list 4 new comb., add. note, 13 p.-biblio., 8 pp. indices. Vol. 1 of several for flora 215-km² Parque Nacional Guaramacal in Trujillo, Portuguesa states, w/ forest, páramo 1600–3100 m el. protecting "the Ramal de Guaramacal, an outlier of the more extensive Cordillera de Mérida in the Venezuelan Andes" (p. ii). On 25 fam. (fide updated APG III), 135 gen., 315 spp. (20 probably endemic.; 4 new comb.; 316 taxa); largest fam.: Orchid. 147 spp., Gram. 57 spp., Cyper. 28 spp.; w/ 316 B&W maps, 22 pls. B&W line drawings, 4 pls. col. photos. Dorr in *Pl. Press* 17(4): 11 gives background info. See also A.E. Paniz-Mondolfi & A.J. Rodríguez-Morales, Venezuelan science in dire straits, *Science* 346: 559 (2014).

Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens 26: i–ii, 1–102, pl. 1 (col.), 2013, text ill. (some col.), 287 × 211 mm, ISSN 03134083 print, 22019855 online (www.flora.sa.gov.au/jabg). — With obit David Eric Symon (1920–2011), 7 tax. papers on Aust., e.g.: H.R. Toelken on *Hibbertia* (Dilleni.), pt. 9.

Payette, S. (dir.), *Flore nordique du Québec et du Labrador,* vol. 1: See under "Reviews."

Sosef, Marc S.M. (ed.). 2014–. *Flore d'Afrique centrale (République Démocratique du Congo—Rwanda—Burundi),* nouvelle série, *Spermatophyta.* Jardin botanique, Meise (www.br.fgov.be) (ISSN 0779116X PB, 245 × 160 mm, pts. unnum.): **Beentje, Henk J.** Nov. 2014. *Restionaceae.* Trans. from the Eng. by P. Bamps. 10, [2] pp., ISBN 9789072619976. **Geerinck, D. (Daniel).** Nov. 2014. *Colchicaceae.* 17, [3] pp., ISBN 9789072619969. **Idem.** Nov. 2014. *Flagellariaceae.* 10, [2] pp., ISBN 9789072619983. **Ntore, S.** Nov. 2014. *Caricaceae.* 11, [1] pp., ISBN 9789072619990. *Each:* ill., ep. fam. lists, price unknown. — *Each* w/ abstr., tax. pt., biblio., indices, map. Resp., on 1/1, 2/4, 1/1, 1/1 gen./spp.; w/ 6 pls. line drawings. A new series begun July 2014 (see *Taxon* 63: 966); previously publ. under various titles back to Belgian colonial 1948. *The digitised flora of central Africa* (www.br.fgov.be/RESEARCH/DATABASES/FOCA) is searchable by fam., gen. or sp., common names, descrs. spp., exs., phyletic tree for all issues back to 1948 and gives info on Lat. names, syn., ill., descrs., distr., habitat, ethnobot., etc.

OTHER TOPICS

Under "Reviews" see: Rijckevorsel; titled reviews "A fascinating," "Toward."

Plant Press, The: Department of Botany & the U.S. National Herbarium, Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, n.s., 17(4): 1–16, Oct.–Dec. 2014, ill. (B&W/col. e-newslett. or B&W PB), 280 × 217 mm, no ISSN, 4 issues/yr., gratis (PDF copies from http://botany.si.edu/pubs/plantpress; request hard-copy subscr. from krupnickg@ si.edu). — A disturbing commentary by V.A. Funk [The erosion of collections-based science: Alarming trend or coincidence? (pp. 1, 13–14)] describes soul erosion at MIL, FTG, NYS, BKL, INB, F, CAS, K. Undoubtedly, similar threats occur to many zool., entomol. colls., not to mention libs. Issue also w/ R. Everly on Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL; www.biodiversitylibrary.org).

■ CORRECTIONS AND ADDENDA

Taxon 63: 1404–1405: **McDowell, M.,** *Beatrix Potter's gardening life:* There are three *not* two maps; that on page 82 ("Near Sawrey and environs") enlarges part of the Lake District map on page 40.

Clarification: McDowell's "Flowering" section I renamed "Flowering, 1896–1905" (p. 1404) seemingly spans the publication of seven of Potter's tales. However, McDowell's account only covers events through August 1905 with the death on the 25th of Potter's fiancee Norman Warne and its September aftermath. The time period thus is really "1896–September 1905" and involves five tales *not* seven.

The two 1905 publications appearing in October belong in McDowell's next "Roots" section. Judy Taylor's *Beatrix Potter's letters* (1989) includes one dated 10 October 1905, noting that Potter's sixth tale (*Tiggy-Winkle*) had just been published and that the seventh (*Pie*) would be so on the 15th.

Potter bought Hill Top Farm on 13 October 1905. My descriptor "Roots, 1905–08" (p. 1404) is actually better stated as "Roots, October 1905–08," and thus involves the aforenoted two 1905 tales plus six more published in 1906, 1907, and 1908, for a total of eight tales.

In subsequent years Potter would publish ten more tales for a total of 23 classic tales or children's books (1902–30).