PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON THE FLORA OF WISCONSIN. XXIX. ANACARDIACEAE

NORMAN C. FASSETT

Rhus, our only genus of Anacardiaceae, has recently been monographed by Dr. F. A. Barkley. This monograph has here been followed in its main features, except for the recognition of the Poison Ivy and Poison Sumach as constituting a separate genus in Dr. Barkley's paper. The species of Rhus occurring in Wisconsin may be recognized as follows:

a. Panicles erect, dense; fruit red, densely pubescent; plants non-poisonous

b. Leaves pinnate, with 5-many leaflets

c. Rachis of leaves winged

d. Rachis of leaves not winged

d. Twigs and petioles densely velvety
e. Leaflets toothed

f. Leaflets deeply cut

g. Leaflets cut

h. Rachis of leaves not winged

i. Twigs and petioles not velvety

j. Twigs with close hairs; fruits with hairs 1 mm. long

k. Twigs with scattered hairs; fruits with hairs 0.5 mm. or less long

l. Twigs glabrous; fruits with hairs about 0.2 mm. long

m. Twigs sparsely hairy; fruits with hairs about 0.5 mm. long

n. R. copallina

o. R. typhina

p. R. typhina f. dissecta

q. R. pulvinata

r. R. glabra

s. R. glabra var. borealis

R. aromatica

R. trilobata

1. R. COPALLINA L. Dwarf Sumach. (Map 1). In sandy soil in a limited area in central Wisconsin, and near Green Bay on both sides of the Oconto-Brown County line. This range recalls that of Hypericum Kalmianum in being limited by the beds of

glacial lakes; the stippled area on the map indicates Lake Wisconsin, to the west, and Lake Oshkosh, to the east. Reference to a map of the whole range of the species\(^a\) shows the stations in this state (not indicated on Barkley’s map) to be some 200 miles to the northwest of any other localities. This isolation is probably to be explained as isolation and survival during the later stages of the Pleistocene in the Driftless Area, and subsequent migration on the shores of early post-glacial lakes Wisconsin and Oshkosh.

2. **R. TYPHINA** Torr. Staghorn Sumach. (Map 2), large and small dots. The large dots represent herbarium specimens, and the small ones show the range as recorded by L. S. Cheney in 1897 and 1898.\(^4\) In habit this varies from a shrub to a small tree, and the inflorescence is very variable in size, compactness, and color of fruits, the latter ranging from bright red almost to black.

2a. **R. TYPHINA** f. **DISSECTA** Rehder. *R. typhina* var. *laciniata* Wood. (Map 2, cross). Barkley treats this as a variety, but it is of sporadic occurrence and so appears better classified as a form.

3. **R. PULVINATA** Greene. (Map 2, x). Intermediate between *R. typhina* and *R. glabra*, and probably a hybrid between them. Since Map 2 was engraved, it has been observed at Roxbury and at Coon Valley, and is probably not infrequent throughout much of the state.

4. **R. GLABRA** L. Smooth Sumach. (Map 3, dots). Abundant in the southwestern third of the state, and largely replaced northward by the next.

4a. **R. GLABRA** var. **BOREALIS** Britton. (Map 3, crosses). A northern variety reported by Barkley from Ontario, northern Michigan and northern Minnesota. This replaces the smooth phase of the species in northern Wisconsin, and has also been collected (since Map 3 was engraved) in Milwaukee County.

5. **R. AROMATICA** Ait. (Map 4, cross). This is included in the *R. canadensis* of Gray’s Manual, ed. 7. The only collection in Wisconsin is one by T. J. Hale, labelled “Platte River, 1861”.

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\(^a\)Barkley, 1c, p. 318. The apparent isolation about the head of Lake Michigan becomes less marked when the map in Deam’s Shrubs of Indiana is consulted.
\(^4\)See Trans. Wis. Acad. xxv. 177 (1930).
This is about 150 miles north of the nearest known locality in Iowa.

6. **R. TRILOBATA** Nutt. (Map 4, dot). This also is included in the *R. canadensis* of Gray’s Manual. It was collected in 1936 on a sandstone hillside near Durward’s Glen, Sauk County, by G. F. Sieker. Its occurrence here represents a considerable extension of range eastward from its nearest known stations in east-central Iowa. It is probable that the isolation of this species and of the last in south central and southwestern Wisconsin is connected in some way with lack of glaciation in this region.

7. **R. TOXICODENDRON** L. Poison Ivy. (Map 5). Throughout the state, and of course more abundant than is indicated by the number of collections in herbaria. Variable in habit, although the individuals in any region tend to be nearly uniform.

8. **R. VERNIX** L. Poison Sumach. (Map 6). In Sphagnum bogs and at their margins in the southern half of the state.

The ranges here presented are based on material in the Herbaria of the Milwaukee Public Museum, of Mr. S. C. Wadmond, and of the University of Wisconsin.