

wards, and arranged in alternately longer and shorter series—and, (2) the Brittle-stemmed Club-moss (*L. inundatum*, *inundatus*—over-flowed) of the bogs. In this latter the leaves at the end of the branches are gathered into a slightly club-shaped spike, suggesting the aptness of the name "Club-moss." [I may here say that the botanical name, *Lycopodium*, meaning wolf's foot, is supposed to have been given to the family because of the fancied resemblance of the branching roots of some of the species to a wolf's foot—an evidence of an easily satisfied imagination.]

In the remaining species the spore cases are in the axils of yellowish, scale-like leaves, broader and shorter than those of the stem, and arranged in cone-like spikes at the end of these species (condivision) the stems with leaves up to the while in others, (our tile branches have hence the spore-bearing stalked. Illustrating represented in Figure (*L. obscurum* L.) a like a miniature tree, mayflowers Our figures present the last divider is ning Pine, monest one thick wool-regularly branch-tilepart like elongated plant is well named *L. clavatum* L. ("set, with studs of gold.")

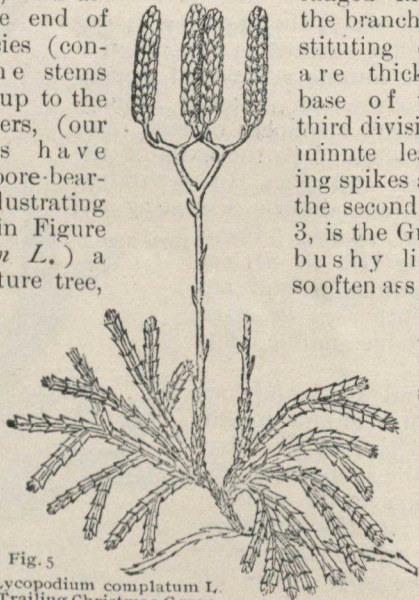


Fig. 5
Lycopodium complatum L.
Trailing Christmas Green

The last species illustrated (Fig 5) is the Trailing Christmas-green, which might well be called Cedar Club moss because of its flattened fan-shaped branches by which it is easily distinguished.

ranged in cone-like the branches. In some stituting our second are thickly clothed base of the spike, third division) the ferninnte leaves, and ing spikes appear long the second class, and 3, is the Ground Pine, bushy little growth so often ass ciated with

inbouquets 4 and 5 re- third and sion. The the Run- our com- like long, y cords, ir- and coarse- ed, the fer- two or more cones. This