



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The specimen was not large and was sterile, hence more of it and with fruit if possible, was most desirable. The locality given was "Mt. Wachusett," and as the collection had come to the museum through the death of the owner, there seemed to be nothing else to do save to hunt over the mountain from top to bottom, a rather large task. Several months later, however, I learned that Mr. Morgan, who had collected the specimen in question, in his excursions to the summit of Wachusett always used the Mountain House trail. This simplified matters immensely, so at the first opportunity, which did not come until late this fall, I started up the Mountain House trail with high hopes of success. And I was not to be disappointed. Well up towards the summit the moss was growing on the wet rocks directly in the path. There was a lot of it, and some was in fruit, though it evidently does not fruit freely there. The "path" is really a brook-bed, save in the dry summer season.

Unfortunately, I had forgotten my vasculum, and already had my hands full of *Rhacomitrium aciculare* (L.) Brid., in unusually fine fruit, so I had to make myself most unpopular with my companions by giving each the biggest oak leaf obtainable, surmounted by a cold, dripping mass of the precious moss, something which they failed utterly to appreciate. But that is a small matter. I have the moss, and I know where it grows!

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 8, 1919

---

## SPHAGNUM IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA<sup>1</sup>

PAUL C. STANDLEY

In the southern Rockies sphagnum bogs are of rare occurrence; consequently the writer was much interested this past summer in finding them relatively common in the northern Rockies of Montana. No sphagnum bogs were noticed on the east slope of the Park, whose flora is similar to that of the central Rockies, but sphagnum was found in wet meadows above timber line. On the east slope, where the flora shows a closer relationship to that of the Pacific Coast, several bogs of considerable extent were visited. About Johns and Fish lakes, near Lake McDonald, there are belts several yards wide densely covered with sphagnum into which one sinks to the knees. Great masses lie along the edge of the water, many of them floating and consequently unable to bear any considerable weight. The most abundant species is *Sphagnum teres* (Schimp.) Ångstr., a pale green plant with long stems. It fills the wetter portions of the bog, while at Johns Lake the outer, drier parts were filled with a springy carpet of *S. fuscum* (Schimp.) Klinggr., a handsome brownish plant, with short, densely crowded stems. Other species collected here were *S. squarrosum* Crome and *S. subsecundum* Nees. These sphagnum bogs yielded a large number of interesting plants, most of which are found also in the East, such as *Lycopodium selago*, *L. clavatum*, *L. complanatum*, *Scheuchzeria palustris*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *D. longifolia*, and *Cicuta bulbifera*.

---

<sup>1</sup>Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

On the west slope sphagnum is found occasionally also in wet places in the deep woods, but not in great abundance. *S. teres* was collected in a meadow at Granite Park, just at timber line. In wet meadows above timber line, at Iceberg Lake and Sperry Glacier, *S. Girgensohnii* Russ. was found in some abundance.

The writer is indebted to Dr. A. LeRoy Andrews for the determination of the species enumerated. The specimens were gathered only incidentally, and doubtless an experienced bryologist could have discovered a larger number of species.

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

---

## MOUNTING MOSSES FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES

ELIZABETH M. DUNHAM

In an exhibition of specimens the desired effect on the observer may be gained or lost by a careful or a careless method of arrangement.

The usual way of mounting mosses in envelopes for the herbarium is not at all suitable for exhibition purposes. People will not take the time and trouble necessary to open the envelopes in order to examine the specimens. Mosses dried in the natural condition without being pressed, and placed in small boxes, are at once attractive and interesting, but very inconvenient to carry around without injury. Pressed specimens may be stuck in sheets of heavy paper or cardboard, and be either hung so as to be seen to good advantage or placed on tables where they can be handled easily; but after awhile in this case they become broken from rubbing against each other.

After trying to exhibit mosses in these various ways the following method of mounting has proved most satisfactory both to the observer and to the exhibitor. I select a good specimen that has been pressed only slightly and without destroying the natural characteristics more than necessary. This is stuck on a cardboard about  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  inches in size, preferably gray in color, just dark enough not to show fingerprints too easily, and with a surface smooth enough for writing. The moss should be placed toward the top or to one side of the card, to leave space for the name and a brief description giving habitat and pointing out leading characteristics. The specimen is protected by a piece of the thinnest celluloid, cut a little larger, which can be easily sewed to the cardboard through holes punched with a large needle. If, in course of time the moss becomes too faded to look well it may be changed easily for new material and the same cardboard and celluloid used again.

The cardboard and celluloid may be bought in large sheets and cut to the desired size. This method of mounting mosses has proved attractive and instructive to both children and adults; the mounts are very durable and are easily carried around and handled without injury to the specimen; and it requires only a little time and patience, without much skill or expense, to prepare them.

206 WINDSOR ROAD, WABAN, MASS.